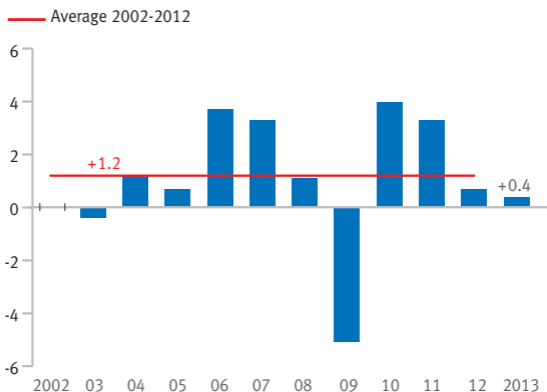


GERMAN ECONOMY 2013

Gross domestic product
Price-adjusted, change on the previous year in %



National Accounts

National accounts provide a comprehensive quantitative picture of economic development within a country, i.e. in this case Germany. The most important national accounts aggregate is the gross domestic product (GDP). The GDP measures the domestic production of goods and services minus the intermediate consumption of goods and services.

National accounts provide important data to the political community, administration and businesses for assessing and shaping economic, financial, social and other policies. The national accounting system within the European Union is based on harmonised European rules that are laid down in a legally binding form in the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 1995)

The national accounts results are published in a lot of detailed tables. This leaflet thus only shows a small part of the whole national accounts publication programme. More results as well as definitions and general information on national accounts in Germany are available on the internet at www.destatis.de.

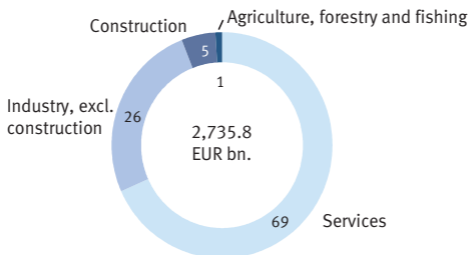
Production	=	Use	=	Distribution
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		Final consumption expenditure		Compensation of employees
Industry		— + —		Property and entrepreneurial income
Services		Gross fixed capital formation		— + —
— + —		Changes in inventories		Taxes on production and imports less subsidies
Taxes less subsidies on products (net taxes)		— + —		— + —
		Balance of exports and imports (net exports)		Consumption of fixed capital
				— - —
				Balance of primary income from the rest of the world
Gross domestic product				

Production of gross domestic product

	2011	2012	2013
At current prices (EUR bn.)			
Gross value added	2,334.9	2,386.8	2,451.2
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18.5	20.0	18.8
Industry, excluding construction	607.8	616.9	625.2
Construction	109.2	111.3	114.9
Services	1,599.5	1,638.6	1,692.4
+ Taxes on products	281.5	285.6	290.7
– Subsidies on products	6.5	6.0	6.2
= Gross domestic product	2,609.9	2,666.4	2,735.8
Price-adjusted, chain-linked¹			
Gross value added	3.3	0.8	0.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	– 22.5	1.6	– 0.1
Industry, excluding construction	5.5	– 0.4	– 0.0
Construction	4.6	– 2.4	– 1.2
Services	2.7	1.4	0.6
Taxes on products	3.5	– 0.1	0.5
Subsidies on products	2.0	– 6.4	1.8
Gross domestic product	3.3	0.7	0.4

1 Change on the previous year in %.

Production of gross domestic product 2013 in %¹



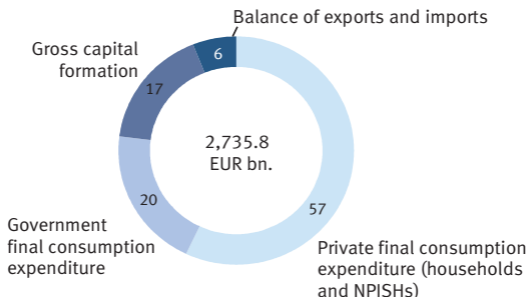
1 As measured by gross value added (GVA) at current prices of the relevant industry as percentage of total GVA at current prices.

Use of gross domestic product

	2011	2012	2013
At current prices (EUR bn.)			
Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs	1,498.4	1,533.9	1,572.0
+ Government final consumption expenditure	499.6	514.4	534.6
+ Gross fixed capital formation	473.2	470.6	471.4
+ Changes in inventories ¹	3.2	- 10.3	- 8.9
= Domestic use	2,474.3	2,508.5	2,569.1
+ Balance of exports and imports	135.7	157.9	166.7
Memorandum item: Exports	1,321.4	1,381.0	1,382.4
Imports	1,185.8	1,223.1	1,215.7
= Gross domestic product	2,609.9	2,666.4	2,735.8
Price-adjusted, chain-linked²			
Final consumption expenditure of households and NPISHs	2.3	0.8	0.9
Government final consumption expenditure	1.0	1.0	1.1
Gross fixed capital formation	6.9	- 2.1	- 0.8
Changes in inventories ^{1, 3}	- 0.1	- 0.5	0.0
Domestic use	2.8	- 0.3	0.7
Balance of exports and imports ³	0.7	0.9	- 0.3
Memorandum item: Exports	8.0	3.2	0.6
Imports	7.4	1.4	1.3
Gross domestic product	3.3	0.7	0.4

1 Inclusive acquisitions less disposals of valuables. – 2 Change on the previous year in %. – 3 Contribution to GDP growth in %-points.

Use of gross domestic product 2013 in %



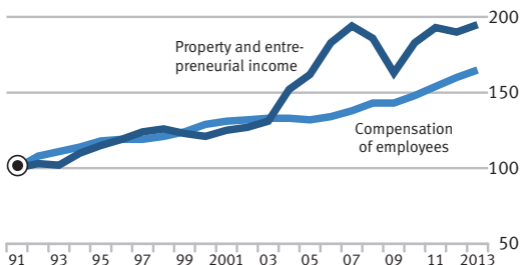
Distribution of gross domestic product

	2011	2012	2013
At current prices (EUR bn.)			
Net wages and salaries	723.4	751.9	773.8
+ Income taxes and social contributions (of employees)	358.3	374.8	387.6
= Gross wages and salaries	1,081.7	1,126.6	1,161.4
+ Employers' social contributions	244.3	251.0	255.7
= Compensation of employees	1,325.9	1,377.6	1,417.1
+ Property and entrepreneurial income	686.1	676.6	695.3
= Net national income (factor costs)	2,012.0	2,054.3	2,112.3
– Subsidies ¹	27.2	24.6	25.7
+ Taxes on production and imports ²	293.0	298.3	303.3
= Net national income	2,277.9	2,328.0	2,389.9
+ Consumption of fixed capital	391.1	402.1	408.8
= Gross national income	2,668.9	2,730.1	2,798.7
– Balance of primary income from the rest of the world	59.0	63.7	62.9
= Gross domestic product	2,609.9	2,666.4	2,735.8

1 Paid by general government. – 2 Received by general government.

Compensation of employees, property and entrepreneurial income

1991 = 100



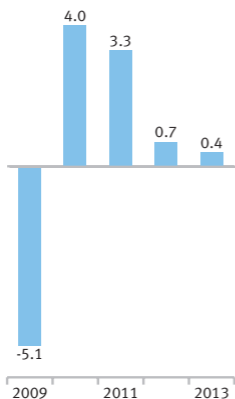
Key data for total economy

	2011	2012	2013
Gross domestic product (GDP) price-adjusted ¹	3.3	0.7	0.4
GDP at current prices in EUR bn.	2,609.9	2,666.4	2,735.8
GDP per capita in EUR ²	31,914	32,550	33,338
Total population in 1,000	81,779	81,917	82,062
Persons in employment (domestic concept) in 1,000	41,152	41,608	41,841
Unemployed persons in 1,000 ³	2,502	2,316	2,280
Economically active population as % of total population ³	53.3	53.5	53.7
Unemployed persons as % of economically active population	5.7	5.3	5.2
Gross national income in EUR bn.	2,668.9	2,730.1	2,798.7
Disposable income of households in EUR bn.	1,641.5	1,679.9	1,715.2
Saving ratio (saving as % of disposable income of households)	10.4	10.3	10.0
Labour productivity (per capita) ^{1,4}	1.9	-0.4	-0.2
Labour productivity (per hour) ^{1,4}	1.8	0.5	0.2
Compensation of employees per employee ¹	3.0	2.6	2.0
Compensation of employees per hour worked by employees ¹	2.7	3.3	2.3
Unit labour costs (per capita) ^{1,5}	1.0	3.1	2.2
Unit labour costs (per hour) ^{1,5}	0.9	2.8	2.1
Wage ratio, unadjusted (compensation of employees as % of net national income at factor costs)	65.9	67.1	67.1
Government deficit ratio (Net lending/net borrowing as % of GDP at current prices)	-0.8	0.1	-0.1

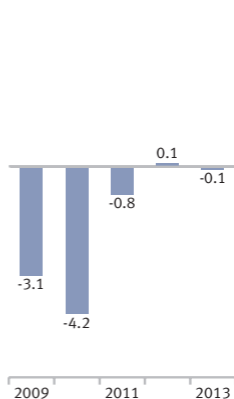
1 Change on the previous year in %. – 2 Results of the 2011 Census not included. – 3 Results of the labour force survey (microcensus) according to the definition of the ILO. – 4 Price-adjusted GDP per person in employment resp. per hour worked by persons in employment. – 5 Compensation of employees per employee resp. per hour worked by employees in relation to labour productivity per person in employment resp. per hour worked by persons in employment.

Macroeconomic data for Germany in %

Growth¹



Net lending/Net borrowing²



Employment³



Inflation⁴



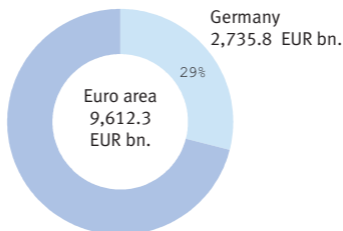
1 Change of price-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) on the previous year. – 2 Net lending/Net borrowing of general government as % of GDP. – 3 Change of persons in employment (domestic concept) on the previous year. – 4 Change of consumer price index (CPI) on the previous year.

Economic development since 1950

Year ¹	Gross domestic product	Gross national income	Net national income at factor costs	Gross domestic product	
				per inhabitant	per person in employment
	EUR bn.			EUR	
	Former territory of the Federal Republic without Saarland and Berlin (West)				
1950	49.7	50.4	40.1	1,059	2,539
1955	91.9	92.3	72.7	1,868	4,084
	Former territory of the Federal Republic				
1960	154.8	154.9	122.8	2,792	5,938
1965	234.8	234.3	183.3	4,005	8,774
1970	360.6	361.6	282.1	5,945	13,562
1975	551.0	552.0	430.5	8,912	20,992
1980	788.5	790.0	609.3	12,808	28,757
1985	984.4	990.7	762.4	16,132	35,657
1990	1,306.7	1,317.9	1,017.9	20,658	42,970
	Germany				
1991	1,534.6	1,541.6	1,217.2	19,186	39,641
1995	1,848.5	1,832.6	1,423.9	22,636	48,900
2000	2,047.5	2,025.9	1,540.9	24,912	51,991
2005	2,224.4	2,249.6	1,713.7	26,974	57,071
2010	2,495.0	2,549.4	1,922.2	30,517	61,473
2011	2,609.9	2,668.9	2,012.0	31,914	63,421
2012	2,666.4	2,730.1	2,054.3	32,550	64,084
2013	2,735.8	2,798.7	2,112.3	33,338	65,386

1 The results of the different territories are not fully comparable as the underlying concepts and definitions are not the same.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices as part of the GDP of the Euro area in 2013 in %



Economic growth in international perspective¹

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Change of price-adjusted GDP on the previous year in %				
Austria	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.4
Belgium	2.3	1.8	- 0.1	0.1
Cyprus	1.3	0.4	- 2.4	- 8.7
Estonia	2.6	9.6	3.9	1.3
Finland	3.4	2.7	- 0.8	- 0.6
France	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.2
Germany	4.0	3.3	0.7	0.4
Greek	- 4.9	- 7.1	- 6.4	- 4.0
Ireland	- 1.1	2.2	0.2	0.3
Italy	1.7	0.5	- 2.5	- 1.8
Latvia	- 1.3	5.3	5.0	4.0
Luxembourg	3.1	1.9	- 0.2	1.9
Malta	4.0	1.6	0.8	1.8
Netherlands	1.5	0.9	- 1.2	- 1.0
Portugal	1.9	- 1.3	- 3.2	- 1.8
Slovakia	4.4	3.0	1.8	0.9
Slovenia	1.3	0.7	- 2.5	- 2.7
Spain	- 0.2	0.1	- 1.6	- 1.3
Euro area	1.9	1.6	- 0.7	- 0.4
Bulgaria	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.5
Croatia	- 2.3	0.0	- 2.0	- 0.7
Czech Republik	2.5	1.8	- 1.0	- 1.0
Denmark	1.6	1.1	- 0.4	0.3
Hungary	1.1	1.6	- 1.7	0.7
Lithuania	1.6	6.0	3.7	3.4
Poland	3.9	4.5	1.9	1.3
Romania	- 1.1	2.2	0.7	2.2
Sweden	6.6	2.9	1.0	1.1
United Kingdom	1.7	1.1	0.1	1.3
EU 28	2.0	1.7	- 0.4	0.0
China	11.6	9.4	7.8	7.5
Japan	4.7	- 0.6	2.0	2.1
USA	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.6

¹ European Commission, Economic Forecasts Autumn 2013, except for Germany.

Further information

For subject-related information please contact the National Accounts Infoteam:

Phone + 49 (0) 611 / 75 26 26

For written requests please use our e-mail address

gdp-info@destatis.de or our contact form

www.destatis.de/contact

For general information on the Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office) please consult **www.destatis.de** or call our information service:

Phone: +49 (0) 611 / 75 24 05

Publications

www.destatis.de/publications

www.destatis.de/genesis

Published January 2014

Order Number: 0000018-14700-1

© Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden 2014

Reproduction and distribution, also of parts, are permitted provided that the source is mentioned