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

Johanna Garnitz, Annette von Maltzan, Klaus Wohlrabe



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Poschingerstr. 5, 81679 Munich, Germany

Telephone +49 (0)89 2180-2740, Telefax +49 (0)89 2180-17845, email office@cesifo.de

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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.

Johanna Garnitz
ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic
Research at the University of Munich
Poschingerstraße 5
Germany – 81679 Munich
garnitz@ifo.de

Annette von Maltzan
ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic
Research at the University of Munich
Poschingerstraße 5
Germany – 81679 Munich
vonmaltzan@ifo.de

Klaus Wohlrabe\*
ifo Institute – Leibniz Institute for Economic
Research at the University of Munich
Poschingerstraße 5
Germany – 81679 Munich
wohlrabe@ifo.de

\*corresponding author

#### 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 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

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 database<sup>2</sup>. 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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> www.bvdinfo.de

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). 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.

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:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> 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).

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

	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	35.1
10 - 49	2,615	21.9	217	14.9	1,681	25.4	929	24.6
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
>1.000	1,742	14.6	438	30.0	875	13.2	347	9.2
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	17.1
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	3.2
Construction	1,007	7.8	55	3.6	665	9.5	321	8.3
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	5.2
Accommodation and food service activities	689	5.3	39	2.6	393	5.6	200	5.1
Information and communication activities	461	3.6	92	6.0	243	3.5	177	4.6
Financial and insurance activities	1,091	8.4	139	9.1	499	7.1	260	6.7
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	11.7
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	0.5
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	29.5
Individual proprietorship	545	4.2	13	0.9	408	5.9	217	5.7
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	19.1
10 - 50 million	952	16.5	163	16.2	389	13.6	208	13.6
> 50 million	3,008	52.3	652	64.7	1,415	49.4	709	46.2
Total	5,756	100.0	1,008	100.0	2,863	100.0	1,535	100.0

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.

**Table 2: Covered topics in surveys** 

Year	Topic	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	

#### 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 (unternehmensmonitor@ifo.de). 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).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> For more details concerning the EBDC see Seiler (2012) or Sauer and Wohlrabe (2020).

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#### 6 Appendix

Leibniz institute for Economic Resi at the University of Munich	TE serce			Your details will be treated in the stricte Legal data protection is fully guarantees www.ifo.de/en/privecy-policy
ifo Center for Business Cycles Analy	vses and Surveys			
Postfach 86 04 60 81631 München	,			
Phone: (089) 9224-0 Fax: (089) 9224-1508 or (089) 9224-	1911			
1 ) In 2017, compared to 201	16, we are expe	cted to have		
□ invest more □	invest roughly	the same 🗆	invest less	
2) On average over the next	t <b>five years</b> , we	expect to invest		
□ more				
□ about the same				
□ less				
than in 2016.				
	□ □ activity in Germ	-	be influenced in	a positive / negative direction:
Influencing factors		Stimula-	No influence	Damping
Salar condition / cons		tion		
Sales condition / -expect Financing options	ctation			
Earnings expectations				
Technical factors				
Economic policy frame	work conditions	_		
			_	_
wase costs		_	_	
Wage costs Fiscal framework condi	tions			
-	tions		_	
Fiscal framework condi Other factors	estments in th			
Fiscal framework condi Other factors 5) How will the share of inv	estments in th			
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Fiscal framework condi Other factors  5) How will the share of inv develop over the next five you Increase Remain about the sa	vestments in th			



6) Where will you mainly invest in 2	2017 (multiple a	nswe	rs possib	e):		
Germany	□ USA					
Europe (without Germany)	□ Centr	al and	d South A	merica		
Asia	□ Rest o	of the	world			
7) In this context, are you planning	to relocate <b>exis</b>	tingj	jobs abroa	ad?		
☐ Yes ☐ No						
8) The share of investments in Ger	many					
in the last five years	□ has incres	sed		has remai	ined the same	□ has fallen
in the next few years	□ will increa	se		will remai	in the same	□ will decline
We only invest in Germany.						
9) How do you mainly finance your	investments in	2017	?			
(Multiple answers possible)						
□ Bank loan			Bonds			
☐ Equity (e.g. retained earning	gs)		Loans fr	om affiliate	ed companies	
□ Capital increase			Leasing			
□ Promissory note			Shareho	lder loan		
10) In how many years do you think	your main inve	stme	nt this ye	arwill payr	for itself (before t	taxes)?
In years.						
11) What would the future federal g	overnment hav	e to d	do that yo	u expand y	our investments	?
(Please sort by importance 1 – 6)						
Improvement oft he infrastructi	ure	Г				
Bureaucracy reduction						
Better tendering opportunities						
Tax custs						
(Tackling potential skills shorta	ges)					
Making the labour market more	flexible					
Statistical information for the year	r 2016:					
Turnover (in million €):						
Employees (in heads):						
Do you describe your company as a	-			☐ Yes	□ No	
May we include you as an expert in o	our company p	anel?		□ Yes	□ No	
Kenn-Nr.	1	han	k you v	ery much	n for your valu	able cooperation!

#### ifo Institute - Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys

#### Return requested by 20 May 2018



Postfach 86 04 60 81631 München T: 069 9224-0 F: 069 9224-1911 oder 069 9224-1463

Kenn-Nr.

Interna	tional tax cor	npetition							
1) How tion?	-	s the curre	nt <b>intensity</b> of inter	national tax	com	petition between s	states a	t the level of	corporate taxa-
(st	rong)	1	2	3		4		5	(weak)
2) Wha	t is the net im	pact of int	ernational tax comp	etition on y	ource	ompany?			
	Positive		Negative	□ Effe		ancel each other		Don't know	
О	Does not affe	ect our cor	mpany						
	US has drastic	-	ed corporate taxes.	What impac	t doe	s this have on you	r busin	ess?	
	We are incr the USA	easingly s	ourcing primary pro	ducts from		Increased compe	etition	from the USA	
	We sell our	products	and services in the U	JSA		We expect a one- loss carryforward		den from the	revaluation of
	We expand	capacities	in the USA			We benefit from	reduce	d tax rates	
	We are rebu	uilding cap	acities in the USA		О	None			
	-	-	e doing business or p possible disadvant	_					British tax reform
	Yes		No	□ Do	n't kn	ow	О	Not relevant	:
	t <b>measures</b> is tiple answers	-	pany taking to respo	and to intern	ation	al tax competition	n?		
	Closure or t	terminatio	n of the business			Capacity reducti	on in th	ne domestic m	narket
	Increased t	ax plannin	g or design			Domestic capaci	ty expa	insion	
	Cost planni	ing in the o	perating business			Capacity expans	ion in l	ow-tax countr	ries
	Relocation	of the con	npany headquarters	to	0	none			
	low-tax cou	-							
	Following	neasure:							
6) How	should the G	erman po	licy react to internat	tional tax co	mpet	ition? (Please sele	ct 3 an	swers)	
	Improve int	ternationa	l coordination on ta	x avoidance					
	Allow more	exception	is.						
	Reduce tax	rates/- tar	riffes						
	Increase ta	x rates/- ta	riffes						
	Adjusting th	he assessn	nent bases						
	Create attr	active con	ditions for intellectu	al property					
	Reduce bur	reaucracy							
	Increase le	gal certain	ty in international si	ituations					
	Implement	unilateral	measures against t	ransfer of pr	ofits				
0	No measur	es necessa	iry						
	Following	neasure:							

Please turn!

7) How	do you rate the fo	llowing propo	sals for reform	of the ta	x sys	tem at th	e inte	ernational le	evel?			
	ush for a <b>common</b> rm tax base in the		•		rmin	ed profits	amo	ng EU memb	erst	ates)		
	Positive		Negative			Undecid	ded		o	Not kr	nown	
	ur view, the plann iple answers poss		lead to									
0	Less bureaucrae Fewer opportun Increasing attra	ities for tax a	voidance		rinv	estment		Decreasing Increasing t Other		-		
	nan-French initiati rm tax base and c											
	Positive		Negative			Undecid	ded		О	Not kr	nown	
	ur view, the plann iple answers poss		lead to									
0	Less bureaucrae Increased tax re Relocation of pa	venue for the	state		ies			Decreasing Increasing t Other	-	-		
8) How	do you assess the	international	tax system reg	arding th	e ta	xation of i	ntern	ationally act	ive o	ompan	ies?	
(fai	,		2	3		4		5			(unfair	)
									]			
9) What	makes an <b>attrac</b> t	ive tax syste	m from your co	ompany's	poi	nt of view?	(Ple	ase select 1 a	answ	er)		
	Advantageous a	ssessment ba	ises			Little bu	ıreau	icracy				
	Low tax rates / t	ariffs (absolu	te / relative)			Low tra	nspa	rency obligat	tions			
	Many exemption	ns for our com	npany			Legally ties	comp	oliant inform	ation	from t	he tax	authori-
	Simple tax syste	m with clear	rules			Other						
10) Whic	h factors are most	important fo	r your company	y's <b>choic</b> e	e of	location?	(Plea	se select 3 aı	nswe	ers)		
	High productivis	tv				Attracti	ve ta:	x system				
	Low labour cost	s				High av	ailabi	ility of qualif	ied w	orkers		
	Establishment i	n the hometo	wn			Politica	l stab	oility and legs	al cer	tainty		
	Little bureaucra	cy and regula	tion			Good fir	nanci	ng options				
	Proximity to the	sales market				Low en	ergy o	osts				
	Good infrastruc	ture				Other						
11) In wh	nich <b>countries / re</b>	gions does yo	our company h	ave opera	ating	sites? (Mu	ıltiple	e answers po	ssibl	e)		
	Germany					Asia						
	Europe (without	Germany)				Central a	nd So	outh America	1			
	USA					Rest of th	ne wo	rld				
Statistic	cal information fo	r the year 20:	17									
Dometic	employees (in he	ade).			Dor	nestic turr	nover	(in mil. €):				
	ees abroad (in hea			_		nover abr						
-	ur company use ir describe your com			ternation	al ta	ix matters	?			ja ja	0	nein nein

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Thank you for your cooperation!

#### ifo Institute - Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys

Return requested by 9 June 2019



Postfach 86 04 60 81631 München

	The future of Europe from the perspective of 0	German companie	S				
1.	At which political level are the interests of (Please select 1 answer)	your company be	est represer	nted?			
	☐ Europe ☐ Federation	on 🗆	State		Municipality		None
2.	With which politicians are you in contact a with the respective politicians.	nd how often? Pl	ease also st	ate whether y	ou would lik	e to have r	more contact
	Municipal politicans Member of the State Parliament Member of the Bundestag Member of the European Parliament	Never	Rare	Occasional	Frequent	More cor	ntact desired
3.	From your company's point of view, how di European level:	lo you assess the	following re	form proposi	als or objecti	ves at the	
	Common European Unemployment Insura (=Reinsurance for national insurance com			Positive	Neutral	Negative	Don't know □
	Common European minimum wage Common European Budget Common European Deposit Guarantee Sch Common corporate tax base (=harmonisation of company taxation)			0	0	0	0
4.	How do you assess the results achieved so EU commit to them in the new legislative p					now much	should the
			Results so fa	ar	Futi	ure engage	ment
		positive	neutral	negative	more	same	less
	Realisation of the Digital Single Market Improving the global competitiveness of the EU		_	0			
	Trade agreements with other third countri						
	Environment and climate protection  Data protection						
	Measures against tax avoidance Admission of further countries to the EU						
5.	In which competence (national vs. Europe company's point of view?	an competence) :	should the f	ollowing poli	cy fields <b>be f</b> e	ocussed fr	om your
	company s point of view:	Natio	nal compet	tence Eu	ropean comp	petence	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.		vell are the four fund of view?	amental freedo	ms of t	he European i	nternal	l market i	mplei	mente	d from yo	our com	pany's
			N	lot at al	ll Minor		Partly	Sur	fficient	Comp	letely	Don't know
	Free m	novement of goods					_ ´			Ċ	י נ	
	Free m	novement of services	:								3	
	Free m	novement of capital									3	
	Free m	novement of persons									]	
	□ What e	o classify Chinese cor Not	competition sures should th		Minor compe- tition		n the EU ir Medium c petition			et for you Great con tition		
		State pre-emption of pean companies	rights for possi	ble Chi	nese investme	nts in E	uro- [	<b>-</b>	Protec	tive tariff	s	
		Reduction of invest companies in China		ns for I	European		[		Import	quotas		
		Improved intellectu Compliance with ed Sonstiges:				standa			No me Don't k			
9.	compa	atly, the abolition of t	-		-						able fro	om your
		Normal time (winte	er time)		Sommer time			1 0	No pret	erence		
10.	cussed	context of <b>German i</b> J. In your view, what e select <b>1 answer</b> ) Building large natio	is the right way	to sha	pe industrial p	-						peing dis-
									landsc	аре		
		Funding of selected	key technolog	gies/ind	lustries		1		No fun	ding		
		Funding of small ar Sonstiges:	ıd medium-size	ed ente	rprises (SMEs)		[		Don't k	now		
11.	In your wer)	r opinion, which mea	sure <b>is best su</b>	i <b>ted</b> to	achieving a fa	irtax s	ystem or	less ta	ax avoid	dance? (p	lease s	elect 1 ans-
		Greater tax transpa	rency towards	the pul	blic			_	No me	asures		
		Strengthening of co							Don't k	now		
		Improved internation	onal coordinati	ion								
	Statis	tical information f	or the year 20	018								
	Domes	stic employees (in he	ads):			Dome	stic turno	over (i	n mil. €	i):		
	Emplo	yees abroad (in head	ls):			Turno	wer abroa	ad (in	mil. €):			
	Do you	describe your comp	any as a <b>famil</b>	y busir	iess?				Yes		) N	D

Thank you for your cooperation!

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



Pastfach 860460 81631 München F: 089 9224-1911 ader 089 9224-1463 KennNr.-lfd.Nr

The Corona Pandemic: Crisis Management in Politics and Bu	siness						
A. Can you identify any effect of the Corona pandemic on yo Is it negative or positive?	ur current busir	ess si	tua	tion	?		
Negative							Positive
B. We expect that turnover in the current year will be:	1	2			3		
% higher than assumed before the 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 polit	icians a report f	or the	ir a	risis	mar	ageme	nt.
Please give marks on a scale from 6=,insufficient" to 1=, regarding:	very good" for t					ederal	Governm
	Insufficient					Very	Don't know
	6	5	4	3	2	good 1	know
Information for companies by government agencies							
Loans from KfW or other state and state-related	п						
institutions			ш.	ш			"
Deferment of tax payments and reduction of advance paymen	its 🗆						
Emergency aid (grants without repayment obligation)	П		_				
from the state or federal government							-
State participation in distressed companies							
Relaxation of legal requirements	п	п					
(e.g., statutory insolvency regulations)			_				1 -
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 in-	crease the resili	ence c	ıf oı	ırec	ono	my to c	ricac7
Please rate:	crease the resid	ence c	,, ,,		.0110	illy to c	11363:
	Not					Very	Don't
More central competences for the federal government toward	suitable	_	_	_	_	suitable	
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						_	1 "
Strengthening the European Stability Mechanism	П						
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	_						

Short-time work  Emergency aid (grants without repayment obligation) from the state or federal 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  What other measures have you taken in your company to deal with the current crisis? What meaning for the next 2 years to protect yourself from future crises?		Utilised	Utilisat plann
ral 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  What other measures have you taken in your company to deal with the current crisis? What merplanning for the next 2 years to protect yourself from future crises?  Introduced Planne  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  Increased use of temporary agency work  Reduced use of temporary agency work  Reduced use of temporary agency work  Finances / Insurance  Permanent increase of liquidity  Permanent increase of fiquidity  Domestic employees (in heads):  Domestic employees (in heads):  Domestic employees (in heads):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):	Short-time work		
State guarantees and sureties  Deferment of tax payments and reduction of advance payments  Deferment of rent payments  What other measures have you taken in your company to deal with the current crisis? What meriplanning for the next 2 years to protect yourself from future crises?  Introduced Planne  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		d- 🗆	
Deferment of tax payments and reduction of advance payments □  Deferment of rent payments □  What other measures have you taken in your company to deal with the current crisis? What meriplanning for the next 2 years to protect yourself from future crises?  Introduced Planne  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 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. €):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):	Loans from KfW or other state and state-related institutions		
What other measures have you taken in your company to deal with the current crisis? What measures for the next 2 years to protect yourself from future crises?    Introduced   Planne	State guarantees and sureties		
What other measures have you taken in your company to deal with the current crisis? What mer planning for the next 2 years to protect yourself from future crises?    Introduced   Planne	Deferment of tax payments and reduction of advance payments		
Planning for the next 2 years to protect yourself from future crises?    Introduced   Planne	Deferment of rent payments		
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 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. €):		e current crisis? V	Vhat measu
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 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. €):		Introduced	Planned for yea
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. €):	· -		-
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. €):			
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):  Employees abroad (in heads):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):			
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. €):			
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. €):	<u> </u>		
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. €):	Relocation of manufacturing/service provision abroad		
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. €):	5		
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 sequity 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. €):		_	
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. €):	·	_	
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. €):	Strategic realignment of the product or service offering		
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. €):	Personnel		
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):	Creation or expansion of the possibility for home offices		
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):  Employees abroad (in heads):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):	Increasing employee flexibility (e.g., through working time accounts)		
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 turnover (in mil. €):   Employees abroad (in heads):	Increased use of temporary agency work		
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):  Employees abroad (in heads):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):			
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. €):	•	_	_
Developing new sources of funding  Conclude new business interruption-/ business closure insurance    Statistical information for the year 2019:    Domestic employees (in heads):		_	
Conclude new business interruption-/ business closure insurance    Statistical information for the year 2019:    Domestic employees (in heads):		_	
Statistical information for the year 2019:  Domestic employees (in heads):  Employees abroad (in heads):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):		_	
Domestic employees (in heads): Domestic turnover (in mil. €):  Employees abroad (in heads): Turnover abroad (in mil. €):			
Employees abroad (in heads): Turnover abroad (in mil. €):	-		
	Domestic employees (in heads): — Domestic tu	ırnover (in mil. €):	_
Do you describe your company as a familiy business? yes no no	Employees abroad (in heads): Turnover ab	oroad (in mil. €):	_
	Do you describe your company as a familiy business?	yes 🗆	no 🗆
KennNr Ifd. Nummer Thank you for your co		wheel f	

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Deta 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 15 October 2020



Postfach 860480 81631 München F: 089 9224-1911 oder 089 9224-1463

KennNr.-lfd.Nr

#### 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.

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			II	nsufficient			Don't know
	1	2	3	4	5	6			
Information for companies through government agencies	0					_			
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 obligation) 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 work	places in y	your	com	pan	y wh	en using	home off	fice	
□ Increased □ Remained the same	2		De	crea	sed		Not rele	evant f	or us.
C. In April 2020, the coalition government passe relief for your company?	ed a burea	oucra	эсу п	nora	tori	um for co	mpanies.	. Has t	his brought any
☐ Yes, very large reliefs ☐ Yes	, but only	smal	l reli	efs			No	_ [	Don't know
						Than	k you for	your c	ooperation!

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 360460 Kenn Nr.-lifd Nr. 82651 München Fax: 089 9234-1508 ader 089 9224-1465

Erotabation of th	mate and environn	nental policy in G	ermany a	ınd Eur	ope				
1. In the long term, ef	forts to combat climat	e change mean for ou	ır compan	у					
Great opportunity	Opportunity	Neutral		Risk		Grea	ıt risk		Don't know
						[		,	LIOW
2. Assessment of clim	ate and environmental	policy: which staten	nents apol	v to vou	r compar	ıv?			
			This is completely true	This is true	Partly	This is not true		not true at all	Don't know
	offer us planning securi								
The measures in the co incentives for more en	ourse of energy transition ergy efficiency	n provide us with							
European and German emissions in our compa	emissions trading leads any	to a reduction in							
The energy transition e our company	endangers the sufficient	power supply of							
	re a disadvantage for ou ion	r company in							
	limate policy worsens or	ur position in							
	do you plan to take any	of the following me	asures in t	he cours	se of regu	lation?			'
21 11212 you taken or t	ao you pian to tane any	or the rollowing me		eady	Planned		lanned	Not relevant	. Don't
Orientation towards an	vironmentally or climat	a-friendly products		mented				_	know
/processes	inioninentally or climat	e-menaty products							
Price reductions Price increases							7		
Relocation/production	abroad			=	ä		5	ä	1 5
	nsion of own emergency	power capacity			ă		_	- i	
Other:		r			Ħ		=	Ħ	T 7
	al, the EU Commission i y's point of view, how		new laws	and Init	ınd goals	listed th			y 2050.
	*		new laws	and Init	ınd goals				y 2050. Don't
From your company	y's point of view, how overgy end-use sectors (tr	do you assess the foll ansport, industry, buil	f new laws lowing me	and Init	ınd goals	listed the	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
From your company Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy ( Realisation of a circular	y's point of view, how of nergy end-use sectors (tr. e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele- r economy by 2050 (amo	do you assess the follows ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 and other things, guara	f new laws lowing me ldings) 030)	and Init	ind goals P	listed the	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy ( Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stand	y's point of view, how lergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele- reconomy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase i dard method for assessin	do you assess the following ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 and other things, guars in recycling share)	f new laws lowing me idings) 030) anteed righ	and Init asures a	ind goals Po iirs,	listed the	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
From your compan Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (r Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a standelectronic product pass Increased requirements	y's point of view, how lergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele r economy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase id dard method for assessi sport)	do you assess the following ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ang other things, guaran recycling share) ang the environmental	f new laws lowing me idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p	and Init asures a	ind goals Po iirs,	listed the	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (r Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stane electronic product pass Increased requirement requirements, if applics	y's point of view, how of the control of the contro	ansport, industry, buil trolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara n recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting n	f new laws lowing me idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p	and Init asures a	ind goals Po iirs,	listed the	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (r Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stant electronic product pass Increased requirement; requirements, if applica Reduce transport-relation	y's point of view, how lergy end-use sectors (tr e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele r economy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase id dard method for assessi sport)	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 mg other things, guara n recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting n	f new laws lowing me idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p	and Init asures a	ind goals Po iirs,	listed the	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (r Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stant electronic product pass increased requirements requirements, if applica Reduce transport-relation	y's point of view, how lergy end-use sectors (tr. e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele reconomy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase i dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy effi able ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "g obligations of non-finat	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara necycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting in 2050 reen* investments	f new laws lowing me ldings) 030) anteed righ impact of p	and Init asures a	ind goals Po iirs,	listed the	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (r Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stant electronic product pass Increased requirement; requirements; if applica Reduce transport-relat Steering financial and of Extension of disclosure environmental data for	y's point of view, how lergy end-use sectors (tr. e.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele reconomy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase i dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy effi able ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "g obligations of non-finat	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara n recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting n 2050 reen" investments icial information on cl	f new laws lowing me idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p enovation	and Init asures a t to repa	ind goals Po iirs,	listed the ositive	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stant electronic product pass increased requirements requirements, if applics Reduce transport-relations Steering financial and continuous of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>x</sub> -border adjustment competition)	y's point of view, how lergy end-use sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen eler reconomy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase i dard method for assessi sport) s for building energy effi able ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "grobilgations of non-finar companies t system (import duties /	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara necycling share) ing the environmental ciency and resulting in 2050 reen" investments icial information on cl	f new laws lowing me ldings) 030) anteed righ impact of p enovation limate and d distortion	and Init asures a t to repa	ind goals Po iirs,	listed the positive	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stant electronic product pass increased requirements requirements, if applics Reduce transport-relations Steering financial and continuous of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>x</sub> -border adjustment competition)	y's point of view, how lergy end-use sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele- reconomy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase i dard method for assessi sport) is for building energy effi able demissions by 90% by sepital flows towards "gro- obligations of non-finar companies	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara necycling share) ing the environmental ciency and resulting in 2050 reen" investments icial information on cl	f new laws lowling me idings) 030) sinteed righ impact of p enovation limate and d distortion e change? Totally	and Init asures a t to repa	ind goals Po iirs,	listed the paintive	ere? Neutral	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stant electronic product pass increased requirements requirements, if applics Reduce transport-relab Steering financial and c Extension of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>2</sub> -border adjustment competition)  5. Which political mea	y's point of view, how lergy end-use sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen ele reconomy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase id dard method for assessing sport) s for building energy effi able emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "gro- obligations of non-finant companies system (import duties / assures do you endorse to ansion of support programs of programs ansion of support programs ansion of support programs of the sector ansion of support programs of support programs of the sector and the sector and and and and and and and and	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara n recycling share) ing the environmental ciency and resulting in 2050 reen" investments icial information on cl export credits to avoi to slow down climate	f new laws lowling me idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p enovation imate and d distortion	and Initiasures a to repair to repair or of	ind goals Pools irs, (e.g.	listed the positive	Po not	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stant electronic product pass increased requirements; if applica. Reduce transport-relats Steering financial and cettension of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>2</sub> -border adjustment competition)  5. Which political mea  Establishment and expedimental productions of disclosure competition of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>2</sub> -border adjustment competition)	y's point of view, how of the graph of the g	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara n recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting n 2050 reen* investments notal information on cl export credits to avoi to slow down climate ammes for endly technologies	f new laws lowing me idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p enovation  dimate and d distortion  c change?  Totally egree	and Initiasures a to repair of Agree	irs, (e.g.	Usted the ositive	Preserved.  Do not.	Negative  Negative	Don't know  Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (r Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stant electronic product pass increased requirements, if applica Reduce transport-relat Steering financial and c Extension of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>2</sub> -border adjustment competition)  5. Which political mea	y's point of view, how over your case sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen elereconomy by 2050 (amo us packaging, increase if dard method for assessing ort) is for building energy effiable ed emissions by 90% by capital flows towards "grobligations of non-finar companies system (import duties / asures do you endorse to assist of support progrets / processes	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ong other things, guara n recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting n 2050 reen* investments ncial information on cl export credits to avoi to slow down climate ammes for endly technologies action	f new laws lowling me idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p enovation limate and d distortion c change? Totally egree	and Initiasures a to repair to repai	irs, (e.g.	Do not agree	Pre? Neutrel  Do not	Negative  Negative	Don't know  Don't know  Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stance electronic product pass increased requirements; if applics Reduce transport-relation Steering financial and cettension of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>2</sub> -border adjustment competition)  5. Which political measurements of the superfluoring financial and cetter of the superfluoring financial and cetter of the superfluoring financial and cetter of the superfluoring financial superf	y's point of view, how over the general sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen electors) and the general sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen electors) as for building energy efficient of the general sectors of the gener	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara n recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting n 2050 reen" investments ncial information on cl export credits to avoi to slow down climate ammes for endly technologies action investments	f new laws lowling me  Idings) 030) 1310 1310 1311 1311 1311 1311 131	and Initiasures a to repair of Agree	irs, (e.g.	Do not agree	Presented  Do not	Negative  Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (real states). Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a standelectronic product pass increased requirement; if applics Reduce transport-relations to the state of the s	y's point of view, how over the grade of the	ansport, industry, buil ctrolysis capacity by 2 ing other things, guara n recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting n 2050 reen" investments ncial information on cl export credits to avoi to slow down climate ammes for endly technologies action investments	f new laws lowling me  Idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p enovation  limate and d distortion  c change?  Totally egree	and initiasures a strong and initiation and initiat	nd goals Points, (e.g.	Do not agree	Present Pres	Negative	Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (r Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stance electronic product pass increased requirements; if applics Reduce transport-relat Steering financial and c Extension of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>2</sub> -border adjustment competition)  5. Which political mea  Establishment and expedimate-friendly product Expansion of fiscal R&I Tax incentives for invest More favourable finance purchase in services  Technology specification Stricter requirements of the superfluor of the services.	y's point of view, how of the graph of the g	do you assess the following the things, guaran recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting recommendations and resulting recommendations and resulting recommendations are investments are all information on citizen to slow down cilmate ammes for andly technologies action investments andly products /	f new laws lowing me  Idings) 030) 1310 1310 1310 1310 1310 1310 131	and Initiation and In	irs, (e.g.	Do not agree	Present Pres	Negative	Don't know  Don't know  Don't know
Electrification of the en EU hydrogen strategy (r Realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo. Development of a stant electronic product pass increased requirements, if applica Reduce transport-relation strategierements, if applica Reduce transport-relation of disclosure environmental data for CO <sub>2</sub> -border adjustment competition)  5. Which political mea  Establishment and exp climate-friendly produce by parsion of fiscal R&L Tax incentives for investigation of the competition of	y's point of view, how over the general sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen elections of the general sectors) and the general sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen elections of the general sectors) as for building energy efficiency of the general sectors of the ge	do you assess the following the things, guaran recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting recommendations and resulting recommendations and resulting recommendations are investments are all information on citizen to slow down cilmate ammes for andly technologies action investments andly products /	f new laws lowing me  Idings) 030) anteed righ impact of p enovation  imate and d distortion  c change?  Totally egree	and Initial assures as	Neutral	Do not agree	Presented  Do note	Il Europe by Negative	Don't know
From your companion of the en EU hydrogen strategy (realisation of a circular avoidance of superfluo Development of a stantelectronic product pass increased requirements requirements, if applics Reduce transport-relation Steering financial and obtaining financial	y's point of view, how over the general sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen elections of the general sectors) and the general sectors (tre.g. 40 GW hydrogen elections of the general sectors) as for building energy efficiency of the general sectors of the ge	do you assess the following the things, guaran recycling share) ng the environmental ciency and resulting recommendations and resulting recommendations and resulting recommendations are investments are all information on citizen to slow down cilmate ammes for andly technologies action investments andly products /	f new laws lowing me  Idings) 030) 1310 1310 1310 1310 1310 1310 131	and Initiation and In	irs, (e.g.	Do not agree	Present Pres	Negative	Don't know  Don't know  Don't know

Op-pricing in general    Conception of the property of the production of the product							
COpricing in general Increase in the flood price for emission certificates in the lorease in the flood price for emissions Trading Scheme (EU- Est) to hote and transport.  El-viole CO <sub>2</sub> -tax  Estis lo heat and transport.  El-viole CO <sub>2</sub> -tax  Si Which prioritisation regarding climate and environmental protection do the following stakeholder groups of your company demand?  High Medium Low None Don't know lower and the following stakeholder groups of your company demand?  Fartner / Shareholders  Barkis / Lenders  Supervisory Board / Advisory Board  Employees  Customers  7. Have you set yourself a certain target for CO <sub>2</sub> -neutrality?  Fee No   No   Plant   Plant		Totally agree	Agree	Neutral	Do not agree	Do not agree at all	Don't know
Cerman Fuel Emissions Trading Act Extension of the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU	CO <sub>2</sub> -pricing in general						
Extension of the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EU-							
ETS) to heat and transport  EU-vide CO-ptax  S. Which prioritisation regarding climate and environmental protection do the following stakeholder groups of your company demand?    High   Medium   Low   None   Don't know   Supervisory Board / Advisory Board / Board			_			_	
S. Which prioritisation regarding climate and environmental protection do the following stakeholder groups of your company demand?    High	ETS) to heat and transport					_	
Partner   Shareholders	- EU-wide CO <sub>2</sub> -tax						
Partner / Shareholders Banks / Lenders Supervisory Board / Advisory Board Banks / Lenders Supervisory Board / Advisory Board Banks / Lenders Supervisory Board / Advisory Board Begulatory Carry Board / Advisory Board Begulatory Carry Board / Advisory Board Begulatory Carry Board / Advisory Board Carry Boar	6. Which prioritisation regarding climate and environmenta	al protection	n do the	following	stakeholo	der groups of yo	our company
Partner / Shareholders Banks / Lenders Supervisory Board / Advisory Board Regulatory Regulatory Respulsory Res	demand?						
Partner / Shareholders  Supervisory Board / Advisory Board  Supervisory		High	Me	dium	Low	None	
Banks / Lenders Supervisory Board / Advisory Board Regulatory Employees Customers  . Have you set yourself a certain target for CO2-neutrality?  // Have you set yourself a certain target for CO2-neutrality?  // See	Partner / Shareholders	П		П	П	П	
Supervisory Board / Advisory Board		ŏ			- i		
Employees	Supervisory Board / Advisory Board	ā					
Customers	Regulatory						
7. Have you set yourself a certain target for CO2-neutrality?   Fee	Employees						
if yes: Until which year?    Sa. What climate or environmental protection measures have you taken or do you plan to take?   Already implemented	Customers						
S. What cilimate or environmental protection measures have you taken or do you plan to take?    Aiready   Fleanment   Fleanmen	7. Have you set yourself a certain target for CO <sub>2</sub> -neutrality?						
S. What climate or environmental protection measures have you taken or do you plan to take?    Already   Flanned in   Not relevant   Planned in   Pla							
Already implemented the next 3 th	If yes: Until which year?						
Already implemented the next 3 tyears are planned in Not relevant planned with spear and the next 3 tyears are planned in the next 3	9. What climate or equirenmental protection measures become	ou taken -	r do vou c'	an to take	,		
Energy Purchase of energy from renewable sources Installation of renewable energy systems Increasing energy efficiency in production Increasing the increasing energy efficiency in products of the increasing the increasing energy efficiency in products of the increasing the increasing energy efficiency in products of the increasing the proportion of recycling Increasing the proportion of recycling Increasing the proportion of recycling Increasing the proportion of feed increasing energy efficiency in products of services Use of alternative mobility concepts and drive technologies Optimisation of logistics Use of alternative mobility concepts and drive technologies Optimisation of logistics  Own CO <sub>2</sub> -reduction transpect definide Increasing the energy systems in the energy ene	8. What climate or environmental protection measures have y	ou taken o			d in		1
Purchase of energy from renewable sources   Installation of renewable energy systems				the sec	+ 2 INC		Don't know
Purchase of energy from renewable sources			impiemente			ned	
Installation of renewable energy systems Increasing energy efficiency in production Increasing the proportion of increasing the proportion of expecting Increasing the proportion of recycling and Increasing the proportion of the proportion	Energy						
Increasing energy efficiency in production							
Energetic building refurbishment Resource efficiency R850 for environmentally and climate-friendly technologies and processes Procurement of environmentally or climate-friendly products / services	Installation of renewable energy systems						
Resource efficiency  R&D for environmentally and climate-friendly technologies and processes  Procurement of environmentally or climate-friendly products / services	Increasing energy efficiency in production						
R&D for environmentally and climate-friendly technologies and processes Procurement of environmentally or climate-friendly products / services	Energetic building refurbishment						
processes Procurement of environmentally or climate-friendly products / services	Resource efficiency						
Procurement of environmentally or climate-friendly products / services	R&D for environmentally and climate-friendly technologies and		П	П			
Waste minimisation						_	
Increasing the proportion of recycling		ervices				_	
Use of public funding measures    Decreased   Remained the same   Increased   Don't know				_			_
Use of alternative mobility concepts and drive technologies							
Optimisation of logistics  Permanently fewer business trips also independent of Corona pandemic			_				
Permanently fewer business trips also independent of Corona pandemic							
Guidelines for climate-friendly business travel							
Business policy / Internal specifications Own CO2-reduction targets definied		andemic		_		_	
Own CO <sub>2</sub> -reduction targets definied							
Employee training / awareness-raising for climate and environmental							
protection							_
Accruals for future investments in climate and environmental	Employee training / awareness-raising for climate and environm	nental					
Domestic employees (in heads):  Do you describe your company as a family business?  Dother:  Dother:  Dother:  Doublic funding measures  Don't know			_	_			
Use of public funding measures							
Other:							
Decreased	Other:						
Decreased							
Decreased							
### All Properties of the Bureaucratic regulations burden you the most?  1	bureaucracy monitor: How has bureaucracy developed for you	ur company	y in 2020 co	ompared t	o tne prev	ious year?	
### All Properties of the Bureaucratic regulations burden you the most?  1	Decreased ☐ Remained the same ☐	Increas	ed [		Don't	know 🗆	
1			_	_		_	
1	Which three bureaucratic regulations burden you the most?						
Statistical information for the year 2020:  Domestic employees (in heads):  Employees abroad (in heads):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):  Do you describe your company as a family business?  yes □ no □	_						
Statistical information for the year 2020:  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 □	1. 2.		3	i.			
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? no							
Domestic employees (in heads): Domestic tumover (in mil. €):  Employees abroad (in heads): Tumover abroad (in mil. €):  Do you describe your company as a family business? no							
Employees abroad (in heads):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):  Do you describe your company as a family business?  yes □ no □	Statistical information for the year 2020:						
Employees abroad (in heads):  Turnover abroad (in mil. €):  Do you describe your company as a family business?  yes □ no □	Domestic employees (in heads):	Domestic t	umover (in	mil. €):			
Do you describe your company as a family business? yes \( \text{yes} \) no \( \text{\tinit}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi\text{\tin\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\text{\texi}\text{\text{\texi\texi{\text{\texi}\text{\tex{\texi{\texi{\text{\texi}\tinit{\text{\tii}\texitit{\text{\		Turnever	broad (i.e. =	oil #1·			
		rumover a	in ui) peoin	nii. €):	_		
	Do you describe your company as a family business?		yes _	] r	10 🗆		
	w . w				Th	ank you for your	ooneraties!

#### ifo Institute – Center for Macroeconomics and Surveys Return requested by 24.08.2021



Postfach 800400 Kenn Nr.-lfd.Nr 84001 München Fax: 000 9224-1500 oder 000 9224-1405

Pag. Val	#214-130E BB#F 0E# #214-1465												
Ex	pectations of the new	German	governm	ent									
	e German state has taken rting position, would you Yes	support ta			_		-		ts ecor	nomle	con	sequence	es. Given this
If so, v	which tax measures do you	consider pa	rticularly as	ppropri	iate? (Plea	se a max	imum of 3 e	entries)					
	Introduction of a wealth								crosso	in co	more	ate incom	a tov
_	Increase of the top incom		vy .									gains tax	e tax
	Increase in income tax in		tax bracket	s								dded tax	
	Other:											ance tax	
2. Do	you think government au	sterity mea	sures are r	necess	ary to red	luce the i	national de	bt?					
	□ Yes		No				Don't kno	w					
If yes,	which savings measure do	you think is	most appro	priate	?								
	Across-the-board cuts in p	ublic spend	ing		Limit gr	owth of ti	he public bu	ıdget					
	Reduction of subsidies				Other m	easure:_							
3. Ho	w sultable do you conside	r the follow	/Ing measu	res to	be for Im	proving	German cor	mpetith	veness	? Ple	ase r	ate.	
								suitable				y suitable	Don't now
a)	Non-financial measures						IVO	SUILODIC			VEI	y suitable	Donthow
Digit	talisation of the state admir	istration											
Buil	ding up state cyber defence	s											
Red	uction of documentation re-	quirements											
	usion of non-European bidd												
	drawal of the General Data												
daily	•	nore flexible	e (e.g.: week	dy max	dmum wo	rking hou	ırs instead o	of 🗆					
•	Fiscal policy measures							_	_	_	_	_	
	easing government investm												
	ease government investmer			(DAD)									
	nger tax incentives for resea action of the corporate inco		velopment	(M&D)				H	Н			-	
	uction of the corporate inco uction of income tax	me tax											
	ition of the solidarity surch:	armo						ä		H	ä	ä	
	lition of the EEG levy	ai ge											
	lition of inheritance tax										_	_	
	Further measures:												
	w do you assess the curre	nt Investm	ent conditi	ons In	Germany	? Please	rate using	school	marks	from	"Ins	sufficient	" (6) to "very
Po							Very god	od					Notsure
5. Wh	at effect do you think the Strong deterioration	Introductio	on of a wea	lth tax	x/asset le		may would rong improv		n Inves	stmer	nt co	nditions?	Notsure
	w would your company re don?	act to the I	ntroductlo	n of a	wealth ta	x/asset le	evy with re	gard to	lts Inv	estm	ent p	plans for	the German
_ `	No above in investment	. h . h					¬				_		
	No change in investmen Increase of investments	t benaviour						rease of sation o					
Sta	itistical information for the	year 2020:											
Dor	mestic employees (in heads)	):					Domestic to	urnover	(in mil	.€):			
Em	ployees abroad (in heads):	_					Turnover al	broad (î	n mil. €	i):			
Do	you describe your company	as a famili	y business?	?			□ yes		□ no	)			

Thank you for your cooperation!



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

Postfach 980460

Burden of rising energy costs – impact on businesses  1. a) What energy sources does your company use? (Multiple answers possible)    electricity   gas   cosl   fuel oil   diesel/petrol   don't know										
actually a gas a cost a local and acceptant a local acceptance										
that the state of										
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?										
□ Immediatley/ □ In the second half-year □ in 2023 □ after 2023 □ don't know										
3. What measures are you planning to take in response to rising energy costs?										
highly probable improbable not don't probable planned know										
Production stops										
Relocation of operating facilities abroad										
Postponement of planned investments										
Investments in energy efficiency										
Switching to other energy sources										
Abandonment of energy-intensive business areas										
Price increases										
Other:										
4. Are you in favour of concrete measures to limit energy costs?  ye   If yes, please prioritise each measure below with a value   no   on   don't know   on   on   on   on   on   on   on										
Abolition of the EEG levy										
No further increase of the CO <sub>2</sub> -price										
Reduction of the tax burden on electricity (sales tax or electricity tax)										
Introduction of a discounted industrial electricity price										
Targeted aid to companies or industries in line with EU state aid rules										
Subsidies for private investments in renewable energies and energy efficiency Approval for payment defferals for energy bills										
Reward companies that flexibly manage their electricity demand during peak or slack periods via a capacity										
mechanism (remuneration for capacities provided)										
Other:										
<ol><li>What measures do you consider to be effective in increasing the competitiveness of German companies in the EU internal market or on international markets? Please max. 2 mentions</li></ol>										
☐ Introduction of a CO₂-limit compensation mechanism ☐ Introduction of subsidies for energy-intensive companies										
☐ Introduction of a global CO₂-price ☐ State limitation of energy costs (cap) ☐ Other: ☐ don't know										
6. How do you rate the overall security of energy supply for your company?										
extremely reliable 0 0 0 0 0 very limited										
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?										

Kenn-Nr.

Thank you for your cooperation!



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

Postfach 880460 KennNr.-Ifd.Nr. 81831 München Fax: 089 9224-1508 oder 089 9224-1468 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 medium very high In the last three years, this effort has... fallen remained the same fallen sharply 2. How sultable 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						

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		0		_	
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		0		_	
Targeted recruitment of skilled workers from other EU countries					
Targeted recruitment of skilled workers from outside the EU		0		0	
Direct approach of potential new employees by the company itself and not by a contracted service provider ("active sourcing")		0			
Employment of refugees					
Expansion of training activities beyond current needs					
Cooperation with (high) schools					
Payment of higher salaries					
Other:		0			

4. How much is your company affected by the follow	wing in terms o	f skilled	d workers?	,			
	no	t at all	barely	mode	erately	strong	ly don't know
Headhunting of skilled workers by other compar	nies						
Skilled workers leaving due to retirement							
Skilled workers moving to other sectors							
Other:							
5. a) Are effects of the shortage of skilled workers n b) If yes: How do you rate them In relation to the	following poin		our compa	□ r ny? ncreas	increas	l yes	□ don't know
	sharply	ses	anged	es	sharp	ly	
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:			0	0			-
□ increased □ remained the same □ decreased	not relevant fo	or us	□ don't k	now			
Statistical information for the year 2021:	Pamar						
Domestic employees (in heads):  Employees abroad (in heads):	-		over (in mil ad (in mil. 4		_		_
	- 1011101		es (minute)	-,-	_		_
Do you describe your company as a family business?			yes		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 board:	<b>c</b> ?	_			_		
	-	_			_		
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

Effects on the			ı tack ot	security	ot suppty –							
<ol> <li>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)</li> </ol>												
% for 2022	_	% for	2021									
2. What measures are you planning to take in response to rising energy costs?												
	,,			nented/	very	probable	improbale	not	don't			
				mentation	probable	p. 00000.c	p. obdic	planned	know			
Production stops												
Relocation of ope	ratine facilitie	sabroad										
Job cuts at location				_	_		_		_			
Postponement of				ō				- i				
Investments in en					_			_				
Switching to other												
Abandonment of e			araac					П				
Price increases	inergy-intensi	ve business	01502				- 5					
Other:							- i					
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	☐ don't k	now			
4. How do you pr a value from 0 t	to 3 (0 = none	e, 1 = low, 2	e mediu			? Please prio	oritize each m	neasure bel	ow with			
_	ent cap on gas											
	y extensions o											
	of the tax bur				ctricity tax)							
	on of a discou											
	aid to compan					_						
					ind energy effi	ciency						
	of payment de											
	ompanies that m (payment fo			electricity o	iemano during	g peak or stac	k periods via a	capacity				
Other:												
5. How do you ra	te the overa	ll security	of energ	v sunnly f	or vour com	nany?						
extremely reliable			0 0		very lin			□ don't k	now			
extremely reliable	. 0	0 (	, ,	, ,	very un	iitea		Duonick	iiow			
6. How would yo	u rate the G	erman gov	ernment	's crisis m	anagement	in energy p	olicy in scho	ool grades?				
□1	□2	□3		□4	□5		□6	□ dont' k	now			
Statistical infon	mation fort l	ne year 20%	21:									
Domestic employe	es (in heads):					Domestic tur	nover (in mil.	€):				
Employees abroad	d (in heads):					Turnover abi	road (in mil. €):	:				
Do you describe yo	our company a	as a family b	usiness?			□ yes	□ no					

«KennNr» - «Lfd\_Nummer»