

Embassy of India, Berlin
(Economic & Commercial Wing)

Executive Summary

- German economy is expected to shrink by 5 percent in 2009 and grow 1.2 percent in 2010.
- The Munich-based economic research institute, Ifo has reported a rise in business climate index for Germany to a 13-month high in October 2009 from 91.3 in September 2009 to 91.9 points in October 2009, its seventh successive monthly increase.
- Unemployment in Germany declined unexpectedly in October 2009 to 3.43 million (7.6%).
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for Germany remained at the same level in October 2009 vis-à-vis October 2008.
- During the period Jan.-Aug. 2009, Indo-German bilateral trade decreased by 5.16 % to Euro 8.48 billion. Indian exports decreased by 0.30% to Euro 3.50 billion and imports also showed decline by 8.31% to Euro 4.98 billion.
- Merck Specialities Private Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Merck KGaA has acquired Bangalore Genei (India) Private Ltd. (BGIP) from the Sanmar Group.
- Rohwedder AG, a leading German provider of system solutions and standard products for automation technology, has entered into cooperation in automation and test solutions with an Indian company NextFirst Engineering Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
- Voith, a leading German manufacturer of paper machines, hydropower equipment and diesel locomotives, is talking with the TATA group to form a joint venture company to manufacture diesel engine in India for the German group's locomotives.
- Shri Ashok Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, GOI led an Indian delegation to Anuga Fair 2009 from October 9-16, 2009.
- An Indo-German Business Summit (IGBS) was organised on October 13, 2009 at the Berlin Town Hall as part of the Asia-Pacific Weeks held in Berlin from October 7 - 18, 2009
- The Berlin Chamber of Commerce & Industry organised a seminar on India titled "India: Upturn In spite of Crisis: Business Chances and Cooperation with Science" on October 14, 2009 as part of the Asia-Pacific Weeks of Berlin.
- The 3rd India Week was organised jointly by the Hamburg Senate and some organisations in Hamburg from October 23 to November 1, 2009 during which, several events focussing on strengthening Indo-German economic and commercial relations and cultural ties were held.

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ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL REPORT – OCTOBER 2009

(i) **Total GDP and its growth during the most recent quarter and previous year**

Quarterly GDP growth in %

	% growth over the earlier quarter	% growth over corresponding quarter in the preceding year
	2006	2006
1 st Qtr	+0.9	+3.4
2 nd Qtr	+1.3	+1.6
3 rd Qtr	+0.7	+2.7
4 th Qtr	+1.0	+3.7
	2007	2007
1 st Qtr.	+0.4	+3.4
2 nd Qtr.	+0.4	+2.5
3 rd Qtr.	+0.6	+2.4
4 th Qtr.	+0.3	+1.6
	2008	2008
1 st Qtr.	1.5	+2.1
2 nd Qtr.	-0.5	+3.4
3 rd Qtr.	-0.5	+1.4
4 th Qtr.	-2.1	-1.6
	2009	2009
1 st Qtr.	-3.5	-6.7
2 nd Qtr:	+0.3	-7.1

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

Annual GDP growth in %

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
+1.2%	+0.0%	-0.2%	+1.2%	+0.8%	+3.0%	+2.5%	+1.3%

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

(ii) **State of the German Economy**

Germany's leading economic research institutes expect the worst of the recession in Germany is over and the economy set to grow in 2010. They expect the German economy to shrink by 5 percent in 2009, which is slightly better than the earlier forecast of April 2009 of a contraction of 6 percent in the economy. For 2010, the group expects the economy to grow 1.2 percent as against an earlier prediction of a contraction of 0.5 percent. The Group, however, warned that there are still "substantial risks" to the economy, which stand in the way of a swift upturn.

German consumer sentiment has slipped for the first time in 2009. Higher gasoline prices and fears about unemployment are largely responsible for the decline in the consumer sentiment. Germany's consumer confidence index dropped to 4 points in October 2009, a decline of 0.2 points from the previous month. Annual consumer price is expected to be average -0.3 percent in 2009 and to increase up to 0.9 percent in 2010. While the mood among German consumers has dimmed, business leaders seem more optimistic than they were before Germany's Parliamentary elections. A recent key survey by the Ifo research institute showed that German business confidence rose to a 13-month high in October 2009 from 91.3 in September 2009 to 91.9 points in October 2009 in its seventh successive monthly increase. The index, seen as a major barometer of the economic mood in Europe, is the latest indication that the German economy is pulling out of its worst recession since World War II. One reason for the surge is the decision of the Federal Labour Office to ease regulations that allow companies to hire workers and place them on state-subsidized reduced working hours so that qualified workers are available once the economy picks up again.

Unemployment in Germany declined unexpectedly in October 2009 to 3.43 million (7.6%) adding to signs of an economic recovery and easing pressure on Chancellor Angela Merkel as she begins her second term in Office. The Government's measures including reduced working hours with incentives to hold on to staff are helping to keep unemployment down. However, according to Government estimates, average unemployment in Germany is likely to rise in 2009 to almost 3.5 million of unemployed people and is set to rise in 2010, when Government aid runs out for many businesses and production goes down. Unemployment in Germany is expected to reach 4.1 million in 2010.

The improved economic outlook for Germany comes as Chancellor Angela Merkel's Christian Democrats (CDU) continues to work out the details of tax cuts with the Free Democrats (FDP) following the Federal elections in September 2009. The FDP has called for Euro 35 billion (\$52 billion) in tax cuts, but Chancellor Merkel, ever aware that Germany has far from recovered from the steepest downturn in 60 years, is cautious. The forecasted rise in unemployment combined with the modest economic growth outlook also means that inflationary pressures in Germany are likely to remain weak.

German Chancellor Angela Merkel of the Christian Democrats Union (CDU), leader of Free Democrat Party (FDP) Mr. Guido Westerwelle and the leader of the CDU's Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) sister party Mr. Horst Seehofer signed

the coalition agreement in Berlin on 26th October 2009. Key points of the coalition agreement are Euro 24 billion (US \$ 36 billion) in tax cuts, an overhaul of health care funding and a reduction in compulsory military service from nine to six months.

(iii) Rate of Inflation

As per the Federal Statistical Office, the consumer price index for Germany remained at the same level in October 2009 vis-à-vis October 2008. However, compared to September 2009, the consumer price index increased slightly by 0.1%.

(iv) Total trade and its growth during the most recent quarter and the previous year (overall) along with trade balance

German Foreign Trade

(in Euro billion)

Item	January to December 2007	% change	Jan.-Dec. 2008	% change	Jan. – Sept.2009	% change
Exports	969.1	+8.5%	992.7	+2.8	586.9	-22.0
Imports	770.4	+5.0%	814.5	+5.8	494.7	-18.7
Balance of trade	+198.8	+25.0%	+178.2	-8.75	+92.2	-36.1

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

(v) Total trade and its growth to 10 major countries

Germany's Principal Ten Export Destinations during Jan.-Aug. 2009

(in Euro billion)

Sl. No. Ranking	German Exports	Jan.-Aug. 2009	Jan.-Dec. 2008	Jan.-Dec.2007	Jan.-Dec.2006
1.	France	53.29	96.85	93.86	85.00
2.	Netherlands	36.17	65.64	62.37	56.53
3.	USA	35.21	71.46	73.35	77.99
4.	UK	34.42	66.78	70.99	64.72
5.	Italy	33.00	64.00	65.14	59.34
6.	Austria	31.52	53.84	52.76	49.51
7.	Belgium	27.35	51.63	51.40	46.72
9.	China	22.78	34.09	29.92	27.48
8.	Switzerland	22.63	38.99	36.35	34.78
10	Poland	20.51	40.14	36.08	29.01
	Total German Exports	586.9	992.70	969.10	893.0

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

(India ranked 19th in Germany' global exports during January-August 2009)

Germany's Principal Ten Import Sources during Jan. - August 2009 (Euro billion)

Sl. No. Rank- ing	German Imports	Jan.-Aug. 2009	Jan.-Dec. 2008	Value Jan-Dec. 2007	Value Jan-Dec. 2006
1.	Netherlands	38.16	72.08	64.32	60.74
2.	France	36.72	66.71	64.91	62.10
3.	China	34.83	59.37	54.64	49.95
4.	USA	27.07	46.06	45.62	49.19
5.	Italy	26.53	45.96	44.34	41.46
6.	UK	21.91	44.26	43.41	40.83
7.	Belgium	19.22	39.77	38.82	33.38
9.	Austria	18.88	33.14	32.75	30.30
8.	Switzerland	18.76	31.16	29.78	25.22
10.	Czech Republic	16.12	34.09	26.02	22.49
	Total German Imports	494.70	814.5	770.4	734.0

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

(India ranked 25th in Germany's global imports during January-August 2009)

(vi) **The principal five export commodities (Jan. -Aug. 2009) (in €billion)**

Product	Jan.-Aug.2009	Jan.-Dec. 2008	Jan- Dec. 2007	% change	Jan.-Dec. 2006	% change
Machines	80.11	146.92	138.6	+6.0	129.9	+ 6.7
Motor Vehicles and automobile Components	73.20	174.14	180.8	-3.6	166.4	+ 8.6
Chemical Products.	48.01	137.95	127.5	+8.2	119.2	+ 6.9
Metals	24.31	33.28	33.6	-0.9	29.9	+12.3
Other Motor Vehicles	23.97	34.21	31.9	+7.2	34.2	-6.7
Total German Exports	586.9	992.70	969.1	+2.8	893.0	+8.5

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

(vii) **The principal five import items (Jan.-Aug. 2009) in Euro billion**

Product	Jan.-Aug. 2009	Jan.-Dec. 2008	Jan.- Dec. 2007	% change	Jan-Dec. 2006	% change
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Motor vehicles and automobile components	40.52	74.01	76.4	-3.2	73.2	+ 4.4
Earth Oil and Earth Gas	36.10	82.25	61.1	+34.6	66.1	-7.6
Machines	33.35	58.33	54.4	+7.2	52.8	+3.0
Chemical Products	31.82	94.84	90.5	+4.79	83.8	+ 7.9
Other Motor Vehicles	22.12	31.12	31.37	-0.79	37.68	-16.74
Total German Imports	494.70	814.5	770.40	+5.8	734.0	+5.0

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

(viii) **Total trade and its growth in trade in services**

(Euro million)

S.N.	Major Service Sectors	2007 (Jan.-Dec)		2008 (Jan.-Dec.)		2009 (Jan.-Aug.)	
		Income	Spending/ Exp.	Income	Spending/ Exp.	Income	Spending/ Exp.
1.	Travel	26,226	62,162	27,208	61,994	16,070	41,242
2.	Transport	38,954	31,568	42,023	34,220	23,750	19,219
3.	Insurance	4,131	1,946	2,933	2,585	2,460	1,655
4.	Financial Services	8,232	5,101	9,035	5,119	4,887	2,707
Total		1,53,230	1,73,744	1,69,974	1,82,795	101,974	117,020

(Source: Deutsche Bundesbank)

BILATERAL

(ix) **Analysis of Indo-German Bilateral Trade**

(in Euro billion)

	2006	% change	2007	% change	2008	% change	2009 (Jan.-Aug.)	% change
Indian Exports	4.22	+23.2	4.72	+11.84	5.25	+11.23	3.50	-0.30
Indian Imports	6.36	+52.2	7.35	+15.56	8.15	+10.88	4.98	-8.31
Total Trade	10.58	+39.2	12.07	+14.08	13.40	+11.02	8.48	-5.16

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

During the period Jan.-Aug. 2009, total trade decreased by 5.16 % to Euro 8.48 billion; Indian exports decreased by 0.30% to Euro 3.50 billion and imports decreased by 8.31% to Euro 4.98 billion.

(x) **Total trade and its growth with India by top 10 commodities**
(Jan. – Aug. 2009)

(in Euro million)

Sl. No	Top 10 Indian Exports to Germany	Jan.-Aug. 2009	Jan.-Aug. 2008	Jan.-Dec. 2008	Jan.-Dec. 2007	Jan.-Dec. 2006
1.	Garments from Interlaced Yarns and Cotton	316.39	291.77	407.60	400.53	370.84
2.	Other Cotton Garments (excl. knitted)	274.41	222.98	285.84	264.93	281.91
3.	Textile Products (not mentioned elsewhere)	215.58	198.23	307.64	322.42	296.88
4.	Passenger Cars and Caravans	194.03	43.43	92.39	34.79	40.16
5.	Leather goods and Leather Garments (excl. Shoes)	154.37	140.73	220.38	196.25	165.83
6.	Chemical Primary Products	149.46	182.05	274.67	238.86	203.59
7.	Pharmaceutical Primary Products	149.10	117.92	178.05	148.88	158.75
8.	Electronic Components	148.49	109.25	193.80	109.95	106.42
9.	Shoes	142.34	148.49	212.83	214.99	188.46
10.	Iron-, Sheets and Metal goods (not mentioned elsewhere)	124.61	130.29	201.62	179.95	122.28
	Total Indian Exports	3500.00	3510.00	5,250.00	4,720.00	4,220.0

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

(in Euro million)

Sl. No.	Top 10 Indian Imports from Germany	Jan.-Aug 2009	Jan.-Aug. 2008	Jan.-Dec. 2008	Jan.-Dec. 2007	Jan.-Dec. 2006
1.	Aircrafts	478.15	126.66	267.26	689.36	633.98
2.	Equipments for Electricity Generation and Distribution	296.31	406.13	580.52	489.55	400.1
3.	Machine tools	192.11	266.99	394.93	393.19	238.5
4.	Complete Fabrication Plants	190.31	69.70	130.29	191.02	196.82
5.	Measurement and control	189.30	236.12	344.49	282.19	270.21

	products					
6.	Bearings, Gears, Power Drive elements	175.46	305.04	440.06	350.06	313.7
7.	Chemical Primary Products (not mentioned elsewhere)	170.32	195.55	277.52	238.70	213.18
8.	Synthetic Materials	145.91	118.48	176.42	149.64	130.98
9.	Sheets of Iron & Steel	143.02	161.91	244.13	179.22	130.76
10.	Electronic Components	140.88	117.70	189.40	76.05	69.37
	Total Indian Imports	4979.0	5430.1	8,150.00	7,350.00	6,360.0

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

Indian exports of (i) Passenger Cars & Caravans (ii) Electronic Components and (iii) Pharmaceutical Primary Products have shown growth rates of 346.7%, 35.9% and 26.4% respectively while (i) Chemical Primary Products, (ii) Iron Sheets & Metals and (ii) Shoes have shown a decline of 17.8%, 4.4% and 4.1% respectively during the period January to August 2009.

(xi) **Investments:**

German investment interests in India

Merck Specialities Private Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Merck KGaA has acquired Bangalore Genei (India) Private Ltd. (BGIP) from the Sanmar Group. [Merck is one of the world's leading suppliers of laboratory chemicals to research, teaching and industrial establishments, offering an extensive range of products]. By combining BGIP's activities with Merck's existing bioscience business, Merck intends to become one of the leading bioscience companies in India. BGIP located in Bangalore, specializes in the development, production, marketing and sales of products for proteomic and genomic research.

Rohwedder AG, a leading German provider of system solutions and standard products for automation technology, has entered into a cooperation agreement in automation and test solutions with an Indian company, NextFirst Engineering Technologies Pvt. Ltd. [NextFirst provides end-to-end engineering design services and solutions, specializing in multi-disciplinary system and product design.]. This strategic alliance was set up especially for their Indian customers and international companies with branches in India. Rohwedder is now extending its existing presence in the Indian telecommunications market to the automotive and other sectors. New sales channels would be opened up jointly. There will also be a very close cooperation in design and engineering of semi-automatic solutions, in built-to-print projects and in customer service. Though this is not an exclusive agreement, both companies are keen to form a strong alliance, including a first and last call option so that they can take each other into consideration in all projects for the Indian market. By working together on customer

projects, the two companies expect that the automation solutions developed will be geared precisely to specific customer requirements.

Voith, a leading German manufacturer of paper machines, hydropower equipment and diesel locomotives, is in talks with the TATA group to form a joint venture company intended to manufacture diesel engine in India for the German group's locomotives. The company is looking to expand its operations in India by tie-ups or by acquiring local manufacturers in certain industrial equipment segments and enhance its R&D capabilities. The next round of talks with the TATA group is slated for later this year and if the negotiations succeed, the two companies will form a joint venture by next year with the Indian group holding the majority stake. Voith is also in talks with the TATA group to manufacture hydrodynamic retarders, used to slow down high-speed vehicles in India. The company is also in the process of tying up with IIT Roorkee to rope in students and faculty for hydropower project research and also to regularly hire talent from campus.

(xii) Trade Enquiries

Total No. of Trade Enquiries from India	:	38
Total No. of Trade Enquiries from Germany (incl. telephonic enquiries)	:	135

(xiii) Trade Disputes

M/s Tech Knit, Tirupur against M/s Bay City Textilhandels GmbH & Co. ,
Norderstedt

The dispute is regarding the claim of the German company that the consignment of Polo Shirts delivered to them by the Indian company were not supplied to them in time. The German company has filed a law suit against the Indian company. We have taken up the matter with the German company and its response has been conveyed to the Indian company.

(xiv) Delegations from India

Visit of Shri Ashok Sinha, Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries led an Indian delegation to Anuga Food Fair 2009 from October 9-16, 2009.

Secretary (Food Processing) led an Indian delegation comprising Government officials and participants from Indian industry associations & food processing companies to the Anuga fair, the world's most leading food and beverage trade fair held once in two years in Cologne. The fair was held from October 10-14, 2009.

During the fair, a seminar “Flavours of Incredible India – Destination India – Investment, Sourcing & Business Opportunities” was jointly organized by Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) and the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) on October 12, 2009. Secretary (Food Processing) and Mrs Ursula Heinen-Esser, Parliamentary State Secretary in BMELV jointly opened the seminar. The objective of the seminar was to promote foreign trade relations between the two countries and to provide a forum for an interactive exchange of opinions, experiences and information. German Parliamentary State Secretary Mrs. Ursula Heinen-Esser, Secretary (Food Processing) and Ambassador addressed the India seminar, which was attended by Indian and German companies as well as other global food industries. Ambassador spoke on the developments in India’s food processing sector, Government of India’s vision 2015 in the food processing sector which requires an investment of US\$ 20.6 billion across the food and agro sector, FDI policies and scope for greater involvement by German companies, especially with regard to providing their technological capabilities to Indian companies in the areas of food technology and promoting a total solution proposition to the Indian food value chain.

Secretary (Food Processing), Government of India also met Indian exhibitors at the Anuga Food Fair. He also met the Metro Group, attended an interactive session with German food companies organized by KPMG and visited the stalls of German food processing / brewery companies and food industry associations in the neighbouring region and in the state of Rhineland Palatinate. Shri Ashok Sinha, Secretary, (Food Processing) met Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection Mrs. Ilse Aigner on October 11, 2009, during which both sides signed a Protocol on cooperation between the BMELV and the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. Secretary (Food Processing) also met Mr. Hendrik Hering, Minister for Agriculture of the state of Rhineland Palatinate and Dr. Siegfried Englert, State Secretary in the Ministry for Agriculture of Rhineland Palatinate on October 14, 2009.

(xv) **Other Promotional Activities and Meetings**

(i) The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and Capacity Building International Germany (Inwent) in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Economics & Technology and the Senate Chancellery in Berlin as part of Asia-Pacific Weeks in Berlin organised a high level panel discussion on “The Crisis as an Opportunity – Possibilities for Closer Cooperation between Europe and Asia” on October 7, 2009. Ambassador Shri Sudhir Vyas in his keynote address spoke on the challenges posed for developing countries especially from Asia and for India in particular in revival of the global economy, the current situation of the Indian economy, how India has weathered the global economic crisis given the circumstances, its judicious use of fiscal and monetary policy with particular focus on fiscal stimulus in physical infrastructure like roads, ports, railways, energy etc and social infrastructure like health and education; India’s regional cooperation with its major trading partners like ASEAN and the EU. Ambassador called upon German and European companies to take advantage of India’s liberal investment policies and continued growth of Asia, to invest in infrastructure sector and to contribute to a broader global revival. Shri

Santosh Kumar, Ambassador (retired), Senior Consultant, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) and high level speakers from Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand also participated in the event.

(ii) An Indo-German Business Summit (IGBS) was organised on October 13, 2009 at the Berlin Town Hall as part of the Asia-Pacific Week held in Berlin from October 7 - 18, 2009. The event was organised jointly by Maier + Vidorno (a German consultant company active in India), Avocado Group (a law firm also active in consultancy services to Indo-German companies) and Mindset India GmbH. The seminar focussed on the strengths and challenges in the Indian and German economies, market entry strategies in India and Germany, their tax considerations, experiences of investments by Indian and German companies, businesses and investment opportunities in India and Germany, their perspectives, IPR protection in India etc. About 50 companies participated in the seminar. Ambassador Shri Sudhir Vyas in his keynote address outlined the macroeconomic strengths of the Indian economy and the way it has helped India in weathering the global economic crisis, the FDI policies in India and spoke in detail on Government of India's projects in the various sectors of infrastructure including railways, power, ports as well as in the fundamental areas of science and technology which offer great potential given the competitive strengths possesses by India and Germany. Ambassador stressed the need for an increased cooperation between the Chambers of Commerce on both sides which will be instrumental in further strengthening bilateral ties by highlighting the investment attractiveness and business potential they can generate. Ambassador also hosted a reception at the Embassy on this occasion.

(iii) The Berlin Chamber of Commerce & Industry had organised an economic seminar on India titled "India: Upturn In spite of Crisis: Business Chances and Cooperation with Science" which focussed on the sectors of Infrastructure & Mobility, Energy & Clean Technologies on October 14, 2009. The event was organised as part of the Asia Pacific Weeks held in Berlin from October 7-18, 2009. Mr. Harald Wolf, Senator for Economics, Technology & Women of Berlin, Ambassador Shri Sudhir Vyas and Mr. Jan Eder, CEO of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce were the speakers at the event. Ambassador spoke on the growth of the Indian economy despite the global economic slowdown, India's attractiveness as an investment destination, investment opportunities for German companies in various sectors of infrastructure and S&T, prospects for economic partnerships between India and companies in the Berlin region by way of increasing trade, investment and technology collaboration. Shri Rakesh Misra, Minister (Railways) and Dr. Devi Prasad, Counsellor (Science & Technology) from the Embassy also spoke to the participants on the potential for bilateral cooperation in the sectors of railways and S&T respectively. Over 100 participants representing the industry, universities, banks and industry associations participated in the event.

(iv) The 3rd India Week was jointly organised by the Hamburg Senate, Hamburg's Ministry of Economics & Labour, Chamber of Commerce of Hamburg, German East Asia Pacific Business Association (OAV), Indo-German Round Table (GIRT) etc. from 23 Oct.- 1 Nov. 2009. Lord Mayor of Hamburg Mr. Ole von Beust hosted a reception on October 26, 2009. Ambassador Shri Sudhir Vyas was the keynote

speaker at the reception. In his address, Ambassador spoke about India's relations with Germany, the impressive economic growth of India in the last five years and the resolve of the nation to continue to follow the same growth path. He also highlighted the areas like SMEs, Infrastructure, frontier areas of S&T, Shipping & Ports development/management etc. in which bilateral cooperation between India and Germany could be further strengthened. Following economic events held during the India Week were (i) the seminar on "Ports and Shipping – Cooperation between India and Hamburg" held on 26th and 27th October (ii) seminar on "New Chances for Indo-German Economic Relations after the Elections" on October 27, 2009 which was also addressed by Ambassador (iii) seminar on "Emerging Market India – Market Success Despite Crisis in Kiel on October 28, 2009, where Ambassador Shri Sudhir Vyas was the keynote speaker, (iv) seminar on "Renewable Energy – Promising Partnership" on October 29, 2009 and (v) Hanseatic India Colloquium on Healthcare, Biotechnology and Pharmaceutical Sciences held on October 30, 2009. Both the business and cultural events during the India Week were extremely well attended and well-received by the participants. The India Week in Hamburg is promoting a positive image of India in Hamburg and the surrounding regions. The 4th India Week is expected to take place in 2011.

(v) The Berlin Chapter of the Indo-German Round Table (GIRT) organized one of its bimonthly meetings in Embassy premises. The event was titled "Indo-German Collaboration, now and in the future". Ambassador Shri Sudhir Vyas in his address highlighted the strengths of the Indian economy, the emergence of India as a major manufacturing base which could be utilized by German SMEs, scope for Indo-German cooperation in infrastructure development, manufacturing, high technology innovation and other new areas of India's strengths as well as the opportunities for Indian and German SMEs to work together. Ambassador sought a closer engagement between India and German SMEs. Ambassador's address was followed by an interactive and Q & A Session. About 55 GIRT members attended the event. Ambassador also hosted a reception for the participants.

(vi) Mr. Peter Schwartz, President of the Confederation of the German Textile and Fashion Industry (CGTFI) met Ambassador Shri Sudhir Vyas on October 15, 2009. Mr. Schwartz is leading a 3 member delegation to India to participate in the 25th World Apparel Convention to be held in New Delhi from 18-20 Nov. 2009.

(vi) The Commercial Section gave wide publicity among the German industry associations, business federations, chambers of commerce and has encouraged German participation in the following fair:

- Global SME Technology Summit, February 19 - 20, 2010 in Mumbai, India
- Indo-Euro Jewellery Summit 2009 from November 18 - 22, 2009 in Mumbai, India
- FAI Annual Seminar 2009: Fertiliser Policy for Sustainable Agriculture, December 03 – 05, 2009 at Hyderabad Marriott Hotel & Convention Centre, Hyderabad, India

- Delhi International Renewable Energy Conference (DIREC), October 27 – 29, 2010 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Pragati Maidan, Greater Noida, India
- Luxurion World 2009, November 07 - 09, 2009 at Grant Hyatt, Santacruz, Mumbai, India

November 16, 2009.

GERMAN FOREIGN TRADE (in Euro billion)

Item	September	January to September	August	September	January to September
	2009			2008	
Exports	70.0	586.9	59.3	86.3	752.7
Imports	59.4	494.7	51.2	71.0	608.4
Balance of Foreign trade	10.6	92.2	8.1	15.3	144.3

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)

Groups of countries

Item	September 2009	January to September 2009	Percentage change from	
			September 2008	January to September 2008
	Euro billion		%	
Total exports	70.0	586.9	-18.8	-22.0
Including:				
EU Member States	45.7	371.5	-16.3	-22.5
Euro area	30.9	254.5	-15.5	-20.9
Non-euro area	14.9	117.0	-18.0	-25.9
Third countries	24.3	215.4	-23.1	-21.1
Total imports	59.4	494.7	-16.3	-18.7
Including:				
EU Member States	37.9	319.0	-16.5	-18.1
Euro area	26.6	227.5	-18.1	-17.6
Non-euro area	11.3	91.5	-12.6	-19.3
Third countries	21.5	175.7	-15.8	-19.7

(Source: Federal Statistical Office, Wiesbaden)
