

MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS IN GERMANY

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Western European countries can be divided into the leading countries of the Group of Seven, and the relatively small countries of Western Europe. The leading countries of Western Europe are: Germany; France; United Kingdom; Italy. These states form the backbone of the European economy, they have the most powerful in the region's economic potential, the largest in Western Europe population, they are sufficiently integrated in the process of global economic relations. Large and political influence of these countries in the world. The report presents the macroeconomic indicators used to assess the situation in Germany.

The biggest European economy in Germany. After the unification of Western and Eastern parts of the country in 1990, Germany was the largest economic potential of Europe. In the global economy, Germany is also one of the leaders, ranking third after the US and Japan by volume produced her GDP. In 1997, Germany's GDP totaled nearly 2.1 trillion. USD. The per capita almost 26 thousand. dollars. GDP per year. Germany Area - 357 sq. M. km.

Services are the leading sector, whose share in GDP is about 80%. German environmental-friendly technologies, information and biotechnology, as well as renewable energy, occupy a leading position in the world. The most developed industries in Germany are: shipbuilding, automobiles, precision mechanics, optics, aerospace, chemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, pharmaceutical, perfume and space industry, transport machinery, information and communications technology.

In Germany, a vast territory occupied by agriculture. The sector employs only 2.3% of the working population. This is due to the fact that the basic operations are fully mechanized. High unemployment and a decline in economic growth observed since the beginning of the 21st century. But despite the weakening employment reaches recent record levels. The indicator is one of the main indicators of unemployment in Germany. The unemployment rate indicates the percentage of the working age population, which is currently unemployed. The indicator is calculated according to the last three months. The index is constructed on the basis of statistics on the number of applications for employment of the unemployed in employment centers and reflects the current changes in the level of unemployment in the country. The indicator is very important for Germany and the Euro-zone and, consequently, for the course of the single European currency.

The current account balance is a measure of how the German economy interacts with the rest of the world. The current account balance is one of the three components of balance of payments of the country and includes the trade balance, the balance of services and non-payments and capital account and credits. The indicator shows the balance of payments of the country abroad and receipts from abroad. Is the most common type of balance of international payments. If the income exceeds the payments, the balance is active (has a surplus); otherwise it is passive (a negative balance). The balance of payments in value terms are all foreign trade operations of the country.