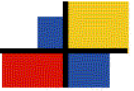


ETSA Workwear Group
8 October 2009, Brussels

Expo+Consulting
Associates 

Structural Changes in the Workwear Market: Chances and Challenges for Textil Service Companies



European Textile Service Association

Dr. Geert Böttger
Expo+Consulting Associates
Düsseldorf, June 2009

The study was sponsored by



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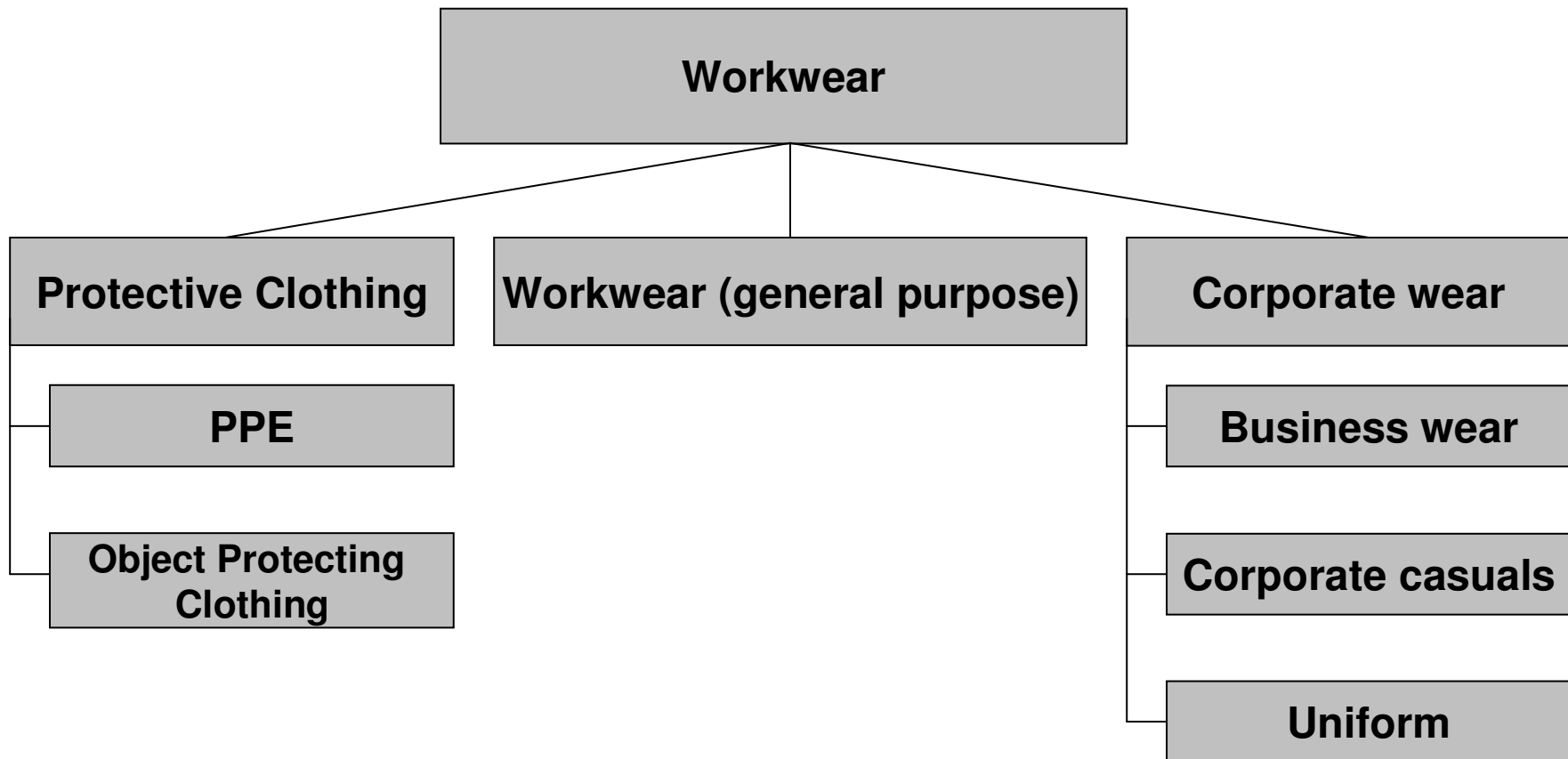
Table of Contents

1. Workwear from PPE to Corporate Wear
2. Textile Service as Distribution Channel
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4. Management Options
5. Summary

1. Workwear from PPE to Corporate Wear

1-1 Categories of Workwear

Workwear is defined as apparel bought by enterprises/institutions which is given to their employees to perform their work

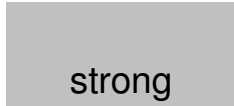


2. Textile Service as Distribution Channel

2-1 Distribution Channels of Workwear

Distribution channels for particular categories of workwear have different importance

	Textile Services	Wholesale	Retail	Specialty Mail order	Direct Business
Workwear	strong	strong	strong	strong	medium
Business wear	low	low	low	strong	strong
Corporate casuals	strong	strong	medium	strong	strong
Uniforms	low	low	low	medium	strong
PPE	medium	strong	strong	medium	strong

 strong

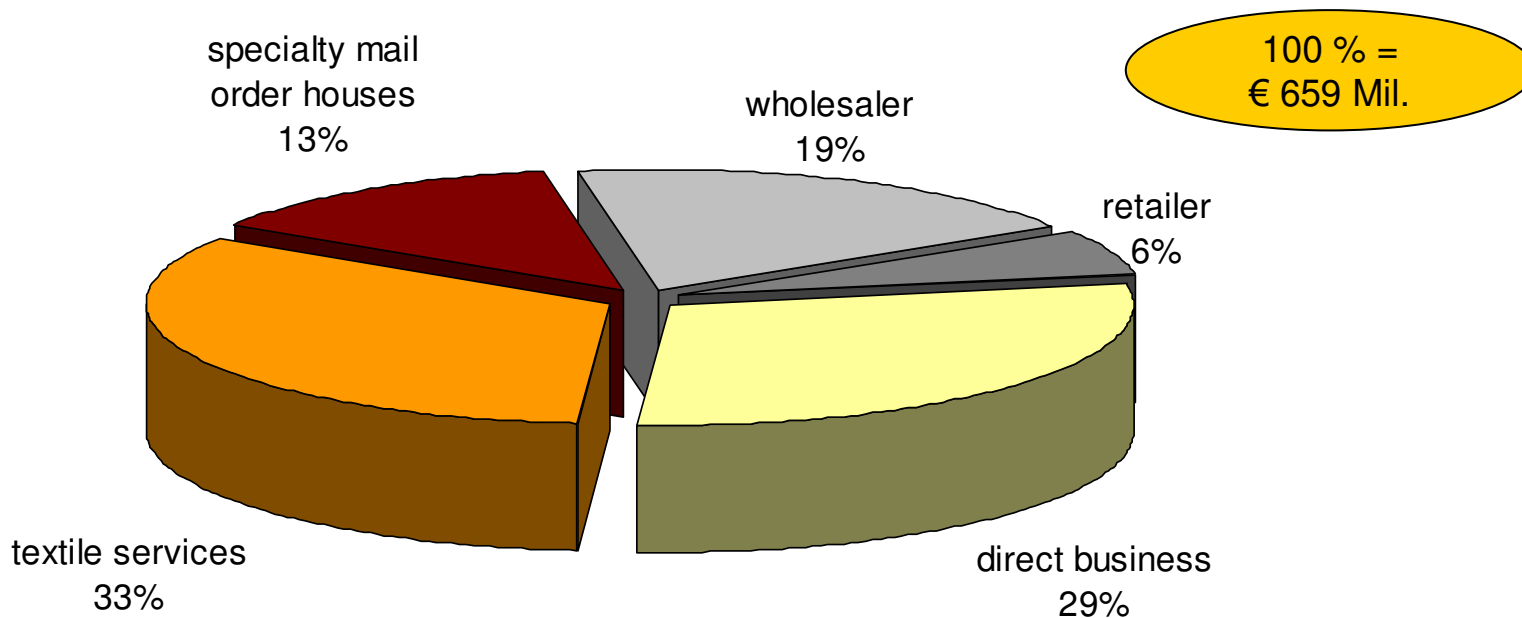
 medium

 low

2. Textile Service as Distribution Channel 2-2 Market Share of Textil Services in Germany

Textile Service is in Germany the most important distribution channel for work wear (without footwear)

Market shares of distribution channels in Germany 2007



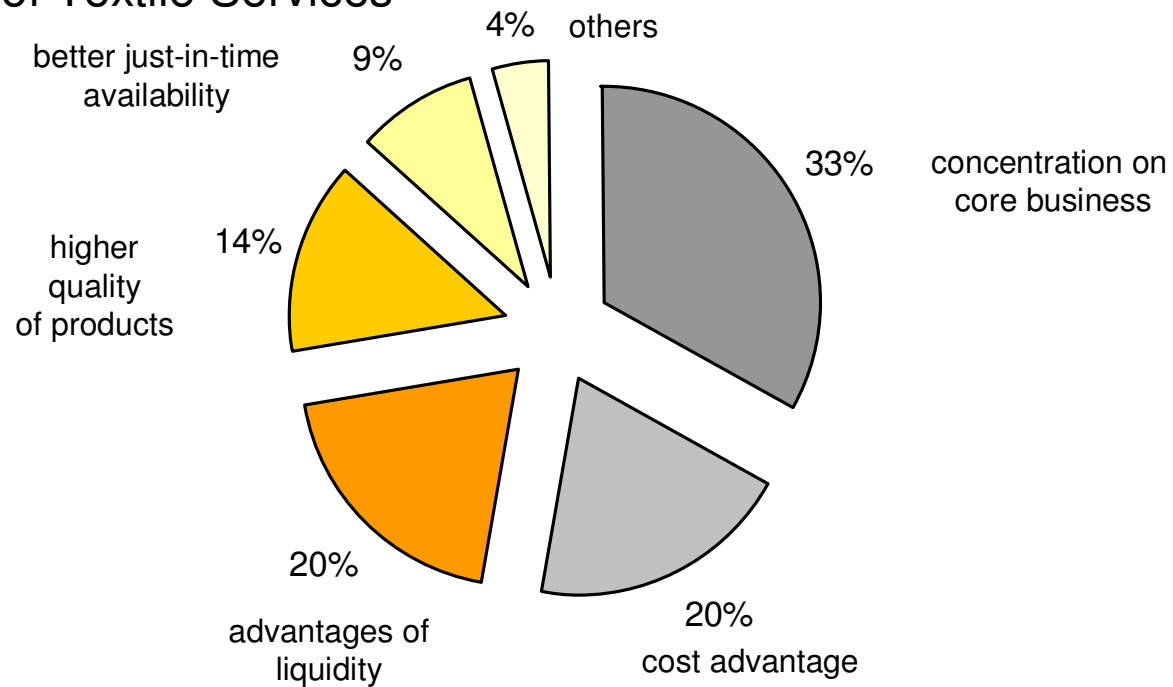
Basis: BBE 2008

2. Textile Service as Distribution Channel

2-3 Competitive advantage of Textil Services

Focussing on core business is seen as most important advantage of textile leasing for customers.

Advantages of Textile Services



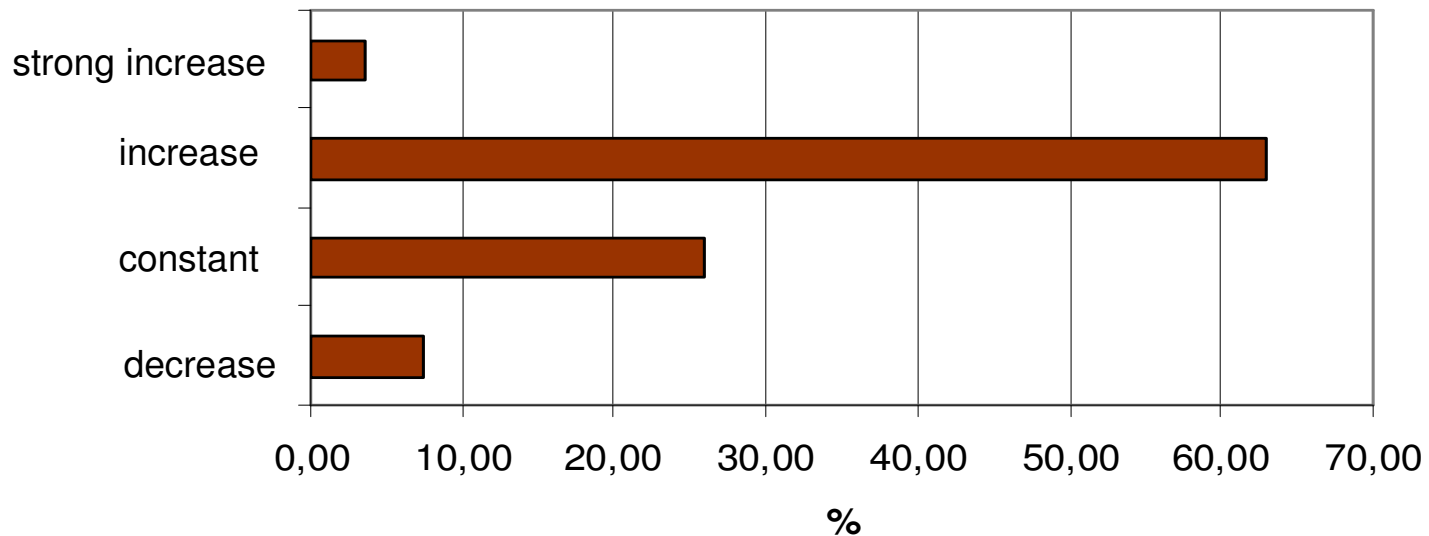
Basis: Böttger 2007

2. Textile Service as Distribution Channel

2-4 Longterm Importance of Textile Service

According to a recently completed survey of over 60 managers in the workwear industry and textile services, the relevance of textile services will increase in the coming years

Longterm importance of Textile Service

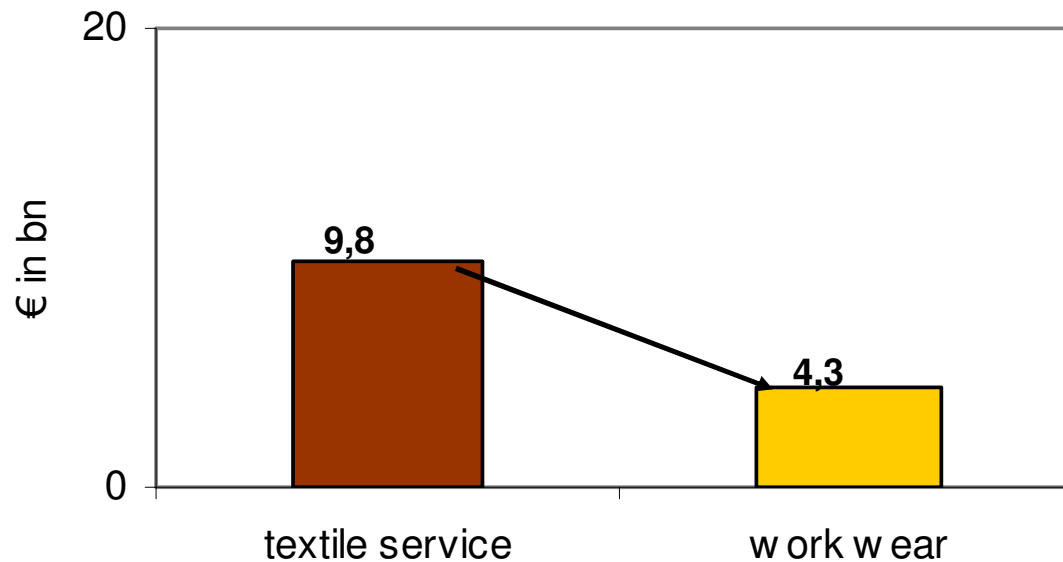


Basis: Böttger 2009

2. Textile Service as Distribution Channel 2-5 Market size Europe 2007

**Workwear in Textile Service achieved in 2007
approx. 44 % of whole Textile Service volume in Europe**

Workwear in textile service
Europe 2007

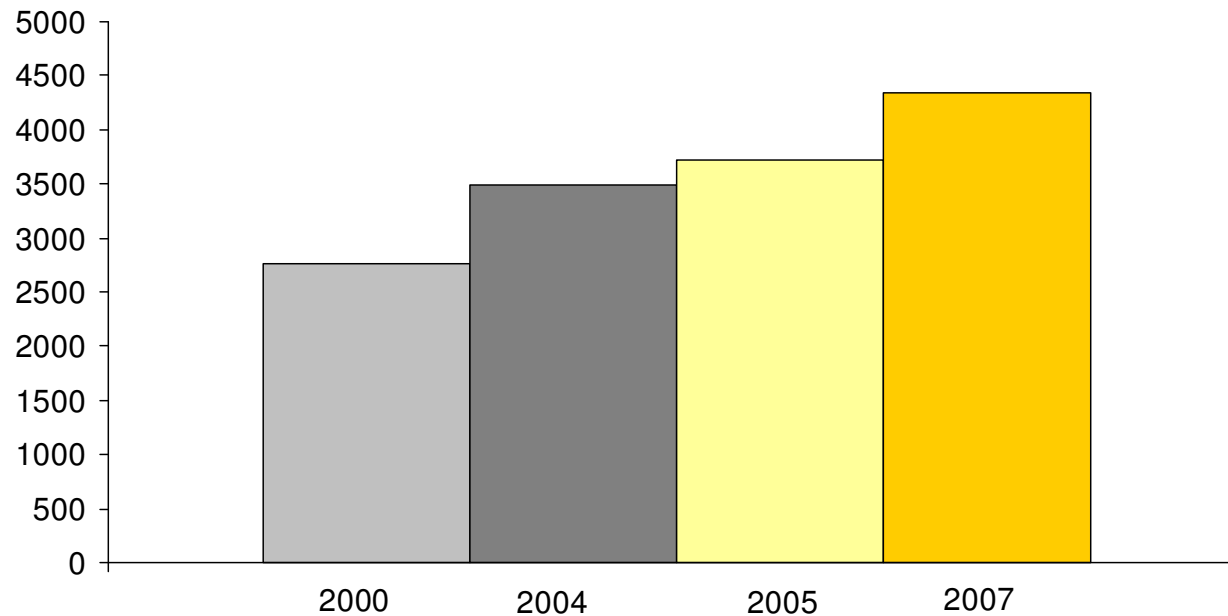


Basis: ETSA, estimates

2. Textile Service as Distribution Channel SB 2-6 Market Development in Europe 2000 - 2007

The European market for workwear in Textile Services has continuously increased. It reached in 2007 approx. € 4.3 bn

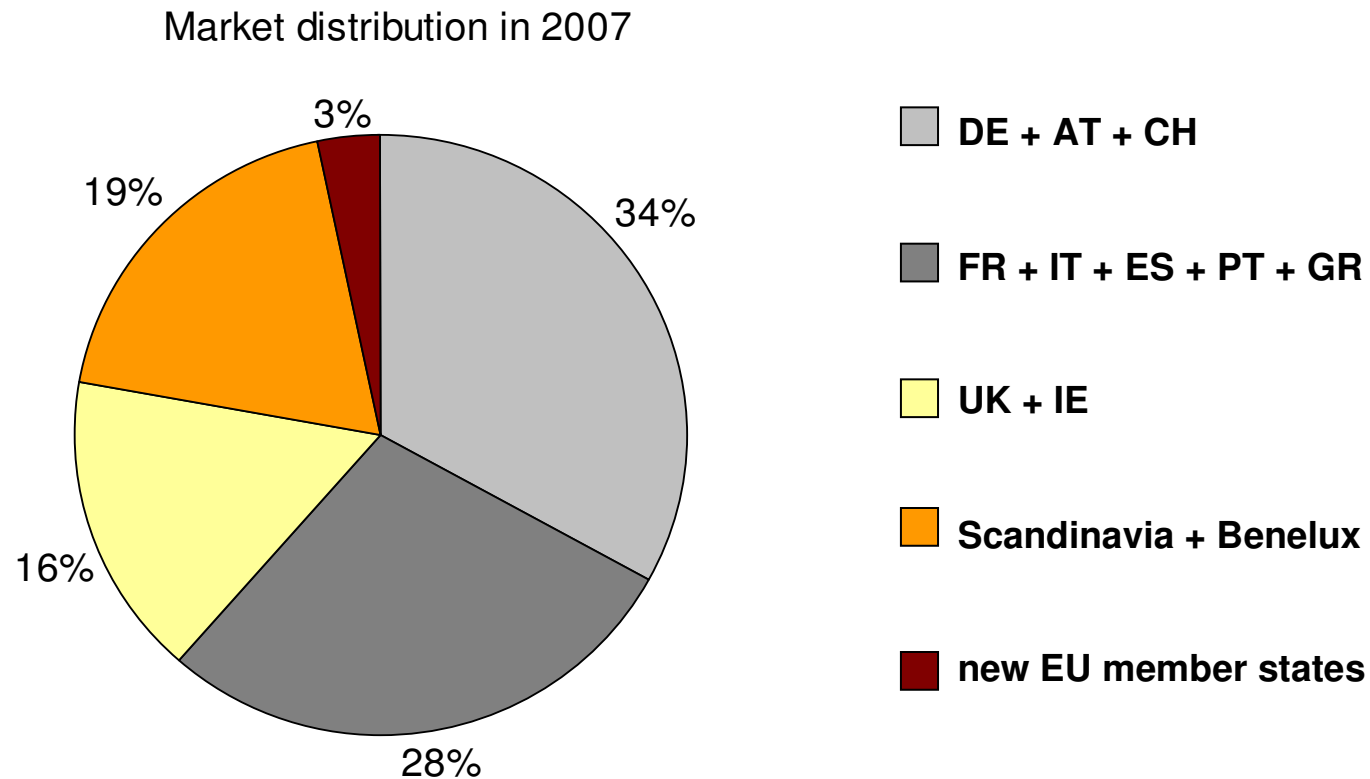
European market for workwear in Textile Service
2000 - 2007



Basis: ETSA, estimates

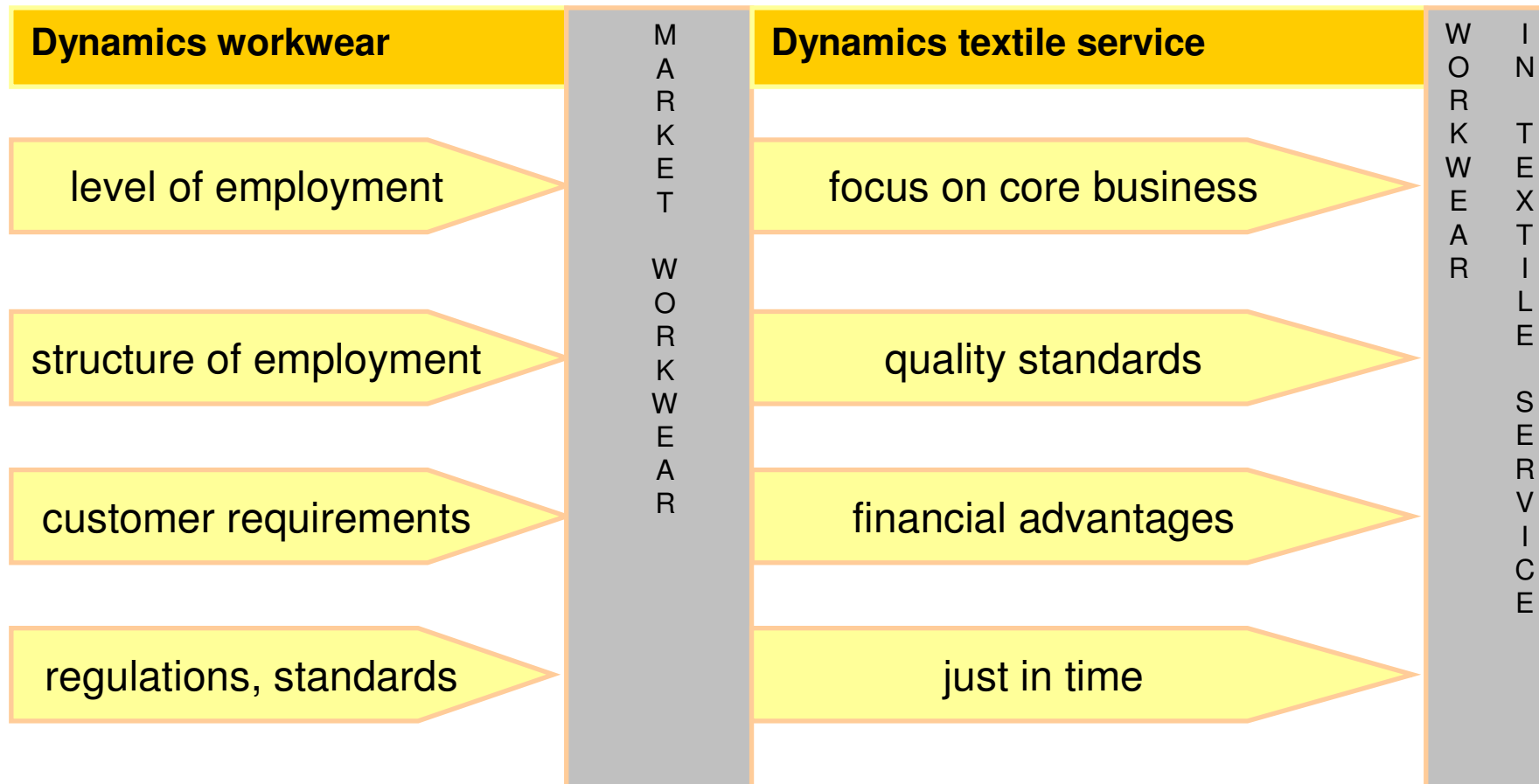
2. Textile Service as Distribution Channel SB 2-8 Regional Distribution in 2007

The German speaking region has the largest market share



3. Change of Demand in Workwear SB 3-1 Dynamic Factors of Demand

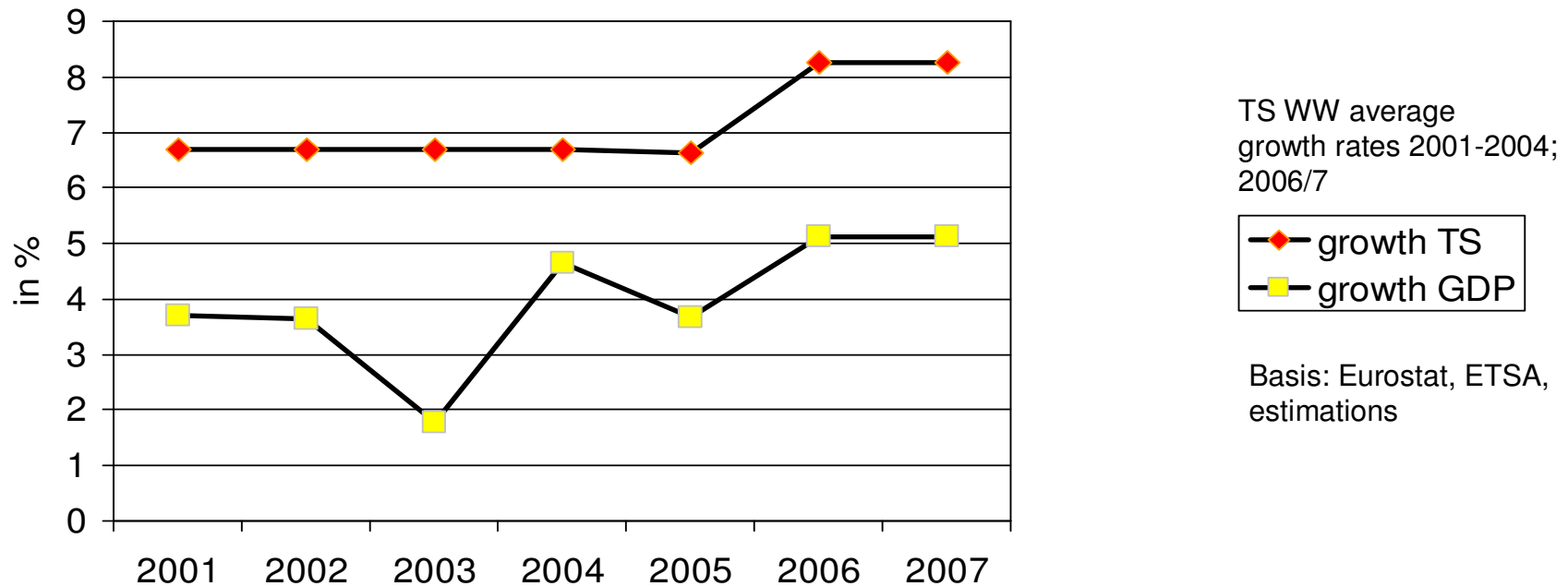
Dynamic factors are working on two levels: primary market and textile service



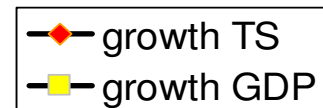
3. Change of Demand in Workwear SB 3-2 Influence of Cyclical Economic Development

Growth cycles are one of the most important factors for workwear demand. Growth of workwear in Textile Service has been ahead of GDP-growth in Europe (EU 15)

Annual Growth Rates EU



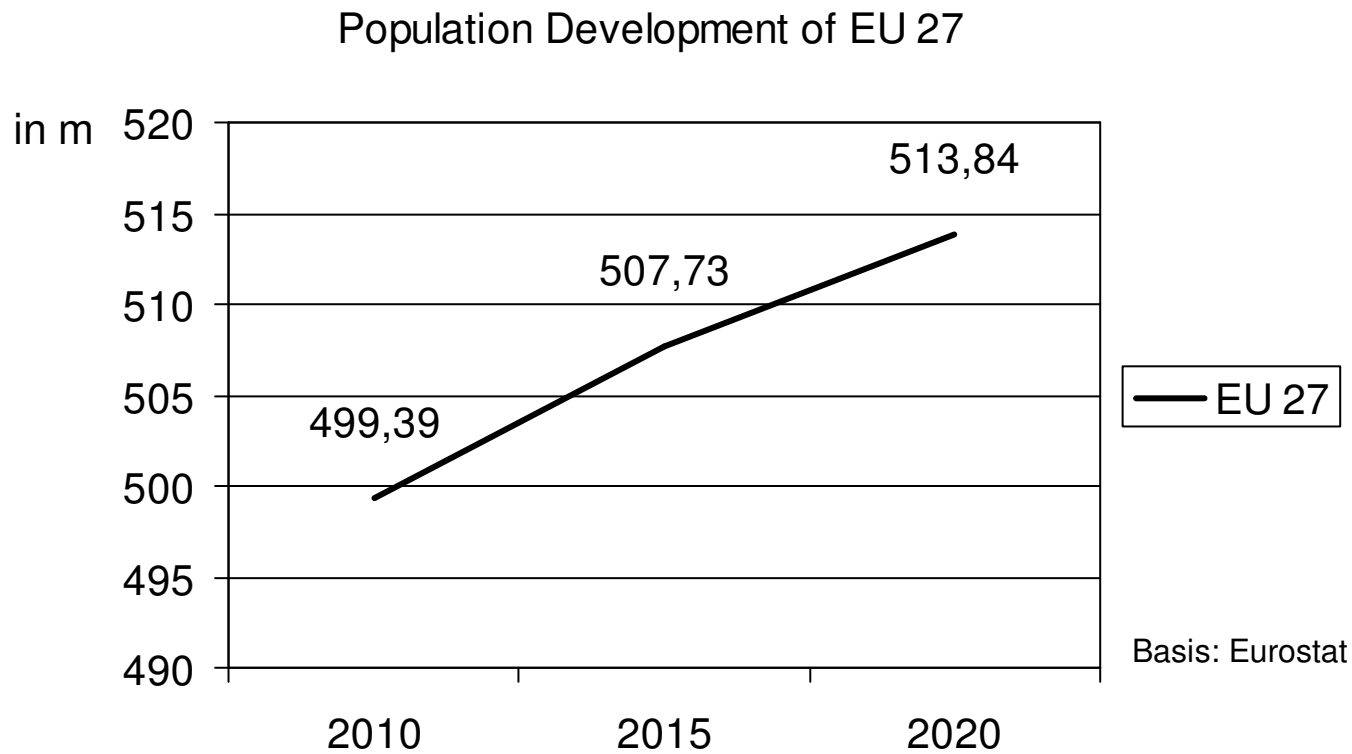
TS WW average
growth rates 2001-2004;
2006/7



Basis: Eurostat, ETSA,
estimations

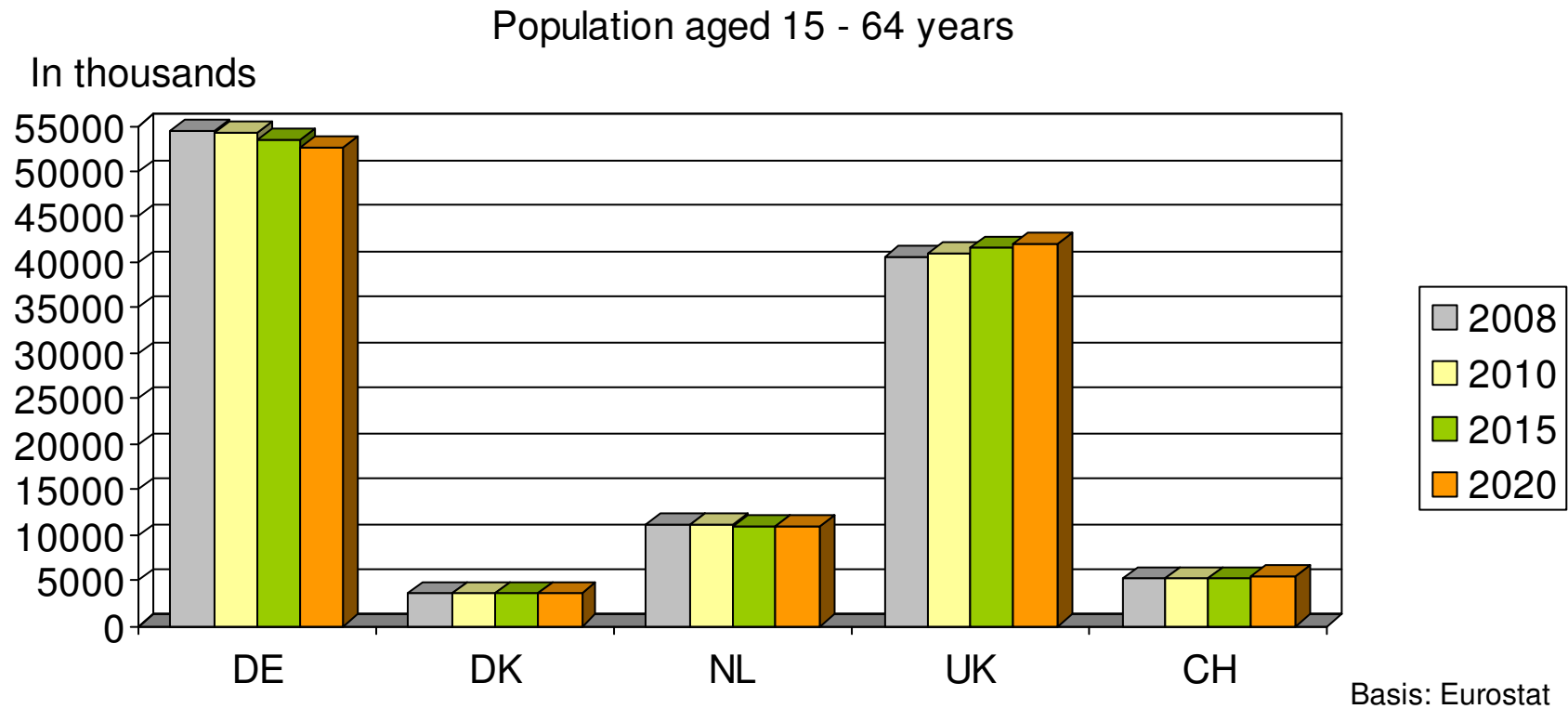
3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-3 Demographic Development EU total

Population in EU will increase continuously in the longterm



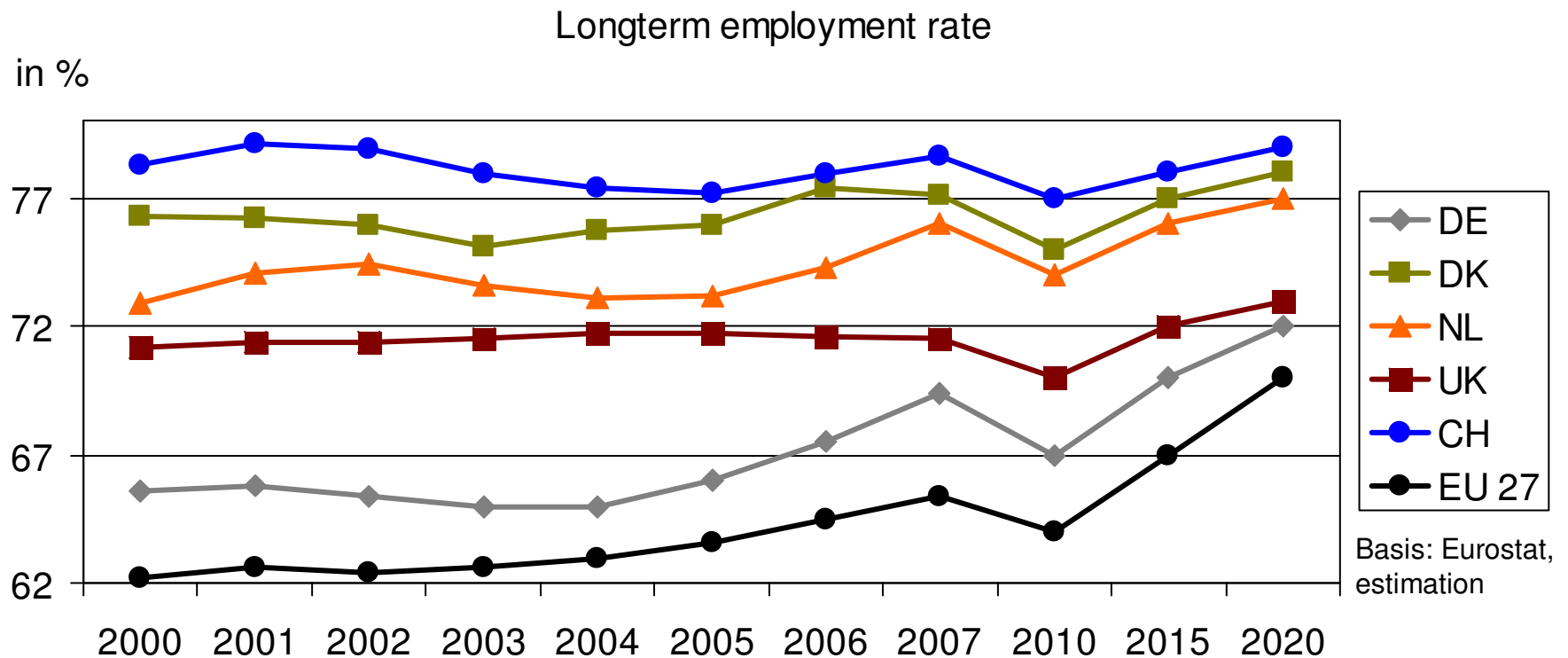
3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-4 Development of Population aged 15 to 64

**Employment potential increases in UK and CH.
It decreases in DE, DK and NL**



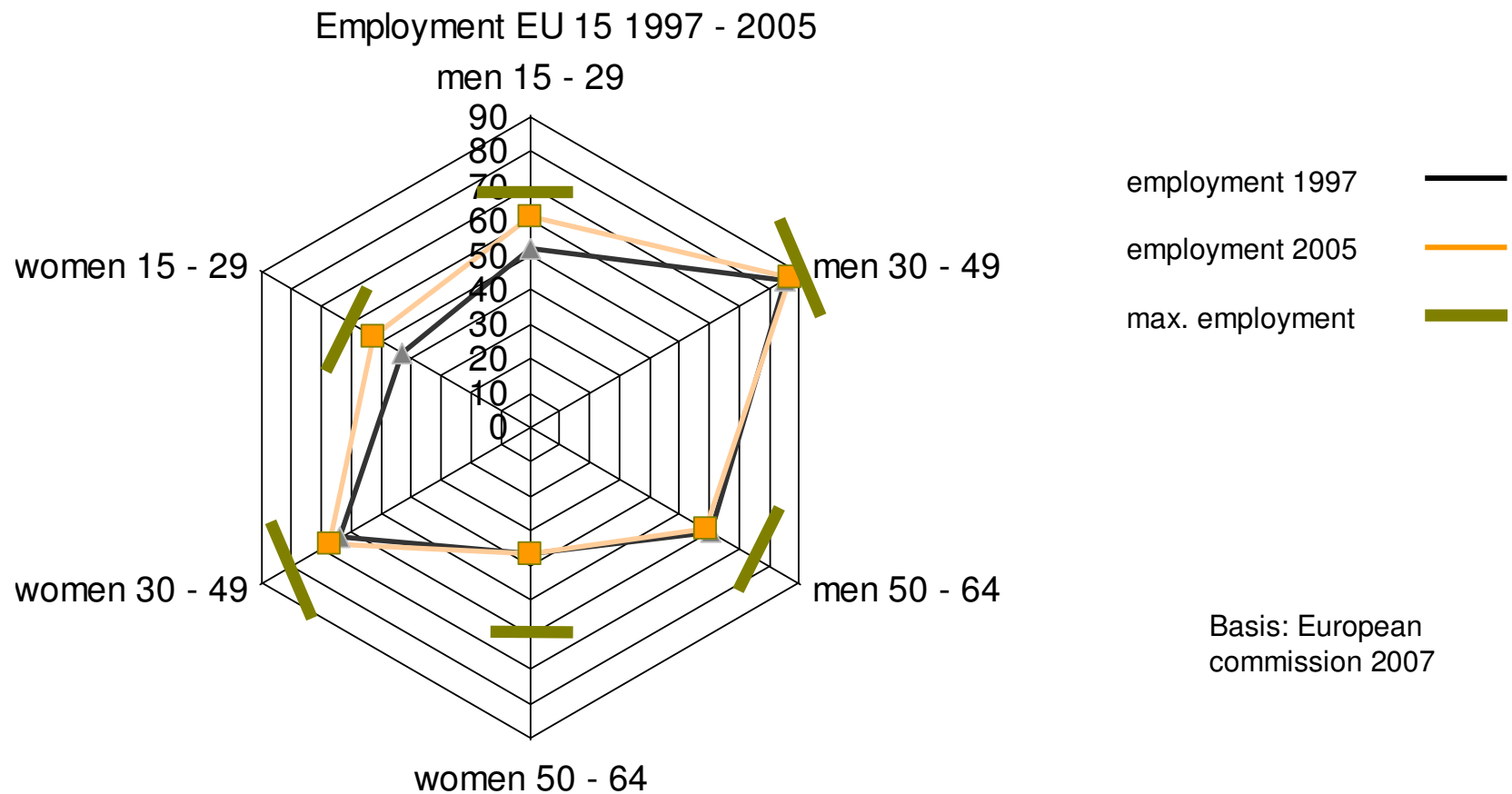
3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-5 Prospective Structural Employment Rate

**Structural employment rate will increase in the longterm.
Politics of EU target on 70 % in each member country.**



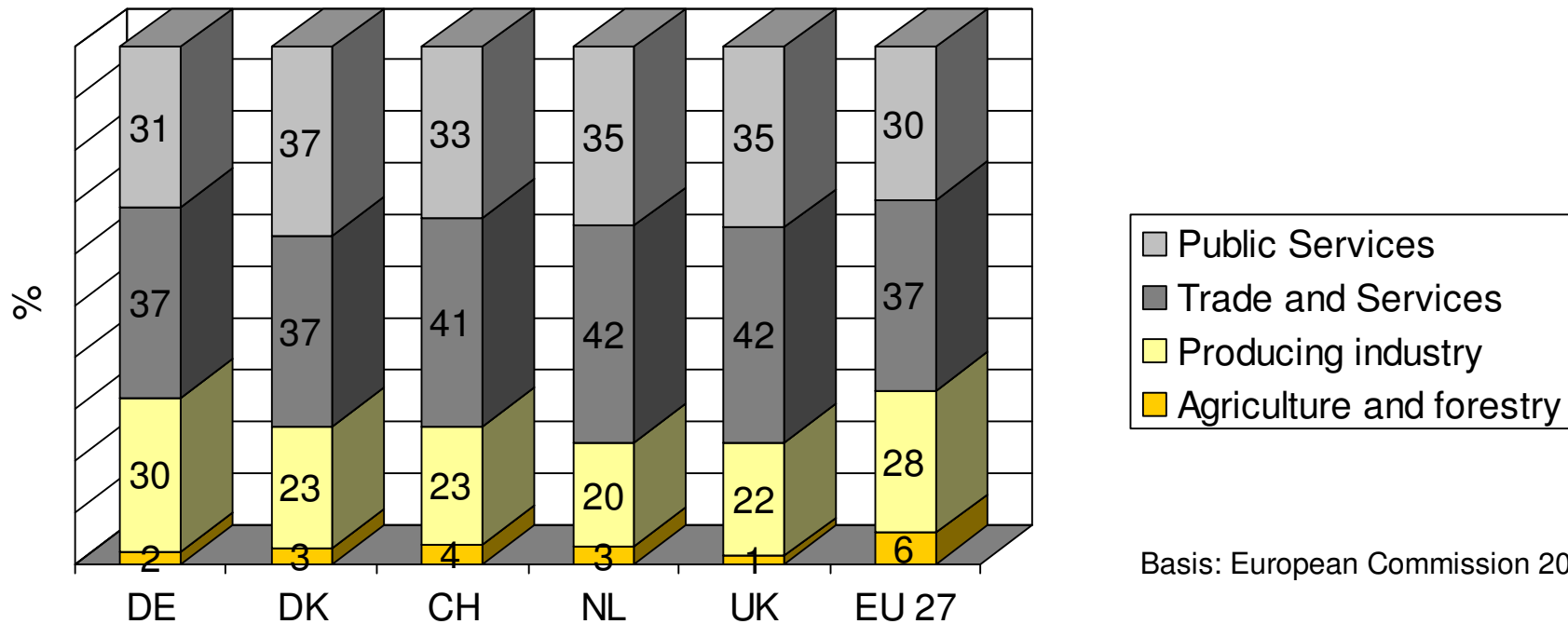
3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-6 Employment rate according to Age Groups

Biggest employment reserves in EU to be found in the age group 50 – 64 years, women and men



3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-7 Comparison of Economic Structures

The share of workers in production in the EU 27 has been 28 %.
Most of the West European countries have a share below 25 %.

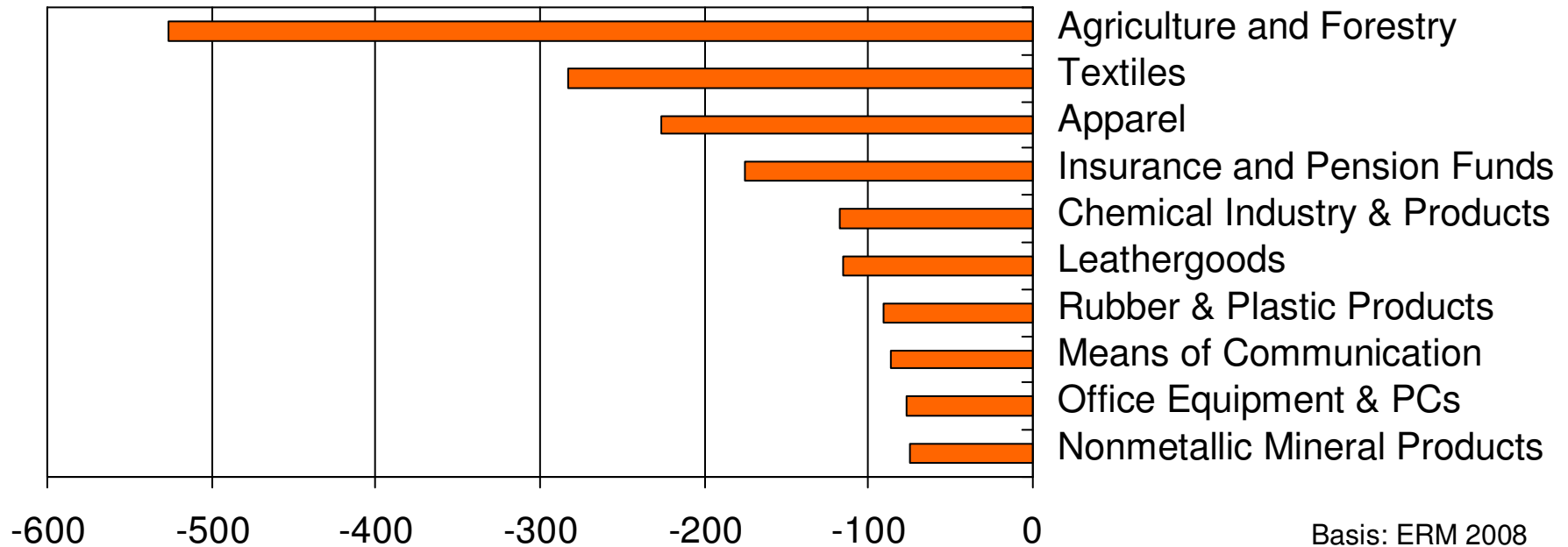


Basis: European Commission 2007

3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-8 Decrease of Employment EU

The sectors with the strongest decrease of employment 2003 - 2007 are not typically using Textile Services

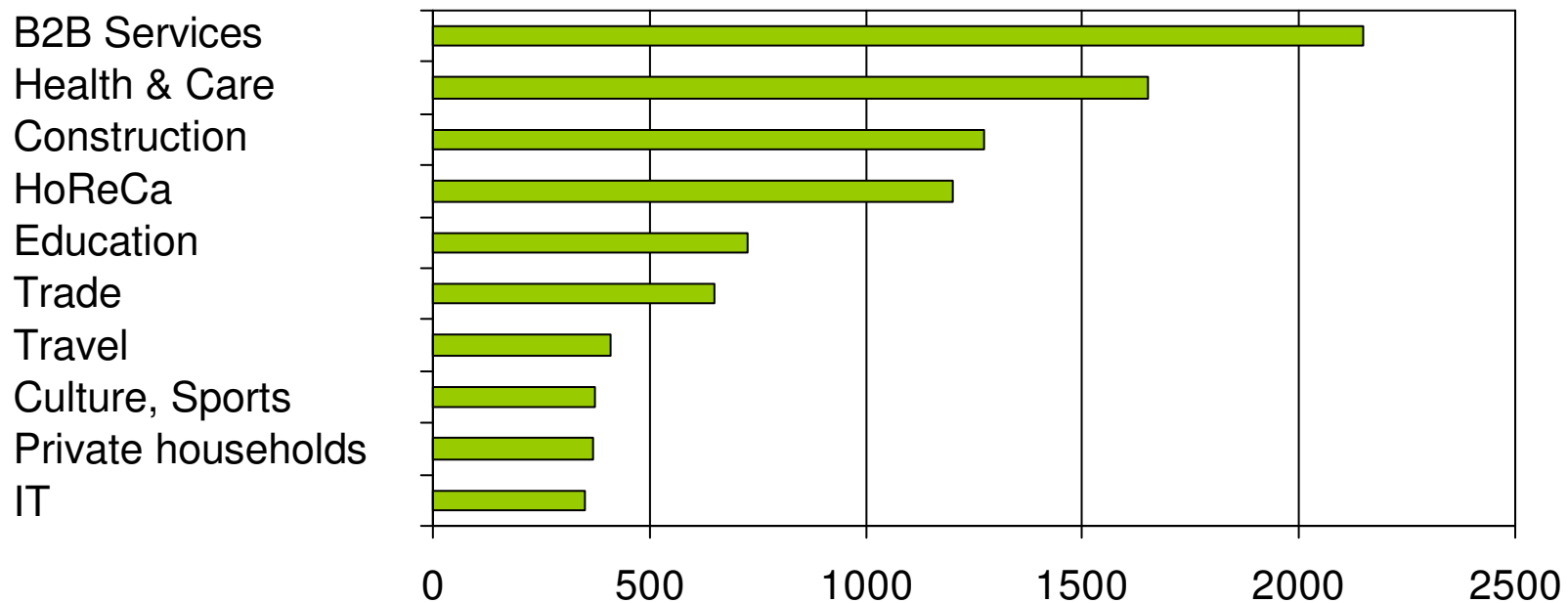
Top 10 Decrease of Employment by Sector EU 15 and Norway, 2003 - 2007 in thousands



3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-9 Increase of Employment by Sector EU

Sectors, that contribute significantly to the increase of employment are strong customers of Textile Services

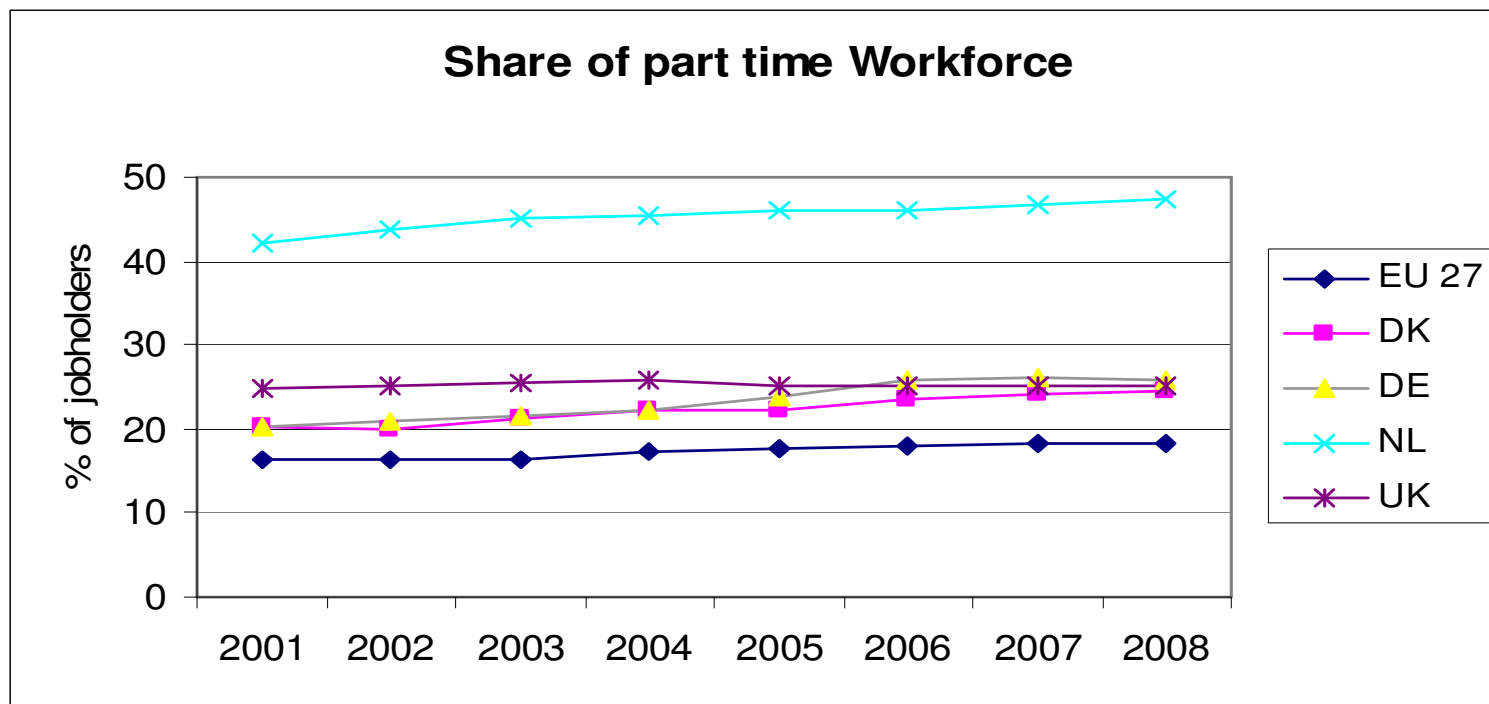
Top 10 Increase of Employment by Sector EU 15 and Norway, 2003 - 2007 in thousands



Basis: ERM 2008

3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-10 Development Parttime Jobs

The share of part time employment increased in some countries. To integrate more women and senior workforce, part time employment needs to rise.



Basis: European Commission 2009

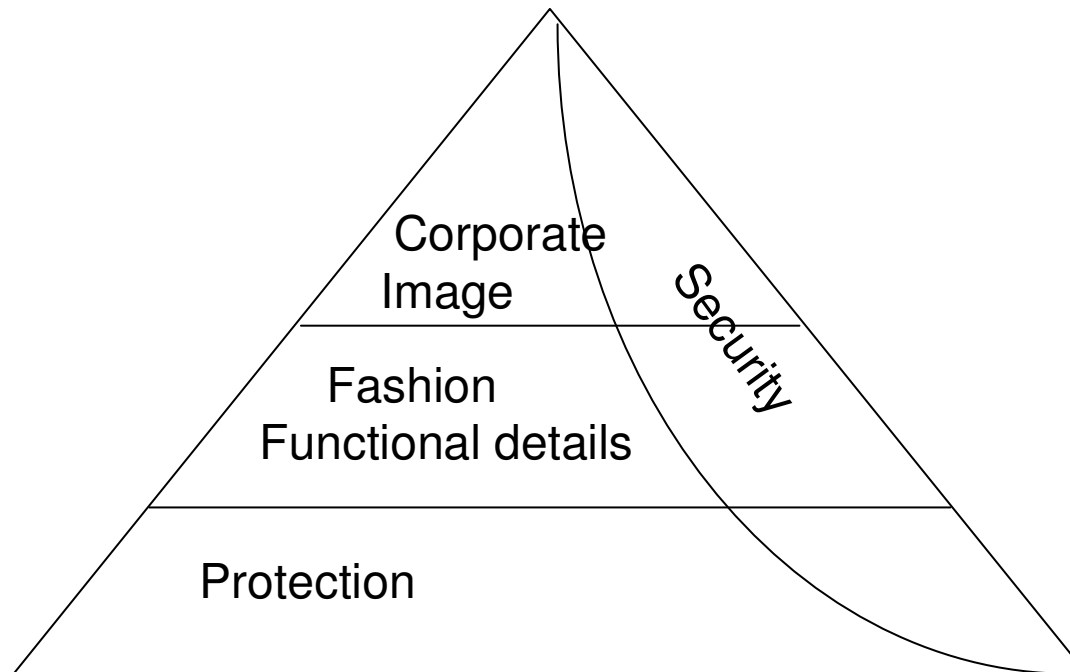
3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-10a Trend

Trend: The full time male worker in industrial production will be replaced by the part time female in services



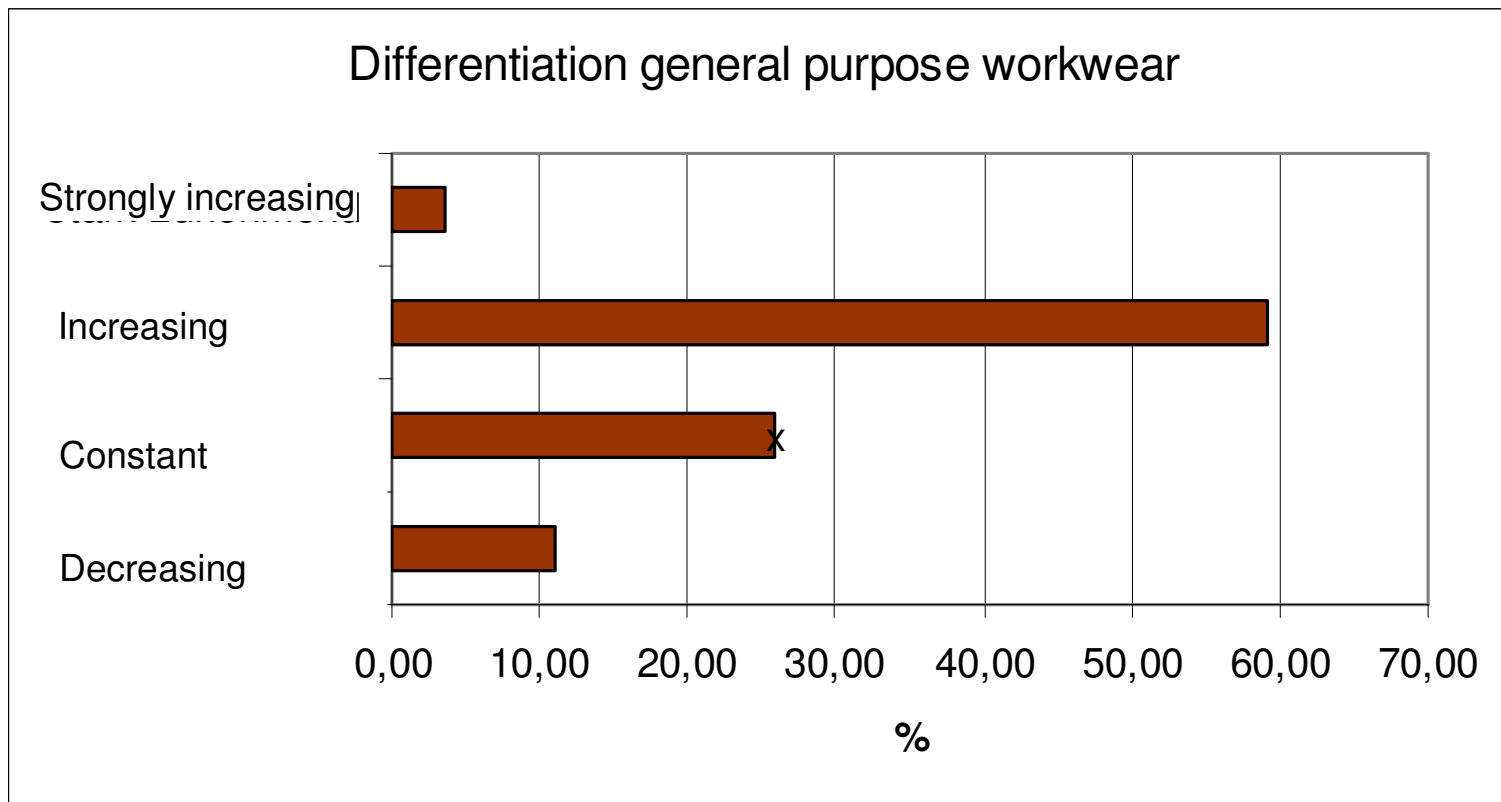
3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-11 Product Requirements Increase

**Workwear will be increasingly perceived as „superior“ product –
Increasing wealth of societies is reflected in workwear**
(technically: income elasticity is larger than 1)



3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-12 Development Standard Collections

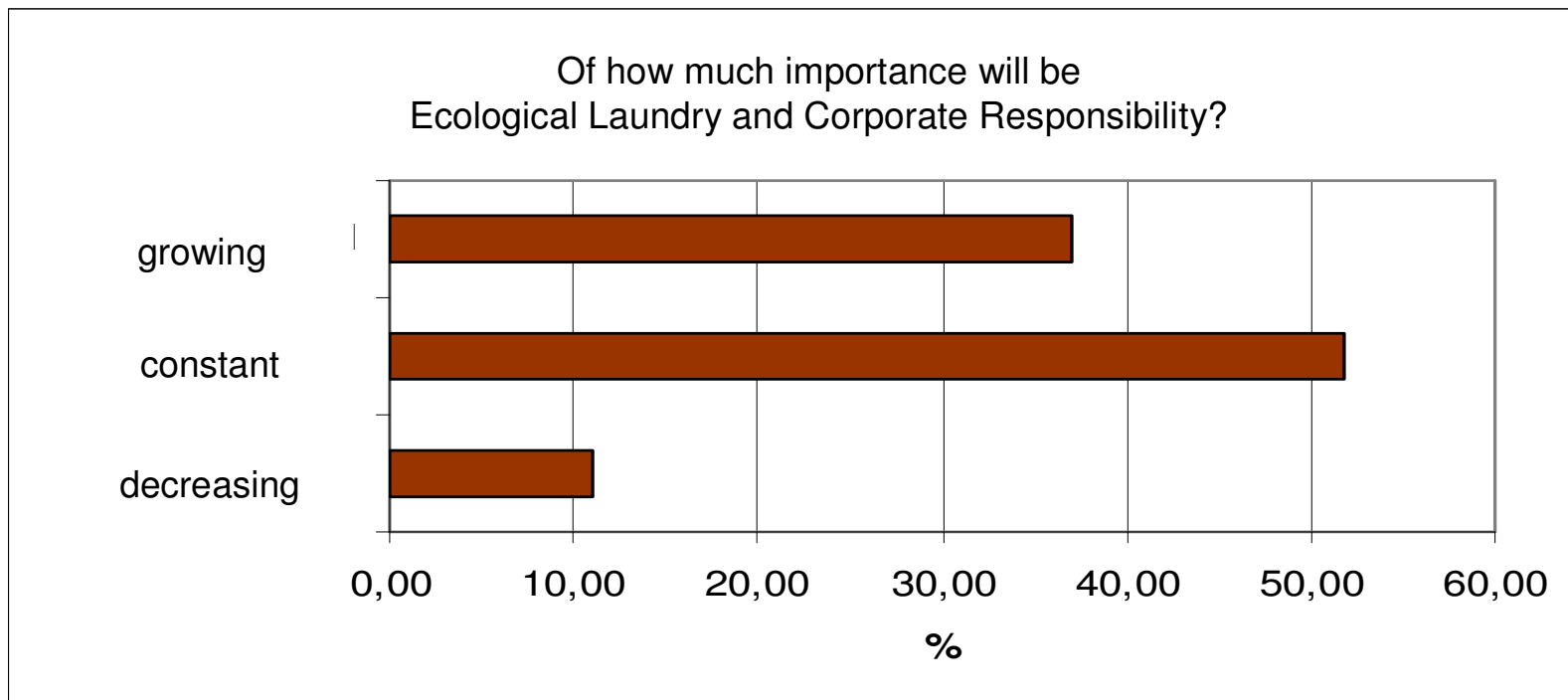
The growing need of differentiation in products and ranges underlines the importance of fashion and function in workwear



Basis: Böttiger 2009

3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-13 New Requirements to the Production Process

An ethically „responsible“ production is becoming an important matter for the Textile Service



Basis: Böttger 2009

3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-14 Success Factors in the Textile Service Market

There is a limited set of crucial success factors for the demand of workwear in Textile Services.

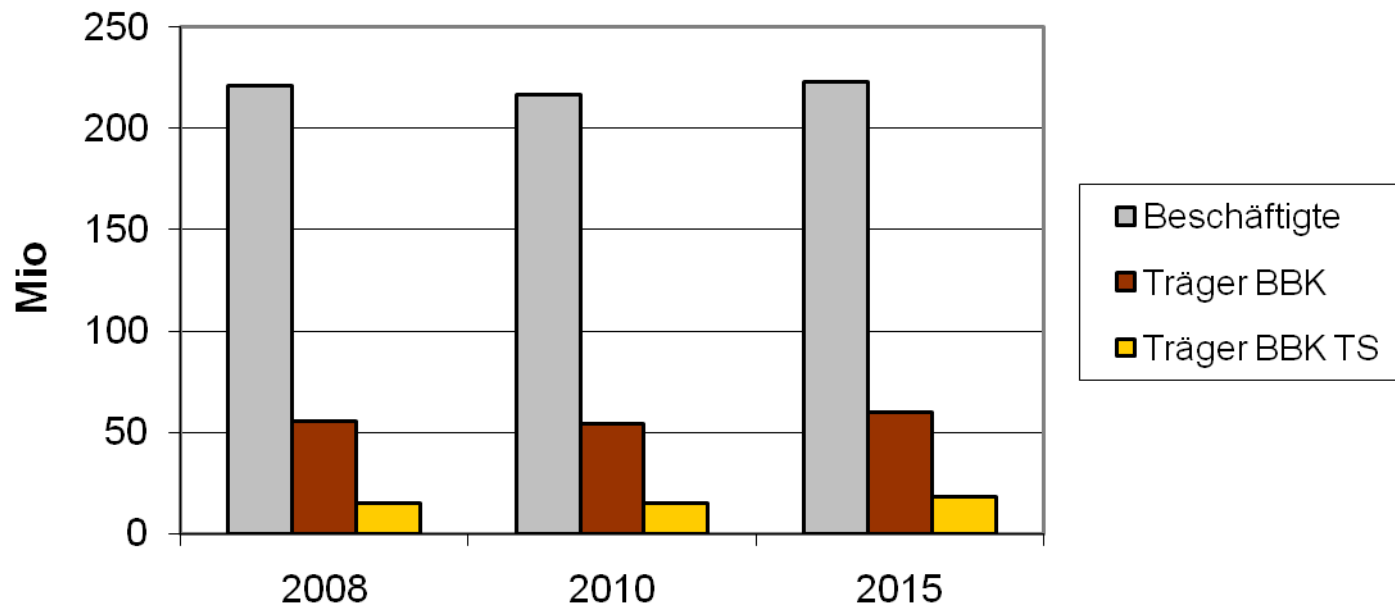
Ranking of these factors differ by classes of customers

- Style (fit, design, colour)
- Functional performance
- Washing performance
- Reliable delivery (complete, in time)
- Availability (order minimum, re-order)
- Customization
- Price and Opportunity costs

3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-14 Development Wearers

The number of wearers will increase from 55 Mn. (2008) to 60 Mn. (2015)

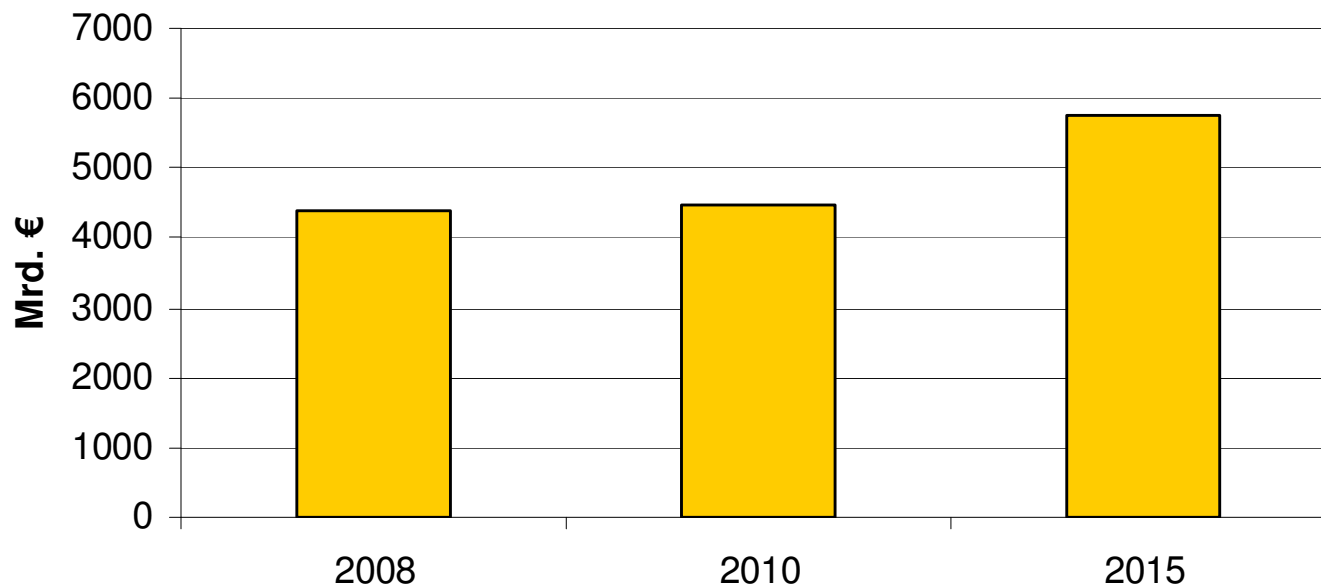
Number of wearers 2008 - 2015



3. Change of Demand in Workwear
3-14a Development Turnover Workwear in Textile Service

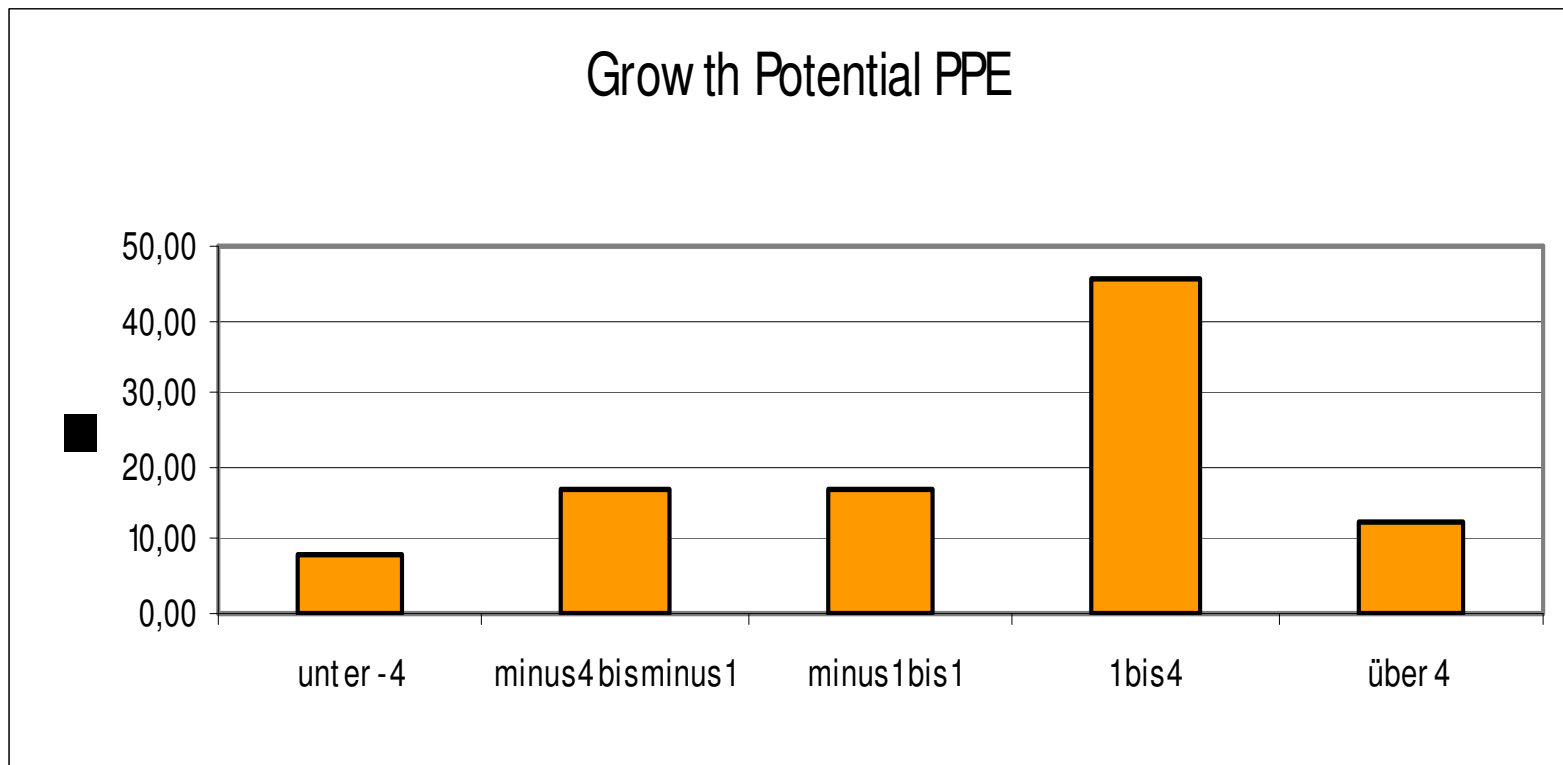
Turnover will increase from 4,4 bil. € in 2008 to approx. 5,8 bil. € 2015

Turnover of Workwear in Textile Service EU 27



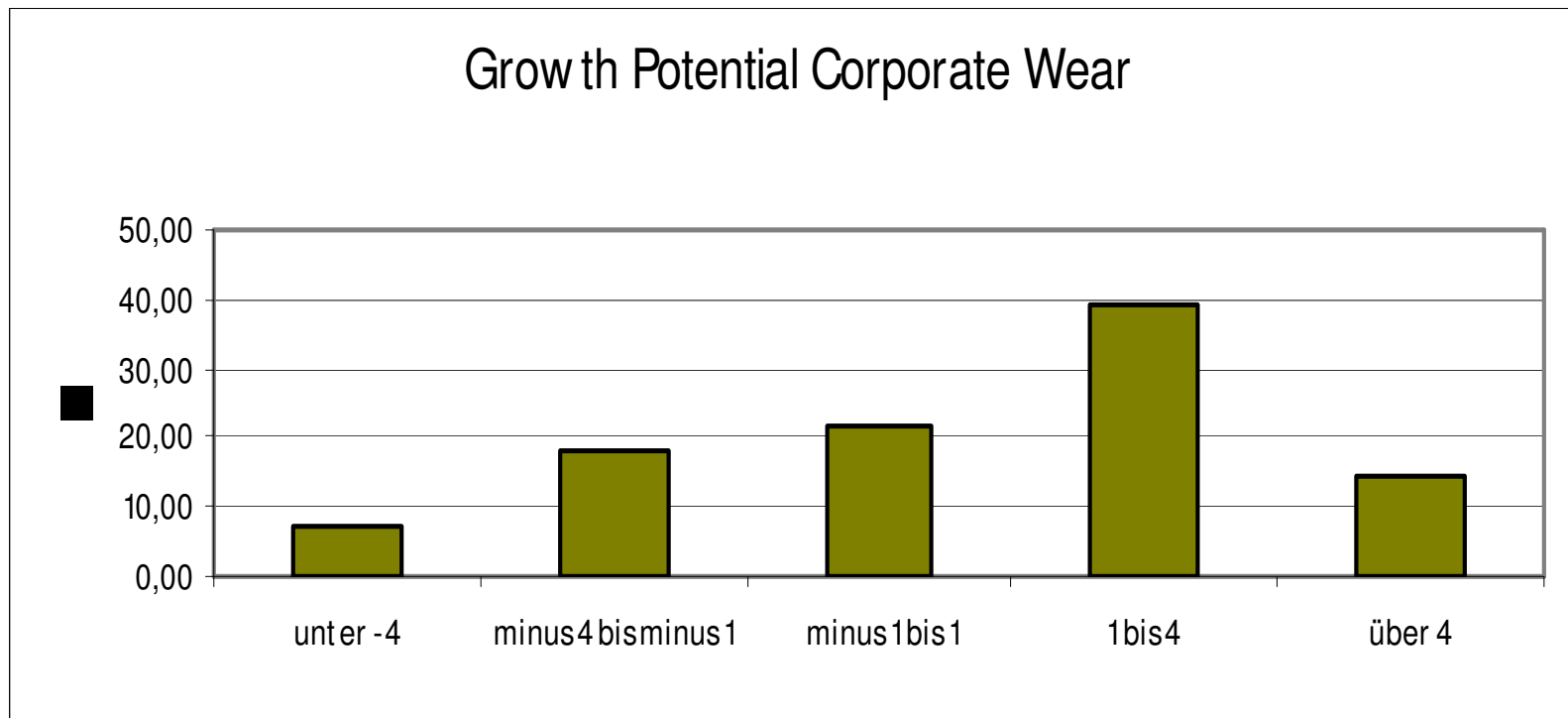
3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-16 Growth Potential PPE

It is believed that PPE has a good growth potential in the years to come



3. Change of Demand in Workwear 3-17 Growth Potential Corporate Wear

Corporate Wear too, shall have a favourable development



4.3.2 Wachstumschancen in den Produktgruppen

SB 4.3.2-1 Überblick Nachfragepotential

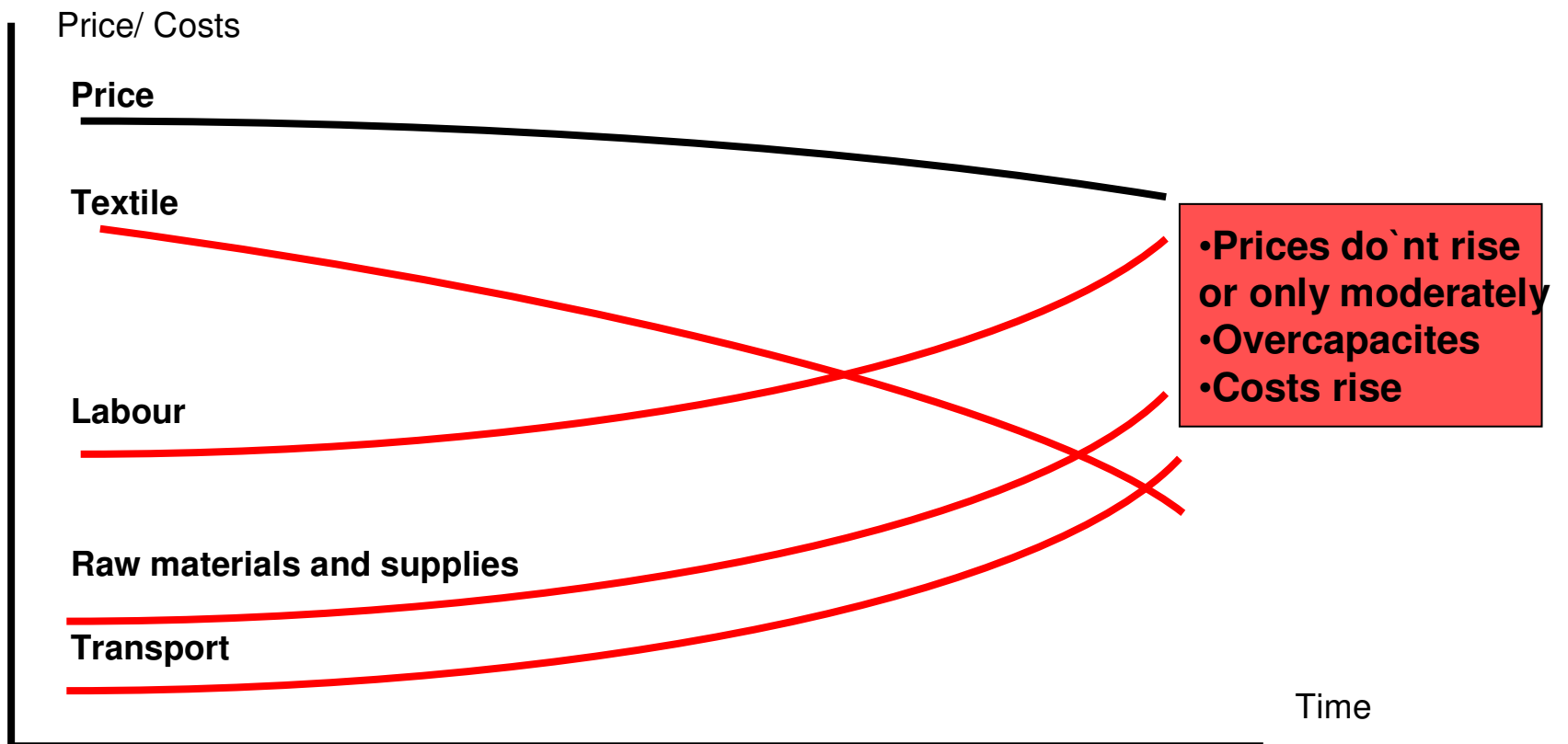
Viele Geschäftsfelder weisen ein steigendes Nachfragepotential auf

Produktgruppe \ Branche	Produzierendes Gewerbe	Handwerk	Hotels Restaurants Catering	Health & Care	Einzelhandel	Sonstige	Gesamt trend
Schutzanzüge Overalls	↘						↘
Schutzjacken Jacken	↗	→					↗
Hosen	↗	↗	↗	↗			↗
Latzhosen	↘	→					↗
Schürzen			↗		↗		↗
Kittel Kasacks	↘	↘	↘	→	→		↗
Hemden Polos	↘	→	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗
Business- bekleidung			↗			↗	↗
Gesamt	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗

4. Option for Action

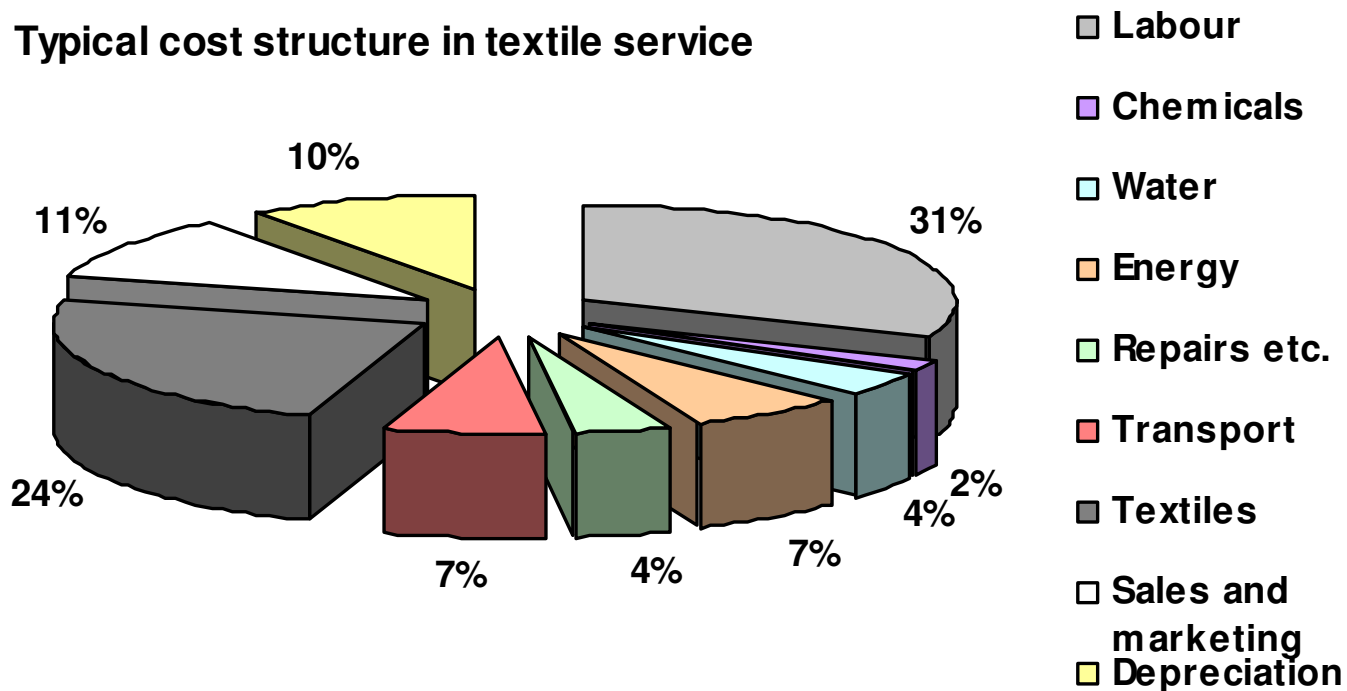
4-1 Continuous struggle to safeguard the margin

The fundamental problem: the margin is continuously structurally threatened



In crisis: short term cost control should start with the large categories

Typical cost structure in textile service



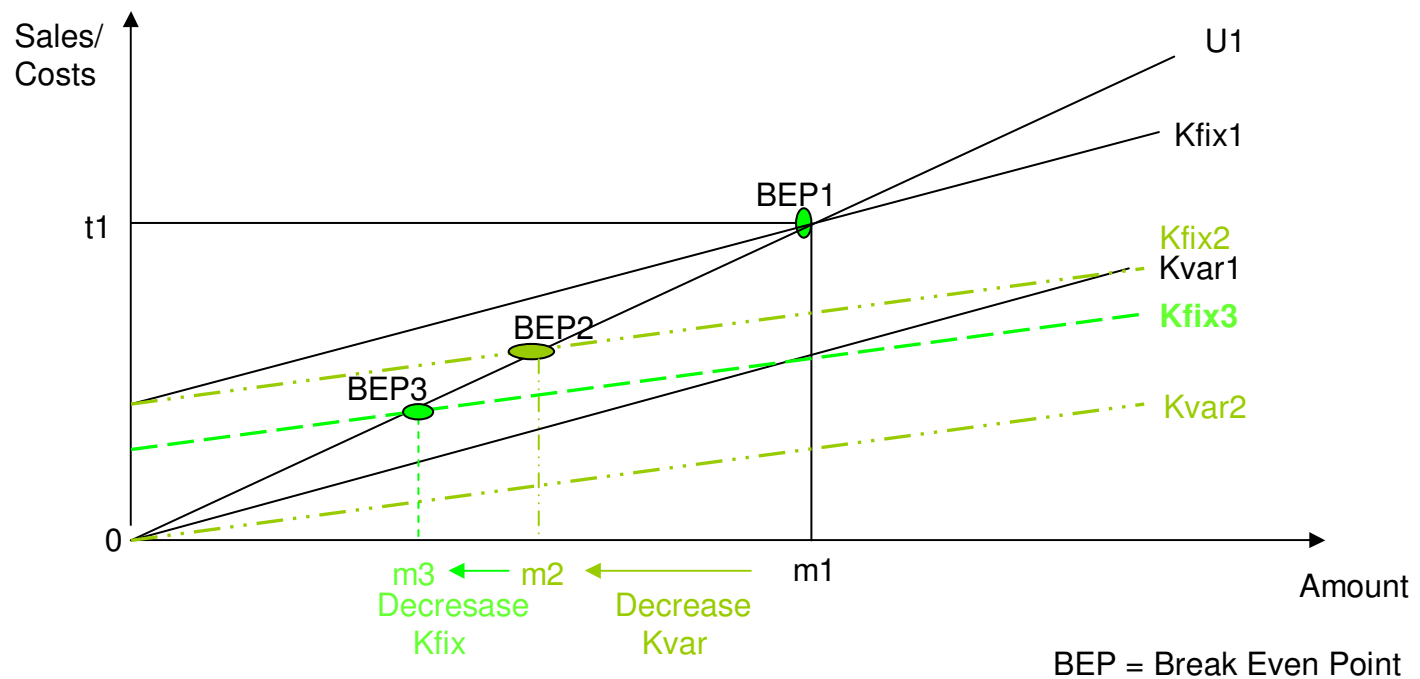
Basis: Ecolab 2008

4. Option for Action

4-3 Improvement of the Break-Even Point

Improve contributions and lower break-even in short and midterm

Break-even Management at constant Sales/Costs



4. Option for Action

4-4 Optimizing Potentials, Cost of Materials

Reducing cost of materials shows optimizing potentials in variable and fixed costs

Analysis		Optimization
Textiles	ABC - Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Bundeling of demands•Reducing No. of c-parts•Modification of the value-added chain•Adjustement to system suppliers
	Sourcing / Supply period	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Changing order terms•Optimizing lot sizes•Optimizing stock keeping•Involving suppliers in the product engineering•Improving advance planning

4. Option for Action

4-5 Optimizing Potentials, Suppliers

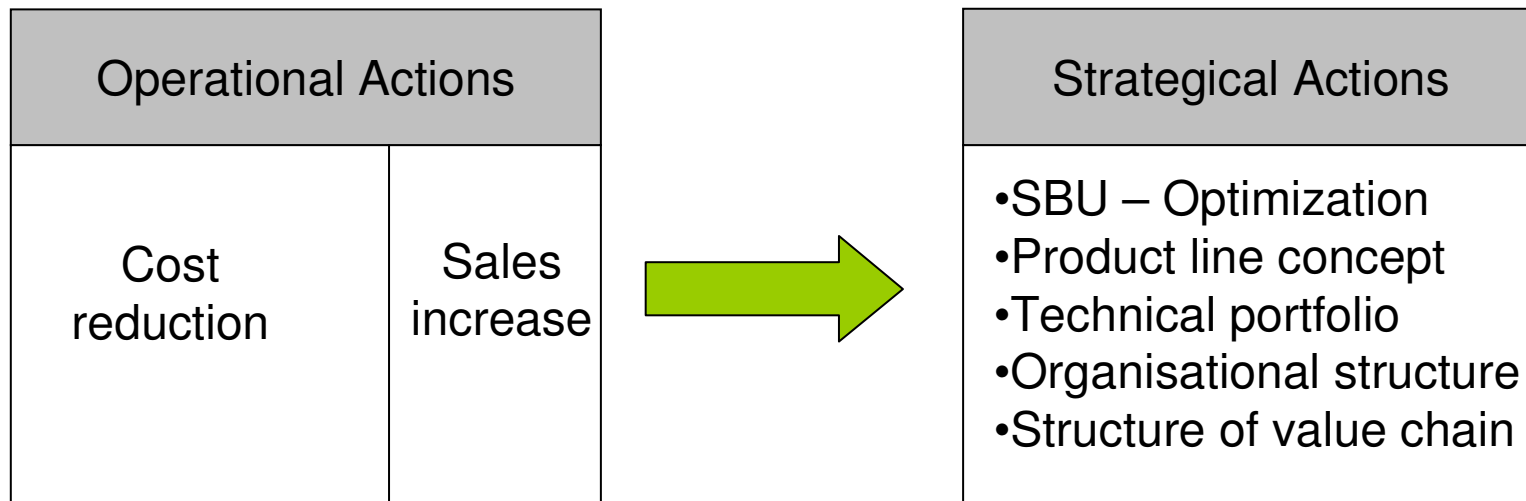
Controlling the supplier structure offers potential for optimization in variable and fixed costs

Analysis		Optimization
Suppliers	ABC - Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Cutback of c -suppliers•Price and terms negotiation with A-B suppliers (price scale, payment terms...)
	Purchasing and Sourcing policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Modify purchase structure (East-West)•Modify real net output ratio•Consignment stock•Transparency of replacement/sourcing time (overall logistics)•Range planning

4. Option for Action

4-6 Operative & Strategic Arrangements

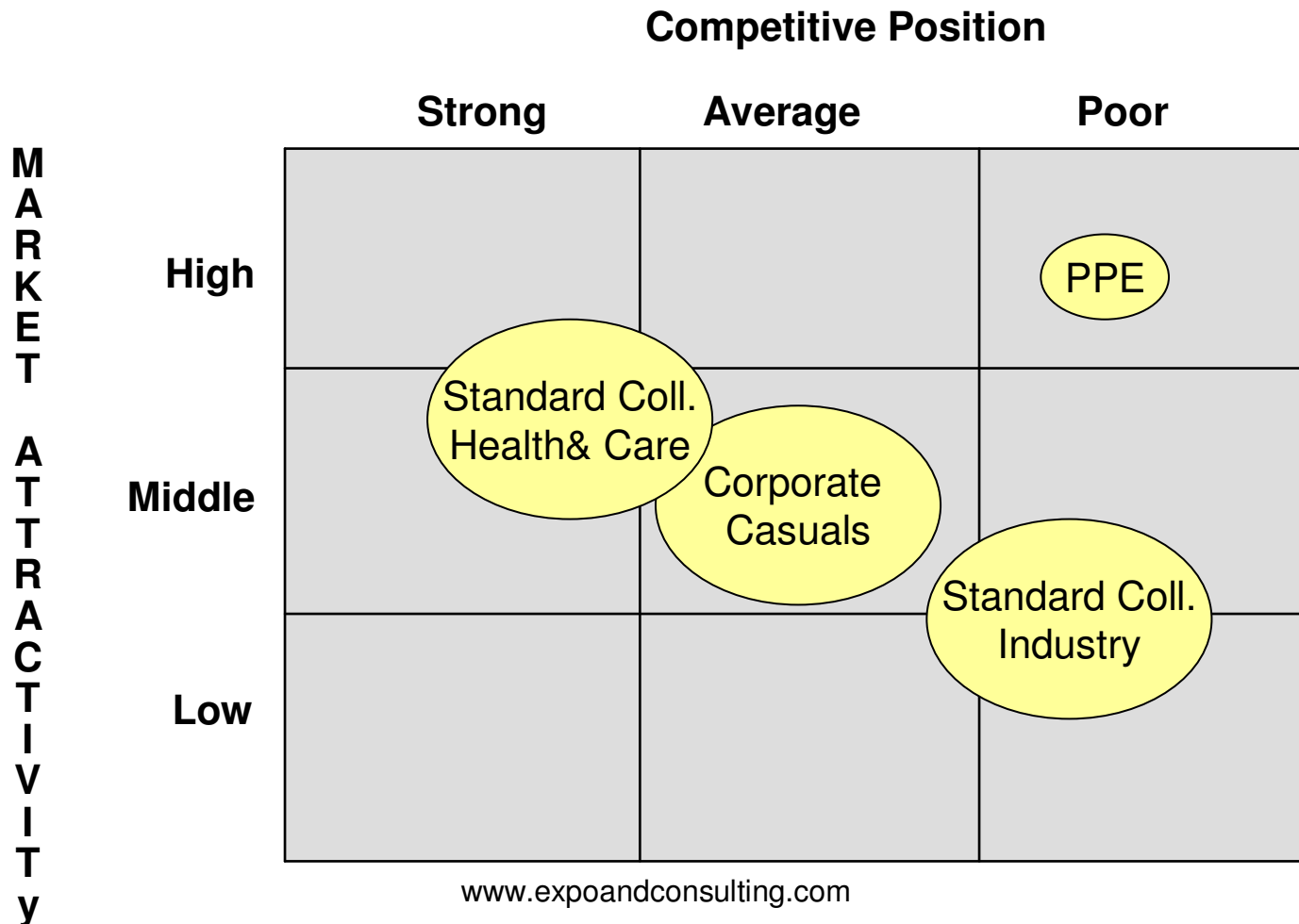
Throughout the crisis, after implementing operative actions you need to follow up and guide with strategical measures
Aim: Improving quality of mid - longterm profits



4. Options for Action

4-7 Strategic value of portfolio

How does your strategical position look like?



4. Options for Action

4-8 Profitability of portfolio

How profitable are your business areas?

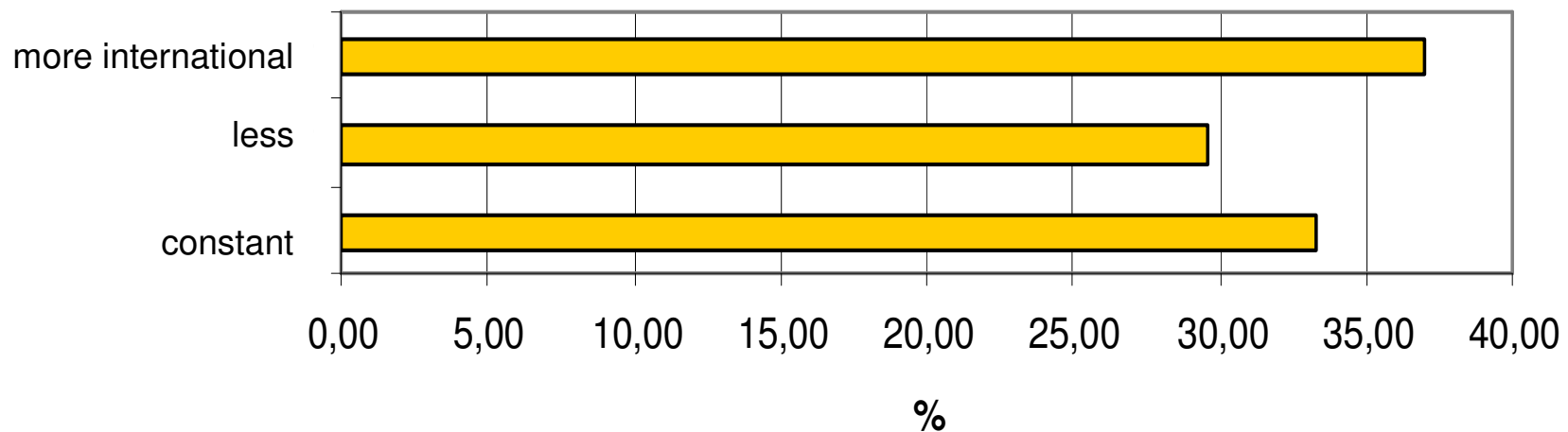
Excerpt from strategic cost estimate	SBA A			SBA B		
	Parameters	€/change	% of price	Parameters	€/change	% of price
Price / change		0.75	100.00		0.50	100.00
Purchase price	€ 8.50			€ 5.00		
Facilities	€ 1.00			€ 1.00		
Set	3			6		
Change per set	1			5		
Depreciation weeks	104			104		
Depreciation		0.27	36.54		0.069	13.85
Interest rate	6%			6%		
Interest charges		0.02	2.19		0.004	0.83
Costs of finance		0.29	38.73		0.073	14.68
Production costs per unit	€ 0.30	€ 0.23	30.20	€ 0.30	€ 0.27	54.36
Transport costs per unit	€ 0.14	€ 0.10	13.50	€ 0.14	€ 0.12	24.30
Wash rate	75%			90%		
Total direct costs		€ 0.33	43.70		€ 0.39	78.66
Total costs		€ 0.62	82.43		€ 0.47	93.34
Profit margin		€ 0.13	17.57		€ 0.03	6.66

4. Options for Action

4-9 Concentration within the Textile Service

The process of concentration offers lots of strategical chances within the categories: development of business areas, cost reduction and longterm stabilization of the company

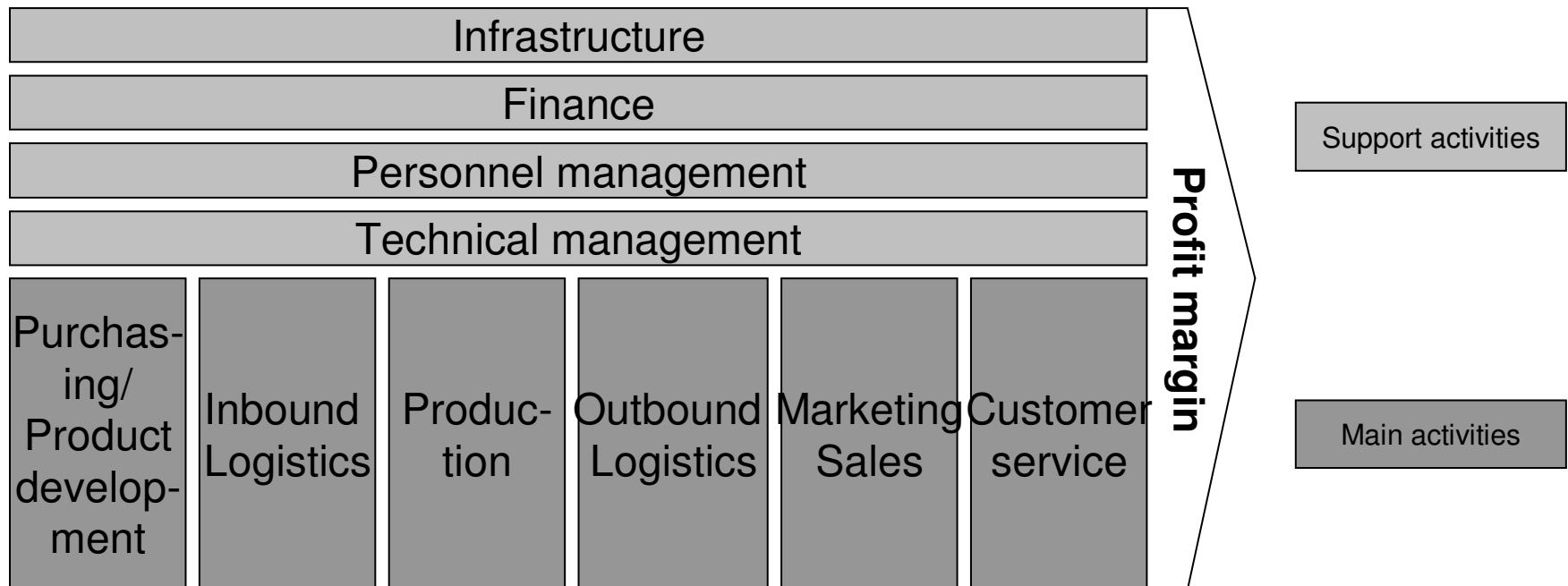
How does the provider structure develop in Textile Services?



Source: Böttger 2009

4. Options for Action
4.10 Value chain of a company

Competition is driving constantly. Even if strategy and cost structures are competitive, efficiency needs to be improved constantly



Basis: Porter (1991)

5. Summary

1. Workwear is defined as apparel handed by the employer to the employees to perform their work.
2. The textile service is one of the leading distribution-channels for workwear, in some countries the most important one. Its prominence will further grow, due to the packaged offer of consultancy, financing, sourcing and supplying clean workwear.
3. The cyclical dynamics, will negatively influence the workwear market and the textile services throughout the next months.
5. Seen through demographics, mid and longterm, the economical growth impulse has to be hard worked for, politically and socially .
6. The structural change from the Industrial to a Service Economy alters the attraction of the different workwear markets.
7. The requirements upon workwear grow in regard of function, fashion and image-transfer.
8. Short to midterm, it will be necessary to focus on cost management - the shortest way to influence results.
9. Mid to longterm, scrutinized analysis is required to „own“ sustainable segments of the workwear market and profit.
10. The presently volatile markets will encourage concentration: In many cases, this creates new possibilities to emerge and to reposition oneself strategically.
11. The pressure of competition forces a permanent increase in efficiency through all functional areas of the companies.

E.T.S.A Workwear Group
8. October 2009, Brussels

Expo+Consulting
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Thank You for Your attention.

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