



GLOBAL BUSINESS MAGAZINE

ENTERING NEW **MARKETS**

April 4-8, 2011

Fostering Sustainable Growth

PROGRAMME
Global Business
& Markets
Partner Country
France

PARTNER COUNTRY

France: Innovation for
Sustainable Growth

MARKETS

World Business
goes Green

MESSESERVICE



GERMANY
TRADE & INVEST

INNOVATION AND INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS AT THE CENTRE STAGE





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Achieving more together



Fostering Sustainable Growth

France is Germany's biggest trading partner. Together we are the motor of political co-operation in the European Union. Together we stand for a strong European impulse for research, in-

the French presentation at the Hannover Messe 2011. More than 200 French companies and research laboratories are mobilised for the event and will be presenting their latest developments

"Once more we will underline the outstanding quality and dynamics of French-German relations."

FRANÇOIS FILLON PRIME MINISTER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

France is proud to be this year's Partner Country to the HANNOVER MESSE. Our industry and our research laboratories will seize this unique opportunity to present their assets to a world-class audience. And once more we will underline the outstanding quality and dynamics of French-German relations.

novation and business. This common political ambition as well as the successful co-operation of our companies help us to foster sustainable growth and to find intelligent solutions for the challenges of the 21st century, such as climate change or growing resource scarcity. "Innovation for Sustainable Growth" is the key motto of

in eight trade fairs at the Hannover Messe. The scope of this participation illustrates the diversity of France's industrial fabric and its strengths in terms of research and innovation.

On behalf of this year's Partner Country, I would like to warmly welcome all visitors and exhibitors: Bienvenue à Hanovre! <

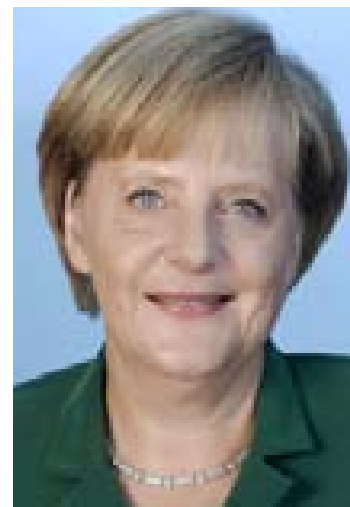
Economic Heart of Europe

I extend a warm welcome to the HANNOVER MESSE 2011 to all guests from this year's partner country, the French Republic.

For many decades, relations between France and Germany have been characterized by a special closeness and a high level of trust. Both our countries have been driving forces behind the process of European unification in the past and continue to be so today. They are also the economic heart of Europe and the most important economic partner for each other.

It is thus a welcome sight to see these close contacts reflected in France's participation in the Hannover Messe as partner country. The slogan for our cooperation is "Innovation for sustainable growth." To a great extent, French and German companies owe their international competitiveness to their many highly innovative products. Their industrial solutions emphasize energy and resource efficiency, factors that are becoming increasingly important. In this way,

they have major stimulating effects on sustainable growth all over Europe. The Hannover Messe offers guests from France an excellent opportunity to present their concepts and creations to visitors from all over the world. I am confident that many new business contacts will develop from this, especially between both our countries. With this in mind, I would like to wish all exhibitors and visitors a successful Hannover Messe 2011. <



"To a great extent, French and German companies owe their international competitiveness to their many highly innovative products."

DR. ANGELA MERKEL CHANCELLOR OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Open Markets for Success

The recovery in world trade offers a favourable environment for German firms to take advantage of their strengths, both nationally and internationally. We can be proud that global demand for our products is so high. But



Germany is not only the world's second largest exporter – we are also the second-largest importer. This shows that many sides are benefiting from our openness.

Entrepreneurial initiative is the foundation for success on the international marketplace. Our external economic policy aims to put the right conditions in place for such entrepreneurship to flourish. Competition and trade should be able to develop as freely as possible.

“Entrepreneurial initiative is the foundation for success on the international marketplace.”

RAINER BRÜDERLE FEDERAL MINISTER OF ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY

Open markets for exports and investment offer the key to safeguarding prosperity and progress. And so we have packaged our external economic policy in a new foreign trade and investment campaign which aims to help small and medium-sized enterprises as they access foreign markets, to support innovative exports and to develop new markets.

Participation at trade fairs and exhibitions has always been a good way to initiate and maintain international business contacts. Small and medium-sized firms in particular use HANNOVER MESSE to position themselves on the world market. The Global Business and Markets Forum is the platform where HANNOVER MESSE focuses on international trade and investment for its exhibitors and visitors. It offers expertise and contacts for international target markets. Germany's network to promote foreign trade and investment presents itself at this exhibition alongside international sectoral associations and market experts. Global Business & Markets offers an opportunity to sound out new high-growth areas abroad and to learn about the support available for companies interested in foreign markets. This can make a significant contribution to the international success of small and medium-sized firms in particular. I wish all our exhibitors and visitors many fruitful discussions and interesting international contacts. <

Leading to Cooperation and Innovation

Nowhere else in Europe is there a larger concentration of European industrial companies than at HANNOVER MESSE. We can be proud that global demand for our products is so high. But Germany is not only the world's second largest exporter – we are also the second-largest importer. This shows that many sides are benefiting from our openness.

They come looking for new contacts and business opportunities on international markets. We are especially interested in attracting SME's, which in the past have been responsible for creating most of the new jobs in Europe – and continue to do so. I am therefore particularly pleased to see smaller companies from across the entire European Union coming to Hannover to find new clients and partners from all over the world. It is here that national industry clusters are forged into pan-European technology networks. With hundreds of European company networks from various business sectors represented at the trade fair, Hannover is able to facilitate productive encounters and dialogue leading to cooperation, sales and innovation – all those things that smaller companies need to achieve new growth. This process is supported by the European Commission with its network of 600 Enterprise Europe contact points and advisory centres in the EU and beyond. Here we find the European Commission itself seeking a dialogue with companies.

We hope that HANNOVER MESSE 2011 and its foreign trade forum Global Business & Markets will send out a strong message pointing the way to European economic recovery. <

Dedicated to Global Business



"By staging Global Business & Markets the organizers have provided a cross-industry platform for foreign trade."

DAVID MCALLISTER PREMIER OF THE STATE OF LOWER SAXONY

A platform dedicated to global business – thousands of companies from Germany and throughout the world choose HANNOVER MESSE as their springboard to international markets. By staging Global Business & Markets the organizers of the world's leading trade show have provided a cross-industry platform for foreign trade. Its chief aim is to help exhibitors and visitors access the information, partners and contacts they need to gain a foothold on new markets. Global Business & Markets has the support of many German and European business organizations and economic development agencies. Service providers use the event to showcase their consulting facilities and other services for business on foreign markets.

Another well-established highlight of the HANNOVER MESSE program is the Lower Saxony Foreign Trade Day. The companies nominated for the Lower Saxony Foreign Trade Award have shown how foreign operations can secure jobs and give businesses a good future. I hope that we will see more examples like this, as they can encourage SME's beyond Lower Saxony to engage in new export activities.

Finally, I would like to extend my thanks to all the networks and partners from across the globe who have given their support to this unique foreign trade event in Lower Saxony's capital city in 2011. <



"I am particularly pleased to see smaller companies from across the entire European Union coming to Hannover to find new clients and partners from all over the world."

ANTONIO TAJANI VICE PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION AND EU COMMISSIONER FOR INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS



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Citroën's General Manager Frédéric Banzet: The concept of "Créative Technologie" contributes to a sustainable development.



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European Commission Vice President Antonio Tajani wants to turn innovation into a new growth engine for Europe.

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- 3 **Dr. Angela Merkel**, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
- 4 **Rainer Brüderle**, Minister of Economics and Technology
- 4 **Antonio Tajani**, Vice President of the European Commission
- 5 **David McAllister**, Premier of the State of Lower Saxony

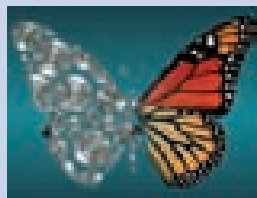
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"This common political ambition as well as the successful co-operation of our companies help us to foster sustainable growth and to find intelligent solutions for the challenges of the 21st century, such as climate change or growing resource scarcity."

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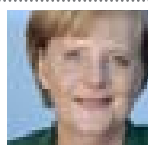
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Leading wind and turbine manufacturers, make Lower-Saxony a European centre of energy expertise.



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Abu Dhabi, a key player in the international business world, is on the move to a sustainable, knowledge based economy.



"To a great extent, French and German companies owe their international competitiveness to their many highly innovative products."

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GLOBAL BUSINESS & MARKETS



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Eastern Cape Development | European Commission
Germany Trade and Invest | Jebel Ali Free Zone | Kizad
NGlobal | RAK Investment Authority | SAM International
Sud Oise Développement



MESSESERVICE



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TIME	MONDAY, 4 APRIL 2011	TUESDAY, 5 APRIL 2011	WEDNESDAY, 6 APRIL 2011	THURSDAY, 7 APRIL 2011	FRIDAY, 8 APRIL 2011
09:30 - 10:00	BDI/SME Forum: Your commercial success abroad	Eastern Cape	BME- Purcha- ses Day	Investments in the Offshore Wind Industry	EDUBIZ Networking Event – Export commodity – vocational education and training
10:00 - 10:30					
10:30 - 11:00					
11:00 - 11:30					
11:30 - 12:00		Business Forum Brazil	5. Deutsch-Japanisches Wirtschaftsforum	Kizad, Abu Dhabi	Market Update China
12:00 - 12:30					
12:30 - 13:00					
13:00 - 13:30					
13:30 - 14:00	Global Business & Markets Opening Event	BSR Inve- stors' Panel	Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030	Energy Efficiency in Latin America	Energy Market Africa
14:00 - 14:30					
14:30 - 15:00					
15:00 - 15:30					
15:30 - 16:00	North America Export Initia- tives Forum			Business Less Location Sudtrial	
16:00 - 16:30					
16:30 - 17:00					
17:00 - 17:30					
17:30 - 18:00					
18:00 - 18:30					

5 April 2011, 10:00 – 14:00
Hall13, Stand D30, Business Forum 1
Business Forum Brazil



The new Brazilian President, Dilma Rousseff, has already set a new agenda in Brazil immediately after taking office. For this reason the Business Association for Latin America (LAV) is co-hosting a conference in Hannover together with HANNOVER MESSE as part of "Global Business & Markets". Technology and innovation are two key ingredients in German-Brazilian cooperation, and the Business Association for Latin America, in partnership with HANNOVER MESSE, intends to highlight the challenges posed by these two issues at this event.

TUESDAY, 5 APRIL 2011

5 April 2011, 14:00 – 18:00
Hall13, Stand D30, Business Forum 1
Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030



New ideas for an attractive business location: The Abu Dhabi Department of Economic Development will be reporting on the economic development strategies being pursued by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in the next few years and wants to brief interested parties about possible business, cooperation and investment opportunities in the region. A number of high-ranking representatives from political and economic organizations as well as businesspeople will present a general overview of the business environment and the pre-conditions for successful market entry.

5 April 2011, 10:00– 12:00
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2
Eastern Cape Forum



Opportunities and economic potential for the Eastern Cape Region of South Africa

You are invited to be part of the Eastern Cape Forum. The Eastern Cape is a vibrant blend of adventure, investment and energy. Eastern Cape Development Corporation (ECDC) is proudly the province's champion of economic development. Our passion is to ignite and nurture business initiatives to their fullest potential. We do this by channeling resources and expertise into development needs, launching entrepreneurs and investors into sustainable businesses.

5 April 2011, 14:00 – 16:00
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2 & Reception INVESTMENT LOUNGE
Baltic Sea Region Investors' Panel



You will hear presentations of concrete investment projects in the BSR and you can get in contact with regional representa-



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tives. You can meet city officials as well as regional business promoters from Berlin, Helsinki, Riga, Vilnius and Warsaw. Afterwards the participants are invited to join the Baltic Sea Region at the INVESTMENT LOUNGE for more intensive networking. This event provides a streamlined opportunity for international investors and businesses to meet people from the BSR.

→ www.baltmetpromo.net

WEDNESDAY, 6 APRIL 2011

6 April 2011, 10:00– 16:30
Hall13, Stand D30, Business Forum 1 & Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner
BME Purchasers' Day



The BME Purchasers' Day event focuses on industrial procurement trends and issues, including benchmark procurement data and global procurement strategies. The Purchasers' Day event is designed to appeal to all industrial procurement segments and a blue-ribbon program of presentations enables participants to get up to speed with the latest supply chain process solutions.

6 April 2011, 9:30 – 14:00
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2
Energy Efficiency in Latin America



The Business Association for Latin America (LAV) is organizing an event addressing the issue of "energy efficiency, focusing on Latin America" in cooperation with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and sponsored by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

This event aims to draw the attention of German and European companies to Latin American markets and to raise awareness of energy ef-

ficiency development partnerships. Companies will showcase best-practice examples. These will then be followed by a panel discussion between the presenters and participants.

6 April 2011, 14:00 – 16:00
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2
Energy Market Africa



In cooperation with Afrika-Verein HANNOVER MESSE will give an update to recent developments on the energy market of Africa. A delegation of almost 100 representatives of the African energy sector is expected to participate. The event is combined with the 5th German-African Energy Forum.

→ www.energyafrica.de



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6 April 2011, 13:00 – 16:30
Hall13, Stand D30, Business Forum 1

5th German-Japanese Economic Forum



Given the current dramatic events in Japan, enhancing hitherto strong economic and industrial ties with this country is of the utmost importance. This applies in particular to Germany, which has a long-standing relationship with Japan. The first German-Japanese trade agreement was signed 150 years ago. Companies, such as Hitachi, ENERCON, Siemens and Komatsu Hanomag, will be debating current perspectives at the 5th German-Japanese Economic Forum at HANNOVER MESSE.

Organizers: Deutsche Messe AG, ECOS Japan Consult
Sponsored by: Land Niedersachsen, BMWI, BDI Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V., DJW Deutsch-Japanischer Wirtschaftskreis, JETRO Düsseldorf



6 April 2011, 16:00 – 17:00
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2

Jebel Ali Free Zone (Jafza)



Dubai-based Jebel Ali Free Zone (Jafza) is one of the world's largest and the fastest growing free zones. Established in 1985, Jafza today is spread over an area of 48 sq. kms and is home to over 6,500 companies, including over 120 of the Fortune Global 500 enterprises, from across the world. Learn more about Jafza and get in contact with the leading driver of the burgeoning UAE economy.

→ www.jafza.ae

THURSDAY, 7 APRIL 2011

7 April 2011, 10:00 – 13:00
Hall13, Stand D30, Business Forum 1

Investments in the Offshore Wind Industry



High-ranking representatives of and investors in the American offshore wind industry are visiting HANNOVER MESSE for the first time at the invitation of NGlobal.

They will meet with senior executives of wind energy sector companies represented at the fair for discussions. The plan is to follow up this strategic dialogue, which is scheduled for between 10.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, by holding individual meetings with exhibitors. This is a superb opportunity for the Niedersachsen's and the German wind industry.

→ www.nglobal.de

7 April 2011, 10:30 – 13:00
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2

Market Update China

Industrial networks for long-term success:

The Chinese economy's prolonged and meteoric speed of development continues to provide the industries represented at HANNOVER MESSE with a major incentive to be involved in the world's largest industrial market. A „patiently“ established presence in the Chinese market has become an important growth driver for many companies. The challenge of simultaneously focusing on long-term strategies whilst having to react short term to changes in political and economic parameters is the topic being addressed at this networking event. Comparing business notes and best-practice examples from leading companies provide the impetus needed to enhance business relationships with China, including establishing the requisite networks.



Organizer: Deutsche Messe
Partner: BDI

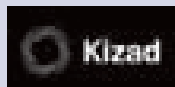


Media partner: sourcing asia

sourcing asia

7 April 2011, 13:30 – 14:30
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2

The Industrial Zone of Tomorrow - Kizad, Abu Dhabi



KIZAD is an industrial zone of unprecedented scale and ambition from the Abu Dhabi Government that is seeking world class manufacturing companies as tenants across a wide range of sectors. Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030 envisions the future structure and prosperity of the Emirate. Within the overall plan, Kizad is one of the means by which that vision will be achieved. The aim is simple; to invest the wealth derived from oil in development for the good of all businesses and residents of Abu Dhabi, to maximise the benefit of the Emirate's abundant natural resources and to add value to the Emirate's GDP. Kizad is the realisation of that vision, the industrial zone of tomorrow.

→ www.kizad.com

7 April 2011, 15:00 – 17:00
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2

Business Location Südtirol



Business Location South Tyrol (BLS) will be demonstrating at HANNOVER MESSE why companies can exploit Italy's market potential particularly easily and efficiently if they locate their businesses in South Tyrol (Alto Adige). As part of Global Business & Markets, visitors can also take their first trip to the business location of South Tyrol.

On 7 April at 3.00 p.m. BLS will not only be serving Mediterranean delicacies but also showcasing recipes for optimum corporate location success in the Autonomous Province.

As South Tyrol's business location agency, BLS provides a professional and free-of-charge service to companies, covering all stages of the location process – ranging from the search for suitable commercial premises through legal advice.

→ www.bls.info

FRIDAY, 8 APRIL 2011

8 April 2011, 11:00 – 13:00
Hall13, Stand G40, Business Forum 2

EDUBIZ Networking Event – Export commodity – vocational education and training

Germany's export sector has no alternative but to recruit, retain and develop human resources abroad. Dual vocational education and training (VET) is a key tool that enables companies to secure resources for and ensure the necessary quality standards at their overseas production sites, when competing to recruit specialist and executive personnel. At the same time social media offers new opportunities within the recruitment sector. This networking event is a meeting place for those involved in vocational education and training seeking as well as in developing new human resources to upgrade their VET activities abroad.

Organizer: EDUBIZ, IHK Nürnberg



Where Capital meets Innovation

INVESTMENT LOUNGE of Global Business & Markets in Hall 13: Financing, funding, government programs for your innovation. Meet experts and partners!

Daily Presentation
Hall 13, Global Business & Markets

EU Commission



In line with Europe 2020 Strategy for smart and sustainable growth, European Commission will present projects which involve industries and enterprises, to help set Europe on the right track to becoming a more competitive, innovative and resource-efficient economy, ready to tackle today's and tomorrow's challenges.

Monday, 4 April 2011 | 11:30 - 12:00
Hall 13, Stand E 12/4 | Speakers Corner
Monday, 4 April 2011 | 14:00 - 14:30
Hall 13, Stand G 19

Member States competitiveness performance and policies

› Christian Weise,
Europäische Kommission

Monday, 4 April 2011 | 15:30 - 16:00
Hall 13, Stand G 19
Tuesday, 5 April 2011 | 16:00 - 16:30
Hall 13, Stand G 19

What does Innovation Union represent for SMEs and business in general?

› Agnieszka Chlad, Europäische Kommission

Tuesday, 5 April 2011 | 11:30 - 12:00
Hall 13, Stand E 12/4 | Speakers Corner
Tuesday, 5 April 2011 | 15:00 - 15:30
Hall 13, Stand G 19

An integrated industrial policy for the globalisation era

› Peder Christensen, Europäische Kommission

Wednesday, 6 April 2011 | 11:00 - 11:30
Hall 13, Stand G 19

Thursday, 7 April 2011 | 11:30 - 12:00

Hall 13, Stand E 12/4 | Speakers Corner

Big help for small enterprises – European business and innovation support services of the Enterprise Europe Network

› Gunnar Matthiesen, Europäische Kommission

Friday, 8 April 2011 | 11:30 - 12:00
Hall 13, Stand E 12/4 | Speakers Corner
Friday, 8 April 2011 | 15:00 - 15:30
Hall 13, Stand G 19

Innovation and competitiveness of the creative industries in the EU

› Peder Christensen, Europäische Kommission

SPEAKERS CORNER

Company Presentation

4. - 8. APRIL 2011

Monday, 4 April 2011

13:00 - 13:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Company Presentation Buffalo City Municipality

› Mr. Vuyani, Buffalo City Municipality

13:30 - 14:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Company Presentation Jebel Ali Free Zone (Jafza) Dubai

› Mr. Mansoor Al Bastaki, Jafza

15:30 - 16:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Kizad. Transforming industrial zones

16:00 - 16:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Company Presentation Rakia Georgia Free Industrial Zone LLC

Tuesday, 5 April 2011

10:00 - 10:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Boost your future setting-up

› Lea Portscheller, Sud Oise Développement, l'Agence

10:30 - 11:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Successful distribution concepts in India

› Klaus Friedrich Meier, Maier + Vidorno GmbH

11:00 - 11:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

South Tyrol: Pioneer and Gateway for Renewable Energy in Italy

› Gregor Kosta, Business Location Südtirol

12:00 - 12:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Launch your business in Puebla / Mexico!

› Pablo Rodriguez Regordosa, State of Puebla, Mexico

12:30 - 13:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

The power of the Baltic Sea Macroregion: Selected EU Programmes at a glance

14:00 - 14:30

Halle 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Company Presentation Document Service Center & RWS Group

› Dominick Kelly, RWS Group

14:30 - 15:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Company Presentation Jebel Ali Free Zone (Jafza) Dubai

› Mr. Mansoor Al Bastaki, Jafza

15:00 - 15:30

Halle 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Successful Globalisation by using Intercultural Intelligence: Sustainable cost & loss reduction in international cooperations

› Marion de Vriès, MD, SAM International

15:30 - 16:00

Halle 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Invest in Central Pomerania

› Bartosz Switala, Slupsk Special Economic Zone, Poland

Wednesday, 6 April 2011

10:00 - 10:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Opportunities for Industrial companies in the Abu Dhabi

› Kizad, Abu Dhabi

10:30 - 11:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Be aware of you game-changing Hidden Competitors

› Axel Nösner, KnowledgeAgent GmbH

11:00 - 11:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Company Presentation Baltic Sea Region Investment Promotion

12:30 - 13:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

ELIDZ - World Class Investment destination

› Unati Speirs, ELIDZ

Thursday, 7 April 2011

10:30 - 11:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Company Presentation Jebel Ali Free Zone (Jafza) Dubai

› Mr. Mansoor Al Bastaki, Jafza

13:00 - 13:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Venture Capital: A Growth path for innovative enterprises in the energy, renewables and energy efficiency sector

› Dr. Ahmet Ertekin, DTC Consult

14:00 - 14:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Vertically Integrated Clustering Model

Kizad, Abu Dhabi

15:00 - 15:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Exporting high-end products to China and Brazil – options for medium-sized companies

› Lutz Berners, Berners Consulting GmbH

15:30 - 16:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner

Nelson Mandela Bay: The Automotive Hub of Africa

› Anele Qaba, Nelson Mandela Bay Business Support Services

Friday, 8 April 2011

11:00 - 11:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner
Abu Dhabi. An ideal platform for global expansion
 > Kizad, Abu Dhabi

13:00 - 13:30

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner
Venture Capital: A Growth path for innovative enterprises in the automation and subcontracting sector
 > Dr. Ahmet Ertekin, DTC Consult

13:30 - 14:00

Hall 13, Stand E12/4, Speakers' Corner
Staff Recruitment 2.0

How to meet High Potentials in Social Media
 > Michael Grupe, Fink & Fuchs Public Relations AG



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5 April 2011, 13:30 - 18:45
 NORD/LB Forum

8th Niedersachsen Foreign Trade Conference



The 8th Foreign Trade Conference will focus on Turkey and will take place during HANNOVER FAIR (04-08. April 2011) on Tuesday, 5th April at NORD/LB Forum. Every year the Foreign Trade Conference is organised to provide the two most important factors on your way to internationality.

In cooperation with:

Niedersächsische Industrie- und Handelskammern, Deutsche Messe, Norddeutsches Handwerk International, Unternehmerverbände Niedersachsen e.V., NBank, Nord/LB

➔ www.nglobal.de

4 April 2011, 14:00 - 18:00
 TB Hall 2/Raum ROM

Modernisation, Energy Efficiency and Sustainability in Russia



Opportunities for German business in the Swerdlowsk Oblast. The Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations (OA) organises this event to deepen economic ties between German and Russian countries and showcase the achievements of German companies in this economic sector. The focus will be on the areas modernisation, energy efficiency and sustainability in Russia. The Swerdlowsk Oblast is one of the Russian Federation's forerunners in these fields.

14:00

Welcome

> Dr. Wolfram v. Fritsch, Chairman of the Board, Deutsche Messe

Opening

14:05

> Dr. Eckhard Cordes, Chairman The Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations (OA)

14:25

Presentation of the Swerdlowsk Oblast

> Alexander S. Mischarin, Governor of the Swerdlowsk Oblast

15:00

Panel discussion The Swerdlowsk Oblast – Modernisation, Energy Efficiency, Sustainability

> Moderation: Prof. Dr. Rainer Lindner, Executive Director, The Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations (OA)

Panellists:

- > Wolfgang Bauer, Chairman of the Board of Management Dyckerhoff AG
- > Dr. Bernhard Boll, Corporate & Governmental Relations, BASF SE
- > Stephan Kohler, Chief Executive, German Energy Agency (dena)
- > Michail Maksimov, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Swerdlowsk Oblast, Minister for Economic Affairs
- > Dr. Dietrich G. Möller, President and CEO Siemens Russia, OOO Siemens
- > Sergej Maksin*, General Director, Ural Optical and Mechanical Plant (UOMZ)

Reception

17:00

* tbc

5 April 2011, 10:00 - 15:00
 Convention Center, Raum 1B

German-Ukrainian Business Forum

The event will present the Ukrainian government's economic policy and reform agenda to the German business public. In a panel discussion the opportunities generated by Ukraine's new industrial policy are to be discussed as well as fields for cooperation in various key branches and particular regions will be presented.

10:00

Opening and Welcome

- > Dr. Wolfram v. Fritsch*, Chairman of the Board Deutsche Messe, Hannover
- > Uwe Lamann, Speaker of the expert group Ukraine and Member of the Executive Committee, The Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations (OA), Member of the Board, LEONI AG, Nürnberg
- > Anatoliy Maksjuta*, Deputy Minister, Ministry für Economical Development and Trade, Kiev
- > Dr. Hans-Joachim Henckel, Federal Minister of Economics and Technology, Berlin
- > Vitaliy Nemylostyvyi*, Deputy Minister, Ministry für Industrial Politics, Kiev
- > Karin Rau, Delegatee, Delegation of the German Economy in Ukraine, Kiev

11:00

Panel discussion

„Economic Policy and Economic Reforms in Ukraine – Chances for German-Ukrainian cooperation“

Moderation:

> Karin Rau, Delegatee, Delegation of the German Economy in Ukraine, Kiev

Participants:

- > Anatoliy Maksjuta*, Deputy Minister, Ministry für Economical Development and Trade, Kiev
- > Vitaliy Nemylostyvyi*, Deputy Minister, Ministry für Industrial Politics, Kiev
- > Uwe Lamann, Speaker of the expert group Ukraine and Member of the Executive Committee, The Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations (OA), Member of the Board, LEONI AG, Nürnberg
- > Karl-Heinz Strobelt*, Executive Director, Rhenus Assets & Service GmbH & Co. KG
- > Dr. Dagmar Linder, Managing Director Regional Management Central and Eastern Europe, Deutsche Bank AG
- > N.N., Representative of the regions of Lugansk and Dnepropetrovsk

13:00

Reception

* tbc



Niedersachsen Global, NGlobal,
is a state-owned agency for economic development
in Niedersachsen

NGlobal ...

- markets Niedersachsen as an investment location and attracts new companies to the state, encourages inter-enterprise collaboration and joint ventures
- supports export-orientated companies based in Niedersachsen / Germany with comprehensive foreign trade information and services
- promotes Niedersachsen abroad as the leading business location

Inward Investment

Foreign Trade

Niedersachsen Marketing

Looking forward to meeting you at the HANNOVER MESSE

5th April

8th Foreign Trade Day/Conference with focus on Turkey
location: NOFD/LB Forum

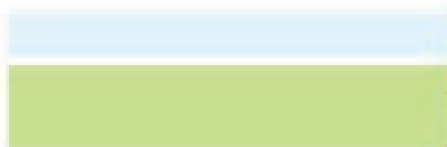
7th April

**Investments in the Offshore Wind Industry –
A Strategic Dialog and German-American Expert Panel**
location: hall 13 (Global Business & Markets)

for both events: please register under: www.nglobal.com

find out more about innovation and economic strengths in
Niedersachsen: hall 2/A10 - hall 6/A48 – hall 27/L50

For more information please contact – www.nglobal.com



Niedersachsen

German for Business.

Dialogue on Innovation and Sustainability

If you want to meet entrepreneurs, researchers and market experts from all over France, there is no better place than HANNOVER MESSE 2011

Opening Ceremony HANNOVER MESSE

3 April 2011

Opening Ceremony of HANNOVER MESSE



Participation of chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel und Francois Fillon, Prime minister of the French Republic

4 April 2011 | Hall 13

Opening of the French HANNOVER MESSE participation at Espace Prestige France

Innovation in France

4 April 2011 | 12:30 - 14:00

Espace Prestige | Hall 13

Cocktail: France' assets: a number of decisive advantages to attract foreign R&D facilities

- > Mr David APPIA, Ambassador for International Investment CEO Invest in France Agency
- > Jean-Marc FOULARD, EMEA Partnership Commercial Director REGUS

Invest in France Agency and Nord France eXperts conference

5 April 2011 | 16:00 - 18:00 | Hall 13,

Stand D10, Fench Pavillon

Veranstalter: UBIFRANCE

Innovation in France: Advantages to attract foreign R&D projects in France

16:00

France attractiveness, focus on North France

- > Serge Boscher, General Director, Invest In France Agency

16:20

The Research tax Credit

- > Larry Perlade, Directeur Associé, Cabinet Neva

16:30

France competitive clusters

- > Christian TRAISNEL, Co Manager TEAM 2

16:40

Testimonials

- > Richard LETT, CEO Roll Gom
- > Francis KOPP, Site Manager Lenze Drive Systems (Ruitz, France)

European Innovation Workshops

5 April 2011 | 9:00 - 14:30 | Convention Center, Rooms 11 & 12

HANNOVER MESSE – Research and Technology

Organized by Ubifrance with MECAFUTURE, the Department for Science and Technology of the French Embassy, CETIM-Carnot and MINES ParisTech

5 April 2011 | 9:00 – 13:00 Uhr | Room 11

Emerging Robotics: Solutions and Markets for Sustainable Manufacturing and Services

Moderator:

- > Mr Djea Djeapragache, International Projects Executive, CETIM-Carnot

Room 12

New Trends in Materials and Manufacturing Processes for Transportation

Moderator:

- > Mr Olivier Bonnet, General Manager, French Competitiveness cluster Matériaux

Networking with French Energy Clusters

7 April 2011 | 13:15 - 14:30 | Hall 13, Stand D30, Global Business & Markets, INVESTMENT LOUNGE

Organizer: UBIFRANCE

This year France will be the official Partner Country at HANNOVER MESSE 2011. Reflecting the keynote theme „Innovation for sustainable growth“, the focus will be put on the energy sector: A delegation of French competitiveness clusters specialising in renewable energy will also be present in Hanover, accompanied by several of their innovative member companies to meet German and European partners to discuss their R&D projects and to create a network.

The participants are: ARVENI, CLEAN ENERGY PLANET, McPHY ENERGY, NHEOLIS, NTI GUADELOUPE, SOLARFORCE, SOPRANO INDUSTRY

Industry and Export Forum „Renewable Energies“

5 April 2011 - 8 April 2011 | Hall 27, Stand M70

Organizer: Branchen-/ Exportforum

Experts from France inform on market trends, technological innovations, as well as project finance and development opportunities in the renewable energy sector.

6 April 2011 - 8 April 2011

14:00 - 14:20

Renewable energies in France - latest market trends and legal aspects

- > Stephan Franz, Deutsche Energie-Agentur (dena)

14:20 - 14:40

Wind Energy in France after Grenelle II - Future Developments and Regional Planning Rules

14:40 - 15:00

Legal Impact of Grenelle II - Authorisations and ICPE Procedure, Dismantling Requirements and IFER

15:20 - 15:40

Wind farm development in France: Experience, lessons learned and challenges

Philippe Vignal, wdp SAS, Boulogne-Billancourt

- > Philippe Vignal, wdp SAS, Boulogne-Billancourt

15:40 - 16:00

The future of the legal framework for PV in France - challenges and opportunities

- > Maren Eissing, Internationale Development, Entreprise Rhône-Alpes International (ERA)

Power Plant Technology User Forum

6 April 2011 | 10:30 - 11:00 Uhr

Hall 27, Stand G75

International Session: France

The energy concept of France

12:00 - 13:00

The future of energy supply and climate protection: the German and the French view

- > Hr. Bergmann, VGB/ZEP
- > Maria João Duarte, EPPSA
- > Hr. Vahrenholt/RWE Innogy; BMU, BMWi

Forum Mobilité Opening Event

4 April 2011 | 13:00 - 15:30

Opening through the partner country France

- > Jean Dominique Wagret, Vizepräsident MOVEO Automotive Competitiveness Cluster
- > Prof. Henning Kagermann, Vorsitzender Nationale Plattform Elektromobilität, Schirmherr MobilTec
- > Dr. Michael Paul, Vorsitzender Forschungsvereinigung Antriebstechnik e.V. (FVA) und Vorstandsmitglied ZF Friedrichshafen AG

Suppliers Convention

4 April 2011 | 16:30 - 17:00 | Hall 4,

Stand D42

Surface engineering as a performance driver for medical technologies: The example of medical implants

- > Dr. Philippe Bertrand, Director Research & Development, Competence Center, France

5 April 2011 | 12:00 - 12:30

Autonomous Public Individual Vehicle (VIPA):

The flexible city of the future.

Video presentation

- > Arnaud Bocquillon, Competence Center ViaMeca, Frankreich

French R&D: New trends in materials and manufacturing processes

5 April - 7 April 2011

For France as Partner Country of the HANNOVER MESSE 2011, members of the French platform MECAFUTURE-FR will present their innovative R&D projects to an international audience. The delegation is made of competitiveness clusters, research institutes and companies and aims for new partnerships. The 4-day program encloses technical conferences, visits of R&D departments and one-to-one meetings so as to:

- › Give the French research institutes in the fields of mechanics and new materials the opportunity to communicate on their latest projects
- › Establish and strengthen the partnerships with German, Austrian, Swiss and Italian clusters and research institutes in order to cooperate on projects and participate in European call for tenders.

Technical Conference

Robot-assisted Manufacturing Processes
Convention Center, Room 11

5 April 2011 | 9:30 - 13:00

New Materials and Processes for Transport

Convention Center, Room 12

5 April 2011 | 15:00 - 18:30

One-to-One Meetings

6 April 2011 | 9:30 - 12:00

One-to-One Meetings

7 April 2011 | 9:30 - 12:30

One-to-One Meetings

„Innovations for Industry“ Forum

6 April 2011 | 10:00 - 12:00

Hall, Stand K09

Moderation:

- › Aurélie Gimbert, Pôle des microtechniques,

6 April 2011 | 10:20-10:40

- › Switches' Miniaturisation for Mobile Application, Jean-Christophe Villain, C&K COMPONENTS, Dole (FR)

6 April 2011 | 10:20-10:40

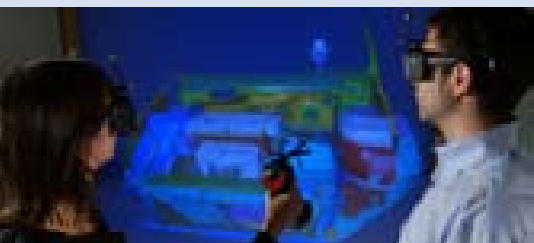
- › Micromechanical and Electronic Integration & Software for Medical Instrumentation and Diagnostic In Vitro, Benoit Studlé, STATICE ETUDES, Besancon (FR)

6 April 2011 | 10:40 - 11:00

- › The SPA, a new miniature MRI-compatible Stepping Piezo Actuator for Bio Medical Applications, Franck Claeysen, CEDRATTECHNOLOGIES, Meylan (FR)

6 April 2011 | 11:00 - 11:20

- › Pole des Microtechniques, Aurélie Gimbert, Pôle des microtechniques, Besancon



Life Needs Power

5 April 2011 | 15:30 - 15:50 | Hall 12
Stand C06

15:30

Smart-Upgrade of existing distribution networks with local intelligent instruments

- › Dr. Uwe Kaltenborn/Schneider Electric

7 April 2011 | 11:30

Cross country German-French project e-mobility

- › Jamal Leghnider/Schneider Electric



© UBIFRANCE

Espace Prestige France

Covering an area of more than 400 square metres, the French pavilion in Hall 13 is the most important Partner Country meeting point.

The organizer, UBIFRANCE, has harnessed the support of a range of well-known companies and institutions for "Espace Prestige France". This platform will showcase key sources of inspiration to enhance the concept of sustain-

ability. During their usual tour of the fair, this is where Chancellor Merkel and the French Prime Minister, Francois Fillon, will officially declare France's Partner Country participation open. Presentations will also be given in the Pavilion. One of the highlights in "Espace Prestige France" is certain to be the unveiling of the Survolt concept car by premium partner Citroën.

240 Exhibitors from France

By having an unusually large number of exhibitors participating, France is providing a comprehensive insight into its industrial and research capabilities at HANNOVER MESSE 2011. Industrial exhibitors, participating in this showcase event organized by UBIFRANCE, are exhibiting their products and services at a total of 8 stands in the French pavilions and Espace Prestige dot-

ted around the various sector fairs. At the same time research and industrial clusters, organized in the form of national skills centers, are represented in Hannover in an as yet unmatched concentration. Once again Partner Country participation at HANNOVER MESSE provides comprehensive access to the industrial base of one of the world's largest industrialized nations.



France Pavilions

- Industrial Supply: Hall 3 + Hall 4
- MobiliTec: Hall 25
- Motion, Drive & Automation: Hall 20 + Hall 25
- Energy: Espace Prestige France Hall 13
- Research & Technology: Hall 2
- SurfaceTechnology: Hall 6
- Industrial Automation: Hall 17



© CITROËN

The Vitality of „Créative Technologie“

TEXT: FRÉDÉRIC BANZET DIRECTOR GENERAL CITROËN

With more than 90 years of innovation under its belt, Citroën is the partner of France at the 2011 Hanover Messe. The show is a must for Citroën, which will be demonstrating its policy of "Créative Technologie" with the full-electric Survolt concept car, and further underlining its stand for the environment and sustainable development.



the year, reaching an average of just 132.3g per km. It is also worth noting that one in every three new Citroëns on the road emits no more than 120g of CO₂ per km.

Resolutely committed to sustainable development that respects the environment, Citroën has adopted a crystal clear strategy. The brand is offering its customers a range of solutions to cut

in the range. This innovation cuts CO₂ emissions, while offering a smooth, comfortable and quite drive. The brand also demonstrated its technological advance by becoming one of the first French carmakers to launch two full-electric models, in the shape of Citroën C-Zero and Berlingo First Electric. And the innovations will keep on coming in 2011 with the launch of Citroën DS5.

"Our vitality is also driven by the challenges of brand competition."

Fully aware of the ecological challenges we are facing, Citroën is doing whatever it takes to become one of the leading defenders of the environment in Europe. In 2010, Citroën consolidated its outstanding performance in terms of CO₂, by reducing emissions by 5.3g per kilometre in the course of

greenhouse gas emissions, because there is more than one way to use a car and different usages demand different technologies. 2010 was a turning point in the deployment of these solutions. Towards the end of the year, Citroën launched the e-Hdi microhybrid technology in numerous models

This new model uses the Hybrid 4 (diesel-electric) full-hybrid technology, that combines a total power of 200 hp, four-wheel drive and just 99g of CO₂ per km, proving that respect for the environment and pleasure at the wheel on all sorts of journeys are compatible. Alongside all these innovations, the in-

ternal combustion engine has not had its last say, and Citroën continues to offer a range equipped with engines emitting less than 110 g of CO₂ per km.

The technological vitality of Citroën is also driven by the challenges the brand faces in the world of competition. Today, motor sport can no longer ignore the importance of environmental protection. Citroën, which has been competing in the world rally championships at the very highest level for 10 years, winning no less than 6 constructor's titles, has made a special mark on history of motor sport. With its Survolt concept car, the brand has demonstrated that environmental protection and motor racing are not mutually exclusive. By setting some excellent lap times on the circuit at Le Mans, this full-electric racing car has shown that beautiful cars are compatible with environmental protection. <

Mobility in the Greater Paris Region

→ The Electro-mobility infrastructure is being developed rapidly in the core region of France.

Major corporations and a large number of SMEs combined with public-sector research institutions provide the Île-de-France region with a well-developed automotive infrastructure. Representatives from this business environment have therefore joined forces to form the international skills cluster, Mov'eo. More than 70 percent of research in the French automotive sector is performed here. What is its objective? To ensure more safety on the roads—for private



and short-distance public transportation, for people and the environment. Mov'eo has therefore been involved in collaborative project development for

its 209 members since 2006. The cluster of course focuses on R&D. 215 R&D projects have been launched since it was established.

112 of these projects have received state financial assistance to the tune of 190 million € in total.

PROJECTS FOR A MOBILE FUTURE

Hybrid or solely electric-powered vehicles are the focus of pilot projects. Autolib' is a European Carsharing Initiative project. This project provides 3000 electric vehicles in Paris and the neighboring suburbs. More than 1000 charging stations have been set up, of which 700 are located in Paris. SAVE is a large-scale, long-term electric vehicle survey. Renault-Nissan and EDF will be analyzing the everyday usage test results in a couple of months. <

EDF supports France's Partner Country role by acting as Premium Partner

→ France's energy provider shows what it can do at the "Espace Prestige France".

In acting as a Premium Partner, the EDF Group is using this unique opportunity to demonstrate the industrial skills of Germany's neighbour France at the world's leading industrial trade fair in Hannover. The energy provider will also give presentations on proprietary research and development projects, designed to reduce carbon footprints and increase energy efficiency, at the "Espace Prestige France".

In this respect the European Institute for Energy Research EIFER plays a key role. The joint EDF/Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT) energy research institute conducts projects in Germany, which provide interdisciplinary know-how input into sustainable urban and regional development. EIFER researches into innovative technological solutions for power generation, in particular biomass, biogas and geothermal.

The EDF Group, as a leading player in the European energy market, has operations in a range of segments – production, transportation, distribution, trading and sales. Just in France alone, Europe's biggest electricity producer operates production capacity that generates power at



a CO₂-free rate of 95% (using mainly nuclear energy and hydropower) and supplies around

28 million customers. EDF is listed on the Paris Bourse and is included in the CAC 40. In 2010 the EDF Group reported global revenues of € 65.2 billion, of which 44.5 % were earned outside France. <

Schneider Electric is back

→ At HANNOVER MESSE 2011 the French company Schneider Electric is the largest exhibitor from this year's Partner Country.

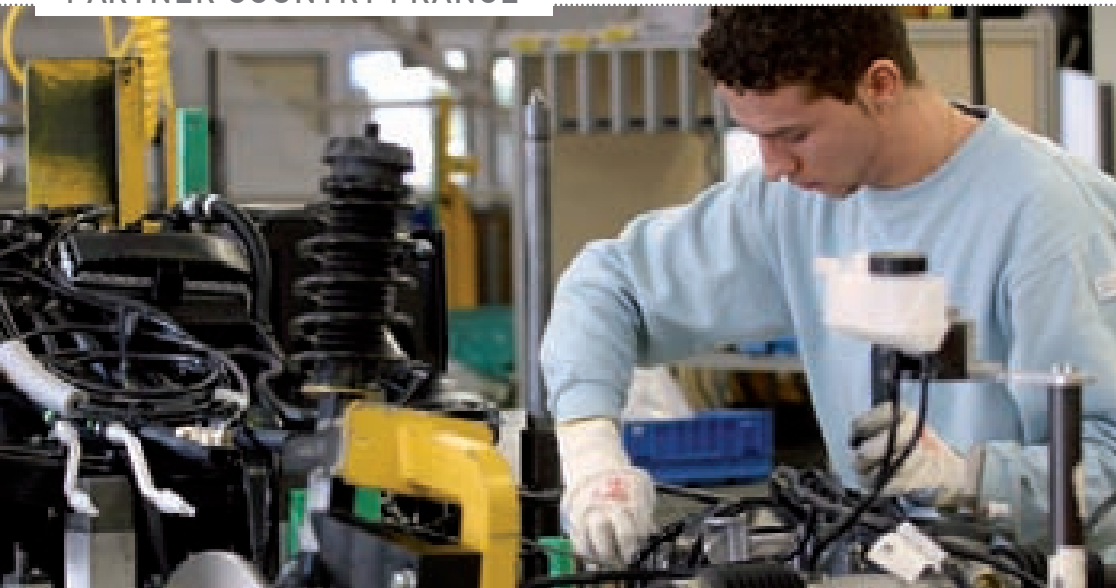
With a headcount of 100,000, the company is regarded worldwide as an energy management specialist, providing infrastructure, industrial, data processing center, buildings and residential buildings solutions. Applying its integrated EcoStructure approach to problem-solv-

ing, Schneider Electric provides concepts in more than 100 countries that make energy safe, reliable, efficient and productive. "Especially in this segment, HANNOVER MESSE 2011 has a particular relevance for us," says Rada Rodriguez, Country President of Schneider

Electric in Germany. "In Hannover we can utilize several platforms at the same time to showcase our skills as a global specialist in energy management solutions", Rodriguez continues. For example Schneider Electric is showcasing charging stations for electric vehicles in the electro-mobility section. <



→ Schneider Electric Head Office in France



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SaarMoselle – a bi-cultural industrial region

.....> The region straddling the border between Germany and France is show-casing the potential in cross-border industrial projects at HANNOVER MESSE.

As partners of the French “Espace Prestige France” pavilion in Hall 13, the SaarMoselle Eurodistrict and the economic development agency, Agence pour L’Expansion de Moselle-Est, want to project a new “bi-cultural image” for this industrial region.

Rotterdam, Paris, Milan, Germany – this region at the heart of Europe sees itself as being strategically well-posi-



tioned. It facilitates direct access to many European markets. The region’s potential can be attributed to strong domestic demand, a competitive industrial base, a strong subcontracting sector and a modern service sector.

Successful structural transformation and modernization of its traditional industrial base now enable SaarMoselle to project itself as a dynamic European

business region. This is anchored in a range of industries, such as vehicle manufacturing, metalworking, chemicals, logistics and environmental technology, which employ highly qualified, bilingual staff. Industrial companies such as Smart, Viessmann, Continental, Total, Saint Gobain, Ford, Siemens, ThyssenKrupp and others highlight the industrial potential in the model European region of SaarMoselle. <

> www.saarmoselle.org

Overseas Debutants

.....> Companies from France’s overseas provinces are exhibiting at HANNOVER MESSE for the first time.



© Compagnie thermique

In line with an initiative by Marie-Luce Penchard, the appointed minister in charge of France’s overseas territories, exhibiting at HANNOVER MESSE is intended to enable com-



> Companies from France’s overseas provinces are seizing opportunities in the renewable energies sector.

panies from French Guyana, Gua-de-loupe, Martinique and Réunion to exploit their growth potential and gain access to international markets. The overriding objective is to provide a platform to showcase the creativity and know-how of these overseas firms in the fields of biodiversity, environmental protection and renewable energies. Guyana is also showcasing spaceflight developments. <

> www.outr-mer.gouv.fr

Investing in internationalization

> OSEO – the funding partner of French SMEs is also supporting the role played by Germany’s neighbor at HANNOVER MESSE.



OSEO is also partnering with French companies, as they show a global industrial audience what products they intend to use to compete in the markets of the future. The organization’s brief is to facilitate growth and innovation at small and mid-sized businesses in France. The development funds that OSEO provides reduce the risks that companies take when they commit scarce resources to research and development as well as to innovative products and solutions. <

> www.oseo.fr

France at Research

> The French presence at Research in Hall 2 incorporates a total of 26 exhibitors.



Research institutions and clusters, which France promotes as part of its national “Poles des Compétitivité” strategy, will be unveiling innovative concepts that will help to increase competitiveness in international markets, when transformed into new products and applications. Here too the motto of this joint showcase is sustainability. France’s public-sector research resources are represented by the six institutions that constitute the Instituts Carnot, which partner with the Fraunhofer Institutes. The Me-cafuture cluster is also represented in Hannover. The research institutes are participating in cooperation meetings covering the topics of robotics, new materials and logistics, which UBIFRANCE is organising.

> www.instituts-carnot.eu



© Alain Buu One

Open to Innovation

→ A culture of innovation is well-established in France, which has a number of decisive arguments in its favour.

First, a highly-skilled labour force: France can draw on the skills of its 274,000 researchers. She has got a higher proportion of science professionals (8.4 for 1000 working people) than its European neighbours.

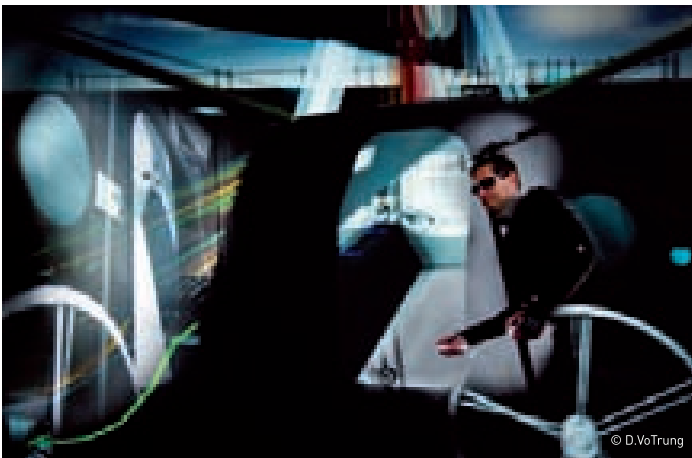
Another advantage that France can offer investors is its high-level Research and Development networks, in both the private and public spheres. In 2009, no fewer than 530 foreign companies were represented among the country's 71 in-

novation clusters, which act as facilitators for innovative projects.

In the public sphere, the CNRS (National Centre for Scientific Research), which employs 11,600 researchers, ranks first in Europe (source: Webometrics 2008) and constitutes one of the country's flagship research organisations, together with the CEA (Atomic Energy Agency), the Institut Pasteur, Inserm (Institute for Health and Medical Research) and INRA (Institute for Agricultural Research). France's universities (Paris VI, ranked 39th in the Shanghai 2010 academic rankings) and its prestigious grandes écoles (elite training colleges), such as Polytechnique and les Mines, help to promote this flourishing R&D environment.

France has rationalised its innovation-related administrative and tax systems, resulting in the reform of the R&D Tax Credit (CIR) in 2008. This is the most generous incentive available in Europe, and a great many companies are taking advantage of it: 3.2 billion euros' worth of tax credit was granted in 2009 (compared to 1.5 billion euros' worth in 2006). A full range of benefits now appears to be in place in France, to attract companies for which innovation is a top priority. <

One of the first green factories in France was constructed by Ecover, a Belgian manufacturer of environmentally-friendly detergents and cleaning products. The building is constructed with environmentally.



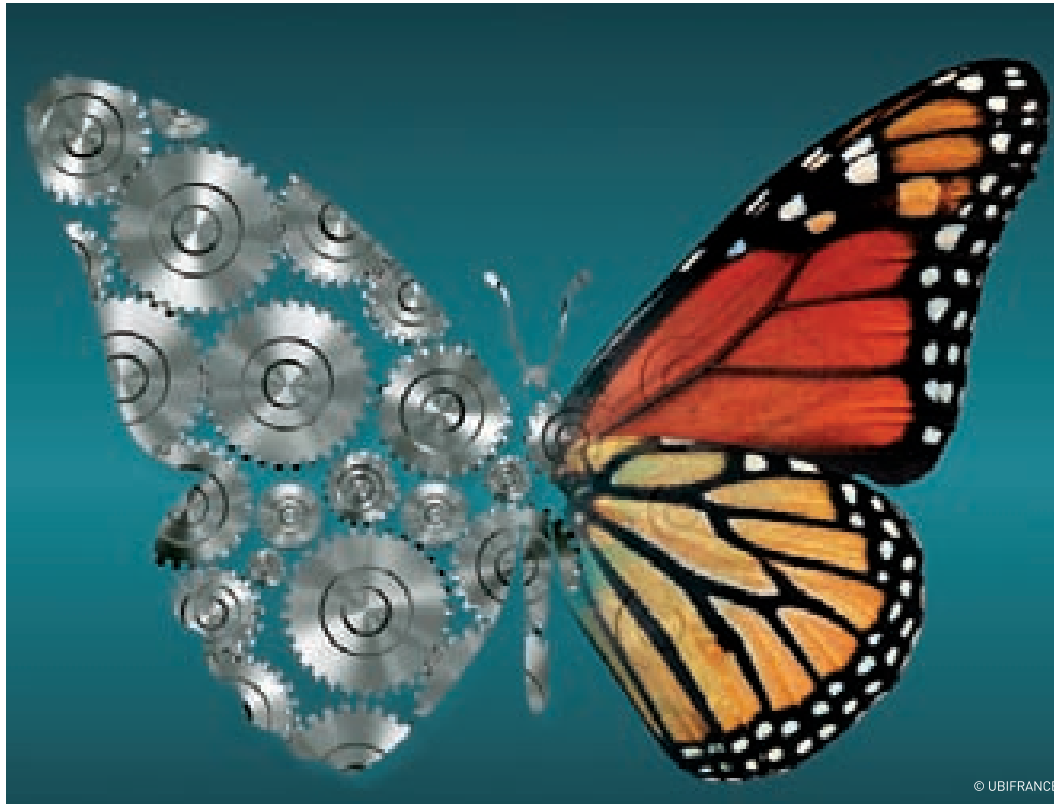
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- > ranked No. 1 in Europe for job creation in the R&D sector by foreign investors in 2009 (Ernst & Young, 2010);
- > ranked No. 2 in Europe and No. 6 in the world for filing international patent applications in 2009 and 2010 (WIPO, 2011);
- > No. 3 among the countries of Europe in terms of the number of Nobel Prizes awarded in the scientific disciplines since 1950; No. 2 in the world for Fields Medals, behind the United States;

INVEST IN FRANCE AGENCY (IFA)



is the agency responsible for promoting, prospecting and facilitating international investments in France. IFA will facilitate the delivery of your project in France. It is the main economic organisation promoting the attractions and image of France. The agency is supported by an international, national and regional network. IFA works closely with France's regional economic development agencies to provide a personalised service for investors. For further information, please visit www.investinfrance.org



French mechanical engineering is one of the few sectors of industry to have developed a specific environmental concept for products.

development of hybrid drive systems or innovative renewable energy solutions. The French mechanical engineering sector is investing a growing proportion of its R&D funds in reducing energy consumption and in the environmental compatibility of its products. All these efforts are part of an extensive environmental strategy. Cetim, the technical center for the French mechanical engineering industry, and FIM, the association of French mechanical engineering companies, have set up a support program for SMEs, which assists the latter to manufacture clean, energy-saving products using best-practice methods. <

Technology for “Green” Processes

TEXT: LOCAL GLOBAL

.....> France’s mechanical and plant engineering companies are going down the environmental road.

French mechanical engineering companies have for many years played a role in driving forward the environmental transformation of the economy by making their customers’ industrial processes cleaner and reduc-

environmental concept for products, which has been documented as an industrial standard. Companies aim to reduce raw material consumption by using substitute or recycled materials and applying “clean” processes. This is

Companies aim to reduce raw material consumption by using substitute or recycled materials.

ing their energy and water consumption. Furthermore they are searching for solutions to reduce their own environmental impact, in particular by introducing state-of-the-art manufacturing concepts. French mechanical engineering is one of the few sectors of industry to have developed a specific

a major challenge that can only be mastered in partnership with the chemical as well as with the iron & steel industry. At the same time French mechanical engineering companies are developing environmentally compatible products for their customers. Important contributions in this respect include the de-

UBIFRANCE - Partnering Companies AND THE FRENCH TRADE COMMISSIONS

France’s Secretary of State for Foreign Trade commissioned the state-owned ex-port promotion organization, UBIFRANCE, to coordinate France’s appearance as Part-ner Country at HANNOVER MESSE 2011. The UBIFRANCE network comprises 66 offices worldwide and a total of more than 1,200 employees, who provide practical advice and support to French companies pursuing a strategy of international growth. Irrespective of which country you are exhibiting in – your local UBIFRANCE office can provide you with access to innovative, competitive partners from France.

UBIFRANCE IS ACTIVE IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:
South Africa, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, South Korea, Denmark, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Spain, USA, Finland, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Norway, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, Poland, Singapore, Portugal, Czech Re-public, Romania, United Kingdom, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Vietnam.
> www.ubifrance.fr

Sud Oise Développement, l'Agence

TEXT: SUD OISE DÉVELOPPEMENT, L'AGENCE

→ Situated at 30 minutes from Paris and 20 minutes from Roissy-CDG Airport, Sud Oise is an attractive territory, where worldwide companies and research centers are located.

With three major excellence fields - Environment and reusing, chemistry and green chemistry, Components and mechanical systems high-performance, Sud Oise knows how to renew its industrial base. Existing facilities (Chemical Park, Technological Park, etc.) as well as the industrial tradition (highly skilled workforce, training, etc.) make Sud Oise an ideal location for these activities. The proximity with Charles de Gaulle airport, its road and railway network are perfect for showrooms.

ArcelorMittal, Montupet, Goss, Cray Valley, Hüttenes Albertus the INERIS and many other companies are located in this dynamic territory.

AN INVESTMENT PROJECT? SUD OISE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY IS AT YOUR SERVICE FOR:

Satisfying your expectations

- › Offices, production units, sites
- › Costs of purchasing and renting
- › Accompanying you on site visits



Introducing you to the market

- › Information on your business sector
- › Technological partnerships
- › Commercial partnerships

Setting-up your business

- › Legal advice
- › Fiscal information
- › Financing / subsidies
- › Providing contacts

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Hall 13, Stand: F22

Synergy and Cross-Cultural Management

TEXT: SAM INTERNATIONAL

→ SAM International serves the companies' globalisation process which speeds ahead so fast that individuals and teams have no time to learn, make errors, correct and adapt in the usual way.

The modern business world asks for leaders to be multi-lingual (and the vast majority are mono-lingual with some knowledge of English), multi-cultural (and the vast majority are mono-cultural) and able to swap cultural disquettes in a second before phoning or writing to someone from a different culture, during a flight before meeting someone in another

country – in order to be successful. Worldwide, 98% of managers today are unable to do this. They need to acquire the Intercultural Intelligence competency without which they fail. 60% of M&A

processes are not successful with, moreover, a negative impact on share rates. We know that eg in the Franco-German business couple 40% of the possible turnover are not being realised due to cultural

mis-understandings. Can your company afford to throw that much money out of the window?

Please come to see SAM International in Hall 13, stand 12/2. Let's talk about your strategy and needs, about the services we can offer you in order to succeed:

- › Inter-cultural Counselling for Mergers & Acquisitions and Project Management
- › Inter-cultural Coaching for International Leaders
- › Inter-cultural Training for Diversity and Innovation
- › Inter-cultural Learning Expeditions (M&As, Projects, Innovation etc) to all countries
- › Inter-cultural Audits, Analyses and Reports
- › Cross-cultural facilitation in International Cooperation Processes



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Hall 13, Stand: E12/2

Innovation and Industrial Competitiveness at the Centre Stage

TEXT: ANTONIO TAJANI EUROPEAN COMMISSION VICE PRESIDENT, RESPONSIBLE FOR INDUSTRY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

European Commission Vice President Antonio Tajani, responsible for industry and entrepreneurship, gives his views on a renewed policy to improve industrial competitiveness and to turn innovation into a new European growth engine

The economic and financial crisis has hit European industry very hard, with output falling on average by 20%, back to the levels of 1999. Since the end of 2009, recovery has taken place. But we should not be complacent as production levels still remain about 10% lower than the pre-crisis peak. Also, the dramatic effects of the crisis on employment and on public finances are still being experienced across large parts of Europe. There is still a long way to go. Indeed, the crisis has been a wake-up call, reminding everyone of the importance of a strong, competitive and diversified industrial base.

The new industrial policy blueprint I have put forward in October 2010 is a breakthrough in the sense that, for the first time, competitiveness and sustainability are put at centre stage to mutually reinforce each other and able to successfully address the challenges of globalisation and the emergence of new economic powers.

TAPPING INTO THE POTENTIAL OF KEY ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

Our draft highlights the importance of more ambitious European economic governance. The crisis has clearly shown to all of us that the times of national industries and segmented sectors have passed by, and that uncoordinated national policies will not suffice to make our economies fit for meeting present day and future challenges. The crisis of the car industry in 2009 clearly illustrated that national policies cannot provide a sufficient answer. Instead,



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Europe must show that it is more than the sum of its parts. Indeed, addressing such challenges will require new products and services for consumers and for businesses. To deliver these products and services, a vibrant and competitive industrial base will be required. Supporting and promoting industry in Europe means that our continent will be at the forefront of these innovations in the decades to come and that, ultimately, Europe will be able to maintain its role as an economic giant in the world.

I strongly believe that innovation is the key in this context. We have therefore presented a proposal for an „Innovation Union“ where Europe commits to innovation as a political priority. Europe's leaders have endorsed this proposal at the February European Council. Eu-

rope is facing an innovation emergency: Our latest Innovation Union Scoreboard shows that practically all Member States have improved their innovation performance and some of our Member States are world leaders in innovation, and yet, the EU is failing to close the innovation performance gap with its main international competitors: the US and Japan. Moreover, China is catching up with high speed; it has improved its innovation performance 7% faster than the EU, year on year over the last 5 years. Our policy answer to this is a strategic approach to innovation, which is vital to turn Europe into a true Innovation Union. It pursues a broad concept of innovation, both technological innovation and innovation in business models, design and services that add value

“In October 2010 is a breakthrough in the sense that, for the first time, competitiveness and sustainability are put at centre stage to mutually reinforce each other and able to successfully address the challenges of globalisation and the emergence of new economic powers.”

ANTONIO TAJANI EUROPEAN COMMISSION VICE PRESIDENT, RESPONSIBLE FOR INDUSTRY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

for users. It includes public sector and social innovation in addition to business innovation.

With this strategy we aim to improve conditions for European business and create better access to finance for companies and researchers in Europe. This is fundamental to ensure that innovative ideas can be turned into products and services that create growth and jobs. To achieve this we need to unblock some of the major bottlenecks for innovation and the growth of European SMEs and enterprises! Europe suffers from under-investment in research and innovation, fragmentation of effort and unfavourable framework conditions, such as our lack of access to finance and venture capital, slow standard-setting and the failure to use public pro-



© European Union

curement strategically. Indeed, innovation can provide solutions, for example by tapping into the potential of Key Enabling Technologies.

While a significant part of future goods and services is yet unknown, we know that key enabling technologies (KETs) – i.e. nanotechnology, micro- and nanoelectronics, advanced materials, biotechnology and photonics – will be the main driving force of their development. Mastering these technologies in Europe means making Europe more competitive and being at the forefront of the shift to a low-carbon, resource-efficient and knowledge-based economy.

Whilst the EU has very good research and development capacities in some key enabling technology areas, it has not been as successful in translating these

results into commercialised manufactured goods and services. A common European strategy on the deployment of KETs in European industries is needed. An immediate measure of the Commission was the establishment of a High-Level Expert Group on Key Enabling Technologies (HLG KETs), which I launched in July 2010 together with my Commission colleagues Neelie Kroes responsible for Digital Agenda and Máire Geoghegan-Quinn, Commissioner for Research and Innovation. Building the bridge to pass across the so-called „Valley of death“ has been pinpointed by the group as the main challenge in the commercialisation of such technologies. While Europe's strengths lie in strong state-of-the-art research and the final demand, its weakest point is

“We have presented a proposal for an “Innovation Union” where Europe commits to innovation as a political priority.”

the transition from technology to scale-up demonstrations and large production. To bridge this innovation gap the HLG is preparing a series of recommendations to be presented in July 2011.

Given the scale and urgency of the societal challenges we currently face, and the scarcity of resources, Europe cannot afford the current fragmentation of effort and slow pace of change any longer. Efforts and expertise on re-

search and innovation must be pooled and critical mass achieved. Through the European Innovation Partnerships we will concentrate efforts on major breakthroughs to help solve some of Europe's major challenges, such as ageing, climate change and food and water safety. The challenges represent powerful drivers of change in the economy and hence major global market opportunities for European enterprises. <



Economic Integration for Economic Success

TEXT: DR. STEFAN MAIER MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE FEDERATION OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES (BDI)

› Germany is Europe's leading exporter and importer. The export of products, made in Germany, accounts for about half of Germany's GDP. A quarter of all jobs are dependent on foreign trade.

Global economic integration is one of Germany's most important strategies for economic success. For this reason the German economy has benefited from the current global economic recovery like no other country. The terrible disaster in Japan and the political upheavals in North Africa have left their mark on developments. We cannot yet gauge what precise impact the events in East Asia in particular will have on the global economy and on German industry.

German industry is going down the route of both strengthening its traditional partnership with the USA and exploiting opportunities in growth markets, such as China, India and Bra-

dience. The Global Business & Markets Forum is a superb platform that enables businesses to manage international relationships and form new partnerships to develop global growth markets. A quarter of all SMEs are active in international markets, the vast majority of them solely as exporters. Only some three percent undertake any investment abroad worth mentioning. The BDI wishes to support the SME sector in its efforts to internationalize. The sixth event of the "Internationalizing SMEs" series, entitled "Your commercial success abroad: utilizing growth opportunities – managing risks" will be staged on 4 April 2011 at Hannover Messe. Representatives of companies,

Global economic integration is one of Germany's most important strategies for economic success.

zil. However integrating Japan more closely into the global economy could also be an important objective for German businesspeople – for instance if they decide in future to invest in Japan, when making investment decisions in relation to the Asia/Pacific region.

Climate protection technologies and resource efficiency are the global market trends of the future. The industrial SME sector with all its innovative family-run businesses is in a position to provide attractive solutions. This year Hannover Messe will be a key source of inspiration as far as these issues are concerned.

The world's largest industrial trade fair is an ideal shop window that enables our companies to showcase their competitive products to an international au-

consultancies and development funds will be on hand to share their expertise on a wide range of internationalization issues.

SMEs and smaller businesses in particular have plenty of scope to achieve much more in the modern globalized world. The BDI wishes to help leverage this unutilized potential – by championing trade policy and foreign trade issues at a political level and by providing information and assistance to help companies adopt the right internationalization strategy. Not theoretical but practically relevant, not out of touch with reality but tailored to actual business needs – so that a focus on global markets continues to be the German economy's key to success in the future. <



Baden-Württemberg: E-mobility at its best

TEXT: BW-I

At the Hannover Trade Fair 2011, Baden-Württemberg will be presenting sustainable mobility solutions of the future at MobiliTec – the international leading trade fair for Hybrid and Electric Powertrain Technologies, Mobile Energy Storage and Alternative Mobility Solutions.

More than a quarter of the people involved in automobile construction in Germany – around 240,000 employees – work in Baden-Württemberg, the heart of the car manufacturing industry

Baden-Württemberg International (bw-i) and e-mobil BW, the state agency for electro-mobility and fuel cell technology, will be joining innovative companies, research institutes and clusters

to present Baden-Württemberg as a location for industry and science at MobiliTec, the new leading international fair in Hannover for hybrid and electric drive technologies, mobile energy

storage systems and alternative mobility technologies.

OUTSTANDING KNOW-HOW FOR SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY SOLUTIONS OF THE FUTURE

More than a quarter of the people involved in automobile construction in Germany – around 240,000 employees – work in Baden-Württemberg, the heart of the car manufacturing industry, and generate an annual turnover of around 74 billion euros. In addition, there are approximately 140,000 employees who work in Baden-Württemberg companies that belong to other parts of the automotive industry and form a unique vehicle parts supply network. "As a technology location for electro-mobility, Baden-Württemberg is exceedingly well equipped. In the important areas of battery technology, vehicle engineering, lightweight construction, infrastructure and fuel cell technology, there are companies, research institutes and universities that are already engaged in numerous initiatives and projects which show how sustainable and environment-friendly mobility solutions can be created successfully", said Franz Loogen, executive director of e-mobil BW, the state agency for electro-mobility and fuel cell technology. When it comes to important questions about how to link mobility to intelligent energy networks and new business models by means of innovative IT applications for mobility solutions, the German Southwest possesses enormous know-how as well.

"Baden-Württemberg can offer excellent research, innovative companies and outstanding, superbly qualified specialist employees. The experts of Baden-Württemberg International and e-mobil BW will be advising companies from Germany and abroad attending MobiliTec 2011 on opportunities for investment and cooperation and will be pointing out our state's ideal conditions for companies interested in doing business here", says Herbert Bossinger, member of the board of management of Baden-Württemberg International. <



© Photos: Hannover Messe

Global Expertise in Automotive Solutions

TEXT: MBTECH

MBtech's engineers always think outside the box: the company has achieved a leading position in the worldwide automotive market.

The center of the MBtech Group GmbH & Co. KGaA is located in and around Sindelfingen, there are another 10 branches throughout Germany. Despite the local association, the MBtech Group regards itself as a global player. The company has achieved a leading position as a successful engineering and consulting service provider in the worldwide automotive market. In the year 2010 the MBtech Group employed approximately 2,600 people worldwide at locations in Europe, North America and Asia and generated a turnover of 300 million euros – a growth of 25 percent in comparison to the previous year.



© Photos: MBtech

MBtech's engineers always think outside the box: The development and consulting services are closely interlinked along the entire automotive value chain. The MBtech brand combines all of its products and services into four segments: MBtech vehicle engineering, MBtech powertrain solutions, MBtech electronics solutions and MBtech consulting. Regardless of whether components, systems or modules, whether new development or production planning, vehicle integration, design or testing: MBtech supports automobile manufacturers and suppliers beginning with the detailed specification onward to the de-

Beyond the Daimler Group

INTERVIEW: HANS GÄNG

Knowledge pays off. The global and technological transformations in the automobile industry demand know-how and new solutions. MBtech provides both on a worldwide-basis. Successfully and for numerous customers beyond the Daimler Group. The Presidents, Werner Kropsbauer and Hartmut Tresp, in an interview about the perspectives for automotive expertise.



Presidents MBtech Group:
Hartmut Tresp and Werner Kropsbauer

MBtech belongs to the Daimler Group. Who are the external customers for whom MBtech, as a group subsidiary, provide know how?

We support our customers, namely companies from the international automotive industry, with the unique combination of development and consulting know-how – in the product development process and also throughout the entire product life cycle. Our customers are first and foremost automotive OEMs in Germany and Europe

and also in the USA and Asia. Some of our customers are cooperation partners with Daimler and other OEMs.

Which active role does MBtech play in electromobility and new drive systems? Do you – as with almost the entire vehicle industry – have to reposition yourself?

We repositioned ourselves three years ago. Since then we have successfully established and constantly continued to develop our competencies in the field

of e-mobility in all of our segments. We have more than 650 employees working in the electrical and electronics fields and more than 100 employees active in e-mobility. As such we provide our customers with highly successful support when implementing the broadest range of alternative drive systems projects. The increasing amount of electronics and the increasing electrification of the powertrain are also presenting OEMs with new challenges with regard to the EMC valida-

For years, Baden-Württemberg has enjoyed a reputation as one of the most innovative regions worldwide in respect of the automotive industry.

velopment, calculation and testing onward to series maturity. MBtech combines these engineering competencies with tailored consulting services. The goal is to enable customers to rapidly and efficiently realize innovations – so that they can keep up with the international competition and the sustainable mobility.

IDENTIFACE AND MBTECH REPORTER

Premiere in Geneva: At the Auto Salon, the MBtech Group presented the „Identiface“ - a new display which provides the first interactive and customizable options for passenger vehicle front de-



sign. The object of the application: The Identiface on the visionary Rinspeed BamBoo electric vehicle study remains easily visible during the day thanks to state-of-the-art LCD LED technology while its ability to display personal messages from virtual networks such

as Twitter or Facebook on the vehicle is another highlight. MBtech's designers and engineers used the MBtech REPORTER's Identity Light as an inspiration. MBtech presented the innovative vehicle concept study at last year's IAA Commercial Vehicles with

great success. The REPORTER makes MBtech's combined full-vehicle competence transparent by means of the innovative design, the mobile solar top on the pick-up see-through model and also through the tailored DualX E-Drive concept, for example. <

"We are a top service provider for the international automotive industry."

tion. Our third EMC testing center, the new EMC hall in Mönsheim – one of the most advanced testing facilities in the world – enables us to fulfill all of the requirements for testing the electromagnetic compatibility of current and future vehicle generations.

As a global player you are active on the world markets. Where do you see focal areas for growth?

We see ourselves as a top service provider for the international automotive

industry. Our consistent customer orientation has enabled us to earn a leading position in the market, which we now aim to expand. For MBtech dynamic and customer-oriented growth and worldwide expansion are important. As such, we aim to continue advancing into related fields outside the automotive industry. At the same time, MBtech is also advancing innovations along the path toward emission-free mobility. The classic BRIC states, Brazil, Russia, India and China are also a powerful force of growth in the automotive branch and are thus extremely important for us.

What role do the locations in Baden-Württemberg play in all of this?

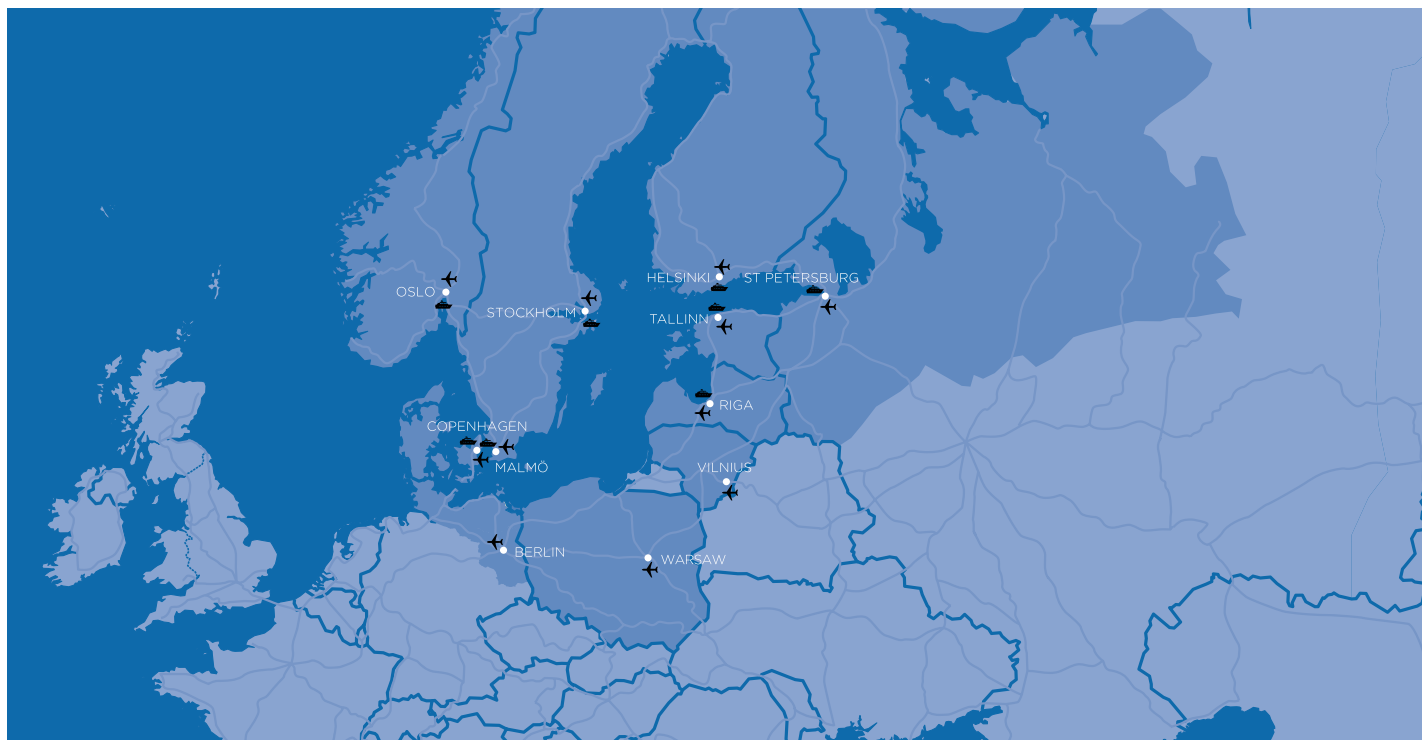
The core of our know-how is located in the competence center in Baden-Württemberg. In many of our international projects we draw on the expertise of our local core team. This means that the project work is performed in an international cooperation with the teams on-site with the customer.

How does MBtech safeguard the minds and the talents that are needed for future growth both nationally and worldwide?

After an intensive familiarization phase our employees can rapidly take on responsibility – in projects, in direct contact with our customers. MBtech offers its employees worldwide exciting and diverse tasks and projects on the cutting edge of technology. Inten-

sive and interdisciplinary project work worldwide provides our employees with good chances of internal advancement, e.g. as a project manager. In addition, we also offer continuous additional training – for both the professional and also for personal development. Naturally, the classic automotive know-how locations in Stuttgart, Mannheim and Ulm are also relevant with regard to the highly trained specialists. <

"We have more than 650 employees working in the electrical and electronics fields and more than 100 employees active in e-mobility."



© Baltic Sea Investment Promotion

An Integrated, Sustainable and Dynamic Market

TEXT: BALTIC SEA INVESTMENT PROMOTION

The Baltic Sea Region in Northern Europe is one of the most competitive economic areas in the world. The region has about 100 million inhabitants and GDP growth above the EU average. The countries in the area are packed with a highly-skilled and competitively-priced workforce. The innovative and entrepreneurial spirit of the region is backed up by politically stable and business-friendly societies.

The Baltic Sea Region comprises the Baltic states Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the Nordic countries of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden as well as Poland, Northern Germany and Russia's coastal districts close to the Baltic Sea.

The Baltic Metropolises are the heart of the Baltic Sea Region: The combined strength of Berlin, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Malmö, Oslo, Riga, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Tallinn, Vilnius and Warsaw create a pool of innovation, talented workforce, active business communities, effective infrastructure, political stability, cultural and historical heritage as well as an unrivalled quality of life. One

of the greatest advantages of the Baltic Sea Region is the large, highly-skilled and competitively-priced workforce. It is one of the main factors behind the high level of competitiveness of the region. In fact, the BSR serves the knowledge economy with a higher share of its people than any other in Europe.

The people of the BSR are highly educated. In many areas, a very high percentage of the working population has completed tertiary education (university degree or equivalent); for example, 35 percent in Finland, 33.5 percent in Denmark and 33.3 percent in Estonia. Many businesses, knowledge-intensive and technology-focused companies in

particular, make use of the young, talented and open-minded student pool of the region to gain a competitive edge. Another important aspect to the well-functioning business environment is the very good foreign language skills of BSR residents. They are very good both in terms of the number of languages spoken as well as the level to which they can be used. English is the de facto business language throughout the region.

INNOVATION BLOOMS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP FLOURISHES

The Baltic Sea Region is business-friendly and there is a tangible innovative culture and spirit in the region.

Innovation is supported by good cooperation between private companies, public authorities and universities. In addition, there are a wide variety of excellent business clusters and centers of expertise throughout the region. All this enables innovation to bloom and entrepreneurship to flourish.

Innovation capacity is a very important factor for the competitiveness of the BSR. Regions in Sweden and Finland as well as all of Denmark and Berlin are found among the 30 regions in the EU with the highest share of GDP spent on R&D. The BSR countries also gain high rankings in INSEAD's Global Innovation Index (2009-2010). For ex-

B C H
M O R
S S T
V W

THE BALTIC SEA REGION

- the 11 cities of Northern Europe constitute one of the most competitive economic areas in the world.

Pick up your copy of the BSR Investor's Guide at the BSR Investment Promotion stand Hall 13 Stand G23

ample, out of 132 countries examined, the BRS puts 5 countries in the top 30 (Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany and Poland).

EASY ACCESS FROM ANY CORNER OF THE WORLD

The Baltic Sea Region is very well internationally connected with world-class international airports and many airlines serving most any destinations in Europe as well as key destinations

ships have been growing in recent years and this trend is expected to continue. There are many short-haul, cross-border ferry connections that allow the mobility of persons and the integration of regional workforce markets. Ferry connections are also used by trucks to transport goods across borders. Maritime transportation is also well developed for longer journeys, essential for connecting cities and regions located on the shores of the Baltic Sea.

speed Allegro train shortens the travel time between St Petersburg and Helsinki from 5.5 hours to only 3 hours.

A MOBILE PHONE IN EVERY POCKET

Excellent broadband, fiber networks, wireless internet and mobile communications systems encompass the entire region. The high-speed broadband network is expanding rapidly and wireless communication in general is very advanced, which is perhaps why

tions at competitive prices. The cities also have well-functioning support services that assist investors and businesses in finding the optimal kind of space as well as other required products and services.

GREEN, CLEAN AND FAMILY-FRIENDLY

The BSR is a family-friendly, safe region with good education and health care for all. There are numerous schools, day-care centers and elderly homes serving close and extended families. Health care is provided by both public and private institutions and the overall level of care is high.

The BSR has a natural affinity for nature. There are many parks and other recreational areas even within urban areas. The cities are clean and well-maintained. Respect for nature can be felt in the region's approach towards the environment and sustainable development. The creative spirit is evident throughout the region with a wide variety and abundance of cultural events and activity. Theatre, music, opera, dance, architecture and design are present in daily life. The cities in the area have been internationally recognized for their cultural and design aspects. For example, Vilnius was the official European Capital of Culture in 2009, and Helsinki has been nominated as the World Design Capital in 2012.

Last but not the least; the Baltic Sea Region is a safe place to live. Societies are politically stable and have well-established legal systems. There is a high level of respect for law, justice, democracy and human rights throughout the area. <

The creative spirit is evident throughout the region with a wide variety and abundance of cultural events and activity. Theatre, music, opera, dance...

in North America, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The region as a whole has a modern and technologically advanced air, sea, road and rail transport system. The Baltic Sea is one of the maritime areas with the densest traffic in the world. Both the number and the size of

Fast and modern trains serve both passengers and cargo and there is an ongoing heavy investment in rail systems, which is steadily improving cross-border infrastructure and facilities, thus drastically shortening travel times. For instance, the recently launched high-

most people in the region have mobile phones.

The Baltic Metropolises offer different kinds of real estate and property solutions for businesses. Office, warehouse, manufacturing and retail space is available in numerous loca-



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BALTIC SEA REGION INVESTMENT PROMOTION

BSR Investors' Panel and Reception Tuesday 5 April – 2 pm at Business Forum 2, hall 13, Stand G40



Hall: 13, Stand: G23

In the Champions League of Wind Energy

TEXT: NGLOBAL

→ The federal state of Niedersachsen is a leader in renewable energy: as a user of wind energy, in development of new technologies, and as an exporter of wind energy.

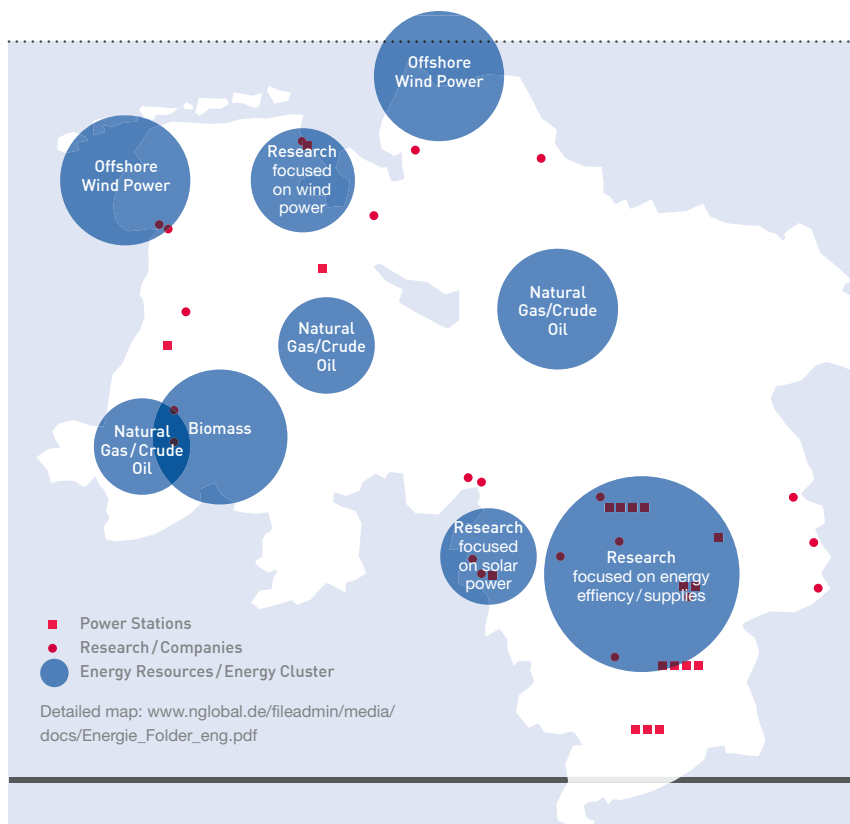


©Bard

„Others complain about the weather. We generate electricity from it.” When it comes to wind energy, Niedersachsen is playing in the Champions League. About 21,600 wind turbines are in operation in Germany today, with a capacity of 27,200 megawatts. Only Niedersachsen is operating 5635 of it, which is by far the highest share of all states of Germany.

Offshore wind energy is an important market of the future. However, wind farm development in deep water and far off the coast involves risks such as high wind speed, large swells, collisions with ships and salty, humid air. In addition, cabling and grid connectivity as well as logistics during construction and ongoing maintenance at sea are extremely challenging.

In recent years, Niedersachsen's North Sea ports Emden and Cuxhaven have created the right conditions for businesses, new technologies and industry expertise to put down roots. The city of Cuxhaven has become a leading offshore base port at the German North Sea coast, which has a number of unique features: its central location close to the offshore wind farms in the North Sea and the offshore base port directly on the deepwater of the river Elbe. In 2007, Cuxhaven's port facilities were extended by a heavy load berth, located next to the OffshoreBase. Port-related industries and commercial space, a strong maritime competence as well as highly trained employees also make Cuxhaven an excellent choice for the offshore industry. The port of Emden will be approved shortly and available for offshore wind farms in the North Sea. 2 wind turbine manufacturers produce and ship their wind turbines from Emden, both for onshore and offshore wind parks. In what was previously a large shipyard, 700 employees now produce parts for offshore wind turbines.



Niedersachsen: World-wide leading wind and turbine manufacturers, the lion's share of Germany's gas production and a growing biomass industry make the state a European centre of energy expertise.

A network consisting of Niedersachsen, local infrastructure, offshore manufacturers and suppliers as well as research facilities provide optimal conditions for a successful offshore industry in the state. This year, the first commercial offshore wind park in the North Sea went into operation, managed by a company in Niedersachsen. <

INVESTMENTS IN THE OFFSHORE WIND INDUSTRY

A Strategic Dialog and German-American Expert Panel
Thursday, 7 April 2011
10:00 – 12:30



Global Business & Markets
Hall 13

Internationalisation is Key – whatever your Size

TEXT: DR. BERND LABER DIVISIONAL BOARD MEMBER CORPORATES INTERNATIONAL AT COMMERZBANK AG

A company's decision to go abroad should not be governed solely by its size. There are a wealth of other important factors that come into play, such as the company's business model, the product and relevant markets.

As a long-term growth strategy, it is becoming increasingly beneficial for small and medium-sized businesses to con-

a tie between the Eastern European and North American markets, followed by the rapidly developing Asian markets.

Western European markets still offer the most attractive option for German "Mittelstand" companies.

template entering international markets. However, many companies often do not consider entering foreign markets until major clients or bulk purchasers have taken the step themselves and then expect their suppliers to follow suit.

For small and medium-sized businesses, in particular, it can be very useful if their personal relationship manager also assumes responsibility for managing their international business, providing competent support on an international level. Added to this, in the ideal case scenario, is the principal bank's global presence in all the relevant foreign markets. With around 14,000 employees working at its foreign branches, group companies and major foreign holdings, associated companies and representative offices in over 60 locations in more than 50 countries worldwide, Commerzbank has a truly global presence. We accompany our clients to virtually every country on earth and also have the people on the ground, fluent in both German and the local language, who are familiar with the cultures and administrative environments of the countries in question.

Western European markets still offer the most attractive option for German Mittelstand companies, accounting for 51% of all foreign business. Second place is

Commerzbank has a presence in these foreign markets either through its local branches for corporate clients or – as in Poland and Ukraine – through a

majority stake in the national banks. It supports German companies through all three phases of internationalisation: Export and import (phase I), setting up joint ventures with foreign companies (phase II) and establishing a dedicated company subsidiary in the foreign country (phase III).

The first phase of pure foreign trade business focuses mainly on controlling country-related and political risks, on the financing and reliable processing of export or import business and on managing foreign currency items. This calls for a comprehensive range of documentary

business services, including guarantees, and a flexible range of export financing solutions offering financing credit guarantees from state-owned and private export credit insurers, such as Euler Hermes. Hedging exchange rate risks and the provision of modern solutions for international cash management are likewise vital to success.

A number of additional challenges arise in phase II if a company ventures beyond its national borders; by entering into a joint venture, for instance: There are cultural differences and language barriers to overcome and legal require-





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ments to comply with. Cross-border liquidity planning takes on even greater importance. Optimum financing and cash flow management are the key areas of focus, for it is these factors in particular that count when a German business progresses to the next step and opens up a subsidiary abroad (phase III).

There are a number of different options available for financing payment terms for export transactions. These need to be aligned to the requirements of both the exporter and the importer in each case. Supplier credit, for instance, is a means of financing payment terms given by the exporter to the importer. This credit is extended to the exporter and is usually secured by claims arising from the delivery transaction and collateral associated with this.

In the area of subsidies, the main instrument used to support foreign trade by Mittelstand companies is Euler Hermes export credit insurance. One option for the refinancing of these supplier credits is to opt for the non-recourse purchase of receivables. The export receivable and all

rights and claims arising from the Euler Hermes cover are ceded to Commerzbank in return for the cash value of the export receivable (provided that all purchase papers are in order).

When entering a new market, meticulous planning and preparation are vital to success. The decision to expand into foreign markets is usually followed by a long period of research into the country in question and its relevant markets, not forgetting an analysis of the prevailing modes of payment in the country. Familiarisation with the country's legal system is also an essential part of the preparation process. The extent and nature of any additional support required by a company depends on the complexity of the task ahead. The German Desks situated at Commerzbank branches abroad have excellent contacts with chambers of foreign trade, associations and embassies, for instance, in addition to consultants and lawyers in the different countries.

A well planned, foresighted internationalisation strategy is not just a key to open-

ing up new markets; it can also help to strengthen a company's market position at home. In fact, two thirds of all Mittelstand companies are starting to experience pressure from international competition in their domestic market. So it is certainly worth looking into the specific opportunities and risks associated with pursuing an internationalisation strategy as well as obtaining the support of a trusted finance partner.

On the whole, foreign investments have proven advantageous for the vast majority of Mittelstand companies. This is clearly evidenced by the fact that almost two thirds of German Mittelstand companies have chosen to expand their foreign trade activities over the past five years. ◀

COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL DESK:

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Global Business & Markets
INVESTMENT LOUNGE, E18/1

France: Moderate Growth Expected

TEXT: COFACE AG

A slight slowdown can be expected for France in 2011. The overall effect of government efforts to bring the budget deficit down to 6% of GDP in 2011 while limiting the growth of a public debt estimated at over 80% of GDP will be a drag on economic activity.



COFACE RATINGS

Country	A2
Business environment	A1

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MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS				
	2008	2009	2010 (e)	2011 (f)
GDP growth (%)	0.2	-2.5	1.5	1.4
Household consumption (growth rate)	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.3
Investments (growth rate)	0.5	-7.0	-1.6	2.0
Exports (growth rate)	-0.5	-12.2	9.9	5.0
Public sector balance/GDP (%)	-3.3	-7.5	-7.7	-6.3

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
› Top world tourist destination and number two agricultural power › Competitive international groups (energy, environment, pharmaceuticals, luxury goods, food, distribution) › Quality infrastructures and public services › Dynamic population growth, qualified workforce, high productivity	› Exports represent insufficient proportion of corporate turnover › Weakness of small and medium businesses › Low youth and senior employment; high youth unemployment › Deterioration of public finances

France is home to many competitive international groups.

Undermined by the expiry of the scrapping incentive and by low household disposable income, consumption will fail to return to pre-crisis levels. Investment will continue to recover but at a relatively slow pace due to a lack of economic visibility, the persistence of difficult conditions of access to financing and the excess production capacity in industry. Investment is expected to be limited to the replacement of existing equipment. Exports will be affected by the slowdown in European trade as austerity plans kick in. Overall, domestic demand is not expected to be dynamic enough to offset the falloff in

foreign demand. Upward pressure on prices will likely remain limited due to the very moderate pace of growth.

RECOVERY DRIVEN BY DOMESTIC DEMAND IN 2010

Private consumption, which continued to trend up throughout 2009 and 2010, buoyed economic activity during the crisis thanks to social shock absorbers and a stimulus package including a car scrapping incentive. Investment only began to revive in the second quarter 2010, growing fitfully thereafter. The economic recovery was also buoyed by a technical factor: a slowdown in

destocking. With imports driven by strong private consumption largely offsetting the growth of exports, the foreign trade contribution to economic growth was modest in 2010.

LOSS OF MARKET SHARE

High corporate debt and low cash flow do not augur well for a significant increase in productive investment. Financing conditions remain difficult. Corporate bond risk premiums have increased and credit flows remain below pre-crisis levels, with bank feebleness primarily affecting smaller companies. There is a general lack of corpo-

Company creation has seen an upward trend since the beginning of 2010, due in particular to the introduction of the new auto-entrepreneur status for the self-employed.

rate innovation and companies are not exporting enough, due more to lack of ambition than competitiveness issues. With little presence in emerging countries, they take insufficient advantage of the economic dynamism in those markets. Despite the contraction of profit margins, industry has lost market share.

IMPROVED PAYMENT BEHAVIOUR AND DECLINE IN CORPORATE FAILURES

Payment incidents recorded by Coface began to decline in the summer of 2009, eventually falling to below pre-crisis levels. This improvement in corporate payment behaviour results from more effective cash and stock management coupled with reduced payment times in the framework of the Law on the Modernisation of the Economy. In addition, companies have benefited from strong government support (industrial support fund, export credit insurance). Corporate failures began to decline in April 2010 and are slightly down for the whole year (down 2%, compared to up 14% in 2009). The cost of these failures to suppliers has fallen sharply. The youngest companies, specialising in construction and services to individuals and companies, remain the most fragile. Furthermore, company creation has seen an upward trend since the beginning of 2010, due in particular to the introduction of the new auto-entrepreneur status for the self-employed. <

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**Guillaume Foissac is a research engineer
specialising in design at EDF.**

Constantly staying in touch with his fellow researchers, Guillaume works on energy-generating facilities like the heat pump or solar panels. Having spent a year in Japan, his views have changed on the environmental solutions he is in a position to develop with EDF: now he makes sure they are attractive, easy to understand and less expensive for consumers.

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High Risks for Peripheral Countries

TEXT: COFACE

► In 2010, the euro zone probably experienced its most serious crisis ever, compelled to grapple, at the same time, with the fiscal slippage in Greece, collapse in the property market in Spain and the upheaval in the banking system in Ireland.

Despite the support programs extended in May to Greece (downgrade to A4 in June 2010) and in December to Ireland (downgrade to A4 in January 2011), the establishment of the European financial stability facility (EFSF) and the announcement of the launch, scheduled in mid-2013, of a crisis resolution mechanism intended to stem contagion risks, the situation remained very tense late 2010. Companies will be affected via three main channels: climate of distrust, reductions in public spending and more difficult access to credit due to the high exposure of European banks to sovereign risk. It is probably via the banking channel that European companies will be constrained in 2011, in view of the financial integration of the countries in the monetary union,

with claims and debts intertwined and the banks not very enthusiastic about speeding up the recovery of the credit supply.

RISKS REMAIN IN PERIPHERAL COUNTRIES

The situation seems to have improved markedly, however, in Germany (A2 since January 2010) thanks to the dynamism of exports. Conversely, the risks remain high in peripheral countries. The possibility that Spain (A3 since March 2009) and Portugal (A3 since June 2009) may, in turn, call for international aid has heightened the fears of investors, who have pointed out the inadequacy of resources in the stabilization facility and are troubled by the prospect of losses resulting from the private sector possibly

being called on to contribute as provided for in the sovereign-debt crisis resolution mechanism. The draconian adjustment policies implemented in the weakest economies could further exacerbate the disparities in the economic performance. The austerity policies, but also the slowdown in world trade, the continuation of household deleveraging and the process of restoring corporate cash flow, not to mention the possibility of further turbulence in the sovereign debt market, are expected to result in a regional growth slowdown in 2011. Germany and Austria (A2 since January 2010) along with France, the Netherlands, and Belgium (rated A2 since January 2010) will likely enjoy above average growth, while Italy (A3 since March 2009) and Spain (A3

since March 2009) will likely experience weak growth, and Greece (downgrade to A4 in June 2010), Portugal (A3 since June 2009) and Ireland (downgrade to A4 in January 2011), negative growth. ◀

COFACE

Coface offers to companies of all sizes a full and modular range of products with the aim of optimising their Trade receivables management: credit insurance, factoring, services of Business information/ratings, Debt collection and Invoice management.

www.coface.com

China: Strong and Steady Growth

TEXT: COFACE

→ GDP growth rebounded in China in the second quarter 2009, fuelled by a very strong expansion of credit (up 33%), the stability of the Yuan, and the broad stimulus plan.



COFACE RATINGS

Country	A3
Business environment	B
Medium term rating	good risk

China's GDP peaked in the first quarter 2010, up 11.9%. However, in view of the property bubble risks and the possible rise of nonperforming loans economic policy was tightened. To limit the credit expansion, the Central Bank raised interest rates and banks' reserve requirement ratio and re-instituted quantitative controls on lending. Measures were moreover taken to limit speculation following the sharp price increases in the property market, particularly in four large cities: Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, and Guangzhou. And, in June 2010, the People's Bank of China reintroduced a degree of flexibility in the exchange-rate regime after two years with the yuan pegged to the dollar. The appreciation of the yuan was nonetheless very mild. Despite these measures, Chinese economic growth remained high. Heavy industry doubtless suffered from the slowdown in infrastructure and property projects. However, light industry remained solid driven by strong domestic demand, the recovery in exports, and tax incentives for the purchase of automotive vehicles and home appliances.

PRIVATE CORPORATE INVESTMENT WILL REMAIN DYNAMIC

GDP growth could slow slightly in 2011 amid the continued tightening of economic policy. Although public-sector investment, particularly by local communities, will likely continue



MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2008	2009	2010 (e)	2011 (f)
Economic growth (%)	9.6	9.1	10.3	9.5
Public sector balance (% GDP)	-0.4	-2.2	-3.3	-2.6
Current account balance (% GDP)	9.4	5.9	5.3	5.0
Foreign Debt (% GDP)	8.3	8.2	9.1	9.5
Foreign exch. res. in months of imports	18.1	24.6	21.2	20.5

STRENGTHS

- › External accounts benefiting from industrial competitiveness and diversification
- › limited external indebtedness
- › sovereign risk under control with public sector debt largely domestic and denominated in renminbi
- › gradual move upmarket
- › infrastructure development spurred by the stimulus plan
- › very high corporate savings rate that funds most investments
- › growing influence on the international scene

WEAKNESSES

- › increasing social tensions linked to growing inequality
- › overcapacity in industry and commerce
- › weakness of Chinese banks due to credit dynamism and uncertainty as to the proportion of nonperforming loans
- › environmental problems

to decelerate, private corporate investment will remain dynamic since it is largely self-financed. Private consumption is moreover expected to record solid performance, buoyed by improvement in the labour market

and the rise of wages in the wake of the series of labour strikes. And exports will remain a growth engine thanks to dynamic Asian neighbours and China's non-price competitiveness: quality infrastructure and net-

works of suppliers. Inflation — which accelerated in 2010 due to the rise of food prices spurred by poor weather — could slow this year.

COMPANIES, BANKS, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SUBJECT TO PERSISTENT WEAKNESSES

The vulnerability of companies will bear watching. Weak companies that benefited from extensive public support during the crisis will be hard-pressed to survive once the government withdraws its measures of support. Furthermore, the authorities will continue to pursue a strategy of consolidating the industrial fabric and fostering a move upmarket that has generated and will continue to generate bankruptcies among weak companies, especially in low value-added sectors (textile, shoes, toys) and sectors hobbled by overcapacity (automotives, construction, steel).

The debt burdens of local governments meanwhile have increased significantly in the wake of the stimulus plan. Barred from taking on debt in their own names, sub sovereign entities have borrowed via local financing platforms (LFP) with opaque operations. Banks made massive loans to LFPs when they were undercapitalized. Faced with growing risks of an increase of non performing loans, banks resorted to securitization. In 2011, the risk of a chain reaction of defaults will likely be avoided via an intervention by the government, enabled by high saving rate and low public debt. Occasional defaults will nonetheless be possible: To avoid moral hazard risks, the government may be tempted to showcase a few isolated cases. <

Japan at a Turning Point

TEXT: JOHANNA SCHILLING ECOS GMBH

.....> The 5th German-Japanese Economic Forum at the Business Forum within Global Business & Markets in Hall 13 focuses on perspectives of German-Japanese cooperation after the disaster.



© Nunobik/flickr

The effects of the multiple disaster that hit Japan so heavily can still not be foreseen. It might last months or even years to overcome the biggest consequences. In this situation, international cooperation is even more necessary. Not only politics, also industry plays an important role.

Japan and Germany are connected by a long tradition - the first German-Japanese trade agreement was signed 150 years ago, German and Japanese companies work successfully together in various branches.

At HANNOVER MESSE, leading personalities from industry and politics will discuss the future of German-Japanese cooperation for the first time under the dramatically changed situation.

A MERGER OF INNOVATION AND TRADITION - HANOMAG AND KOMATSU

When Komatsu was searching for an appropriate partner in 1989 to advance its presence in the important European market, the choice was made for Hanomag. Komatsu acquired 64% of partners stocks in the first place. The first Komatsu wheel loaders were already produced in 1991. Five years later

Komatsu got further 32% of the shares and changed the company name into Komatsu Hanomag. Since 2002, the Komatsu Hanomag is a wholly owned subsidiary.

By establishing the European Technology Centre in Hannover, Komatsu set a clear sign. The decision for this location depended mainly on the availability of highly qualified engineers for development of innovative products. This gave Komatsu the ability to fulfil the customer's requirements in Europe and worldwide.

Goeksel Guener, CEO of Komatsu Hanomag, will report about the history and future prospects of Komatsu Hanomag on the German-Japanese Forum.

Siemens is one of the corporations with the longest history and experience in the Japanese market. As early as 1887, the Munich-based company opened its first office in Tokyo.

Through strategic alliances with Japanese companies, core markets in Japan were opened over the decades. As

a broad-based technology provider, Siemens Group is active in Japan in the areas of ICT, automation, healthcare, mobility and energy.

The technical challenges for the transformation of the existing grid into an „intelligent grid“ where electric vehicles can be integrated as well as re-



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The technical challenges for the transformation of the existing grid into an „intelligent grid“ where electric vehicles can be integrated as well as renewable energy sources is one of the future priorities of Siemens in Japan.
.....

newable energy sources is one of the future priorities of Siemens in Japan. Karl-Josef Kuhn (Corporate Research & Technology, Siemens) will focus on the new challenges for Siemens in Japan in his contribution.

WIND ENERGY FOR JAPAN – THE SUCCESSFUL PARTNERSHIP OF HITACHI AND ENERCON

The disaster of Fukushima showed the risks of nuclear power in a dramatic way. Integration of renewable energies will surely gain even more priority in Japan. Besides solar power, Japan also has quite good potentials for the use of wind energy. The Aurich- based wind turbine manufacturer Enercon estab-

lished its business in this challenging market very successful. Together with Hitachi as a technology and service partner, a number of major projects have been realized. Enercon is now said to have installed one out of four of all wind turbines in Japan since they started in the end of the nineties. Japan has become the fourth largest export country for Enercon.

Jørn Kristensen, who has been responsible for the east asia business at Enercon for many years, and Tadashi Hashimoto from Hitachi Engineering & Services Co.,Ltd. will give an insight into the history of their partnership and the perspectives of wind power on the forum. <



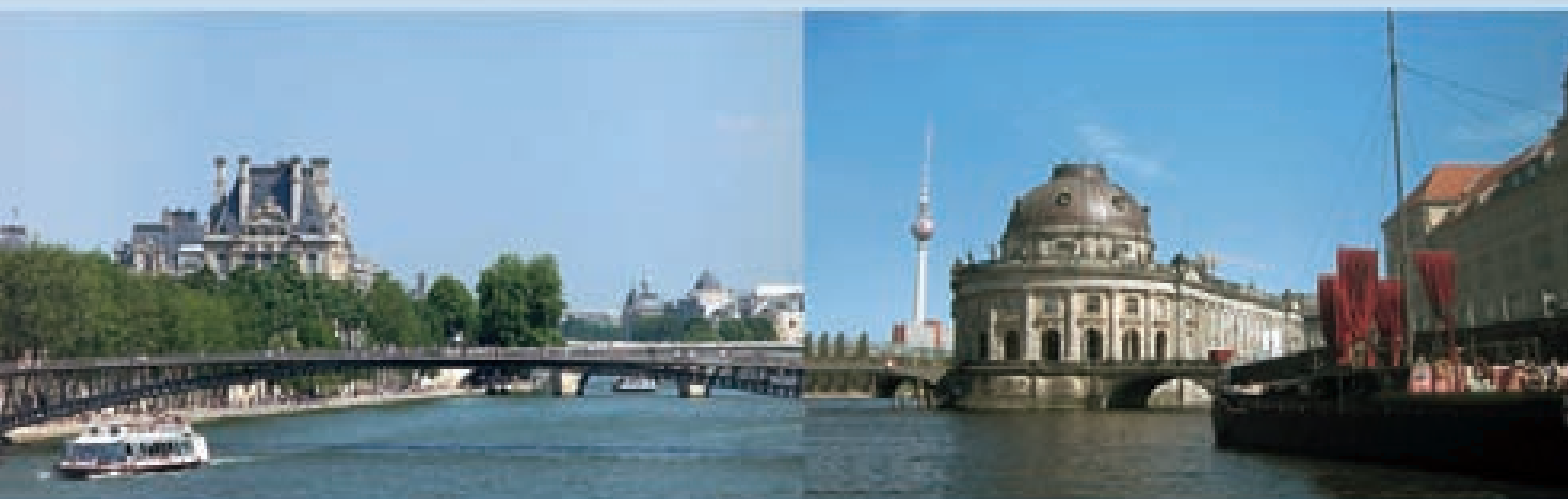
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Abu Dhabi's Economic Vision 2030

TEXT: ABU DHABI DED

With foreign trade figures from the UAE's capital hitting AED 109.18b in 2010, Abu Dhabi is firmly positioning itself as a key player in the international business world. Non-oil exports climbed 22.2 percent on year and re-export rose 26.4 percent, highlighting the competitiveness of UAE products across the world.

As the emirate drives forward its Economic Vision 2030, under the leadership of the UAE president His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and the move to a sustainable, knowledge based economy, the Department of Economic Development (DED) has cited Hannover Messe 2011, and its mantra of "Smart Efficiency", as an excellent opportunity to further position Abu Dhabi as an industrial hub across many oil and non-oil based markets. As the UAE's fifth largest trade part-

ner, an official agreement with Germany was signed in 2004 announcing a strategic partnership between the two countries. The business relationship between the two countries has continued to grow, with the UAE now considered Germany's most important Arabic trade partner.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Abu Dhabi Council for Economic Development, Abu Dhabi Food Control Authority, Abu Dhabi Ports Company, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, Abu Dhabi Systems and Information Centre, Advanced Technology Investment Company, General Holding Corporation, MASDAR, Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi, Western Region Development Council and Zones Corp. Abu Dhabi exhibition stand will be showcasing the wealth of experience



"We look forward to welcoming friends, colleagues and associates on the Abu Dhabi stand during Hannover 2011 and to another successful event."

ner, an official agreement with Germany was signed in 2004 announcing a strategic partnership between the two countries. The business relationship between the two countries has continued to grow, with the UAE now considered Germany's most important Arabic trade partner.

FORTH CONSECUTIVE APPEARANCE

Abu Dhabi DED will be making its fourth consecutive appearance at this year's Hanover Messe, bringing 12 partners from Abu Dhabi's core industries to participate, including Abu Dhabi

and expertise from the emirate, raising awareness of the forward thinking ethos it applies across all industries and the commitment it has made to international business development. From energy efficiency to key technologies, the Abu Dhabi partners will highlight the wealth of knowledge and resources is has secured it their belts. His Excellency Mohammed Omar Abdullah, Abu Dhabi Department of Economic Development Undersecretary, has been a firm supporter of the emirate's participation in the international trade fair. He said: "It has been an excellent year for Abu Dhabi industries and as we

drive forward with the Economic Vision 2030, it is important to increase our position on the international stage to drive awareness of the diversification of the industry and our commitment to developing a sustainable economy.

GERMANY AND ABU DHABI

"The UAE is Germany's most important trading partner in the Middle East and our relationship thrives year on year. This year we have a combination of new and returning partners in our Hannover delegation, which has been an extremely successful event for all our partners, and we look forward to contin-

uing to forge lasting and successful relationships with companies and investors in Germany as part of our strategic integration of Abu Dhabi in the global business community." During its five days in Hannover, the delegation will be play host to the exclusive Abu Dhabi Lounge during the event's opening ceremony on Sunday 3 April, and the Abu Dhabi Forum on Monday 4 April, which will see a number of the participating partners present an overview of their company together with an insight into its expertise and current and future developments. The Forum is open to all visitors and exhibitors, designed to help bring a cleared understanding of Abu Dhabi's industries and the role it has to play in the world of global trade. With significant investments and partnerships already secured in Germany, including the expansion of Advanced



ABU DHABI DED

Abu Dhabi DED and its 12 partners will be present on stand E22 in Hall 13, with the Abu Dhabi Forum taking place on Tuesday 5 April from 1.30-5.30pm.



Hall: 13, Stand: E22

© Fotos: Abu Dhabi

Technology Investment Company's (ATIC) Dresden based GLOBALFOUNDRIES, which signifies the increasingly important relationship formally established through the Abu Dhabi – Saxony Partnership in May of last year.

NUMEROUS COLLABORATIONS

In addition, Masdar has been in collaboration with several German companies and research institutes for a number of years and has also established a solar thin-film module manufacturing facility in Ichterhausen, Thuringia, Masdar PV. The most recent of Abu Dhabi's German partnerships comes courtesy of Abu Dhabi Tourism Authority (ADTA) who has teamed up this month with TUI AG to launch a three-month marketing promotion throughout the country. The Government has made significant investment



The Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030 is guided through a series of five year plans, which are designed to enhance and encourage a number of key sectors, including industry, energy, chemicals, metals, aerospace, ICT, tourism, logistics and transport, financial services, media, healthcare and education.

in infrastructure over recent years and continues to do so in order to help facilitate the emirate's economic diversi-

fication. The strategic location of Abu Dhabi makes it a popular location for companies and individuals alike who

are looking to access both the Western and Eastern markets.

The Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030 is guided through a series of five year plans, which are designed to enhance and encourage a number of key sectors, including industry, energy, chemicals, metals, aerospace, ICT, tourism, logistics and transport, financial services, media, healthcare and education. The plan will see a move away from the emirate being so heavily dependent on the energy sector, helping to build a solid, sustainable economy, which is equipped to take advantage of global opportunities and position itself as a key industry player internationally.

His Excellency concluded: "We look forward to welcoming friends, colleagues and associates on the Abu Dhabi stand during Hannover 2011 and to another successful event." <



© Jebel Ali Free Zone

The Middle East's Business Hub

TEXT: JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE (JAFZA)

Jebel Ali Free Zone or Jafza as it is commonly referred to, has been around for 25 of the United Arab Emirates' 39 years as a vibrant federation. Dubai, where Jafza is based, offers limitless business possibilities, which has led to the rapid growth of the one of the most important industrial and economic hubs in the region.

JEBEL ALI FREE ZONE (JAFZA)

Jebel Ali Street, Dubai
United Arab Emirates
Phone: +971 48812222
mktg@jafza.ae
www.jafza.ae



Hall: 13, Stand: G39

In today's challenging times, a greater emphasis needs to be placed on opportunities for sustained economic growth. This is where Jafza comes in. It symbolises Dubai's vision for success. Through innovative, customer-centric, services-driven development strategies, Jafza has successfully built one of the biggest, most multi-national, multi-cultural, multi-linguistic business communities in the Middle East.

DESTINATION OF CHOICE FOR GLOBAL COMPANIES

Host to over 6,500 companies from well over 110 countries, including 150 companies from the Global Fortune 500,

Jafza, over two and half decades, has grown into one of the most important pillars of Dubai's growth. Respectable names from different industries such as Unilever, P&G, GE, Sony, LG, Shell, BP, 3M, ExxonMobil, Johnson & Johnson, Colgate-Palmolive, Xerox, Pepsi, Kraft, Ford, Goodrich and Goodyear call Jafza home.

Jafza has also emerged as the preferred business destination for European companies looking to base themselves in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and has over 1200 companies from the continent based there including 181 German companies such as DHL, Danzas, Dorma, Beiersdorf,

BASF, Daimler, Hormann, ThyssenKrupp, Beyer, Siemens and many others. Last year alone 18 German companies established base in Jafza.

The free zone continues to garner interest globally and has representative offices across Europe including one in Stuttgart, Germany. This year the free zone is showcasing its innovative offerings at the Hannover Messe Exhibition (Hall 013, Stand G39)

CREATING SYNERGIES – PARTNERSHIPS THAT ENABLE GROWTH

Being in close proximity the world's largest manmade port provides excellent

global ocean freight connectivity from Jafza to markets in the Middle East, Africa, Indian Subcontinent, CIS countries and beyond.

Jafza works closely with port operator DP World and Dubai Customs to ensure maximum efficiency. The DP World managed Jebel Ali Port, one of the 10 largest container ports in the world is served by 150 shipping lines providing connection to market of 2 billion people. Jafza is directly connected to Al Maktoum International Airport in Jebel Ali via the Dubai Logistics Corridor, launched last year. Dubai Logistics Corridor is the face of new Dubai. The synergy created by the sea port, airport, a free zone and industrial complex will contribute immensely to the growth of Dubai's economy and facilitate the transportation of goods in record time.

OUTSTANDING INFRASTRUCTURE

When Jafza started operations in 1985, it mostly catered to the shipping, oil & gas, and commodities industries. Today, Jafza provides flexible options and state-of-the-art sustainable build-to-suit solutions for a wide range of industries. The array of state-of-the-art facilities available, include pre-built modern warehouses ready to be leased, office space in various sizes to accommodate the requirements of any company of any size, and plots of land for large-scale operations such as manufacturing and extensive warehousing.

Jafza's sister company Gazeley is a provider of sustainable distribution warehouses and industrial space for leading international companies and third-party logistics providers. The company specialises in green facilities and has won numerous global awards for its bespoke eco-friendly designs.

The free zone has been undergoing massive developments since 2003. Some new innovative offerings include the light industrial unit LIU-15, the first of its kind facility in the Free Zone to offer a 10-metre height allowance

for maximum storage, Warehouse-Showrooms combining the facilities of a modern showroom and a functional warehouse and twin office towers - Jafza View 18 and 19. On site residences (staff accommodation), medical facilities, food courts and easyHotel's first ever venture outside Europe can also be found in Jafza.

The development of Jafza South Zone has been dramatic with its world class warehouses and other amenities. With the addition of 20.2 sq.km. for South Zone expansion, Jafza now spreads across a total area of 48 square kilometres. Also under construction currently is the ambitious Convention Centre Complex which will be equipped with exhibition halls, an auditorium, banquet hall, meeting and conference rooms, a 4 star hotel, world-class recreational and retail provisions and many other business-friendly facilities.

COMPETITIVE EDGE

A combination of an excellent location, an investor-friendly environment, convenient regulations and a customer-centric business policy has helped this business and industrial complex to prosper over the years. The free zone has seen uninterrupted year-on-year growth in the num-

Outstanding logistics infrastructure is one of Jafza's key strengths. Jafza devises ways to optimise its logistics offerings.

ber of companies over the past 10 years along with corresponding increase in the number of their employees.

Jafza has incorporated a single window operating system, seamlessly integrating products and services to provide everything its customers need within one framework namely licensing, registration, leasing, immigration, telecommunications, utilities and postal services and police and consulate affairs services. The free zone offers potential investors lucrative incentives that make it the right business partner such as: 100% foreign ownership, zero customs duty, zero Income and corporate tax, no labor restriction, no currency restriction, no restriction on repatriation of funds.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

Jafza's focus on excellence has won it scores of awards locally and regionally.

Last year, in Global Free Zones of the Future 2010/2011 study done by Financial Times' Foreign Direct Investment (fDi) Magazine, Jafza topped the 'Best Transportation' category for its world-class transportation facilities, supporting infrastructure and motorways and its proximity to both a major sea-port and airport.

Jafza also ranked third globally in the 'Best Economic Potential' category awarded on the basis of its size, growth over the years, import and export contributions and numerous other criteria.

For more than a quarter of a century, Jafza has been one of the most profitable commercial gateways to the whole region and the company remains committed to creating the most ideal environment for investors exploring business opportunities in the Middle East. <



© Jebel Ali Free Zone

Commitment to Excellence

TEXT: RAK INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

Ras Al Khaimah today epitomizes visionary leadership, commitment to excellence and sustainable development, integral factors that have helped the emirate grow in prominence, both regionally and globally, as a preferred destination for business and leisure.



© RAK Investment Authority

Under RAKIA's stewardship a full range of state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities have been developed in the emirate to service key growth areas such as manufacturing, warehousing, tourism, real estate and construction, mining, food processing, maritime services, and trade and commerce.

With the able guidance of His Highness Sheikh Saud Bin Saqr Al Qasimi, Supreme Council Member and Ruler of Ras Al Khaimah, the emirate has achieved unprecedented success in recent years, which has been perfectly complemented by the efforts of the Ras Al Khaimah Investment Authority (RAKIA).

Under RAKIA's stewardship a full range of state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities have been developed in the emirate to service key growth areas such as manufacturing, warehousing, tourism, real estate and construction, mining, food processing, maritime services, and trade and commerce. To maximise business potential of investors, RAKIA also introduced a range of business incentives that include 100 per cent income and corporate tax exemptions; 100 per cent capital and profit repatriation; 100 per cent ownership in free zones; no foreign exchange control; avoidance of double taxation with many countries; absence of restrictions on hiring of expatriates; liberal labour

laws; up to 30 per cent lower cost of doing business than other locations in the region; and ease in establishing and registering companies. All goods produced in Ras Al Khaimah also enjoy a duty exemption in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries.

IMPRESSIVE PERFORMANCE

The contribution of RAKIA to Ras Al Khaimah's steady progress is reflected in the impressive year-on-year performance of the investment authority. RAKIA issued 1,108 licences in 2010, indicating an increase by 27 per cent from 2009 and 62 per cent compared to 2008. There are now 3,679 business licences issued by RAKIA since 2006, broken into 1,042 consulting/service companies, 1,028 trading/general trading businesses, 659 commercial companies, 628 industrial firms and 322 media businesses.

RAKIA also achieved a 190 per cent improvement in the total area of land leased, reaching over 1 million square meters in 2010 from just 353,046

square metres in 2009. A total of 84 land lease contracts were signed in 2010 for an average of 85,000 square metres of land leased each month. Warehouse leasing likewise improved by 41 per cent with 100 contracts signed in 2010. An average of 4,615 square metres of warehouse space was leased each month in 2010, while the total area leased reached 55,374 square metres.

The industrial sector saw the biggest gains in 2010 with a 65 per cent increase in industrial licences compared to 2009. In total, there were 93 industrial licences issued last year, along with 85 commercial licences, 370 consulting/service licences, 494 trading/general trading licences and 66 media licences. RAKIA likewise reported that property leasing increased by 110 per cent in 2010 compared to 2009. There was also a 100 per cent occupancy level in labour accommodations, commercial centre shops, commercial centre-studio flats and staff accommodation-shops managed by RAKIA.

RAKIA's success in developing and promoting Ras Al Khaimah's business and investment landscape has been extensively documented and recognised worldwide by prestigious award-giving organisations. In 2009, Ras Al Khaimah was recognised as "Best Foreign Direct Investment Destination in the Middle East" by the Financial Times Group's FDI magazine in 2009, while the emirate was also awarded „Most Cost-Efficient FDI Destination“ by Financial Times London in 2007. <

RAK INVESTMENT AUTHORITY

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Africa as Energy Partner - Today and in Future

TEXT: MICHAEL MONNERJAHN SPOKESPERSON OF THE AFRIKA-VEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN WIRTSCHAFT (GERMAN-AFRICAN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION)

► In the energy sector, Africa is an important strategic partner to the German government and German business. This decades-old relationship has consistently been developed in recent years, with bilateral energy partnerships adding to its quality.

German-African relations in the field of energy present many "win-win" opportunities. German companies mostly supply modern technology and know-how, while African companies gain reliable buyers for their natural resources. Over the last five years, the German-African Energy Forum, organised by the Afrika-Verein, has become one of the cornerstones of this relationship. At the 5th German-African Energy Forum, to be held in Hamburg and Hannover from 4 to 6 April, more than 300 par-

ticipants from 25 African states, including 11 Ministers and Deputy Ministers, are expected. Discussions will focus on current topics such as renewable energy, the production and distribution of electricity, resources such as oil and gas, as well as topics relating to the petrochemical industry.

A visit to the Hannover Fair, included in the programme, will present the African participants with an opportunity to gain first-hand experience of German technology.

THE CONTINENT OF OPPORTUNITY

The African continent is experiencing its strongest phase of economic growth since independence. Power generation capacity in some states did not grow fast enough to keep up with the strong growth in demand. This led to power shortages and even to blackouts. A

prominent example was the Republic of South Africa, which - like most African states - has announced significant investment programmes. The World Bank recently estimated the total investment requirement in the African energy sector at \$40 billion.

Besides conventional energy sources such as coal and gas, renewable energy is playing an increasingly important role on the continent. In addition to hydro-power, which is already well-established in many states, wind energy and solar power are increasingly being put to use.

The pioneers in the use of renewable energy came mainly from Northern Africa, but sub-Saharan states have in the meantime embraced the concept. For the time being, though, oil, coal and gas remain the leading sources of energy and are likely to remain important. Africa possesses around 10 percent of

known global oil reserves and new oil producing states like Ghana belong to the world's fastest growing economies.

GERMAN KNOW-HOW IN DEMAND

In the past, the German economy benefited from African demand for German products and consulting services. The substantial investment demand in Africa means that this trend is likely to continue. Demand is particularly strong for new power networks, conventional power plants, wind power plants, decentralised solutions through solar energy, and consulting services.

The substantial experience of organisations such as the Afrika-Verein, the German Chambers in the network of the DIHK (Association of German Chambers of Trade and Industry) and select local partners, helps companies to take advantage of the very good business opportunities available in Africa. ◀

ENERGY MARKET AFRICA

6 April 2011, 14:00 - 16:00



Business Forum 2,
Hall 13, Stand G40

Cultivating **BUSINESS INNOVATION** IN THE EASTERN CAPE

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© Nelson Mandela Stadium in Port Elizabeth /wikimedia

Trade & Invest in the Eastern Cape

TEXT: THE EASTERN CAPE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

→ The Eastern Cape province is rich in natural resources, has close proximity to international and Sub-Saharan African markets and has custom-built infrastructure at the province's two industrial development zones. This, in addition to the area's vibrant blend of tourism and adventure, make the province a promising offering to enterprises across various sectors.

ECDC, the visionary steward of economic development in the Eastern Cape, is committed to providing channels, platforms and resources to ignite your business idea into a prosperous enterprise for local and export markets. South Africa has favourable trade agreements with the United States, European Union and the South African Development Community. Together with government's investment incentives, your next trade or investment-related idea is set to reach its full potential.

THINK OPPORTUNITY, THINK EASTERN CAPE

Located on the south-eastern part of South Africa, the Eastern Cape is the

country's second-largest province by area. The province is the fourth largest contributor to South Africa's GDP. The provincial government received ZAR 44 billion, the third largest provincial budget.

The coastal metropolitan hub of Nelson Mandela Bay, one of the host cities of the successful 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, is home to the world's leading original equipment manufacturers (OEM) Volkswagen SA, General Motors SA and the Ford engine plant. The fourth OEM is Mercedes-Benz in East London. Optimal Energy's Joule, SA's first battery-operated electric car, is also likely to be built in the province at the East London IDZ. The Nelson Mandela

Bay Logistics Park and East London Automotive Supplier Park, which provide shared services and infrastructure for component manufacturers, are added value to OEMs in the province.

The area's vast tracts of arable land offers attractive agro-processing infrastructure, with rich capabilities for growing and processing. The big outdoors, conservation, game parks, adventure and rich heritage tourism has been the long-standing attraction for tourists visiting the Eastern Cape.

OUR PEOPLE

The Eastern Cape is the traditional home of the Xhosa-speaking people. The area's 169,600 km² is a vibrant mix

THE EASTERN CAPE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Phone: +27 (0) 43 704 5606
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Hall: 13, Stand: E20/1



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of cultures with the majority of the people speaking Xhosa, followed by Afrikaans and English, South Africa's official business language. National icons such as former president Nelson Mandela and Danny Jordaan who led the 2010 FIFA World Cup call this province home.

CULTURE AND TOURISM

The province's unspoilt 800km Indian Ocean coastline - many of its beaches which hold Blue Flag status - is complemented by several inland national parks such as the 164,000ha Addo National Park, the only park in South Africa to feature the Big 7.

The Baviaanskloof Mega Reserves, just 100 kilometres from Port Elizabeth, is the only location where the seven of South Africa's biomes can be found.

Visitors to the province can also feast on a bevy of cultural and recreational events such as the the National Arts Festival (Grahamstown), Billabong Pro (Jeffreys Bay) and Ironman (Port Elizabeth).

Other cultural attractions include the Frontier Country and Karoo areas which reflect the province's rich history. The Frontier Country, with Gra-

hamstown at its centre, is part of the historic heartland of the Eastern Cape. Graaff-Reinet, fondly called "The Gem of the Karoo", is the Eastern Cape's oldest town which has more than 200 national monuments.

EXPORTS

The Eastern Cape presents several benefits to local and global investors and enterprises, including producers of goods who wish to use South Africa as means of accessing foreign markets. Proximity to international and sub-Saharan African markets is made possible by the province's three ports.

Automotive forms the largest manufacturing export group, by value, along with aircrafts, vessels and associated transport equipment. The second largest contributor is machinery, mechanical appliances, and electrical equipment, and the third largest group is textile and textile articles.

GOVERNMENT

The seat of the Eastern Cape provincial government is in Bhisho and King William's Town, 50km west of East London. The growth of the agriculture and agro-

processing sector is strongly rooted in the provincial government's development plans which target primary production of food and food products, as well as processing, manufacturing and creative marketing of food products.

INVESTMENT

The availability of transport infrastructure, land, labour, government incentives and raw materials, make the province a strategic investment destination for targeted industries such as agriculture and agro-processing, general manufacturing and automobiles, renewable energy, Business Process Outsourcing and Offshoring (BPO & O), tourism and aquaculture. The province also presents several investment opportunities in mohair apparel, hunting and game resorts, as well as metals, mechanical and metal beneficiation.

The province's unspoilt 800km Indian Ocean coastline - many of its beaches which hold Blue Flag status - is complemented by several inland national parks.

The province's two IDZs, the East London and Coega IDZs, also offer world-class industrial infrastructure and incentives that meets the needs of various industries.

FACILITATING INVESTMENT INTO THE PROVINCE

ECDC is the official economic development agency for the Eastern Cape province. The agency aims to create an environment that is conducive for sustainable economic growth by providing channels, platforms and resources to bring about robust economic activity in the province.

As part of the agency's interventions to grow the provincial economy, ECDC promotes the investment potential of the province, and provides finance and enterprise support services for local enterprises and investors in key growth sectors. The priority sectors are agriculture and agro-processing, general manufacturing and automobiles, renewable energy, Business Process Outsourcing and Offshoring, film and information communication technology, tourism and aquaculture. ECDC also promotes investment in mohair apparel, hunting and game resorts, as well as metals and metal beneficiation.

ECDC has assisted many investors with identifying and accessing business opportunities, some of which include timber processing company Steinhoff, food producer I & J, and renewable energy manufacturer Matla Solar.

ECDC ASSISTS NEW & EXISTING INVESTORS AT NO COST WITH:

- › Identifying business opportunities in key sectors
- › Facilitating and financing joint ventures
- › Accessing investment incentive schemes and local business service networks
- › Creating access to a diverse portfolio of available land and buildings
- › Facilitating corporate relocations and aftercare services
- › Lobbying provincial and national government for relevant interventions <



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Latin America at Hannover

TEXT: PETER RÖSLER LATEINAMERIKA VEREIN E.V.

Located in São João da Barra, about 280 km north of the city of Rio de Janeiro, the Açú Superport is a private mixed-use port terminal that will have 10 docking berths; four for iron ore, two for oil-handling, one for coal and three for steel products, slag, granite and pig iron. The port will eventually handle over 63 Mt of iron ore, 10 Mt of steel products, 15 Mt of coal, 5 Mt of dry bulk and 7.5 Mt of general cargo.

This new port will have a depth of 21 meters, a bridge 2.9 kilometers long and will allow the mooring of Chinamax vessels with 400,000 DWT. It has great potential for the O&G industry due to its proximity to the Campos Basin and also for coastal and international trade in various raw material and industrialized goods.

The port is the brainchild of entrepreneur Eike Batista, the Brazilian billionaire. His company LLX Logística has provided the basic detailing, engineering and management of the project. Altogether LLX plans to spend US\$ 2.7 billion and hopes to attract a further US\$ 40 billion from local and international investors, including power generator MPX, another of Eike's listed companies. Furthermore, an entirely new city will be created for approximately 50,000 inhabitants.

Eventually the port will include an industrial complex incorporating a variety of industrial operations that require access to global shipping channels, such as steel mills, thermo-electric power plant, cement producers, car makers, a metal-mechanical area, pelletizing plants for ores, oil treatment unit, as well as the areas for storage and handling of prod-

ucts. Additional services will also be offered by companies that specialize in shipping, intermodal integration, warehousing and customs clearance. A lot of these investments are already committed. Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, China's third biggest steel maker, will build one of two planned steel mills at the port. Techint of Argentina is interested in the other one. Camargo Corrêa and Votorantim of Brazil will build cement factories. Others who are committed to investing at Açú include Shell, White Martins and a dozen more. Altogether, LLX has 70 memorandums of understanding with companies preparing to invest at the port. A 45 km logistics corridor, consisting of transmission lines, water, gas and telecom pipelines, a railroad and a 4 lane highway, will connect the Açú Superport to the city of Campos. This logistics corridor will be able to handle up to 100 thousand vehicles per day. <

EVENT 2

Mittwoch, 06.04.2011,
09:30 - 12:30 Uhr
Energieeffizienz in
Lateinamerika
Veranstalter/Organizer:
Lateinamerika Verein e.V.
in Zusammenarbeit mit:
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenar-
beit (GIZ) GmbH



Halle 13, Stand G40,
Business Forum II

Partnerships for success

In January 2011 the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH and the Latin American Business Association (LAV) started a project to find development partnerships in Latin America. Aim of this project is to advise German companies of the opportunities in the Latin American market and to introduce them to the developPPP.de programme. In the context of the Global & Business Markets Forum of the Hannover Fair they will present potentials and best practice examples focused on energy efficiency.

WHAT IS DEVELOPPP.DE?

In the developPPP.de programme, PPP stands for „public-private partnerships“. The term describes development partnerships which are jointly planned, financed and realised by companies and development aid organisations. Funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), DEG, GIZ and sequa (GIZ was formed on 1 January 2011. It brings together the long-standing expertise of DED, GTZ and InWEnt.

> For further information, go to www.giz.de.

EVENT 1

Dienstag, 05.04.2011,
10:00 - 14:00 Uhr
Brasilien Business Forum
Business Forum Brasil
Veranstalter/Organizer:
Lateinamerika Verein e.V. in
Zusammenarbeit mit:
Deutsche Messe



Halle 13, Stand D30,
Business Forum I

The New War for Talents

INTERVIEW: ESAD FAZLIC

Due to an increasingly competitive landscape and demographic shifts, recruiting and retaining skilled workforce has become quite a challenge for numerous companies. At Festo, a leading industrial control and automation company, the focus lies on extensive talent management. Alfred Goll, Chairman of the Human and Intellectual Resources Management Board at Festo, on his company's strategies to address talent needs and gaps.



© Festo

Do you sense that the "war for talent" is intensifying, in Germany at any rate?

We are noticing that the "war for talent" is hotting up, particularly as far as specialists and engineers are concerned. We are still able to fill all our vacancies; however the process of recruiting people from the above-mentioned groups is taking more time. In this respect we are also very much aware of how important Festo's brand positioning in the jobs market is.

How is Festo addressing the challenge of demographic change?

We have addressed the issue of demographic change for some considerable time now and an award from the Federal Minister for Economics in 2007 enabled us to demonstrate that we are taking broad-based action to proactively

In Germany you are regarded as one of the most popular employers. How do you communicate this feedback to foreign applicants?

At this juncture I should like to partially contradict you. We are not only one of the most popular employers in Germany but also in Europe. We participate in a range of different popularity surveys and proactively communicate this in the jobs market using a range of different advertising methods. Given the current situation I should like to quote you two examples. In the Netherlands we are rated as one of the most popular employers by "Great Place to Work" and in Bulgaria we have been rated as a "Preferred Employer" since the start of this year. Furthermore we action a range of activities in other countries, e.g. head-hunting at targeted universities in Germany and abroad, where we

this issue during the next few years as well. We identify the talent pool that we have around the world by applying an internationally structured HR process and combine this with action to foster this talent. Our objective is to get our talented people to recognize added benefit for themselves and to identify their opportunities within the company.

Does Festo have a corporate culture that can be communicated and put into practise across national and cultural borders?

As a family business Festo has a distinctive corporate culture, where long-term thinking and innovation – but also the awareness that it is our employees that enable us to differentiate ourselves from our competitors – all play a particular role. We regularly conduct global employee surveys and then take action not only to communicate our culture but also to enhance it on a continuous basis. Indeed we regard this as a distinguishing feature that sets Festo apart from other companies and also makes it such a successful business. <

"Our objective is to get our talented people to recognize added benefit for themselves."

tackle this problem. We view the main challenge in the so-called MINT professions (Mathematics /IT/Natural Sciences/Technology). We have a range of actionable measures in place to meet this challenge, such as a corporate HR strategy, head-hunting and graduate recruitment plus advanced training and qualification programmes. We also attach great importance to people managing their health and achieving a satisfactory work-life balance.

specifically contact students. Given this global challenge, Festo is attaching increasing importance to positioning itself internationally as an "Employer of Choice".

What is Festo doing not only to recruit but also to retain and develop talented human resources?

Talent management is a key element of our international HR strategy and our HR management work will focus on

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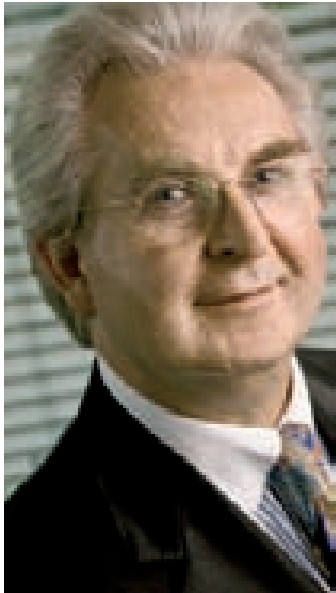
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Sustained Growth

TEXT: PROF. DR. WERNER G. FAIX MANAGING DIRECTOR OF SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SIBE) OF STEINBEIS UNIVERSITY BERLIN



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Not so long ago you could read a lot of critical articles in Germany about our reliance on exports. Baden-Württemberg, in particular, was supposed to be suffering 'structurally' because, here more than anywhere, developments in global markets were affecting busi-

ness growth. But since early Summer, the statisticians' figures have started to show a more positive picture. It is precisely because businesses have sought out opportunities in growing markets over the last decade that they have been able to create some room for manoeuvre. China, India, Brazil, the Gulf region and Turkey are compensating for continued weak growth in Europe. In order to simultaneously have a presence and be successful in these future markets, businesses require leaders who want to combine the internationalization of their business with an international career of their own. Finding and keeping these talented individuals is one of the most important tasks in developing a sustainable business strategy. In the midst of the crisis, not every company was keen to be told that they ought to approach the recruitment and development of talent in a way that was independent of the economic climate. But public discussion of this topic in Germany has once more started to change. When German export businesses come together at Hannover Messe in Hannover in April, personal strategies for internationalization will be on the agenda at the Edubiz conference. Small and medium-sized businesses, as well as the state itself, must and can adapt to ever fiercer competition for talent. For

"When German export businesses come together at Hannover Messe in Hannover in April, personal strategies for internationalization will be on the agenda."

ness growth. But since early Summer, the statisticians' figures have started to show a more positive picture. It is precisely because businesses have sought out opportunities in growing markets over the last decade that they have been able to create some room for ma-

at the end of the day, it comes down to how sustainable success in foreign markets can be assured. One thing is certain: this will be a hot topic for discussion in German businesses for a long time to come. But they need to act now. <

Managing Energy Needs

TEXT: EUREM

.....> The „Oil Age“ is coming to an end; energy costs are skyrocketing and breaking one record after another. One further megatrend is the protection of climate and environment. The idea of environmental protection and high energy costs drive more and more enterprises to reduce their energy consumption and to improve their energy efficiency.

EUREM - EUROPEAN ENERGY MANAGER

www.energymanager.eu

In Case of questions please contact:

Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Nuremberg

www.ihk-nuernberg.com

“Energy Managers” for measurable results: This is precisely the task for the European EnergyManager (EUREM): They promote company-wide energy savings and hence contribute to climate protection. The energy concepts of more than 2000 trained EnergyManagers resulted in energy savings of 1,500,000 MWh, cost savings of 60 million Euros per year, a CO₂ reduction of 400,000 tons per year and investments of 200 million Euro.

EDUBIZ Networking Event Export commodity – vocational education and training

8 April 2011, 11:00 - 13:00



Business Forum 2,
Hall 13, Stand G40

THE GOALS OF THE EUREM PROJECT ARE TO

- > train and qualify specialists
- > build up a network of experts
- > intensify the transfer of knowledge and technology
- > share information and experience
- > improve the competitiveness of companies



© lopolis/flickr

- › support energy efficiency technologies and export activities
- › promote environmental and climate protection worldwide

However, EUREM is not only a continuing education program, but also a global networking community of energy efficiency experts. The participants and graduates regularly meet on conferences, workshops and online platforms to exchange experiences, get information on current energy topics and help each other with various tasks.

Becoming a global market leader within just one decade: In the year 1999 the first practical training called "Energie-Manager (IHK)" started in Nuremberg. The following year further CCIs offered this program. Together with the German-wide umbrella organization, the German Chamber of Industry and

Commerce (DIHK) and the company pe projects energy GmbH (located in Nuremberg/Hamburg), the training was standardized. According to this concept, currently 39 CCIs in Germany offer the qualification as an Energy-Manager.

In 2003 the co-funded project by the EU EUREM I started under the leadership of the Nuremberg CCI. The "Energie-Manager (IHK)" became the European EnergyManager and was offered by four European partners (UK, PT, AT, DE). However, the European EnergyManager achieved its breakthrough thanks to the EU project "EUREM.NET - Training and Network of European EnergyManagers" which was carried out in 2006-2009 by 14 partners within 12 EU countries. Again, the Nuremberg CCI was leader and coordinator of this project with a total budget of 1.44 Mio. Euro.

In the course of this project, a consortium was formed that developed a concept for the continuation of EUREM after the public funding had come to an end. The project EUREM produced the registered brand EUREM - the European EnergyManager, a worldwide recognized qualification. Today, EUREM also exists in China under the name "European EnergyManager licensed for China". Two courses have already taken place: in each case one part in Germany and another part in China.

WHAT ARE THE NEXT STEPS? - THE FUTURE OF EUREM

A considerable number of further countries around the world are strongly interested in implementing EUREM. By means of a licensing



EUREM is not only a continuing education program, but also a global networking community of energy efficiency experts. The participants and graduates regularly meet on conferences, workshops and online platforms to exchange experiences.

agreement the partners of the corresponding countries are granted the right to offer EUREM. Corresponding discussions are already being carried out with Egypt, Morocco, Hungary, Turkey, Slovakia, and Moldova. The Mercosur states Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay purchased the license rights in February 2011. <



SOCIAL MEDIA GOVERNANCE

The need for systematic reflected strategies and corresponding regulatory frameworks for social media activities in organizations is greater than ever. A conclusion backed up by the findings of a recent study entitled Social Media Governance – How Corporations, the Public Sector and NGOs Handle the Challenges of Transparent Communication on the Internet as conducted by Fink & Fuchs PR in conjunction with the University of Leipzig.

For further information:
www.socialmediagovernance.eu

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Communication as Innovation Driver

TEXT: BORIS MACKRODT MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT FINK & FUCHS PUBLIC RELATIONS AG

→ A new age of energy is dawning, and the usual communication systems are undergoing change. If both aspects are to be dealt with successfully, we will need a new holistic approach.

The new energy era with its change-over to renewable energies has been accompanied by a long and vigorous debate across society. As new concepts replace the old structures and the old certainties, new conflicts are inevitable. In that process, it will not only be a question of continuing the familiar principled debate about, say, atomic energy. The new green technologies will also generate resistance, as we can already see in the arguments setting off wind farms against bird protection and power transmission lines against landscape protection. Similarly, the divide between the die-hards and the pioneers

will not remain as clear-cut as previously thought. All the major energy suppliers are working on sustainable concepts – in the field of energy storage, for example – while the genuinely new energy producers cannot sidestep issues such as the right design and redesign of the current grid infrastructure. It is a situation where new uncertainties will emerge, possibly paralyzing the change process. If change is to be successful, then trust on the part of citizens, consumers and the business community is an absolute *sine qua non*.

To encourage trust and discourage anxieties, a reliable regulatory frame-

work is needed, of course. But on the one hand, the corporations will have to adjust to a new communications scenario if they wish to participate successfully in the immense growth opportunities available on these new markets. On the other hand, Ulrich Beck's "reflexive modern society" will have to develop new value systems if – against all the logic of industrial modernity – less is indeed to become more and saving energy is to become more seductive than consuming it!

The energy revolution has come at a time when the usual communication systems and the expectations on the

range of communication channels are also radically changing. Conspicuous in this respect is the increasingly discursive power of the internet and the social media platforms. A one-dimensional sender-receiver communication model is simply doomed to fail in this world of networked and interactive structures. Once again, to re-coin Marshall McLuhan's phrase, the new media seem to be the message and the message is ... participation.

PARTICIPATION IS THE MESSAGE

Without the sufficient and early involvement of the stakeholders concerned,

large-scale engineering projects will no longer be feasible with any kind of efficiency. Communication itself will thus become the driver of innovation while any neglected or late communication process will become an obstacle to innovation.

For a communication process to be defined as successful, other criteria will be decisive: the credibility of one's own position, an acceptable form of mediation and a sustainable readiness to enter into dialogue. For industry, this will mean a rethink of old ideas and the creation of a new attitude toward dialogue and participation as well as new structure and workflow organizations throughout the company and not just in the corporate communications department. This is already being successfully practiced within the field of Open Innovation. Or in the field of product development, participation is making its mark in the form of "customer integration" or "lead user" concepts.

In terms of tool-kits, then, corporations will have to come up with further ways of entering into a dialogue with the public – alongside the conventional but by no means defunct press departments. Offline, this will entail the planning and implementation of formats such as citizen forums and other forms of mediation ahead of any big investment decision. Online, this will entail the use of contemporary internet tools – i.e. signing up to the social networks. Ultimately, amid a slowly eroding media landscape, this should lead to opportunities for the creation of new editorial formats: from the small-scale Twitter through Facebook sites to the integration and interaction of all new formats in a social media newsroom (aka "mash-up").

SOCIAL MEDIA GOVERNANCE

Above all, senior management will be faced with the challenge of finding new ways to deal with a still relatively new topic often introduced haphazardly anyway. The need for systematic reflected strategies and corresponding regulatory frameworks for social media activities is



Boris Mackrodt, Member of the Executive Board at Fink & Fuchs Public Relations AG

"Communication itself will become the driver of innovation while any neglected or late communication process will become an obstacle to innovation."

greater than ever. A conclusion backed up by the findings of a recent study entitled Social Media Governance – How Corporations, the Public Sector and NGOs Handle the Challenges of Transparent Communication on the Internet as conducted by Fink & Fuchs PR in conjunction with the University of Leipzig. Although 54 per cent of the organizations surveyed confirmed the use of social media, only 16 per cent have at their disposal any of the required basics for a strategic approach in the sense of social media governance.

This conceptual log-jam needs to be cleared away. For the readiness to engage in dialogue and new levels of

transparency will not be decided solely on the sales market but also on the procurement side. After all, the most important resource of any high-tech company is the workforce – i.e. the current employees and the employees to be recruited. On a demographically constrained market with a declining number of skilled workers, it is obvious that the successful companies of the future will be those who, in addition to offering attractive products and services, best understand the language and expectations of the target groups.

The following statistics show what potential Facebook has for the corporate communications and human resource

departments. In Germany alone, the network currently counts just under 17 million members, most of who are younger than 35. Easily the most popular brand on the German Facebook is FC Bayern Munich with something like over one million "likes". The most successful DAX company, ranked at number five, is the German / English service provided by Lufthansa with 180,000 fans. What is striking, though, is the fact there are no classical industrial companies to be found in the top fifty.¹ Given Facebook's global outreach to the younger target groups, this situation will soon change. Anyone ready by way of "employer branding" to assume the role of first mover and position themselves as an attractive employer is sure to secure a competitive advantage.

COMPANIES SHOULD ACT NOW

It is precisely the innovative technologies that require new approaches and new tools in the whole field of communications in order to achieve success. Indeed, in addition to the usual press office work, a new and holistic style of communications management is now called for. Worth looking at here is a number of things: the degree of networking with partners, potential employees, supporters, politicians and even rivals; the intelligibility of the strategy itself and of the arguments used both internally and externally; the readiness to enter into dialogue; and, not least, the underlying attitude at the company. <

¹ Source: www.socialbakers.com/facebook-pages

FINK & FUCHS PR

8 April 2011 / 13.30 – 14.00h
How to meet High Potentials
in Social Media
www.ffpr.de



Hall 13, Speakers' Corner
Stand E12/4



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In 2011, Abu Dhabi is participating in HANNOVER MESSE for the fourth-consecutive year, promoting its transformation towards a diversified, knowledge-based and sustainable economy. Under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030 adopts measures to ensure economic stability and sustainable development. The strategy is to diversify the economy into key sectors; including industry, energy, chemicals, metals, aerospace, ICT, tourism, logistics and transport, financial services, media, healthcare and education.

The path to 2030 is guided by a succession of five-year plans, outlining strategies to achieve diversification objectives.

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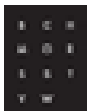


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Der BDI ist die Spitzenorganisation im Bereich der Industrieunternehmen und industrienahen Dienstleister. Er spricht für 34 Branchenverbände, 15 Landesvertretungen und mehr als 100.000 Unternehmen. Die Industrie bildet das Fundament der deutschen Wirtschaft. Der BDI transportiert die Interessen der deutschen Industrie an die politisch Verantwortlichen in Deutschland, Europa und weltweit.

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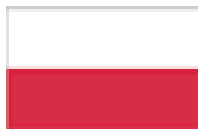


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The Association Materials Management, Purchasing and Logistics (AMMPL) is the leading specialist association for purchasing and logistics in Germany resp. Europe. It was founded in 1954 with the three objectives being to address professional issues in the field of materials management, to offer vocational training, and to provide a platform for the exchange of experiences among its members. There are 41 regional branches which organize and support contacts among members in 450 events held each year.

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- › facilitate economic development

- › derive value from our assets, including our large property portfolio

ECDC's head office is in East London.

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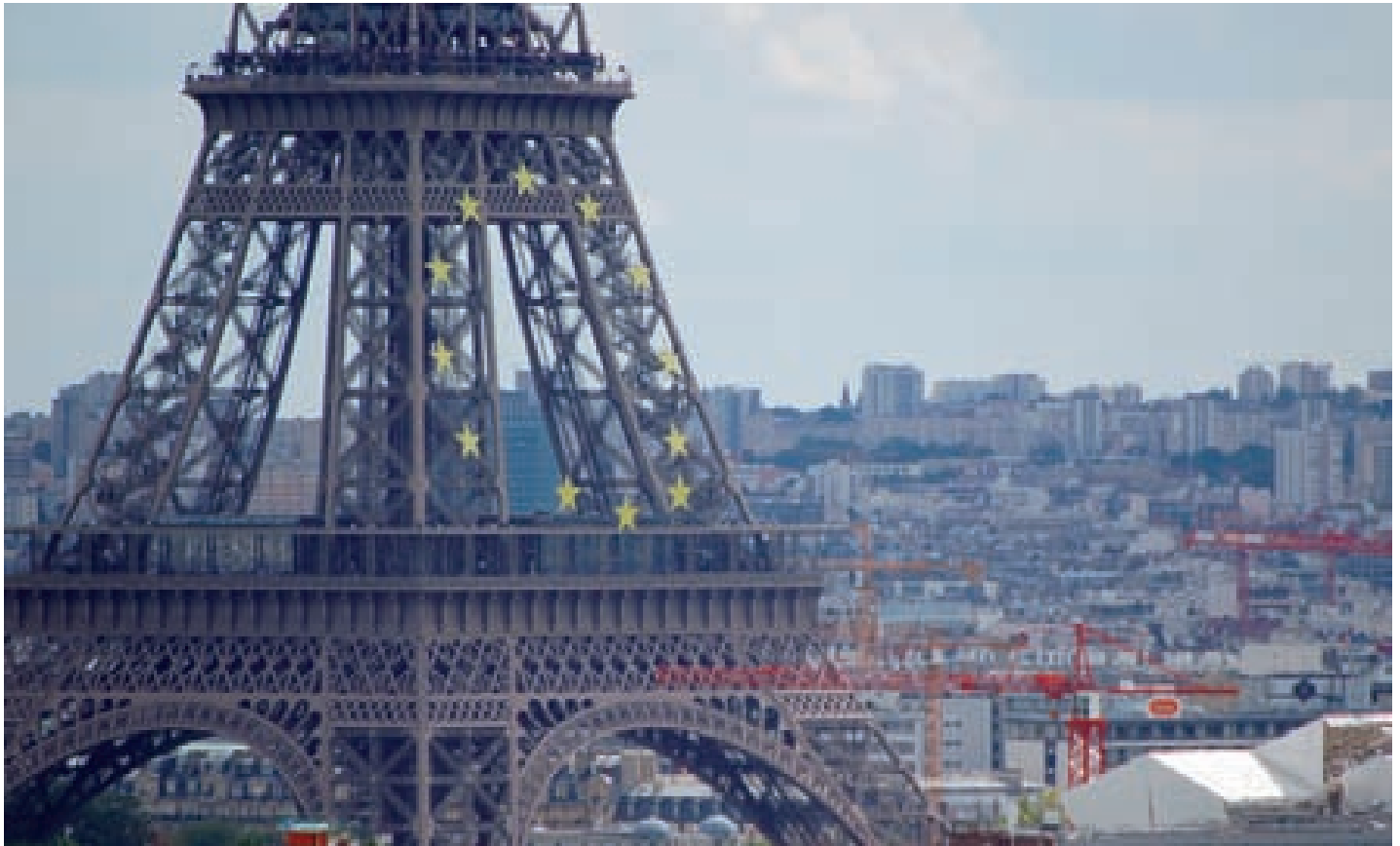
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› Rückenwind für Erneuerbare Energien

› Energieeffizienz: Vom Haus zum ganzen Stadtteil

› Grüne Geschäftsfelder

› Tipps für Markteinsteiger



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Wachstumstreiber Wissen

TEXT: WALDEMAR DUSCHA GERMANY TRADE & INVEST PARIS

Die Chancen auf einen stärkeren Konjunkturaufschwung in Frankreich scheinen zum Jahresbeginn eher getrübt. Langfristig ist die Erwartung positiver, insofern die neuen Anreize und Programme für ein nachhaltiges Wachstum greifen sollten. Wissenschaft, Forschung und Innovation bilden die Basis für einen höheren Wachstumspfad.

Die globale Wirtschafts- und Finanzkrise hat Frankreich relativ gut gemeistert. Früher als alle anderen großen Wirtschaftsnationen leitete die Regierung Sarkozy Ende 2008 ein massives Konjunkturprogramm über 39 Mrd. Euro ein, das in bewährten Elementen auch 2010 voll oder abgeschwächt fortgesetzt wurde. Das Bruttoinlandsprodukt brach somit 2009 nur um 2,5% ein gegenüber 4,2% in der Eurozone. Der IWF schätzte, dass das Hilfspaket 2009 und 2010 zusammen etwas über zwei Prozentpunkte BIP-Wachstum gesichert hat. Weitere günstige Faktoren waren der traditionell starke priva-

te Konsum, die geringere Exportabhängigkeit und die relative Robustheit des Finanzsektors.

Der für die zweite Jahreshälfte 2010 erwartete große Aufschwung blieb allerdings aus, obwohl der Export im ersten Halbjahr wieder bedeutend anzog. Und auch in der Prognose für das erste Halbjahr 2011 bleibt Bercy zurückhaltend. Im letzten Quartal 2010 legte das BIP nur um 0,3% zu nach Zuwächsen um 0,3, 0,6 und 0,3% in den ersten drei Quartalen. Im Gesamtjahr ergab sich damit ein BIP-Wachstum von enttäuschenden 1,5% gegenüber 1,7% für die Eurozone (Deutschland +3,6%).

Für die ersten beiden Quartale 2011 prognostiziert das Statistikinstitut Insee nur Zuwächse um 0,3 und 0,4%. Um 2011 das Wachstumsziel der Regierung von 2% zu realisieren, bedarf es somit noch eines kräftigeren Schubs im zweiten Halbjahr. Viele Experten bezweifeln dies, der IWF und Frankreichs Ökonomen prognostizieren nur einen Zuwachs um 1,6%.

Zuversichtlich stimmt indes, dass die Unternehmen überwiegend einen eindeutig positiven Aufwärtstrend antizipieren. Der Geschäftsklimaindex ist seit seinem Tiefpunkt von 71 Punkten im Frühjahr 2009 relativ stetig bis auf

105 Punkte im Dezember 2010 geklettert, also dem Niveau von Anfang 2008. Es ist insbesondere die Industrie, der im Jahresverlauf die Schlüsselrolle für einen kräftigeren Aufschwung zufällt. 2010 wuchs die industrielle Produktion zwar um 6,6%, lag aber immer noch um 11,5% unter dem letzten Spitzenmonat Februar 2008. Das Investitionsklima blieb 2010 verhalten, während die Industrie 2011 ihre Investitionen laut Insee-Umfrage wieder um durchschnittlich 14% anheben will. Angesichts der niedrigen Kapazitätsauslastung dürfte es sich aber eher um Modernisierungen denn neue Produktionsketten handeln.

Das schwache Industrieprofil spiegelt sich auch in der Außenhandelsbilanz wieder. 2010 verzeichnete Frankreich ein Handelsbilanzdefizit von 51,4 Mrd. Euro, während Deutschland einen Überschuss von 154,3 Mrd. Euro einfuhr. Von 2000 bis 2010 ging die Anzahl der Exportunternehmen kontinuierlich von 107.000 auf 91.000 zurück. Und obwohl Frankreich als wichtigster Handelspartner im Prinzip vom deutschen Wachstum profitiert, reduzierte



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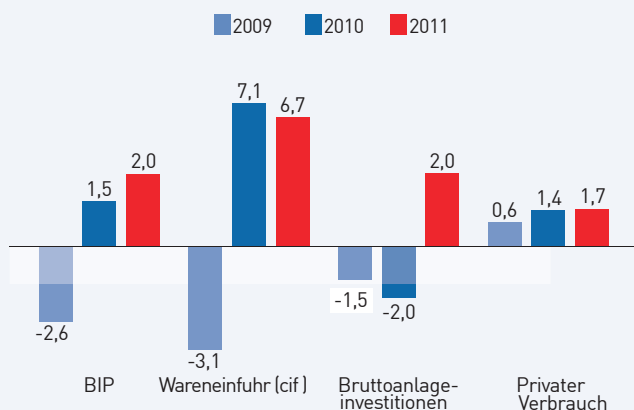
sich der Anteil Frankreichs im deutschen Import im gleichen Zeitraum von 9,1 auf 7,9%.

WACHSTUM IN SICHT

Langfristig besitzt Frankreich aber durchaus einiges Potenzial, um auf einen höheren Wachstumspfad zu gelangen. Hierfür steht eine Reihe von Instrumenten und Anreizen wie etwa die Steuergutschrift für F&E-Investitionen, der Strategische Investitionsfonds, die Kompetenzzentren, die Große Staatsanleihe oder die Generalstände der Industrie zur Verfügung. Dieses Instrumentarium existiert allerdings noch nicht lange und ist zum Großteil aus der Krise geboren. Die Experten - wie etwa zuletzt die staatliche KMU-Förderbank Oséo - machen keinen Hehl daraus, dass signifikante Erfolge erst in etwa fünf bis zehn Jahren zu erwarten sind.

Die Große Staatsanleihe für die Zukunftsinvestitionen mit dem Ziel einer höheren Wettbewerbsfähigkeit verteilt sich (in Mrd. Euro) auf die fünf Schwerpunkte Universitäten und Bildung (11), Forschung (7,9), ausgewählte Industrieprojekte und KMU-Förderung (6,5), nachhaltige Entwicklung (5,1) und IT/digitale Wirtschaft (4,5). Laut René Ricol, dem verantwortlichen Commissaire général à l'investissement, sind bereits 30 Projekte ausgeschrieben, die im Jahresverlauf zur Anweisung von 15 Mrd. bis 20 Mrd. Euro führen sollen. Implizit im Konzept verankert ist eine bedeutende Hebelwirkung, insofern die Privatwirtschaft kräftig zur Mitwirkung aufgefordert ist, was den Gesamtumfang des Programms auf 65 Mrd. bis 70 Mrd. Euro anheben soll. Im März 2010 verabschiedete die Regierung zudem mit den „États généraux de l'industrie“ einen neuen Ansatz zur Förderung der Industrie, der eine Steigerung der industriellen Produktion um 25% bis 2015 zum Ziel hat. Erreicht werden soll dies hauptsächlich durch mehr Forschung und Innovation sowie diverse Finanzhilfen für kleine

Wirtschaftliche Eckdaten 2009 bis 2011 (reale Veränderung in %)



QUELLE: INSEE

Regional dürfte sich die Dynamik langfristig auf die 71 Kompetenzzentren konzentrieren. Zum Jahreswechsel setzen sich diese aus rund 6.000 Unternehmen mit 23.000 Forschern, darunter 530 Auslandsunternehmen zusammen. Rund 80% der F&E-Investitionen entfallen auf die 17 Hightech-Cluster mit internationaler Ausrichtung.



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Rund 80% der F&E-Investitionen entfallen auf die 17 Hightech-Cluster mit internationaler Ausrichtung - darunter vier im Transportwesen, drei in den Life Sciences, fünf im Zweig IKT/Bildverarbeitung/Netzwerke, zwei in den Agrarwissenschaften sowie jeweils eines in den Branchen Chemie, Wasser und Finanzdienstleistungen.

innovative Materialien einschließlich der grünen Chemie, Arzneimittel und andere Gesundheitstechnologien, Luxus & Kreation, Nahrungsmittel, Konsumgüter & Haushaltsausrüstungen.

FORSCHUNG UND ENTWICKLUNG WIRD GEFÖRDERT

In der Förderung von F&E-Investitionen besitzt Frankreich mit dem Crédit d'Impôt Recherche (CIR) ein zugkräftiges Instrument, das einzigartig im OECD-Raum ist. 2008 wurden Steuergutschriften über 4,1 Mrd. Euro an insgesamt 12.949 Unternehmen bewilligt, 2009 waren es 5,8 Mrd. Euro und für 2010 waren 4,8 Mrd. Euro budgetiert. Der CIR hat Frankreich auch für ausländische Investoren attraktiver gemacht: Im Jahr 2009 nutzten 41 Auslandsunternehmen den CIR zur Etablierung neuer Forschungszentren gegenüber 25 in 2008, darunter Novartis und der britische Halbleiterproduzent ICER (Handy der vierten Generation). Regional dürfte sich die Dynamik langfristig auf die rund 70 Kompetenzzentren konzentrieren. Zum Jahreswechsel setzen sich diese aus rund 6.000 Unternehmen mit 23.000 Forschern, darunter 530 Auslandsunternehmen zusam-

men. Rund 80% der F&E-Investitionen entfallen auf die 17 Hightech-Cluster mit internationaler Ausrichtung - darunter vier im Transportwesen, drei in den Life Sciences, fünf im Zweig IKT/Bildverarbeitung/Netzwerke, zwei in den Agrarwissenschaften sowie jeweils eines in den Branchen Chemie, Wasser und Finanzdienstleistungen. Der Staat stellte von 2006 bis 2008 insgesamt 2,0 Mrd. Euro an finanziellen und steuerlichen Hilfen für F&E-Projekte in den Clustern bereit, für die zweite Phase von 2009 bis 2011 sind weitere 1,5 Mrd. Euro vorgesehen.

STRATEGISCHER INVESTMENTFONDS

Mit dem Strategischen Investitionsfonds (FSI) schaffte die Regierung ein Instrument zur Stützung von Unternehmen, die als strategisch wichtig erachtet werden. 2010 investierte der Fonds fast 2,0 Mrd. Euro in mehr als 400 Unternehmen, davon 1,7 Mrd. Euro in direkter Beteiligung in insgesamt 21 Unternehmen und 250 Mio. Euro in den vier Branchenfonds (Kfz, Aeronautik, Holz, Biochemie). 2011 sollen - wie auch in den Folgejahren - jeweils weitere 2 Mrd. Euro investiert wer-

den, insgesamt stehen 20 Mrd. Euro zur Verfügung. Die bisher höchste Investition des FSI war die Übernahme der Beteiligung von Areva (10,4%) am Elektronikkonzern STMicroelectronics für 700 Mio. Euro zum Jahresende 2010. Weitere größere Beteiligungen (in Mio. Euro) erfolgten an den Unternehmen Vallourec (350), CGG Veritas (175), Gemalto (175), Limagrain (150), Cegedim (120), Technip (110), Daher (70), Nexans (60) und Siclae (50).

PERIPHERIE SOLL GESTÄRKT WERDEN

Laut Generaldirektor Jean-Yves Gilet wird die weitere Politik stärker die Regionen außerhalb der Ile-de-France berücksichtigen und hierbei auch intensiver auf den KMU-Sektor zugehen. Die Vorgehensweise bleibt generell branchenorientiert, auf der Basis von ausführlichen Analysen über die Produktionslogik und Wertschöpfungskette. Entsprechende Studien existieren bereits für den Automobilbau, die Luftfahrt- und die Agroindustrie. Darüber hinaus werden zukünftig auch stärker Umwelt- und Sozialaspekte in die Entscheidung einbezogen - wie zuletzt im Beispiel Windhurst Industries aufgrund des herausragenden sozialen Engagements.

In der Gesamtheit dokumentieren alle diese Ansätze auch, dass die Regierung Sarkozy dem Staat ein größeres Gewicht in der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung einräumen und auch die langfristigen strategischen Achsen mitbestimmen will. Im Unterschied zu anderen Industrienationen hält der Staat traditionell mehrere größere Beteiligungen an einer Reihe strategischer Großunternehmen, die angesichts des schwach ausgeprägten Mittelstands nun mal auch das Rückgrat der Industrie und der Auslandsaktivitäten bilden. Dazu gehören EDF (84,5%), Aéroports de Paris (52,1%), GDF Suez (35,9%), Safran (30,2%), Thales (27,0%), Air France-KLM (15,6%), EADS (15,1%), Renault (15,0%) und France Télécom (13,5%).

› und mittlere Unternehmen. Insgesamt elf größere Industriebranchen wurden als strategisch wichtig ausgewählt: Informations- und Kommunikationstechnik, Öko-Industrie einschließlich Energietechnik, Aeronautik, Automobil, Eisenbahn, Schiffbau, Chemie &



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Exzellenzcluster: Motoren der Modernisierung

TEXT: WALDEMAR DUSCHA GERMANY TRADE & INVEST PARIS

→ Mit dem Konzept der Kompetenzzentren hat Frankreich einen wichtigen Pfad zur Modernisierung der Wirtschaft beschritten. Aktuell existieren 70 Exzellenzcluster, die überwiegend diejenigen Hightech-Zweige repräsentieren, in denen langfristig bedeutende Wettbewerbsvorteile zu erwarten sind. Auch wenn die Wirtschaftskrise die Dynamik bremste, stehen die Zeichen auf Fortschritt.



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Mit den so genannten Pôles de compétitivité verfolgt Frankreich das Ziel einer stärkeren Bündelung von bestehenden oder neuen Unternehmensclustern mit innovativen Start-ups sowie den nationalen Einrichtungen für Bildung und Wissenschaft. Das Ziel dieser Exzellenzcluster besteht im Aufbau zukunftsorientierter und wettbewerbsfähiger Industriezweige mit intensiven Aktivitäten in Forschung & Entwicklung und marktfähigen Innovationen.

Laut einer im Januar 2011 vom Wirtschaftsministerium (DGCIS) veröffentlichten Analyse besaß Frankreich Ende 2009 insgesamt 7.200 Einrichtungen von 6.500 Unternehmen. Davon waren 73% kleine und mittlere Unternehmen (PME, petites et moyennes entreprises, unter 250 Beschäftigten), große mittlere

Unternehmen kamen auf einen Anteil von 15% (ETI - entreprises de taille intermédiaire, 250 bis 5.000 Beschäftigte) während Großunternehmen 12% ausmachten. Unter der Kontrolle von Unternehmensgruppen standen 43%. Davon waren 37% nur in Frankreich ansässige Gruppen, 39% waren international operierende französische Gruppen und 24% standen unter ausländischer Kontrolle.

FOKUS AUF HIGH-TECH

Ein wesentliches Merkmal der Kompetenzzentren ist ihre hohe Intensität in Technologie und Know-how. Die Unternehmen repräsentieren beschäftigungstechnisch bereits 70% der Luft- und Raumfahrtindustrie, 37% des Sektors Elektronik, Informatik und Optik sowie 29% des Automobilbaus. Die Beschäf-

tigung lag Ende 2008 bei 760.000 Mitarbeitern, darunter 268.000 Führungskräfte und höhere Berufe. Regional betrachtet lag dabei der Großraum Paris (Île-de-France) vorn mit einem Anteil von 30,3%; danach folgen Rhône-Alpes (11,0%), Midi-Pyrénées (6,9%), Nord - Pas-de-Calais (6,6%), Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (6,5%), Pays de la Loire (4,9%) Bretagne (4,6%) und Alsace (4,4%).

Eine zentrale Frage für die weitere Entwicklung ist, inwieweit die Politik der Kompetenzzentren ausschlaggebend für neue Unternehmensgründungen gewesen ist. Ein Indikator hierfür ist das Alter der Unternehmen. Der Studie zufolge waren Ende 2009 erst 17% neue Gesellschaften unter fünf Jahren. Diese insgesamt 1.246 Einrichtungen wiesen

aber einen signifikanten Unterschied zu den anderen Cluster-Unternehmen auf: Einerseits arbeiteten rund 75% im IKT-Sektor und in Spezialbereichen gegenüber 41% im Gesamtbild, andererseits gehörten nur 15% zur Industrie gegenüber 41% im Durchschnitt. Konsequenterweise profitierte ein beträchtlicher Teil der neuen Unternehmen (36%) vom staatlichen JEI-Förderprogramm (jeunes entreprises innovantes), spiegelbildlich war landesweit ein Drittel der JEI Mitglied eines Kompetenzpols. Regional betrachtet waren die jüngeren Unternehmen dementsprechend auch sehr stark angesiedelt in den IKT-Polen Cap Digital und Systematic Paris-Région in Île-de-France sowie SCS (Sophia-Antipolis), Images & Réseaux (Bretagne) und Imaginove (Lyon). Weitere Schwerpunkte mit Spezialausrichtungen waren etwa Capenergies (PACA), Elopsys (Limoges) und Mer Bretagne. Ein angenehmer Nebenaspekt ist, dass neben dem Großraum Paris die interessanten Pole in Städten mit hoher Lebensqualität liegen - wie etwa Aix-en-Provence, Montpellier, Toulouse, Nantes, Grenoble, Limoges oder Lyon. Nach der Größe handelte es sich bisher überwiegend um kleinere Betriebe mit unter zehn Beschäftigten.

Die Ausrichtung auf Zukunftstechnologien impliziert stärkere Investitionen in Forschung & Entwicklung. Ende 2009 partizipierten fast 40% der Clustermglieder zumindest an einem F&E-Projekt, der Durchschnitt lag bei 1,9 Projekten. Die F&E-Intensität wächst mit der Größe des Unternehmens und ist auch am höchsten in den globalen Zentren mit durchschnittlich 72 Projekten gegenüber 46 in den Polen mit internationaler Ausrichtung und 28 bei den nationalen Clustern. Von den globalen Zentren befinden sich fünf im Transportwesen, drei in den Life Sciences, fünf im Zweig IKT/Bildverarbeitung/Netzwerke, zwei in den Agrarwissenschaften und eines in der Chemie. Der Staat stellte von 2006 bis 2008 insgesamt 2,0 Mrd. Euro an finanziellen und steuerlichen Hilfen für F&E-Projekte in

den Clustern bereit, für die zweite Phase von 2009 bis 2011 sind weitere 1,5 Mrd. Euro bewilligt.

MEHR ALS 700 F&E-PROJEKTE

Insgesamt wurden bis Ende 2009 über 700 F&E-Projekte gezählt, wovon die Hälfte zu marktfähigen Produkten oder neuen Fertigungsprozessen geführt hat, während 30% kurz davor standen und 20% keine direkte Vermarktung beanspruchten. Darüber hinaus befanden sich 2.300 Projekte im Prozess der Umsetzung. Die meisten F&E-Projekte besaßen die drei Pole Viaméca, Tenerrdis und Systematic Paris-Région (jeweils über 50). Nach Sektoren konzentrierte sich die F&E-Aktivität vor allem auf den IKT-Sektor (Systematic, SCS, Images & Réseaux), die Energie (Elophys, Tenerrdis, Mer Paca), sowie Transport & Mobilität (Aerospace Valley, I-Trans, Movéo, Advancity).

Ein Bremsfaktor für Innovationen besteht in den oft recht hohen Materialkosten für die Laborexperimente. In diesem Rahmen wurde das Konzept der Innovationsplattformen entwickelt, um Materialien wie auch Kompetenz zwischen Unternehmen und Forschungslabors in gegenseitigem Nutzen zu verzahnen. Ende 2009 bestanden 85 Plattformen, weitere 15 waren im Aufbau und nochmals 50 im Vorstudium (Feasibility, Engineering, Finanzierung etc.). Neben den F&E-Projekten und Innovationsplattformen arbeiten die Kompetenzzentren an einer dritten Komponente, nämlich dem Aufbau einer Infrastruktur für die Weiterentwicklung von F&E-basierten Projekten. Dazu gehören IKT-Infrastrukturen, Aus- und Weiterbildungsprogramme, Immobilieninvestitionen, Marktbeobachtung und -bewertung sowie die Erschließung von Auslandsmärkten.

Für Auslandsunternehmen bieten die Cluster aufgrund ihrer Spezialisierung in Verbindung mit den potentiellen Synergie-Effekten die idealen Standorte für eine Niederlassung. Beispielsweise entschieden sich die Unternehmen Xerox und Sony für den Kompetenzpol Cap

BRANCHEN/ZENTREN - REGION	SCHWERPUNKTE
Transportwesen	
Aerospace Valley - PACA (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur*)	Passagierflugzeuge, Düsenjets, Hubschrauberturbinen, Fahrwerkskonstruktionen, Satellitentechnik, Fernerkundung, Erdbeobachtung, Bord-Elektroniksysteme
i-Trans - Nord-Pas de Calais	Schienenfahrzeuge, Bahntechnik, Intermodalität
Movéo - Paris/Normandie	Entwicklung von Fahrzeugen und öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln unter dem Aspekt von Umwelt-, Energie- und Sicherheitsaspekten
Seanergie - Pôle Mer - Bretagne und PACA	Maritime Sicherheitstechnik, Schiffbau, Serviceleistungen, Instandhaltung, Nutzung der Meeresenergie, Biologische Meeresressourcen, Umwelttechnik, integriertes Meeresmanagement
Biotechnologie/Gesundheit	
Medicen Paris Région*)	Erforschung von Infektionskrankheiten sowie Störungen des zentralen Nervensystems und der Sehkraft, Krebsforschung, Bildbearbeitung, Molekular- und Zellmedizin
Lyonbiopôle - Rhône-Alpes*)	Impfstoffe, medizinische Diagnoseinstrumente
Alsace Biovalley	Therapeutische Innovationen in Pharmaindustrie, Biotechnologie und Medizintechnik
Chemie	
Axelera - Lyon Rhône-Alpes	Öko-Design von chemischen Produkten
Agrarwissenschaften	
Industrie & Agro-Ressources - Champagne/Ardenne/Picardie	Biokraft- und schmierstoffe, Bioraffinerien, Kosmetika, Pharmazeutische und chemische Produkte auf der Basis von pflanzlichen Ressourcen
Végépolys - Pays de la Loire	Genomforschung und Produktion von Pflanzen mit hohem Mehrwert (Saatgut, Bäume, Blumen, aromatische Pflanzen)
IKT, Bildverarbeitung und Netzwerke	
Minalogic - Rhône-Alpes*)	Nanotechnologie, intelligente miniaturisierte Systeme, mikroelektronische Komponenten, Softwarelösungen
SCS /Solutions communicantes sécurisées) - PACA*)	Softwarelösungen und Speicherchips für die Sicherung von Datenübertragungen
Systematic Paris Région*)	Komplexe elektronische Systeme für die Steuerung, Überwachung und Kontrolle von Hightech-Anlagen
Cap Digital Paris Région	Weiterentwicklung von digitalen Inhalten mit Anwendungen in den Bereichen Kameratechnik, Videospiele, Musik, Multimediale Technik und Wissensmanagement
Images & Réseaux - Bordeaux	Digitalisierung und Ausstrahlung von Bildern für DVB-T, Internet- und Mobilfernsehen
Finanzielle Dienstleistungen	
Finance Innovation - Paris*)	Europäische Finanzinformationen, Finanzierung von KMUs und Innovationen, neue Finanzinstrumente und Versicherungsprodukte
Umwelttechnologie	
EAU - PACA, Midi-Pyrénées, Languedoc-Roussillon	Wassermanagement und Abwasserbehandlung

Für Auslandsunternehmen bieten die Cluster ideale Standorte für eine Niederlassung.

Digital. Und das deutsche Unternehmen Siemens ist mit seinen Sparten Medizintechnik, Transportausrüstungen und Energietechnik direkt in acht verschiedenen Polen assoziiert: Medicen, Cancer Bio Santé, Innabiosanté, I-trans, Viaméca, Tenerrdis, CapEnergies und Lyon Urban Truck&Bus.

Zunehmen dürften auch internationale Partnerschaften mit anderen Clustern.

So besteht bereits für die Einrichtung einer europäischen Plattform für Embedded Systems eine Kooperation zwischen dem deutschen Cluster Safe Trans und den Polen Systematic und Aerospace Valley. Ein Abkommen in den Life Sciences vereinbarten Mitte 2010 die Pole Cancer-Bio-Santé, Lyon Biopôle und Alsace Bio Valley mit dem Biomedical Cluster im japanischen Kansai. <

Deutscher Mittelstand als Vorbild

TEXT: WALDEMAR DUSCHA GERMANY TRADE & INVEST PARIS

Kleine und mittlere Unternehmen sind in Frankreich von der globalen Wirtschaftskrise durchaus erfasst worden. Frankreich will jetzt die mittelständischen Unternehmen stärker fördern. Die Regierung Sarkozy hat dazu neue Instrumente und Maßnahmen entwickelt. Deutschland mit seinen international erfolgreichen Mittelstand gilt neuerdings als Vorbild der Industriepolitik.



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WARENPRODUKTION IM VERGLEICH (2009)

	Deutschland	Frankreich
Unternehmen	203.906	256.013
Beschäftigte	über 7 Mio.	rund 4 Mio.
Umsatz (Euro)	1.600 Mrd.	950 Mrd.
Anteil der Wertschöpfung	21,2	13,9

Quelle: Insee, Eurostat

UNTERNEHMENSSTRUKTUR (2009)

	Anzahl	Beschäftigte	Umsatz (in Mio. Euro)
Kleine und mittlere Unternehmen ¹⁾	160.129	20	4,3
Intermediäre Unternehmen ²⁾	4.195	650	200,3
Großunternehmen ³⁾	185	16.063	5.227,0

¹⁾ PME (petites et moyennes entreprises): unter 250 Beschäftigte, Umsatz unter 50 Mio. Euro und Bilanzsumme unter 43 Mio. Euro

²⁾ ETI (entreprises de taille intermédiaire): 250 bis 5.000 Beschäftigte, Umsatz unter 1,5 Mrd. Euro und Bilanzsumme unter 2 Mrd. Euro

³⁾ darüber

Quelle: Banque de France

Da die französische Industriepolitik über Jahrzehnte auf Großunternehmen ausgerichtet war, entwickelte sich der Mittelstand deutlich schwächer als in Deutschland. Das gilt insbesondere für die typisch mittelständisch strukturierten Branchen, sehr ausgeprägt im Maschinenbau. Eine Mittelstandspolitik wurde erst in den 80er Jahren entwickelt, was ein deutlich niedrigeres Durchschnittsalter der KMU impliziert. Zudem befinden sich die größeren KMU überwiegend unter dem Dach von Unternehmensgruppen, während sie in Deutschland zumeist unabhängig sind. Das deutsche Industriemodell mit seinem exportstarken Mittelstand gilt für Staatspräsident Nicolas Sarkozy als nachahmenswert - nach diesem Muster würde Frankreich gern den An-

schluss an die Dynamik seines wichtigsten Handelspartners gewinnen. In diesem Kontext beauftragte das Wirtschaftsministerium die Beratungsgesellschaft COE Rexecode mit einer Analyse der unterschiedlichen Wettbewerbsstärke der beiden Länder. Der Report nennt ein Dutzend Gründe für das Auseinanderklaffen - das nicht immer existierte, sondern erst seit dem Beginn des letzten Jahrzehnts.

DEUTSCHE INDUSTRIEKULTUR ALS VORBILD

Der Studie zufolge besitzt Deutschland die stärkere Industriekultur und eine fähigere Unternehmenskooperation, eine größere Nähe zwischen Forschung und Industrie, eine solidere Finanzstruktur und eine höhere Exporto-

rientierung. Hinzu kommen preiswerte höhere Standards hinsichtlich der Dienstleistungen, Lieferpünktlichkeit, Produktqualität und dem innovativen Charakter der Produkte.

Last but not least ergäbe sich ein eindeutiger Vorteil auf der Lohnkosten- seite, spätestens seit Einführung der 35-Stunden-Woche. Denn der Stundenlohn im verarbeitenden Gewerbe stieg in Frankreich von 2000 bis 2007 um 28% gegenüber nur 16% im Nachbarland. Parallel stieg der Betriebsgewinn (Ebitda) in Deutschland um 67%, während er in Frankreich um 14% zurückging. Auch die Präsidentin des Arbeitgeberverbands sieht in den höheren französischen Arbeitslöhnen einen entscheidenden Punkt für den Erfolg deutscher Unternehmen, denn mit Verweis auf die letzten Eurostat-Angaben läge die durchschnittliche Arbeitsstunde in Frankreich mit 37,20 Euro um 7,0 Euro über dem deutschen Durchschnitt. Ein Grundproblem sei, dass die Unternehmen in Frankreich über zwei Drittel der Sozialabgaben zahlten, während es deutsche Unternehmen nur die Hälfte zahlten.

Als Quintessenz empfiehlt die Studie fünf - wenig überraschende - Prioritäten für einen "Pakt der industriellen Wettbewerbsfähigkeit": Anpassung des Steuersystems, Neuregelung des Arbeitsmarktes (insbesondere Arbeitszeit), Humankapitalbildung und Flexibilisierung der Beschäftigungsverhältnisse, Intensivierung von Forschung und beruflicher Bildung mit stärkerer Industriekoppelung und letztlich der Senkung der Industriekosten um 5 bis 10%.

Staatspräsident Sarkozy hatte bei seiner Wahl im Sommer 2007 seiner Wirtschaftsministerin Lagarde aufgetragen, in der laufenden Amtsperiode alle geeigneten Maßnahmen zu treffen, um 2.000 KMU mit durchschnittlich 500 Beschäftigten ins Leben zu rufen. Nicht zuletzt die globale Wirtschaftskrise verhinderte dieses ehrgeizige Ziel. Laut der Banque de France ging die Zahl der intermediären Unternehmen mit 250 bis 5.000 Beschäftigten (ETI) 2009



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Das deutsche Industriemodell mit seinem exportstarken Mittelstand gilt für Staatspräsident Nicolas Sarkozy als nachahmenswert.

von 4.507 auf 4.195 zurück. Ihr Umsatz brach um 18% ein, die Wertschöpfung um 5% und der Export sogar um 17%. Von der globalen Wirtschaftskrise war der PME-Sektor am meisten betroffen. Im Jahr 2010 gab es laut Altares insgesamt 58.674 Konkurse, immerhin 4,7% weniger als 2009 mit 61.595, aber dennoch höher als 2008 mit 56.162 Betriebsstilllegungen (2007 49.850).

KONJUNKTURPAKET BREMST EINBRUCH

Die Wende kam laut den Marktbeobachtern im September und im letzten Quartal lag der Ausfall mit 14.586 Konkursen um 9,2% unter dem gleichen Vorjahresquartal. Insbesondere für die stark angeschlagene Industrie hellte sich der Horizont wieder etwas auf, insofern die Konkursziffer 2010 gegenüber dem Vorjahr sogar um 12,6% niedriger ausfiel. Ohne das staatliche Konjunkturpaket über knapp 39 Mrd. Euro und den Garantiefonds für notleidende Unternehmen wäre der Einbruch noch

drastischer ausgefallen. Euler Hermes SFAC schätzte, dass zwischen 30.000 bis 60.000 KMU dadurch dem Konkurs entgangen seien. Von dem Hilfspaket entfielen laut dem Kreditversicherer annähernd 20 Mrd. bis 26 Mrd. Euro auf die Stützung der Unternehmen, darunter rund die Hälfte auf den KMU-Sektor. Mit dem "Pacte PME" etablierte sich im Juni 2010 ein neues Gremium zur KMU-Förderung. Der Assoziation gehören 34 große Unternehmensgruppen wie Airbus, Schneider Electric und Société Générale, Berufsvereinigungen (CGPME, Comité Richelieu) an, dazu einige öffentliche Einrichtungen und Kompetenzzentren. Das Ziel besteht in einer stärkeren Gruppierung der KMU um die entsprechenden Großunternehmen des relevanten Wirtschaftszweigs und der Unterstützung bei der Umwandlung von Forschung in marktfähige Produkte.

Der Begriff "entreprise de taille intermédiaire" (ETI) wurde mit dem Modernisierungsgesetz der Wirtschaft (LME

- Loi de Modernisation de l'Économie) im August 2008 eingeführt. Bercy wollte damit dem Umstand Rechnung tragen, dass eben genau diese Kategorie Frankreichs Unternehmenssektor in Konzept und Strategie am besten repräsentiert, zumal es sich zumeist um Gruppen handelt. Nach der letzten umfassenden Studie des Wirtschaftsministeriums vom Mai 2010 besaß Frankreich im Jahr 2007 insgesamt 4.600 ETI neben 160.000 PME und 250 Großunternehmen. Von den 4.600 ETI standen 1.400 unter der Kontrolle einer Unternehmensgruppe, deren Mutterunternehmen im Ausland angesiedelt war. Ein bezeichnender Unterschied zu den nationalen ETI lag dabei in der höheren Exportaktivität, insofern die ausländischen ETI trotz geringerer Anzahl über 60% des Exports generierten.

Beschäftigungsmäßig lag der Großteil der nationalen ETI eher im unteren Bereich. Rund zwei Drittel der Unternehmen zählten weniger als 500 Beschäftigte, während weniger als 5% über 2.000 Beschäftigte erreichten. Nach Sektoren stand die Industrie vorn mit einem Anteil von 29% der Beschäftigten, leicht vor den Dienstleistungen (26%) und dem Handel (22%). Der Anteil der exportierenden nationalen ETI erreichte 38% gegenüber 14% für die PME und 61% für die Großunternehmen.

Ein signifikantes Element für das Wachstumspotential des ETI-Sektors ist laut der Studie die kapitalmäßige Besitzstruktur. Hier lässt sich unterscheiden zwischen zwei Gruppen. Auf der einen Seite stehen mit einem Anteil von rund 66% die „patrimoniales“ Unternehmen, zumeist über Generationen getragene Familienbetriebe, die deutlich kleiner und weniger internationalisiert sind. Auf der anderen Seite stehen Unternehmen, deren Kapital von Investitionsgesellschaften, großen Gruppen oder Banken getragen wird und die eine größere Internationalisierung und somit unterm Strich auch ein größeres Entwicklungspotential besitzen. <



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Pole Position bei Elektromobilität

TEXT: WALDEMAR DUSCHA GERMANY TRADE & INVEST PARIS

Frankreich möchte in der Entwicklung von Elektroautos international eine führende Rolle spielen. Im Jahr 2015 sollen rund 100.000 Autos im Verkehr sein, was die Regierung über eine Reihe von Finanzinstrumenten fördert. Während Renault-Nissan voll auf den Elektroantrieb setzt, fährt PSA weiterhin zweigleisig. Beide zusammen wollen 2011 und 2012 rund 60.000 Elektrofahrzeuge auf den Markt bringen.

Die Regierung lancierte im Oktober 2009 einen nationalen Plan für Hybrid- und Elektroautos. Er beinhaltet die Gestaltung von Rahmenbedingungen für die Infrastruktur (Standardisierung, Ladestationen) wie auch die Adaption der Stromnetze und das Recyclen von Batterien. Zudem gibt es kräftige Finanzspritzen: Neben einem Öko-Bonus für Privatleute werden Forschung & Entwicklung in Infrastruktur, Batterien und Mobilitätskonzepte mit 220 Mio. Euro subventioniert, die Pilotanlagen von Ladestationen mit 70 Mio. Euro und das neue rund 625 Mio. Euro kostende Renault-Batteriewerk in Flins mit 125 Mio. Euro.

Bis 2015 sollen rund 100.000 Autos in den Markt eingeführt werden. Der Staat sieht sich dabei selbst als Großabnehmer über seine Versorgungsun-

ternehmen. Insgesamt wollen etwa 20 staatliche und private Unternehmen ab 2011 über fünf Jahre etwa 50.000 Elektroautos abnehmen: ADP, Air France, Areva, Bouygues, EDF, Eiffage, France Telecom, GDF Suez, La

Poste, RATP, SNCF, SPIE, UGAP, Veolia, Vinci. Die andere Hälfte ist für Privatleute bestimmt, die bis 2012 einen Zuschuss von 5.000 Euro für Elektroautos mit einem CO₂-Ausstoß unter 60 g/km erhalten. Der Bo-

nus soll die hohen Zusatzkosten der Elektrobatterie von rund 12.000 Euro kompensieren helfen und mindestens bis 2012 fortbesten. Parallel erhalten Käufer von Hybridfahrzeugen mit maximal 135 g/km CO₂-Ausstoß einen Zuschuss von 2.000 Euro.

EINRICHTUNG ZAHLREICHER LADESTATIONEN GEPLANT

Und dies soll auch die Investition in Ladestationen in Supermärkten, Unternehmen und neuen Wohngebäuden stimulieren. Die Regierung hält bis Mitte 2012 die Einrichtung von 1.250 öffentlichen Stationen mit Kosten von 60 Mio. Euro für möglich. 2015 soll rund eine Million Ladestationen zur Verfügung stehen, davon 90% in Häusern und am Arbeitsplatz. Bis 2020 werden 4,4 Mio. Stationen anvisiert, wobei die Ge-



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samtkosten auf 4 Mrd. Euro geschätzt werden. Förderlich ist eine neue Bau-schrift, die ab 2012 Elektro-Steckdosen in allen Neubauten vorschreibt. Das Thema Elektromobilität fand auch Eingang in den Langzeitplan zur Modernisierung des Landes, welchen die Regierung mittels einer großen Staatsanleihe (Grand emprunt) von 35 Mrd. Euro finanzieren will. Zu den fünf „strategischen Prioritäten“ zählt auch ein Posten von 3 Mrd. Euro für die Industrie mit dem Schwerpunkt in der Entwicklung der „Flugzeuge, Hubschrauber und Autos der Zukunft“.

Aus der Sicht der Regierung sollen im Jahr 2020 auf Frankreichs Straßen rund zwei Millionen Elektro- und Hybridautos fahren und bis 2025 soll sich der Park auf vier Millionen Fahrzeuge verdoppelt haben. Die zwei französischen Autobauer Renault und PSA Peugeot Citroën wollen 2011 und 2012 rund 60.000 Elektrofahrzeuge auf den Markt bringen.

VIELZAHL AN MODELLEN

Renault strebt mit seinem Partner Nissan im Elektrobranch weltweit die Pole Position an und investiert hierfür rund 4 Mrd. Euro im Zeitraum 2008 bis 2012. Zur Sicherung einer Stammkundschaft besiegelte die Allianz seit 2009 an die 30 Partnerschaften im In- und Ausland. Die Abnehmer sind bislang Stadtverwaltungen (Barcelona) und Stromunternehmen (EDF, RWE, Alpic) oder andere öffentliche Einrichtungen in Ländern wie Israel, Portugal, Schweiz oder Irland. Im Jahr 2020 soll rund ein Zehntel des Absatzes aus Elektroautos bestehen.

Vorgestellt hat Renault auf den internationalen Automobilsalons bisher die Modelle Zoé, Kangoo, Twizy und Fluence. Der Kleinwagen Zoé zum Preis unter 15.000 Euro (Bonus eingerechnet) ähnelt dem Modell Clio, wird ebenso in Flins gebaut, und soll Mitte 2011 vom Band laufen. Der zweite Kleinwagen Twizy wird ab 2011 im spanischen Valladolid produziert. Das Militärfahrzeug Kangoo und die Li-

mousine Fluence werden ab 2011 im französischen Werk Maubeuge und in der Türkei gebaut. Renault strebt für 2015/16 eine Jahreskapazität von 200.000 Fahrzeugen an, darunter 150.000 des Modells Zoé. Im Elektroantrieb wurde eine Kooperation mit Mercedes vereinbart.

PSA Peugeot Citroën baut den Peugeot Ion auf der Basis des Mitsubishi-Modells Miev. Der Miev wird bereits seit Juni 2009 in Japan in Serie gefertigt, die meisten Autos gehen per Leasingvertrag an Geschäftskunden. Die Batterien stammen von der japanischen GS Yuasa, mit der Mitsubishi assoziiert ist. 2011 sollen 7.000 Peugeot Ion und Citroën C-Zéro auf den Markt kommen, 18.000 in 2012 und 30.000 in den Jahren darauf.

Nissan, an der Renault eine Beteiligung von 44% hält, lancierte sein erstes Elektromodell Leaf 2010 in Japan, 2012 kommt das „Auto des Jahres 2010“ auch nach Europa. Laut PwC führte der Leaf 2010 auch die Produktionsliste an mit 6.665 Modellen. Dahinter folgten der Miev/Mitsubishi (3.917), Ion und C-Zéro von PSA (3.444), der QQ3/Cherry Auto (2.881), Think/Think City (1.984), Volt/GM (1.878), Coda/Midsize Sedan (1.844), BYD/e6 (1.224) und Smart/Daimler (800).

Der kleinere französische Karosseriehersteller Heuliez hat ebenfalls ein Elektrofahrzeug entwickelt, das für drei Personen konzipiert ist und eine Lithium-Eisenphosphat-Batterie besitzt. Heuliez schitterte 2010 in die Insolvenz und wurde gespalten, wobei die Elektrosparte an die Betreiber-gesellschaft Mia Elektrik ging, an der der saarländische Pharmaunternehmer Edwin Kohl die Mehrheit hält (74,9%), der Rest liegt beim Essener Energiedienstleister Con-Energy. Die Serienproduktion von jährlich mindestens 10.000 Autos soll im Juni 2011 beginnen.

Die bretonische Industrie-gruppe Boloré hat im Spätsommer 2010 die ersten Fahrzeuge des Elektromodells Bluecar auf den Markt gebracht, das >



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› gemeinsam mit der italienischen Pininfarina entwickelt wurde. Laut dem PDG Vincent Bolloré bestanden bereits 8.000 Vorbestellungen, davon 35% aus Frankreich und 65% aus dem Ausland. Die ersten tausend Modelle werden vom Turiner Partnerunternehmen gebaut. Bolloré betreibt die Idee nach eigenen Angaben bereits seit 15

Jahren und will bisher rund eine Milliarde Euro in die neue Technologie investiert haben. 2011 sollen 10.000 Fahrzeuge vom Band laufen, bis 2013 soll die Produktion auf 30.000 ansteigen. Die Gruppe baut bereits die zweite Fabrik für Lithium-Metallpolymer-Batterien für den Bluecar und die Nutzfahrzeuge von Gruau im Standort

Ergué-Gabéric (Finistère/Bretagne). Die Investition beträgt 250 Mio. Euro und schafft 300 Arbeitsplätze, die Inbetriebnahme erfolgt im April 2012 mit einer Jahreskapazität von 20.000 Stück. Die erste Fabrik mit einer Investition von 60 Mio. Euro wurde im September 2009 eröffnet mit einer Jahreskapazität von 2.000 bis 3.000 Batterien. Ein drittes Werk entsteht im kanadischen Montreal für 76 Mio. Euro mit jährlich 5.000 und später 20.000 Einheiten, das 2012 den Betrieb aufnimmt. Im Bergbau ist Bolloré mit dem Unternehmen Eramet assoziiert, das in Verhandlungen mit Argentinien und Bolivien steht, den Ländern mit den weltweit größten Lithium-Reserven.

CARSHARING FÜR E-AUTOS

Paris und 30 Gemeinden der Zentralregion Île-de-France Ende 2009 werden einen Libre-service für Elektroautos einführen. Das System Autolib' soll über 3.000 Elektroautos verfügen. Dafür werden 1.000 Stationen gebaut, davon 700 in der Metropole Paris (200

unterirdisch in den Tiefgaragen) und 300 in der Banlieue. Wie beim Vélib können Autos beliebig an jeder Station ausgeliehen und an einer anderen abgestellt werden. Beginnen soll das Projekt im Herbst 2011, hinsichtlich der Inanspruchnahme liegt das anvisierte Ziel bei 200.000 Abonnenten.

Die Ausschreibung sicherte sich im Dezember 2010 Bolloré gegen Veolia und das Konsortium aus Avis, RATP, SNCF und Vinci. Die Gruppe verpflichtete sich, im Juni die ersten 60, bis September 250 und bis 2016 insgesamt 3.500 Bluecar auszuliefern. Das Projekt erfordert Investitionen von 200 Mio. Euro, wobei der Betreiber das betriebliche und finanzielle Risiko allein trägt. Die Betriebskosten liegen bei rund 80 Mio. Euro pro Jahr, während die Betriebseinnahmen auf 95 Mio. Euro geschätzt werden. Für die Stationen steuert die Stadt Paris 35 Mio. Euro bei, im März 2012 sollen 1.037 Ladeplätze zur Verfügung stehen. Das Abonnement kostet monatlich 12 Euro Festpreis und 5 Euro für die erste halbe Stunde. <



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Rückenwind für Erneuerbare Energien

TEXT: WALDEMAR DUSCHA GERMANY TRADE & INVEST PARIS

→ Die langfristigen nationalen Ziele für die Erzeugung von Strom aus erneuerbaren Energien (EE) wurden in einem Umweltgipfel (Grenelle de l'environnement) für den Zeitraum 2009 bis 2020 formuliert. Demzufolge soll die Stromerzeugung aus regenerativen Energien bis 2020 auf 20 Mtep (Mio. t Erdöl-Äquivalent) quasi verdoppelt werden. Der Anteil der grünen Energie am Stromverbrauch soll damit von 10 auf 23% ansteigen.

Der wichtigste Pfeiler im grünen Stromkonzept ist die Windkraft, deren Kapazität laut dem Umweltgesetz bis 2020 auf 25.000 MW ansteigen soll, davon 6.000 MW aus Offshore-Anlagen. Die privaten Investitionen werden auf 20 Mrd. bis 30 Mrd. Euro geschätzt, die Beschäftigung könnte sich auf rund 60.000 Personen verdreifachen. Die angeschlossene Windkraftkapazität beträgt aktuell 4.250 MW und entspricht 1,7% der gesamten Stromerzeugung. Regional konzentrieren sich die Windturbinen auf die Regionen Picardie, Lorraine, Bretagne und Nord-Pas-de-Calais.

Um der „anarchischen“ Ausbreitung von Windrädern Einhalt zu gebieten, wurden der Branche in einem zweiten Umweltgesetz vom Juni 2010 (Grenelle II) drei neue Bedingungen auferlegt. Erstens können Windräder bis 2011 nur in so genannten „grünen Zonen“

errichtet werden, was teilweise begrenzt ist auf existierende Parks, während „rote Zonen“ tabu sind. Zweitens wurde das Genehmigungsverfahren erschwert mit der Einstufung eines Windparks als gefährliches oder umweltschädigendes Unternehmen (installation classée). Und drittens wurde die Mindestgröße auf fünf Windmasten sowie eine Mindestentfernung von 500 m zu Wohngebieten festgesetzt. Die jährliche Expansion der Landkapazität wurde auf 500 neue Windturbinen beschränkt.

HOHE INVESTITIONSSUMMEN GEPLANT

Marktführerin bei Windenergie ist GDF Suez mit einer Kapazität von 1.847 MW am Jahresanfang, während EDF Énergies Nouvelles nur etwa die Hälfte erreicht. Seit der Fusion Mitte 2008 will GDF Suez insgesamt über 1 Mrd. Euro

INFORMATION

- › Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement
www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr
- › Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie
www.ademe.fr
- › Comité de Liaison des Énergies Renouvelables
www.cler.org
- › Syndicat des Énergies Renouvelables
www.enr.fr
- › Qualit'EnR - Association pour la qualité d'installation des systèmes à Énergies renouvelables
www.qualit-enr.org
- › Umweltprogramm (Grenelle de l'environnement)
www.legrenelle-environnement.fr

› in regenerative Energien investiert haben, zum Großteil in Windenergie. Die Gruppe vereint diverse seit 2007 übernommene Unternehmen wie Compagnie de Vent (56,8%), Eole Génération, Erelia, Maia Eolisom und CN'Air (49,97%). Erwogen wird der Zusammenschluss aller Tochtergesellschaften zu einem Pole énergies renouvelables unter dem neuen Firmenlogo GDF Suez Energies Futures.

In der Offshore-Windenergie sieht das Umweltgesetz eine Kapazität von 6 GW im Jahr 2020 vor, was 3,5% des nationalen Stromverbrauchs decken würde. Im Januar wurde die Ausschreibung einer ersten Phase über 3 GW in fünf Offshore-Windparks angekündigt. Laut der Regierung erfordert dies Investitionen von circa 10 Mrd. Euro verbunden mit der Schaffung eines bedeutenden neuen Industriezweigs. Alle Standorte befinden sich am Atlantik, davon drei im Raum von Le Havre (Dieppe - Le Tréport, Fécamp, Courseulles-sur-mer), einer in der Bretagne (Saint-Brieuc) und einer weiter südlich in Saint-Nazaire (Neopolia). Der gesamte Prozess wird von der Commission de régulation de l'énergie beaufsichtigt. Die Bedingungen für die Ausschreibung werden im Mai bekannt gegeben, Bewerbungsschluss ist Ende November. Auswahl und Vergabe sind für das 1. Quartal 2012 angekündigt, die ersten Kraftwerke sollen Mitte 2015 ans Netz gehen. Zu den Interessenten zählen Unternehmen wie Vattenfall, E.ON, GDF Suez und EDF Energies Nouvelles.

Der Atomkraftwerksbauer Areva vergab Ende 2010 einen Auftrag über 40 Offshore-Windturbinen für 400 Mio. Euro an die deutsche Industriegruppe Tranel, die im Nordsee-Windpark Borkum West II installiert werden. Die Inbetriebnahme soll 2012/13 erfolgen, die Stromkapazität von insgesamt 200 MW reicht für 200.000 Haushalte. Der Vertrag schließt eine Option über 40 weitere Windturbinen ein, die 2011 ausgeführt werden muss. Finanziert wird das Projekt von elf hochrangigen Bankhäu-



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Nach den neuen Zielvorgaben sollen im Zweig Biomasse/Biogas bis 2012 weitere 520 MW und bis 2020 insgesamt 2.300 MW dazukommen.

sern. Areva hat in den letzten Jahren in zwei Tranchen die deutsche Multibrid übernommen, die in Wind Areva umbenannt wurde. Insgesamt sind aktuell Windenergieprojekte über insgesamt 600 MW in der Pipeline.

MEERESENERGIE IMMER ATTRAKTIVER

Im Zweig der erneuerbaren Meeresenergien (EME) erprobt die Marine-Werft DCNS mit einem F&E-Budget von 400 Mio. Euro die vier Technologien Winflo (schwimmende Windenergieanlage), Hydroliennes (Gezeitenströmungskraftwerke), ETM (thermische Meeresenergie) und Ceto (Wellenenergie). Winflo wurde von Nass&Wind Industrie entwickelt, mit im Boot sind

neben DCNS vier weitere Partner. Das langfristige Ziel von DCNS besteht im Aufbau eines neuen EME-Industriezweigs, der im Jahr 2020 mit 30.000 bis 50.000 Beschäftigten einen Jahresumsatz zwischen 4 Mrd. und 6 Mrd. Euro erwirtschaften soll. Ein erstes Meeresströmungskraftwerk errichtet überdies EDF in der Bretagne mit kleiner Kapazität von 4 bis 6 MW, das im Sommer 2012 ans Netz gehen soll.

SOLARBRANCHE MIT UNGEWISSE ZUKUNFT

Eine hohe Wachstumsdynamik zeigte in den letzten Jahren auch der Solarzweig. In der Photovoltaik verzehnfachte sich die Kapazität von 2008 bis 2010 von 81 auf 850 MW. Der Umweltplan sah bis

Hohe Wachstumsdynamik zeigte in den letzten Jahren auch der Solarzweig. Die Kapazität verzehnfachte sich von 2008 bis 2010 von 81 auf 850 MW.

2012 eine Kapazität von 1,1 GW und bis 2020 von 5,4 GW vor. Im Dezember 2010 verfügte die Regierung allerdings eine dreimonatige Suspendierung des Netzanschlusses. Hintergrund ist die ungebrochen hohe Dynamik der Branche, die gleichzeitig von sinkenden Materialkosten und einer höheren Produktivität profitiert. In der Warteschleife hängen Projekte über 4,8 GW - was bereits dem Ziel von 2020 nahe käme. Mit dem Moratorium signalisierte Paris die Einschränkung der staatlichen Finanzhilfen, zumal damit auch indirekt chinesische Solarmodule subventioniert würden.

Die Solarbranche ist entsprechend verunsichert, insbesondere die kleineren Unternehmen bangen um ihr Überleben. Allem Anschein nach favorisiert Paris nunmehr die Einführung einer Quotenregelung, die die installierte Kapazität pro Jahr auf 500 MW beschränkt (200 MW für Freiflächenanlagen und jeweils 150 MW für private Haushalte und große Dachanlagen). Die Interessenvereinigungen SER und Gimelec befürchten, dass die Limitierung des Marktes die Entwicklung der eigenen Industrie verhindern. Unklar sind auch die Auswirkungen des neuen Tarifdekrets, das von den verschiedenen Regulierungskommissionen erarbeitet wird. Fest steht im positiven Sinne bisher nur, dass private Haushalte nicht tangiert sind.

Regional konzentriert sich die PV-Kapazität auf die drei Regionen PACA, Languedoc-Roussillon und Pays de la Loire. Hier finden sich die meisten grö-



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Die Abfälle aus Haushalten sowie der Land- und Forstwirtschaft werden überwiegend zur Produktion von Wärme eingesetzt, während die Stromerzeugung bisher nur 2% an den erneuerbaren Energien ausmacht.

ßeren Projekte von Unternehmen wie EDF EN (Energies Nouvelles), GDF Suez, Solar Euromed, Solaire Durance oder Voltalia. Die bisher größte Anlage mit 700 ha und einer Kapazität von 261 MW bei Kosten von mindestens 650 Mio. Euro wird EDF EN bei Beaucaire in der Region Gard errichten. Zwei andere Großanlagen baut EDF EN in der ehemaligen Militärbasis Toul (143 MW, 434 Mio. Euro) und in Gabardan (76 MW). Voltalia errichtet einen Solarpark

auf 400 ha mit 96 MW bei Marseille (La Barben). GDF Suez baut eine kleinere Anlage von 33 MW in Curbans. Weitere Projekte stammen von Eole-Res (54 MW), Kinergy (72 MW) und Neoen (91 MW). E.ON steuert eine Gesamtkapazität von rund 200 MW an.

ENERGIE AUS BIOMASSE

Für den Zweig der Biomasse gilt, dass die Abfälle aus Haushalten sowie der Land- und Forstwirtschaft überwiegend zur Produktion von Wärme eingesetzt werden, während die Stromerzeugung bisher nur 2% an den erneuerbaren Energien ausmacht. Nach den neuen Zielvorgaben von Ende 2009 (PPI électrique) sollen im Zweig Biomasse/Biogas bis 2012 weitere 520 MW und bis

2020 insgesamt 2.300 MW dazukommen. Die Wärmeerzeugung aus Biomasse soll bis 2012 um 1,6 Mtoe und bis 2020 um 6,2 Mtoe ansteigen.

Im letzten Jahrzehnt veranstaltete der Staat im Zweig Biomasse/Biogas drei Ausschreibungen in den Jahren 2003, 2006 und 2009. Aus der ersten Ausschreibung wurden 2005 insgesamt 15 Projekte mit 232 MW ausgewählt, von denen heute sechs in Betrieb sind mit einer Kapazität von 93 MW. Die zweite Ausschreibungsrunde wurde als großer Erfolg gewertet, insofern mit 56 Projekten doppelt so viele Vorschläge eingereicht wurden wie erwartet. 2008 wurden hieraus 31 Projekte präsentiert mit einem Investitionsvolumen von 154 Mio. Euro und einer Kapazität

von 314 MW. Die dritte Runde soll eine zusätzliche Kapazität von 266 MW bewirken haben.

Markführer im Biomasse-Zweig sind die beiden Umwelt- und Versorgungskonzerne Veolia und GDF Suez (Sofely). EDF gründete gemeinsam mit Veolia die Tochtergesellschaft Dalkia. Sofely errichtet in Grand-Couronne eine Anlage auf Holzbasis (jährlich 150.000 t), die ab Mitte 2011 Wärme und Strom (9 MW) für eine Biodieselanlage von Sofiprotéol erzeugen wird. Dalkia wird eine ähnliche Anlage mit 69 MW in Biganos (Gironde) in Betrieb nehmen. Ein weitaus größeres Projekt mit 190 MW realisiert GDF Suez indes im polnischen Polaniec mit einer Investition über 240 Mio. Euro. <



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Energieeffizienz: Vom Haus zum ganzen Stadtteil

TEXT: WALDEMAR DUSCHA GERMANY TRADE & INVEST PARIS

Frankreich will in diesem Jahrzehnt massiv in die Energieeffizienz investieren. Der thermischen Sanierung öffentlicher Gebäuden fällt hierbei eine zentrale Rolle zu, wozu das Instrument des „Contrat de performance énergétique“ entwickelt wurde. Für Neubauten wurden Niedrigverbrauch- und Positivenergie-Ziele gesetzt. Lyon und Grenoble setzen mit zwei neuen Stadtvierteln Maßstäbe in ökologischer Nachhaltigkeit.

In der französischen Umweltpolitik bilden Klimaschutz und Energieeffizienz die großen Schwerpunkte in diesem Jahrzehnt. Dem Gebäudebereich fällt dabei im Kampf gegen den Klimawandel die wichtigste Rolle zu, insofern dieser 40% des Energieverbrauchs und 25% der Kohlendioxid-Emissionen repräsentiert. In der Energieeffizienz dürften im kommenden Jahrzehnt auch die größten Impulse für die Bauwirtschaft liegen, deren Leistung in 2010 um weitere 3% zurückging, nachdem bereits 2009 ein starker Einbruch um 8% verkräftet werden musste.

Die langfristigen Ziele und Maßnahmen für Klimaschutz, Umwelterhaltung und

Energieeffizienz wurden in einem Umweltprogramm für den Zeitraum 2009 bis 2020 festgelegt. Der Umweltgipfel oder „Grenelle de l'environnement“ konstituierte sich bereits im Herbst 2007 und repräsentiert neben der Regierung die Sozialpartner (Verbände und Gewerkschaften), Umweltorganisationen, Wissenschaftler und einflussreiche Personen.

UMWELTGESETZE FORCIEREN DEN UMSCHWUNG

Endgültig verabschiedet wurde das Umweltgesetz „Loi Grenelle 1“ im Juli 2009, im Juni 2010 folgte „Loi Grenelle 2“. Ersteres ist das eigentliche Umweltpro-

gramm mit langfristigen Vorgaben und Zielen, das zweite definiert das nationale Engagement für die Umwelt, konzentriert auf sechs größere Schwerpunkte: Energieeffizienz in Gebäuden, ökologische Transportsysteme, Reduktion von Energieverbrauch und CO₂-Gehalt in der Produktion, Erhaltung der Biodiversität, Abfallmanagement/Minderung von Gesundheitsrisiken und nachhaltiges Umweltmanagement in Konsum und Produktion.

Gemäß der Wärmeverordnung RT 2012 müssen alle neuen öffentlichen Gebäude und Gewerbeimmobilien ab dem 26.10.2011 den Standards für Niedrigverbrauchsgebäude BBC (bâtiment bas-

se consommation) mit einem durchschnittlichen Primärverbrauch von unter 50 kWh/qm/Jahr entsprechen. Ab dem 1.1.2013 gilt dies auch für alle neu errichteten Wohnungen. Zertifiziert wird dies mit dem BBC-Effizienzlabel „Effinergie“ - im Jahr 2010 gab es hierzu 51.741 Anträge bei Einzelhäusern, 10.550 bei Mehrfamilienhäusern und 146 bei tertiären Gebäuden. Ab 2020 müssen alle Neubauten grundsätzlich dem Positivenergie-Konzept BEPOS (bâtiment énergie positive) entsprechen, somit mehr Energie erzeugen als verbrauchen. Bei öffentlichen Gebäuden soll der Energieverbrauch bis 2020 um mindestens 40% und der CO₂-Ausstoß um 50%

Links: Ein erfolgreiches Beispiel für das energieeffiziente Renovieren ganzer Stadtteile ist die Umgestaltung der Caserne de Bonne in Grenoble. Die ehemalige Kaserne auf einem Gelände von 8,5 ha beherbergt 53 Markengeschäfte und 850 Wohnungen nach dem HQE-Standard, darunter 435 Neubauwohnungen. Das Geschäftszentrum ist mit Photovoltaik-Paneelen auf 1.000 qm überdacht.

mittels seines neuen Urbanismus-Forschungsprogramms „Phosphore“ eine tragende Rolle im effizienzorientierten Bauen spielen.

INTELLIGENTE BÜROGEBÄUDE

Für Büroneubauten gelten ab dem 28.11.2011 Höchstgrenzen für den Energieverbrauch bei Heizung, Klimatisierung, Beleuchtung und Warmwasser. Hierbei greift auch die BBC-Vorgabe von 50 kWh/qm/Jahr, während für renovierte Bürogebäude die Höchstgrenze von 80 kWh/qm/Jahr gilt. Der aktuelle Bürobestand in Frankreich beläuft sich auf 53 Mio. qm, wovon über die Hälfte veraltet ist.

Der Baukonzern Bouygues will sich auf diesem Terrain mit dem Positivenergie-Konzept „Green Office“ profilieren, das im Vergleich mit der geltenden Wärmenorm RT 2005 zwei Drittel weniger an Energie verbraucht. Vier Jahre Forschung brachte Bouygues für die Software des Smart Office, das sich in Heizung, Klimatisierung, Beleuchtung und Wasserverbrauch selbst steuert. Das erste intelligente Bürogebäude vermietete Bouygues Mitte 2010 an das IT-Unternehmen Steria - verbunden mit einem CPE, eine Premiere bei Büroneubauten. Bei Privatwohnungen wurde als gesamtwirtschaftliches Ziel eine Senkung des Energieverbrauchs um 38% bis zum Jahr 2020 festgesetzt. Frankreichs gesamter Wohnungspark wurde Anfang 2009 mit rund 31 Mio. Einheiten angegeben. Das Umweltprogramm sieht für den Zeitraum 2009 bis 2012 ein erstes Paket von 800.000 Renovierungen und ab 2013 eine Beschleunigung auf 400.000 Einheiten pro Jahr vor. Der Markt soll laut der Umweltagentur Ademe dabei von 2007 bis 2012 von 9,1 Mrd. auf 22 Mrd. Euro zulegen, was einer jährlichen Steigerungsrate um 19% entspräche.

VOM ÖKÖ-HAUS ZUM ÖKÖ-WOHNVIERTEL

Direkt ein ganzes Wohnviertel nach dem Prinzip der Öko-Nachhaltigkeit entstand in Lyon im südlichen Standteil Confluence. Im Oktober 2010 wurden die ers-



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Direkt ein ganzes Wohnviertel nach dem Prinzip der Öko-Nachhaltigkeit entstand in Lyon im südlichen Standteil Confluence. Der Komplex basiert zu 80% auf erneuerbaren Energien.



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› ten Gebäude der Smart City mit dem 2004 entwickelten EU-Label „Concerto“ eingeweiht. Der Komplex basiert zu 80% auf erneuerbaren Energien (Holzpellet-Heizung, Außenisolierung, Solarthermie etc.) und dem HQE-Konzept (haute qualité environnementale). Die Mehrkosten für die EE- und HQE-Standards über 5,6 Mio. Euro wurden den Investoren ING Real Estate (28.000 qm) und Bouwfonds Lyon (32.000 qm) zum Großteil von Brüssel erstattet. Das Stadtviertel umfasst 150 Hektar für 660 Wohnungen (1.500 Personen), 15.000 qm Büros und 4.00 qm Geschäfte. Für die zweite Phase lancierte Lyon Confluence gemeinsam mit der Umweltstiftung WWF einen Aktionsplan für Zero Kohlendioxid, Zero Abfall und nachhaltige Mobilität. Unterstützung aus dem Brüsseler F&E-Programm Concerto erhielt auch die Grenoble für die Umgestaltung der Caserne de Bonne. Die ehemalige Kaserne auf einem Gelände von 8,5 ha beherbergt 53 Markengeschäfte und 850 Wohnungen nach dem HQE-Standard, darunter 435 Neubauwohnungen. (43% sind Sozial- oder Studentenwohnungen). Das

Geschäftszentrum ist mit Photovoltaik-Paneelen auf 1.000 qm überdacht. Eine erste Bestandsaufnahme des Grenelle legten ein Evaluierungskomitee und die Unternehmensberatung Ernst & Young im November 2010 vor. Das Gutachten bestätigte eine nach drei Jahren insgesamt gute Etappenbilanz, insofern mehr als drei Viertel der insgesamt 268 Einzelvorhaben realisiert oder in der Ausführung waren. Allerdings sei die Finanzierung der längerfristigen Maßnahmen nicht gesichert. Einen neuen Anlauf oder eine strategische Umorientierung benötigten die Ausweitung des ökologischen Bonus-Malus, das Carbon Labelling (Experimentstadium) und die Kohlendioxidsteuer, die zu Jahresbeginn aufgrund der vielen Ausnahmen vom Verfassungsgericht gekippt worden war. Positiv bewertet wurden auch die verschiedenen staatlichen Finanzhilfen, darunter 140.000 Nullzins-Ökodarlehen und 43.500 Ökodarlehen für Sozialwohnungen. Kritisiert wurde allerdings das überaus schlechte Ergebnis der Berufsausbildung im Programm Feebat (Formation aux économies d'énergie des en-

treprises et artisans du bâtiment). In diesem Rahmen sollten bis Ende 2010 rund 50.000 und bis 2012 insgesamt 120.000 Unternehmer, Handwerker und Angestellte ausgebildet werden - bis zum Herbst 2010 waren es gerade einmal 22.000 Personen. Die Öko-Label der Berufsvereinigungen Capeb (Eco Artisan) und FFB (Les PRO de la performance énergétique) hätten somit weder die Ausbildung beschleunigt, noch schienen sie besonders attraktiv, heißt es. Eine „alter-

Der Baukonzern Bouygues will sich im Bereich Positivenergie mit dem „Green Office“ profilieren, das im Vergleich mit der geltenden Wärmernorm RT 2005 zwei Drittel weniger an Energie verbraucht. Vier Jahre Forschung brauchte Bouygues für die Software des Smart Office, das sich in Heizung, Klimatisierung, Beleuchtung und Wasserverbrauch selbst steuert.

native“ Bestandsaufnahme veröffentlichte gleichzeitig das Öko-Netzwerk Action Climat, ein Zusammenschluss von NGOs wie Greenpeace oder Vereinigungen wie dem Comité liaison énergies renouvelables. Action Climat beklagt ebenso den Rückstand in der Rekrutierung und Qualifikation hinsichtlich energetisch integrierter Gebäude, CO₂-Reduktion, Klimaanpassung oder sanitärer Qualität. Kritisiert wird zudem das zu niedrig angesetzte Ziel für die Renovierung der rund 800.000 stromintensivsten Sozialwohnungen bis 2020, insofern dies eine „Vergeudung von Potential“ bedeutete. Anstelle der Vorgabe von jährlich 150 kWh/qm empfehlen die Umweltschützer, direkt ein Ziel von 80 kWh/qm anzusteuern. ◀

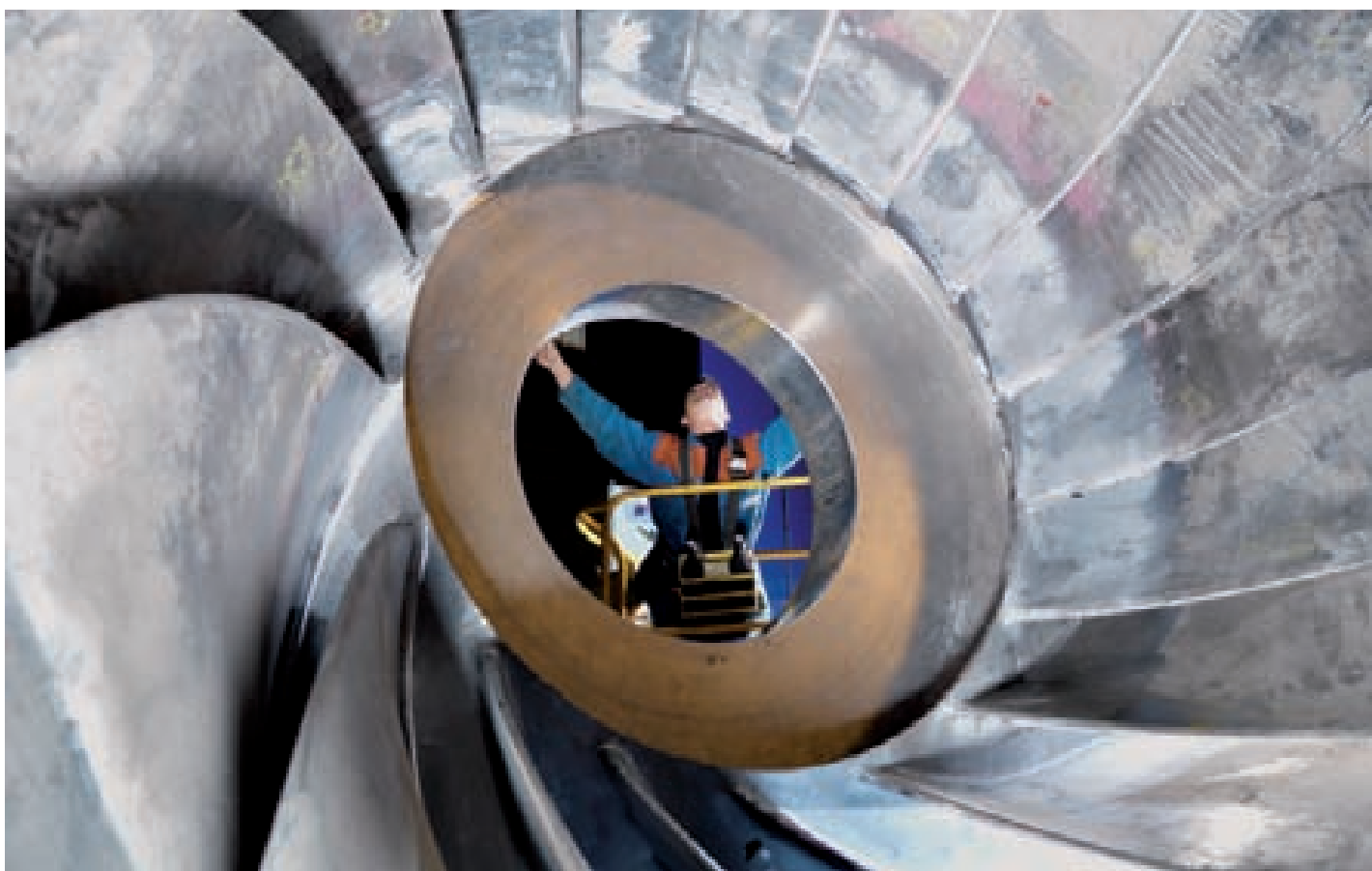
INFORMATION

- › Ministère de l'Écologie, du Développement durable, des Transports et du Logement
www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr
- › Agence de l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie
www.ademe.fr/batiment
- › Confédération de l'artisanat et des petites entreprises du bâtiment (Capeb)
www.capeb.fr
- › Umweltgesetz - Grenelle
www.legrenelle-environnement.fr

Grüne Geschäftsfelder

TEXT: WALDEMAR DUSCHA GERMANY TRADE & INVEST PARIS

Der Bereich Energieeffizienz und erneuerbare Energien gehört mit zu den dynamischsten Wirtschaftszweigen Frankreichs. Ein Großteil der Aktivitäten entfällt auf das Baugewerbe und dessen Zulieferindustrie, angefangen von Fenstern und Photovoltaik bis zu grünen Baumaterialien oder intelligenten Netzen. Für deutsche Unternehmen eröffnen sich viele neue und interessante Geschäftsfelder.



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Das traditionelle Atomstromland Frankreich hat in den letzten Jahren eine dynamisch wachsende Unternehmenslandschaft in den diversen Zweigen der Energieeffizienz und der regenerativen Energien gesehen. Insbesondere die Bauwirtschaft kann in Industrie und Handwerk im laufenden Jahrzehnt mit bedeutenden Impulsen aus allen Bereichen rechnen. Für eine Vielzahl von Bauunternehmen wie auch die diversen Zulieferindustrien eröffnet sich somit ein beträchtliches Potential. Insgesamt verfügt Frankreich

über rund 340.000 Unternehmen im Bausektor, wobei es sich aber zumeist um Kleinbetriebe handelt: Über 90% der Firmen beschäftigen nicht mehr als zehn Arbeitskräfte.

In der Zulieferindustrie sind bereits mehrere große Unternehmen seit Jahren mit viel Innovationsgeist auf den Trend der Energieeffizienz aufgesprungen - wie beispielsweise St. Gobain, Lafarge oder Schneider Electric. Der Glashersteller Saint-Gobain sieht sich als ein zukünftiger Hauptakteur im nachhaltigen Wohnungsbau und

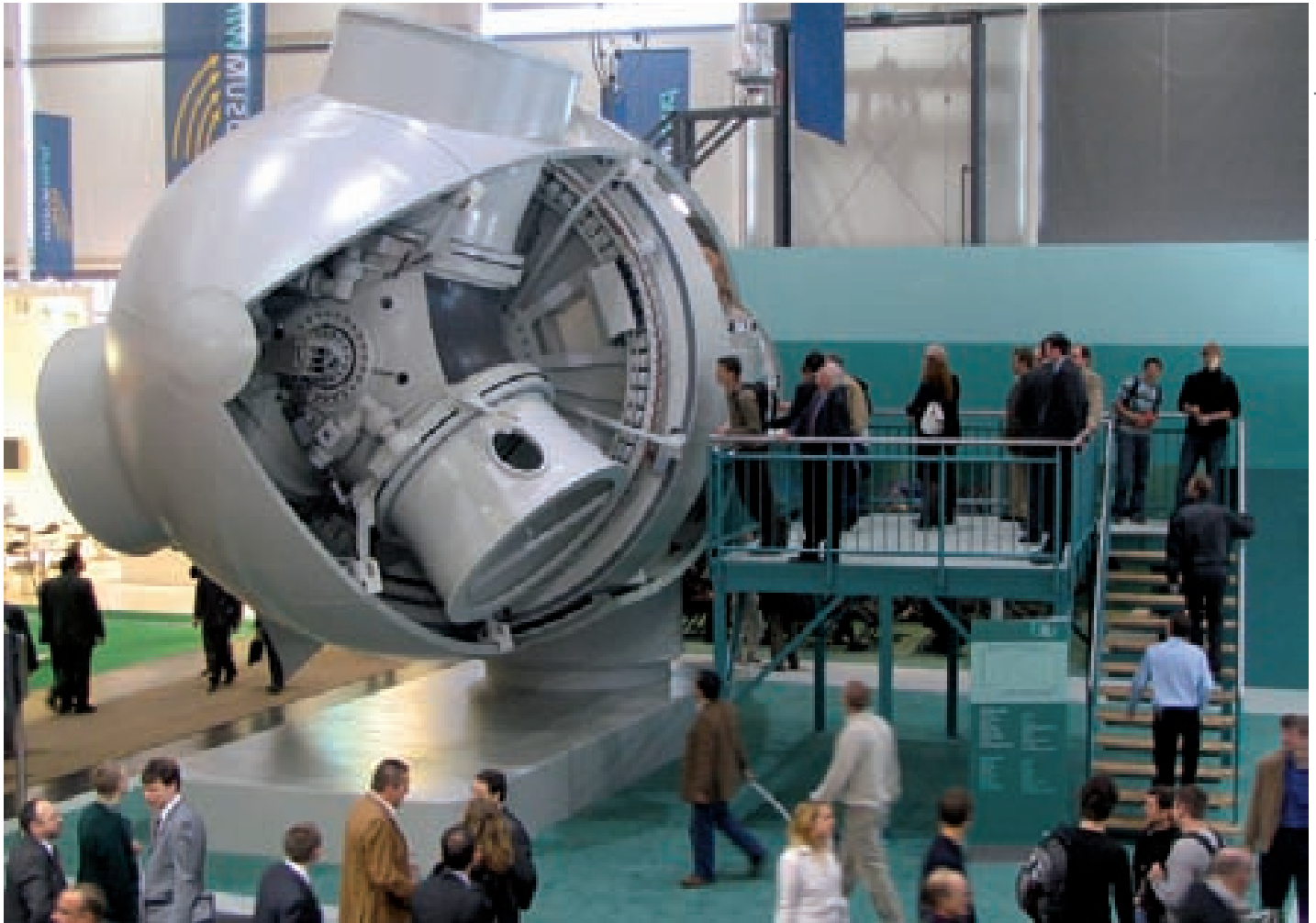
Der gesamte Windenergiezweig könnte im Jahr 2020 rund 60.000 Personen beschäftigen.

will 2015 mit der Energieeffizienz 38% seines Umsatzes erzielen. Parallel setzt der Konzern zunehmend auf die Photovoltaik, wo 2015 mit Solarpaneelen und Parabolspiegeln ein Umsatz von 2 Mrd. Euro angestrebt wird. Lafarge experimentiert mit neuen Baumaterialien wie etwa „grünem“ Beton. Schneider Elec-

tric konzentriert sich auf Smart Grids und unzählige andere Elektrolösungen.

AUSLÄNDISCHE UNTERNEHMEN GERN GESEHEN

Ausländische Unternehmen finden hier viele interessante Teilmärkte und sind willkommen. Produktionswerke



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› für innovative Isolierstoffe errichteten in den letzten Jahren zum Beispiel die Unternehmen Rockwool (Dänemark) und Dow (USA). Die deutsche Knauf Insulation eröffnete im November in Lannemezan eine der größten Glaswolle-Fertigungsstraßen Europas, um hauptsächlich die stetig steigende Nachfrage nach Mineralwolle mit Eco-se Technology zu bedienen. Über 130 Mio. Euro investierte der Dämmstoffhersteller in das neue Werk am Fuße der Pyrenäen, das die Märkte in Frankreich, Spanien, Portugal und Italien bedienen soll.

Die Region Elsass arbeitet bereits intensiv an der Umsetzung des Positivenergie-Konzepts. Mittels des frisch gegründeten Kompetenzzentrum namens „Alsace Énergie“ werden die regionalen Unternehmen auf das Ziel der Energieeffizienz verpflichtet, was die Verbreitung des Effizienzlabels „Ef-

finergie“ für Neubauwohnungen deutlich beschleunigte. Dies beflügelte auch die lokale Industrie für Isolierfenster, Photovoltaik-Systeme oder Gebäudeisolierungen. Die Schreinerei Bieber aus Waldhambach investierte 6 Mio. Euro für dreifach isolierte Fenster und Türen nach der deutschen Passivhaus-Norm. Weitere Ansiedlungen waren Socomec aus Benfeld (elektrische Schutzsysteme), Voltec aus Marlenheim (Solarmodule) oder NSC aus Guebwiller (Mikro-Hydraulik).

MARKT FÜR WINDENERGIE WEITERHIN LUKRATIV

Der Windenergiezweig zählte bisher etwa 140 Fabrikanten und Zulieferer. Hersteller von leichten Komponenten sind unter anderem Schneider Electric, Nexans, Ainelec und Bosch Rexroth. Der einzige nationale Produzent von Windkraftanlagen war bislang Vergnet

aus Ormes (Loiret) bei Orléans mit einem Jahresumsatz um 30 Mio. Euro, der vornehmlich mit kleinen Windturbinen in den Übersee-Départements erzielt wurde. Die Umweltagentur Ade-me schätzt, dass der gesamte Windenergiezweig im Jahr 2020 rund 60.000 Personen beschäftigen könnte.

Im Februar 2010 gründeten EADS Astrium, Vergnet und Plastinov ein gemeinsames Unternehmen zur Produktion von großen Rotorblättern mit dem Standort im Ökopark Blanquefort nahe Bordeaux. Plastinov, ein Hersteller von Verbundwerkstoffen, kooperiert bereits mit der niederländischen NGUP in Wartung und Instandsetzung. Am Anfang stehen Blätter von 30, 40 und 50 m Länge, ab 2015 sollen Blätter von 60 bis 80 m für Offshore-Anlagen folgen. Dieses Konzept beinhaltet ein massives Programm in Ausbildung, Forschung und Entwicklung, das von der Region

Aquitaine finanziell gestützt wird. Das Projekt soll rund 400 Personen beschäftigen, die Rede ist auch von einer Partnerschaft mit einem Großabnehmer. Die Offshore-Windkraft beinhaltet in der ersten Phase Ausschreibungen über 3 GW für 600 Windturbinen mit Investitionskosten von rund 10 Mrd. Euro. Dies impliziert an den insgesamt fünf Standorten neue Geschäftsfelder für schätzungsweise fast 200 Unternehmen, die sich bereits im Vorfeld der Ausschreibung in drei Unternehmenspolen zusammenschlossen: Le Havre Développement (40 Unternehmen), Bretagne pôle naval (60), und Neopolia in Nantes-Saint-Nazaire (90).

Die wichtigsten Großaufträge winken hier vor allem den Herstellern von Rotorblättern und Stahlkonstruktionen für die Verankerung im Meer. Alstom Hydro and Wind rechnet sich mit der Übernahme der spanischen Ecotechnia gute

Die deutsche Enercon baut ihren Standort in der Picardie weiter aus mit einer Fabrik für Betonmasten für größere Windturbinen. Die Investition beträgt zwischen 25 Mio. und 30 Mio. Euro.

Chancen mit der neuen Direct Drive-Technologie aus, wo ein Prototyp Ende 2011 fertiggestellt wird und ein Pilotprojekt 2013 folgen soll. Die Konkurrenten in dieser Zukunftstechnologie heißen Siemens, Vestas und neuerdings General Electric (GE) seit der Übernahme von ScanWind.

Überdies involviert sind Zulieferer aus den Branchen Bau, Elektrik, Aeronautik und Schiffbau. Zu den größeren Interessenten zählen Unternehmen wie STX Europe und Eiffel für die Masten, Schneider Electric und Leroy Somer für die Rotoren, EADS für die innovativen Flügel, Salpem und Technip für die Fundamente und überdies DCNS, Arcelor, Daher, Rollix-Defontaine, Altéad, Idéa und Sogebas. Häfen wie etwa der Grand Port Maritime Nantes Saint-Nazaire sehen gleich mehrfache Aufgaben auf sich zukommen, vor allem in der Montage der Masten auf den Quais und dem breiten Spektrum der Wartung und Instandsetzung einschließlich der Liegeplätze für Serviceschiffe. Bordeaux will 14 Mio. Euro für die Verladekais investieren.

Die deutsche Enercon baut ihren Standort in der Picardie weiter aus mit einer Fabrik für Betonmasten für größere Windturbinen. Die Investition beträgt zwischen 25 Mio. und 30 Mio. Euro, die Kapazität liegt bei 150 Masten pro Jahr mit 90 Beschäftigten. In den kommenden Jahren sollen weitere 60 Arbeitsplätze dazukommen, die allerdings noch etliche andere Arbeitsplätze bewirken werden in angeschlossenen Aktivitäten wie der Materialbearbeitung oder der Fabrikation der elektrischen

Ausrüstungen. Zudem entsteht eine Wartungsanlage für den eigenen Windpark, der 70 Turbinen mit einer Kapazität von 140 MW umfasst, während weitere 40 geplant sind. Enercon ist weltweit die Nummer vier in der Windtechnologie hinter Vestas, GE Winds und Sinovel. Der Umsatz erreichte im letzten Jahr 2,5 Mrd. Euro, erzielt in 40 Fabriken in sechs Ländern und 11.000 Beschäftigten.

SOLARHERSTELLER MEIST AUSLÄNDISCHER HERKUNFT

Von der dynamischen Entwicklung der Photovoltaik profitieren infolge der schwach entwickelten Inlandsindustrie vor allem die großen ausländischen Herstellerländer wie Deutschland, VR China oder Japan. Marktchancen für deutsche Unternehmen bestehen auf allen Ebenen der Wertschöpfungskette als Produzent, Lieferant oder Projektierer. In den südlichen Kernprovinzen haben sich bereits zahlreiche deutsche PV-Firmen niedergelassen. Die französischen Qualifikationen QualiSol und QualiPV werden dabei von vielen Unternehmen durch interne Schulungen ergänzt.

EDF EN will ihre PV-Kapazität bis 2012 von 100 auf 500 MW erhöhen. Ein großer Schritt auf dieses Ziel hin ist die bisher größte Anlage (143 MW), die für 434 Mio. Euro auf einer Fläche von 400 ha auf der ehemaligen Militärbasis in Toul errichtet wird. Zwei weitere EDF-

Großprojekte sind Gabardan mit 76 MW und Curbans mit 33 MW. E.ON kündigte im letzten Jahr an, ihre Solarkapazität in Frankreich sukzessive auf rund 200 MW anzuheben. Neben den großen Versorgern bieten sich aber auch für KMU und Start-ups reichhaltige Chancen. Voltalia will bis 2011 in der Provence einen Solarpark auf 340 ha mit einer Leistung von 104 MW errichten. PhE NIX Solaire ist seit 2003 auf dem französischen Markt und hat ein landesweites Netz von Fachhandwerkern aufgebaut.

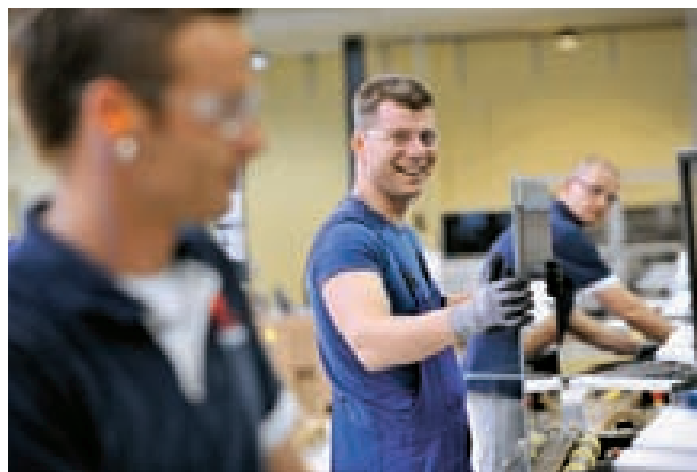
Die Fachverbandsgruppe SER-Soler zählt 265 Mitglieder aus der gesamten PV-Produktionskette, darunter etwa 150 Industrieunternehmen mit rund 7.000 Beschäftigten. Strukturell ist die Branche laut PwC wenig integriert und stark fragmentiert, insbesondere in der

Distribution. Vor diesem Hintergrund erwartet PwC eine größere Umstrukturierung, wobei die größeren Akteure die kleineren übernehmen werden. Strukturelle Defizite bestanden zudem im Netzzugang, in Speicherung und Transport sowie der inhomogenen Qualität der Dienstleistungen.

Einer der größten ausländischen Investoren überhaupt war 2009 die amerikanische First Solar. Gemeinsam mit EDF EN baut First Solar in Aquitaine eine Produktionsanlage für Dünnschichtmodule im Wert von 90 Mio. Euro mit einer Jahreskapazität von 100 MW und 300 Beschäftigten. Eingeschlossen ist eine Anlage zum Recyclen von Solarmodulen. Eine weitere Großanlage eröffnete Voltec Solar im Frühjahr in Dinsheim-sur-Bruche mit rund 200 Mitarbeitern. <



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Von der dynamischen Entwicklung der Photovoltaik profitieren infolge der schwach entwickelten Inlandsindustrie vor allem die großen ausländischen Herstellerländer wie Deutschland, VR China oder Japan.



TEXT: ALEXANDRA SEIDEL-LAUER
AHK PARIS

› Die wirtschaftliche Verflechtung zwischen Frankreich und Deutschland ist besonders eng. Dies zeigt sich vor allem im bilateralen Handel. Frankreich und Deutschland sind füreinander die wichtigsten Handelspartner. Die dominanten Sektoren sind traditionell die Automobilindustrie und der Maschinenbau, die zusammen fast ein Fünftel des Warenverkehrs bestreiten. Die weiteren Schwerpunkte bilden Elektronik und Elektrotechnik, Nahrungsmittel, Eisen und Stahl sowie Chemie und Arzneimittel. Frankreich ist aber auch für deutsche Dienstleistungsunternehmen und den gesamten Umweltbereich (z.B. Erneuerbare Energien, Energieeffizienz, Recycling etc.) zunehmend interessant.

Die bilaterale Handelsbilanz weist einen deutlichen Handelsbilanzüberschuss für Deutschland auf, im Jahr 2009 waren es rund 28 Mrd. Euro. Deutschland verkauft also ein vielfaches mehr Waren an Frankreich als umgekehrt, zudem stehen Produkte „Made in Germany“ für Qualität und Verlässlichkeit. Der französische Markt ist also für deutsche Unternehmer der Industriebranche sehr attraktiv und bietet viele Geschäftschancen.

ANSPRECHPARTNER FÜR FRANKREICH BEI GERMANY TRADE & INVEST

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Tipps für Markteinsteiger

Politisch sind Deutschland und Frankreich so eng verbunden wie kaum ein anderes Länderpaar in Europa. Das ist manchmal erstaunlich: Stehen sich Franzosen und Deutsche kulturell doch gar nicht so nah. Das deutsch-französische Verhältnis muss – so scheint es – jeden Tag umkämpft und gepflegt werden. Beide Länder haben ihre kulturellen Eigenheiten bewahrt, was oft bei Geschäftsverhandlungen ignoriert wird.

Vergessen wir bei aller Verallgemeinerung jedoch nicht: Frankreich ist heute wie Deutschland genauso dem globalisierten Markt ausgesetzt und hat sich entsprechend angepasst. Auch in Frankreich ändern sich Gewohnheiten: Der Präsident Nicolas Sarkozy gehört zum Beispiel nicht der üblichen Elite der Absolventen der Verwaltungshochschule und Grande Ecole ENA an, McDonald macht mehr Profit im Essparadies Frankreich als in jedem anderen Land der EU und französische Großunternehmen gehören zur internationalen Weltspitze, auch deswegen, weil mehr Franzosen Englisch sprechen, als allgemein angenommen wird.

Trotzdem kann es für den deutschen Unternehmer nützlich sein, wenn er das Ein-Mal-Eins des interkulturellen Managements verinnerlicht hat und die französische Mentalität (und vielleicht sogar die Sprache) nicht nur kennt, sondern auch damit umzugehen weiß. Denn sonst können Missverständnisse entstehen, die eine Geschäftsbeziehung stören oder gar zum Scheitern führen.

ZENTRALISMUS À LA FRANÇAISE

Frankreich kennt bis heute ein kulturelles und wirtschaftliches Zentrum und das ist Paris. Wer als Franzose indes in Deutschland Geschäfte machen will, verzweifelt teilweise am föderalen System des Landes. Reisen zu Geschäftspartnern nach Hamburg, München oder Frankfurt müssen eingeplant werden. In Frankreich ist das leichter. In der Hauptstadt Paris lebt ein Fünftel der Bevölkerung, Verkehrsstraßen und Trassen des Bahn- und Flugverkehrs führen sternförmig nach Paris,

das wirtschaftliche, kulturelle und politische Leben spielt sich in Paris ab. Eine Ausnahme bildet teilweise die Agglomeration um Lyon sowie die IT-Branche im Süden des Landes.

DIE ENTSCHEIDENDE ROLLE DER HOCHSCHULE

Autorität und Führungsanspruch leitet sich in Frankreich weniger aus der Fachkompetenz, sondern aus der Position, der Persönlichkeit und sehr stark auch aus der Stellung der besuchten Hochschule ab.

ner und Deutsche. Franzosen fühlen sich bei der Sorbonne eher an streikende Studenten und Mittelmaß erinnert. Wer Erfolg in der Wirtschaft oder im kulturellen Leben hat, war selten auf der „Fac“, sondern eher auf einer sogenannten Grande Ecole. Markenzeichen fast aller Topmanager der französischen Großunternehmen ist ein Diplom von den Grandes Ecoles. Einige der führenden Hochschulen sind in Frankreich die Polytechnique (Ingenieursschule), die Ecole Nationale d'Administration (ENA) (Verwal-

gangen sein. Dahingegen finden Sie in Frankreich kaum den Dokortitel als klassischen Karrierekatalysator wie in Deutschland.

PARLEZ-VOUS FRANÇAIS? DIE BEDEUTUNG DER FRANZÖSISCHEN SPRACHE

In Paris trifft man wie in allen Metropolen der Welt selbstverständlich Franzosen, die hervorragendes Englisch sprechen. Auch Deutsch wird übrigens oft gesprochen – galt Deutsch doch lange als Elitesprache. Dennoch legen die



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Kaum eine Hochschule, die in Frankreich genaugenommen Fakultät genannt wird, ist so bekannt wie die Sorbonne. Der Name klingt wie Harvard oder Oxford – zumindest für Amerika-

tungswissenschaft) sowie die Haute Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (HEC) (Wirtschaftswissenschaften). Wer Karriere machen will, sollte in Frankreich auf eine dieser Schulen ge-

Franzosen sehr viel Wert auf die eigene Sprache. Wer also verhandlungssicher in Französisch ist, kann damit punkten. Wie überall sind Grundkenntnisse nicht ausreichend, um eine Geschäfts-



Historisch interessierte Menschen treffen beim Franzosen auf sofortige Gegenliebe. Empfindet man in Deutschland die Vergangenheit eher als Belastung, so ist Frankreich sehr stolz auf seine Geschichte.



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Dieses Gesetz wirkt sich natürlich stark auf die Industriebranche aus. Alle Produktbeschreibungen, Anleitungen, Werbungen, Internetseiten, Artikel, Anzeigen sowie Verträge etc. müssen in französischer Sprache erscheinen, wenn sie sich an französische Endverbraucher richten. Die Franzosen haben es damit geschafft, dass selbst die IT-Branche, die ihre Wurzeln sehr stark im Angelsächsischen hat, sprachlich anzupassen. Wenn deutsche IT-Experten Schwierigkeiten haben, Fachbegriffe ins Deutsche zu übersetzen, haben Franzosen selbst für die gängigsten Begriffe landesübliche Bezeichnungen: Der Computer heisst in Frankreich „ordinateur“, eine E-Mail ist ein „courriel“ und das Zeichen @ nennt sich „arobase“.

GESCHICHTSKENNER SIND IM VORTEIL: WORÜBER DER FRANZOSE GERNE SPRICHT.

Begrüßen Sie den Franzosen herzlich, aber kurz, kein zu fester Händedruck. Der Wangenkuss zwischen Frauen und Männern ist privat geläufig, bei Geschäftsterminen sollte dieser aber eher vermieden werden. Suchen Sie im Gespräch nach Gemeinsamkeiten, z. B. Hobbies, Kultur, Geschichte, Reisen etc. Mit Franzosen gilt es zuerst eine emotionale Akzeptanz aufzubauen, erst dann können Sachthemen produktiv angesprochen werden. Franzosen begegnen Fremden immer mit einem (gesunden) Misstrauen, versuchen Sie dies auch mit Humor in Vertrauen umzuwandeln.

Gesprächsthemen sind mit Bedacht zu wählen. Der deutsche Besserwisser kommt in Frankreich nicht gut an. Halten Sie sich generell mit politischen Themen zurück und bevorzugen Sie lieber kulturelle Themen im Bereich

DEUTSCH-FRANZÖSISCHE FREUNDSCHAFT: NICHT NUR IN DER POLITIK WICHTIG

Persönliche Kontakte und Freundschaften sind überall in der Geschäftswelt von Vorteil, in Frankreich aber unabdingbar. Eine Empfehlung kann jegliche Türen öffnen.

Generell läuft ohne den emotionalen Kontakt in Frankreich gar nichts. Hier zählen wie auch in anderen Ländern allgemeingültige Regeln des Respekts, der Verbindlichkeit und des Dialoges.

› verhandlung zu führen bzw. um den Verhandlungserfolg entscheidend zu beeinflussen. Da sollten Sie lieber von Anfang an auf eine professionelle Übersetzung zurückgreifen. In Frankreich wird der Gebrauch der französischen Sprache sogar gesetzlich geregelt. Wer in Frankreich Geschäfte machen will, muss dieses beachten. Das Gesetz zur Anwendung der französischen Sprache vom 4.8.1994, „Loi Toubon“ genannt, basiert auf einem gleichnamigen Gesetz aus dem Jahre 1975. Dazu gibt es seit 1996 Ausführungsbestimmungen. Der Anwendungsbereich des Gesetzes ist weit und erfasst den Verbraucherschutz, das Arbeits- und Warenzeichenrecht, aber auch Werbung und alle In-

formationen sowie Anzeigen, die sich an die Öffentlichkeit richten. Bei Nichtbeachtung drohen Strafrechtsfolgen. Das Gesetz dient in erster Linie dem Konsumentenschutz, indem Bezeichnungen, Angebote, Beschreibungen, Garantiezusagen etc. für Handelswaren und Dienstleistungen in französischer Sprache verpflichtend sind. Ein weiterer Zweck ist auch ausdrücklich die „Aufrechterhaltung der französischen Sprache zwecks Zementierung der nationalen Einheit als Fundamentelement der Persönlichkeit und des Vermögens Frankreichs.“ Hierbei sind nur einige wenige Bezeichnungen für landestypische Produkte und Spezialitäten ausgenommen.

Kunst, Musik oder Literatur. Einen hohen Stellenwert hat in Frankreich die Familie. Daher ist es auch üblich, sich im Gespräch nach den Kindern und dem Lebenspartner zu erkundigen. Auch mit kulinarischen Themen liegen Sie immer richtig. Von hoher Wichtigkeit ist für Franzosen auch Genuss und Luxus. Allerdings bedeutet Luxus nicht, dass man Reichtum zur Schau stellt, sondern eher einen intensiven Genuss und eine Bereicherung des privaten Lebens. Fragen nach dem Verdienst sollte man in Frankreich wie in Deutschland unterlassen, das gehört nicht zum guten Ton. Historisch interessierte Menschen treffen beim Franzosen auf sofortige Gegenliebe. Doch ist der Umgang mit der eigenen Geschichte in Deutschland und Frankreich ein gänzlich anderer. Empfindet man in Deutschland die Geschichte eher als Belastung, die man mit Schuldgefühlen aufarbeiten muss, so ist Frankreich sehr stolz auf seine Geschichte. Geschichte ist keine Vergangenheit, sondern Gegenwart und demnach immer noch präsent. So wird das Ende des Ersten und Zweiten Weltkrieges jeweils als Feiertag gefeiert, der Nationalfeiertag 14. Juli geht auf das Jahr 1789 zurück, dem Sturm auf die Bastille im Rahmen der Fran-

Allgemein gilt: Höflichkeit, Etikette und Stil haben in Frankreich einen etwas höheren Stellenwert als in Deutschland.

zösischen Revolution. Napoleon ist immer noch ein gefeierter Politiker und Staatsmann, viele Plätze und Straßenzüge tragen Namen von seinen siegreichen Schlachten.

MIT FINESSE UND FLEXIBILITÄT PUNKTE SAMMELN: REGELN DER KOMMUNIKATION

Mitverantwortlich für häufige Friktionen zwischen Deutschen und Franzosen im Geschäftsleben sind wesentliche Unterschiede in der Kommunikation. Deutsche sagen generell direkt heraus, was sie denken, und geben es bei Bedarf auch schriftlich. Explizientes Kommunizieren und schriftliches Festhalten sind Eckpfeiler deutschen Effizienzdenkens. In Frankreich eckt man mit diesem Verhalten eher an. Der Franzose redet gern um den heißen Brei, ertastet ein Thema in Zirkeln, erfasst die gesamte Dimension eines Sachverhalts, was Deutsche schnell als Abschweifen abqualifizieren. Der Franzose bevorzugt die mündliche

Informationsübertragung und hat eine Abneigung gegen ein übertriebenes schriftliches Prozedere. Deshalb sind Deutsche oft frustriert und verwirrt, weil sie sich nicht genug informiert fühlen, während Franzosen gereizt und ungeduldig werden aufgrund der vielen Detailinformationen.

Der Franzose pflegt das Gespräch. Er ist redegewandt, liebt die sprachliche Finesse und den versteckten Humor. Zudem drückt sich ein Franzose eher implizit - durch die Blume - aus, um sein Gegenüber nicht bloßzustellen. Es gilt, das Unausgesprochene zu verstehen. Tritt ein französischer Manager allerdings explizit und direkt auf, so dokumentiert er in der Regel damit seinen Machtanspruch. Die unfehlbare Logik der Wahrnehmung: Die deutsche Direktheit gegenüber den Franzosen wird demnach als Beweis für den deutschen Machtanspruch und nicht als Aufrichtigkeit empfunden. Man kommt in Frankreich über sprachliche Umwege zum Ziel - viele Wege führen bei der Sprache also zum Ziel. Ein weiterer Unterschied ist die Übermittlung von Informationen. Deutsche gehen davon aus, dass ihnen alle wichtigen Informationen zukommen, also Bringschuld sind. Franzosen hingegen sehen Informationen als Holschuld an, man geht Informationen fischen (à la pêche aux informations). Dies geschieht oft auf informellem Weg: Deshalb sind Chefs und Mitarbeiter manchmal häufiger im Flur, an der Kaffeemaschine und

am Kopierer zu treffen als im Büro, da hier wichtige Informationen vermittelt werden. Es ist daher sehr wichtig, sich in Frankreich ein Netzwerk aufzubauen und dies auch zu pflegen, um so sicherzustellen, dass Sie wichtige Informationen erhalten werden.

DIE BESPRECHUNG ALS GEDANKENAUSTAUSCH - ENTSCHEIDUNGEN TRIFFT MAN WOANDERS

In Frankreich herrscht eine gänzlich andere Besprechungskultur als in Deutschland. Während Deutsche sich auf eine Besprechung gut vorbereiten, eine Tagesordnung ausarbeiten und Entscheidungen treffen möchten, treffen sich Franzosen eher zu einem Gedankenaustausch. Tagesordnungen werden verändert oder ignoriert, Zeitplanungen bei Meetings über Bord geworfen. Entscheidungen werden kaum getroffen, noch Tätigkeiten festgelegt. Der eigentliche Teil einer Besprechung findet in Frankreich meist vorher oder nachher statt. Zudem sollte man darauf vorbereitet sein, dass Entscheidungen revidiert und Situationen geändert werden können. Die richtige Kommunikation in Frankreich ist eine harte Übung für deutsche Manager und Unternehmer: Zum einen muss alles möglichst positiviert werden, um gute Stimmung zu schaffen, zum anderen müssen Sie sich im impliziten Stil üben, um nicht sofort als „Dampfwalze“ unangenehm aufzufallen. Überdies muss viel Zeit zum Aufbau eines Netzwerkes und zur Beschaffung von Informationen einkalkuliert werden.

Allgemein gilt, Höflichkeit, Etikette und Stil haben in Frankreich einen höheren Stellenwert als in Deutschland. Man fällt in Frankreich nicht mit der Tür ins Haus und kommt nicht gleich zum Punkt. Nach einem „Bonjour“ gehört es sich, dass man nach dem Wohlbefinden fragt. Das „Ça va?“ (Wie



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Der Franzose pflegt das Gespräch. Er ist redegewandt, liebt die sprachliche Finesse und den versteckten Humor. Zudem drückt sich ein Franzose eher implizit aus - es gilt, das Unausgesprochene zu verstehen.



Heute werden beim Essen vor allem Wirtschaftsallianzen geschmiedet und das gilt noch immer: Franzosen essen gerne.

› geht's?) wird mit einem kurzen „ça va“ (es geht) erwidert. Genauere Details will keiner wissen. In Deutschland ist das „Fräulein“ abgeschafft, in Frankreich gehört „Mademoiselle“ zum guten Ton. Rufen Sie jemanden in Frankreich an, erkundigen Sie sich erst, ob der Ansprechpartner gerade Zeit hat oder ob Sie später anrufen sollen.

Höflichkeit und Pflege guter Umgangsformen führen allerdings auch dazu, dass ein Franzose nicht „Nein“ sagt, obwohl er dies meint. Man möchte das Gegenüber nicht verletzen oder bloßstellen. Daher sollte man nicht nur auf Worte, sondern auch auf den Tonfall und den Gesprächskontext achten. Umgekehrt neigen Fran-

zosen wiederum dazu, nicht zu überschwänglich zu bewerten: „C'est pas mal – das ist nicht schlecht“, ist oft schon ein großes Lob.

Um Franzosen für Ihr Verhandlungsziel zu gewinnen, sollten deutsche Geschäftsleute „sympathisch“ wirken. Franzosen sind sehr emotional: Wenn Sie gemocht werden, ist der erste Schritt für eine Geschäftspartnerschaft schon getan. Sich öffnen und sich als Mensch zeigen, das wirkt oft Wunder bei Franzosen.

LIEBE GEHT DURCH DEN MAGEN: DAS GESCHÄFTSSEN

In Deutschland wird ein Geschäft mit einem Geschäftsessen besiegelt, in Frankreich beginnt es damit. Franzosen verbinden gerne das Angenehme mit dem Wichtigen. So werden Geschäfte oft beim Essen besprochen – und dies nicht erst seit ein paar Jahren. Der Königliche Hof in Frankreich förderte die hohe Kochkunst bereits vor der Französischen Revolution und eine reich gedeckte Tafel galt als Mittel zur Einflussnahme. Heute werden beim Essen vor allem Wirtschaftsallianzen geschmiedet und das gilt noch immer: Franzosen essen gerne. Meist werden Geschäfte beim Mittagessen besprochen. Falls die Begegnung beim Mittagessen beginnt, sollten Sie nicht bereits bei der Vorspeise mit dem Geschäftlichen anfangen, sondern erst gegen Ende des Menüs – etwa beim Dessert. Franzosen essen langsam mit Genuss und lassen sich Zeit – mittags meist bis zu zwei Stunden. Alkohol wird mit Maß und Genuss getrunken. Trunkenheit wird verachtet, halten Sie sich daher beim Weintrinken während des Essens zurück, zudem hört der Alkoholgenuss beim Dessert auf. Wer einlädt, zahlt auch. Eine Aufteilung der Rechnung je nach Konsum des Einzelnen – wie in Deutschland – ist in Frankreich absolut unüblich.

TERMINPLANUNG

Oberstes Gebot für Deutsche: Mehr Zeit einplanen bei Besprechungen

und Geschäftsessen und Verspätungen einkalkulieren. Sind Pünktlichkeit und genaue Zeiteinteilung sehr wichtig für Deutsche und zeugen von Respekt und Achtung, so spielt dies in Frankreich eine untergeordnete Rolle. Verspätungen sollten hingenommen werden und sind kein Zeichen für Unzuverlässigkeit, mangelndes Organisationstalent oder fehlende Vertrauenswürdigkeit. Umgekehrt wird allerdings erwartet, dass der Deutsche immer pünktlich ist!

Ferien und Feiertage sind den Franzosen heilig, dementsprechend schwierig ist es, in Ferienperioden geschäftliche Dinge erledigen zu wollen. Die Zeit zwischen Weihnachten und Neujahr scheidet für wichtige Termine aus, Hauptferienzeit sind die Monate Juli und August. Im Sommer kommt das gesamte wirtschaftliche Leben in Frankreich zum Erliegen und erwacht erst Anfang September mit dem Schulbeginn, der „Rentrée“. In dieser Zeit arbeiten viele Firmen mit nur einer Mindestbesetzung, ebenso Krankenhäuser, Banken und öffentliche Einrichtungen.

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