



Location of Saxony

in comparison with other regions
2013



Foreword



Saxony is acting

Erich Kästner knew this: „Nothing is any good unless: you act on it.“ The Dresden-born writer was pointing out that how important it is to act if we want to achieve something good.

Saxony has indeed acted and already achieved a large measure of success.

This is proven by the examples of high placings in location ranking, education monitor or the Pisa study as well as top placings in the current nationwide comparison of school pupil performance in Germany.

Our intelligent business location policy, investment incentives for the mittelstand, continual investment in education and training as well as our outstanding infrastructure with the provision of childcare, broadband coverage and transport networks – all this pays off in the long term. An increasing number of people are perceiving Saxony as an attractive state. They come here for their holidays or stay here for ever.

However, we do not intend to rest on our laurels. In a comparison of 79 European regions in the 2012 Innovation Index, Saxony has advanced to 14th position, leaving behind

countries such as France, Italy, Netherlands and United Kingdom. We are well aware that in the long term the innovative capability and innovative potential of companies in Saxony is essential. We shall continue to support them.

We do not shy away from international comparisons. This is shown in this brochure, which depicts the situation of Saxony in comparison with other regions in many different ways.

Saxony has much to offer. Saxony is an endearing, attractive and cosmopolitan region where you can live well, learn, work and invest.

Do it here, write your own personal contribution to the success story of Saxony – you are warmly invited to do so!

Your

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Sven Morlok'.

Sven Morlok
Saxony State Minister
of the Economy, Employment and Transport



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1. Overview of key features

Highest economic performance in Eastern Germany

With a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of 23,400 Euros per inhabitant, the Free State of Saxony possesses the highest economic performance of all the Non-City-States in Eastern Germany. In a European comparison, it thus lies in front of all Central and Eastern European countries when weighted according to purchasing power.

Industrial strength in the Free State – high investment intensity

Saxony's industry has made a major contribution to the economic success of the Free State; since 2000, it has achieved the second-largest growth of all federal states – 53 percent (adjusted for price). In the same period, industry in Germany overall grew by some 19 percent.

Significant reduction in unemployment – bucking the German and European trend

The labour market in Saxony is robust. Compared to the previous year, employment in Saxony in 2012 rose by 0.8 percent. This decline in unemployment was the highest of all the Non-City-States. On a European scale, the positive development in the la-

bour market becomes even more marked. In 2012, the unemployment rate in the EU-27 rose by 0.8 percent, while being reduced in Saxony by 1.2 percentage points, an achievement unequalled by any EU-15 member state. In consequence, the unemployment rate in Saxony is less than the average EU rate for the second time in succession since 2011.

Strong mittelstand – both the backbone of the economy in Saxony and innovation force

The mittelstand plays a key role in the Saxon economy and is also an indispensable innovation force.

Some 60,000 companies in craft activities are represented in the various sectors of the processing industry, the construction industry as well as in trade and services. The handicraft density in Saxony (14.5 companies per thousand inhabitants) is exceptionally high – far higher than the average in Germany (12.2) – and stands in third place of all federal states.

Saxony's exports – continuing from record to record

2012 was again a record year for Saxony's exports, reaching a total of Euro 31.8 billion.

This is the first time it has exceeded 30 billion Euros. This represents a tripling of exports compared to 2000. Some 40 percent of all exports from the new East German Non-City-States come from Saxony. For the fourth time in succession, China is our number one customer country. Nevertheless, Europe remains the most important target region with a 55 percent share of exports from Saxony. Our direct neighbours, the Czech Republic and Poland, are our second and fifth most important trade partners, respectively, making a significant contribution.

Innovations from Saxony – highest increase in patent applications in the whole of Germany

Research and development are of key importance for the future development of Saxony as a location. Here Saxony is already well positioned in a European comparison. From 2004 to 2011, the R&D expenditure proportion of the Gross Domestic Product has increased by 35 percent. Our increasing success becomes clear from the development of patent applications – compared to 2004, Saxony is the only federal state to record notable growth (plus 37 percent). It is therefore not surprising that Saxony has improved its standing in the Innovation Index in comparison with 79 European regions by one place and now stands in 14th position.



Top-class transport infrastructure – basis of a top-class economic structure

A transport infrastructure appropriate to needs offers the decisive prerequisite for the mobility of persons and the transport of goods. The road network density measured both by area and by population lies far above the overall average in Germany.

A tradition in Saxony – saving and investing

Solid public finances not only reflect economic power but also represent the key requirement for good future perspectives of an economic location.

With an investment quota of 18.1 percent (in 2012), Saxony makes continual use of its

funds for a significantly higher proportion in investment than is the case in the other federal states. At the same time, Saxony records an outstandingly low level of indebtedness compared to other federal states. By this manner, Saxony sets the proper course for the future – only solid financial management with no new borrowing creates scope for investments.

Remarks on the demographic data used

This brochure contains population weighted time series. In order to ensure comparability, the results of the population statistics based on the 1987 census are used. For the new federal states including the eastern part of Berlin, the population statistics were based on the central Residence Register of the former East Germany, as of October 1990.

2. Free State of Saxony at a glance

	Saxony	Germany
Population 2012-12-31 (1,000 persons)	4,132.3	82,020.6
Surface area (km ²)	18,419.8	357,137.2
population density (inhabitants per km ²)	224	230
Gross Domestic Product 2012		
billion € (nominal)	96.6	2,643.9
% compared to previous year (adjusted for price)	-0.3	0.7
Index (2000 = 100, adjusted for price, chain linked)	114.1	114.3
€/inhabitant (nominal)	23,400	32,281
Germany=100	72.5	100
€/working person (nominal)	48,946	63,535
Germany=100	77.0	100
Persons in employment 2012 (1,000 persons)	1,977.8	41,608.0
% compared to previous year	0.8	1.1
Unemployed 2012		
unemployment rate (% of all civilian labour force)	9.8	6.8
Proportion of gross value added 2012 (%)		
Processing industry (at current prices)	19.1	22.3
Germany=100	85.7	100
Construction industry (at current prices)	7.0	4.5
Germany=100	155.6	100
Mining and manufacturing industry 2012 (Operations of companies with work force of 20 or more)		
Persons employed (1,000)	262	5,985
Change from previous year (%)	2.4	1.4
Turnover (billion €)	59.5	1,755.5
Change from previous year (%)	-2.2	0.3
Export quota (foreign/total turnover)	35.7	44.9
Germany=100	79.5	100
Industrial density on 2012-06-30		
Manufacturing employees subject to social insurance contributions per 1,000 inhabitants	72.8	79.5
Germany=100	91.6	100
Foreign trade 2012		
Export (million €)	31,827.7	1,095,766.4
of which: EU-27 in %	43.1	56.6
Import (million €)	19,477.9	905,925.5
of which: EU-27 in %	60.9	55.6
Export share of GDP (%)	32.9	41.4
Mittelstand		
Self-employed 2012 (annual average)	224,000	4,638,000
Self-employed as % of working population	11.5	11.5
Germany=100	100.0	100
Number of handicraft companies on 2012-12-31	59,789	1,004,232
Germany=100	6.0	100
Companies per 1,000 inhabitants	14.5	12.2
Number of cars on 2013-01-01		
in 1,000	2,084.2	43,431.1
per 1,000 inhabitants	504	530
New car registration 2012		
in 1,000	114.7	3,082.5
per 1,000 inhabitants	28	38
Qualification level of working population 2012 (%)		
with no education/training certificate	6.9	14.4
Apprenticeship, vocational college	59.5	55.5
Master craftsman, technical training, technical college	15.9	11.1
University, Polytechnic	17.7	17.1

Source: Federal Statistical Office, Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony, 'National Accounting of the Federal States' Working Group (as of March 2013), 'Employment Statistics of the Federal Government and Federal States' Working Group (as of October 2013), Federal Employment agency, its own figures

3. Saxony's position in Europe¹

	Area 2012	Population 2012-01-01	Employment rate ² 2012	Unemployment rate ³		Gross domestic product		
				2012	Change from previous year	per inhabitant ⁴ (PPS) 2010		Growth 2012/2011 (adjusted for price)
						1,000	EU-27 = 100	
	1,000 km ²	million	%	%-points				
Saxony	18.4	4.1	73.6	8.2	-1.2	21.1	86	-0.3
Germany	357.1	81.8 ⁵	72.8	5.5	-0.4	29.0	118	0.7
France	632.8	65.3 ⁵	63.9	10.2	0.6	26.5	108	0.0
United Kingdom	248.5	63.3 ⁵	70.1	7.9	-0.1	27.5	112	0.1
Italy	301.3	60.8 ⁵	56.8	10.7	2.3	24.7	101	-2.5
Spain	506.0	46.2 ⁵	55.4	25.0	3.3	24.2	99	-1.6
Netherlands	41.5	16.7	75.1	5.3	0.9	32.0	131	-1.2
Greece	132.0	11.3 ⁵	51.3	24.3	6.6	21.2	87	-6.4
Belgium	30.5	11.1 ⁵	61.8	7.6	0.4	29.1	119	-0.1
Portugal	92.2	10.5 ⁵	61.8	15.9	3.0	19.7	80	-3.2
Sweden	438.6	9.5 ⁵	73.8	8.0	0.2	30.2	123	1.0
Austria	83.9	8.4 ⁵	72.5	4.3	0.1	31.1	127	0.9
Denmark	42.9	5.6	72.6	7.5	-0.1	31.3	128	-0.4
Finland	338.4	5.4	69.4	7.7	-0.1	27.7	113	-0.8
Ireland	69.8	4.6 ⁵	58.8	14.7	0.0	31.3	128	0.2
Luxembourg	2.6	0.5 ⁵	65.8	5.1	0.2	64.2	262	-0.2
EU-15	3,318.2	401.1 ⁵	65.2	10.6	1.0	27.0	110	-0.5
Poland	312.7	38.5 ⁵	59.7	10.1	0.4	15.3	62	1.9
Czech Republic	78.9	10.5 ⁵	66.5	7.0	0.3	19.5	80	-1.0
Hungary	93.0	10.0 ⁵	57.2	10.9	0.0	15.8	65	-1.7
Slovakia	49.0	5.4	59.7	14.0	0.4	17.9	73	1.8
Lithuania	65.3	3.0	62.0	13.4	-2.0	15.0	61	3.7
Latvia	64.6	2.0 ⁵	63.0	15.0	-1.2	13.2	54	5.0
Slovenia	20.3	2.1	64.1	8.9	0.7	20.5	83	-2.5
Estonia	45.2	1.3 ⁵	67.1	10.2	-2.3	15.5	63	3.9
Cyprus	9.3	0.9	64.6	11.9	4.0	23.6	96	-2.4
Malta	0.3	0.4 ⁵	59.0	6.4	-0.1	21.4	87	0.8
Bulgaria	110.9	7.3	58.8	12.3	1.0	10.7	44	0.8
Rumania	238.4	21.4 ⁵	59.5	7.0	-0.4	11.4	47	0.7
EU-27	4,406.1	503.9 ⁵	64.2	10.5	0.8	24.5	100	-0.4

¹ The data has been standardised for the international comparison and may therefore deviate from national information

² The working population aged from 15 to 64 based on the population of the same age

³ Unemployment rates based on definitions corresponding to the recommendations issued by the International Labour Organisation.

Unemployed as percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed) aged 15 and over

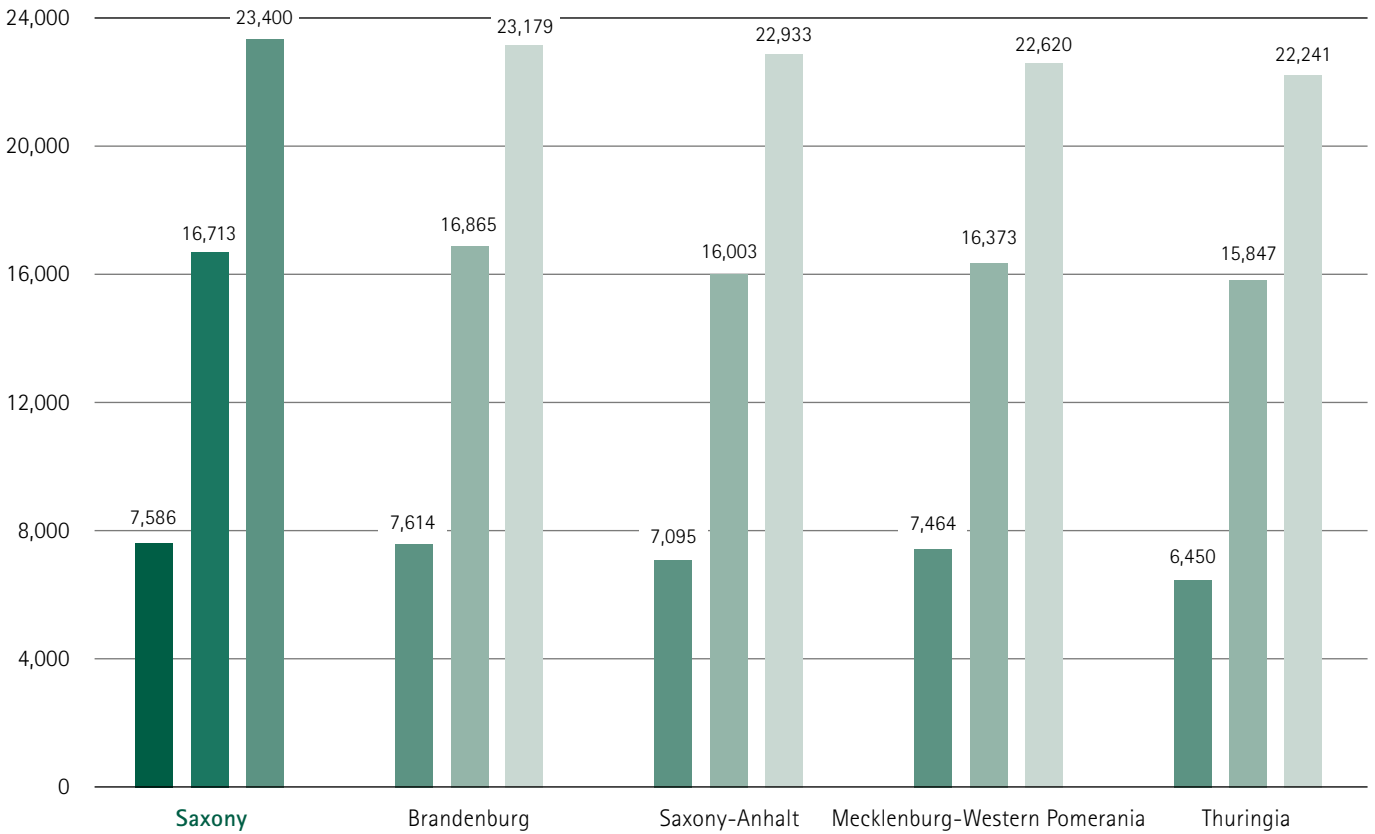
⁴ as of 2013-10-21, Saxony as of 2013-06-26, PPS = purchasing power standards

⁵ provisional figures

Discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding differences

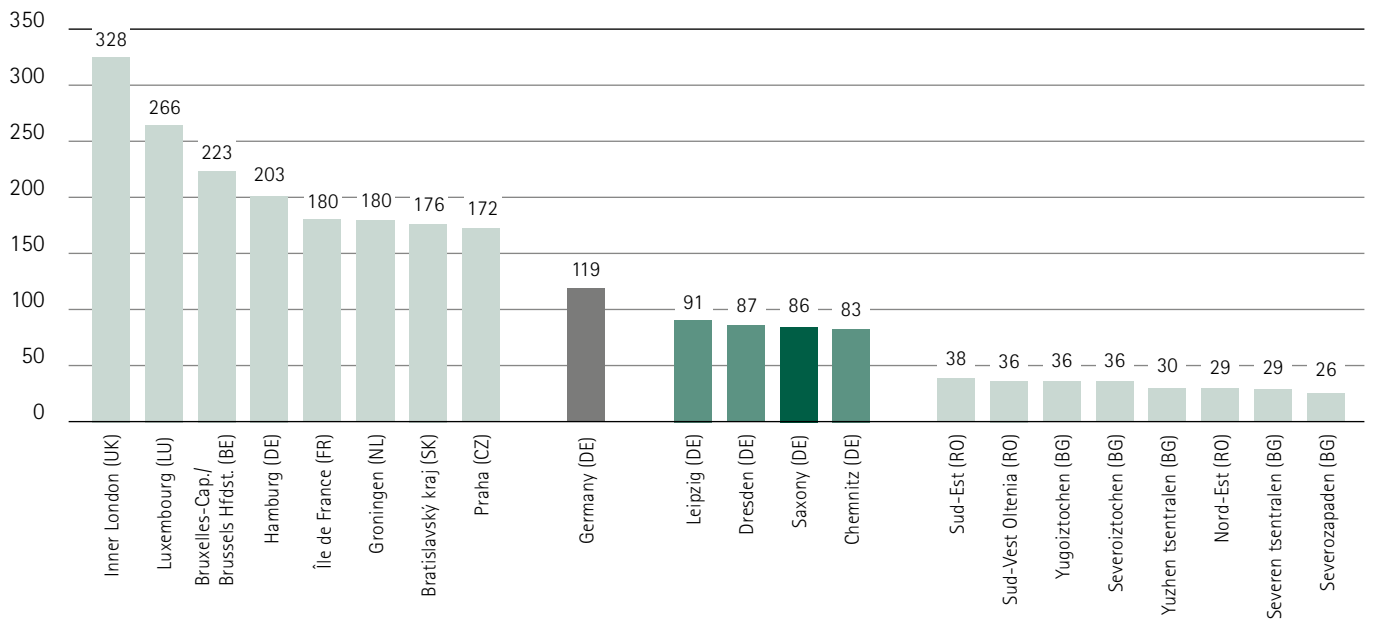
Sources: Eurostat, Federal Statistics Office

4. Gross Domestic Product per inhabitant 1991, 2000 and 2012 (€)



left bar 1991, middle bar 2000, right bar 2012
 Source: 'National Accounting of the Federal States' Working Group (as of March 2013)

5. Economic power of Saxony/Germany compared to the weakest and strongest regions in the EU (NUTS 2 level) 2010 (EU-27=100)



The eight regions with the highest GDP per capita¹

The eight regions with the lowest GDP per capita¹



¹ in purchasing power standards (PPS)
 Source: Eurostat

6. Employment rates¹ of the EU countries and Federal States of Germany 2012 (%)

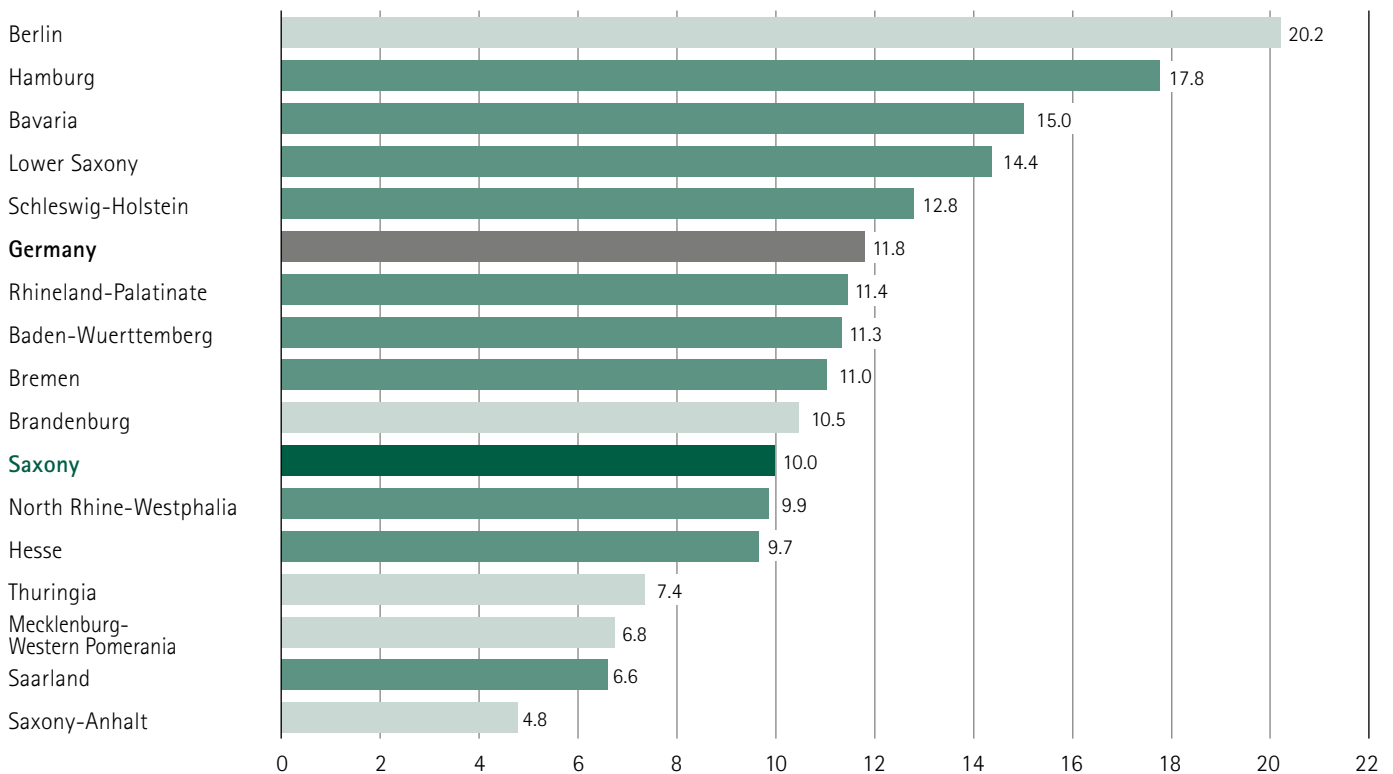
Employed persons overall

	Regions	Employment rate ¹		Regions	Employment rate ¹
	Brandenburg	80.6	9.	Latvia	74.4
	Dresden	80.5	10.	Spain	74.1
	Thuringia	80.5		North Rhine-Westphalia	74.0
	Chemnitz	80.3	11.	Portugal	73.9
1.	Sweden	80.3		Saarland	73.5
	Saxony	80.3	12.	Cyprus	73.5
	Saxony-Anhalt	80.1		Bremen	72.9
	Leipzig	79.7	13.	Lithuania	71.8
2.	Netherlands	79.3		EU-27	71.8
	Bavaria	79.0	14.	Czech Republic	71.6
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	79.0	15.	France	71.0
3.	Denmark	78.6	16.	Slovenia	70.4
	Baden-Wuerttemberg	78.4	17.	Luxembourg	69.4
	Hamburg	77.7	18.	Slovakia	69.4
	Schleswig-Holstein	77.5	19.	Ireland	69.2
4.	Germany	77.1	20.	Greece	67.9
	Hesse	76.8	21.	Bulgaria	67.1
	Rhineland-Palatinate	76.4	22.	Belgium	66.9
5.	United Kingdom	76.3	23.	Poland	66.5
	Berlin	76.2	24.	Hungary	64.3
	Lower Saxony	76.1	25.	Romania	64.2
6.	Austria	75.9	26.	Italy	63.7
7.	Finland	75.2	27.	Malta	63.1
8.	Estonia	74.9			

¹ Labour force (employed and unemployed) aged from 15 to 64 years related to the population of the same age
Source: Eurostat

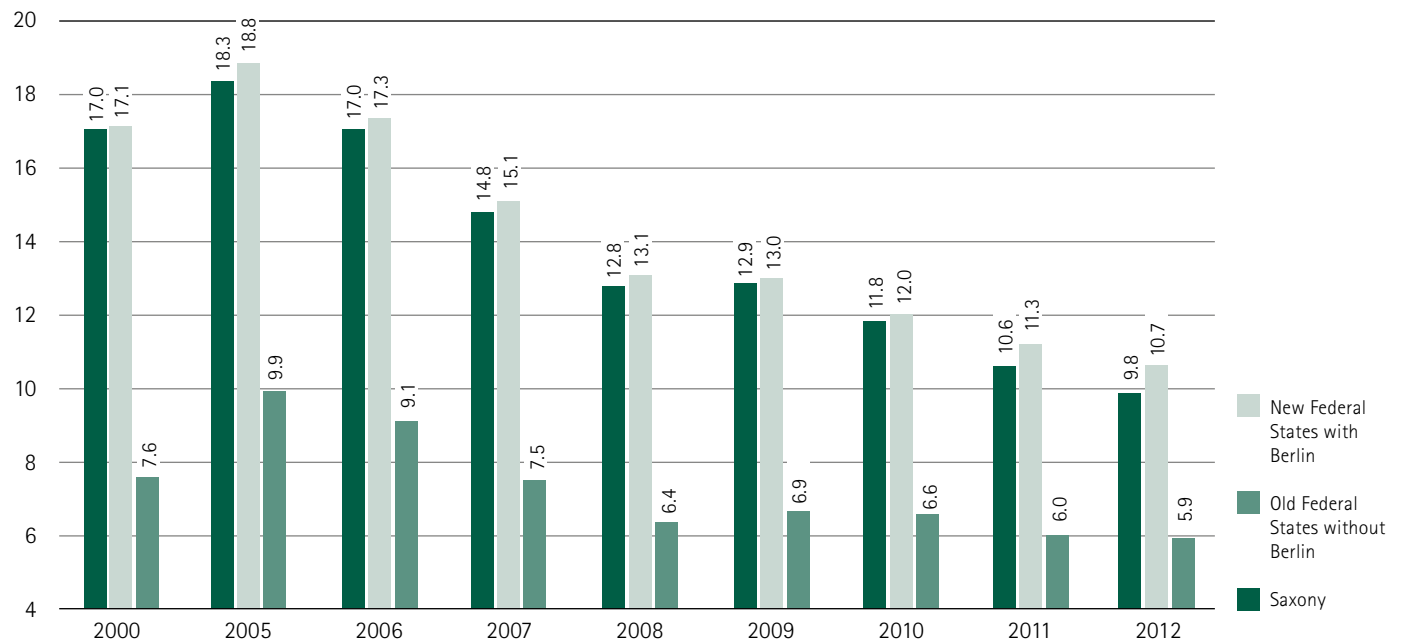
7. Development of employed persons subject to social insurance by Federal State

Change as of 2013-06-30 from 2005-06-30 (%)



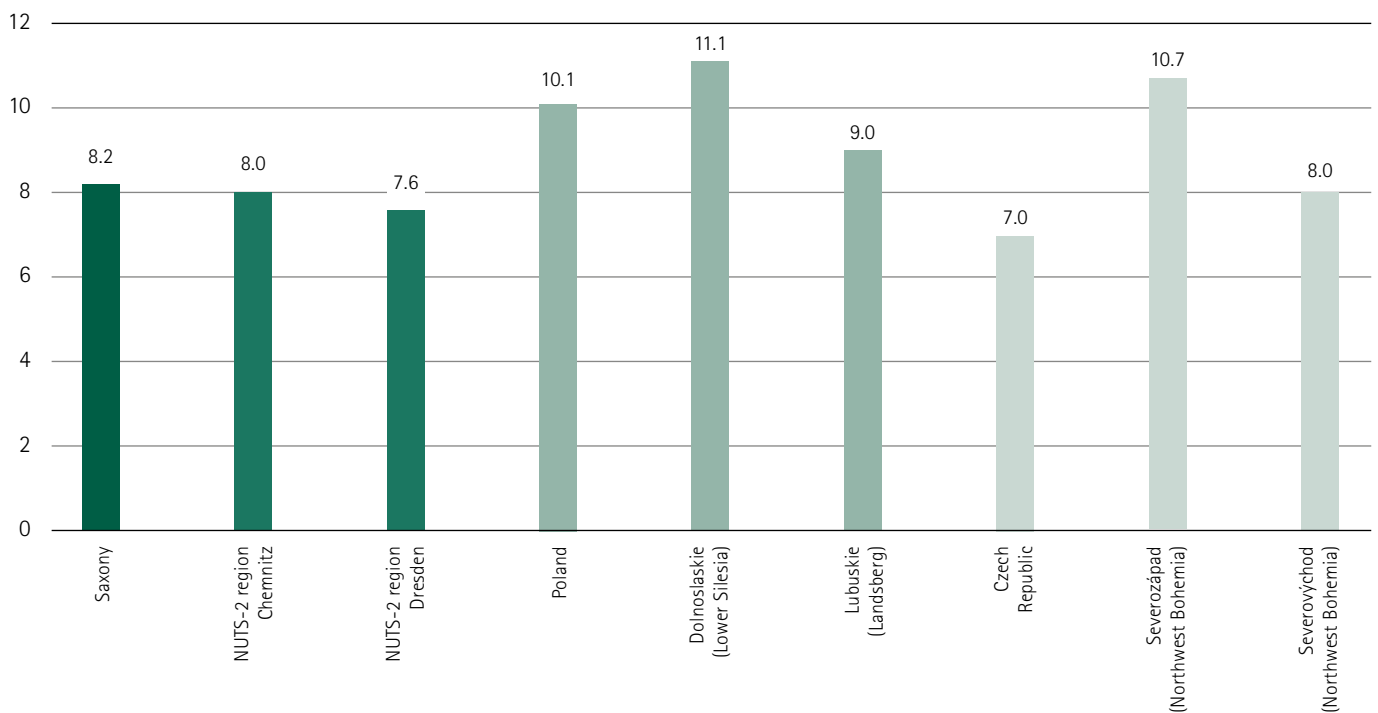
Source: Federal Employment Agency (provisional figures based on the 'place-of-work' principle as of August 2013)

8. Unemployment rate¹ (%)



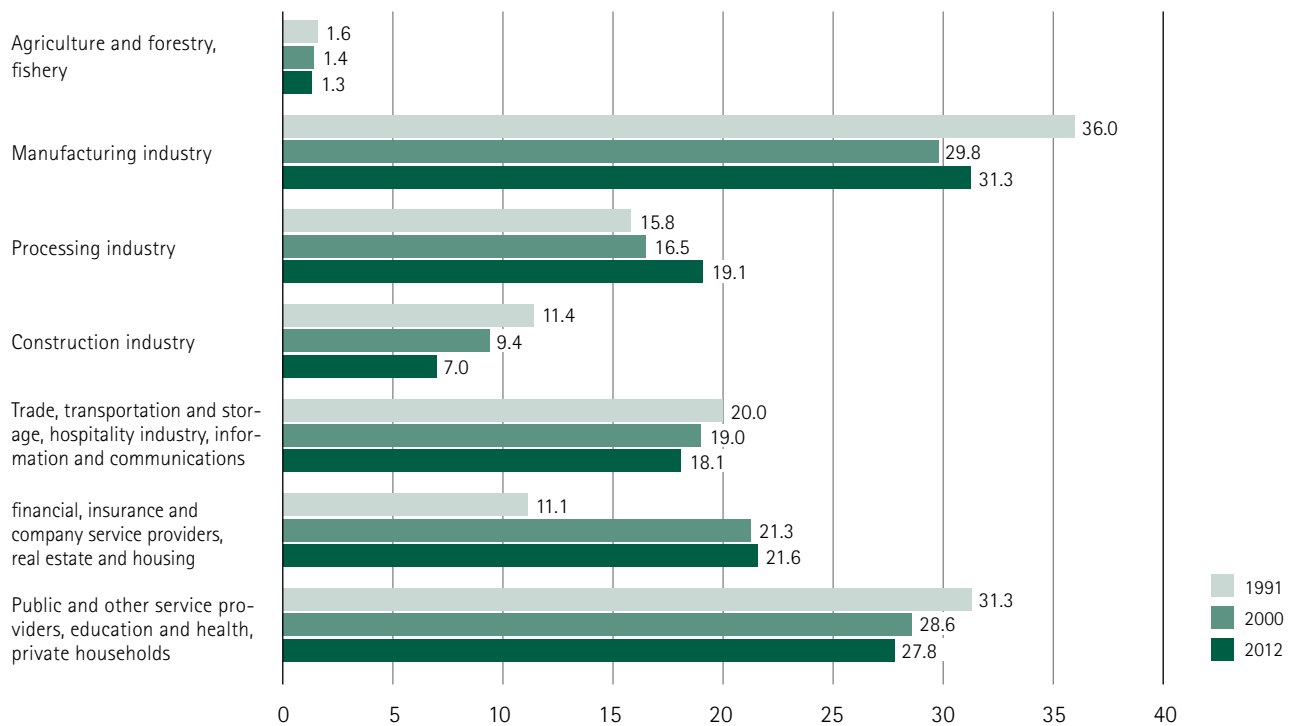
¹ Unemployed persons in % of the whole civil labour force, mean annual figures
Source: Federal Employment Agency

9. Unemployment rates¹ in the border areas of Saxony, Czech Republic and Poland 2012 (%)



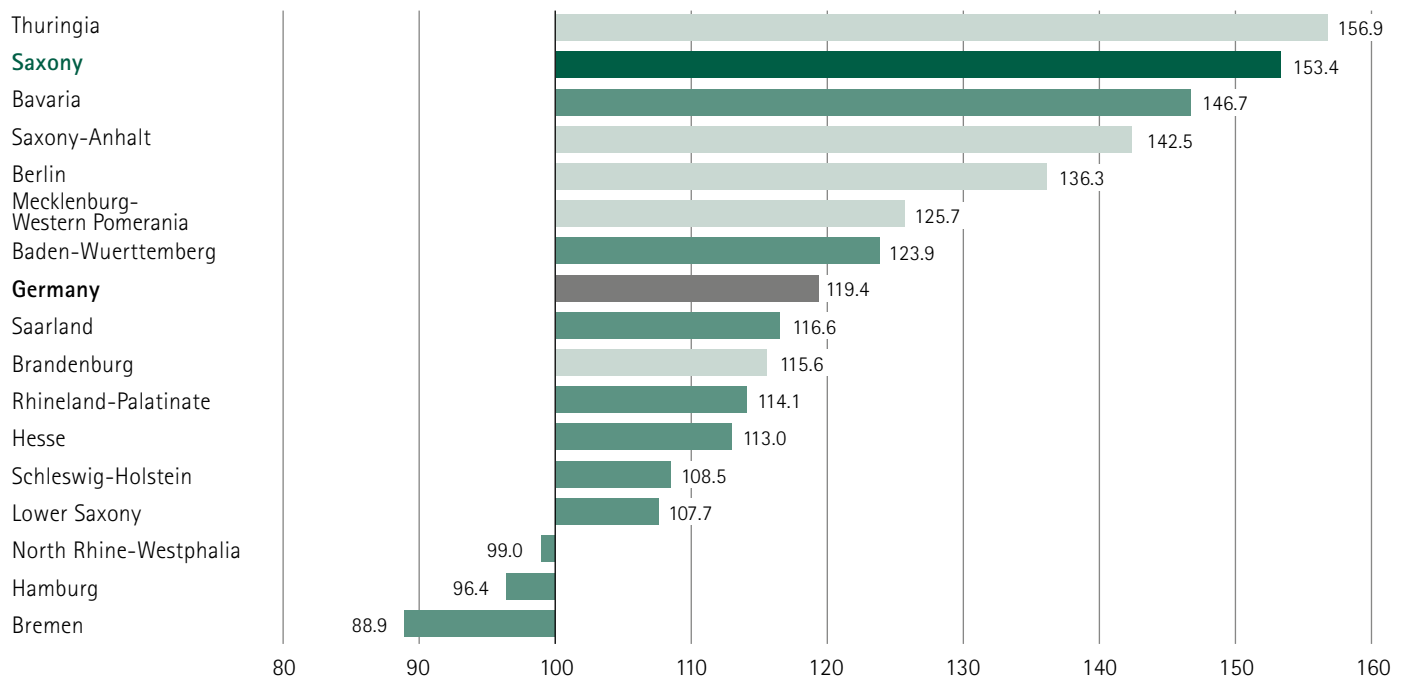
¹ Unemployed persons as percentage of the labour force (employed and unemployed) 15-years-old and over
The definition of unemployment rates is based on definitions corresponding to the recommendations issued by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), therefore deviations from nationally determined unemployment rates are possible.
Source: Eurostat

10. Proportion of economics sectors in the gross value added in Saxony (%)



Source: ,National Accounting of the Federal States' Working Group (as of March 2013)

11. Gross value added in the processing industry by Federal State 2012 (adjusted for price, chain linked), index (2000=100)



Source: ,National Accounting of the Federal States' Working Group (as of March 2013), own analyses

12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in accommodation establishments and at campsites¹ in Germany 2012

Federal State	Overnight stays of foreign guests		
	overall	Change from 2011	Proportion of all overnight stays of foreign guests
	1,000	%	%
Bavaria	15,289	8.7	22.2
Berlin	10,590	14.5	15.4
Baden-Wuerttemberg	9,428	7.4	13.7
North Rhine-Westphalia	9,210	4.5	13.4
Hesse	6,226	10.4	9.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	5,316	-0.9	7.7
Lower Saxony	3,509	4.4	5.1
Hamburg	2,391	17.1	3.5
Saxony	1,816	11.2	2.6
Schleswig-Holstein	1,540	5.3	2.2
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	918	15.5	1.3
Brandenburg	802	5.1	1.2
Thuringia	593	4.9	0.9
Saxony-Anhalt	532	16.6	0.8
Bremen	401	-1.4	0.6
Saarland	258	-7.3	0.4
New Federal States with Berlin	15,250	13.3	22.2
Old Federal States without Berlin	53,568	6.7	77.8
Germany	68,818	8.1	100.0

¹ Accommodation establishments with a minimum of 10 beds and campsites with a minimum of 10 tent sites
Source: Federal Statistical Office, own analyses

13. Handicraft businesses 2012

Federal state	Number of handicraft companies on 2012-12-31 (Annexes A, A simple activities, B1 and B2)		
	Number	Companies per 1,000 inhabitants ¹	Proportion in Germany (%)
Baden-Wuerttemberg	132,711	12.2	13.2
Bavaria	200,218	15.8	19.9
Berlin	30,862	8.7	3.1
Brandenburg	39,977	16.0	4.0
Bremen	5,332	8.0	0.5
Hamburg	15,494	8.5	1.5
Hesse	75,045	12.3	7.5
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	20,292	12.5	2.0
Lower Saxony	82,898	10.5	8.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	186,193	10.4	18.5
Rhineland-Palatinate	51,484	12.9	5.1
Saarland	11,786	11.7	1.2
Saxony	59,789	14.5	6.0
Saxony-Anhalt	29,399	12.8	2.9
Schleswig-Holstein	30,964	10.9	3.1
Thuringia	31,788	14.4	3.2
New Federal States with Berlin	212,107	13.0	21.1
Old Federal States without Berlin	792,125	12.1	78.9
Germany	1,004,232	12.2	100.0

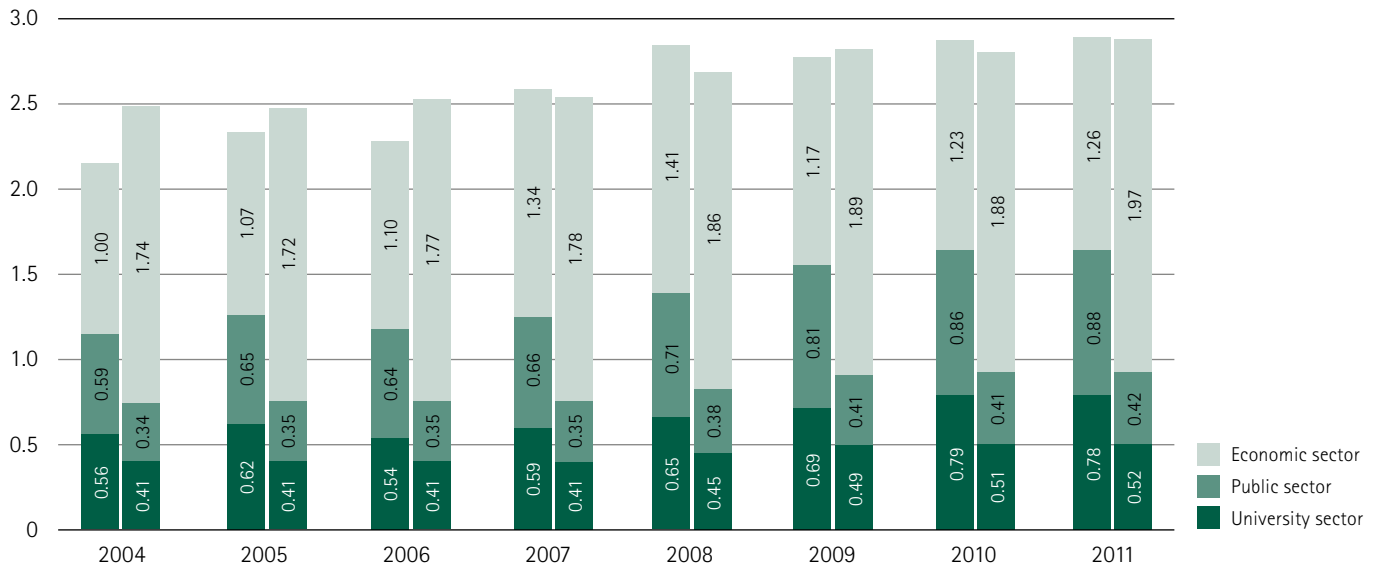
¹ Population on 2012-12-31
Source: German Confederation of Skilled Crafts, Federal Statistical Office, own analyses

14. Innovation index for countries/regions of the European Union 2012¹

Position	EU country/region	Overall index (100 %)	Level index (75 %)	Dynamics index (25 %)	Position	EU country/region	Overall index (100 %)	Level index (75 %)	Dynamics index (25 %)
		Index value					Index value		
1	Baden-Wuerttemberg	72.1	83.4	38.0	46	Scotland (UK)	34.2	36.0	28.8
2	Île de France (FR)	58.6	69.4	26.4	47	Ouest (FR)	33.7	32.4	37.8
3	Bavaria	57.5	64.6	36.0	48	Este (ES)	32.8	26.6	51.4
4	Berlin	56.0	62.6	36.0	49	North East (UK)	32.8	31.2	37.7
5	Finland	55.3	62.1	34.8	50	Centro (IT)	32.8	28.4	46.1
6	Denmark	54.1	58.3	41.6	51	Nord - Pas-de-Calais (FR)	32.5	30.0	40.1
7	Sweden	53.8	61.4	31.0	52	West Midlands (UK)	32.4	33.3	29.6
8	Hesse	52.6	58.3	35.3	53	Bassin Parisien (FR)	32.3	31.7	34.3
9	Hamburg	49.8	54.9	34.7	54	Hungary	31.7	26.8	46.7
10	Luxembourg	49.4	55.5	31.2	55	Portugal	31.4	16.7	75.7
11	Noreste (ES)	49.2	41.4	72.4	56	Centro (ES)	31.1	19.9	64.5
12	Bremen	48.7	50.6	43.0	57	Saxony-Anhalt	31.0	28.6	38.3
13	Centre-Est (FR)	46.7	51.2	33.1	58	Noord-Nederland (NL)	30.8	32.3	26.6
14	Saxony	46.7	45.7	49.5	59	Centralny (PL)	29.3	24.9	42.5
15	North Rhine-Westphalia	46.0	47.8	40.9	60	Malta	29.2	20.7	54.8
16	East of England	44.9	51.7	24.3	61	Yorkshire and The Humber (UK)	28.9	29.0	28.4
17	Austria	44.5	42.1	51.9	62	Lithuania	28.8	23.3	45.6
18	Comunidad de Madrid (ES)	44.0	46.0	38.2	63	Wales (UK)	28.8	32.0	19.1
19	South East (UK)	44.0	52.4	18.9	64	Latvia	28.3	18.4	57.9
20	Slovenia	43.6	36.6	64.5	65	Poludniowo-Zachodni (PL)	27.1	19.0	51.6
21	Lower Saxony	43.5	45.9	36.0	66	Cyprus	26.8	16.8	56.7
22	Belgium	42.9	46.7	31.4	67	Poludniowy (PL)	26.7	18.3	52.1
23	Rhineland-Palatinate	42.4	47.0	28.6	68	Sur (ES)	26.7	19.5	48.4
24	Thuringia	42.4	39.7	50.3	69	Sud (IT)	26.3	18.9	48.5
25	Sud-Ouest (FR)	41.9	42.5	40.3	70	Canarias (ES)	25.8	13.6	62.1
26	Nord Est (IT)	40.9	31.5	69.3	71	Slovakia	24.6	21.9	32.7
27	Zuid-Nederland (NL)	40.7	46.8	22.6	72	Greece	23.2	15.4	46.7
28	Est (FR)	40.6	40.7	40.3	73	Isole (IT)	22.5	16.9	39.5
29	London (UK)	39.6	44.5	25.1	74	Północny (PL)	21.2	14.7	40.5
30	Saarland	39.1	36.7	46.5	75	Wschodni (PL)	20.6	10.6	50.7
31	Ireland	39.1	38.1	42.2	76	Północno-Zachodni (PL)	20.5	12.3	44.9
32	Nord Ovest (IT)	39.1	34.6	52.3	77	Romania	16.9	4.9	53.1
33	Czech Republic	39.0	32.2	59.6	78	Bulgaria	16.7	14.0	24.9
34	Noroeste (ES)	38.9	23.5	84.8	79	French Overseas Departements (FR) ¹	12.1	5.1	33.2
35	South West (UK)	38.6	41.2	31.0					
36	Méditerranée (FR)	38.6	38.4	39.0					
37	West-Nederland (NL)	38.2	43.1	23.4		for information only:			
38	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	38.1	29.1	64.9		Germany	51.0	54.9	39.2
39	Oost-Nederland (NL)	37.1	39.7	29.3		France	41.8	45.0	32.3
40	Brandenburg	36.9	35.5	41.2		Italy	33.9	28.0	51.9
41	Schleswig-Holstein	35.9	35.3	37.9		Netherlands	37.4	42.4	22.5
42	North West (UK)	35.8	37.8	29.7		Poland	23.7	17.3	42.8
43	Northern Ireland (UK)	35.7	32.6	45.0		Spain	34.0	28.2	51.5
44	East Midlands (UK)	34.9	36.7	29.5		United Kingdom	36.7	40.0	26.5
45	Estonia	34.9	31.3	45.7		EU27	37.1	37.4	36.2

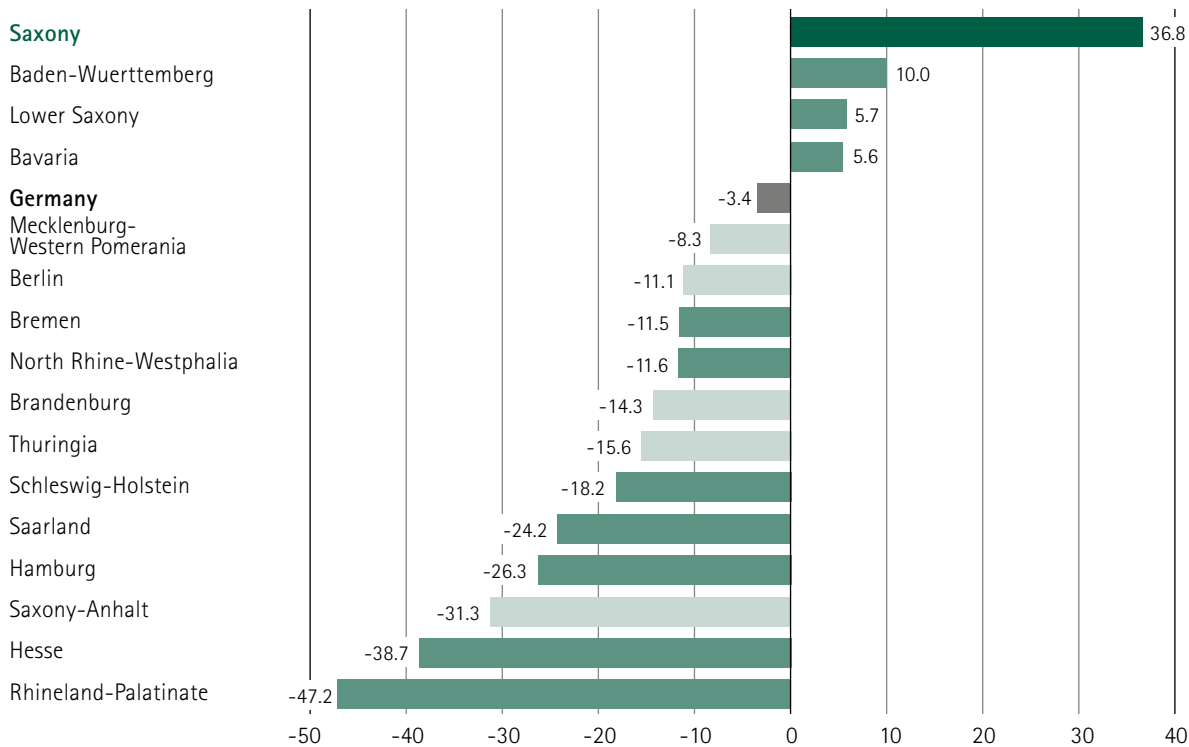
¹ NUTS-1 regions in Germany, France (FR), Italy (IT), Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Spain (ES) and the United Kingdom (UK), otherwise countries
Source and calculation method: Statistical Office of Baden-Wuerttemberg

15. R&D Intensity¹ (%)



left bar Saxony, right bar Germany
¹ R&D expenditure proportion of GDP
 Source: Federal Statistical Office

16. Patent applications per 100,000 inhabitants Change in 2012 compared to 2004 (%)



Source: German Patent and Trade Mark Office, own analyses

17. Road network length and density on 2013-01-01

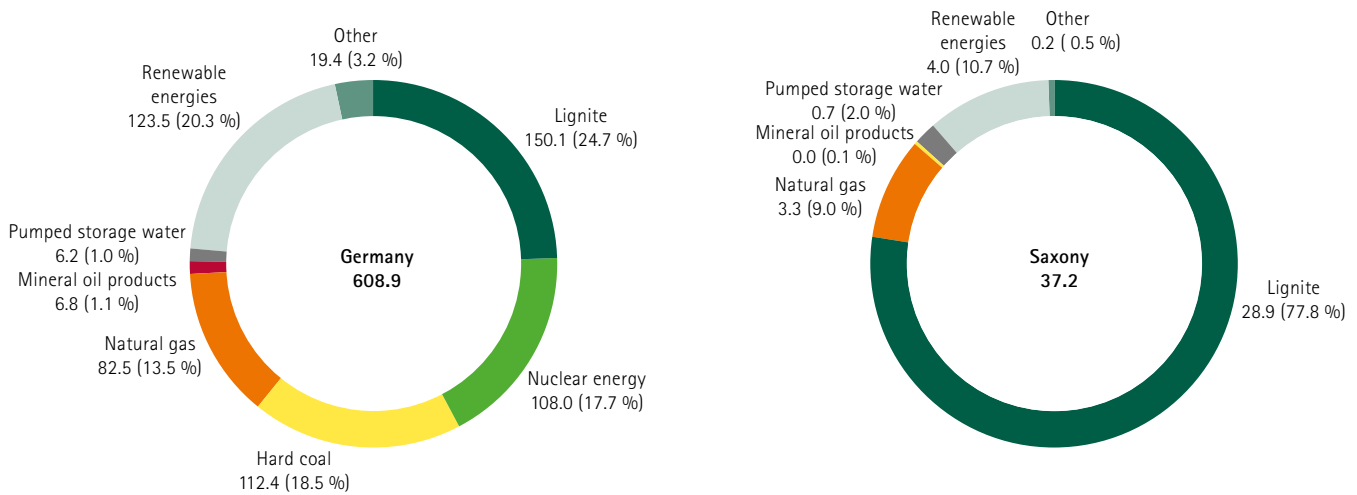
	Road network length		Road network density			
	km		km per 1,000 km ²		km per 1,000 inhabitants	
	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony
Federal motorways	12,879	543	36	29	0.16	0.13
Federal roads	39,604	2,413	111	131	0.48	0.58
State roads	86,224	4,753	241	258	1.05	1.15
District roads	91,810	5,744	257	312	1.12	1.39
Overall	230,517	13,453	645	730	2.81	3.26

Source: Federal Statistical Office, Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony, own analyses

The extent of the federal motorway network in Saxony consists of the sections:		
A 4	Aachen - Görlitz	211.1 km
A 9	Berlin - Munich	20.4 km
A 13	Berlin - Dresden	26.4 km
A 14	Magdeburg - Dresden	98.5 km
A 17	Dresden - Prague	44.6 km
A 38	Göttingen - Halle/Leipzig	38.2 km
A 72	Hof - Chemnitz	102.6 km

Source: Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport

18. Gross electricity production by energy carrier 2011¹ (billion kWh)



¹ preliminary data, February 2013

Source: AG Energiebilanzen, Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

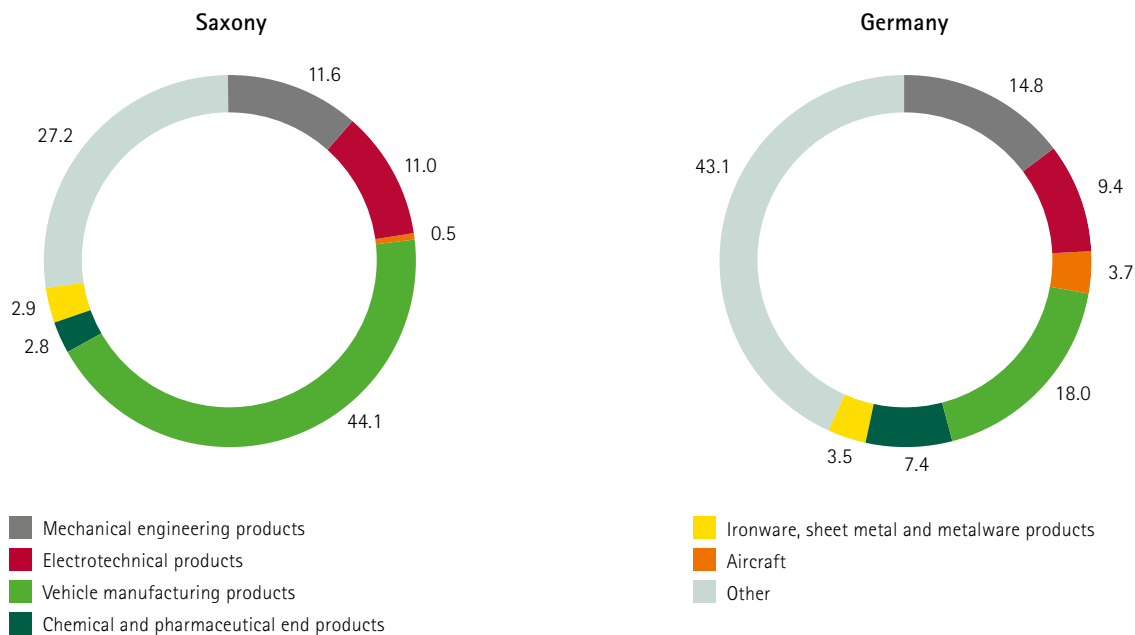
19. Saxony's external trade

	Exports		Imports	
	million €	Change from previous year	million €	Change from previous year
		%		%
1991	2,581.6	-	2,086.8	-
1992	2,587.2	0.2	2,641.2	26.6
1993	2,721.9	5.2	2,648.9	0.3
1994	3,099.3	13.9	3,319.4	25.3
1995	3,645.9	17.6	3,858.2	16.2
1996	3,804.6	4.4	4,315.4	11.9
1997	5,376.3	41.3	4,865.1	12.7
1998	7,873.7	46.5	5,785.0	18.9
1999	8,876.7	12.7	5,823.7	0.7
2000	10,425.4	17.4	7,327.2	25.8
2001	13,209.1	26.7	8,046.1	9.8
2002	13,931.7	5.5	8,309.3	3.3
2003	15,143.9	8.7	9,002.3	8.3
2004	16,259.6	7.4	9,732.2	8.1
2005	17,696.2	8.8	10,623.5	9.2
2006	19,589.9	10.7	13,746.9	29.4
2007	23,432.6	19.6	14,856.3	8.1
2008	23,200.0	-1.0	15,388.8	3.6
2009	19,501.1	-15.9	13,605.3	-11.6
2010	24,743.4	26.9	16,902.7	24.2
2011	29,408.4	18.9	20,252.9	19.8
2012	31,827.7	8.2	19,477.9	-3.8

	most important foreign trade partners.	
	Exports	Imports
2012	China USA United Kingdom France Poland	Czech Republic Russ, Federation Poland Austria Japan

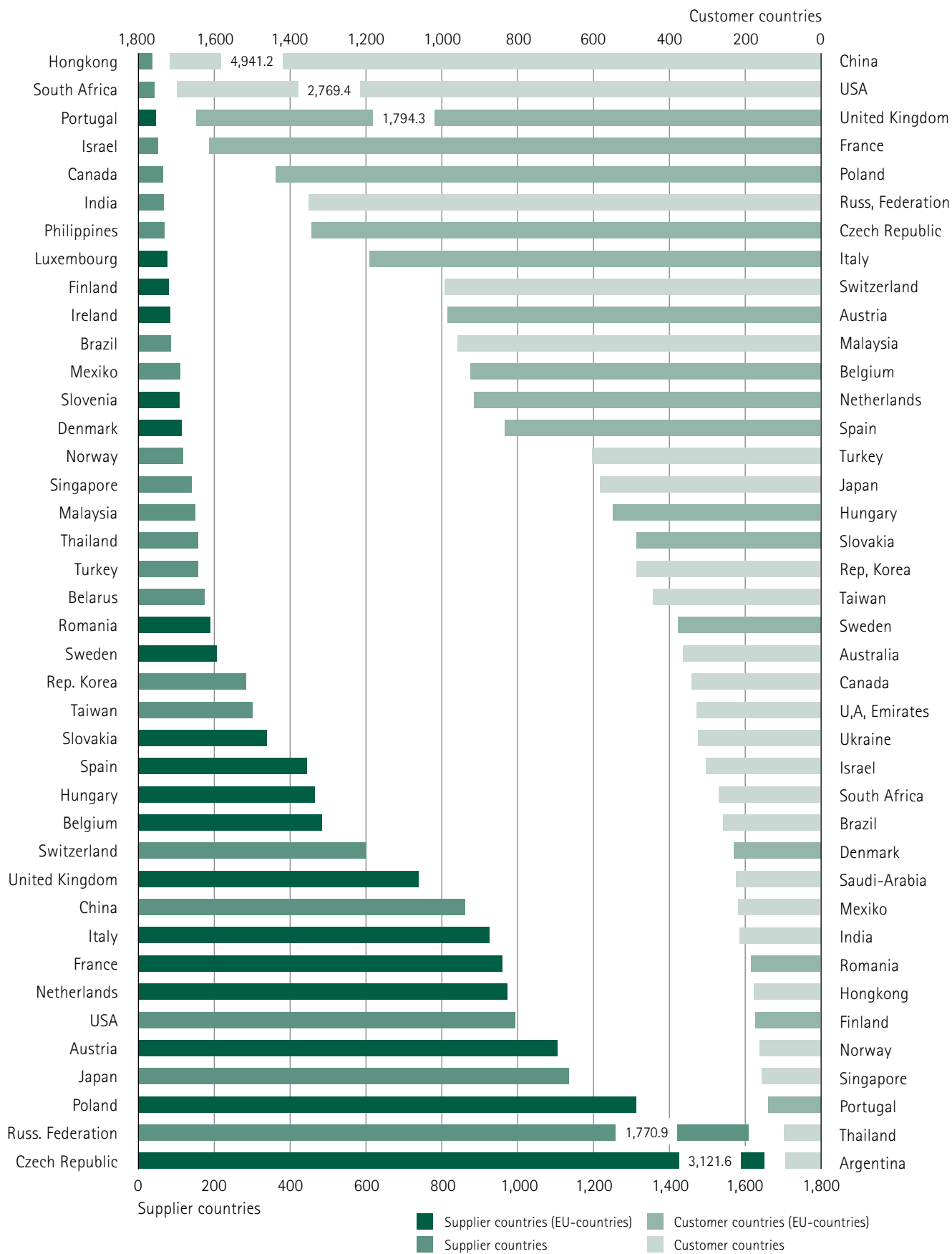
Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony, own analyses

20. Exports by commodity groups 2012 (%)



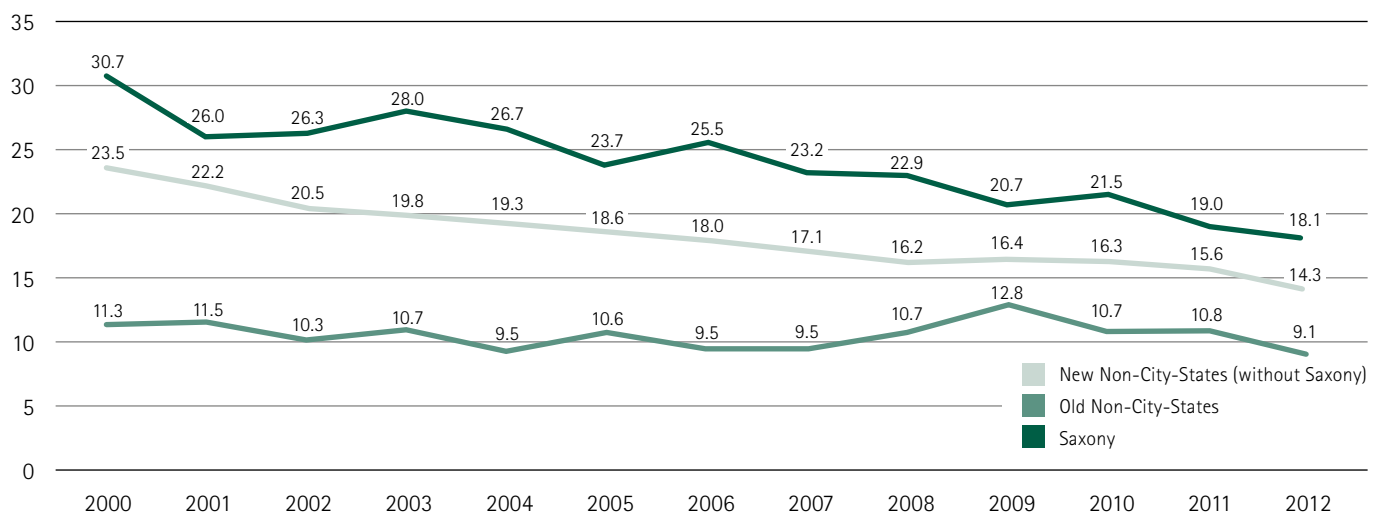
Source: Federal Statistical Office, Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony, own analyses

21. The key customer and supplier countries in Saxony's foreign trade and the position of the EU countries 2012 (million €)



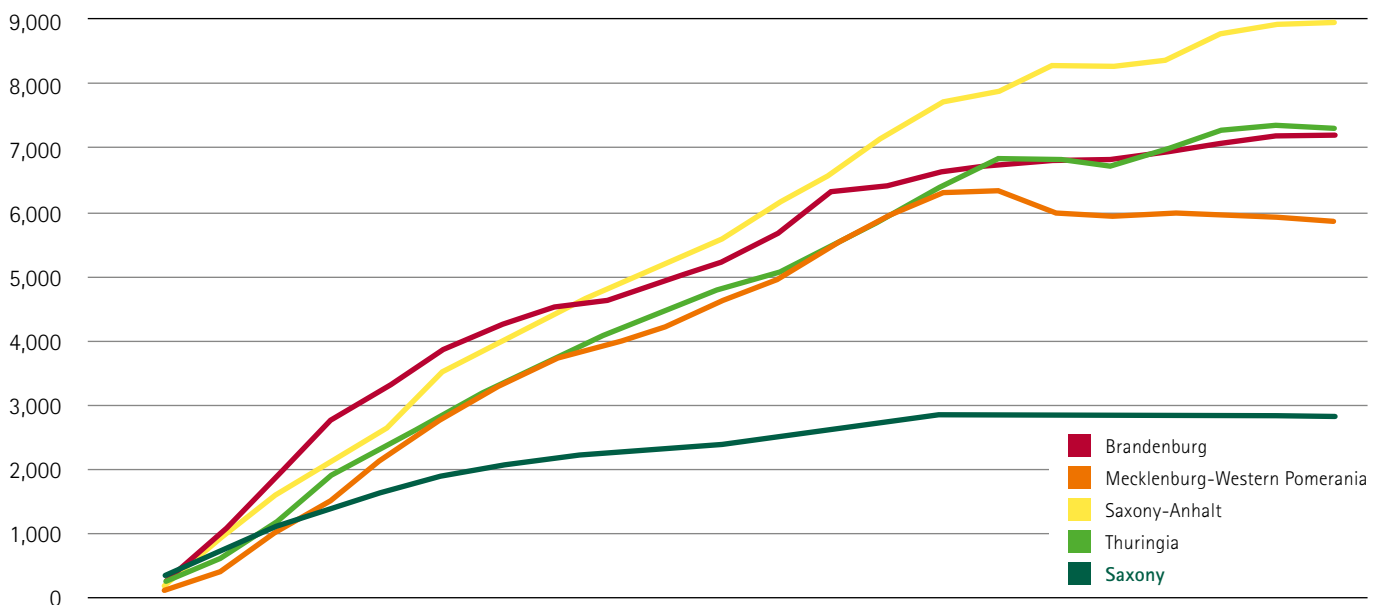
Source: Statistical Office of the Free State of Saxony

22. Investment quotas of the Old and New Non-City-States (without Saxony) and Saxony (%)¹



¹Quotas as proportions of the expenditure adjusted for price level differences (state budgets)
Source: Federal Statistical Office, Saxon State Ministry of Finance (values for Saxony)

23. Per capita debt¹ of the New Non-City-States € per inhabitant



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Saxony-A,	168	906	1,621	2,130	2,665	3,512	3,960	4,409	4,799	5,154	5,556	6,111	6,571	7,172	7,740	7,857	8,269	8,259	8,368	8,761	8,896	8,959
Brandenburg	153	974	1,916	2,786	3,251	3,855	4,232	4,510	4,618	4,921	5,206	5,666	6,315	6,384	6,607	6,716	6,805	6,781	6,929	7,081	7,173	7,206
Thuringia	266	637	1,179	1,907	2,393	2,882	3,316	3,731	4,121	4,460	4,787	5,069	5,486	5,945	6,418	6,803	6,826	6,724	6,959	7,243	7,325	7,304
Mecklenb,-W,	124	405	1,029	1,537	2,184	2,754	3,278	3,704	3,959	4,200	4,615	4,955	5,465	5,958	6,291	6,312	5,972	5,928	5,979	5,956	5,902	5,875
Saxony	325	734	1,098	1,377	1,654	1,883	2,050	2,180	2,251	2,317	2,384	2,511	2,644	2,752	2,849	2,849	2,849	2,849	2,849	2,847	2,839	2,828

¹ Debts from credit market funds and with public sector budgets of the states' core budgets (Saxony: budgetary debt repayment status);
Population on 30th June of the given year
Source: Federal Statistical Office, Saxon State Ministry of Finance

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