



The German economy



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POSITIONING

It is the fourth most powerful in the world after that of States , China and Japan economy.

The country is considered the economic engine of the European Union (EU) . In 2014 , Germany recorded the largest trade surplus in the world with 285 billion dollars, making it the largest exporter of capital worldwide.

Germany is the third largest exporter in the world with 1,511,000 billion exported in 2014. Exports account for 41 % of national production .



*The main goods
exported from
Germany are:*

vehicles ,
machinery,
Chemical products,
Electronic products,
Pharmaceutical products,
Transport equipment,
Basic metals ,
Food products,
Rubber and plastics.



SOCIO- ECONOMIC POLICY

Germany has a social market economy characterized by a highly qualified personnel , a developed infrastructure , a large capital , low levels of corruption, and a high level of innovation . Germany is the first major industrialized country in the world that are committed to renewable energy transition called Energiewende . Germany is the largest producer of wind turbines and solar power technology in the world.



TYPES OF BUSINESS

99 percent of all German companies belong to the Mittelstand , small and medium-sized family-owned companies called .

Of the 500 largest listed companies exchange in the world , 50 are based in Germany. For instance: Volkswagen, Allianz, Daimler, BMW, Siemens, BASF, Munich Re, E.ON, Bayer, y RWE



Primary sector

Agriculture is very productive , and Germany is able to cover 90 % of their nutritional needs with domestic production .

Germany is the third largest agricultural producer in the EU after France and Italy. The main agricultural products in Germany are potatoes, wheat , barley , sugar beet , fruit and cabbage .



Industry

Germany stands out in the production of automobiles, machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals. The German automotive companies have a very strong position in the premium segment called , with a combined global market share of about 90%. Small medium manufacturing Mittelstand companies that specialize in technologically advanced products and are often family owned and are an important part of the German economy .

