

OVERVIEW OF THE GERMAN ECONOMY

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Germany's economy is the largest, as well as, as shown by the financial crisis of 2008-2009., The most stable and competitive economy in Europe. Its basis is private business initiatives (almost 70% of permanent jobs are provided by small and medium enterprises) and the effective commercialization of scientific and technical developments. Promotion to these critical areas is provided through equal participation in the financing of promising research and development (R & D). That is based on a well-organized and structured public-private partnership, where both sides are really interested and making the necessary efforts for economic growth and welfare of its citizens. In constant prices (base 2005) GDP grew in 2013 by 0.4% compared to 2012. In current prices, GDP grew by 2.67% (2.74 trillion. Euro in 2013 to 2 66 bln. euro in 2012)

Germany has the greatest competitive advantages in almost all major sectors of the economy, including in the automotive, aerospace, electrical engineering and manufacture of medical equipment, special equipment and vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical industries, machine tools, agricultural machinery manufacturing, food processing equipment, engines and drives, various devices and instruments.

Engineering, in its socio-economic significance - an average of more than 920 thousand. Permanent jobs - is the largest manufacturing industries of Germany, which has about 6 million. Man. Branch includes at least 150 independent, mostly high-tech sub-sectors to the total number of enterprises, privately owned, about 6.3 thousand. Units.

Second Place - electrical engineering (about 840 thousand. Jobs), third place - the automotive industry (about 720 thousand. Jobs), fourth place - the chemical industry (over 400 thousand. Jobs).

In 2013, the total foreign trade turnover in Germany rose by 0.2% and reached 2.4 trillion. Eur. In this case, the turnover decreased by 0.6% to \$ 1.99 trillion. euros, and turnover of services increased by 3.7%, reaching 0.45 trillion. eur. In 2013, Germany exported goods worth \$ 1.09 trillion. euro and imported nearly 900 billion. Euro.

In exports of machinery and equipment Germany (specific weight - about 20%) ranked first in the world (the second - the US, the third - Japan).

The most important foreign markets for engineering products Germany: China, USA, France, Russia, Italy, the UK and Austria.

Annual spending on research and development of German enterprises are on average 40-45 billion. Euro. In general, the level of current expenditures on R & D and innovation in Germany is 2.8% of GDP (target landmark Federal Government - 3% of GDP).

Ranking first in Europe (the level of R & D expenditure in the OECD countries on average 2.2%), Germany behind the US, Japan and China.