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FamData: Database for Family Business Companies in Germany Covering Company Key Figures and Survey Data

Abstract

FamData is a database covering family businesses and non-family businesses across various size classes and branches containing structural and financial information. The ifo Institute assembled a business panel with executives from almost 4,000 companies. In addition to the "hard" business data like turnover and number of employees, the database also includes "soft" survey data. The latter one covers information from regular – at least yearly - surveys treating topics like investment behavior, skilled labor shortage or reaction of firms during the Corona pandemic situation and the rise in energy prices observed in 2022.

JEL-Codes: C800, C810, C830, D220.

Keywords: family businesses, micro data, surveys.

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1 Introduction and some background

The private economic sector in Germany is dominated by family businesses (Stiftung Familienunternehmen 2023). Gottschalk et al. (2011) shows that more than 90 percent of all German non-public businesses are family businesses. A central aim of research on family businesses is to analyze their characteristics in terms of corporate governance and their impact on entrepreneurial success. A central difference to non-family businesses is the settlement of business succession. Gottschalk et al. (2011) shows that the concept of sustainability is of great importance to family businesses, as their owners and managers usually strive to pass on their life's work within the family. And Wimmer (2022) states, that the decisive difference to the conventional understanding of leadership lies in the fact that at the helm of family businesses are entrepreneurs who gear their entrepreneurial commitment to a long-term time horizon. Thus, the aim is to create something that can be passed on from generation to generation as a special value, a value that provides the family as an entrepreneurial family with its social identity, its economic livelihood and thus its cohesion over long periods of time. This aspect plays a central role in scientific research.

The development of the company database FamData with family and non-family businesses is based on this basic idea. The FamData database has been established on behalf of the Stiftung Familienunternehmen as a comprehensive analysis tool.¹ The aim of the database is to map Germany's diverse business landscape, differentiating between family businesses and non-family businesses. Among other things, it offers the possibility of providing up-to-date and targeted data on the business landscape at short notice. Other issues can be the analysis of structural changes in the German

¹ The Stiftung Familienunternehmen (Foundation for Family Businesses) is one of the largest promoters of science and research in the field of family business (www.familienunternehmen.de).

business landscape, the effects of regulation, taxes and other location factors on different forms of business, and on differences in the decision-making and activity of different types and groups of businesses.

The database also forms the basis for the project "Unternehmensmonitor der Stiftung Familienunternehmen" and the surveys conducted in this context. The focus is on the so-called "Annual Monitor of the Foundation for Family Businesses" (Jahresmonitor for short), a representative business survey conducted annually by the ifo Institute on current issues, which enables a well-founded analysis of various economic and social developments of family businesses in comparison to non-family businesses. In addition to this extensive annual survey, other shorter business surveys, so-called "mood monitors", are carried out on current topics such as the development of energy prices or how businesses are dealing with the consequences of the Corona pandemic. The ifo Institute is responsible for developing the research design, organizing, and conducting the surveys, and subsequently analyzing the results. The Foundation for Family Businesses, as client (fully funded), plays a key role in identifying the topics and developing the questionnaires, and has full rights of disposal over the data collected.

In addition, FamData serves another central function as the basis for surveys conducted as part of the project "Unternehmensmonitor" of the Foundation for Family Businesses. In addition to the "hard" business data and facts, which are often available with a time lag, "soft" survey-based data are an ideal supplement for a quickly available picture of the mood on certain economic issues and topics. Respondents from nearly 4,000 companies have agreed to take part in surveys on a regular basis since the start of the project in 2017 and thus form the backbone of the surveys. Response rates vary and reach up to 54 percent.

Fundamental to all research in the area of family businesses is the identification of the corresponding family structure. Family businesses are not bound to a certain size in terms of employees or turnover. They can also be found in almost any industry and

3

need not entertain a specific legal form (Stiftung Familienunternehmen 2023). So, what is a family business? In scientific research and in the general public there is no definitive single answer in the form of a uniform definition. According to the Foundation for Family Businesses (Stiftung Familienunternehmen 2023) a company of any size is a family business if:

- (1) The majority of decision-making rights is in the possession of the natural person(s) who established the company, or in the possession of the natural person(s) who has/have acquired the share capital of the company, or in the possession of their spouses, parents, child or children's direct heirs.
- (2) The majority of these decision-making rights are indirect or direct.
- (3) At least one representative of the family or kin is formally involved in the governance of the company.

Listed companies meet the definition of a family business if the person(s) who established or acquired the company (share capital) or their families or descendants hold at least 25 per cent of the decision-making rights mandated by their share capital. This definition includes family companies which have not yet gone through the first generational transfer. In the complement surveys, the assignment of companies to the class of family or non-family companies is based on the self-assessment of the company's experts, who are usually members of the management or a group of executives. The classification in the FamData as family businesses or non-family businesses is based on these two approaches: either the company meets the above formal definition or describes itself as a family business.

2 Description of the database FamData

The FamData database of the Foundation for family businesses was initiated in 2017 and has since been continuously built up and enriched with data. Meanwhile, more than 12,000 companies as well as survey results from numerous primary research of the Foundation for Family Businesses in cooperation with the ifo Institute and other research institutions can be found in the database.

Basically, the FamData contains of three areas:

- Company database: Pseudonymized structural and financial historical data amongst all companies with differentiation (if possible) in family and non-family businesses containing the 500 largest family businesses and a corresponding control group.
- 2. Survey database: pseudonymized survey data on relevant political economic topics among the participating panel members (approximately 3,800 firms who agreed on taking part regularly in surveys) of the FamData (see section 3).
- 3. Shareholder database: pseudonymized shareholder data based on regular surveys among the family businesses companies of the panel containing questions on the generation and succession plans of the business for example.

The company database contains in pseudonymous form all information on structural variables (industry, number of employees, legal form, year of foundation, stock exchange listing) and financial variables (turnover, profit, equity, etc.) as well as if possible the criteria of family business. The comprehensive company information is taken from the Orbis database². This contains data on more than 300 million companies worldwide. The database is operated by Bureau van Dijk, a subsidiary of Moody's Analytics. Bureau van Dijk collects and processes data from more than 170 different providers as well as from hundreds of its own sources, which are combined in Orbis. These primarily include national credit agencies, such as Creditreform for Germany and Austria, but Fitch Ratings and Reuters are also among the database's sources. For FamData, it is central that all companies are divided into family and non-family businesses. FamData contains different sources and approaches which companies meet

² <u>www.bvdinfo.de</u>

the criteria of family business or non-family businesses. Those were researched by the Foundation for Family Businesses itself or by its project partners, e.g., information on long-standing or listed family businesses. In all surveys, participants are also asked to classify themselves as family business or non-family business. FamData also includes the 500 largest family businesses in Germany identified by the Institut für Mittelstandsforschung in Mannheim (Stiftung Familienunternehmen 2022a).³ This compilation of the TOP 500 family businesses in Germany is regularly commissioned by the Foundation for Family Businesses and contains of the 500 family businesses with the highest sales plus the 500 family businesses with the most employees. Since there is a very large overlap here, the result is a compilation of currently 628 family businesses. In addition to the TOP 500 family businesses, a control group was identified from the group of non-family businesses in FamData whose structure (such as sector and company size) matches that of the largest family businesses. The database currently comprises 12,940 businesses, of which 54 percent are family businesses and 12 percent are non-family businesses.⁴

The survey database contains all micro data from the surveys in pseudonymized form (for the contents of the surveys, see chapter 3). In addition, selected structural data on the companies, which are asked in every survey, are: self-identification of family business or non-family business, turnover in Germany and abroad, employees in Germany and abroad. Thus, each survey wave includes timely performance indicators like employees and turnover.

The shareholder database, whose questions are part of one regular annual survey, are dealing with the following aspects amongst family businesses and are also provided in pseudonymized form:

³ The list of the Top 500 family businesses comprises those companies with a turnover of more than 474 million euros or at least 1,978 employees in 2020.

⁴ For 34 percent of the companies, there is no clear classification regarding family or non-family business due to a lack of data or self-classification.

- Are family members active in the management?
- Does the family business have a supervisory board?
- Are family members active in supervisory bodies?
- Are there successors from the family for the management?
- Are there successors from the family for the supervisory bodies?
- In which generation is the company currently managed?
- How many family members own the company?

The anonymity and pseudonymity assured to the participants is always maintained. Table 1 gives an overview of the distribution of firms in FamData across various dimensions like branch, size or legal type. Not for all firms all information are available. So, percentages do not always add up to 100%. As in the ifo monthly business survey large firms are oversampled (Hiersemenzel et al. 2022).

	FamData		Non-Family	Business	Family B	usiness	Panel	
Size range classification (No. of employees)	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0 - 9	4,022	33.6	266	18.2	2,222	33.5	1,323	35.
10 - 49	2,615	21.9	217	14.9	1,681	25.4	929	24.0
50 - 249	2,156	18.0	280	19.2	1,170	17.6	717	19.0
250 - 999	1,421	11.9	260	17.8	682	10.3	457	12.
>1.000	1,742	14.6	438	30.0	875	13.2	347	9.
Total	11,956	100.0	1,461	100.0	6,630	100.0	3,773	100.0
	FamData		Non-Family	Business	Family B	usiness	Panel	
Sector	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Mining and quarrying	582	4.5	20	1.3	322	4.6	95	2.4
Manufacturing	2,097	16.2	335	21.9	1,318	18.9	664	17.
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	702	5.4	103	6.7	172	2.5	146	3.8
Water supply	345	2.7	53	3.5	167	2.4	124	3.
Construction	1,007	7.8	55	3.6	665	9.5	321	8.
Wholesale and retail trade	1,494	11.5	141	9.2	918	13.2	496	12.8
Transportation and storage	975	7.5	79	5.2	463	6.6	201	5.
Accommodation and food service activities	689	5.3	39	2.6	393	5.6	200	5.
Information and communication activities	461	3.6	92	6.0	243	3.5	177	4.0
Financial and insurance activities	1,091	8.4	139	9.1	499	7.1	260	6.
Real estate activities	776	6.0	74	4.8	379	5.4	210	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,364	10.5	197	12.9	777	11.1	455	11.
Other economic service activities	637	4.9	75	4.9	366	5.2	228	5.9
Education	33	0.3	1	0.1	15	0.2	6	0.2
Human health and social work activities	207	1.6	19	1.2	37	0.5	18	0.
Arts, sports and recreation	170	1.3	47	3.1	87	1.2	112	2.9
Other service activities	310	2.4	59	3.9	159	2.3	175	4.5
Total	12,940	100.0	1,528	100.0	6,980	100.0	3,888	100.0
	FamData		Non-Family	Business	Family B	usiness	Panel	
Legal classification	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Corporate entities	7,894	61.4	1,279	85.3	3,941	56.7	2,487	64.8
Non-corporate entities	4,421	34.4	208	13.9	2,598	37.4	1,133	29.
Individual proprietorship	545	4.2	13	0.9	408	5.9	217	5.
Total	12,860	100.0	1,500	100.0	6,947	100.0	3,837	100.0
	FamData		Non-Family	Business	Family B	usiness	Panel	
Turnover classification	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
< 1 million	565	9.8	73	7.2	288	10.1	159	10.4
1 - 2 million	405	7.0	31	3.1	273	9.5	166	10.8
2 - 10 million	826	14.4	89	8.8	498	17.4	293	19.
10 - 50 million	952	16.5	163	16.2	389	13.6	208	13.0
> 50 million	3,008	52.3	652	64.7	1,415	49.4	709	46.
Total	5,756	100.0	1,008	100.0	2,863	100.0	1.535	100.0

Table 1: Distribution of firms in FamData across size and branches

Note: All information as of end 2022. For some firms not all information is available.

The other two parts of the FamData cover the survey results. The panel currently consists of 3,773 respondents from family and non-family businesses, who are usually members of the management or other senior staff in the company. They have agreed to be available for the regular surveys.

The panel was built up by actively contacting companies during the surveys for the Annual Monitor. The companies were selected by sampling from the Orbis database across all sectors and size classes. With an average response rate of two percent achieved using postal mailing, a correspondingly large sample must be drawn to build up the panel in the long term. Around 30,000 companies were randomly contacted each year until 2021. The panel started in 2017 with an initial 623 panel members. Each year, new companies were successively recruited for the surveys in this way. After the panel grew to more than 3,000 companies in 2021, the randomly drawn sample for the new recruitment was reduced by about one third. Currently, 3,880 company representatives are available for the regular surveys. In the future, the aim is to keep this panel stable at this size of around 4,000 companies. The respective response rates in the various surveys range between 32 and 54 percent, with an average of 42 percent. The difference can be explained by the respective choice of topic on which the survey is based: In 2020, the focus of the Annual Monitor was on the corona crisis and its impact on companies. A particularly large number of companies felt that this topic was relevant, and the best response rate of 54 percent was achieved. The success in attracting new companies to the panel was also about twice as high as in other years, with over 1,000 new members.

3 Topics and publication of the supplementary survey data

FamData enables diverse research on a wide range of topics. For this reason, there is no fixed structure to the supplementary survey data, except for the shareholder struc-

tures in family businesses. Each year, the topics are selected according to current relevance to business and economic policy. The survey is conducted both by standard mail and via an online survey. The survey of new recruited participants can only be carried out by mail. However, for ecological reasons, as well as due to the faster, more efficient, and resource-saving availability of survey results for short-term relevant questions, the aim is to further expand the online proportion of panel members. After the survey was primarily conducted by mail at the beginning of the panel survey, the proportion of online participants has now gradually increased from 30 percent in 2019 to a balanced ratio of 50 percent each of online and paper participants in 2022. A short overview of all surveyed topics gives Table 2, including the respective reference with the presentation of the survey results. The corresponding questionnaires can be found in the appendix.

Year	Торіс	Survey/project	Respon-	Survey	Reference
		partner	ses	period	
2017	Investment behavior and its	Annual Monitor	1,487	May-	Stiftung Familienunternehmen
	influencing factors			July	2017; Rathje and Wohlrabe
				2017	2017
2018	International tax competition	Annual Monitor	1,180	April-	Stiftung Familienunternehmen
	from a corporate perspective			July	2018; Rathje and Wohlrabe
				2018	2018
2019	Economic policy for a strong	Annual Monitor	1,318	April-	Stiftung Familienunternehmen
	EU			June	2019; Rathje 2019; Rathje and
				2019	Hannich 2020; Garnitz et al
					2020
2020	The Resilience of the German	Annual Monitor /	2,378	May-	Stiftung Familienunternehmen
	Economy in the Corona Pan-	ZEW		June	2020
	demic			2020	
2020	The Corona Pandemic: Testi-	Mood Monitor	1,231	Oc-	
	mony to Policy			tober	
				2020	
2020	Contribution of family gov-	Research Survey	244	August-	Windthorst 2021
	ernance to the crisis resili-	Prof. Windthorst		Sep-	
	ence of the family business			tember	
				2020	
2021	Climate protection challenge	Annual Monitor	1,692	May-	Stiftung Familienunternehmen
				July	2021a
				2021	
2021	Motives for a foundation solu-	Research Survey	143	Febru-	Stiftung Familienunternehmen
	tion	IPRI		ary-	2021b
				March	
				2021	
2021	Expectations on the new fed-	Mood Monitor	1,559	August-	
	eral government			Sep-	
				tember	
				2021	
2022	Burden of rising energy costs I	Mood Monitor	1,142	April	
	- effects on companies and			2022	
	their political proposals for				
	action				
2022	Shortage of skilled workers	Annual Monitor	1,742	June-	Stiftung Familienunternehmen
	from the company's point of			August	2022b
	view: effects and possible so-			2022	
	lutions				
2022	Burden of rising energy costs	Mood Monitor	1,045	Oc-	
	and lack of security of supply			tober	
	II - impact on companies			2022	

Table 2: Covered topics in surveys

4 Data access

FamData offers a unique opportunity to compare family businesses and non-family businesses in Germany. By collecting all essential structural data on companies and supplementing them with data from the Orbis database of the Bureau van Dijk and supplementary survey data, an outstanding database is available. All variables of FamData (structural, financial, survey and shareholder data) are documented and prepared in Stata (.dta-Format). External researchers who are interested in the described databases for scientific research projects can apply for access at the ifo Institute, stating the purpose of the research (<u>unternehmensmonitor@ifo.de</u>). The Foundation for Family Businesses as owner of FamData examines the desired research project. If the Foundation for Family Businesses approves the request, the data is available free of charge at the LMU-ifo Economics & Business Data Center for on-site analysis (www.ifo.de/ebdc).⁵

⁵ For more details concerning the EBDC see Seiler (2012) or Sauer and Wohlrabe (2020).

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6 Appendix

Leib at th Post 8163 Pho Fax: 1) I	In a construction of the second secon	চ া s and Surveys 11		invest less		treated in the strictest confidence. on is fully guaranteed. ecy-policy
2) (On average over the next fi	ve years, we	expect to invest			
1	☐ more ☐ about the same ☐ less					
tha	n in 2016.					
	Dur investment volume in Itiple answers are possible Capacity expansion Restructuring Rationalisation		ly distributed an Replacement p Other investme	rocurement	ing categories	
4)	n 2017, our investment ac	tivity in Germ	nany was or will	be influenced ir	a positive / negat	ive direction:
In	fluencing factors		Stimula- tion	No influence	Damping	
	Sales condition / -expecta	tion				
	Financing options					
	Earnings expectations					
	Technical factors					
	Economic policy framewo	ork conditions				
	Wage costs					
	Fiscal framework condition	ns				
	Other factors					

5) How will the share of investments in the digitalisation of processes (incl. production and sales) of investments develop over the next five years?

Increase

Return requested by Wednesday, the 7 June 2017

Remain about the same

Decrease

Kenn-Nr.



6) Where will you mainly invest in 2017 (multiple answers possible):

Germany		USA				
Europe (without Germany)		Central and	l South A	merica 🗆		
Asia		Rest of the	world			
In this context, are you planning to	o relo	cate existing j	obs abroa	ad?		
🗆 Yes 🗆 No						
8) The share of investments in Ger	many	·				
in the last five years		nas increased		has remained	the same	has fallen
in the next few years	Πv	will increase		will remain th	ie same	will decline
We only invest in Germany.						
9) How do you mainly finance your	invest	tments in 2017	?			
(Multiple answers possible)						
Bankloan			Bonds			
 Equity (e.g. retained earning 	s)		Loans fr	om affiliated o	ompanies	
Capital increase			Leasing			
Promissory note			Shareho	lder loan		
 10) In how many years do you think; <u>In</u> years. 11) What would the future federal go (Please sort by importance 1 - 6) Improvement of the infrastructu Bureaucracy reduction Better tendering opportunities Tax custs (Tackling potential skills shortag Making the labour market more 	overni ire ges)	ment have to d)?
Statistical information for the year Turnover (in million €): Employees (in heads):	r 201	6:				

May we include you as an expert in our company panel?	Yes

Do you describe your company as a family business?

Kenn-Nr.

Thank you very much for your valuable cooperation!

🗆 No

🗆 No

Yes

_

ifo Inst	itute – Cer	nter for Macro	economics and	Surveys							
Return	requested	l by 20 May 20)18				Leibniz institu	NSTITUTE te for Economic Rosearch			
Postfach (86 04 60				Kenn	-Nr.	at the Univers	aty of Munice			
81631 Mü T: 089 922											
	4-1911 oder 06	9 9224-1463									
Internat	ional tax co	mpetition									
1) How of tion?	do you asse	ss the current ir	ntensity of intern	ational tax	com	petition between sta	ites at the leve	l of corporate taxa-			
(stro	one)	1	2	3		4	5	(weak)			
(20)			_					(11021)			
2) What	is the net in	npact of interna	ational tax compe	tition on v	ouro	ompany?					
	Positive	D Neg		-		ancel each other	🗆 Don't kn	iow.			
_	1 OSIGIVE			out			E bonrena				
0	Does not af	fect our compa	ny		-						
-	IS has drast ple answers	-	orporate taxes. W	/hat impac	t doe	s this have on your b	ousiness?				
	We are inc the USA	reasingly sourc	ing primary produ	ucts from		Increased competi	tion from the l	JSA			
	We sell ou	r products and	services in the US	A		We expect a one-of loss carryforwards	ff burden from	the revaluation of			
	We expan	d capacities in t	he USA			We benefit from re	duced tax rate	s			
		, ouilding capacit			0	None					
4) Pleas	e only ensw	er if vou are doi	ing husiness or pl	anning to a	actah	lish husiness relation	ns in the UK : C	an British tax reform			
						r you as a German co					
	Yes	🗆 No		🗆 Do	n't kr	iow	O Not rele	vant			
•	measures i ple answers		y taking to respon	d to intern	ation	al tax competition?					
	Closure or	termination of	the business			Capacity reduction	in the domest	tic market			
	Increased	tax planning or	design			Domestic capacity	expansion				
	Cost planr	ning in the oper	ating business			Capacity expansion	n in low-tax co	untries			
	Relocation	n of the compar	ny headquarters to	D	0	none					
	low-tax co	untry									
	Following	measure:									
6) How s	should the (German policy	react to internatio	onal tax co	mpet	ition? (Please select	3 answers)				
	Improve ir	nternational co	ordination on tax	avoidance							
	Allow mor	e exceptions									
	Reduce ta	x rates/- tariffes	8								
	Increase t	ax rates/- tariffe	25								
	Adjusting	the assessment	bases								
	Create att	ractive conditio	ons for intellectua	l property							
	Reduce bu	ireaucracy									
			international situ								
			asures against tra	nsfer of pr	ofits						
0		res necessary									
	Following	measure:									

Please turn!

7) How do you rate the following proposals for reform of the tax system at the international level?											
	ish for a common cons o rm tax base in the EU as		•		ned profit	s amo	ng EU memb	ber st	ates)		
	Positive	🗆 Ne	gative		Undec	ided		ο	Not kr	own	
	ur view, the planned refe ple answers possible)	orm will lead	d to								
	Less bureaucracy and	documenta	tion requirer	ments			Decreasing	g tax (paymen	ts/tari	ffs
	Fewer opportunities for						Increasing	tax p	ayment	s/tarif	fs
	Increasing attractiven	ess of the E	U internal ma	arket for in	vestment		Other				
-	an-French initiative to h rm tax base and commo										
	Positive	🗆 Ne	gative		Undec	ided		ο	Not kr	own	
	ur view, the planned refe ple answers possible)	orm will lead	d to								
	Less bureaucracy and	documenta	tion requirer	ments			Decreasing	g tax (paymen	ts/tari	ffs
									ayment	s/tarif	fs
	 Relocation of parts of the company to low-tax countries Other 										
8) How (do you assess the intern	ational tax	system regar	ding the t	axation of	interr	ationally ac	tive c	ompani	es?	
(fair) 1	2		3	4	1		5		(unfai	r)
						3	0				
9) What	makes an attractive ta	x system fr	om your con	npany's po	int of view	v? (Ple	ase select 1	answ	/er)		
	Advantageous assessr	ment bases			Little b	oureau	ucracy				
	Low tax rates / tariffs	(absolute / r	elative)		Low tr	anspa	rency obliga	ations			
	Many exemptions for	our compan	У		Legally	y com	pliant inform	natio	n from t	he tax	authori-
					ties						
	Simple tax system wit	h clear rules	5		Other						
10) Whicł	h factors are most impo	rtant for you	ur company's	s choice of	location	? (Plea	ase select 3 a	insw	ers)		
	High productivity				Attract	tive ta	x system				
	Low labour costs				High a	vailab	ility of quali	fied v	vorkers		
	Establishment in the h						bility and leg	;al ce	rtainty		
	Little bureaucracy and	regulation			Good f	inanc	ing options				
	Proximity to the sales	market				nergy	costs				
	Good infrastructure				Other						
11) In wh	ich countries / regions	does your o	ompany hav	e operatin	g sites? (M	Iultipl	e answers po	ossib	le)		
	Germany				Asia						
	Europe (without Germa	iny)					outh Americ	а			
	USA				Rest of t	the wo	orld				
Statistic	al information for the y	year 2017									
Dometic	employees (in heads):			De	mestic tu	rnove	r (in mil. €):				
	es abroad (in heads):				rnover ab						_
	· ·										-
	ur company use interna		-	rnational t	ax matter	s?			ja		nein
Do you d	Do you describe your company as a family business ?								ja		nein

Your details will be treated in the strictest confidence. Legal data protection is fully guaranteed. Data protection declaration: www.cesifo-group.de/de/ifoHome/Legal/Datenschutz.html

Thank you for your cooperation!

ifo Institute – Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys



Postfach 86 04 60 81631 München



The future of Europe from the perspective of German companies 1. At which political level are the interests of your company best represented? (Please select 1 answer) Federation State Municipality Europe None 2. With which politicians are you in contact and how often? Please also state whether you would like to have more contact with the respective politicians. More contact desired Never Rare Occasional Frequent Municipal politicans Member of the State Parliament Member of the Bundestag Member of the European Parliament 3. From your company's point of view, how do you assess the following reform proposals or objectives at the European level: Positive Neutral Negative Don't know Common European Unemployment Insurance (=Reinsurance for national insurance companies) Common European minimum wage Common Eurozone Budget Common European Deposit Guarantee Scheme Common corporate tax base

(=harmonisation of company taxation)

4. How do you assess the results achieved so far by the European Union in the following areas and how much should the EU commit to them in the new legislative period from your company's point of view?

		Results so fa		Future engagement				
	positive	neutral	negative	more	same	less		
Realisation of the Digital Single Market								
Improving the global								
competitiveness of the EU								
Trade agreements with other third countries								
Environment and climate protection								
Data protection								
Measures against tax avoidance								
Admission of further countries to the EU								

In which competence (national vs. European competence) should the following policy fields be focussed from your company's point of view?

company spont of them.	Notice of competences	F	Don't know
	National competence	European competence	Don't know
Social system			
Taxes			
Competition policy			
Trade policy			
Fiscal and economic policy			
Financial market and banking supervision			
Foreign policy			
Immigration of skilled workers			

Please turn!

6. How well are the four fundamental freedoms of the European internal market implemented from your company's point of view?

		N	iot at all	Minor	Partly	Sufficient	Completely	Don't know			
	Free movement of	-									
	Free movement of										
	Free movement of										
	Free movement of	persons									
7.	Do you classify Chi	nese companies or the					et for your com	pany?			
	Not	No competition		or compe- 🛛	Medium co		Great compe- 0	🗆 Don't			
	relevant		titio	n	petition	t	ition	know			
8.		licy measures should t iximum of 2 answers)		towards China	?						
	 State pre-e pean comp 	mption rights for possi	ble Chinese	investments i	n Euro- 🗆] Protect	ive tariffs				
	Reduction of investment restrictions for European Import quotas companies in China										
		ntellectual property pr	otection] Nomea	sures				
	Compliance	e with equivalent labo		onmental star	dards 🗆	Don't k	now				
	Sonstiges:										
9.	Currently, the abol company's point of	ition of the time chang f view?	e is being d	iscussed at Eu	ropean level.	Which time	is preferable fro	om your			
	Normal time	e (winter time)	□ Son	nmer time] No prefe	erence				
10.	cussed. In your view	erman industrial polic w, what is the right way				es/industries	/companies is t	peing dis-			
	(please select 1 an:				_						
	Building lar	rge national or Europe	an compani	es		I Funding	g the entire enti Ipe	repreneurial			
		selected key technolog] No fund	ling				
	 Funding of Sonstiges: 	small and medium-siz	ed enterpris	ses (SMEs)] Don't k	now				
11.	In your opinion, wh wer)	nich measure is best su	uited to ach	ieving a fair ta	x system or l	ess tax avoid	ance? (please s	elect 1 ans-			
	Greater tax	transparency towards	the public] Nomea	sures				
		ing of competent (tax)] Don't k	now				
	-	nternational coordinat									
	Other:										
	Statistical inform	nation for the year 2	018								
	Domestic employe	es (in heads):		Do	mestic turno	ver (in mil. €):				
	Employees abroad	(in heads):		Tur	nover abroa	d (in mil. €):					

Do you describe your company as a **family business**?

Thank you for your cooperation!

□ No

Yes

ifo Institute - Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys Return requested by 12 June 2020



Pastfach 860460 81631 München F: 089 9224-1911 d	oder 089 9224-14	63	Ker	nnNrlfd.Nr			
The Corona P A. Can you id Is it negati		fect of the C			iness situati	on?	
Negative B. We expect		□ -2 er in the curr		0 0 be:	□ 2	□ 3	Positive
	% higher	than assume	d before the o	crisis.			

% lower than assumed before the crisis. not negatively or positively affected by the corona crisis.

C. In the following we would like to ask you to give the politicians a report for their crisis management. Please give marks on a scale from 6="insufficient" to 1="very good" for the action of the Federal Government regarding:

	Insufficient					Very good	Don't know
	6	5	4	3	2	1	
Information for companies by government agencies							
Loans from KfW or other state and state-related institutions							
Deferment of tax payments and reduction of advance payments							
Emergency aid (grants without repayment obligation) from the state or federal government							
State participation in distressed companies							
Relaxation of legal requirements (e.g., statutory insolvency regulations)							
Granting of short time working allowance							
State guarantees and sureties							
Deferment of rent payments							
Border closures							
Closures ordered by the authorities							

D. Which policy measures do you consider appropriate to increase the resilience of our economy to crises? Please rate:

	Not suitable			Very suitable	Don't know
More central competences for the federal government towards states or municipalities in the event of a crisis					
More information on possible crisis scenarios					
Comprehensive coordination in the EU in the event of a crisis					
Expansion of the health system					
Improving the digital infrastructure					
Consolidation of public finances					
Increase in public investment					
Building up strategic reserves of indispensable Raw materials/products					
Strengthening the European Stability Mechanism to safeguard particularly affected EU states					
Introduction of Eurozone bonds (Corona or Eurobonds) to se- cure particularly affected EU states					
Promoting the formation of equity capital for companies through tax measures					
Improving social security cover in the event of unemployment, loss of earnings or illness					

E. Which state aid measures has your company made use of?

	Utilised	Utilisation planned
Short-time work		
Emergency aid (grants without repayment obligation) from the state or fed- eral government		
Loans from KfW or other state and state-related institutions		
State guarantees and sureties		
Deferment of tax payments and reduction of advance payments		
Deferment of rent payments		

F. What other measures have you taken in your company to deal with the current crisis? What measures are you planning for the next 2 years to protect yourself from future crises?

	Introduced	Planned for the next 2 years
Operating business		
Plant closures; production stop; site closure		
Change of suppliers / broader positioning in procurement		
Reduction of the share of supplied products or services		
Relocation of manufacturing/service provision to Germany		
Relocation of manufacturing/service provision abroad		
Increased warehousing		
Creation of a crisis plan		
Establishment or expansion of online sales or online presence		
Strategic realignment of the product or service offering		
Personnel		
Creation or expansion of the possibility for home offices		
Increasing employee flexibility (e.g., through working time accounts)		
Increased use of temporary agency work		
Reduced use of temporary agency work		
Finances / Insurance		
Permanent increase of liquidity		
Permanent increase of equity capital		
Developing new sources of funding		
Conclude new business interruption-/ business closure insurance		

Statistical information for the year 2019:	
Domestic employees (in heads):	Domestic turnover (in mil. €):
Employees abroad (in heads):	Turnover abroad (in mil. €):
Do you describe your company as a familiy business?	yes 🗆 no 🗆

KennNr. – Ifd. Nummer

Thank you for your cooperation!

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Postfach 860460 81631 München F: 089 9224-1911 oder 089 9224-1463

The Corona Pandemic: Testimony to Crisis Management in Politics

A. With this short survey we would like to ask you to give the politicians an up-to-date report on their crisis management.

KennNr.-Ifd.Nr

Please give marks on a scale from 1= "very good" to 6= "insufficient" for the action taken by the Federal Government with regard to:

	Very goo	d			h	nsufficient	Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Information for companies through government agencies							
Loans from KfW or other state-owned and government-related institutions							
Deferment of tax payments and reduction of advance payments							
Emergency aid (grants without repayment ob- ligation) from the state or federal government							
State participation in ailing companies companies							
Relaxation of legal requirements (e.g., statutory insolvency regulations)							
Granting of short time working allowance							
State guarantees and sureties							
Deferment of rent payments							
Border closures							
Closures ordered by the authorities							

B. Is the productivity related to the office workplaces in your company when using home office

Increased	Remained the same	Decreased	Not relevant for us.

C. In April 2020, the coalition government passed a bureaucracy moratorium for companies. Has this brought any relief for your company?

	Yes, very large reliefs		Yes, but only small reliefs		No		Don't know
_	,,	_	,	-		-	

Thank you for your cooperation!

Your details will be treated in the strictest confidence. Legal data protection is fully guaranteed. Data protection declaration: www.ifo.de/en/information-participants-online-paper-and-fax-surveys-annual-monitor-german ifo Institute – Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys Return requested by 18.06.2021



Postfach 260460 Kenn Nr.-Ifd.Nr 21651 München Fax: 029 9224-1502 oder 029 9224-1465

Evaluation of cli	imate and environi	nemac powey in a			rope						
1. In the long term, ef	fforts to combat climat	te change mean for o	ur compan	y							
Great opportunity	Opportunity	Neutral		Risk		Great	risk		Don't		
								know			
2. Assessment of climate and environmental policy: which statements apply to your company?											
2. Assessment of clim	ate and environmenta	il policy: which state	ments app This is	ly to you This		ny: Thisis	This is	not true at	I		
			completely true	is true	,	not true		all	Don't know		
The legal requirements	s offer us planning secur	rity									
The measures in the co incentives for more end	ourse of energy transitio	n provide us with									
European and German	emissions trading leads	s to a reduction in									
emissions in our comparation e	any endangers the sufficient	nower supply of	_					_	_		
our company	-										
international competit											
international competit	limate policy worsens o ion	ur position in									
3. Have you taken or (do you plan to take an	y of the following me			se of regu	lation?					
				eady mented	Planned	Not pla	anned	Not relevant	Don't know		
Orientation towards en /processes	wironmentally or climat	te-friendly products					1				
Price reductions]				
Price increases					Ē	Ē	i	ā			
	abroad]				
Relocation/production	abroau			_							
	nsion of own emergency	/ power capacity			ā]				
Establishment or expan Other: 4. With the Green Dea	nsion of own emergency	is planning a series o	f new laws	and Init	tlatives fo	r a climat] e-neutrai				
Establishment or expan Other: 4. With the Green Dea	nsion of own emergency	is planning a series o	f new laws	and Init	tlatives fo	r a climat listed the] e-neutrai		2050. Don't		
Establishment or expan Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the en	nsion of own emergency al, the EU Commission y's point of view, how hergy end-use sectors (tr	Is planning a series o do you assess the fo ransport, industry, bu	f new laws llowing me ildings)	and Init	tlatives fo	r a climat listed the sitive] e-neutral re? Neutral	L Europe by	7 2050.		
Establishment or expar Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (nsion of own emergency al, the EU Commission i y's point of view, how hergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele	Is planning a series o do you assess the fo ransport, industry, bu ectrolysis capacity by 3	f new laws llowing me ildings) 2030)	and Infr asures a	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat listed the ositive P] e-neutrai re? Neutral	I Europe by Negative	2050.		
Establishment or expar Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circula avoidance of superfluo	nsion of own emergency al, the EU CommIssion y's point of view, how hergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele r economy by 2050 (amu us packagin, increase	Is planning a series o do you assess the fo ransport, industry, bu actrolysis capacity by : ong other things, guar in recycling share)	f new laws llowing me ildings) 2030) ranteed righ	and Infrastructures	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat listed the ositive f] e-neutra re? Neutral	I Europe by Negative	2050.		
Establishment or expan Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circula avoidance of superfluo Development of a stan electronic product pass	nsion of own emergency al, the EU Commission y's point of view, how hergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele reconomy by 2050 (am us packaging, increase dard method for assessi sport)	Is planning a series o do you assess the fo ransport, industry, bu ctrolysis capacity by 3 ong other things, guar in recycling share) ing the environmental	f new laws llowing me ildings) 2030) anteed righ l impact of p	and Infrastructures	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat listed the ositive P	e-neutra re? Keutral	Negative	2050.		
Establishment or expar Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circula avoidance of superfluo Development of a stam electronic product pass increased requirement requirements, if applica	nsion of own emergency al, the EU CommIssion i y's point of view, how ergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele r economy by 2050 (am us packaging, increase dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy eff able	Is planning a series o do you assess the fo ransport, industry, bu ctrolysis capacity by 3 ong other things, guar in recycling share) ing the environmental iciency and resulting	f new laws llowing me ildings) 2030) anteed righ l impact of p	and Infrastructures	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat listed the pairive 1	e-neutra re? Veutral	Negative	/ 2050.		
Establishment or expar Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circula avoidance of superfluo Development of a stan electronic product pass Increased requirement requirements, if applicit Reduce transport-relat	nsion of own emergency al, the EU Commission i y's point of view, how hergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele reconomy by 2050 (am us packaging, increase dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy eff	Is planning a series o do you assess the fo ransport, industry, bu ectrolysis capacity by 3 ong other things, guar in recycling share) ing the environmental ficiency and resulting 1 (2050	f new laws llowing me ildings) 2030) anteed righ l impact of p	and Infrastructures	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat listed the ositive P	e-neutra re? Keutral	Negative	2050.		
Establishment or expar Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circula avoidance of superfluo Development of a stam electronic product pass increased requirement requirements, if applica Reduce transport-relat Steering financial and of Extension of disclosure	nsion of own emergency al, the EU Commission i y's point of view, how hergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen eler reconomy by 2050 (am us packaging, increase dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy eff able ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "g obligations of non-fina	Is planning a series of do you assess the for ransport, industry, bu actrolysis capacity by 2 ong other things, guar in recycling share) ing the environmental iciency and resulting v 2050 green" investments	f new laws llowing me ildings) 2030) anteed righ impact of p renovation	and Infrastructures	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat listed the asitive P	e-neutrai re? Keutral	Negative	/ 2050.		
Establishment or expar Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circula avoidance of superfluo Development of a stan electronic product pass increased requirement requirements, if applici Reduce transport-relat Steering financial and Extension of disclosure environmental data for CQ-border adjustment	nsion of own emergency al, the EU Commission i y's point of view, how hergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen eler reconomy by 2050 (am us packaging, increase dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy eff able ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "g obligations of non-fina	Is planning a series of do you assess the for ransport, industry, bu ectrolysis capacity by 2 ong other things, guar in recycling share) ing the environmental iciency and resulting in recycling share, 2050 preen" investments ncial information on c	f new laws llowing me 2030) anteed righ impact of p renovation	and Infra asures a at to repa	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat Ilsted the ositive 1	e-neutrai re? Keutral	I Europe by Negative	/ 2050.		
Establishment or expar Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the ene U hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stan electronic product pass Increased requirement Increased requirement Reduce transport-relat Steering financial and of Extension of disclosure environmental data for CO ₂ -border adjustment competition)	Al, the EU Commission of own emergency al, the EU Commission i y's point of view, how the gy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele reconomy by 2050 (amr us packaging, increase dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy eff able ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "g obligations of non-fina r companies s system (import duties)	Is planning a series of do you assess the for extrolysis capacity by 2 ong other things, guar in recycling share) ing the environmental iciciency and resulting in (2050) recent investments ncial information on of / export credits to avo	f new laws llowing me 2030) anteed righ impact of p renovation climate and id distortio	and Infra asures a at to repa	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat listed the psitive f	e-neutrai re? Keutrel	I Europe by Negative	/ 2050. Don't know 		
Establishment or expar Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the ene U hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stan electronic product pass Increased requirement Increased requirement Reduce transport-relat Steering financial and of Extension of disclosure environmental data for CO ₂ -border adjustment competition)	Al, the EU Commission of own emergency al, the EU Commission in y's point of view, how mergy end-use sectors (it e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele r economy by 2050 (amu us packaging, increase dard method for assessi sport) sport) s for building energy eff able ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "g obligations of non-fina companies	Is planning a series of do you assess the for extrolysis capacity by 2 ong other things, guar in recycling share) ing the environmental iciciency and resulting in (2050) recent investments ncial information on of / export credits to avo	f new laws llowing me ildings) 2030) anteed righ impact of p renovation climate and id distortio e change? Totally	and Infra asures a at to repa	tlatives fo and goals P	r a climat listed the paitive /	e-neutra re? Keutral	I Europe by Negative	/ 2050. Don't know 		
Establishment or expan Other: 4. With the Green Dea From your compan Electrification of the ene U hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stan- lectronic product pass Increased requirement Increased requirement Reduce transport-relat Steering financial and of Extension of disclosure environmental data for CO ₂ -border adjustment competition) 5. Which political mea	Al, the EU Commission of own emergency al, the EU Commission i y's point of view, how e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele r economy by 2050 (amu us packaging, increase dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy eff able ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "g obligations of non-fina companies t system (import duties, asures do you endorse exansion of support prog cts / processes	Is planning a series of do you assess the for eactrolysis capacity by 2 ong other things, guar in recycling share) ing the environmental iciency and resulting in (2050) recent investments ncial information on of / export credits to avoing to slow down climat	Idings) (2030) anteed right impact of prenovation climate and id distortio e change? Totally egree	and Infra	llatives fo and goals P airs, s (e.g. Neutral	r a climat listed the paitive 1 	e-neutrai re? Keutral	I Europe by Negative	/2050. /2050. Don't know Don't know Don't know		
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	Totally agree	Agree	Neutral	Do not agree	Do not agree at all	Don't know
CO ₂ -pricing in general						
 Increase in the fixed price for emission certificates in the German Fuel Emissions Trading Act 						
 Extension of the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU- ETS) to heat and transport 						
 EU-wide CO₂-tax 						
6. Which prioritisation regarding climate and environmenta	al protecti	on do the	following	stakehol	der groups of vo	ur company
demand?						
	High	Me	edium	Low	None	Don't know
Partner / Shareholders						
Banks / Lenders						
Supervisory Board / Advisory Board Regulatory					8	
Employees	Ë			Ë	- H	
Customers					Ē	Ō
 Have you set yourself a certain target for CO₂-neutrality? 						
Yes No D						
If yes: Until which year?						
8. What climate or environmental protection measures have y	ou taken o	r do you ni	lan to take	?		
,		Already	Plannex	din _N	ot	L
		implemente	ed the nex	dt3 elec	ned Not relevant	Don't know
Energy						
Purchase of energy from renewable sources						
Installation of renewable energy systems						
Increasing energy efficiency in production						
Energetic building refurbishment						
Resource efficiency R&D for environmentally and climate-friendly technologies and processes						
Procurement of environmentally or climate-friendly products / s	ervices					
Waste minimisation						
Increasing the proportion of recycling				0		
Transport and logistics			_			_
Use of alternative mobility concepts and drive technologies Optimisation of logistics				0		
Permanently fewer business trips also independent of Corona pa	andemic			Ē		
Guidelines for climate-friendly business travel		Ē	Ē	Č		i i
Business policy / Internal specifications		-	_	-		_
Own CO ₂ -reduction targets definied						
Employee training / awareness-raising for climate and environm	nental			0		
protection Accruals for future investments in climate and environmental						
protection Use of public funding measures						
Other:						
		-				_
Bureaucracy monitor: How has bureaucracy developed for you	ur comozo	v in 2020 ~	omnared *	o the prov	dous year?	
burchastracy monitory now has bureaucracy developed for you	a compan	, in 2020 ()	unpared t	o the prev	ious year:	
Decreased Remained the same	Increas	sed [Don	't know 🛛	
Which three bureaucratic regulations burden you the most?						
1. 2.		3	ι.			
Statistical information for the year 2020:						
Domestic employees (in heads):	Domestic	turnover (in	n mil, €):			
Employees abroad (in heads):		abroad (în n				
Do you describe your company as a family business?		yes _	-	no 🗆		
oo yoo describe your company as a rannity business?		yes _				

KennNr. Lfd.Nr.

Thank you for your cooperation!

ifo Institute - Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys
Return requested by 24.08.2021

Postfach 200400 21051 München Fan: 029 9224-1502 oder 029 9224-1465



Expectations of the new German gove	ernment								
The German state has taken on a large amo starting position, would you support tax incr Yes				nd It	s econ	omic	con	sequence	s. Given this
If so, which tax measures do you consider particul	arly appropri	iate? (Please a ma	ximum of 3 entr	ies)					
 Introduction of a wealth tax/asset levy 				Inc	rease	in cor	pora	te income	tax
 Increase of the top income tax rate 			Ē					gains tax	
Increase in income tax in all income tax br	ackets							ded tax	
Other:			0	Inc	rease	in inh	erita	nce tax	
2. Do you think government austerity measures	s are necess	ary to reduce the	national debt	2					
🗆 Yes 🗆 No			Don't know						
If yes, which savings measure do you think is most	appropriate	8							
Across-the-board cuts in public spending		Limit growth of	the public bude	et					
 Reduction of subsidies 		Other measure:							
3. How suitable do you consider the following n	nescurec to	he for Improving	German comp	atitiv	onocci			ato	
5. How suitable do you consider the following i	neasones to	be for improving	Not sui		eness.	. Fier			Don't now
a) Non-financial measures			INOC SUI	table			very	/suitable	Don't now
Digitalisation of the state administration									
Building up state cyber defences					-	-	ī.	-	
Reduction of documentation requirements								-	
Exclusion of non-European bidders in tenders									
Withdrawal of the General Data Protection Regul	ation (GDPR)							
Making the Working Hours Act more flexible (e.g.			urs instead of	-	-			-	-
daily)	, , ,								
b) Fiscal policy measures									
Increasing government investment in education									
Increase government investment in infrastructur	e								
Stronger tax incentives for research and develop									
Reduction of the corporate income tax									
Reduction of income tax									
Abolition of the solidarity surcharge									
Abolition of the EEG levy									
Abolition of inheritance tax									
c) Further measures:									
 How do you assess the current investment or good" (1). 	onditions in	Germany? Please	e rate using sch	nool n	narks	from	"Ins	ufficient	' (6) to "very
Insufficient	0 0		Very good				I		Not sure
5. What effect do you think the introduction of Strong deterioration	a wealth tax		rmay would ha trong improven		Inves	tmer	it coi I	nditions?	Not sure
			a ong improven	iene			I	-	nocoure
How would your company react to the Introd region?	luction of a v	wealth tax/asset	levy with rega	d to l	ts Inv	estm	ent p	lans for t	he German
No change in investment behaviour			Decrea		inunct				
Increase of investments			Decrea Cessati				-		
Statistical information for the year 2020:									
Domestic employees (in heads):			Domestic turn	over (în mil.	€):			
Employees abroad (in heads):			Turnover abro	ad (în	mil.€):			

KennNr.-ISLNr

Do you describe your company as a family business? Thank you for your cooperation!

ves

🗆 no



ifo Institute – Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys Return requested by 07.04.2022

81631 N	h 260460 Iùnchen 9224-150	2 oder 029	9224-146	1			Ke	nn-Nr.						
Bu	ırden o	of risin	g enei	gy c	osts – i	impac	t on bus	ines	ses					
1. a) What energy sources does your company use? (Multiple answers possible)														
	electrici	ty 🗆	gas		coal		fuel oil		diese	el/petrol	□ _		_ □ d	lon't know
b) What do you estimate was the share of energy costs in your company's sales revenue in 2021 (energy intensity, in percent)?% (statements with one decimal place)														
2. Companies usually hedge against fluctuations in energy prices through long-term supply contracts. When do you expect the main burden from energy price increases?														
	Immedi	atley/			In the s 2022	econd h	alf-year			in 2023		after 2023		lon't know
3. Wł	nat mea	sures	are you	ı plaı	nning to	o take i	in respor	ise te			gy costs?			1
									hig prob	-	probable	improbable	not planned	don't know
Proc	duction s	toos							pros					
	cation o		ting faci	lities	abroad					-		Ē		
	cuts at l		-							-		_	_	
	poneme				nents				-	-				
	stments				inciries.					1				
	ching to									-	Ē	Ē		
					busines	e areae				-				
	e increas		ergy-into	ensive	e busines	s areas				-		Ē		
Othe										-				
	s fro Ab No Re Int Ta Su Ap Re Otl	m 0 to 3 olition of further duction roduction roduction rgeted a bsidies proval f ward co echanism her:	(0 = no of the EE increas of the to on of a d id to co for priva or paym mpanie n (remu	ne, 1 G lev e of th ax bui liscou mpar ite inv ent d s that nerat	= low, 2 = y the CO ₂ -pi rden on e inted ind ites or investment efferals t efferals t iflexibly ion for c	medium rice electrici ustrial e dustries is in ren- for ener, manage apacitie	their elec s provideo	ax or e price th EU ergie tricit	rity) electri state s and y dem	aid rules energy e and duri	fficiency ing peak o	no no	a a capacit	
											mpetitiv	reness of Germ 15	an comp	anies in
			-			tion me	chanism			compa	nies	ubsidies for energ		e
	Introdu	ction of	a globa	CO2-	price							f energy costs (ca	ab)	
_	Other:_	ou rate	the ov	eral	securi		nergy sup	vlac	_	don't k				
_	emely re		0		0	0	0	0	-	very lin			d d	on't know
Sta	atistical	informa	tion for	they	ear 202:	1:								
	estic em										Domestic	turnover (in mil.	£):	
			-		-							-		
Emp	loyees a	broad (n heads	j:	_							abroad (in mil. €		
Doy	ou descr	ibe you	r compa	ny as	a family	busines	ss?				yes	🗆 no)	
T 1														

Thank you for your cooperation!



ifo Institute – Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys Return requested by 15 June 2022

	Postfech 980460	KennNrIfd.Nr.	
	81631 München		
	Fax: 029 9224-1502 oder 029 9224-1463		
Effects of the shortage of skilled workers on German companies			

1. The effort required to recruit new skilled workers for our company is currently ...

very low	low	medium	high	very high	don't know				
In the last three years, this effort has									
fallen sharply	fallen	remained the same	increased	increased sharply	don't know				

2. How suitable do you consider the following (planned) measures of the federal government to face the shortage of skilled workers?

	very unsuitable	rather unsuitable	neutral	rather suitable	very suitable	don't know
Create incentives for higher labour force participation (e.g., by means of appropriate reforms).						
Enable working people to work beyond retirement age						
Facilitate access to master craftsman training						
Facilitate labour immigration to Germany (e.g., extend the BlueCard to non-academic professions).						
Lowering hurdles in the recognition of educational and vocatinal qualifications from abroad						
Promoting more targeted vocational orientation in all schools						
Promotion of training ambassadors						

3. Which of the following measures is your company already taking or considering to recruit skilled workers? Please also indicate how suitable you find them or what suitability you attribute to them in the planning case (1=very unsuitable, 2=rather unsuitable, 3=neutral, 4=rather suitable, 5=very suitable)

	Suitability (possible values: 1-5)	already implemented	planned	not planned	don't know
Retraining/qualification of career changers					
Further training of existing staff					
Making the working time model more flexible (e.g., through part-time models, job sharing, sabbaticals)					
Temporary work					
Headhunter					
Permanently convert vacant position to home office / remote access (Germany-wide applicant selection)					
Expansion of candidate selection to international professionals through permanent remote access from abroad					
Targeted recruitment of skilled workers from other EU countries					
Targeted recruitment of skilled workers from outside the EU					
Direct approach of potential new employees by the company itself and not by a contracted service provider ("active sourcing")					
Employment of refugees					
Expansion of training activities beyond current needs					
Cooperation with (high) schools					
Payment of higher salaries					
Other:					

4. How much is your company affected by the following in terms of skilled workers?

much is your company affected by the following in terms of skilled workers?							
	not at all	barely	moderately	strongly	don't know		
Headhunting of skilled workers by other companies							
Skilled workers leaving due to retirement							
Skilled workers moving to other sectors							
Other:							

5. a) Are effects of the shortage of skilled workers noticeable in your company?

b) If yes: How do you rate them In relation to the following points for your company?

b) If yes: How do you rate them in relation to the following points for your company?							
	decreases sharply	decrea ses	unch- anged	increas es	increases sharply	don't know	
Workload of the workforce							
Competitiveness							
Risk of interruptions along the value chain							
Outsourcing of certain services/processes							
Personnel expenses							
Expenditure for research and development							
Other:						•	

ADDITONAL QUESTION

How has productivity changed in relation to the office workplaces in your company when using home office?

□ increased □ remained the same □ decreased □ not relevant for us □ don't know

Statistical information for the year 2021:		
Domestic employees (in heads):	Domestic turnover (in mil.	€):
Employees abroad (in heads):	Turnover abroad (in mil. €):
Do you describe your company as a family business?	yes D	no 🗆
For family businesses, please tick as appropriate:	Yes	No
Are family members active in the management?		
Is there a supervisory body in the family business?		
Are family members active in supervisory bodies?		
Are there successors from the family for the management?		
Are there successors from the family for the supervisory boards?		
Which generation is currently running the company?		
How many family members own the business?		

KennNr. Lfd.Nr.

Thank you for your cooperation!

ifo Institute – Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys Return by mail/e-mail/fax by October 11, 2022

fax: 089 9224 -1463 or -1508 • e-mail: umfrage-jahresmonitor@ifo.de



«KennNr» - «Lfd_Nummer»

ifo Institute Jahresmonitor Postfach 86 04 60 81631 München

> Burden of rising energy costs and lack of security of supply – Effects on the companies

 How high do you estimate the share of energy costs in your company's sales revenue (energy intensity) in 2022? What was the approximate share in 2021? (Data as approximate values)

% for 2022 % for 2021

2. What measures are you planning to take in response to rising energy costs?

i	implemented/ n implementation	very probable	probable	improbale	not planned	don't know
Production stops						
Relocation of operating facilities abroad						
Job cuts at locations in Germany						
Postponement of planned investments						
Investments in energy efficiency						
Switching to other energy sources						
Abandonment of energy-intensive business are	eas 🗆					
Price increases						
Other:						

3. The German government wants to introduce a gas levy to stabilize the market. How would you rate this measure in school grades?

-			-			
□1	□2	⊔ 3	□4	⊔5	□6	L don't know
						•

4. How do you prioritize the following measures to limit energy costs? Please prioritize each measure below with a value from 0 to 3 (0 = none, 1 = low, 2 = medium, 3 = high priority).

government cap on gas and electricity prices										
temporary ex	temporary extensions of the operating lives of nuclear power plants									
reduction of t	the tax bu	rden on	electricity	(sales tax	or electri	icity tax)				
Introduction	of a disco	unted in	dustrial e	lectricity p	price					
Targeted aid	to compa	nies or i	ndustries	in line wit	h EU state	aid rules				
Subsidies for	private in	vestmer	nts in rene	wable ene	ergies and	l energy efficiency				
Approval of p	ayment d	eferrals	for energy	/ bills						
	Reward companies that flexibly manage their electricity demand during peak or slack periods via a capacity mechanism (payment for capacity provided)									
Other:										
i. How do you rate the overall security of energy supply for your company?										
extremely reliable	0	0	0	0	0	very limited	don't know			
. How would you rate the German government's crisis management in energy policy in school grades?										

□1 □2 □3 □4 □5 □6 □dont'know

Statistical information fort he year 2021:	
Domestic employees (in heads):	Domestic turnover (in mil. €):
Employees abroad (in heads):	Turnover abroad (in mil. €):
Do you describe your company as a family business?	🗆 yes 🗆 no

«KennNr» - «Lfd_Nummer»