

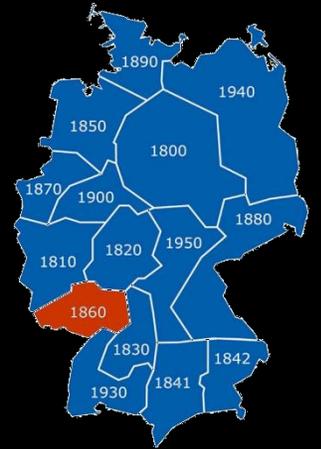


Rotary District 1860

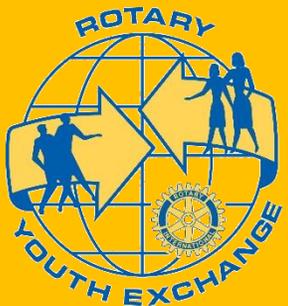
Summer Youth Camp 2017

August 19th – September 2nd
Heidelberg

Discover German culture and economy



German is the largest national **economy** in Europe. Since the age of industrialization and beyond, the country has been a driver, innovator, and beneficiary of an ever more globalized economy. Germany's economic policy is based on the concept of the social market economy. The country is a founding member of the European Union and the Eurozone. Germany is the third largest exporter in the world. In 2013, Germany recorded the highest trade surplus in the world worth \$270 billion, making it the biggest capital exporter globally. Among the top 10 biggest economies in the world, Germany is the only country with a stable Triple-A (AAA) credit rating. Germany is the largest producer of lignite in the world. Germany is also rich in timber, iron ore, potash, salt, uranium, nickel, copper and natural gas. Energy in Germany is sourced predominantly by fossil fuels, followed by nuclear power, and by renewable energy like biomass (wood and biofuels), wind, hydro and solar.



German culture began long before the rise of Germany as a nation-state and spanned the entire German-speaking world. From its roots, culture in Germany has been shaped by major intellectual and popular currents in Europe, both religious and secular. Historically Germany has been called *Das Land der Dichter und Denker* (the country of poets and thinkers).

The federated states are in charge of the cultural institutions. There are 240 subsidized theatres, hundreds of symphonic orchestras, thousands of museums, and more than 25,000 libraries spread in Germany. These cultural opportunities are enjoyed by many: there are over 91 million German museum visits every year; annually, 20 million go to theatres and operas; 3.6 million per year listen to the symphonic orchestras. The UNESCO inscribed 38 properties in Germany on the World Heritage List.