IHK Berlin

Handwerkskammer Berlin

Berlin's Economy in Figures

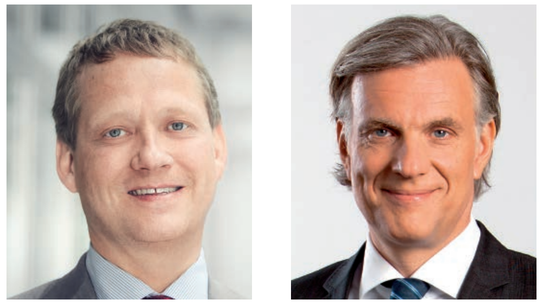
2015 Issue

Preface

Berlin – metropolis of the venturous

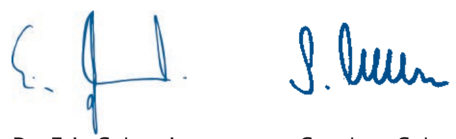
Our City is a magnet for people with bright ideas who want to make a difference. Shaking things up – that's what motivates the people who come to Berlin. The venturous are lured to Berlin in search of a venue, where they can interact in an international and intercultural ecosystem that is one of a kind. We Berliners are proud of that. It is as a result of its open-mindedness and receptiveness that makes Berlin the place where a determined group of people can change the world and its future. It is a metropolis of science and creativity which breeds individuals who are not satisfied with the conventional wisdom, and want to venture into uncharted territory. They set up businesses which mature and grow into a new Mittelstand. This wealth of plans and ideas makes our city exciting and dynamic: Characteristics which are essential to those who wish to improve on what is there. Berlin's economy in figures 2015 provides facts and figures which back up these claims, and illustrates what an exciting place this is to live in.

This is why more than 46,000 incomers [p. 19] have moved to the city in the last year alone, and nearly twelve million visitors [p. 49] have chosen to spend time here. There is evidence of Berlin's dynamism at every turn: in the more than 2,000 residential buildings [p. 22] completed last year, in the 41,400 new enterprises [p. 14] – and of course in Berlin's labour market, where 38,000 new jobs [p. 25] were created. Nothing seems to be curbing the growth in employment in Berlin. And that upward trend is precisely what our city needs – for the unemployment rate continues to be high in comparison with the rest of Germany [p. 27], purchasing power [p. 13] is relatively low, and public debt [p. 71] burdensome. This is the problematic side of Berlin – and one we must all strive to put right.



Dr. Eric Schweitzer, President of the CCI Berlin, and Stephan Schwarz, President of the Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin

As you read on, you will come across numerous other examples indicative of the character of our city. So imagine what Berlin is and what it should be like – and stay venturous.



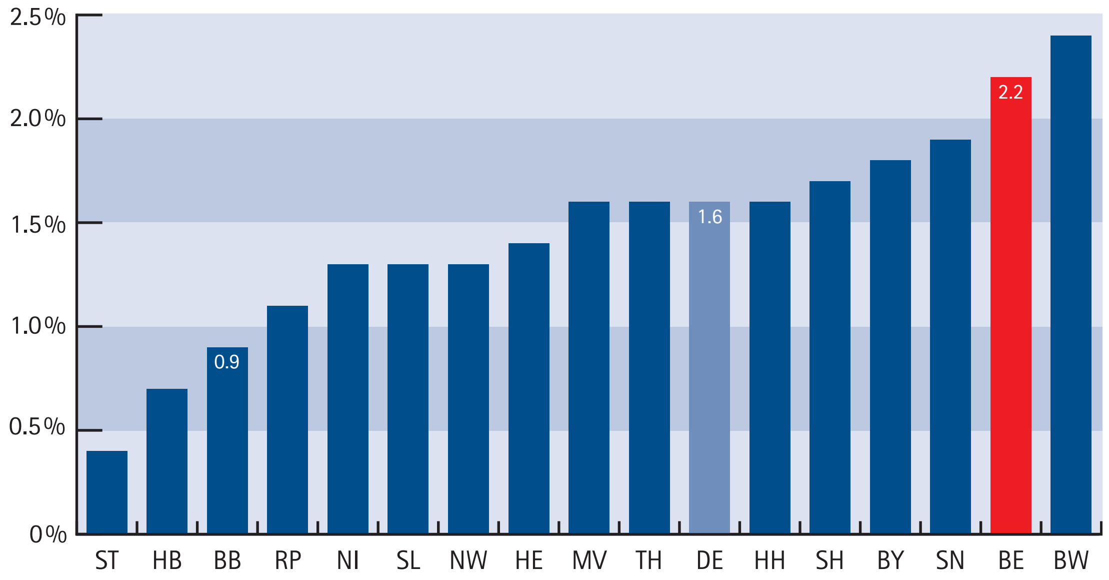
Dr. Eric Schweitzer   Stephan Schwarz

Content

Section 1: The Berlin economy – structure and trends

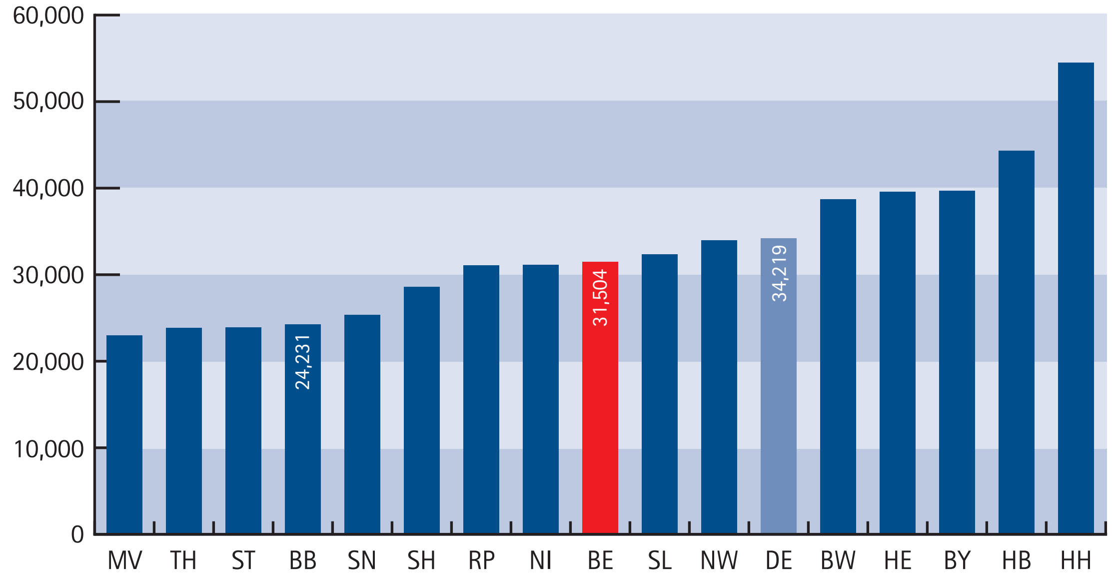
Gross domestic product of the federal states 2014*
percentage change from previous year, in real terms

Source: macroeconomic accounts of the federal states, April 2015



*results according to preliminary calculation
abbreviations see page 45

Gross domestic product per capita* by federal state 2013
at current prices in euros

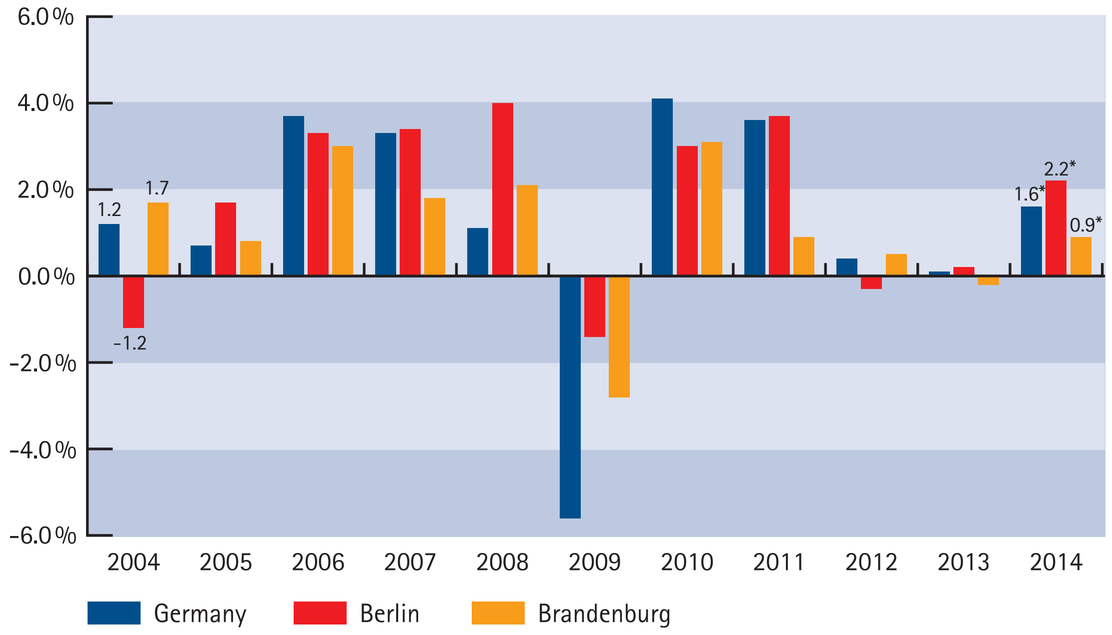


Source: macroeconomic accounts of the federal states, April 2015

*results according to preliminary calculation
abbreviations see page 45

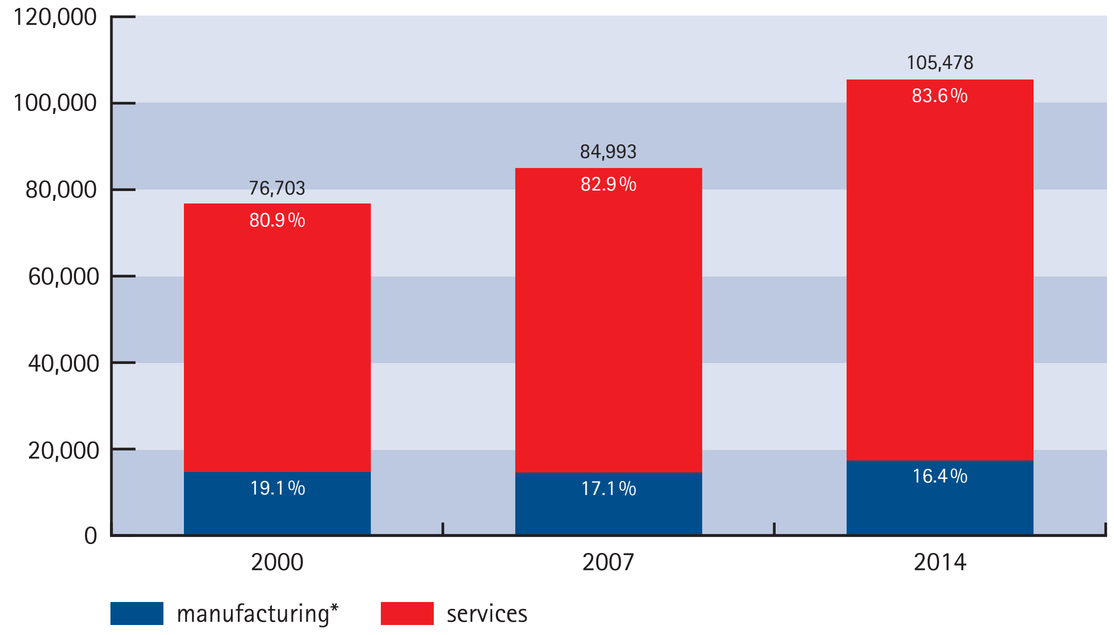
Gross domestic product in Berlin, Brandenburg and Germany 2004–2014
percentage change from previous year, in real terms

Source: macroeconomic accounts of the federal states, April 2015



*results according to preliminary calculation

Structural shifts in the Berlin economy
contribution of individual sectors to gross value added at current prices in million euros

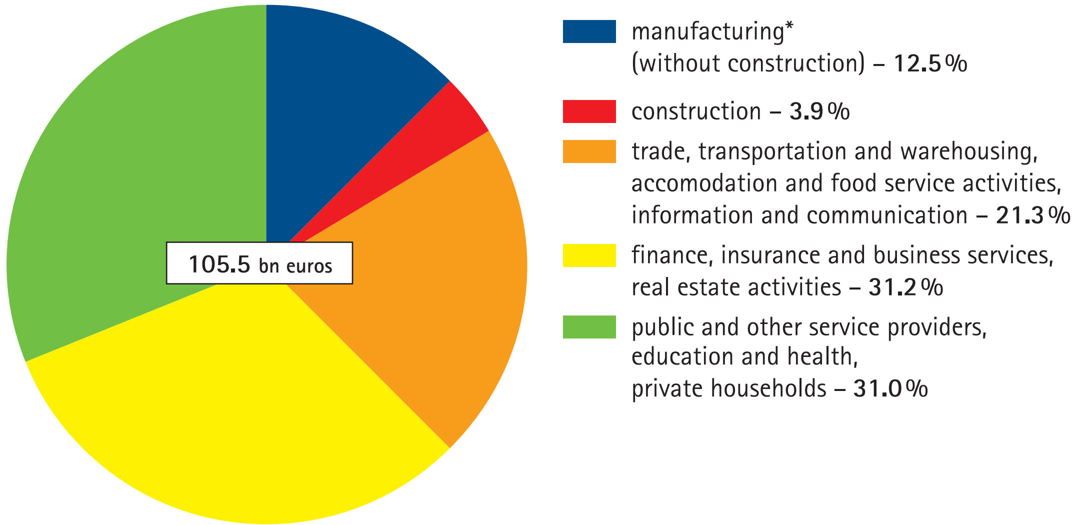


Source: macroeconomic accounts of the federal states, April 2015

*Since the gross value added generated by agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Berlin is relatively low, it is contained in manufacturing.

Section 1: The Berlin economy – structure and trends

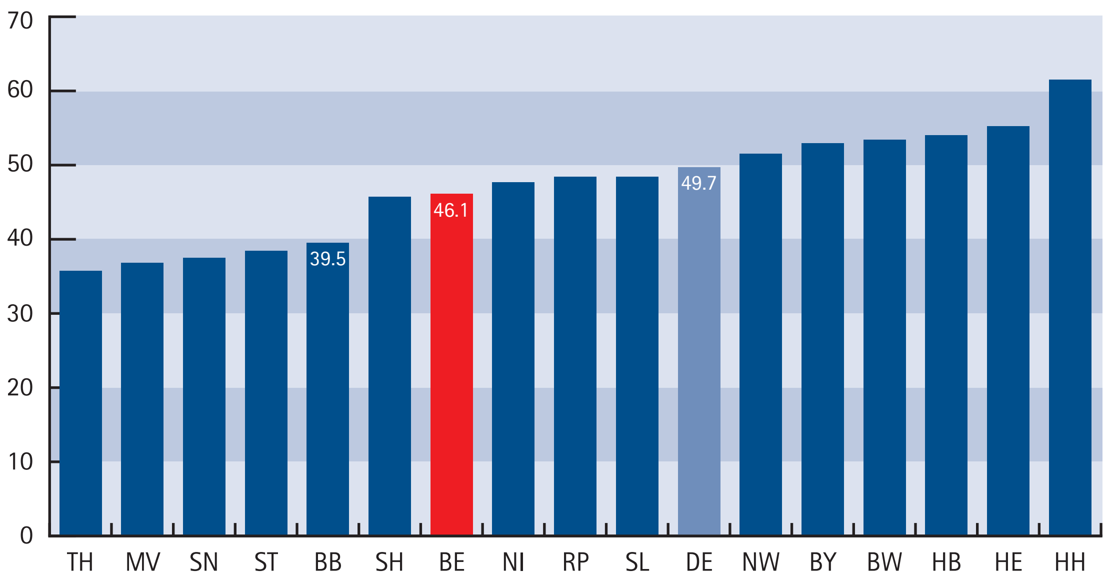
Gross value added in Berlin 2014
by economic sector



Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, April 2015

*Since the gross value added generated by agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Berlin is relatively low, it is contained in manufacturing.

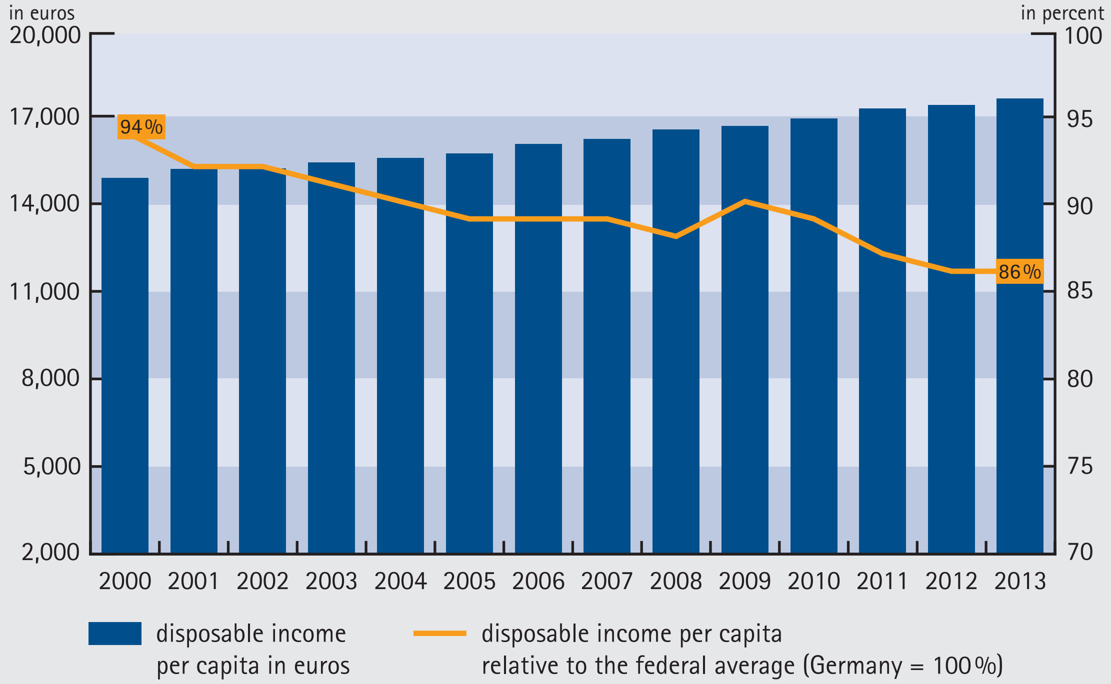
Productivity by federal state 2014
gross domestic product per working hour of labour force at current prices in euros



Source: macroeconomic accounts of the federal states, April 2015

abbreviations see page 45

Disposable income per resident* in Berlin
in euros and relative to the German average



Source: macroeconomic accounts of the federal states, June 2015

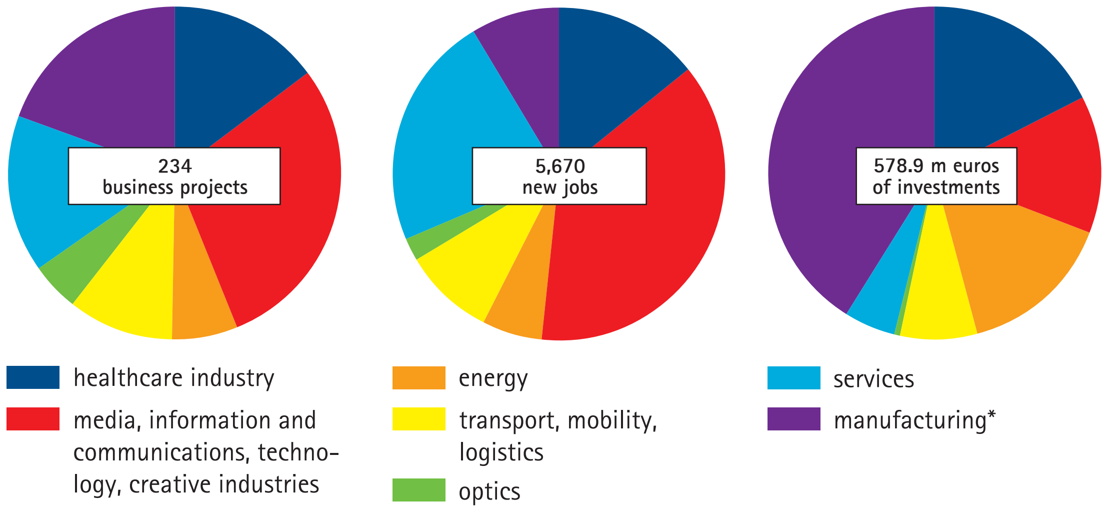
*vital statistics prior to census 2011

Income is still growing too sluggishly

Since 2000, the average income available to Berliners to spend and save has increased by 18 percent. The German average increased by almost 30 percent, while in the neighbouring state of Brandenburg, the figure has even reached 35 percent. This rise in average income illustrates that despite making progress, Berlin's economy has not yet finished it's transformational process. It is true that we have seen some very rapid growth spurts since the mid of the recent decade. But the city's transformation into a centre of highly-productive business activity has only just begun. A substantial share of the economic growth of recent years resulted from the increase in the number of man-hours worked, in particular through the creation of additional jobs. However with the exception of a few sectors such as manufacturing, the growth in productivity has remained muted – and has even stagnated in some years.

Section 1: The Berlin economy – structure and trends

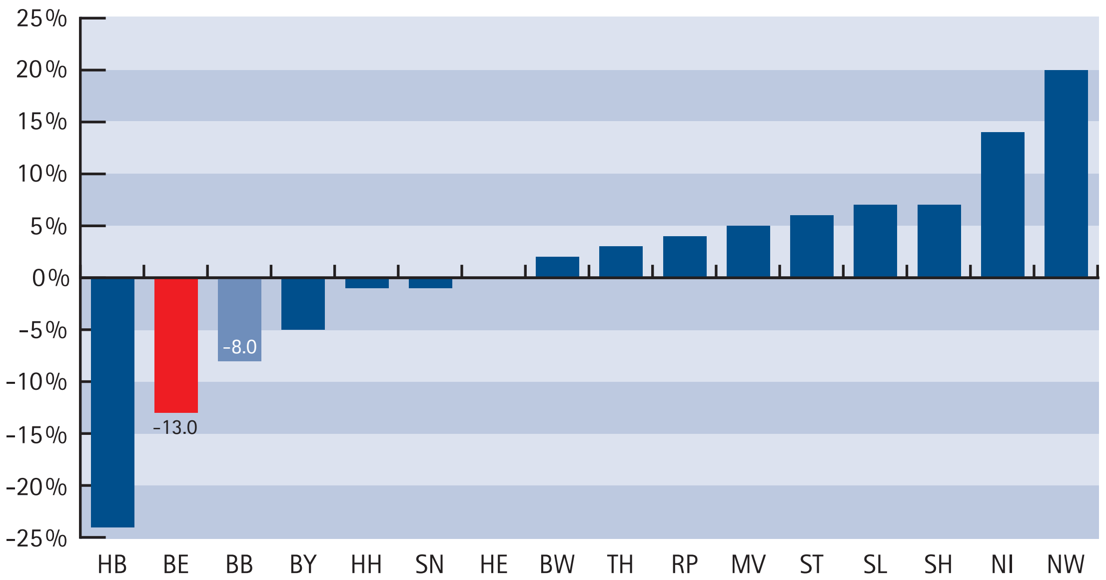
Settlement and investment projects in Berlin 2014
subdivided into clusters and economic sectors



*companies not involved in the Berlin-Brandenburg business clusters

Source: Berlin Partner for Business and Technology, January 2015

Foreign direct investment per capita 2013
stock and percentage change from previous year

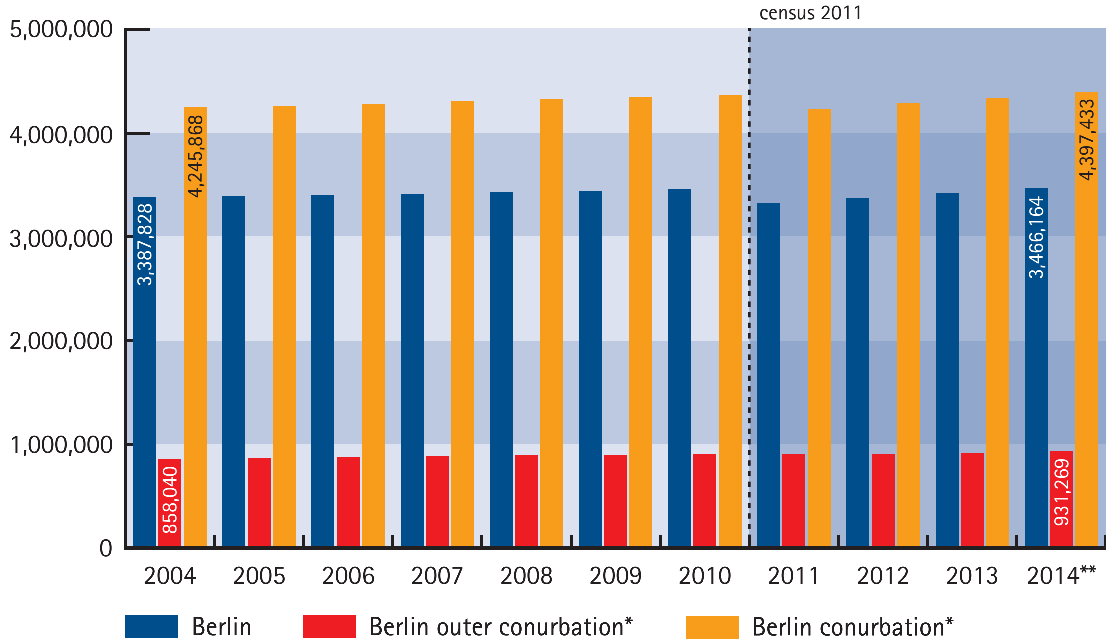


Source: Central Bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, Federal Statis-tical Office of Germany, June 2015, own calculations

abbreviations see page 45

Section 2: Area and population

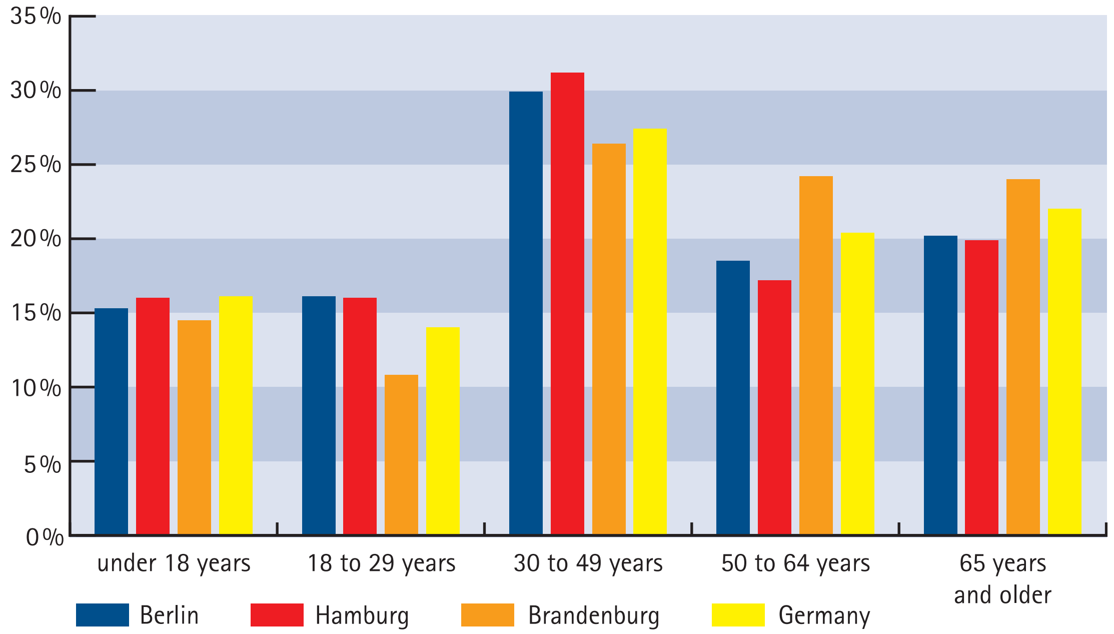
Population development, Berlin conurbation 2004–2014



*explanations see page 44f
**as of: 30 November, 2014

Source: Berlin-Branden-burg State Office for Statistics, June 2015, own calculations

Age structure in Berlin, selected federal states and Germany 2013
share of age classes

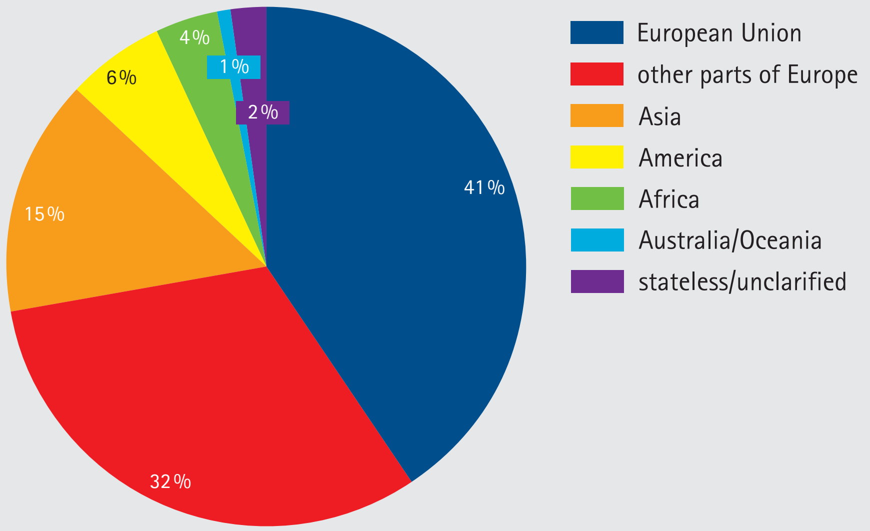


Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, June 2015, own calculations

Section 2: Area and population

Non-German population by origin 2014

share of total registered non-German residents in Berlin by region of origin



Total percentages may be more or less than 100 % owing to rounding up and down.

Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, February 2015

Berlin: a cosmopolitan city

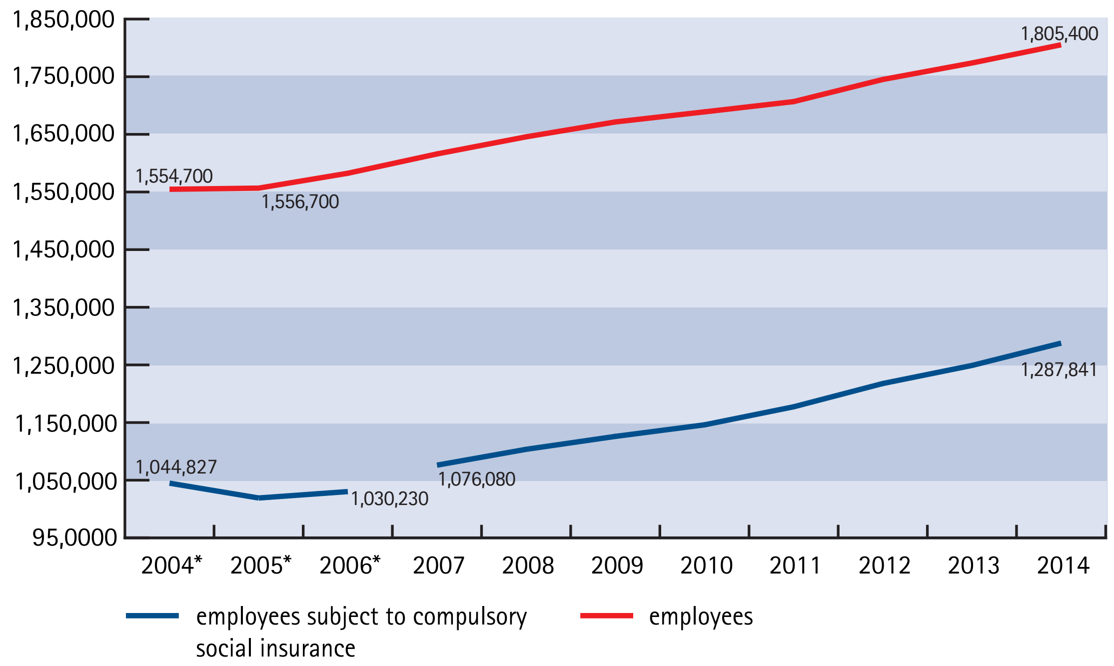
A total of 16.5 percent of Berlin's population were not born in Germany, well above the national average of 8.9 percent. More than 50,000 people have Polish citizenship, putting them in second place behind the some 100,000 Turks who live here, and who continue to represent the largest foreign group in the city. Polish immigration is by no means a recent phenomenon: people used to come here to escape poor economic conditions in Poland. Now it is mainly well-educated skilled workers who come to enjoy the freedoms offered by the EU. The German capital is an attractive destination, particularly because it is not far from their Polish homeland. The number of people migrating from Asia has grown especially dramatically in comparison with 2013: 8,000 Asians now call Berlin their home. The civil war in Syria has seen a steady increase in the number of people with Syrian citizenship coming to our city: from 3,719 in 2013 to 6,471 today* – a fifth of whom are children and young people under the age of 15. The city's Chinese, Indian, Israeli and Afghan population has also increased.

*as of 31 December, 2014

Section 3: Berlin labour market

All employees and employees subject to compulsory social insurance in Berlin 2004–2014

annual average

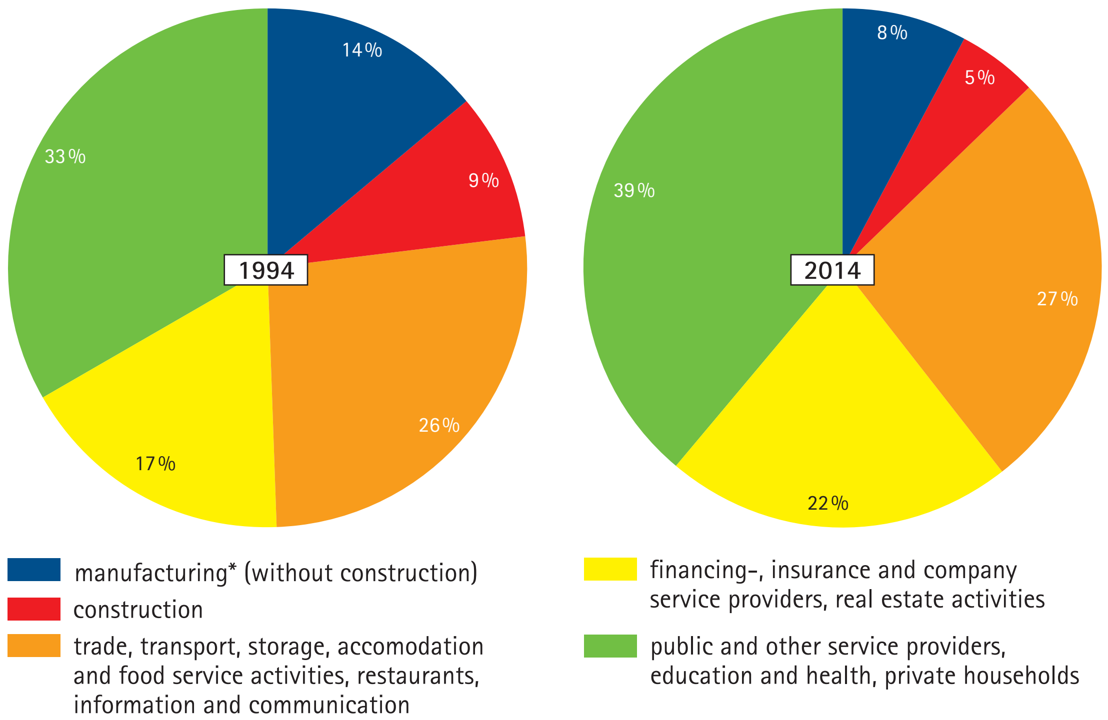


*The Federal Employment Agency has revised the labour market statistics not prior to the year 2007. Due to this the comparability of the two time series is restricted.

Source: Federal Employment Agency of Germany, July 2015, Employment calculation of the federal and state government, February 2015

Comparison of working population in Berlin, 1994 and 2014

share of working population by economic sector

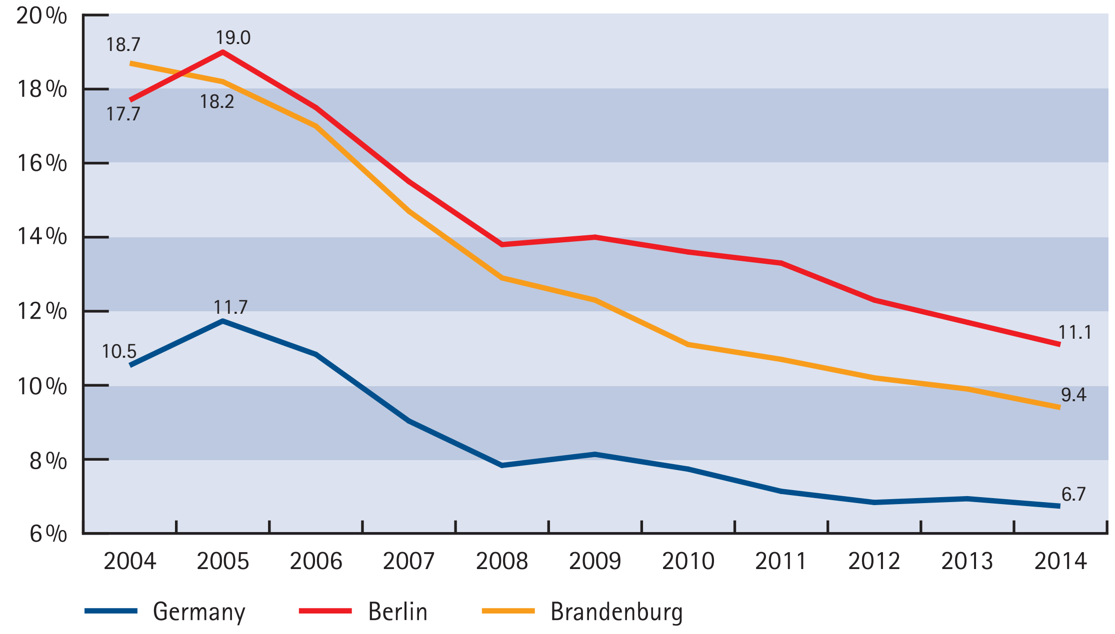


Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, May 2015

*Since the gross value added generated by agriculture, forestry and fisheries in Berlin is relatively low, it is contained in manufacturing (without construction). *Total percentages may be more or less than 100 % owing to rounding up and down.*

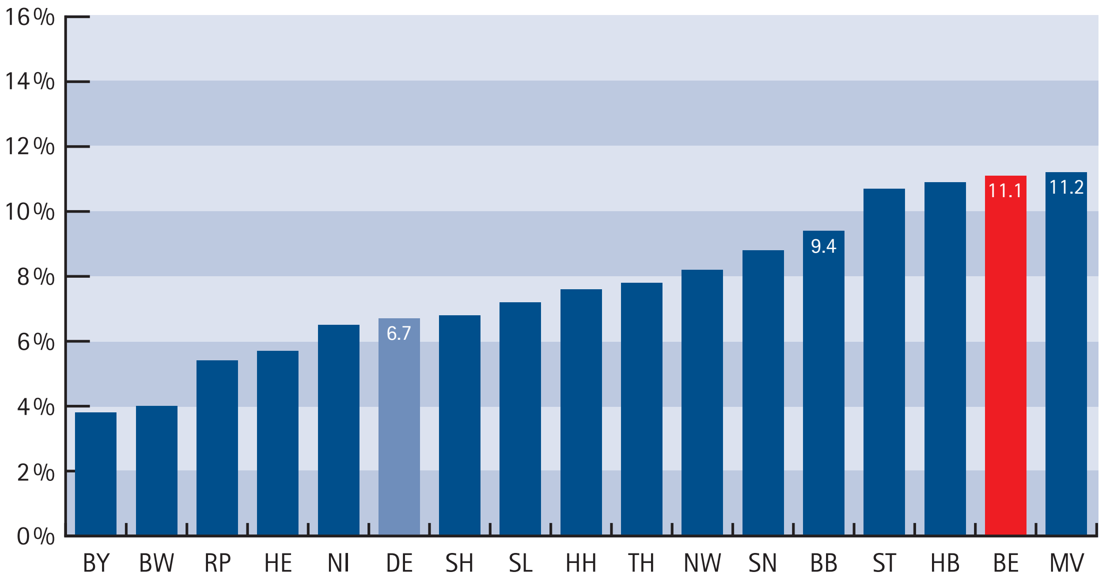
Section 3: Berlin labour market

Unemployment rates 2004–2014
based on all civilian labour force, annual average



Source: Federal Employment Agency of Germany, January 2015

Unemployment rates by federal state 2014
based on all civilian labour force, annual average



abbreviations see page 45

Source: Federal Employment Agency of Germany, January 2015

Top 100 employers in Berlin
as of 31 December, 2014

	company name	employees in Berlin	total number of employees	headquarter in Berlin
1	Deutsche Bahn AG	19,466	306,966	yes
2	Charité – Universitätsmedizin Berlin	16,800	16,800	yes
3	Vivantes Netzwerk für Gesundheit GmbH	14,714	14,714	yes
4	Berliner Verkehrsbetriebe (BVG) – AöR –	13,776	13,776	yes
5	Siemens AG	11,818	341,000	yes [1]
6	Deutsche Telekom AG	6,833	225,000	no
7	EDEKA Minden-Hannover Stiftung & Co. KG	6,831 [2]	336,100 [2]	no
8	Deutsche Post DHL Group	6,500	480,000	no
9	WISAG-Gruppe	6,466 [3]	not specified	no
10	Daimler AG	6,203	279,972	no
11	Dussmann Group	5,950 [3,4]	64,708 [4]	yes
12	Kaiser´s Tengelmann GmbH	5,908	16,622	no
13	Vattenfall AB	5,500	32,000	no
14	Berliner Stadtreinigung	5,379	5,379	yes
15	Securitas Gruppe	5,160	310,000	no
16	METRO GROUP	4,836	264,865	no
17	Axel Springer SE	4,833	14,476	yes
18	Gegenbauer Holding SE & Co. KG	4,744	15,197	yes
19	Berliner Wasserbetriebe	4,523	4,523	yes
20	Bayer Pharma AG	4,500	110,000 [5]	yes
21	Kaufland Dienstleistung GmbH & Co. KG	4,200	147,300 [6]	no
22	Deutsche Bank AG	4,000	98,138	no
23	HELIOS Kliniken Gruppe	3,836	68,000 [7]	yes
24	Berliner Sparkasse	3,742	3,742	yes
25	Paul Gerhardt Diakonie e.V., Berlin und Wittenberg	3,492	4,781	yes
26	DRK Kliniken Berlin	3,410	3,410	yes
27	Karstadt Gruppe	3,028	22,523	no
28	Alexianer GmbH	3,013	12,878	no
29	Zalando SE	3,000	7,500	yes
30	Deutsche Lufthansa AG	2,900 [3]	119,000	no
31	REWE Markt GmbH	2,850	90,000	no
32	Lidl Dienstleistung GmbH & Co. KG	2,801	70,000 [8]	no
33	Netto Marken-Discount AG & Co. KG	2,798	72,883 [8]	no
34	Evangelisches Johannesstift SbR	2,783	3,287	yes
35	Allianz	2,778	147,425	no
36	Air Berlin PLC & Co. Luftverkehrs KG	2,700	8,400	yes
37	BIOTRONIK Unternehmensgruppe	2,600	5,600	yes
38	McDonald's Deutschland Inc.	2,574	1,8 Mio	no

Section 3: Berlin labour market

	company name	employees in Berlin	total number of employees	headquarter in Berlin
39	UNIONHILFSWERK	2,512	2,557	yes
40	BMW Group	2,400	116,300	no
41	3B Dienstleistungsgruppe	2,300	3,300	yes
42	Commerzbank AG	2,294	52,103	no
43	Mosaik-Unternehmensverbund	2,244	2,259	yes
44	AOK Nordost – Die Gesundheitskasse	2,175	5,559	no
45	AWO Landesverband Berlin e.V.	2,130 [9]	2,130	yes
46	Bundesdruckerei GmbH	2,033	2,232	yes
47	Randstad Deutschland	2,000	609,000	no
48	Berliner Werkstätten für Menschen mit Behinderung GmbH (BWB)	1,962	1,962	yes
49	Deutsche Kreditbank AG (DKB)	1,940 [3]	3,116 [8]	yes
50	Manpower GmbH & Co. KG Personaldienstleistungen	1,850	620,000	no
51	BT Berlin Transport GmbH	1,775	1,775	yes
52	dm-drogerie markt GmbH + Co. KG	1,749	52,062 [10]	no
53	GRG Services Berlin GmbH & Co. KG	1,710 [3]	3,400	yes
54	Berliner Volksbank eG	1,705	1,986	yes
55	KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	1,673 [3,10]	162,000	yes
56	EJF gemeinnützige AG	1,670	2,850	yes
57	Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg (rbb)	1,657 [3]	1,971	yes
58	DIRK ROSSMANN GMBH	1,540	44,000 [11]	no
59	Deutsche Postbank AG	1,500	14,800	no
60	PAREXEL International GmbH	1,500	16,000	no
61	Unfallkrankenhaus Berlin Verein für Berufsgenossenschaftliche Heilbehandlung Berlin e.V.	1,486	1,486	yes
62	Deutsches Herzzentrum Berlin, Stiftung des bürgerlichen Rechts	1,463	1,463	yes
63	BERLIN-CHEMIE AG	1,430	5,588	yes
64	Philip Morris GmbH	1,400	2,400	no
65	Vitanas Gruppe	1,373	4,163	yes
66	Volkssolidarität Landesverband Berlin e.V.	1,354	16,714 [12]	yes
67	Piepenbrock Unternehmensgruppe	1,347	26,606	no
68	GASAG-Gruppe	1,334	1,595	yes
69	BASF	1,300	113,000	no
70	TOTAL Gruppe	1,278	100,000	no
71	OSRAM GmbH	1,248	33,800	no
72	Lebenshilfe Berlin	1,188	1,188	yes
73	Knorr-Bremse Group	1,175	23,196	no
74	IKEA Deutschland GmbH & Co. KG	1,162	147,000 [13]	no
75	Helmholtz-Zentrum Berlin für Materialien und Energie GmbH	1,160	1,160	yes
76	degewo Aktiengesellschaft	1,159	1,159	yes
77	Coca-Cola Deutschland	1,126	770,000 [14]	yes
78	Evangelisches Krankenhaus Königin Elisabeth Herzberge gGmbH	1,126	1,126	yes

	company name	employees in Berlin	total number of employees	headquarter in Berlin
79	BARMER GEK	1,123 [3]	16,186 [8]	yes
80	ERGO Versicherungsgruppe AG	1,102	28,019	no
81	ALBA Group plc & Co. KG	1,100	8,000	yes
82	Clemens Kleine Gebäudeservice GmbH	1,077	10,200	yes
83	Sanofi-Aventis Deutschland GmbH	1,072	110,000	no
84	PIN Mail AG	1,071	1,071	yes
85	IAV GmbH	1,000	6,300	yes
86	TÜV Rheinland Group	1,000	19,300	no
87	Sodexo Services GmbH	987	420,000	no
88	Lelbach-Gruppe	967	2,800	yes
89	OTIS Gruppe	915	62,000	yes [15]
90	Franz Cornelsen Bildungsgruppe	911	1,859	yes
91	Bär & Ollenroth-Gruppe	894 [3]	894	yes
92	PricewaterhouseCoopers Aktiengesellschaft Wirtschafts-prüfungsgesellschaft	838	195,433	no
93	Ernst & Young GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft	827	203,696	no
94	Schlosspark-Klinik GmbH	825	825	yes
95	B. Braun Melsungen AG	805	54,017	no
96	GE Energy Power Conversion GmbH	789	7,800	no
97	Pfefferwerk Stadtkultur gemeinnützige GmbH	789	789	yes
98	Immanuel Diakonie GmbH	782	3,032	yes
99	Capita (Berlin) [16]	780	6,500	yes
100	BSH Hausgeräte GmbH Technologiezentrum Wäschepflege	774	49,876 [17]	no

Source: CCI Berlin, July 2015

Figures based on information provided by companies.

1) headquarters in Berlin and Munich
2) including independent retailers
3) in Berlin and Brandenburg
4) average 2014
5) Bayer-Konzern worldwide
6) in europe
7) as of: April, 2015
8) nationwide
9) declaration day: 6 May, 2015
10) declaration day: 30 September, 2014
11) as of: 15 April, 2015
12) headquarters in Berlin and Potsdam
13) declaration day: 21 August, 2014
14) The Coca-Cola Company including its licence partner
15) German headquarters of OTIS Deutschland in Berlin
16) until 2014 avocis Deutschland GmbH
17) declaration day: 21 December, 2013

Section 4: Skilled crafts in Berlin

Total number of companies registered with the Chamber of Skilled Crafts

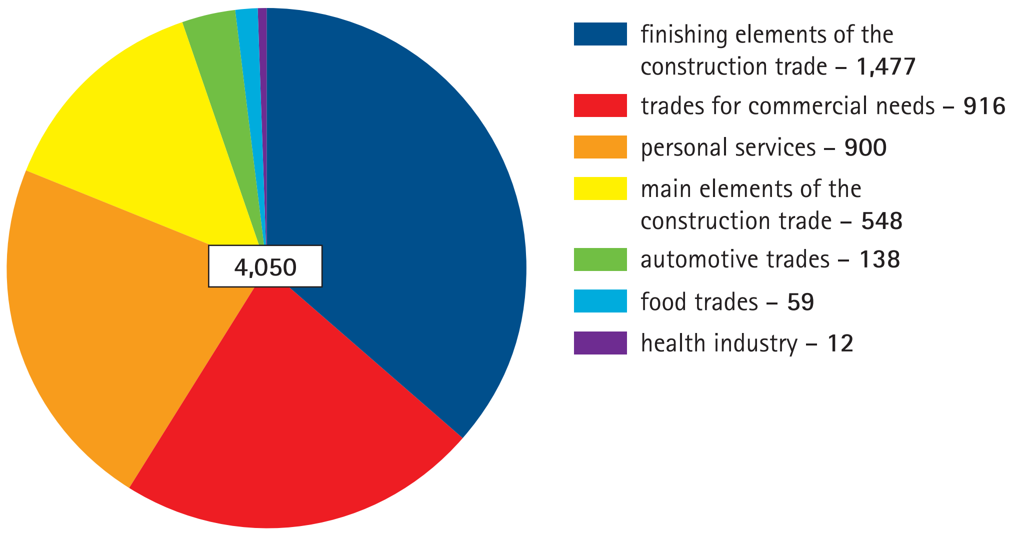
development in the past year

	as of 31 December 2013	entries 2014	deletions 2014	as of 31 December 2014	change	
						in %
main elements of the construction trade	5,127	395	693	4,829	– 298	– 5.8
finishing elements of the construction trade	12,618	969	1,256	12,331	– 287	– 2.3
trades for commercial needs	4,076	581	570	4,087	+ 11	+ 0.3
automotive trades	1,592	86	111	1,567	– 25	– 1.6
food trades	435	40	34	441	+ 6	+ 1.4
health industry	841	31	53	819	– 22	– 2.6
personal services	6,358	556	555	6,359	+ 1	+ 0.0
total	31,047	2,658	3,272	30,433	– 614	– 2.0

Source: Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin, January 2015

Entrepreneurs of foreign origin registered with the Chamber of Skilled Crafts

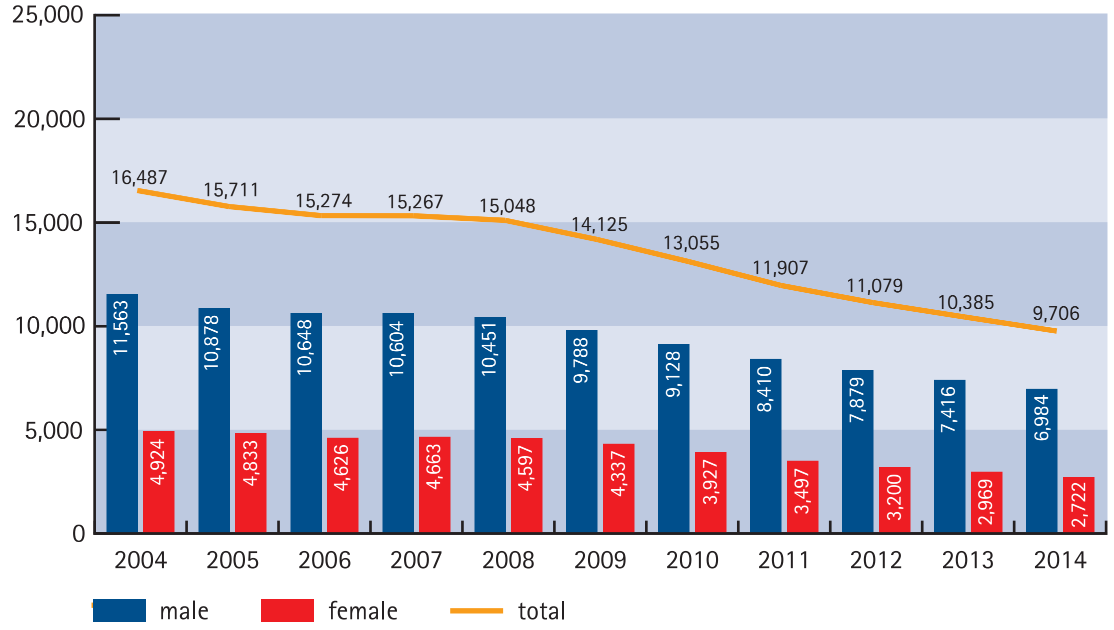
as of 31 December, 2014



Source: Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin, January 2015

Apprentices in Berlin 2004–2014

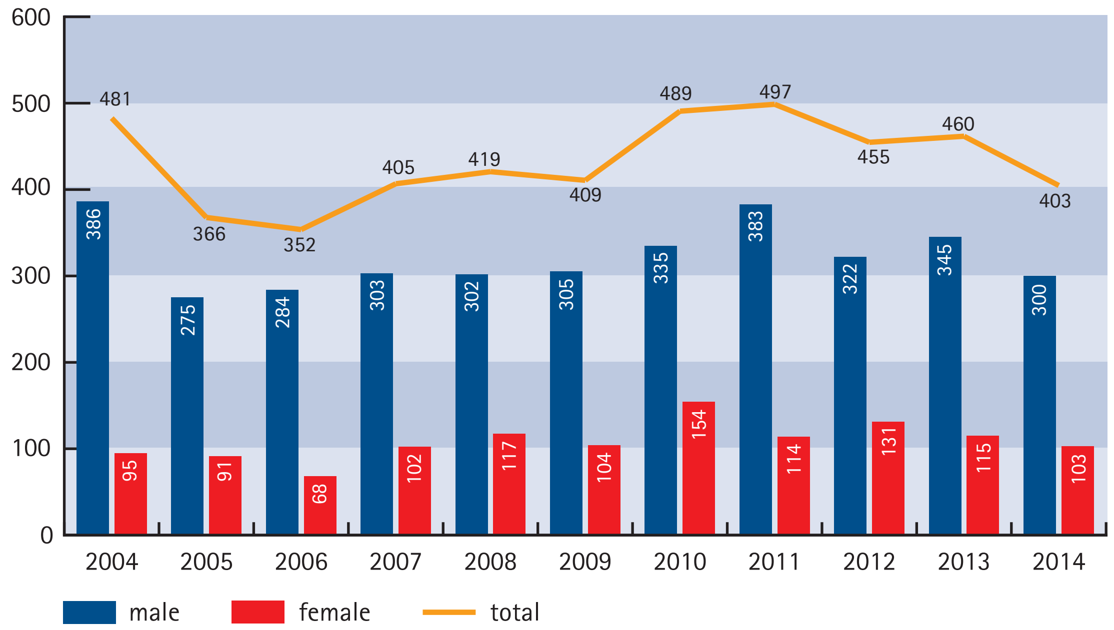
skilled crafts by gender



Source: Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin, January 2015

Passed master craftsman examinations in Berlin 2004–2014

skilled crafts by gender



Source: Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin, January 2015

Section 5: Berlin Chamber of Commerce and Industry

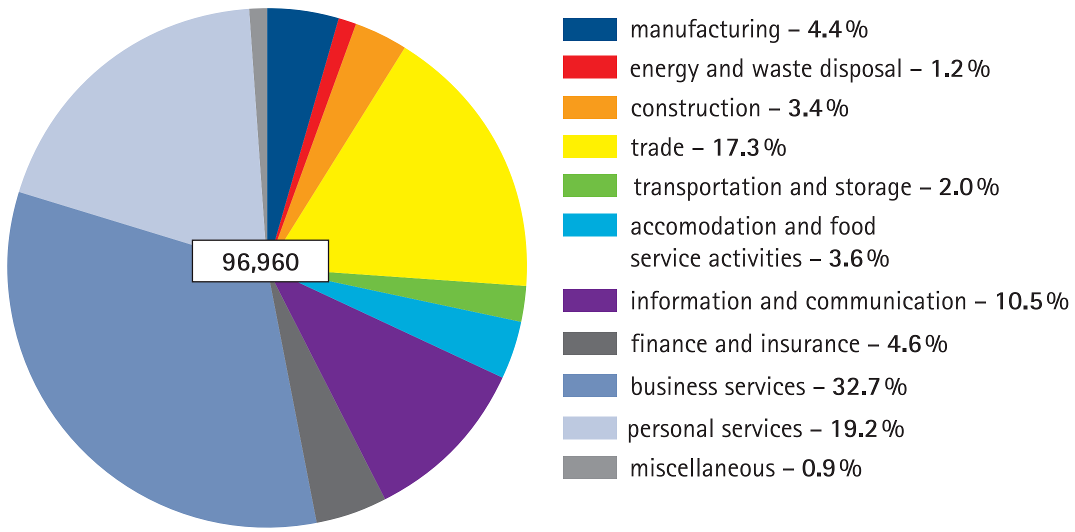
CCI members* in Berlin
by economic sector, as of 31 December, 2014

	companies listed in the Berlin company register	small businesses in Berlin	total number
manufacturing	4,312	3,000	7,312
energy and waste disposal	1,149	1,113	2,262
construction	3,293	14,760	18,053
trade	16,797	36,438	53,235
transportation and storage	1,971	6,740	8,711
accomodation and food service activities	3,529	11,059	14,588
information and communication	10,204	12,500	22,704
finance and insurance	4,500	6,815	11,315
business services	31,748	50,724	82,472
personal services	18,584	33,519	52,103
miscellaneous	873	638	1,511
total	96,960	177,306	274,266

Source: CCI Berlin, January 2015

*Excluding second and further commercial activities or other dependent business premises.

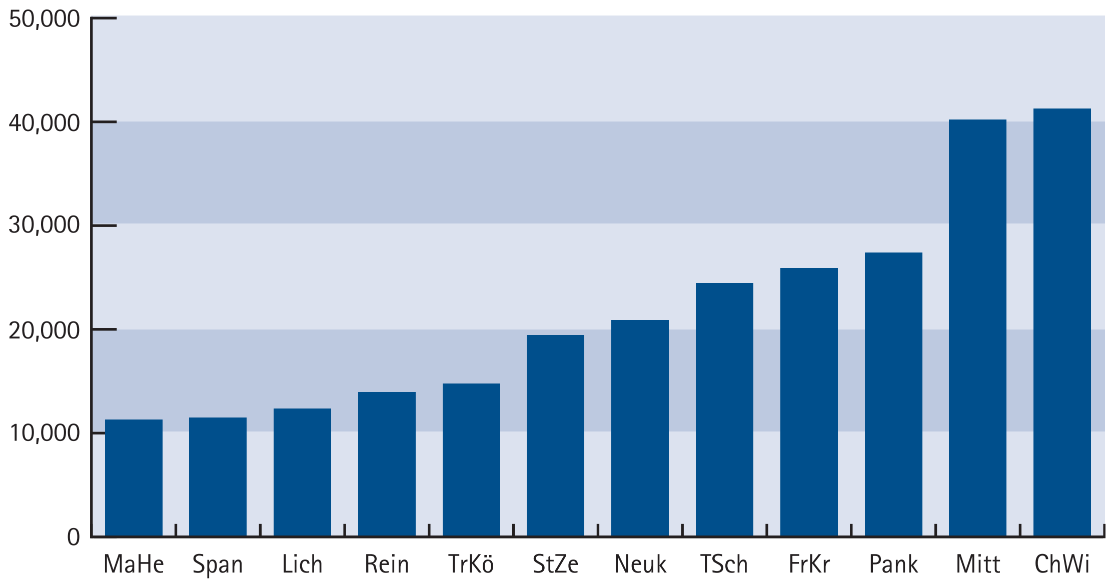
Companies listed in the Berlin company register
by economic sectors, as of 31 December, 2014



Source: CCI Berlin, January 2015

Total percentages may be more or less than 100 % owing to rounding up and down.

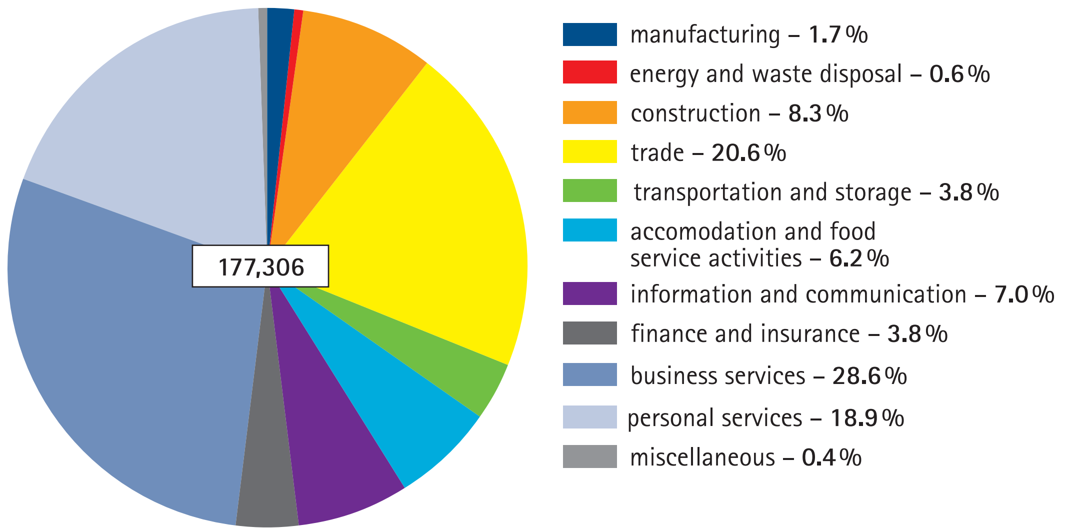
CCI members* in Berlin**
by borough, as of 31 December, 2014



Source: CCI Berlin, January 2015

*Excluding second and further commercial activities or other dependent business premises.
**Due to difficulties in assignments to boroughs, the sum of borough members may differ from the total number of CCI members.
abbreviations see page 45

Small businesses in Berlin
by economic sectors, as of 31 December, 2014



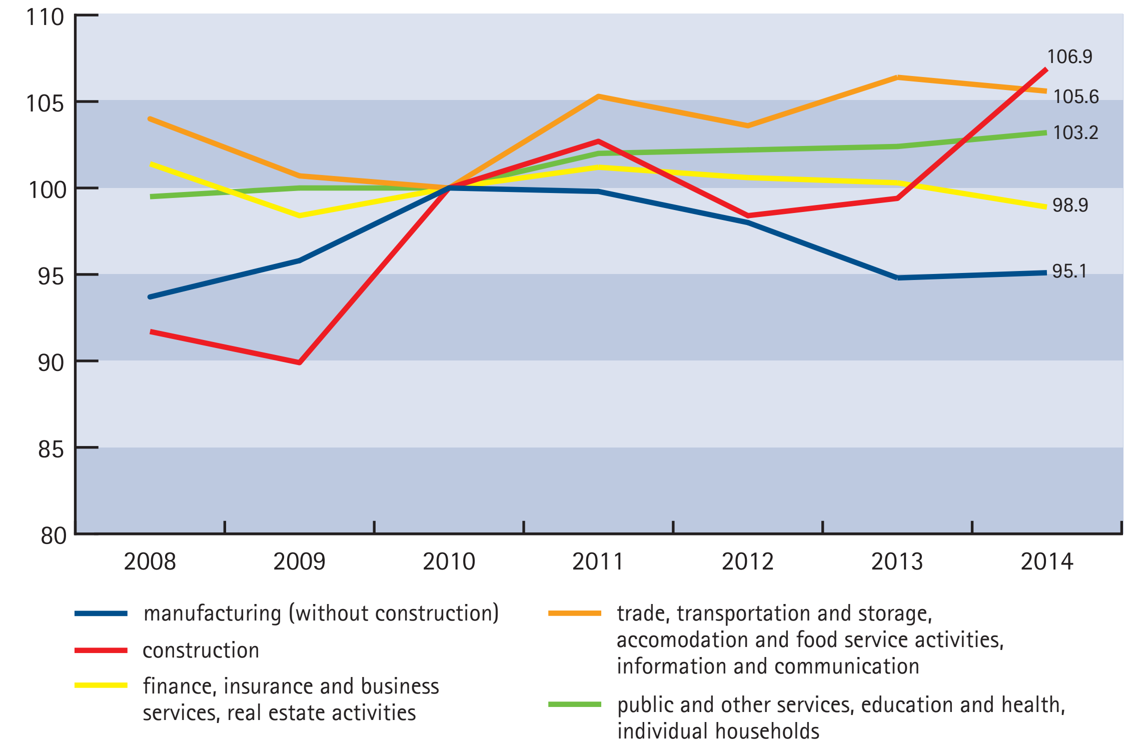
Source: CCI Berlin, January 2015

Total percentages may be more or less than 100 % owing to rounding up and down.

Section 6: Sectors in Berlin

Development of gross value added per working hour 2008–2014

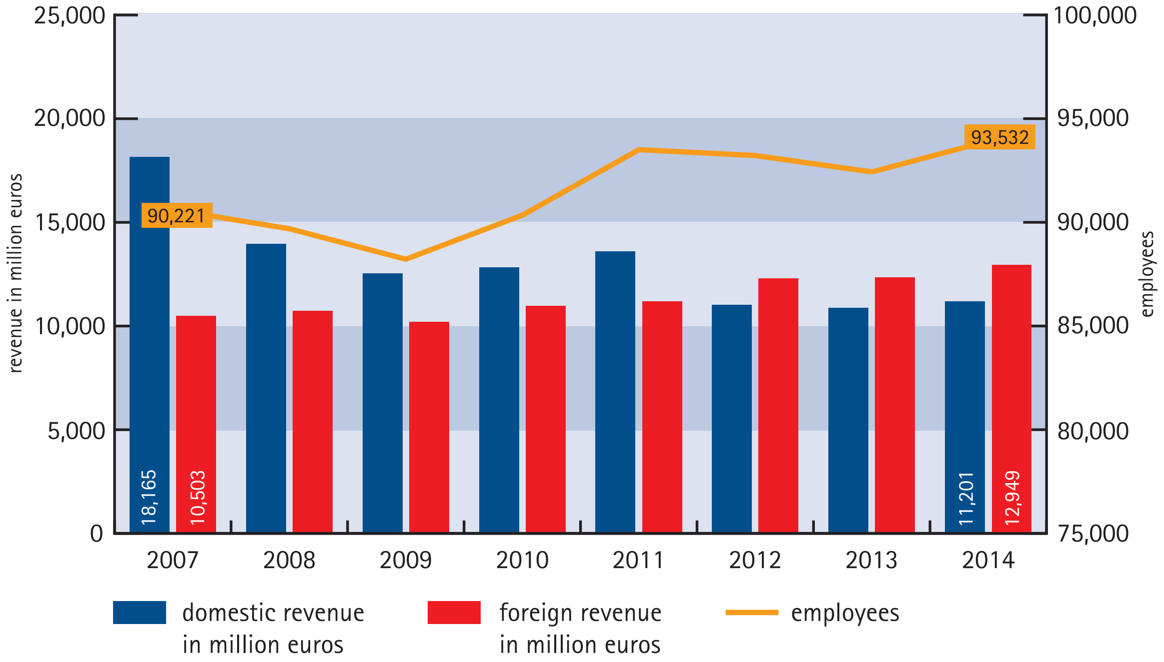
indices 2010 = 100, in real terms



Source: macroeconomic accounts of the federal states, April 2015

Revenue and employment trends in manufacturing 2007–2014

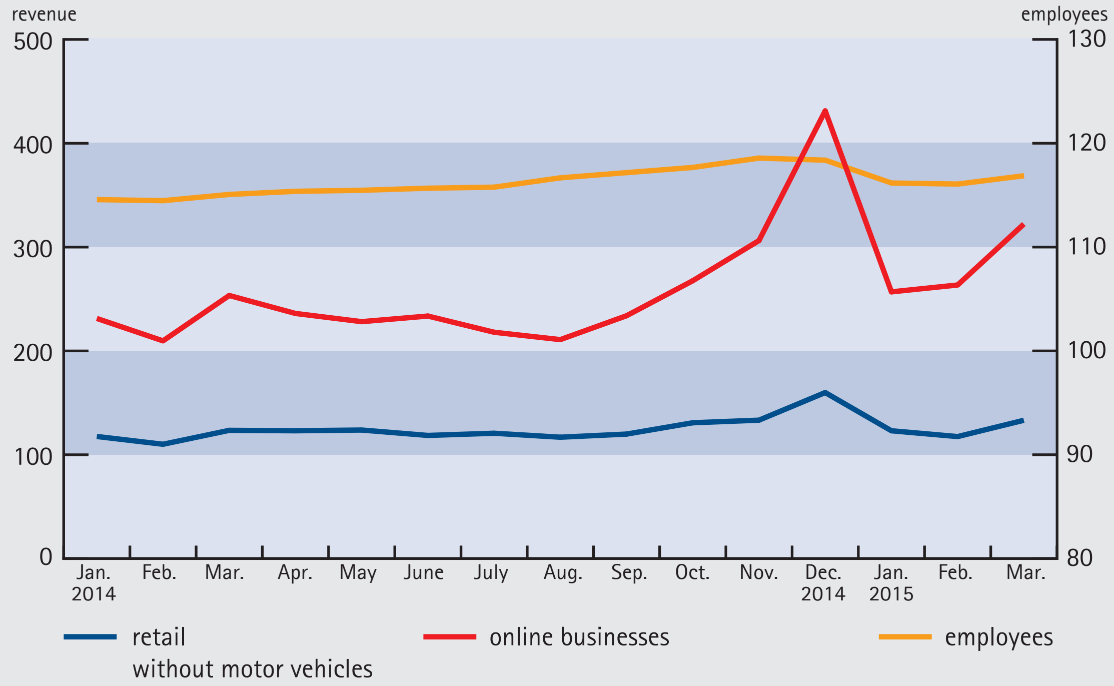
local companies with 20 and more employees



Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, June 2015

Revenue in real terms and employment trends in retail 2014–2015

indices 2010 = 100



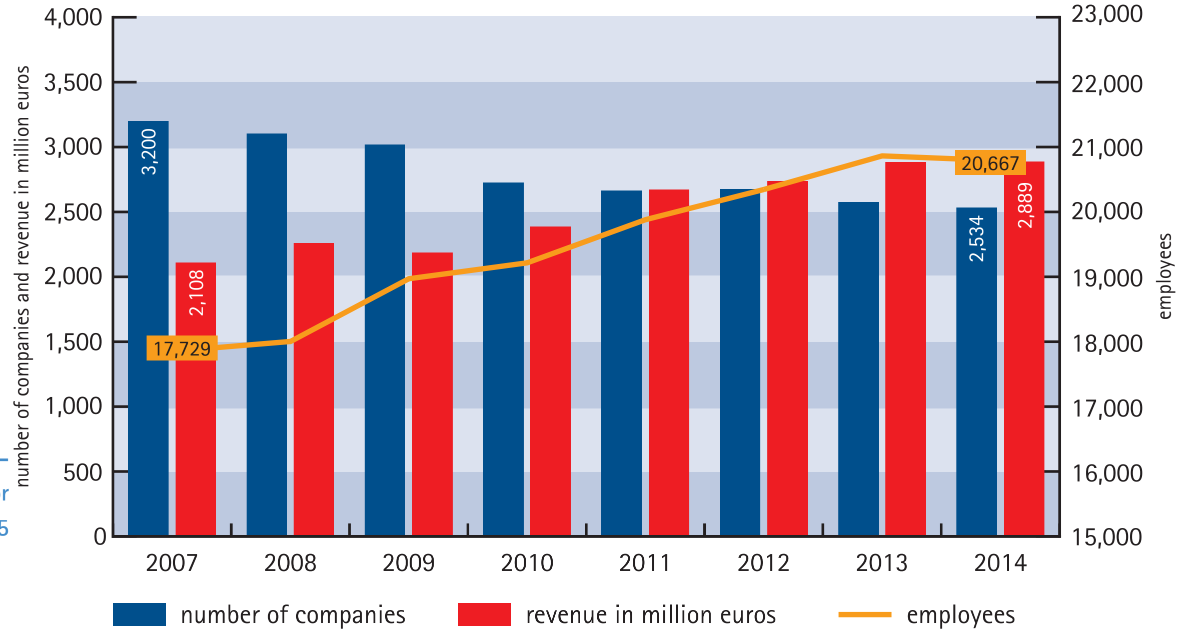
Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, March 2015

Retail sales remain at a high level

Retail businesses in Berlin benefit from favourable local conditions and the dynamic growth in the economy and labour market as well as from strong domestic demand. Thus sales increased by 25 percent between 2010 and 2014. In a year-on-year comparison, the high-spending months of December and March stand out in particular, as turnover is traditionally higher at Christmas and Easter than over the rest of the year. It is interesting to note that turnover in December 2014 was 20 percent up on the same month in the previous year. The Easter celebrations in 2015 also saw a 12 percent increase in retail sales compared with the year before. There is no end in sight to the remarkable way in which online businesses have flourished. Online trade is now estimated to account for between eleven and twelve percent of total retail sales in Berlin. In this respect the city is keeping pace with the current trend in the rest of Germany: since 2009, such sales have risen nationally by 3.9 percent to reach 11.1 percent. Despite tough competition from online businesses, sales have remained stable in Berlin's retail premises. Time will tell the extent to which these businesses too will turn to new technology to assist with making sales, communicating with customers and marketing their products, thereby perpetuating the sector's positive success story.

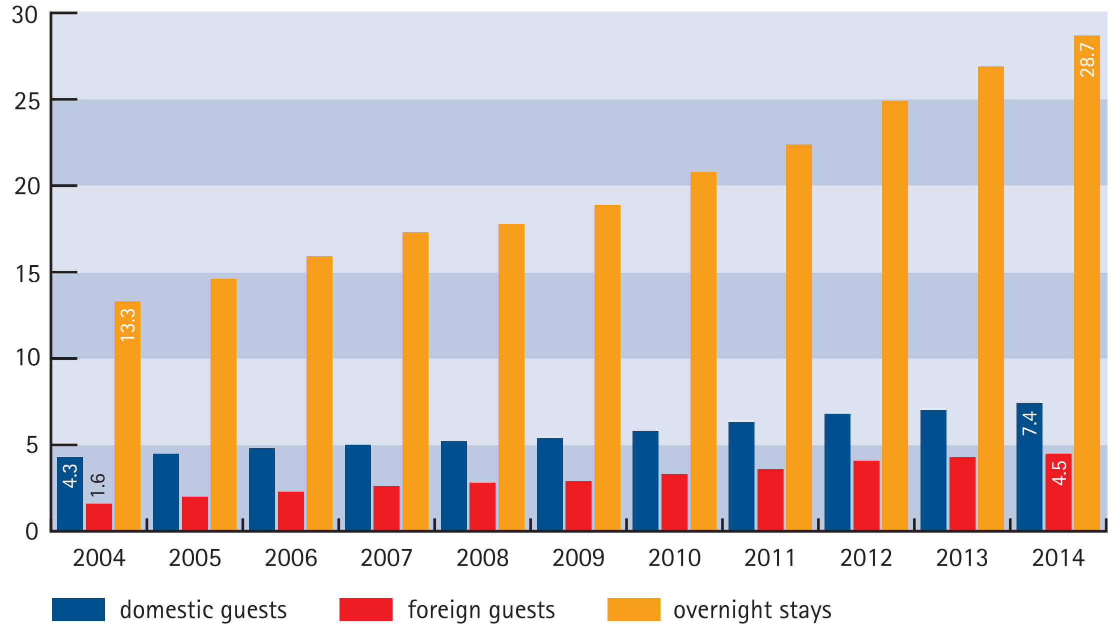
Section 6: Sectors in Berlin

Revenue and employment trends in construction 2007–2014
companies with 20 or more employees



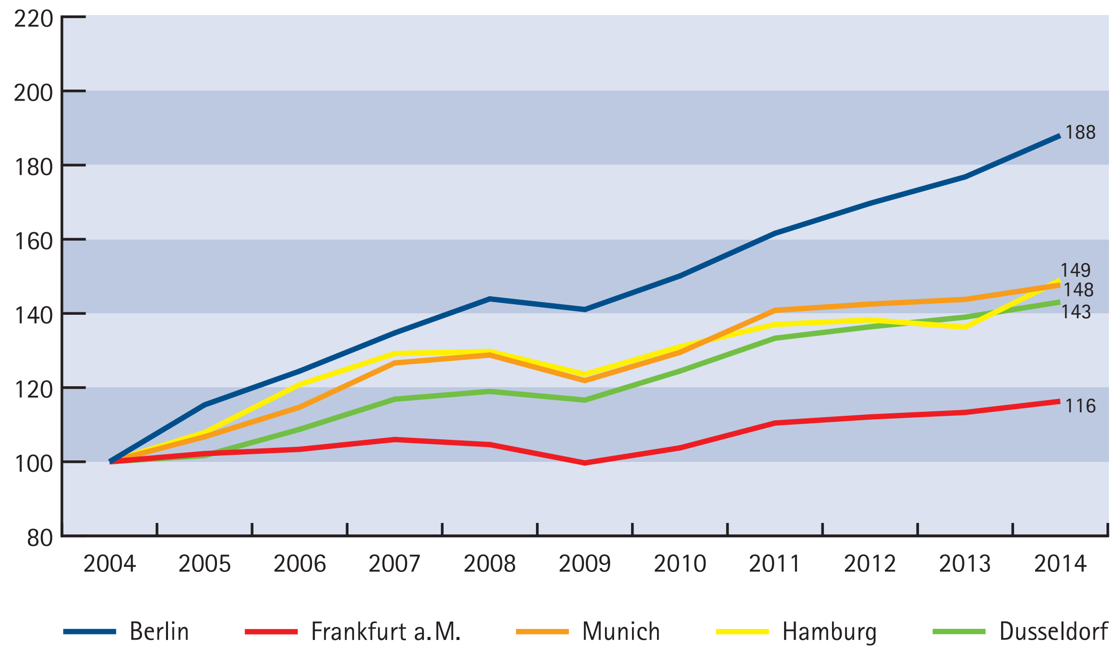
Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, May 2015

Number of Berlin visitors and overnight stays 2004–2014
in millions



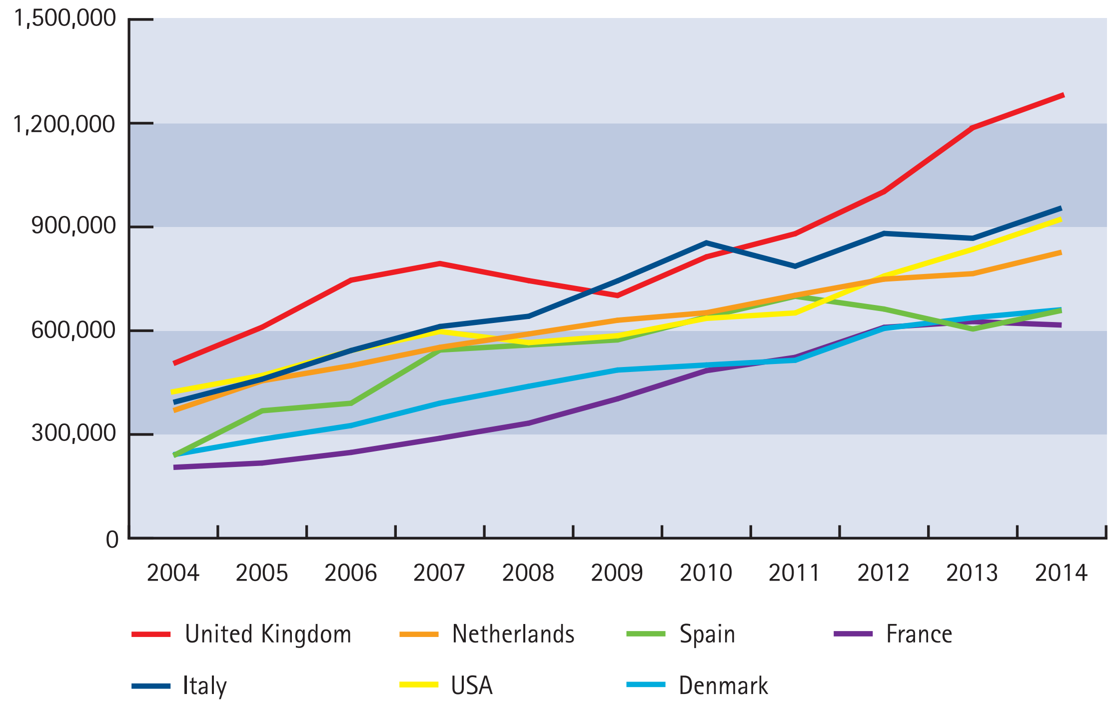
Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, March 2015

Development of passenger numbers in air traffic 2004–2014
Berlin compared to other major German airports, indices 2004 = 100



Source: German Airports Association, December 2014

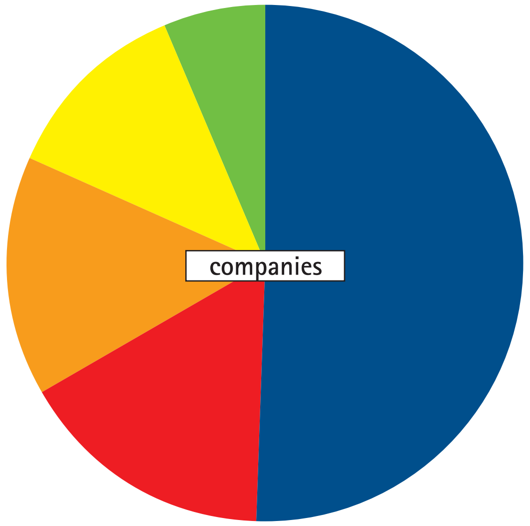
Berlin tourists from abroad by country 2004–2014
number of overnight stays per annum



Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, December 2014

Section 6: Sectors in Berlin

Structure of the Berlin service sector 2013
number of companies and employees



- miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services – **24,227**
- information and communication – **7,717**
- provision of other commercial services – **7,117**
- real estate activities – **5,766**
- transportation and storage – **2,933**

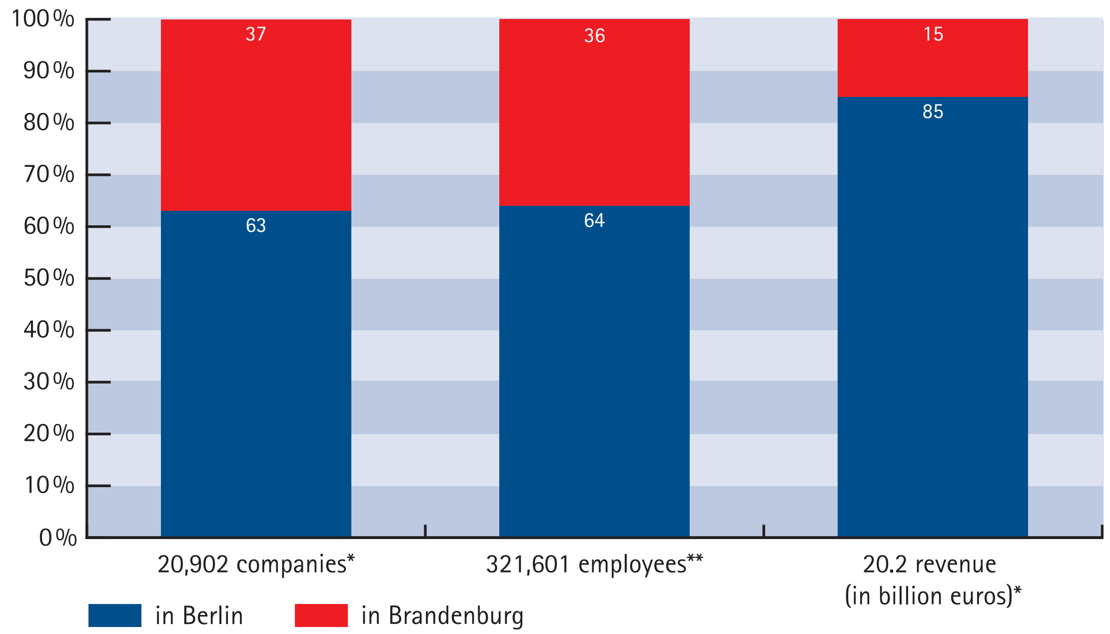
- miscellaneous professional, scientific and technical services – **127,955**
- information and communication – **64,232**
- provision of other commercial services – **159,238**
- real estate activities – **26,831**
- transportation and storage – **72,109**

Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, July 2015

*number of employees as of 30 September, 2013

Section 7: Business Clusters in Berlin–Brandenburg

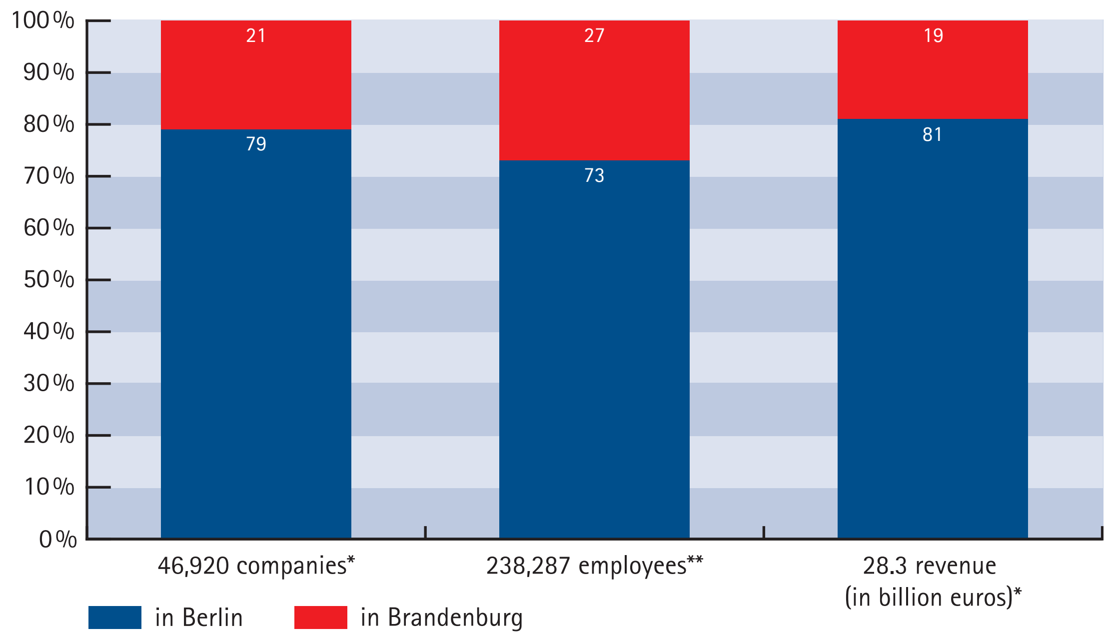
Healthcare industry cluster in Berlin and Brandenburg



Source: Senate of Berlin, Department for Economy, Technology and Research, July 2015

*as of 2012
**as of 2013

ICT, media and creative industries cluster in Berlin and Brandenburg

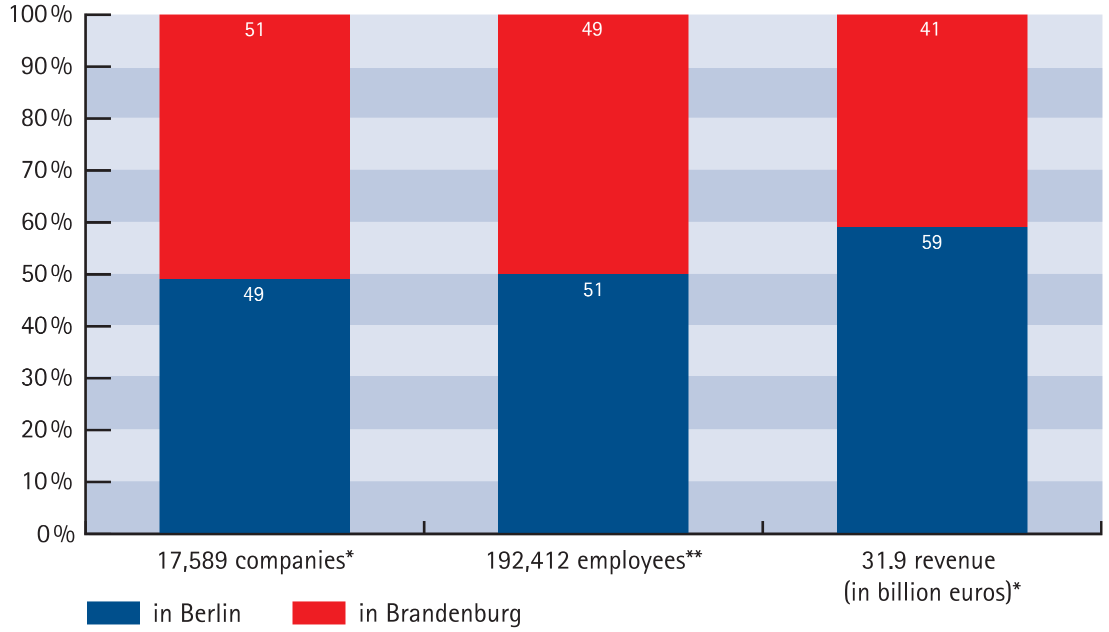


Source: Senate of Berlin, Department for Economy, Technology and Research, July 2015

*as of 2011
**as of 2012

Section 7: Business Clusters in Berlin-Brandenburg

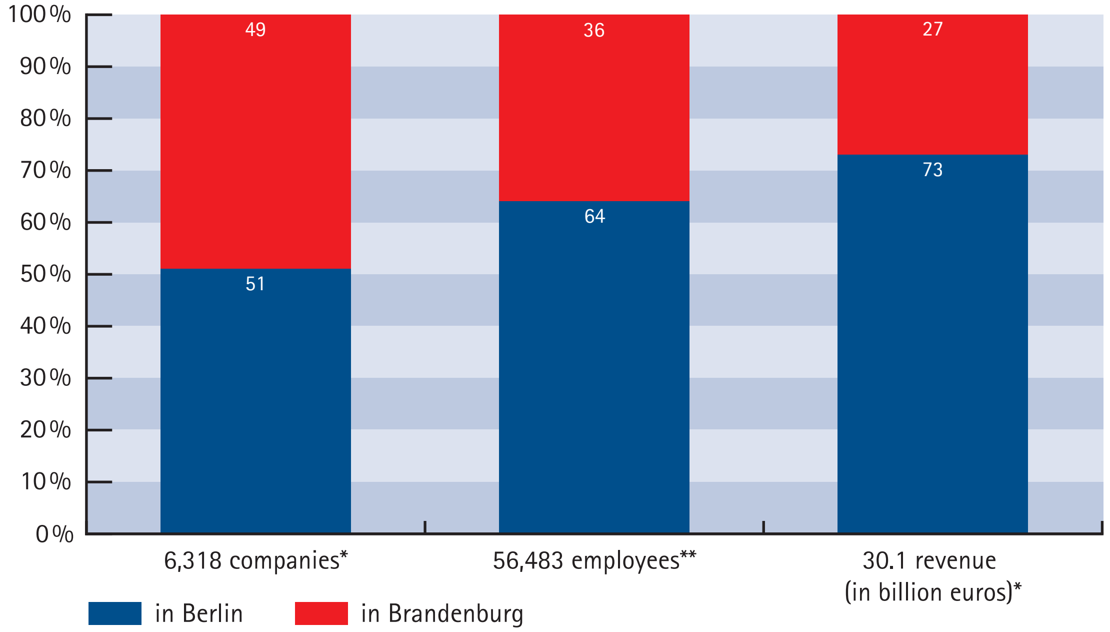
Transport, mobility and logistics industries cluster in Berlin and Brandenburg



*as of 2012
**as of 2013

Source: Senate of Berlin, Department for Economy, Technology and Research, July 2015

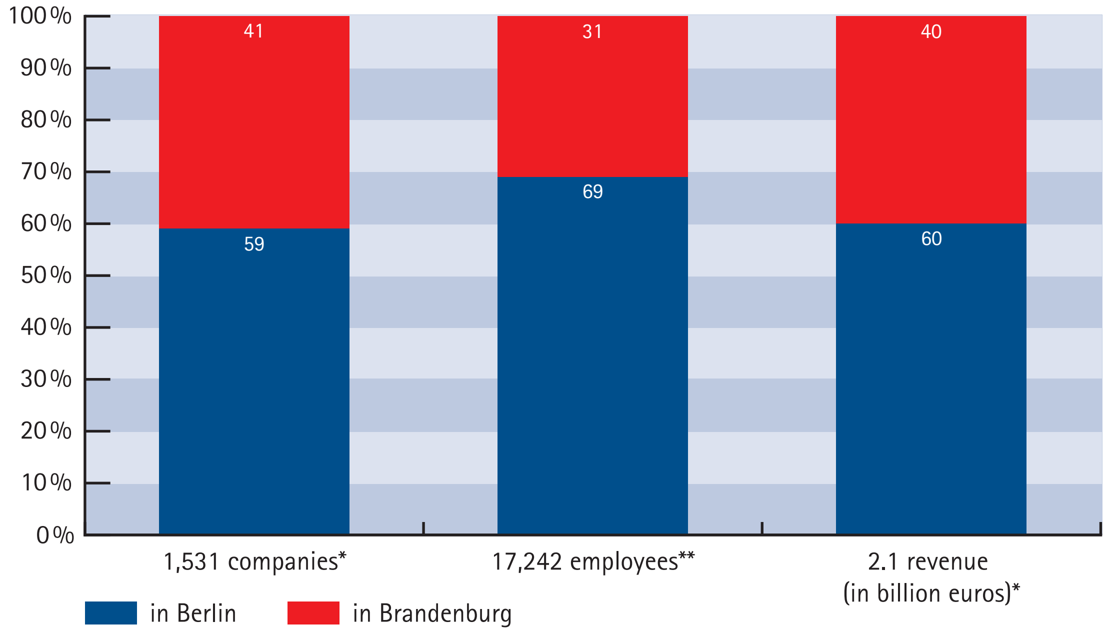
Power engineering cluster in Berlin and Brandenburg



*as of 2012
**as of 2013

Source: Senate of Berlin, Department for Economy, Technology and Research, July 2015

Optical industries cluster (including microsystems engineering) in Berlin and Brandenburg

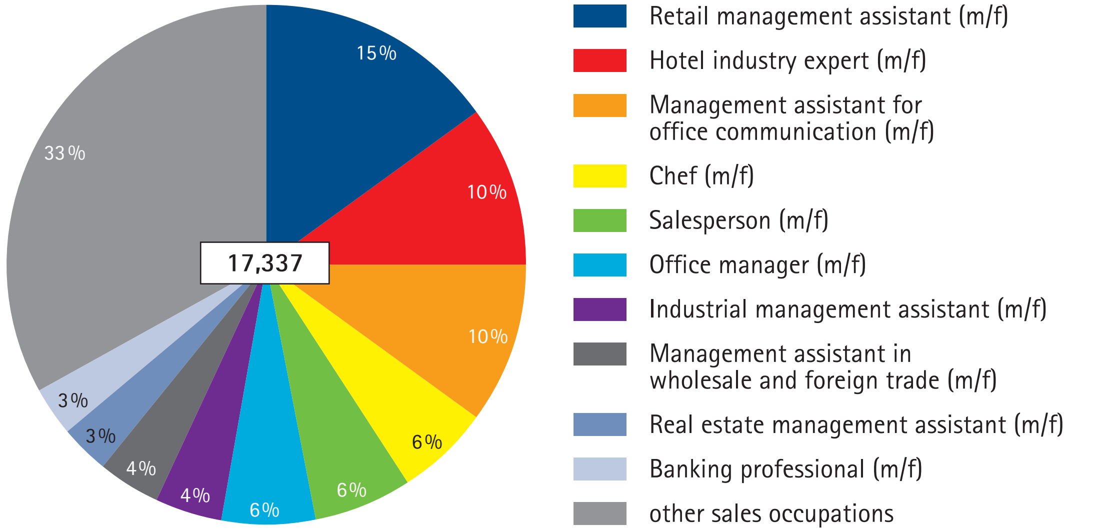


*as of 2012
**as of 2013

Source: Senate of Berlin, Department for Economy, Technology and Research, July 2015

Section 8: Berlin education

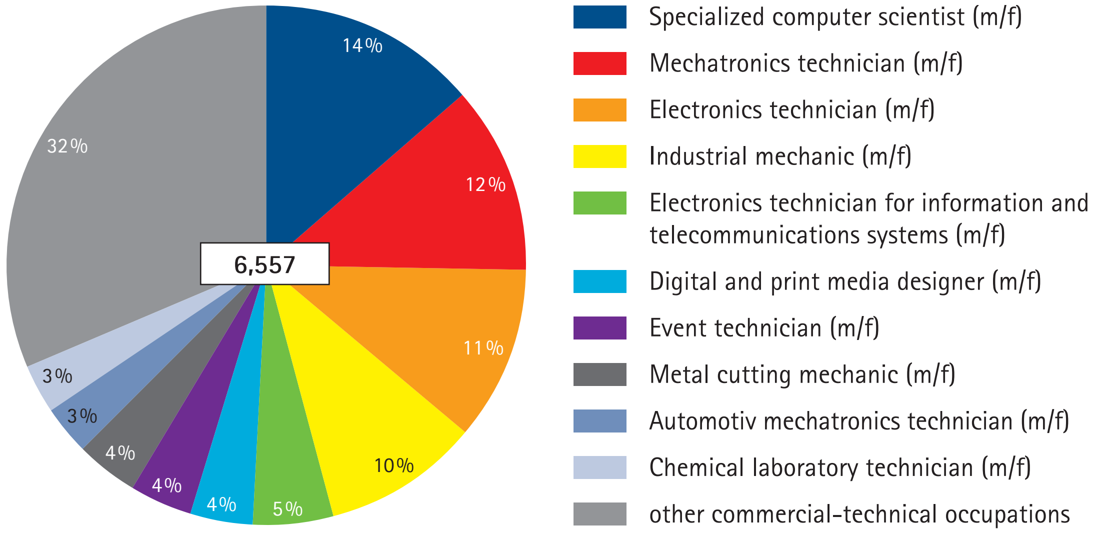
Top ten sales and other training occupations* 2014
at the CCI Berlin



Source: CCI Berlin, January 2015

* Share in total number of sales and other training occupations

Top ten commercial-technical training occupations* 2014
at the CCI Berlin



Source: CCI Berlin, January 2015

*Share in total number of commercial-technical occupations

Recognition of foreign vocational qualifications
at the CCI Berlin, report for 1 April, 2012* until the end of February, 2015

Countries of origin and occupations of foreign training (CCI Berlin)	
About **2,400 consultations** for more than **3,600 people** since 1 April, 2012.	
Those seeking recognition underwent training in about **95 different countries**.	
Poland, Russia and Turkey are the most prominent countries in this regard.	
The main occupational groups have been office and electrical occupations.	
Applicants' main reason usually was to **return to employment** in a job matching their qualifications.	
Applications from CCI Berlin district covered by to IHK FOSA (Foreign Skills Approval)	**435**
Number of recognition rulings	320
Full equivalence	185
Partial equivalence	135

Source: CCI Berlin, January 2015

*when the Professional Qualifications Assessment Act-BQFG-entered into force

Recognition of foreign vocational qualifications
at the Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin, report for 1 April, 2012* until the end of February, 2015

Countries of origin and occupations of foreign training (Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin)	
About **750 consultations** have been carried out **for more than 950 people** since 1 April, 2012.	
Those seeking recognition underwent training **in about 35 different countries.**	
Poland, Greece, Spain and Turkey are the most prominent countries in this regard.	
The main occupational groups were **electrical engineering, automotive engineering** and **joiner**.	
In our function as a management chamber for Turkey about 50 expert evidences has been done.	
Applicants' main reason usually was **to enter employment, return to employment or to practise the trade they had learned.**	
Applications received by the Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin	**96**
Number of recognition rulings	44**
Full equivalence relates to the following occupations: Hairdresser, Beautician, Optician, Electronics technicians, Information electronics, Motor vehicle mechatronics technician, Motor vehicle body and vehicle construction mechanic, Dental technician, Vehicle spray painter, Plant mechanic	15
Partial equivalence relates to the following occupations: Plant mechanic, Dental technician, Electronics technicians, Metalworker, Joiner, Confectioner, Motor vehicle mechatronics technician, Mechatronics Technician for Refrigeration Technology	25

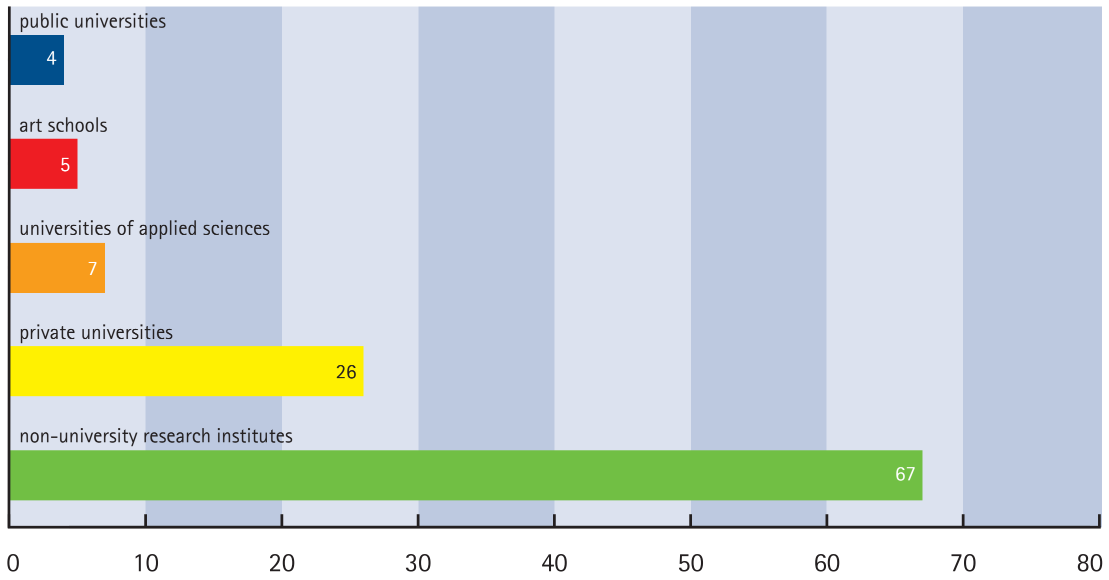
Countries of origin of immigrants granted full or partial equivalence **by the Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin**: Poland, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, Russia, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Latvia, Finland, Tunisia, Morocco, Syria, Honduras, Australia

Source: Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin, January 2015

*when the Professional Qualifications Assessment Act-BQFG-entered into force
**four rejections

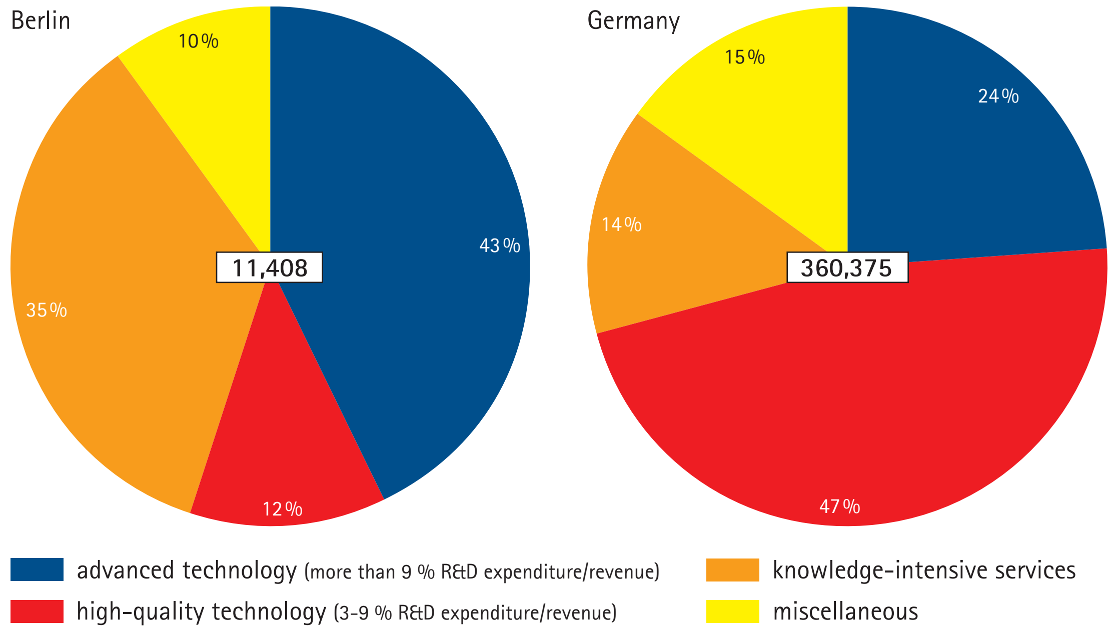
Section 9: Science location Berlin

Science institutions in Berlin
number of universities and non-university research institutions



Source: Senate of Berlin, Department for Education, Youth and Science, July 2014; Technology Foundation Berlin, February 2013

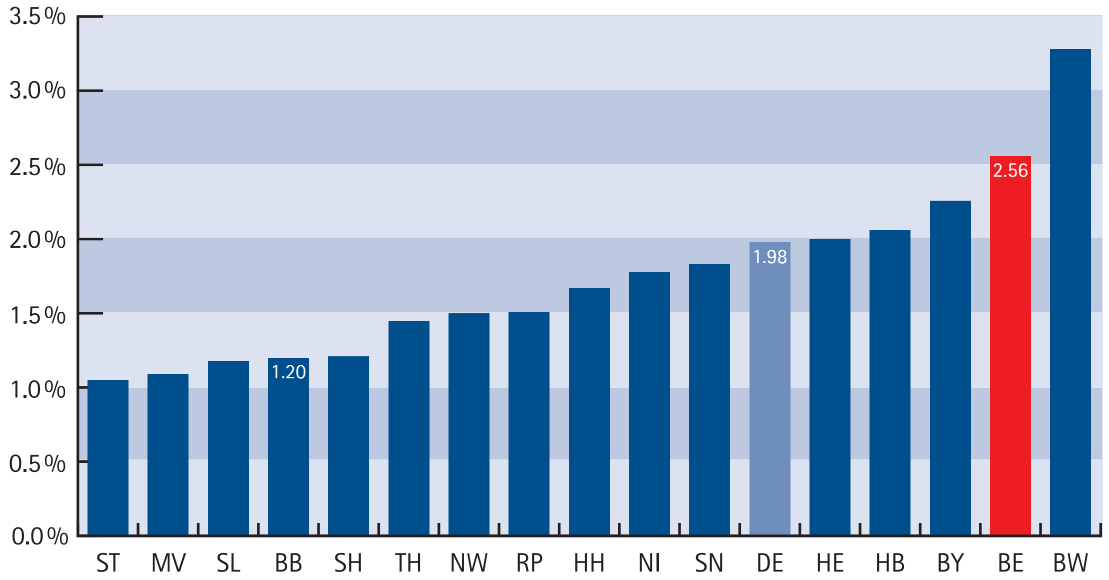
R&D staff in the private sector 2013
in Berlin and Germany by research intensity of economic sector



Total percentages may be more or less than 100 % owing to rounding up and down.

Source: Donors' association for the promotion of humanities and sciences in Germany, July 2015

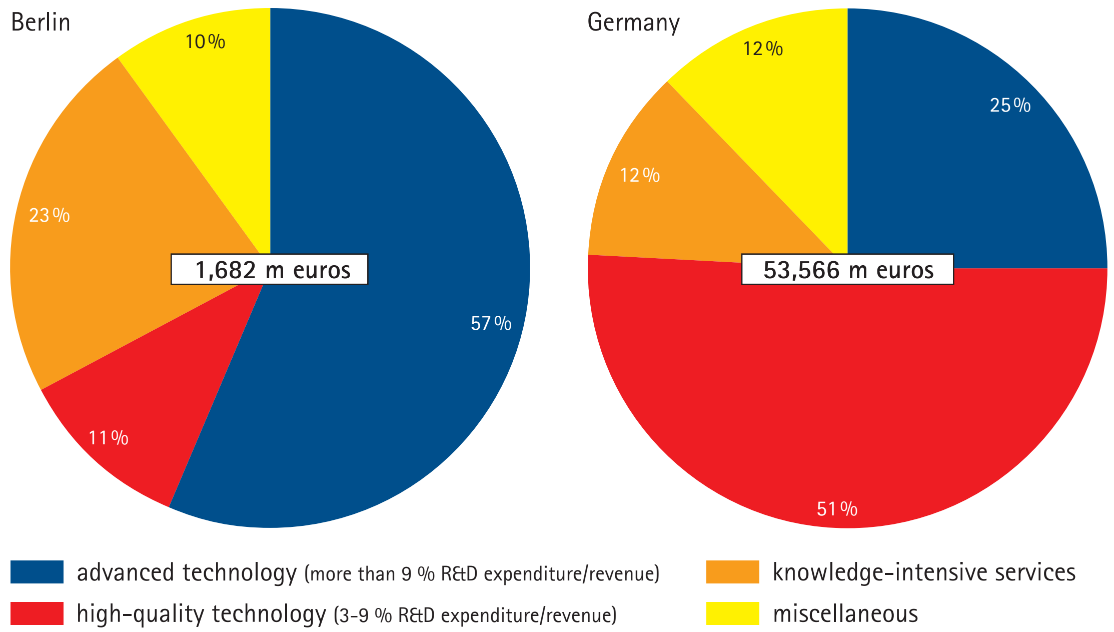
Public and private R&D staff 2013*
share of employees subject to compulsory social insurance by federal state, full-time equivalents



* full-time equivalents
abbreviations see page 45

Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, Donors' association for the promotion of humanities and sciences in Germany, Federal Employment Agency of Germany, July 2015

R&D expenditures in the private sector 2013
in Berlin and Germany by research intensity of economic sector

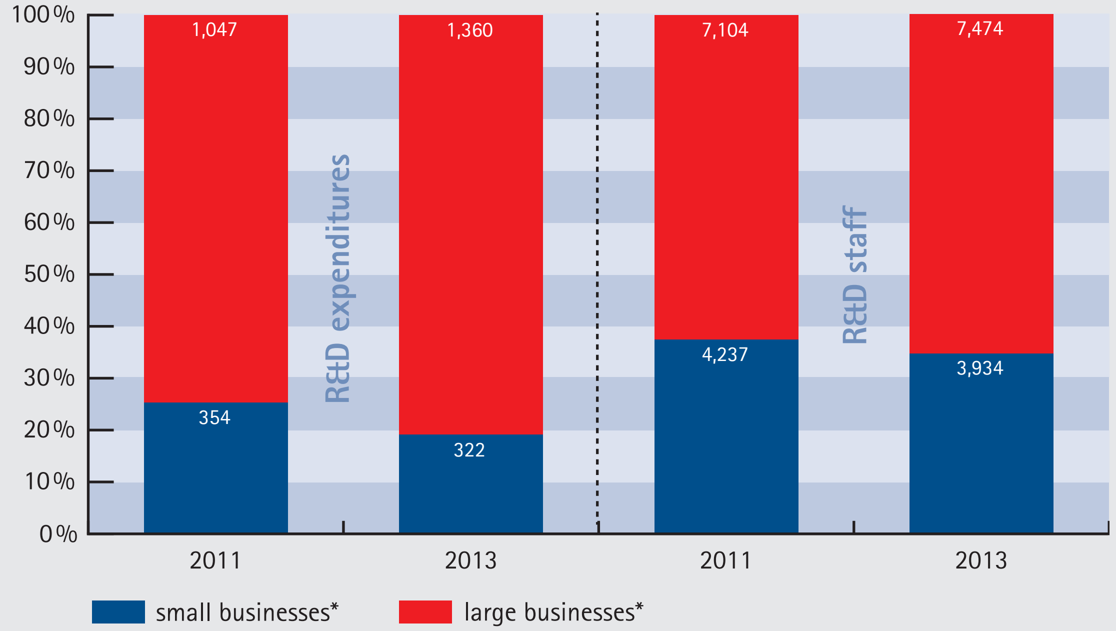


Total percentages may be more or less than 100 % owing to rounding up and down.

Source: Donors' association for the promotion of humanities and sciences in Germany, July 2015

Section 9: Science location Berlin

R&D in Berlin's SMEs and large companies 2011 and 2013
expenditure on R&D (in million euros) / R&D staff



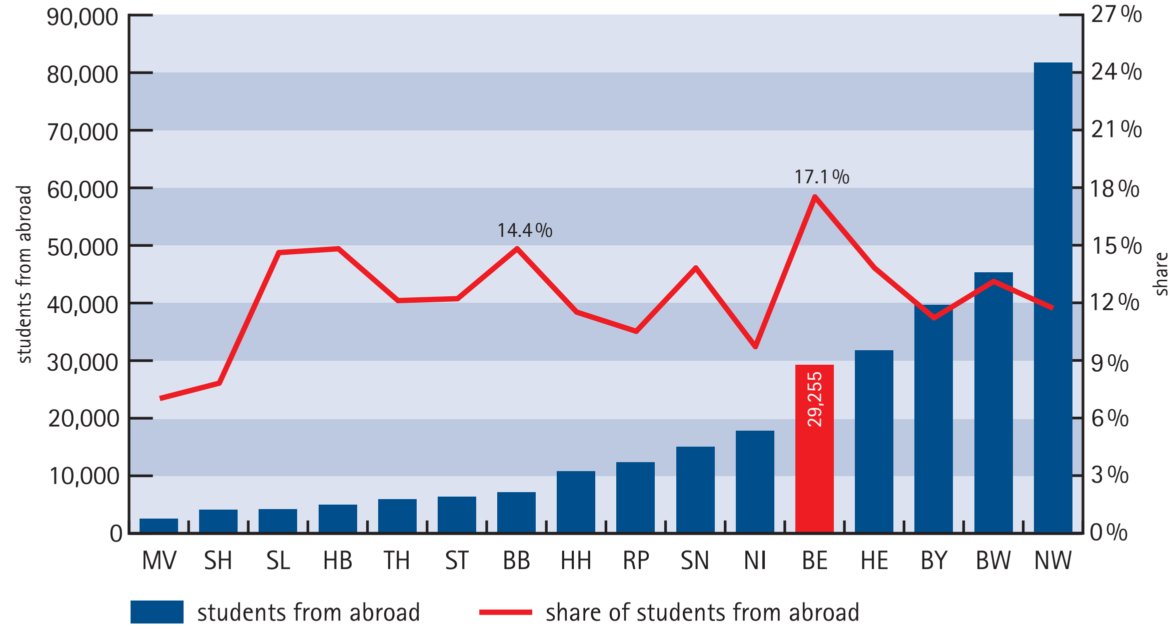
Source: Donors' association for the promotion of humanities and sciences in Germany, July 2015

*Small and medium enterprises (SME) encompass enterprises up to 249 empolyees. Companies that exceed this number are referred to as large businesses.

A spirit of innovation benefits businesses regardless of size

Innovations are generally the product of research and development. So spending a lot on investment and staffing in its R&D division is likely to have a positive impact on the innovative capacity of a business. Berlin's economy depends largely on its medium-sized sector: enterprises employing fewer than 250 people. Yet some 80 percent (approx. 1.3 billion euros) of the total funding dedicated to R&D by companies in Berlin is invested by those with 250 or more employees. Moreover, in terms of the number of people working in R&D, there is a clear preponderance in favour of large companies. Despite the economic structure of the capital, with its heavy reliance on small and medium-sized businesses, these figures are hardly surprising, because unlike SMEs large companies are usually in a position to maintain their own R&D divisions. Whilst, even in absolute terms, large companies have increased their R&D expenditure and staff numbers since 2011, it comes somewhat as a surprise that R&D investment and employment at SME level showed a decline, also in absolute terms, between 2011 and 2013. Thus investment in R&D in Berlin's SMEs fell by approx. 32 million euros from 2011 to 2013. What's more, the equivalent of more than three hundred full-time jobs were lost in the R&D divisions of SMEs. This seems particularly astonishing given the many new start-ups in Berlin, which have clearly been unable to offset the downward trend in R&D at SMEs.

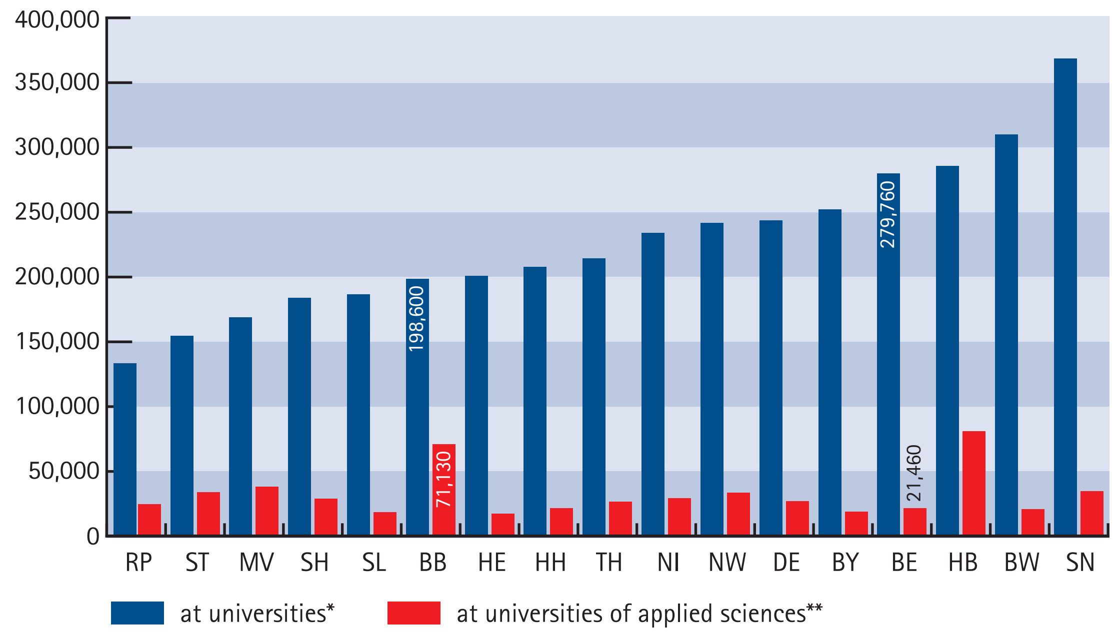
Students from abroad by federal state
as of winter semester 2014/15



abbreviations see page 45

Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, March 2015

Third-party funds raised per professor by federal state 2012
in euros

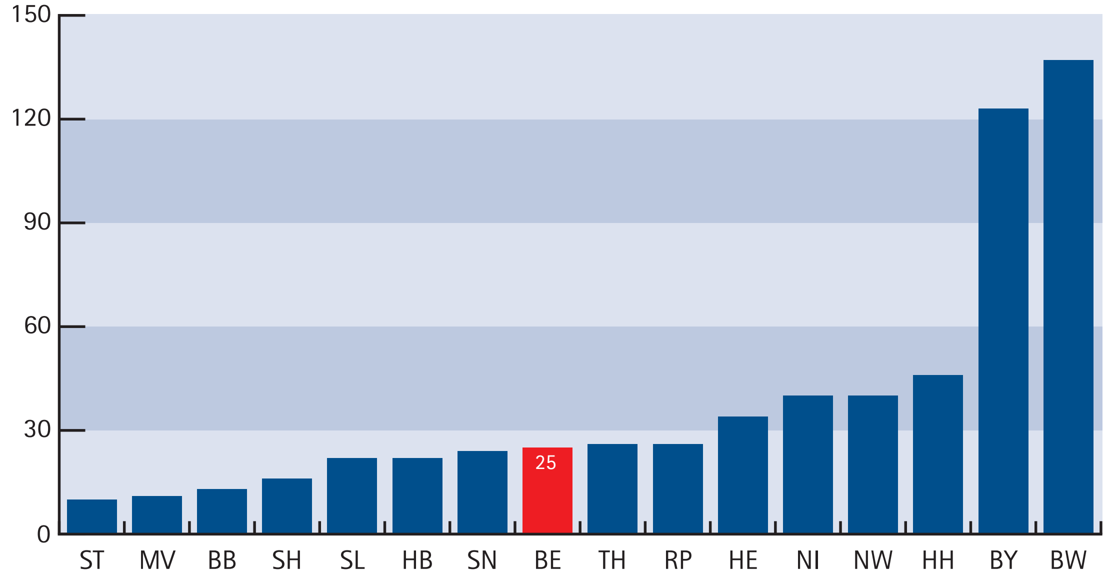


Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, November 2014

*excluding medical institutes/health care sciences
**excluding public administration colleges
abbreviations see page 45

Section 9: Science location Berlin

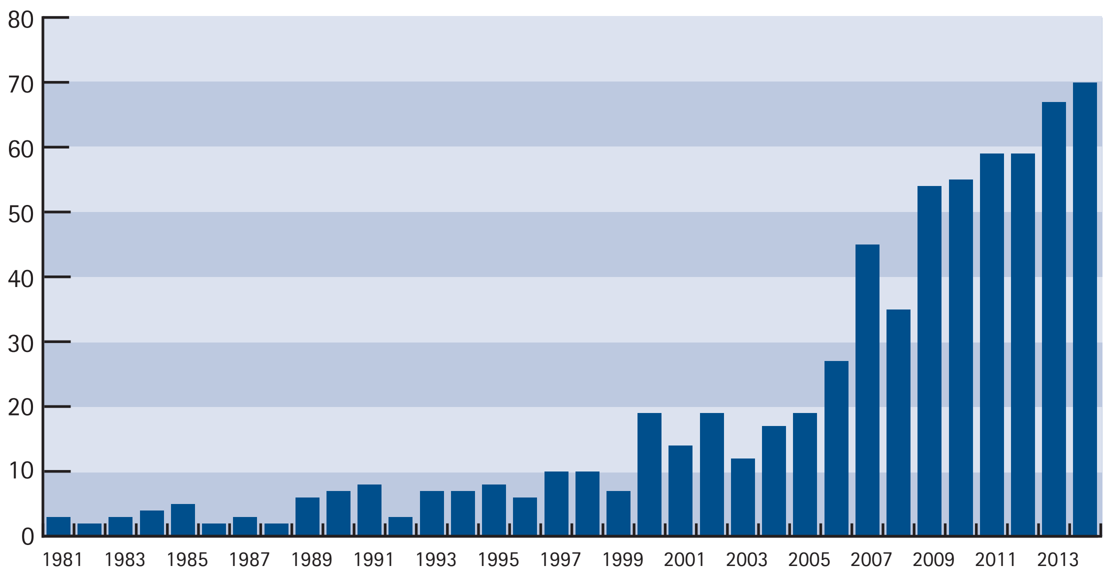
Patent applications by federal state, 2014
per 100,000 inhabitants



Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, September 2014

abbreviations see page 45

University-spin-offs in Berlin-Brandenburg*
per annum

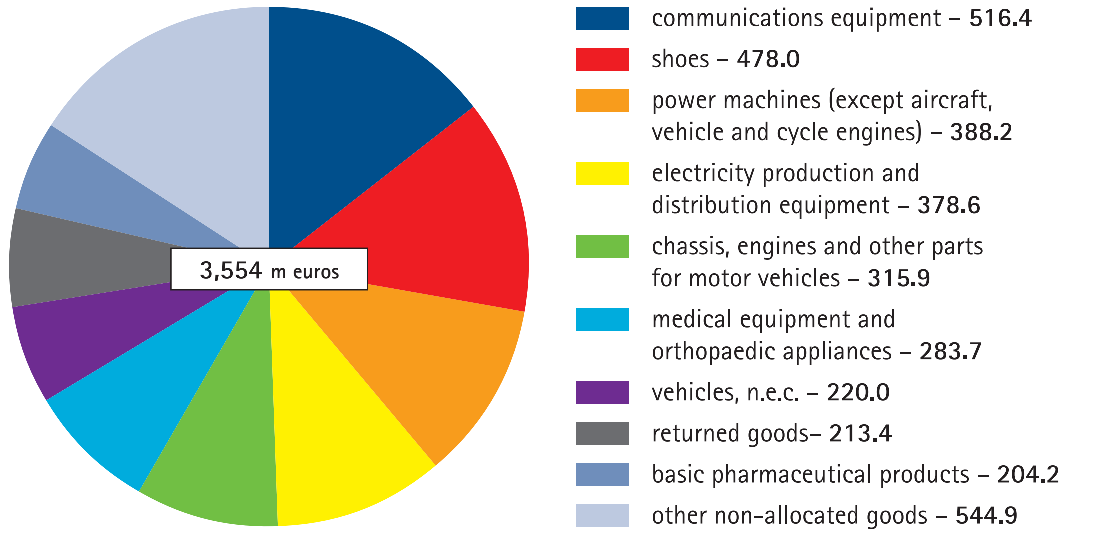


Source: Technology Foundation Berlin, July 2014

*ten major universities surveyed in Berlin and Brandenburg

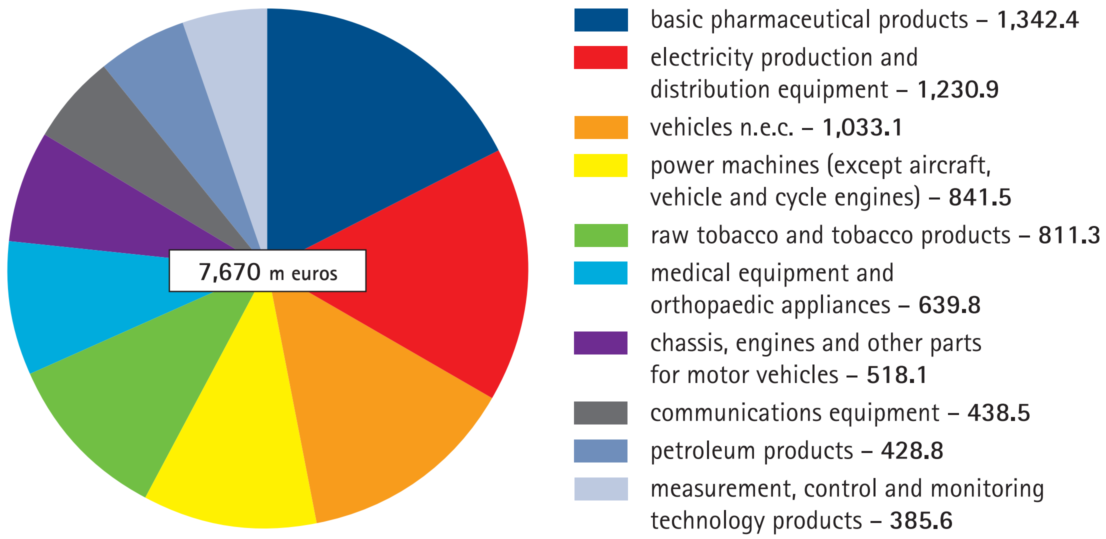
Section 10: Foreign trade in Berlin

Berlin imports by top-ten commodity groups 2014
in million euros



Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, July 2015

Berlin exports by top-ten commodity groups 2014
in million euros



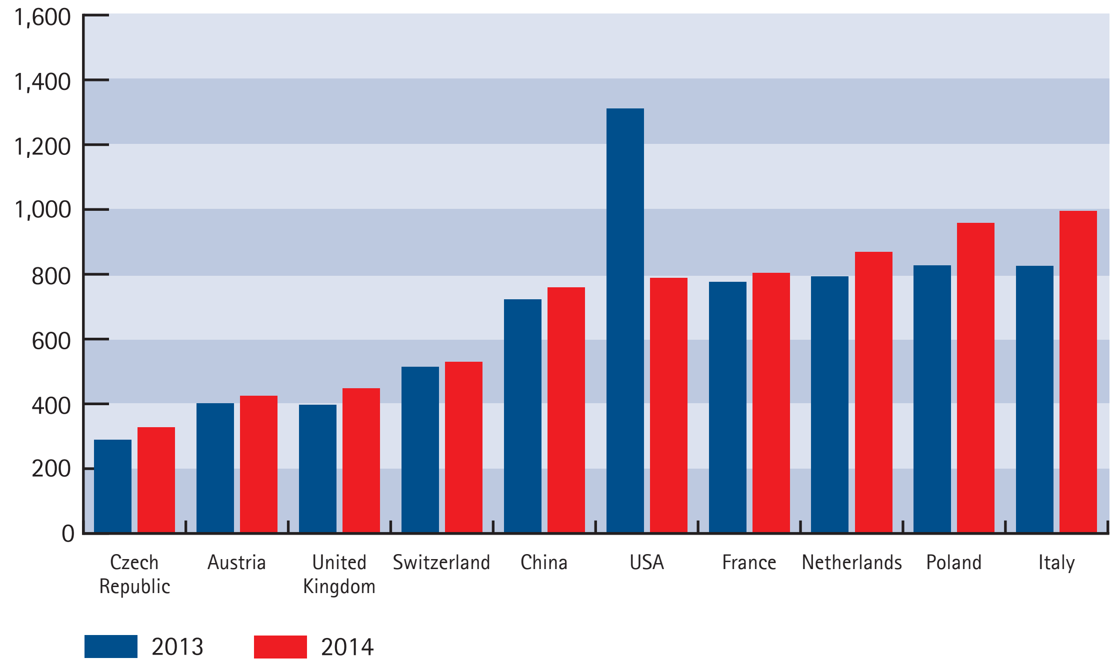
Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, July 2015

Section 10: Foreign trade in Berlin

Berlin imports by country 2013/2014

in million euros

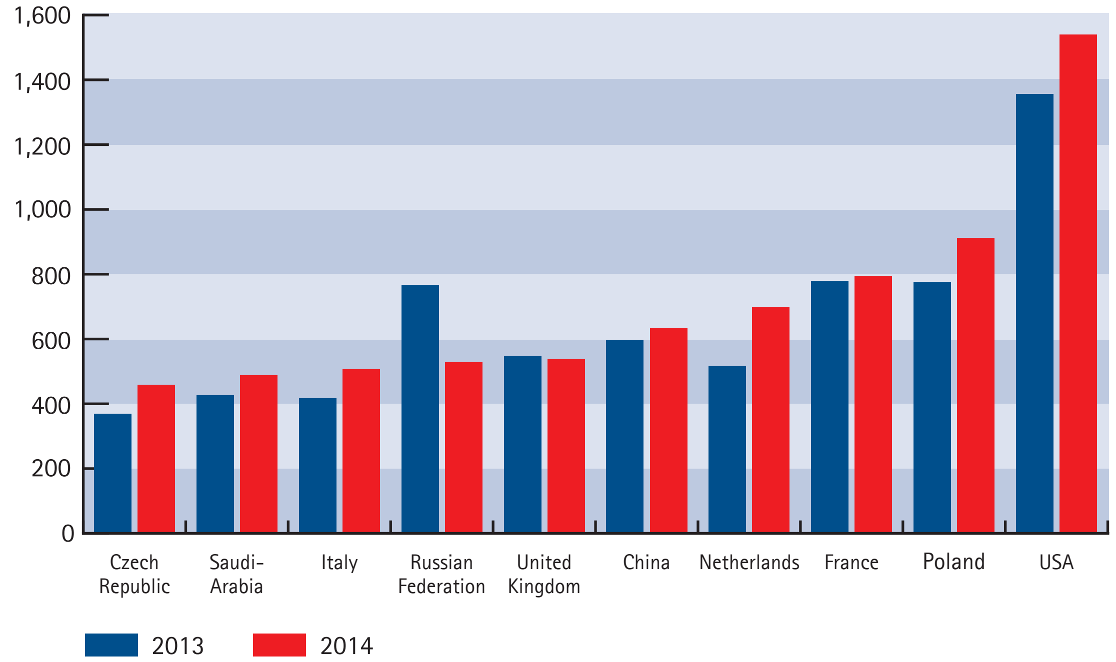
Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, July 2015



Berlin exports by country 2013/2014

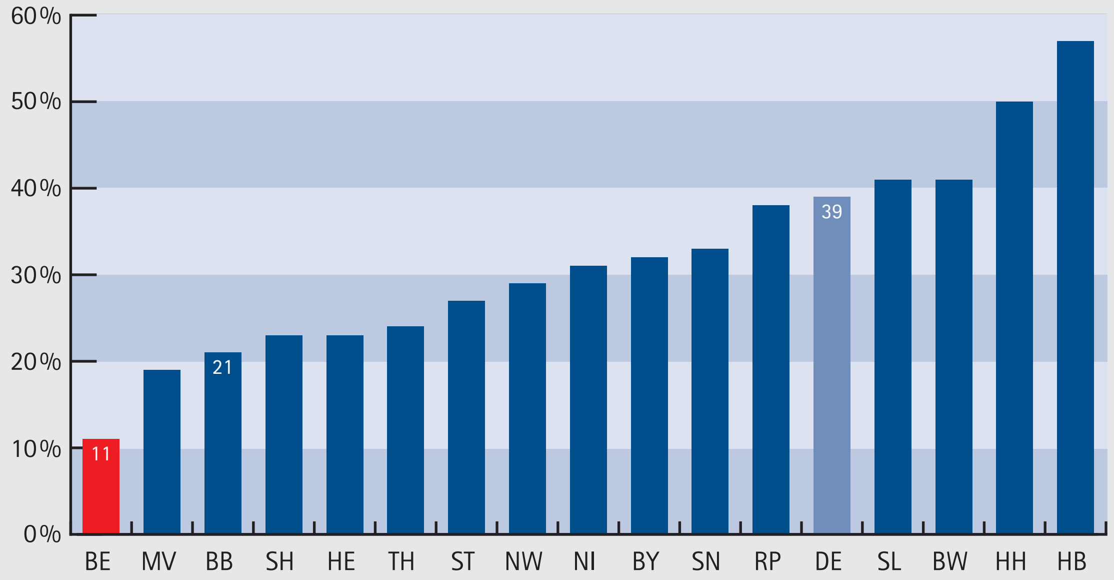
in million euros

Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, July 2015



Export ratio by federal state 2014

exports in percent of GDP



abbreviations see page 45

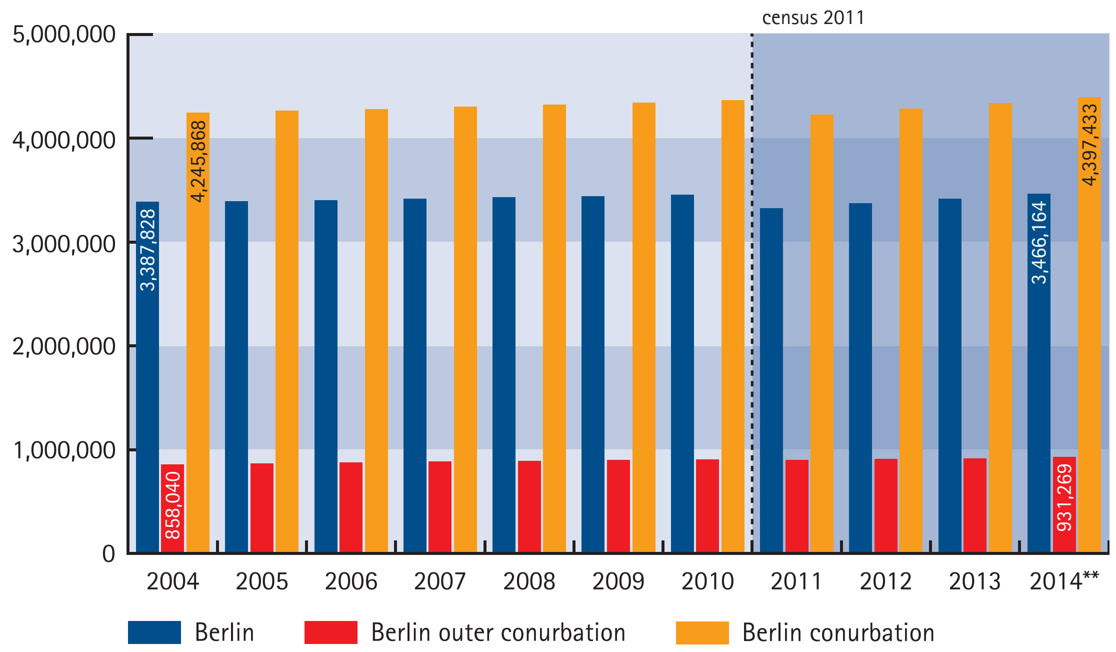
Source: Federal Statistical Office of Germany, May 2015, own calculations

Berlin still holds the wooden spoon

It is not by accident that Germany has been awarded the title of the world's champion exporter: its export rate tends to be high, fluctuating between 34 and 41 percent in the last six years. The graph provides an overview of Germany's export rate and those of its federal states. One can hardly fail to notice that both Berlin and Brandenburg lie well below the national average. Berlin has staunchly occupied the bottom place in Germany since 2008, with rates which have wavered between eleven and thirteen percent. Brandenburg too is stuck in the bottom third, with export rates of between 20 and 24 percent. It is hardly surprising that the top places in the rankings go to the port cities of Bremen and Hamburg, which continue to dominate the table as in previous years. The wide discrepancy between Berlin and the two Hanseatic cities is also reflected in the different types of goods which tend to be exported by Berlin and the top performer, Bremen: whilst Berlin's most important category of export products lies in the pharmaceutical and (high) tech sector[p. 65], Bremen mainly exports motor vehicles, metals and feedstuffs. Yet Berlin and Bremen do have one thing in common: for both federal states, the USA is by far the most important export market[p. 66]. The development and production of modern technologies in innovative sectors such as the healthcare and energy industries offer Berlin major opportunities to open up more new export markets in developing and emerging countries in the years to come.

Section 11: Berlin-Brandenburg

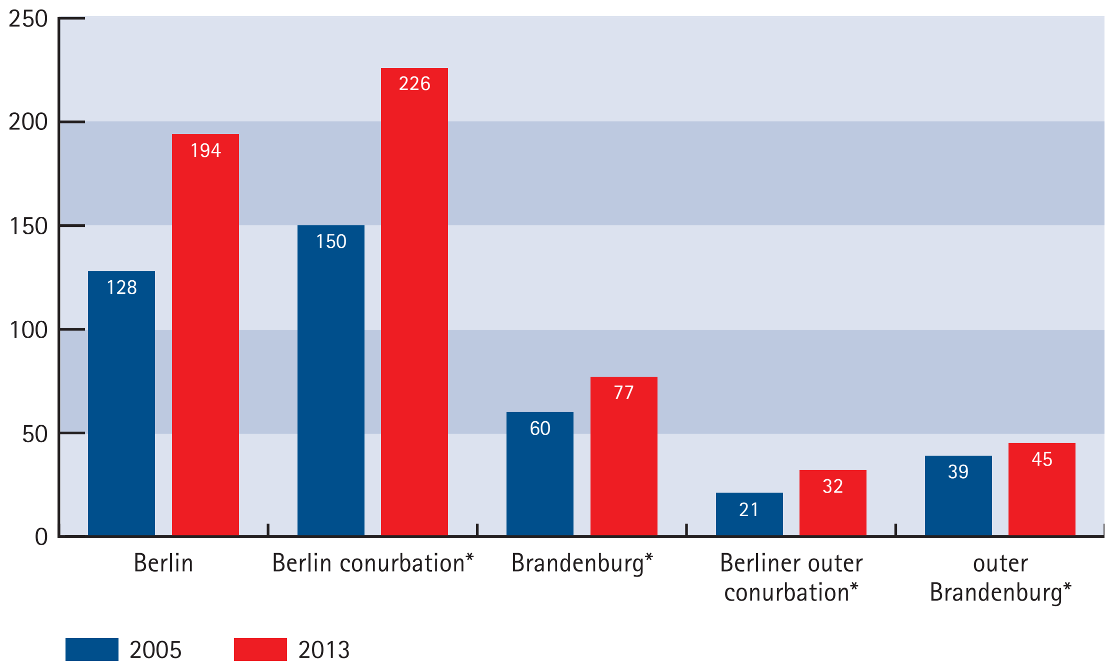
Population development in Berlin conurbation* 2004–2014



*explanations see page 44f
**as of: 30 November, 2014

Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, June 2015, own calculations

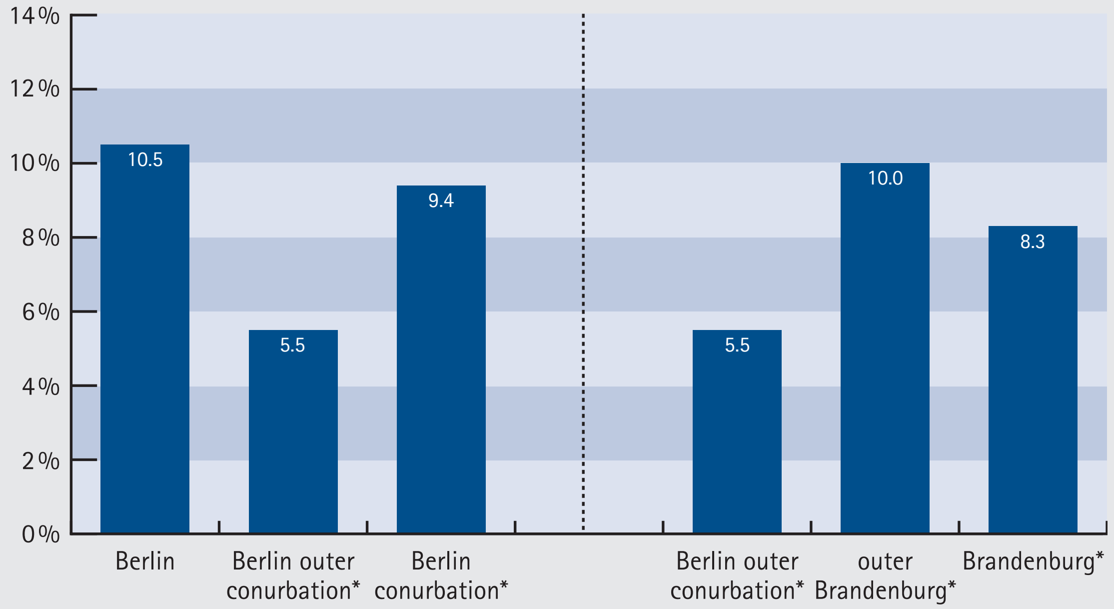
Taxable turnover in Berlin and Brandenburg, 2005 and 2013
in billion euros



*explanations see page 44f

Source: Berlin-Brandenburg State Office for Statistics, March 2015, own calculations

Unemployment rate in Berlin and Brandenburg as of June 2015
in percent, based on civilian labour force



*explanations see page 44f

Source: Federal Employment Agency of Germany, June 2015

Increasing employment in Berlin has an impact beyond the city itself

Given Berlin's special role as a capital, a metropolis and a city state, it makes little sense to consider its labour market in isolation from the surrounding area. Thus creating jobs in Berlin has beneficial repercussions on employment well beyond the city boundaries. In June 2015, Berlin's unemployment rate stood at 10.5 percent; in absolute terms, this translates to a jobless total of 191,613. In this respect, Berlin continues to lag behind the state of Brandenburg (8.3 percent, or 109,860 people out of work). But this comparison is misleading, as evidenced by the figures for Berlin's outer conurbation – also known as hinterland – and outer Brandenburg p. 39. The hinterland of Berlin, i.e., the communities in the state of Brandenburg which encircle Berlin and are home to many of its commuters, have an unemployment rate of just 5.5 percent. So the aggregate unemployment rate for the urban area of Berlin – the state itself and its hinterland – stands at 9.4 percent. And if one considers the outer Brandenburg (Brandenburg excluding Berlin's hinterland), whose 10.0 percent unemployment rate lies well above the state's average, then the importance of Berlin's hinterland for the labour market in Brandenburg becomes readily apparent.

The symbiotic relationship between Berlin and Brandenburg

The territories of Berlin and Brandenburg are spatially interdependent. Berlin's hinterland in particular, popularly referred to as the capital's 'spare tyre', forms a symbiotic whole with the metropolitan area. This hinterland is home to 154,000 of Berlin's commuters, while nearly 67,000 Berliners are employed there. Companies which need more for expansion than they can not find in the city often invest in sites here. The burgeoning economic powerhouse of the metropolis is having an extremely positive impact on the labour market in surrounding communities: with a jobless rate of just over five percent, there is practically full employment in the region. Berlin and its hinterland constitute the driving force behind the economy in eastern Germany, which is proceeding full steam ahead and is also having a knock-on effect on the rural areas of Brandenburg. Tourism in the state of Brandenburg benefits from city-dwellers and visitors to Berlin, who find in Brandenburg the peaceful and recuperative antithesis to the noise and bustle of the metropolis.

Gross value added in Berlin and Brandenburg 2014

in billion euros, by economic sector

economic sector	Berlin	Brandenburg
manufacturing*	13,144	12,386
construction	4,152	3,905
trade, transportation and warehousing, accomodation and food service activities, information and communication	22,504	9,518
finance, insurance and business services, real estate activities	32,948	13,880
public and other service providers, education and health, private households	32,729	15,982

* including agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Economic structure in Berlin and Brandenburg 2014

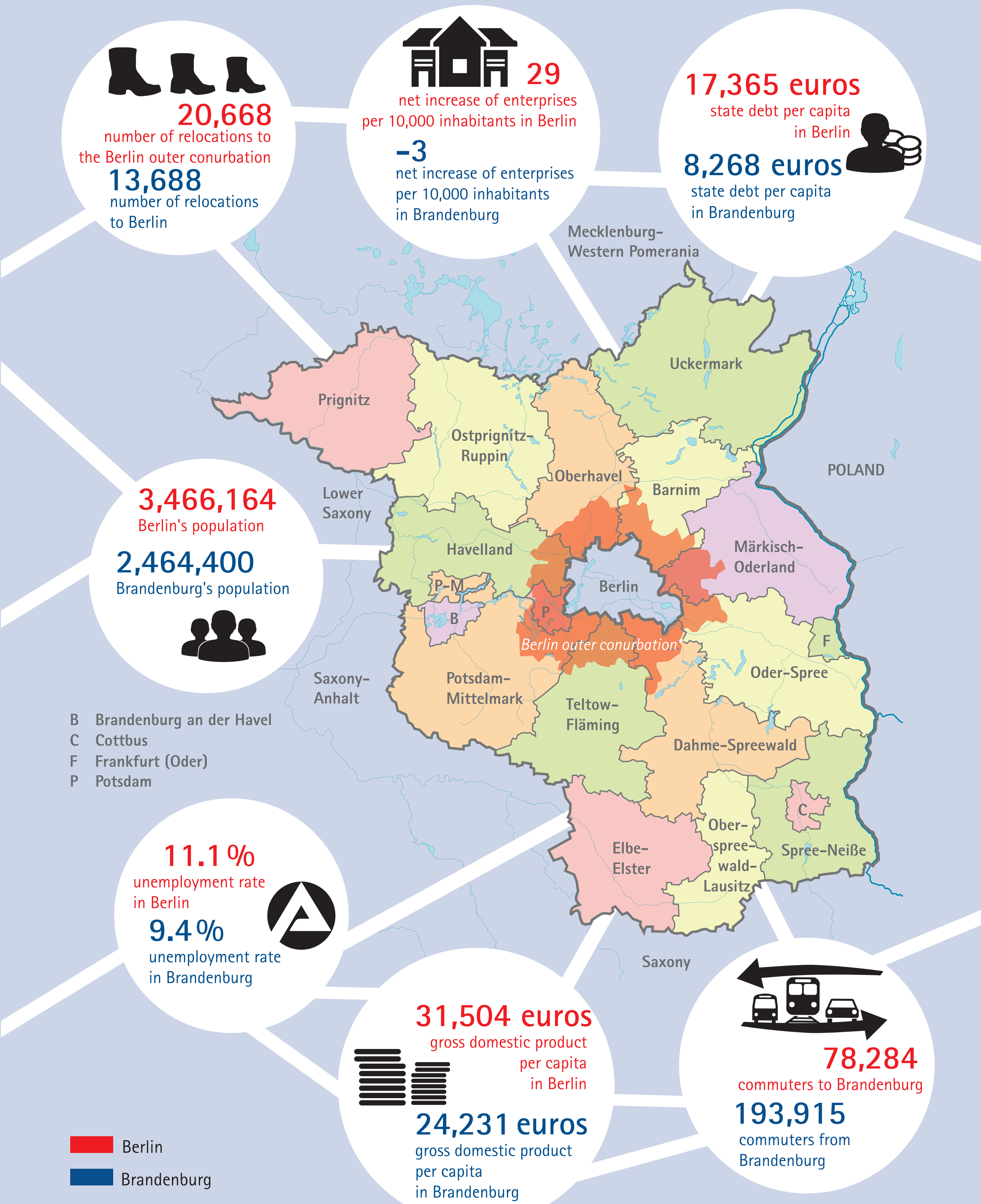
gross value added by economic sector, in percent

economic sector	Berlin	Brandenburg
manufacturing*	12.6	22.3
construction	3.9	7.0
trade, transportation and warehousing, accomodation and food service activities, information and communication	21.3	17.1
finance, insurance and business services, real estate activities	31.2	24.9
public and other service providers, education and health, private households	31.0	28.7

* including agriculture, forestry and fisheries

Private R&D expenditures per R&D employee 2013

federal state	euros
Berlin	147,440
Brandenburg	87,350



*geographical terms relating to the region are explained on p. 44f

Explanations

Geographical terms relating to the region*

Berlin is a city-state, one of the German federal states.

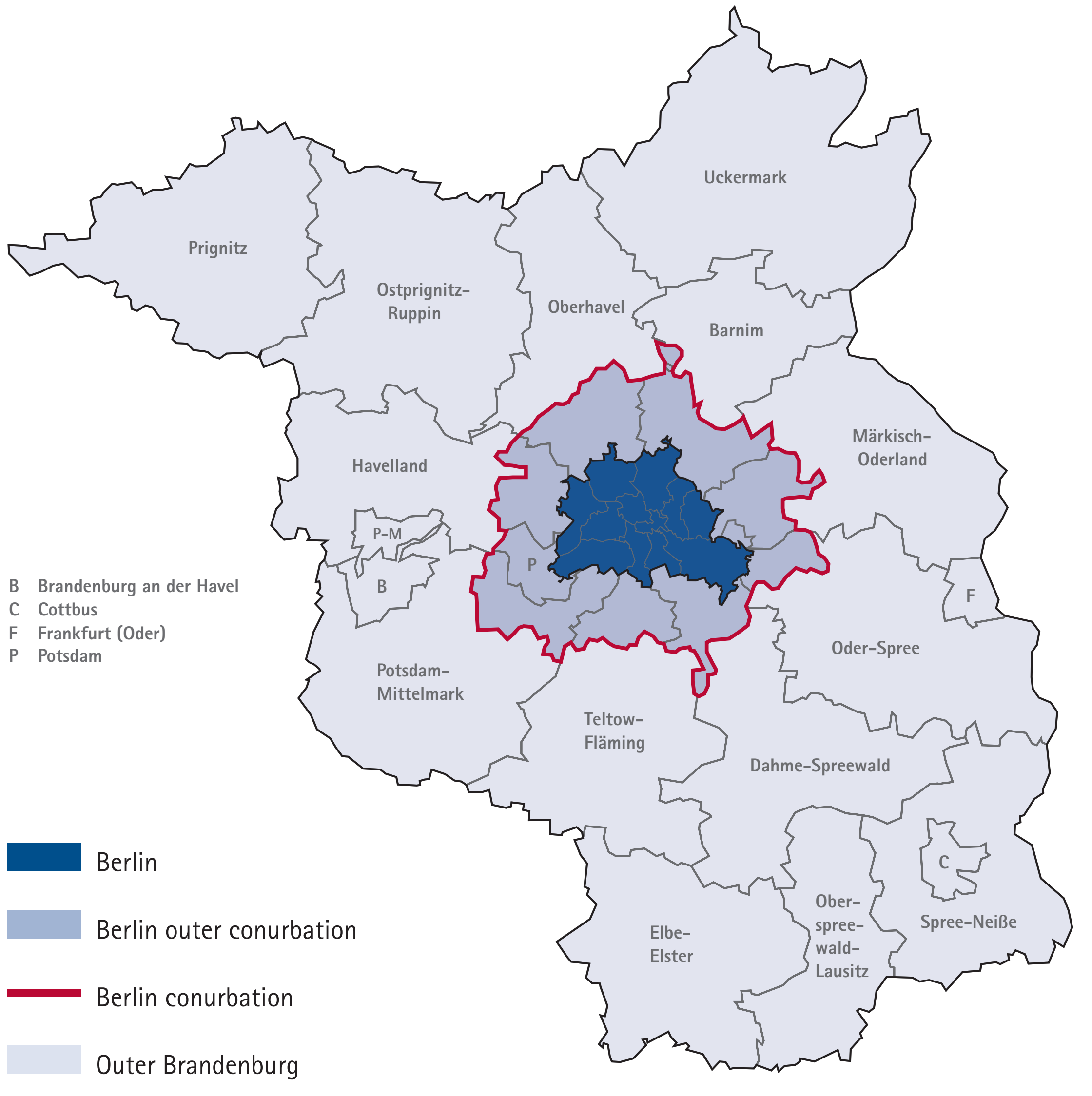
The **Berlin outer conurbation** is comprised of **Potsdam** (a county borough), the boroughs of Ahrensfelde, Bernau bei Berlin, Panketal, Wandlitz and Werneuchen from the **District of Barnim**, the boroughs of Eichwalde, Königs Wusterhausen, Mittenwalde, Schönefeld, Schulzendorf, Wildau and Zeuthen from the **District of Dahme-Spreewald**, the boroughs of Brieselang, Dallgow-Döberitz, Falkensee, Schönwalde-Glien and Wustermark from the **District of Havelland**, the boroughs of Altlandsberg, Fredersdorf-Vogelsdorf, Hoppegarten, Neuenhagen bei Berlin, Petershagen/Eggersdorf, Rüdersdorf bei Berlin and Strausberg from the **District of Märkisch-Oderland**, the boroughs of Birkenwerder, Glienicke/Nordbahn, Hennigsdorf, Hohen Neuendorf, Leegebruch, Mühlenbecker Land, Oberkrämer, Oranienburg and Velten from the **District of Oberhavel**, the boroughs of Erkner, Gosen-Neu Zittau, Grünheide (Mark), Schöneiche bei Berlin and Woltersdorf from the **District of Oder-Spree**, the boroughs of Kleinmachnow, Michendorf, Nuthetal, Schwielowsee, Stahnsdorf, Teltow and Werder (Havel) from the **District of Potsdam-Mittelmark** as well as the boroughs of Blankenfelde-Mahlow, Großbeeren, Ludwigsfelde and Rangsdorf from the **District of Teltow-Fläming**.

The **Berlin conurbation** encompasses the State of Berlin and the outer conurbation.

Outer Brandenburg is comprised of the towns **Brandenburg, Cottbus, Frankfurt (Oder)**, the **Districts of Elbe-Elster, Oberspreewald-Lausitz, Ostprignitz-Ruppin, Prignitz, Spree-Neiße and Uckermark** as well as the boroughs of Althüttendorf, Biesenthal Stadt, Breydin, Britz, Chorin, Eberswalde Stadt, Friedrichswalde, Hohenfinow, Hohensaaten, Joachimsthal Stadt, Liepe, Lunow-Stolzenhagen, Marienwerder, Melchow, Niederfinow, Oderberg Stadt, Parsteinsee, Rüdnitz, Schorfheide, Sydower Fließ and Ziethen from the **District of Barnim**, the boroughs of Alt Zauche-Wußwerk, Bersteland, Bestensee, Byhleguhre-Byhlen, Drahnsdorf, Golßen Stadt, Groß Köris, Halbe, Heideblick, Heidesee, Jamlitz, Kasel-Golzig, Krausnick-Groß Wasserburg, Lieberose Stadt, Lübben (Spreewald) Stadt, Luckau Stadt, Märkisch Buchholz Stadt, Märkische Heide, Münchehofe, Neu Zauche, Rietzneuendorf-Staakow, Schlepzig, Schönwald, Schwerin, Schwielochsee, Spreewaldheide, Steinreich, Straupitz, Teupitz Stadt and Unterspreewald from the **District of Dahme-Spreewald**, the boroughs of Friesack Stadt, Gollenberg, Großderschau, Havelaue, Ketzin, Kleßen-Görne, Kotzen, Märkisch Luch, Milower Land, Mühlenberge, Nauen, Nennhausen, Paulinenaue, Pessin, Premnitz Stadt, Rathenow Stadt, Retzow, Rhinow Stadt, Seeblick, Stechow-Ferchesar and Wiesenaue from the **District of Havelland**, the boroughs of Alt Tucheband, Bad Freienwalde (Oder) Stadt, Beiersdorf-Freudenberg, Bleyen-Genschmar, Bliesdorf, Buckow (Märkische Schweiz) Stadt, Falkenberg, Falkenhagen (Mark), Fichtenhöhe, Garzau-Garzin, Golzow, Gusow-Platkow, Heckelberg Brunow, Höhenland, Küstriner Vorland, Lebus Stadt, Letschin, Lietzen, Lindendorf, Märkische Höhe, Müncheberg Stadt, Neuhardenberg, Neulewin, Neutrebbin, Oberbarnim, Oderaue, Podelzig, Prötzel, Rehfelde, Reichenow-Möglin, Reitwein, Seelow Stadt, Treplin, Vierlinden, Waldsieversdorf, Wriezen Stadt, Zechin and Zeschdorf from the **District of Märkisch-Oderland**, the boroughs of Fürstenberg/Havel Stadt, Gransee Stadt, Großwoltersdorf, Kremmen, Liebenwalde Stadt, Löwenberger Land, Schönermark, Sonnenberg, Stechlin and Zehdenick Stadt from the **District of Oberhavel**, the boroughs of Bad Saarow, Beeskow Stadt, Berkenbrück, Briesen (Mark), Brieskow-Finkenheerd, Diensdorf-Radlow, Eisenhüttenstadt Stadt, Friedland Stadt, Fürstenwalde/Spree, Groß Lindow, Grunow-Dammendorf, Jacobsdorf, Langewahl, Lawitz, Madlitz-Wilmersdorf, Mixdorf, Müllrose Stadt, Neißemünde, Neuzelle, Ragow-Merz, Rauen, Reichenwalde, Rietz-Neuendorf, Schlaubetal, Siehdichum, Spreenhagen, Steinhöfel, Storkow (Mark) Stadt, Tauche, Vogelsang, Wendisch Rietz, Wiesenau and Ziltendorf from the **District of Oder-Spree**, the boroughs of Beelitz, Beetzsee, Beetzseeheide, Belzig Stadt, Bensdorf, Borkheide, Borkwalde, Brück Stadt, Buckautal, Golzow, Görzke, Gräben, Havelsee Stadt, Kloster Lehnin, Linthe, Mühlenfließ, Niemegk Stadt, Päwesin, Planebruch, Planetal, Groß Kreutz (Havel), Rabenstein/Fläming, Rosenau, Roskow, Seddiner See, Treuenbrietzen Stadt, Wenzlow, Wiesenburg/Mark, Wollin, Wusterwitz and Ziesar Stadt from the **District of Potsdam-Mittelmark** and the boroughs of Am Mellensee, Baruth/Mark Stadt, Dahme/Mark Stadt, Dahmetal, Ihlow, Jüterbog Stadt, Luckenwalde Stadt, Niedergörsdorf, Niederer Fläming, Nuthe-Urstromtal, Trebbin and Zossen from the District of Teltow Fläming.

Brandenburg encompasses the Berlin outer conurbation and outer Brandenburg.

*Terms analogue to definition in 2009 State Development Plan of Berlin-Brandenburg



Abbrevations

BE	Berlin
BB	Brandenburg
BW	Baden-Wuerttemberg
BY	Bavaria
DE	Germany
HB	Bremen
HE	Hesse
HH	Hamburg
MV	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
NI	Lower Saxony
NW	North Rhine-Westphalia
RP	Rhineland-Palatinate
SH	Schleswig-Holstein
SL	Saarland
SN	Saxony
ST	Saxony-Anhalt
TH	Thuringia

Berlin districts

ChWi	Charlottenburg-Wilmersdorf
FrKr	Friedrichshain-Kreuzberg
Lich	Lichtenberg
MaHe	Marzahn-Hellersdorf
Mitt	Mitte
Neuk	Neukölln
Pank	Pankow
Rein	Reinickendorf
Span	Spandau
StZe	Steglitz-Zehlendorf
TSch	Tempelhof-Schöneberg
TrKö	Treptow-Köpenick

Imprint

Published by
Chamber of Commerce and Industry (CCI) Berlin
Fasanenstraße 85
10623 Berlin
Telephone: +49 30 31510-0
Telefax: +49 30 31510-166
E-mail: service@berlin.ihk.de
www.ihk-berlin.de

Chamber of Skilled Crafts Berlin
Blücherstraße 68
10961 Berlin
Telephone: +49 30 25903-01
Telefax: +49 30 25903-235
E-mail: info@hwk-berlin.de
www.hwk-berlin.de

Editorial Deadline
September 2015

Image sources
Cover: ©elxeneize - iStockphoto.com
Page 3: ©ShantiHesse - thinkstock.com

Printed by
DBM Druckhaus Berlin-Mitte GmbH
Wilhelm-Kabus-Straße 21–35
10829 Berlin