

ZVEI Foreign Trade Report

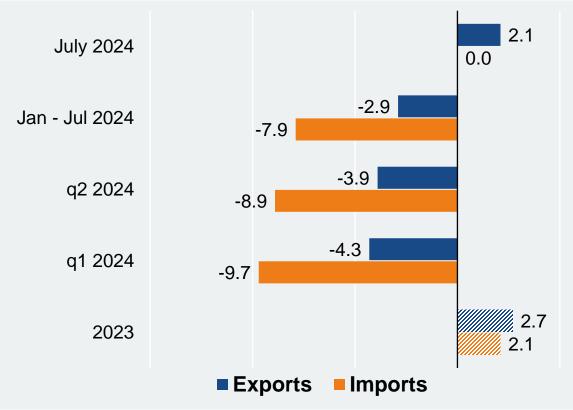
- Edition September 2024



German electro and digital industry – Exports and imports



% change on year earlier



Source: Destatis and ZVEI's own calculations

Exports of the German electro and digital industry went up in **July 2024**. With a value of €19.8bn, they managed to exceed the pre-year figure by 2.1%.

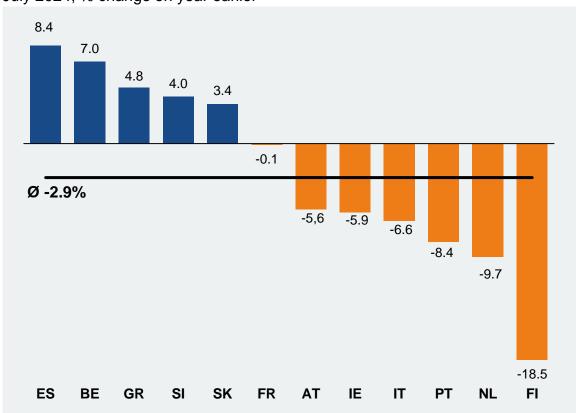
While the negative performance of the sector's deliveries abroad in the first half-year has now been slowed down in July, in the **first seven months of this year** taken together the aggregated exports were still on the decline, namely by 2.9% to €143.9bn.

In contrast to exports, the **imports** of electrical and electronic products to Germany could not rise in July. However, they did not further decrease either but stagnated at their respective pre-year value of \in 20.3bn (±0.0%).

In the full first seven months of this year the electro imports sank by 7.9% to €145.5bn.

German electro and digital industry – Exports to the euro area





July 2024, % change on year earlier

Source: Destatis and ZVEI's own calculations

Our sector's exports to the other countries of the **euro zone** fell by 2.9% (again year over year) to \in 6.1bn in **July 2024**.

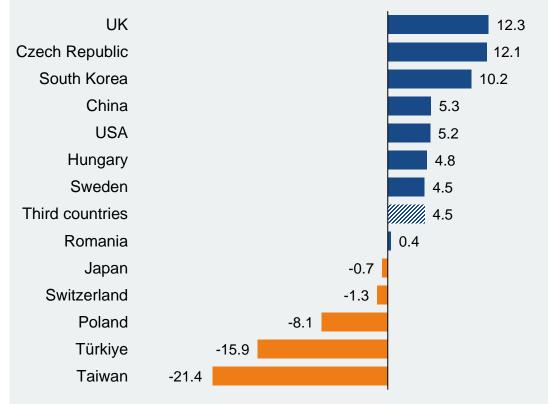
On the one hand, the deliveries to **Spain** (+8.4% to \in 712m), Belgium (+7.0% to \in 430m), Greece (+4.8% to \in 77m), Slovenia (+4.0% to \in 73m) and Slovakia (+3.4% to \in 233m) have been on the rise.

However, decreases had to be reported for July's exports to **France** (-0.1% to €1.2bn), **Austria** (-5.6% to €806m), Ireland (-5.9% to €145m), **Italy** (-6.6% to €890m), Portugal (-8.4% to €179m) and **the Netherlands** (-9.7% to €1.1bn). The deliveries to Finland even sagged by a two-digit rate. With €130m they were down 18.5% compared to a year earlier.

From **January through July 2024** the aggregated exports to the euro area amounted to \notin 47.7bn – leaving them 6.6% lower than the year before.

German electro and digital industry – Exports to third countries (outside the euro area)

July 2024, % change on year earlier



Source: Destatis and ZVEI's own calculations

The sector's deliveries to third countries performed comparatively better in July 2024. They picked up by 4.5% (year over year) to €13.7bn.

Here, electro exports to **UK** (+12.3% to \in 849m), the **Czech Republic** (+12.1% to \in 748m) and South Korea (+10.2% to \in 297m) grew dynamically.

Both the deliveries to **China** (+5.3% to €2.2bn) and the **USA** (+5.2% to €2.2bn) increased by the same rate.

Exports to Hungary (+4.8% to €654m), Sweden (+4.5% to €350m) and Romania (+0.4% to €413m) exceeded their preyear levels as well.

However, declines were recorded for July's exports to Japan (-0.7% to \in 262m), Switzerland (-1.3% to \in 655m), **Poland** (-8.1% to \in 813m), Türkiye (-15.9% to \in 329m) and Taiwan (-21.4% to \in 239m).

From January through July 2024 the electro exports to countries outside the euro zone receded by 2.9% to €96.2bn.

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German electro and digital industry – Key figures on foreign trade



| | 2023 | 2024 Jul | 2024 Jan - Jul |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------------------|
| Exports in total, billion € (% change on year earlier) | 253.8 (+2.7%) | 19.8 (+2.1%) | 143.9 (-2.9%) |
| Top ten receiving countries (2023) | | | |
| 1. China | 25.6 (-3.5%) | 2.2 (+5.3%) | 15.4 (+5.7%) |
| 2. USA | 24.9 (+5.4%) | 2.2 (+5.2%) | 14.6 (+0.2%) |
| 3. Netherlands | 16.4 (+13.3%) | 1.1 (-9.7%) | 8.2 (-8.6%) |
| 4. France | 15.9 (+2.6%) | 1.2 (-0.1%) | 8.4 (-4.3%) |
| 5. Poland | 12.7 (+4.2%) | 0.8 (-8.1%) | 6.1 (-7.8%) |
| 6. Italy | 12.5 (+2.0%) | 0.9 (-6.6%) | 6.2 (-11.7%) |
| 7. Austria | 11.5 (+1.9%) | 0.8 (-5.6%) | 5.6 (-12.0%) |
| 8. Czech Republic | 10.2 (-6.9%) | 0.7 (+12.1%) | 5.6 (-2.3%) |
| 9. United Kingdom | 9.8 (+2.8%) | 0.8 (+12.3%) | 5.5 (-3.0%) |
| 10. Spain | 9.0 (+6.6%) | 0.7 (+8.4%) | 4.8 (-0.6%) |

| | 2023 | 2024 Jul | 2024 Jan - Jul |
|--|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Imports in total, billion € (% change on year earlier) | 268.7 (+2.1%) | 20.3 (±0.0%) | 145.5 (-7.9%) |
| Biggest supplying countries (2023) | | | |
| 1. China | 82.3 (-5.3%) | 6.4 (+3.4%) | 42.3 (-9.1%) |
| 2. Hungary | 16.6 (+26.9%) | 1.2 (-3.4%) | 8.3 (-8.8%) |
| 3. Poland | 15.3 (+5.3%) | 1.0 (-13.6%) | 6.9 (-21.5%) |
| 4. USA | 14.1 (-0.6%) | 1.1 (+2.3%) | 6.9 (-15.4%) |
| 5. Czech Republic | 13.5 (+3.6%) | 0.9 <mark>(-7.3%)</mark> | 6.7 (-9.5%) |
| 6. Taiwan | 10.6 (+7.8%) | 0.8 (-12.1%) | 5.2 (-13.2%) |
| 7. Japan | 8.4 (-1.6%) | 0.5 (-17.1%) | 3.9 (-18.1%) |
| | | | |
| Export prices | +3.5% | +0.4% | +1.0% |
| Import prices | +0.4% | -2.2% | -2.1% |

Source: Destatis and ZVEI's own calculations

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