In Focus: the Health Sector

‘Fit for Business with China’
Programme successfully launched in Beijing and Jiangsu
Page 5

A Story of Lasting Success
The Russian Presidential Programme celebrates its 15-year anniversary
Page 28
You are now looking at the second edition of the international journal on the BMWi Manager Training Programme (MP). The international character of the MP has been particularly evident since the journal’s relaunch six months ago. For the first time, it did not just cover activities and achievements in one partner country or region; it covered all partner countries. We are all the more pleased with the warm welcome and positive response received in response to the journal. Along with its content, readers were satisfied with the journal’s layout and the fact that it was divided into chapters. I would like to thank all our readers who gave us feedback on the journal; we are happy to receive more. You can help us to make the journal even more reader friendly.

This time, our area of focus is the health sector. The growth potential of this industry of the future can be discerned worldwide: an increasing global population, growing demand for health services in some countries, and demographic ageing are making medical technology, pharmaceutical and biotechnology into one of the biggest growth sectors around. With its exports-intensive companies, the German health sector holds an advantage in this industry. They offer innovative solutions that are in demand on global markets. Small and medium-sized enterprises often play a prominent role.

We place special emphasis on our partner country Russia. A little over 15 years ago, the ‘Presidential Programme’ was launched to train executives for the Russian economy. Shortly afterwards, the German-Russian Manager Training Programme was initiated: this was when today’s MP was born. This year is also the tenth anniversary of the beginning of our alumni activities in Russia. This is reason enough for us to honour the anniversary in this journal. We look at the awards given to four GIZ colleagues in Moscow last autumn as an acknowledgement of our commitment and also an incentive to continue successful cooperation with all our partners, now spanning fourteen countries.

The chapter on Germany is more extensive this time. Due to your feedback we know that this chapter is of particular interest to our readers. Reports on alumni activities, our partner countries and successful participants make up the rest of this edition.

I hope you enjoy this edition as much as the last and that it is an interesting read!
Guest contribution by Rajnish Tiwari: Indo-German cooperation forums enable broader market entry and an ideal win-win situation for German medium-sized businesses and Indian consumers.

Hamburg, India has observed considerable and continuous economic growth since the beginning of the 1990s. India’s gross domestic product (GDP) increased six-fold from approx. USD 500 billion to over USD 1.8 trillion between 1991 and 2011. Measured in terms of purchasing power parity, the Indian economy is already the third largest economy in the world, after the USA and China. The country’s future prospects are also very promising: According to the International Monetary Fund’s latest estimates, India’s GDP is likely to almost double by the end of 2017 and will presumably reach USD 3.2 trillion.

This steady growth has had a positive effect on the per-capita disposable income in India so that considerable consumer purchasing power has been released despite continuing social imbalance. Investments are also being made in infrastructure development, with the result that the demand for capital goods is increasing in India, too. India’s role as an increasingly significant global growth engine will in all probability be strengthened further due to its location advantages, e.g. a favourable demographic situation and a market that is far from saturated.

Making intelligent use of Indian economic potential

Germany and German companies have recognised the enormous economic potential that the Indian subcontinent holds, as trade and investment figures show. The German medium business sector is increasingly participating in the economic development in India, for example in areas such as the automotive industry, renewable energies and machinery and plant engineering. Nevertheless, there are still numerous unused opportunities for medium-sized German companies in India due to a lack of market knowledge, resource constraints and, in some cases, strong uncertainty avoidance. Two typical examples of ‘misjudgement’ in connection with the Indian market are described below.

1. The evaluation of market potential on the basis of per-capita income: Consulting the per-capita index when making important product decisions for the Indian market can prove problematic. Despite considerable developments, the average individual income in India is still at a low level (USD 1,600 per year). However, a one-sided focus on this index neglects two significant factors:
   - More than 80% of the labour force in India work in the so-called ‘informal’ economy, which means that the state statistic authorities do not have exact information regarding their income levels.
   - With an average of five persons in a typical household, the family’s purchasing power could be much higher.

2. Considering India purely as a sales market: Medium-sized businesses are often tempted to introduce their existing products to the Indian market without substantial adaptations. But things often work differently in the Indian market: The up-and-coming middle class wants to buy quality products with a good image and market value, but is not able or not willing to pay the customary international price. Some medium-sized German businesses have recognised this ‘demand’ and developed market-specific products which are then also offered for sale in other comparable markets – in some cases in the global market, too. Products that are in line with market requirements instead of being purely technology-driven are a critical success factor in India. As several owners of medium-sized businesses have reported at the Indian-Indian Round Table (GIRT), the ‘made in Germany’ brand is only an advantage for being successful beyond niche markets if prices are also in line with the market.

These two typical examples of ‘misjudgement’ can be most easily avoided through cooperation with reliable and competent local partners, who often have a sound knowledge of the market as well as their own resources and an extensive business network. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in India are often ambitious and want to expand at national and international levels. However, they not only often have too few resources, but also lack a thorough understanding of the German market and work culture in Germany.

Medium-sized German businesses and Indian partners

But striving for expansion can form a good basis for mutually advantageous cooperation (‘win-win’) with medium-sized German businesses. Within the scope of the Indo-German BMWi Manager Training Programme in June 2012, two cooperation forums for German and Indian SMEs were organised in Hamburg and Leipzig to promote an even more effective use of market potential by the medium business sector. GIRT also participated as a co-organiser. With the aid of these two cooperation forums, a group of 20 decision-makers from eight different branches of industry in India was able to have 63 individually scheduled discussions with representatives of German companies (Hamburg: 49, Leipzig: 14). In preparation for these meetings, the participants received detailed information on the companies involved. Many of these discussions led to follow-up meetings and paved the way for business transactions. Both events were very well received by the participants.

This example shows the importance of personal contacts, particularly for SMEs, which often do not have their own extensive business network in the particular partner country. This way market entry can be achieved for both sides and, at the same time, the market risk reduced. Cooperation forums could be a suitable means for intensifying Indo-German cooperation and forming a broader basis for such cooperation through the participation of SMEs.