

Results of the

BUSINESS SURVEY 2023

Situation and expectations of companies with German participation in the Baltic States in 2023

Since 2006, the German Chambers of Commerce, delegations and representative offices of German business in the region of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) have been conducting a coordinated business survey - initially in 14, in 2022 in 16 countries.

The "AHK Business Survey CEE" primarily examines

- » the assessment of the economic situation and the economic outlook, as well as
- » the assessment of the quality of the location by the AHK members operating there. In recent years, however, investors from other countries have increasingly been included in the survey in several countries.

Note:

Results from 2022 are also marked with an *, as the survey was not publicly analysed for representative reasons in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Statistical information can be found in the appendix



PART A: BUSINESS CLIMATE

Situation and expectations

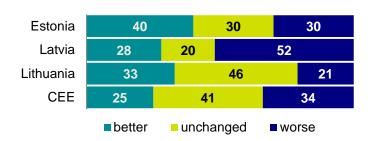
Assessment of the current economic situation (in %)

Estonia 10 88 Latvia 84 14 Lithuania 46 52 CEE 18 58 24 satisfying ■bad good

	•		•		,	
	good		satisfying		bad	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Estonia	72	24	28	72	0	4
Latvia	12	5	85	90	2	5
Lithuania	49	29	51	63	0	8
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Comparative data from previous surveys

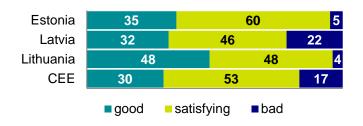
Assessment of the economic outlook in the current year compared to the previous year (in %)

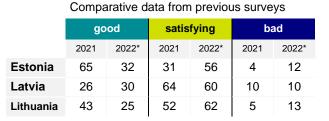


better unchanged worse 2021 2021 2022* 2022* 2021 2022* Estonia 70 10 30 45 0 45 Latvia 45 19 62 5 19 50 8 50 14 Lithuania 36 20 72

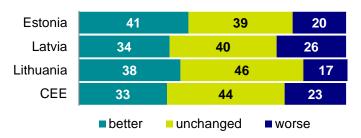
Comparative data from previous surveys

Assessment of the current situation in one's own industry (in %)





Expected further development in own industry in the current year (in %)



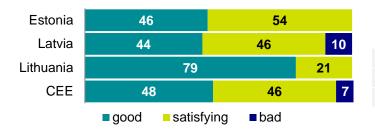
Comparative	data	from	nravious	CHINANC

	better		unchanged		worse	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Estonia	65	13	32	50	3	37
Latvia	19	20	64	30	17	50
Lithuania	48	8	48	58	4	34



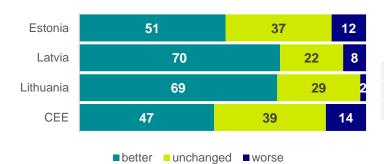
Assessment of the current business situation of the own company (in %)

Comparative data from previous surveys



	good		satisfying		bad	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Estonia	69	43	24	54	7	3
Latvia	43	45	50	50	7	5
Lithuania	52	40	48	52	0	8
			="		.'	

Expected development of the business situation of the own company in the current year (in %)



Comparative data from previous surveys

	better		unchanged		worse	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Estonia	41	27	51	56	8	17
Latvia	36	27	55	50	9	23
Lithuania	47	40	53	40	0	20

Expected development of turnover in the current year (in %)

Estonia 50 38 13 Latvia 33 46 21 Lithuania 77 21 2 CEE 55 30 20

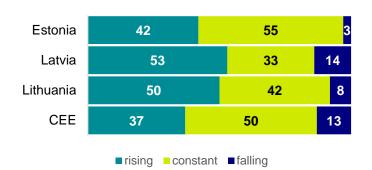
■ rising = constant = falling

Comparative data from previous surveys

	rising		constant		falling	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Estonia	70	33	21	46	9	21
Latvia	48	29	37	48	15	23
Lithuania	60	42	36	38	4	20



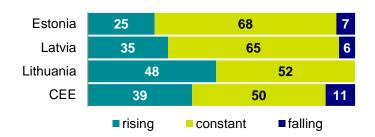
Expected change in export activity in the current year (in %)



Comparative data from previous surveys

	rising		constant		falling	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Estonia	66	29	30	63	4	8
Latvia	26	45	57	40	17	15
Lithuania	40	21	53	67	7	12

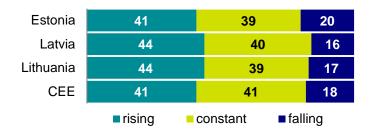
Expected change in the number of employees in the current year (in %)



Comparative data from previous surveys

	rising		constant		falling	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Estonia	40	35	50	66	10	0
Latvia	27	27	56	68	17	5
Lithuania	43	42	57	50	0	8

Current propensity to invest (in %)



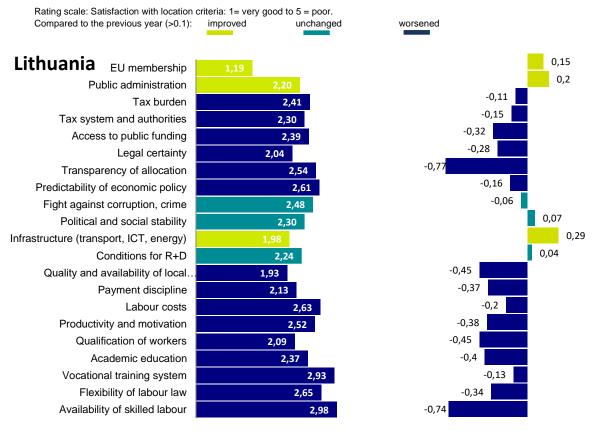
Comparative data from previous surveys

	rising		constant		falling	
	2021	2022*	2021	2022*	2021	2022*
Estonia	56	17	38	69	6	14
Latvia	36	32	50	36	14	32
Lithuania	47	32	51	64	2	4



PART B: INVESTMENT CONDITIONS

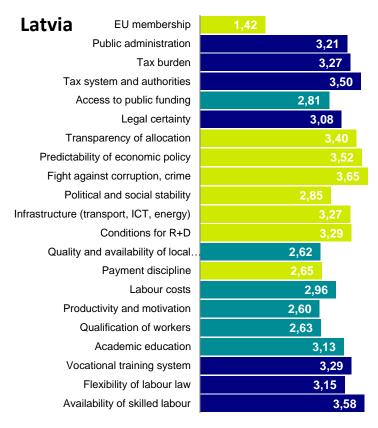
Evaluation of location criteria

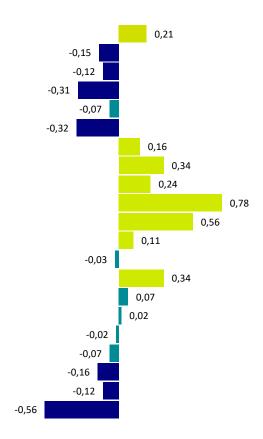


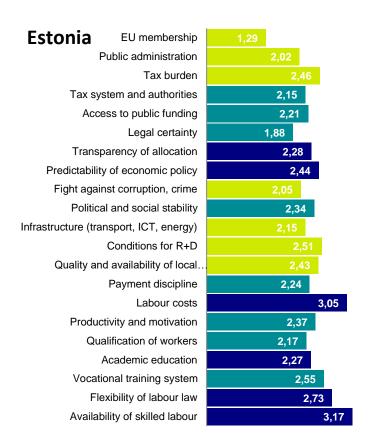
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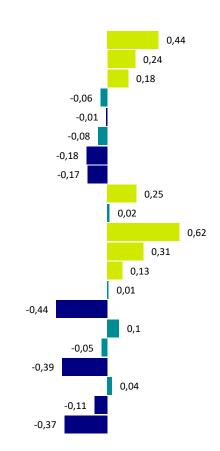
CEE EU membership	2,10
Public administration	3,22
Tax burden	3,14
Tax system and authorities	3,16
Access to public funding	3,18
Legal certainty	3,17
Transparency of allocation	3,39
Predictability of economic policy	3,44
Fight against corruption, crime	3,54
Political and social stability	3,33
Infrastructure (transport, ICT, energy)	3,08
Conditions for R+D	3,10
Quality and availability of local.	.
Payment discipline	2,75
Labour costs	3,08
Productivity and motivation	2,68
Qualification of workers	2,67
Academic education	2,85
Vocational training system	3,17
Flexibility of labour law	3,18
Availability of skilled labour	3,47





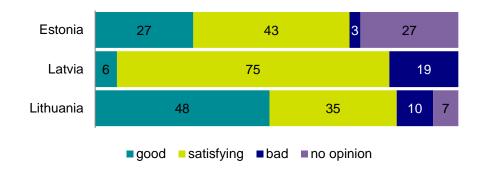






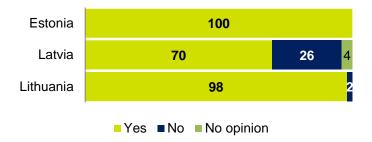


Overall, how would you rate the work of the current government? (in %)



Would you choose your current country as an investment location again today?

(in %)





Individual considerations of the attractiveness of the location

Rating scale: Attractiveness of the countries as an investment location

1= very good to 6 = very poor

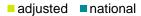
survey-country ►	CEE	Estonia	Lithuania	Latvia
▼ country assessed	OLL	LStoma	Littiuailia	Latvia
Albania	4,29	4,14	4,33	4,00
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4,27	4,00	4,27	4,33
Bulgaria	3,75	3,57	3,58	3,53
Belorussia	5,24	5,59	5,97	5,83
Montenegro	4,08	3,91	4,41	4,28
China	4,14	4,85	5,35	4,80
Czech Republic	3,02	2,89	2,24	2,30
Estonia	3,06	1,80	1,64	1,66
Croatia	3,07	2,82	2,40	2,41
Hungary	3,73	3,75	3,97	4,37
Kosovo	4,55	4,35	4,50	4,33
Lithuania	3,24	2,41	1,49	2,15
Latvia	3,22	2,38	1,97	2,12
Noth Macedonia	3,91	3,91	3,36	4,00
Poland	2,94	2,45	1,41	2,14
Romania	3,31	3,89	2,70	3,42
Serbia	3,87	4,04	4,26	4,06
Russia	5,27	5,68	6,00	6,00
Slovenia	2,90	3,08	2,71	2,72
Slovakia	3,13	3,12	2,55	2,94
Ukraine	4,58	4,55	3,36	5,26

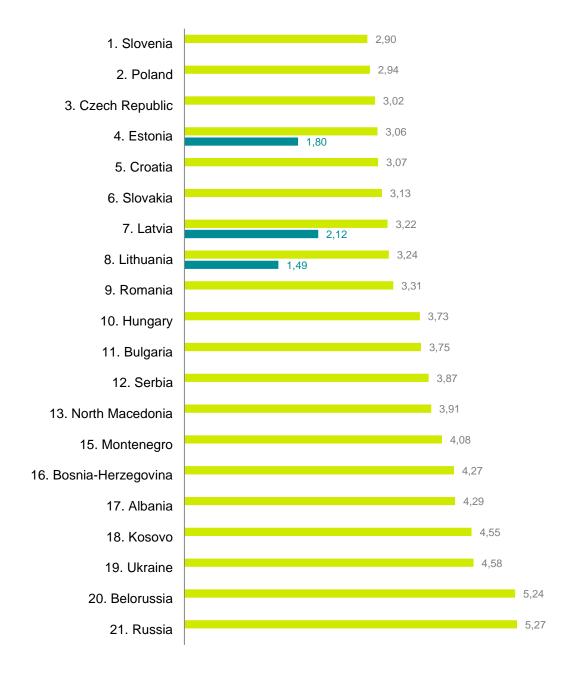


Location attractiveness in international comparison (CEE countries)

- Cumulative view from the perspective of the companies operating in the CEE countries.
- Adjusted value, self-assessment subtracted.

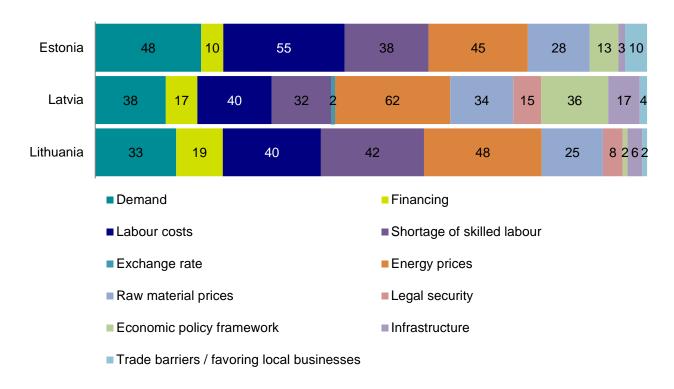
Rating scale: Attractiveness of the country as an investment location: 1= very attractive to 6 = not attractive at all





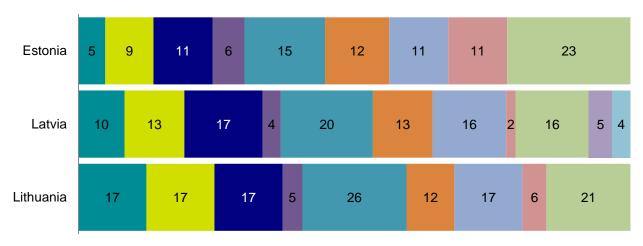


Where do you see the greatest risks for the economic development of your company in the next twelve months? (in %)



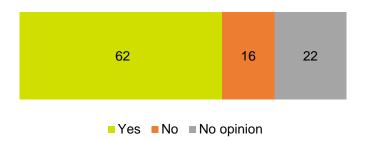


What measures have you taken or do you plan to take soon to mitigate the consequences of the shortage of skilled workers?



- Increased use of temporary workers
- Expansion of the catchment area for employees (e.g. through transport offers)
- Recruitment of skilled workers abroad
- Motivating workers of retirement age to stay in the company
- Expansion of in-house training
- ■Increased cooperation with educational institutions
- Above market average increase in wages
- Expansion of voluntary fringe benefits
- Increased automation, digitalisation
- Site relocation
- Other

(Specific Question Latvia) Could the changes in the country's immigration policy solve the labour shortage problem? (in %)

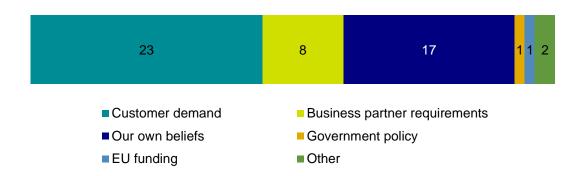




(Specific Question Lithuania) What would make Lithuania an even more attractive region for investment?

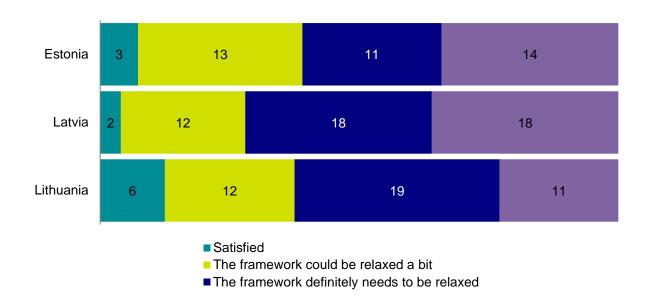


(Specific Question Estonia) What influences most your company's commitment to sustainability?

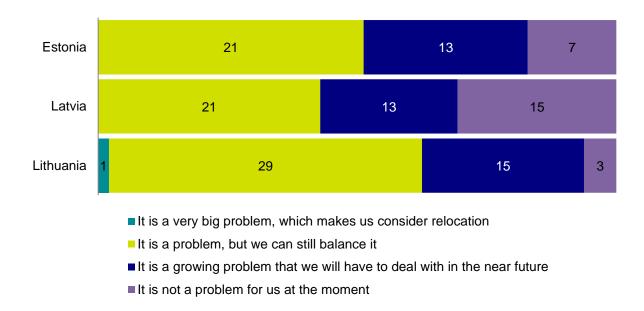




Are you satisfied with the governmental framework for labor procurement from third countries?

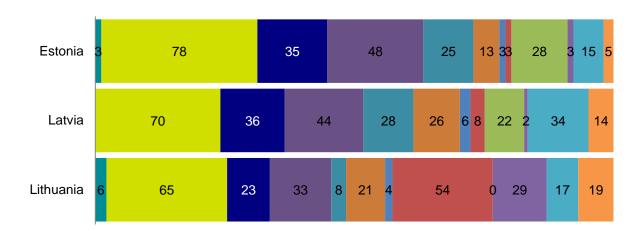


How big is the problem of increasing labor costs in your company?





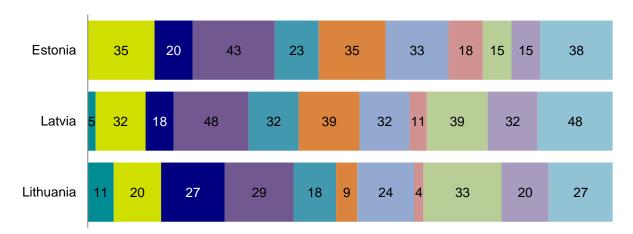
What short-term economic consequences of the Russian invasion of Ukraine do you experience or expect for your company? (Multiple answers possible)



- No consequences
- Higher costs for energy, raw materials and inputs
- Lack of raw materials and inputs
- Supply chain and logistics disruptions
- Increasing trade barriers
- Increasing legal uncertainty
- Stop or reduction of production
- Increase of production
- Decrease in incoming orders
- Increase in incoming orders
- Loss of business partners, break-up of business relationships
- Obstacles in payment transactions
- Other



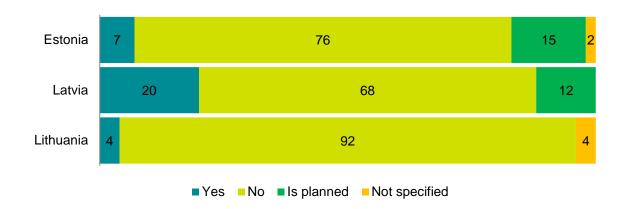
What long-term changes in the international division of labour do you expect? (Multiple answers possible)



- No changes
- Change in transport routes
- Change in risk assessment of production sites
- Termination or restrictions of business relationships in certain regions
- Relocation of Subsidiaries/production sites to new locations
- Relocation of Subsidiaries/production sites closer to German/European home
- Increase of political influence on supply chains (e.g. through laws, trade barriers)
- Increase in protectionism / autarchic (self-sufficient) national economy
- Greater diversification of suppliers
- Greater diversification of sales markets
- Economic decoupling of world regions

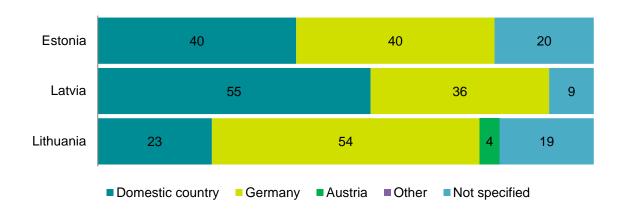


Is there any downsizing of activities in your local company due to the increased energy costs? (in %)

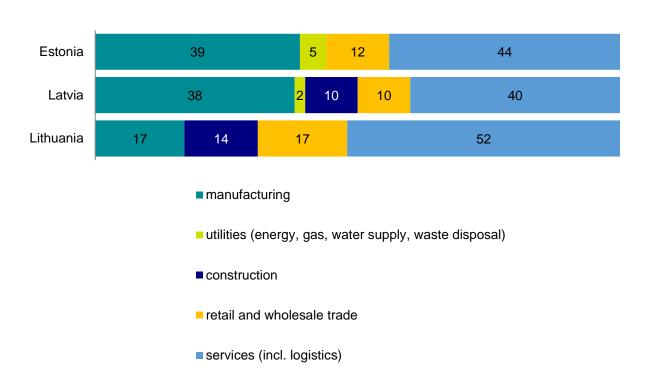




In which country is the headquarter of the majority owner of your company / group located?

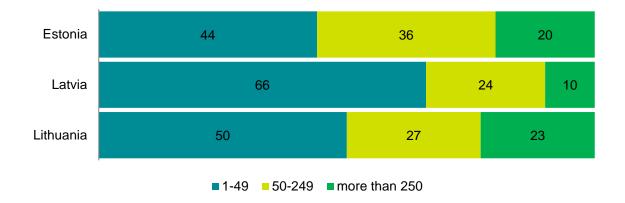


Main area of operations (in %)

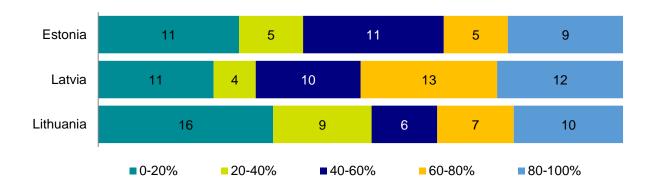




Number of employees (in %)



Share of export sales in total revenues





Survey details

Survey period

13 February – 17 March 2023

Survey format:

- Online via common platform of all 16 countries.

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Participants

Participating countries and number of participants 2023:

Albania	44
Bosnia-Herzegovina	70
Bulgaria	83
Czech Republic	137
Estonia	41
Croatia	140
Hungary	249
Kosovo	103
Lithuania	48
Latvia	50
North Macedonia	45
Poland	220
Romania	132
Serbia	120
Slovenia	68
Slovakia	70
in total	1620
	Bosnia-Herzegovina Bulgaria Czech Republic Estonia Croatia Hungary Kosovo Lithuania Latvia North Macedonia Poland Romania Serbia Slovenia Slovakia

Statistical references

Average of the region / CEE

- "CEE region" refers to the 16 countries participating in the survey (see above).
- » Unless otherwise stated, "regional average" or "CEE average" means the arithmetic mean of the total results for the participating countries.
- » For some questions, the number of countries included in the CEE average is less than 16, unless the question in question was asked in all countries.