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**FEATURES OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF CITIZENS IN CASE OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN GERMANY**

Unemployment, as one of the world's economic problems today, significantly affects the material, social and professional level of the working population. The difficulties caused by job losses are common to all countries of the world and depend on a number of factors: economic, political, social, etc. Unemployment benefits are one of the measures of social support of citizens by the state. Such social benefits are twofold, as on the one hand they replace lost earnings, and on the other one they contribute to state regulation of labor resources. In addition, unemployment benefits have a negative impact on work motivation and contribute to the growth of unemployment on the one hand, and on the other one the financial incentives provided by the social insurance system for unemployment promotes employment and labor market development.

If we talk about the European model of employment, its characteristic feature is that it is focused on reducing the number of employment by increasing productivity and increasing the income level of working citizens [1, p.57].

For example, unemployment benefits in Germany are paid by the Federal Labor Agency, whose budget is formed by the social contributions of both employers and employees. Unemployment insurance is compulsory for all employees with an income of at least 450 euros per month. The amount of insurance premium for working Germans in 2020 is 2.4% of accrued wages. The peculiarity of the social insurance system in this country is that the amount and period of unemployment benefits depends on the age of the insured, the period of payment of the latter contributions and his marital status. Thus, insured persons who have lost their jobs after the age of 55 and have been deducting social security contributions for at least 3 years can claim the maximum period of unemployment benefits - at least 2 years. In addition, dependent children may claim a higher amount of material support due to job loss than married couples without children: 67% and 60% of previous income, respectively. The government has set a limit on the minimum and maximum amount of unemployment benefits - not less than 374 euros and not more than 919 euros per month [2, p.55-58]. During the period when the insured receives unemployment benefits, the employment center pays contributions to the compulsory health and pension insurance. Working citizens of Germany are not only a factor of production, but also share with employers social and corporate responsibilities. The role of the state in this tandem is reduced to a mediator and coordinator to achieve social justice for economic efficiency in society.

**References:**

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