

Location of Saxony

in comparison with other regions
2014



Foreword



Transforming new challenges into opportunities – this is the spirit of Saxony

The Location Report for Saxony – 2014 is unveiled 25 years following the peaceful revolution of 1989, which received crucial impetus from within Saxony.

Who back then, could have foreseen the dynamism with which Saxony would develop over the past quarter of a century?

Saxony, the "Land of Engineers", has truly become a centre of innovation. In many areas, products made in Saxony are among the best in the world. The major automotive manufacturers have returned to the former centre of the automotive industry, successfully reviving and continuing this great tradition. Nowhere else in Germany is there such a density of top-class research as that found in the Free State. Saxony is home to high-tech industries, such as micro- and nanoelectronics.

The most important thing: Steadily growing numbers of people are recognising the strengths and benefits of Saxony as a place in which to learn, work and live. We are relying on these people – we welcome them and it is only together with them, that the Free State can continue to be successful. Saxony is already on a profitable path: The migration of our people has been stopped, and the autumn 2014 unemployment rate is at its lowest level since 1991.

The Free State of Saxony has utilised its opportunities and, following reunification, it returned to its early industrial traditions, particularly in mechanical engineering and automotive manufacturing. These were joined by significant sectors such as microelectronics and energy technologies. The enterprises in the

Free State, which include numerous medium-sized businesses, are active in all major cutting-edge fields, constantly developing new solutions whether these be related to energy-saving production, medical technology or the production technology of tomorrow.

Here in Saxony, we are not the type to rest on our laurels with these successes. We will continue to exploit and encourage the potential of Saxony. So, for example, we will push on with the expansion of the broadband network as a fundamental basis for the progressive digitalization of society. Alongside microelectronics, an industry already well represented in Saxony, other fields especially important in this respect are software and information technology.

This report shows the areas in which Saxony is comparatively successful, and where there is potential for development as we move into the future.

You too, can take advantage of the opportunity and see for yourself how much is going on. Get to know Saxony as a location and federal state which may surprise, but will certainly inspire you in so many areas.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Martin Dulig', written over a light blue grid background.

Martin Dulig

Saxon State Minister for Economic Affairs,
Labour and Transport



Content

1. Overview of the Fundamentals	05
2. The Free State of Saxony – an Overview	06
3. Saxony's Position in Europe	07
4. Gross Domestic Product per Capita 1991, 2000 and 2013	08
5. The Economic Strength of Saxony and Germany – a Comparison	08
6. Employment Rates of the EU Countries and Federal States of Germany 2013	09
7. Changes in Numbers of Employed Persons with Social Insurance Obligation, split according to Federal States	09
8. Unemployment Rate	10
9. Unemployment Rates in the Border Areas of Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic	10
10. Contribution of Industrial Sectors to Gross Value-Added in Saxony	11
11. Gross Value-Added in Manufacturing	11
12. Overnight Stays by Foreign Guests in Germany 2013	12
13. Craft Enterprises 2013	12
14. Innovation Index for Countries or Regions of the European Union 2012	13
15. R&D Intensity	14
16. Patent Applications per 100,000 Inhabitants	14
17. Road Network Length and Density as of 1 January 2014	15
18. Gross Electricity Generation by Energy Carriers 2012	15
19. Foreign Trade, Saxony	16
20. Exports by Product Groups 2013	16
21. The most important Importing and Supplying Countries for Saxony's Foreign Trade in 2013	17
22. Investment Rates of the Old and New Non-City States 2000 – 2013	18
23. Per Capita Debt of the New Non-City States	18



1. OVERVIEW OF THE FUNDAMENTALS

Best economic performance in eastern Germany

With a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of 24,226 Euro, the Free State of Saxony boasts the highest economic performance of all the eastern German States. So, in a European comparison (weighted according to purchasing power), it comes out ahead of every central and eastern European state.

Industrial strength in the Free State – high intensity of investment

Saxony's industry has made a crucial contribution to the economic success of the Free State; at 54 percent (adjusted for inflation) it has achieved the second highest rate of growth of all German federal states since the year 2000. Germany's industry grew by approximately 24 percent over the same period.

Significant fall in unemployment – confounding the trend within Germany and across Europe

Saxony's labour market is high-performing. The level of gainful employment in Saxony grew by 0.5 percent year-on-year in 2013. The decrease in the unemployment rate was the highest compared to all the German federal states. Viewed across Europe, the positive trend evident in the employment market was even clearer. In 2013, the unemployment rate in the EU 28 grew by 0.3 percentage points, while in Saxony it fell by 0.3 percentage points. Saxony's unemployment rate is consequently below that of the EU average for the third year in a row.

Strong SME sector – backbone of Saxony's economy and innovation driver

SMEs have a key role within the economy of Saxony. Within this picture, there are some 60,000 trades and craft enterprises operating in various areas of manufacturing, construction and the retail and service industries. The density of these enterprises is unusually high in Saxony, moreover. At 14.7 enterprises per thousand inhabitants, this is clearly above the German average of 12.5, and places it third among all the German federal states.

Exports from Saxony – the volumes remain high

Posting a value of 31.4 billion Euro, Saxony's exports in 2013, once again, exceeded the 30 billion Euro mark. 40 percent of all exports from eastern German states originate from Saxony. And for the fifth time in succession, China was the number one importer of these products and services. However, at 55 percent, Europe nevertheless remains the most significant destination region for Saxony's exports. Significant contributions in this respect come from trade with our direct neighbours, the Czech Republic, our second-most important trading partner, and Poland ranked number 5.

Innovation from Saxony – largest increase in patent applications in all of Germany

Research and development are fundamentally important for the future development of Saxony as a business destination. Viewed across Europe, Saxony is already well placed in

this respect. The ratio of R&D expenditure to gross domestic product increased by 30 percent from 2004 to 2012. The rising success is acutely reflected in the numbers of patent applications made; taking 2004 as the baseline, Saxony is the only federal state that can boast notable growth in this respect (i.e. 26 percent). Therefore it is scarcely surprising, that, in a comparison of 79 European regions, Saxony rose one position in the current Innovation Index, and is now already at number 14.

First-class transport infrastructure – the basis for a first-class economic structure

Having a transport infrastructure that is fit-for-purpose, establishes a decisive prerequisite for the mobility of people and the transport of goods. Compared according to surface area or number of inhabitants, either way the road network density in Saxony is plainly higher than the overall average in Germany.

Saving and investing – a Saxon tradition

Solid public finances are a reflection of the economy, but at the same time they constitute a significant precondition for the healthy future prospects of any economic hub. With an investment ratio of 18.7 percent (2013), Saxony consistently outperforms the other federal states in applying its funds towards investments. At the same time, Saxony has a determinedly lower level of debt compared across the federal states. So Saxony is pursuing the right course towards the future – investments are only made possible by maintaining a solid budget with no new indebtedness.

2. THE FREE STATE OF SAXONY – AN OVERVIEW

	Saxony	Germany
Population 31 December 2013 (1,000 persons)	4,046.4	80,767.5
Area (km²)	18,420.0	357,167.9
Population density (Inhabitants per km²)	220	226
Gross domestic product 2013		
Euro billion (nominal)	99.9	2,737.6
% compared to previous year (price-adjusted)	0.3	0.4
Index (2000 = 100, price-adjusted, chain-linked)	114.2	115.0
Euro/inhabitant (nominal)	24,226	33,355
D=100	72.6	100
Euro/employed persons (nominal)	50,246	65,429
D=100	76.8	100
Employed persons 2013 (1,000 persons)	1,988.1	41,841.0
% compared to previous year	0.5	0.6
Unemployed persons 2013		
Unemployment rate (% total civ. labour force)	9.4	6.9
Proportion of gross value added 2013 (%)		
Manufacturing (in respective prices)	18.0	21.8
D=100	82.6	100
Construction (in respective prices)	7.3	4.7
D=100	155.3	100
Mining and Manufacturing 2013		
(Enterprises with 20 and more employees)		
Employees (1,000)	264	6,008
Change compared to previous year (%)	0.8	0.4
Sales (Euro billion)	58.6	1,750.1
Change compared to previous year (%)	-1.6	-0.3
Export ratio (Foreign sales/Total sales)	35.4	45.8
D=100	77.4	100
Industrial density on 30 June 2013		
Soc. insurance obligated Employees in Manufacturing per 1,000 inhabitants	74.6	81.2
D=100	91.9	100
Foreign trade 2013		
Export (Euro million)	31,430.3	1,093,114.6
thereof:		
EU-28 in %	44.3	57.0
Import (Euro million)	18,988.8	898,164.4
thereof:		
EU-28 in %	63.2	57.2
Export ratio in GDP (%)	31.5	39.9
Medium-sized firms		
Self-employed 2013 (annual average)	214,000	4,429,000
Self-employed as % of the labour force	11.2	11.2
D=100	100	100
Number of craftsman enterprises to 31 December 2013	59,658	1,008,593
D=100	5.9	100
Enterprises per 1,000 inhabitants	14.7	12.5
Number of cars to 1 January 2014		
in 1000s	2,086.8	43,851.2
per 1,000 inhabitants	516	543
Registration brand new cars 2013		
in 1000s	109.0	2,952.4
per 1,000 inhabitants	27	37
Level of qualifications of labour force 2013 (%)		
with no job training qualification	6.4	16.8
Vocational training, vocational college	59.0	53.5
Master/technician training, technical school	16.0	10.1
University, University of Applied Sciences	18.5	19.2

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxony State Office of Statistics, "National Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2014), "Official employment statistics of the federal government and state governments" working group (as of February 2014), Federal Employment Agency, internal calculations

3. SAXONY'S POSITION IN EUROPE¹

	Area 2013	Population 01/01/2013	Employment rate ² 2013	Unemployment rate ³		Gross domestic product ⁴		
				2013	Change in comparison to the previous year	per capita (PPS) 2011		Growth 2013/2012 (price- adjusted)
	1,000 km ²	million	%		%-points	1,000	EU 28=100	%
Saxony	18.4	4.1	74.3	7.9	-0.3	22.4	89	0.3
Germany	357.2	80.5	73.3	5.3	-0.2	30.8	123	0.4
France	632.8	65.6 ⁵	63.6	10.3	0.1	27.4	109	0.2
United Kingdom	248.5	63.9 ⁵	70.8	7.5	-0.4	26.4	105	1.7
Italy	302.1	59.7	55.6	12.2	1.5	25.5	101	-1.9
Spain	506.0	46.7	54.8	26.1	1.3	24.3	96	-1.2
The Netherlands	41.5	16.8	74.3	6.7	1.4	32.5	129	-0.8
Greece	132.0	11.1	49.3	27.3	3.1	20.3	81	-3.9
Belgium	30.5	11.2	61.8	8.4	0.9	30.2	120	0.2
Portugal	92.2	10.5	61.1	16.3	0.6	19.3	77	-1.4
Sweden	438.6	9.6	74.4	8.1	0.1	31.4	125	1.6
Austria	83.9	8.5	72.3	4.9	0.6	32.3	129	0.3
Denmark	42.9	5.6	72.5	7.0	-0.5	31.5	125	0.4
Finland	338.4	5.4	68.9	8.2	0.5	29.1	116	-1.4
Ireland	69.8	4.6 ⁵	60.5	13.0	-1.7	32.3	129	-0.3
Luxembourg	2.6	0.5	65.7	5.8	0.7	66.7	265	2.1
EU-15	3,319.0	400.1⁵	65.0	11.0	0.4	27.5	110	0.0
Poland	312.7	38.5	60.0	10.3	0.2	16.4	65	1.6
Czech Republic	78.9	10.5	67.7	7.0	0.0	20.3	81	-0.9
Hungary	93.0	9.9	58.4	10.2	-0.7	16.9	67	1.1
Slovakia	49.0	5.4	59.9	14.2	0.2	18.9	75	0.9
Lithuania	65.3	3.0	63.7	11.8	-1.6	16.9	67	3.3
Latvia	64.6	2.0	65.0	11.9	-3.1	15.0	60	4.1
Slovenia	20.3	2.1	63.3	10.1	1.3	21.2	84	-1.1
Estonia	45.2	1.3	68.5	8.6	-1.4	17.3	69	2.2
Cyprus	9.3	0.9	61.7	15.9	4.1	23.5	93	-5.4
Malta	0.3	0.4	60.8	6.4	-0.1	21.6	86	2.9
Bulgaria	110.9	7.3	59.5	12.9	0.6	11.7	46	0.9
Romania	238.4	20.0	59.7	7.3	0.3	12.9	51	3.5
Croatia	87.7	4.3	49.2	17.1	1.3	15.2	60	-0.9
EU-28	4,494.5	505.7⁵	64.0	10.8	0.3	25.1	100	0.1

¹ The data is standardised for the purpose of the international comparison and may therefore deviate from national data.

² Employed persons aged between 15 to 64 compared against the population of the same age range

³ Unemployment rates are based on definitions corresponding to the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation. Unemployed as percentage of labour force (employed and unemployed) aged 15 and over

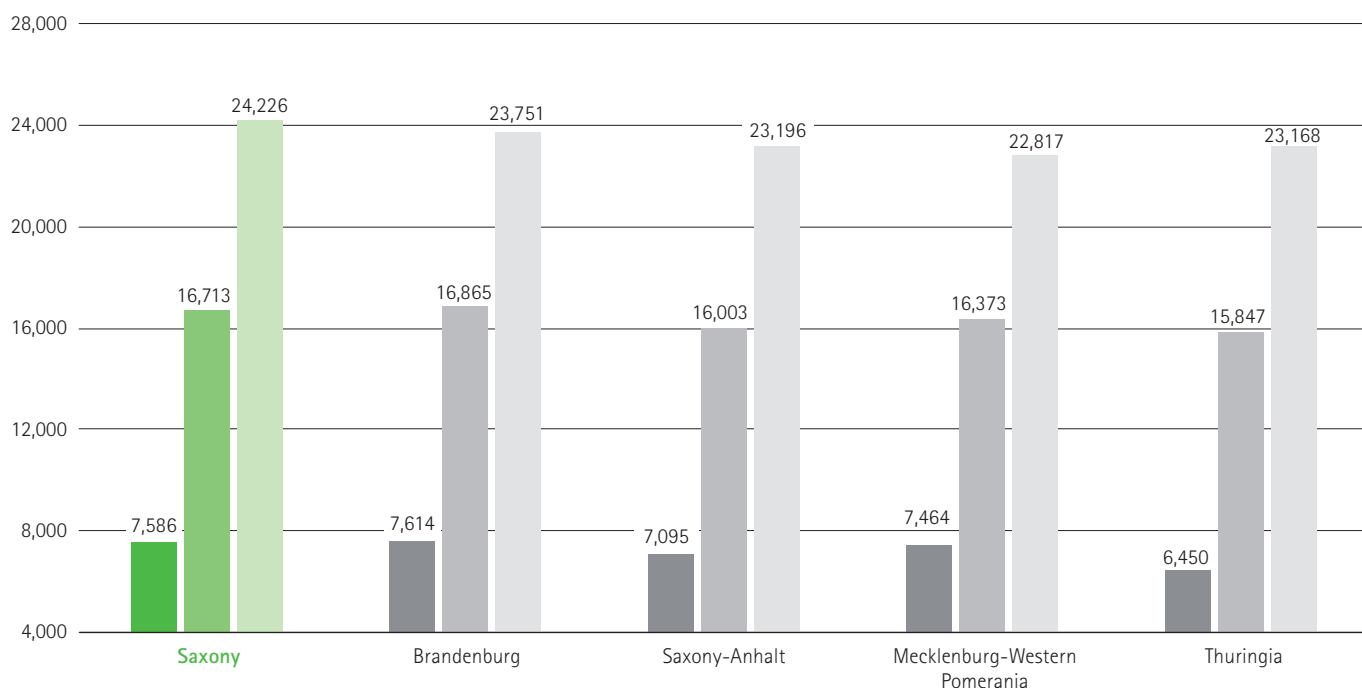
⁴ Status as of September 2014, Saxony status March 2014, PPS = Purchasing Power Standard

⁵ Provisional figure

Differences in totals caused by rounding

Sources: Eurostat

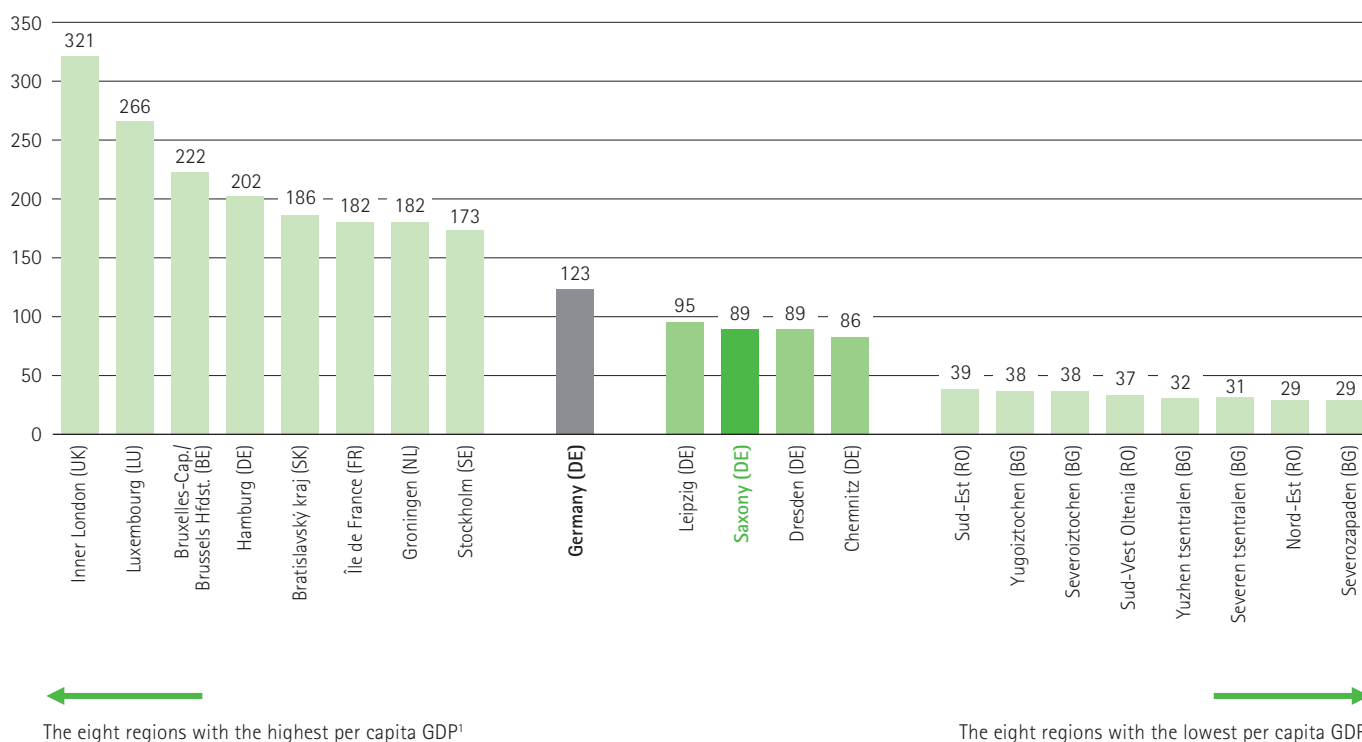
4. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA 1991, 2000 AND 2013 (EURO)



left bar 1991, centre bar 2000, right bar 2013

Source: "National Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2014)

5. ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF SAXONY/GERMANY COMPARED TO THE WEAKEST AND STRONGEST REGIONS OF THE EU (NUTS LEVEL 2) 2011 (EU 28=100)



¹ in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)
Source: Eurostat (as of March 2014)

6. EMPLOYMENT RATES¹ OF THE EU COUNTRIES AND THE GERMAN FEDERAL STATES 2013 (%)

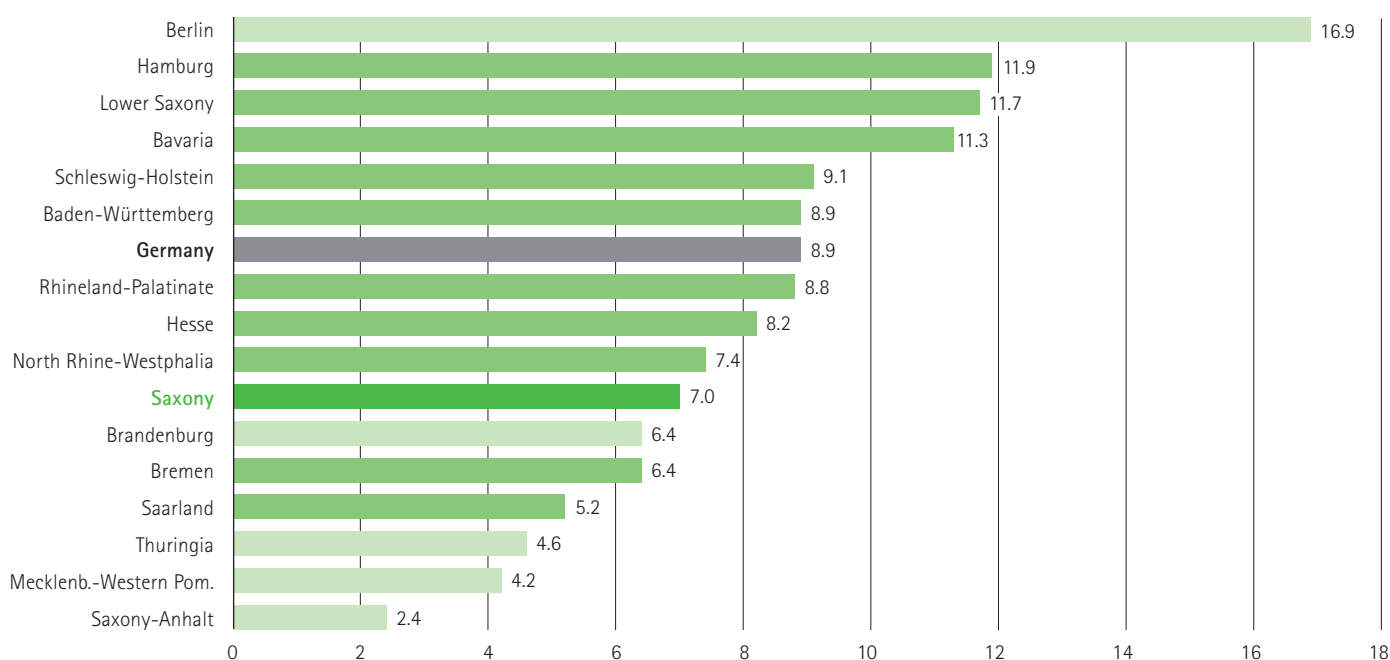
LABOUR FORCE, TOTAL

	Regions	Employment rate ¹		Regions	Employment rate ¹
	Chemnitz	81.3	9.	Spain	74.3
1.	Sweden	81.1		Saarland	74.2
	Saxony	80.8		North Rhine-Westphalia	74.1
	Saxony-Anhalt	80.7	10.	Latvia	74.0
	Leipzig	80.6	11.	Cyprus	73.6
	Brandenburg	80.5	12.	Portugal	73.0
	Dresden	80.4	13.	Czech Republic	72.9
	Thuringia	80.2		Bremen	72.4
2.	The Netherlands	79.7	14.	Lithuania	72.4
	Bavaria	79.6		EU 28	72.0
	Baden-Württemberg	79.2	15.	France	71.0
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	78.5	16.	Slovenia	70.5
3.	Denmark	78.1	17.	Luxembourg	69.9
4.	Germany	77.5	18.	Slovakia	69.9
	Hamburg	77.5	19.	Ireland	69.8
	Schleswig-Holstein	77.5	20.	Bulgaria	68.4
	Hesse	77.0	21.	Belgium	67.5
	Lower Saxony	76.9	22.	Greece	67.5
	Rhineland-Palatinate	76.9	23.	Poland	67.0
5.	United Kingdom	76.6	24.	Hungary	65.1
	Berlin	76.4	25.	Malta	65.0
6.	Austria	76.1	26.	Romania	64.6
7.	Finland	75.2	27.	Croatia	63.7
8.	Estonia	75.1	28.	Italy	63.5

¹ Labour force (employed and unemployed persons) aged between 15 to 64 compared against the population of the same age range
Source: Eurostat

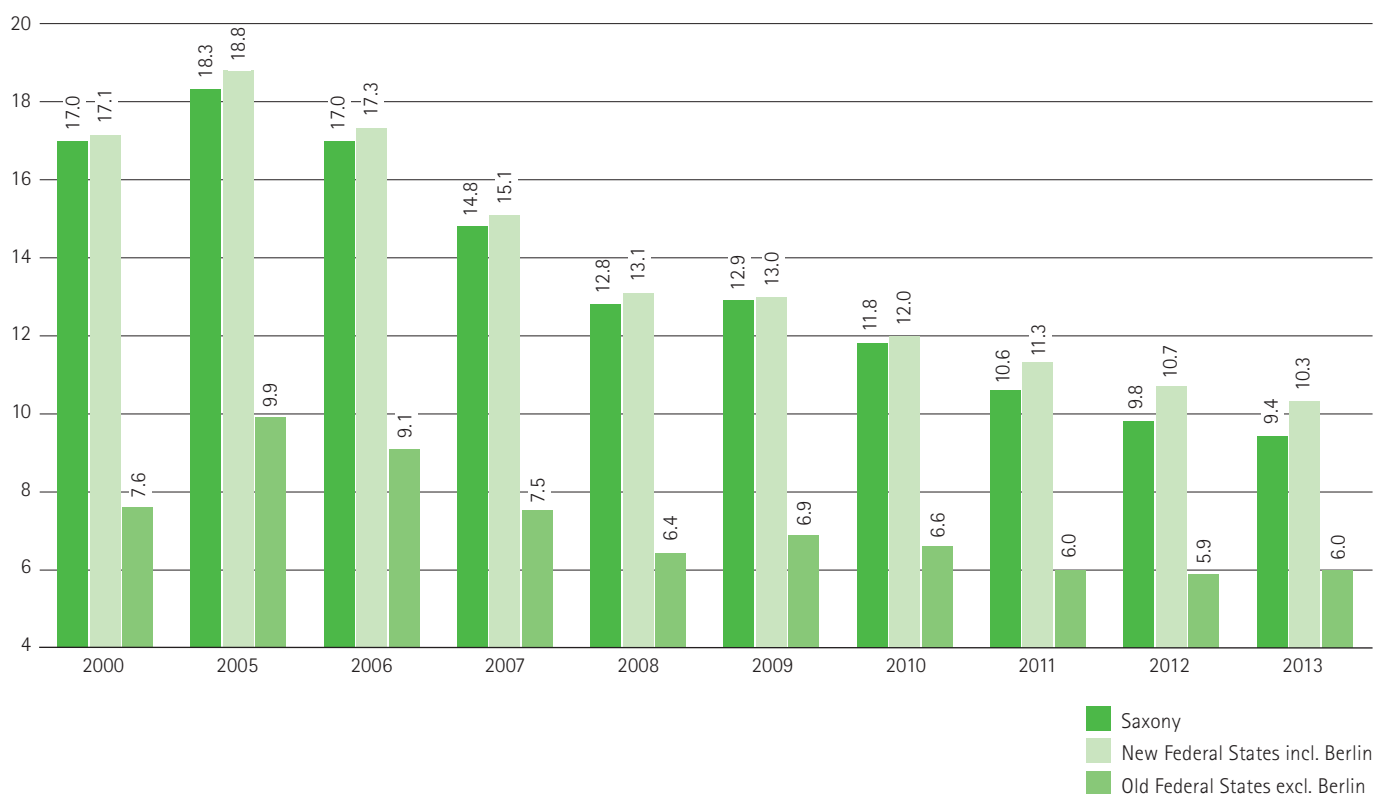
7. CHANGES IN NUMBERS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WITH SOCIAL INSURANCE OBLIGATION, SPLIT ACCORDING TO FEDERAL STATES

CHANGE AT 30/06/2014 COMPARED TO 30/06/2008 (%)



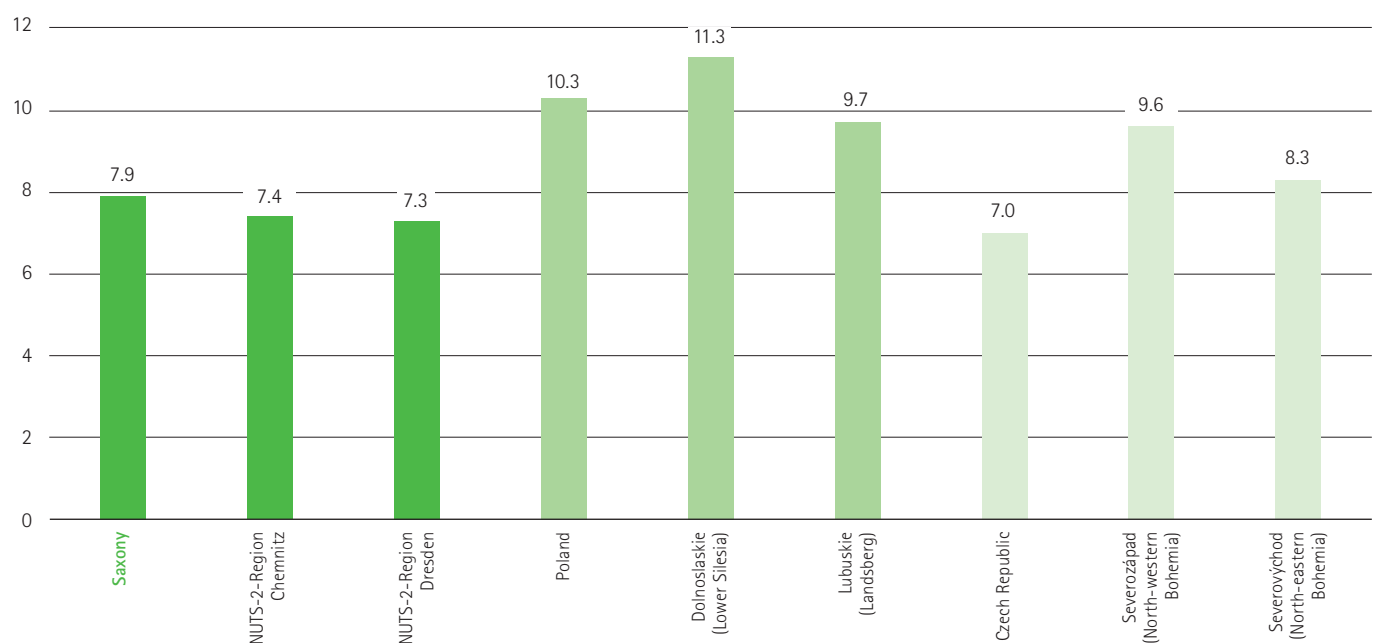
Source: Federal Employment Agency (provisional results according to the place-of-work principle, as of August 2014)

8. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ¹ (%)



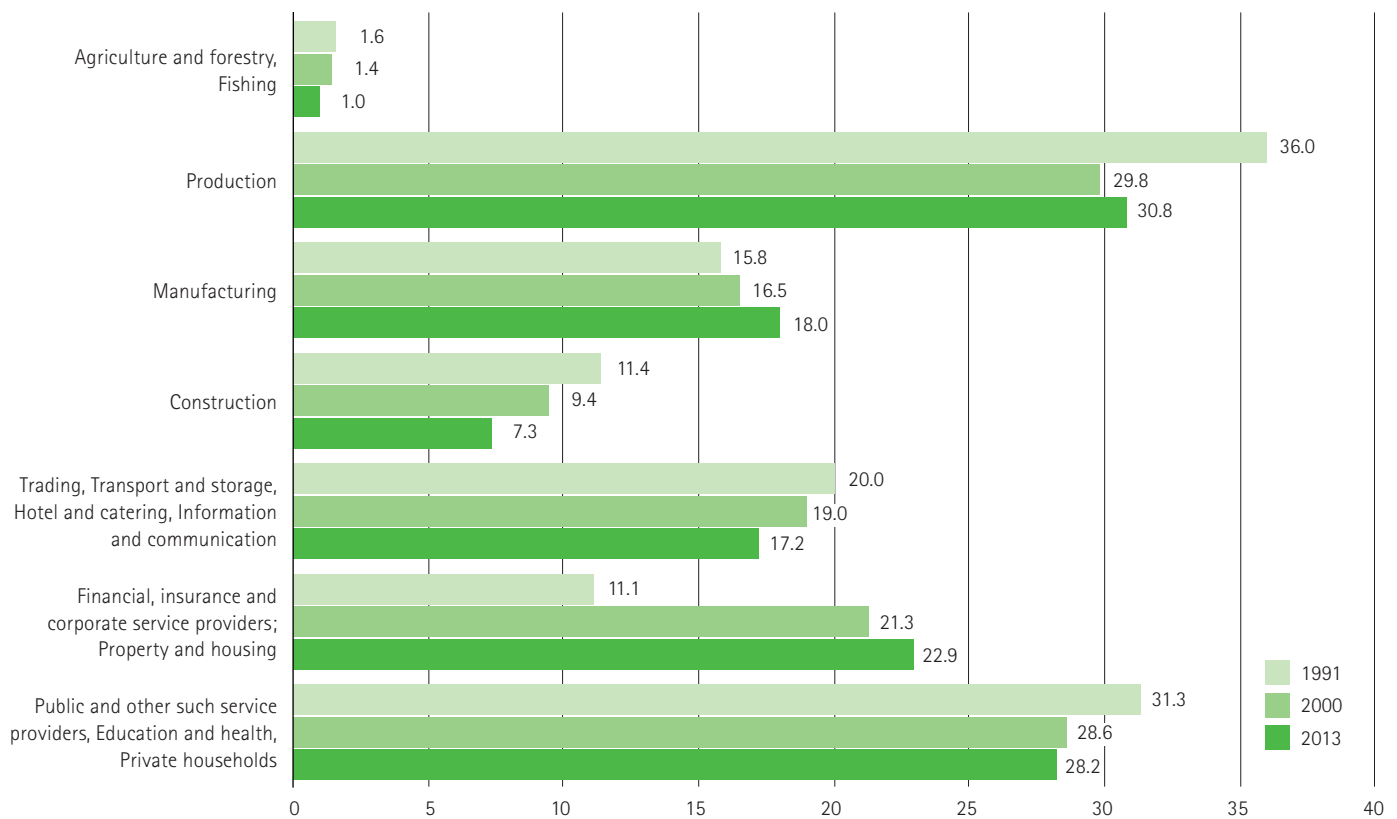
¹ Unemployed as a % of total civil labour force, annual average values
Source: Federal Employment Agency

9. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES¹ IN THE BORDER AREAS OF SAXONY, POLAND AND THE CZECH REPUBLIC 2013 (%)



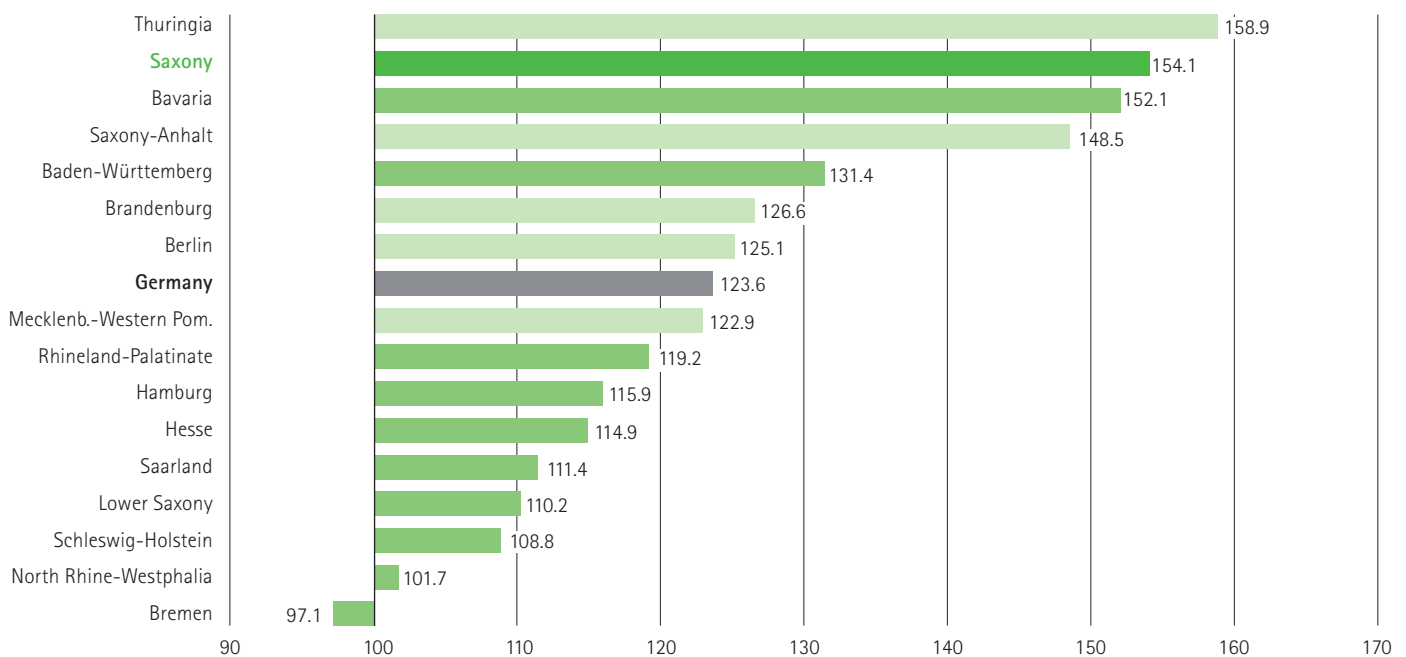
¹ Unemployed as percentage of labour force (employed and unemployed) aged 15 and over
The definition of unemployment rates is based on definitions corresponding to recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), therefore differences may arise in relation to the nationally determined unemployment rates.
Source: Eurostat

10. CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS TO GROSS VALUE-ADDED IN SAXONY (%)



Source: "National Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2014)

11. GROSS VALUE-ADDED WITHIN MANUFACTURING ACCORDING TO FEDERAL STATES 2013 (PRICE-ADJUSTED, CHAIN-LINKED), INDEX (2000=100)



Source: "National Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2014), own calculations

12. OVERNIGHT STAYS BY FOREIGN GUESTS IN ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS AND AT CAMPING SITES¹ IN GERMANY 2013

Federal State	Overnight stays by foreign guests		
	in total 1,000	Change compared to 2012 %	Share in all overnight stays of foreign guests %
Bavaria	15,919	4.1	22.1
Berlin	11,560	9.2	16.1
Baden-Württemberg	9,898	5.0	13.8
North Rhine-Westphalia	9,512	3.3	13.2
Hesse	6,376	2.4	8.9
Rhineland-Palatinate	5,224	-1.7	7.3
Lower Saxony	3,556	1.3	4.9
Hamburg	2,662	11.3	3.7
Saxony	1,866	2.7	2.6
Schleswig-Holstein	1,719	11.6	2.4
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	945	3.0	1.3
Brandenburg	831	3.6	1.2
Thuringia	563	-5.1	0.8
Saxony-Anhalt	504	-5.1	0.7
Bremen	442	10.2	0.6
Saarland	342	32.9	0.5
New Federal States incl. Berlin	16,269	6.7	22.6
Old Federal States excl. Berlin	55,651	3.9	77.4
Germany	71,920	4.5	100.0

¹ Accommodation establishments with at least 10 beds and camping sites with at least 10 pitches
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

13. CRAFT ENTERPRISES 2013

Federal State	Number of craft enterprises as of 31 December 2013 (Schedules A, A simple activities, B1 and B2)		
	Number	Enterprises per 1,000 inhabitants	Proportion within Germany (%)
Baden-Württemberg	132,822	12.5	13.2
Bavaria	202,067	16.0	20.0
Berlin	31,047	9.1	3.1
Brandenburg	40,015	16.3	4.0
Bremen	5,508	8.4	0.5
Hamburg	15,482	8.9	1.5
Hesse	75,816	12.5	7.5
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	20,311	12.7	2.0
Lower Saxony	82,942	10.6	8.2
North Rhine-Westphalia	187,593	10.7	18.6
Rhineland-Palatinate	51,898	13.0	5.1
Saarland	11,866	12.0	1.2
Saxony	59,658	14.7	5.9
Saxony-Anhalt	28,925	12.9	2.9
Schleswig-Holstein	31,056	11.0	3.1
Thuringia	31,587	14.6	3.1
New Federal States incl. Berlin	211,543	13.3	21.0
Old Federal States excl. Berlin	797,050	12.3	79.0
Germany	1,008,593	12.5	100.0

Source: German Confederation of Skilled Crafts, German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

14. INNOVATION INDEX FOR COUNTRIES OR REGIONS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION 2012¹

Prio- rity	EU Country or Region	All-items Index (100 %)	Level Index (75 %)	Dynamic Index (25 %)
Index value				
1	Baden-Württemberg	72.1	83.4	38.0
2	Île de France (FR)	58.6	69.4	26.4
3	Bavaria	57.5	64.6	36.0
4	Berlin	56.0	62.6	36.0
5	Finland	55.3	62.1	34.8
6	Denmark	54.1	58.3	41.6
7	Sweden	53.8	61.4	31.0
8	Hesse	52.6	58.3	35.3
9	Hamburg	49.8	54.9	34.7
10	Luxembourg	49.4	55.5	31.2
11	Noreste (ES)	49.2	41.4	72.4
12	Bremen	48.7	50.6	43.0
13	Centre-Est (FR)	46.7	51.2	33.1
14	Saxony	46.7	45.7	49.5
15	North Rhine-Westphalia	46.0	47.8	40.9
16	East of England	44.9	51.7	24.3
17	Austria	44.5	42.1	51.9
18	Comunidad de Madrid (ES)	44.0	46.0	38.2
19	South East (UK)	44.0	52.4	18.9
20	Slovenia	43.6	36.6	64.5
21	Lower Saxony	43.5	45.9	36.0
22	Belgium	42.9	46.7	31.4
23	Rhineland-Palatinate	42.4	47.0	28.6
24	Thuringia	42.4	39.7	50.3
25	Sud-Ouest (FR)	41.9	42.5	40.3
26	Nord Est (IT)	40.9	31.5	69.3
27	Zuid-Nederland (NL)	40.7	46.8	22.6
28	Est (FR)	40.6	40.7	40.3
29	London (UK)	39.6	44.5	25.1
30	Saarland	39.1	36.7	46.5
31	Ireland	39.1	38.1	42.2
32	Nord Ovest (IT)	39.1	34.6	52.3
33	Czech Republic	39.0	32.2	59.6
34	Noroeste (ES)	38.9	23.5	84.8
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
38	Mecklenb.-Western Pom.	38.1	29.1	64.9
39	Oost-Nederland (NL)	37.1	39.7	29.3
40	Brandenburg	36.9	35.5	41.2
41	Schleswig-Holstein	35.9	35.3	37.9
42	North West (UK)	35.8	37.8	29.7
43	Northern Ireland (UK)	35.7	32.6	45.0
44	East Midlands (UK)	34.9	36.7	29.5
45	Estonia	34.9	31.3	45.7
46	Scotland (UK)	34.2	36.0	28.8

Prio- rity	EU Country or Region	All-items Index (100 %)	Level Index (75 %)	Dynamic Index (25 %)
Index value				
47	Ouest (FR)	33.7	32.4	37.8
48	Este (ES)	32.8	26.6	51.4
49	North East (UK)	32.8	31.2	37.7
50	Centro (IT)	32.8	28.4	46.1
51	Nord-Pas-de-Calais (FR)	32.5	30.0	40.1
52	West Midlands (UK)	32.4	33.3	29.6
53	Bassin Parisien (FR)	32.3	31.7	34.3
54	Hungary	31.7	26.8	46.7
55	Portugal	31.4	16.7	75.7
56	Centro (ES)	31.1	19.9	64.5
57	Saxony-Anhalt	31.0	28.6	38.3
58	Noord-Nederland (NL)	30.8	32.3	26.6
59	Centralny (PL)	29.3	24.9	42.5
60	Malta	29.2	20.7	54.8
61	Yorkshire and The Humber (UK)	28.9	29.0	28.4
62	Lithuania	28.8	23.3	45.6
63	Wales (UK)	28.8	32.0	19.1
64	Latvia	28.3	18.4	57.9
65	Poludniowo-Zachodni (PL)	27.1	19.0	51.6
66	Cyprus	26.8	16.8	56.7
67	Poludniowy (PL)	26.7	18.3	52.1
68	Sur (ES)	26.7	19.5	48.4
69	Sud (IT)	26.3	18.9	48.5
70	Canarias (ES)	25.8	13.6	62.1
71	Slovakia	24.6	21.9	32.7
72	Greece	23.2	15.4	46.7
73	Isole (IT)	22.5	16.9	39.5
74	Północny (PL)	21.2	14.7	40.5
75	Wschodni (PL)	20.6	10.6	50.7
76	Północno-Zachodni (PL)	20.5	12.3	44.9
77	Romania	16.9	4.9	53.1
78	Bulgaria	16.7	14.0	24.9
79	French Overseas Departments (FR) ²	12.1	5.1	33.2

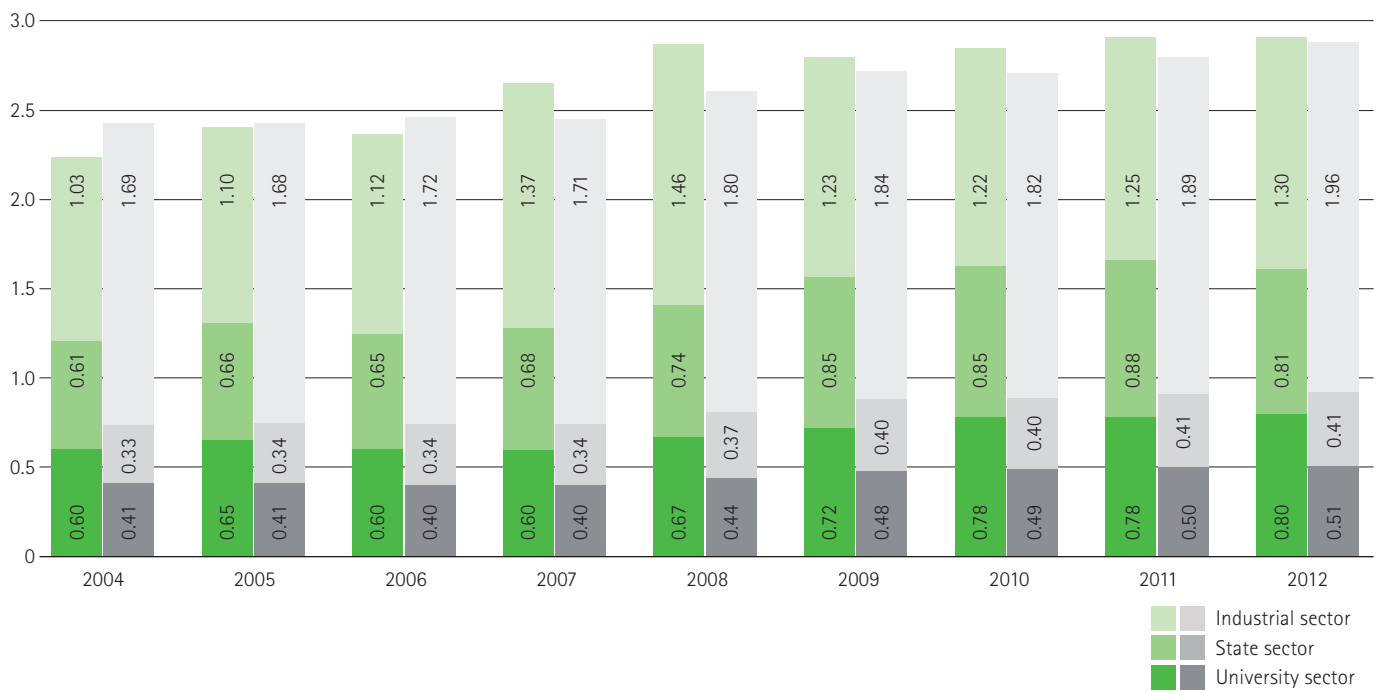
for information only:				
	Germany	51.0	54.9	39.2
	France	41.8	45.0	32.3
	Italy	33.9	28.0	51.9
	The Netherlands	37.4	42.4	22.5
	Poland	23.7	17.3	42.8
	Spain	34.0	28.2	51.5
	United Kingdom	36.7	40.0	26.5
	EU27	37.1	37.4	36.2

¹ NUTS 1 Regions in Germany, France (FR), Italy (IT), the Netherlands (NL), Poland (PL), Spain (ES) and the United Kingdom (UK), other countries

² Ranking not meaningful, because it is without the share of persons employed in industrial hi-tech sectors and knowledge-intensive service branches as well as the HRST-O employment rate

Source and calculation method: Statistics Office of Baden-Württemberg

15. R&D INTENSITY¹ (%)

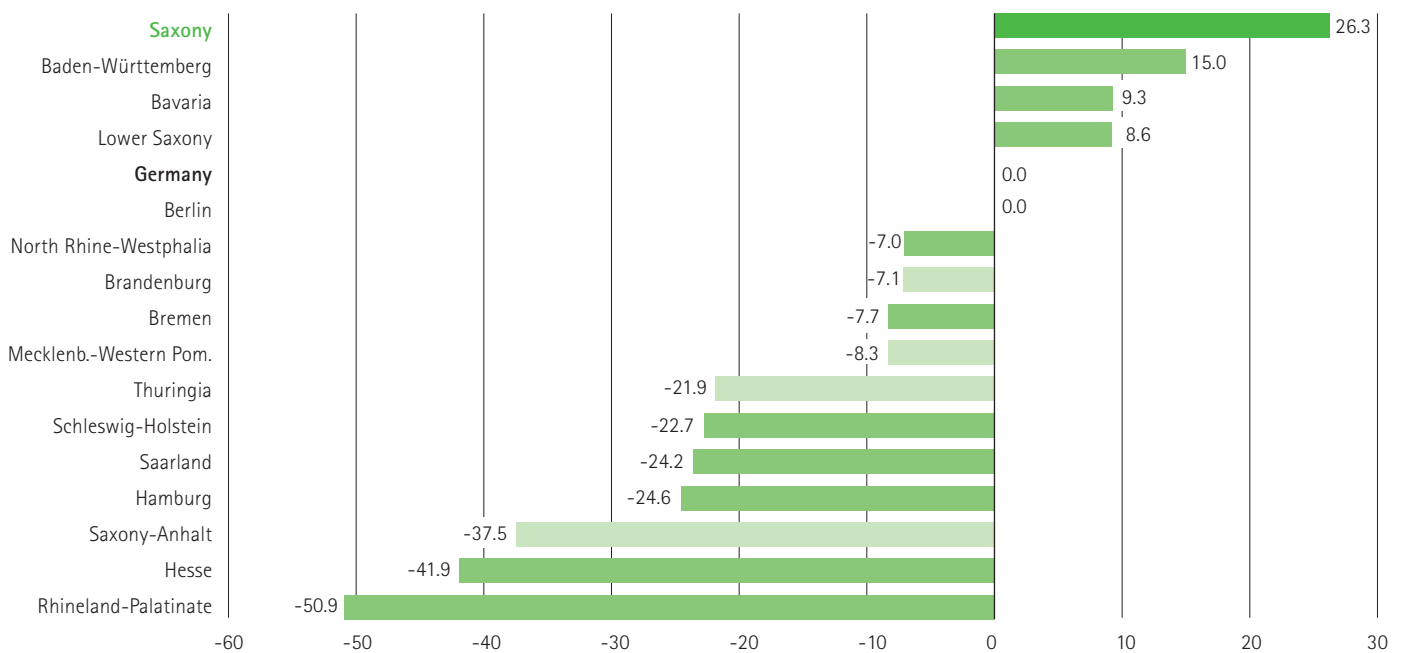


left bar – Saxony, right bar – Germany

¹ Share of R&D expenditure in GDP, revised data, GDP status: Saxony August 2013, Germany August 2014

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics

16. PATENT APPLICATIONS PER 100,000 INHABITANTS CHANGE IN 2013 COMPARED TO 2004 (%)



Source: German Patent and Trademark Office, own calculations

17. ROAD NETWORK LENGTH AND DENSITY AS OF 1 JANUARY 2014

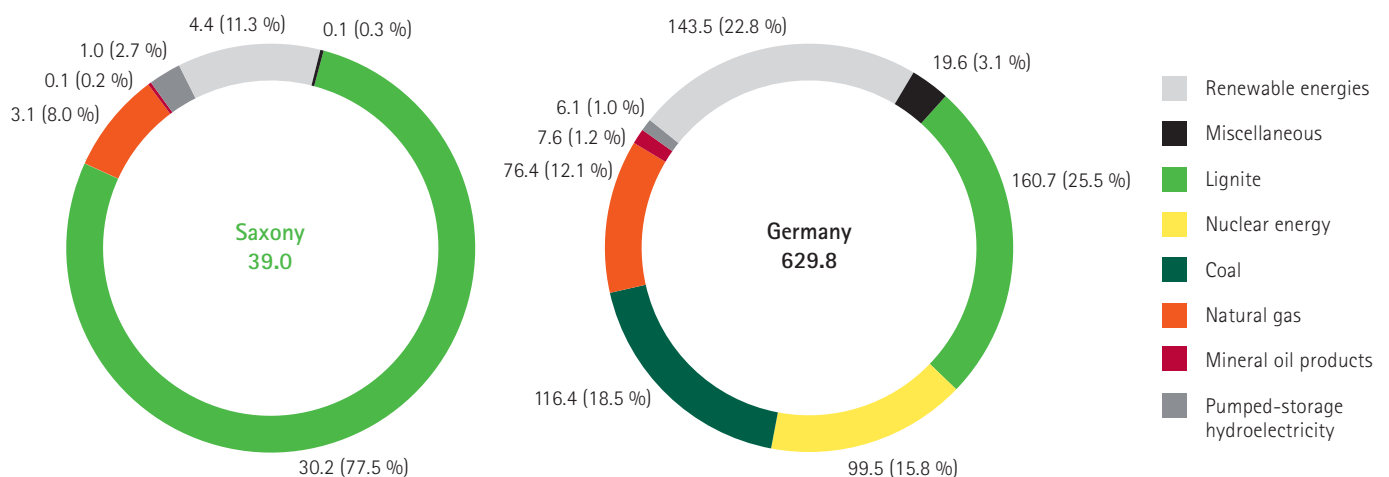
	Road network length		Road network density			
	km Germany	km Saxony	km per 1,000 km ² Germany	km per 1,000 km ² Saxony	km per 1,000 inhabitants Germany	km per 1,000 inhabitants Saxony
National autobahns	12,917	567	36	31	0.16	0.14
Bundesstraßen [federally maintained A roads]	39,389	2,368	110	129	0.49	0.59
Landesstraßen [federally maintained B roads]	86,210	4,792	241	260	1.07	1.18
Kreisstraßen [locally maintained roads]	91,861	5,744	257	312	1.14	1.42
Total	230,377	13,471	645	731	2.85	3.33

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Federal Statistical Offices and the statistical Offices of the Länder, own calculations

The length of the Federal autobahn network in Saxony comprises the following 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 – Praha	44.6 km
A 38	Göttingen – Halle/Leipzig	38.2 km
A 72	Hof – Chemnitz	126.6 km

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

18. GROSS ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY ENERGY CARRIERS 2012¹ (BILLION KWH)



¹ Provisional data, as of June 2014

Source: AG Energiebilanzen, Saxony State Office of Statistics

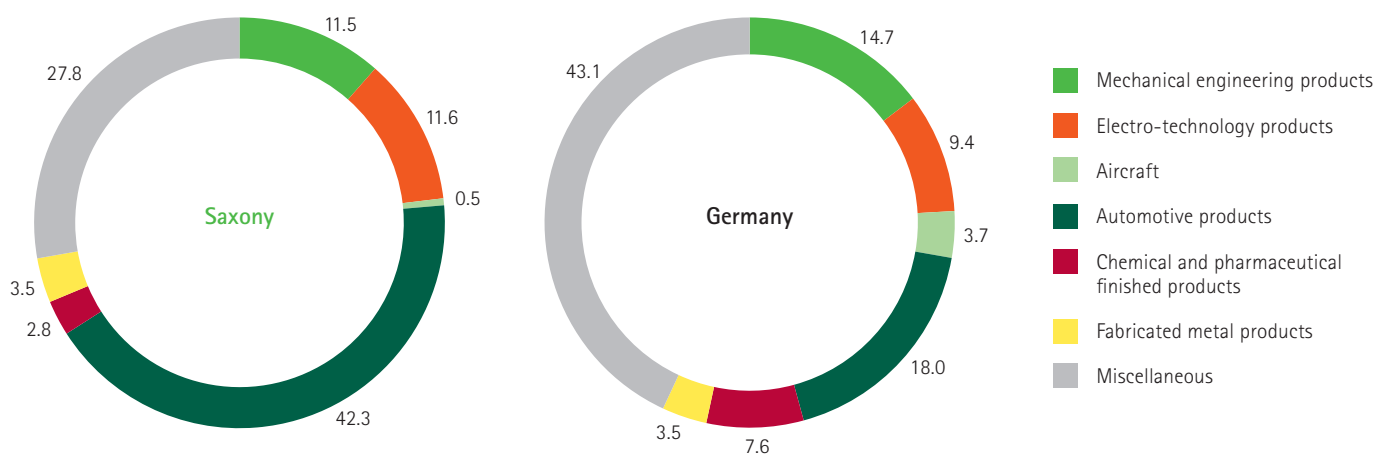
19. FOREIGN TRADE, SAXONY

	Export		Import	
	Euro million	Change compared to previous year %	Euro million	Change compared to 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
2013	31,430.3	-1.2	18,988.8	-2.5

	major foreign trade partners:	
	Export	Import
2013	China	Czech Republic
	USA	Russian Federation
	United Kingdom	Poland
	France	Austria
	Poland	The Netherlands

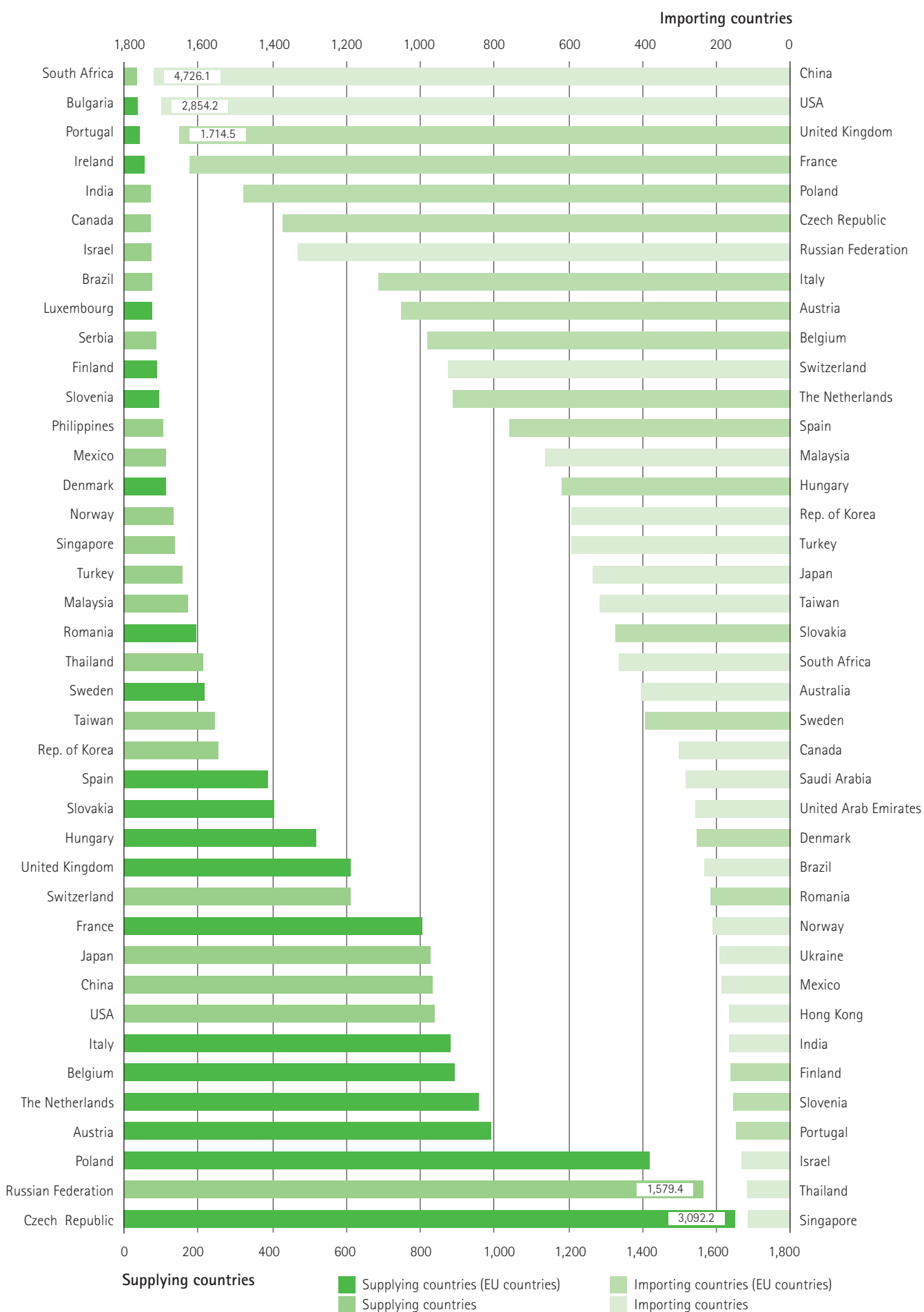
Source: Saxony State Office of Statistics, own calculations

20. EXPORTS BY PRODUCT GROUPS 2013 (%)



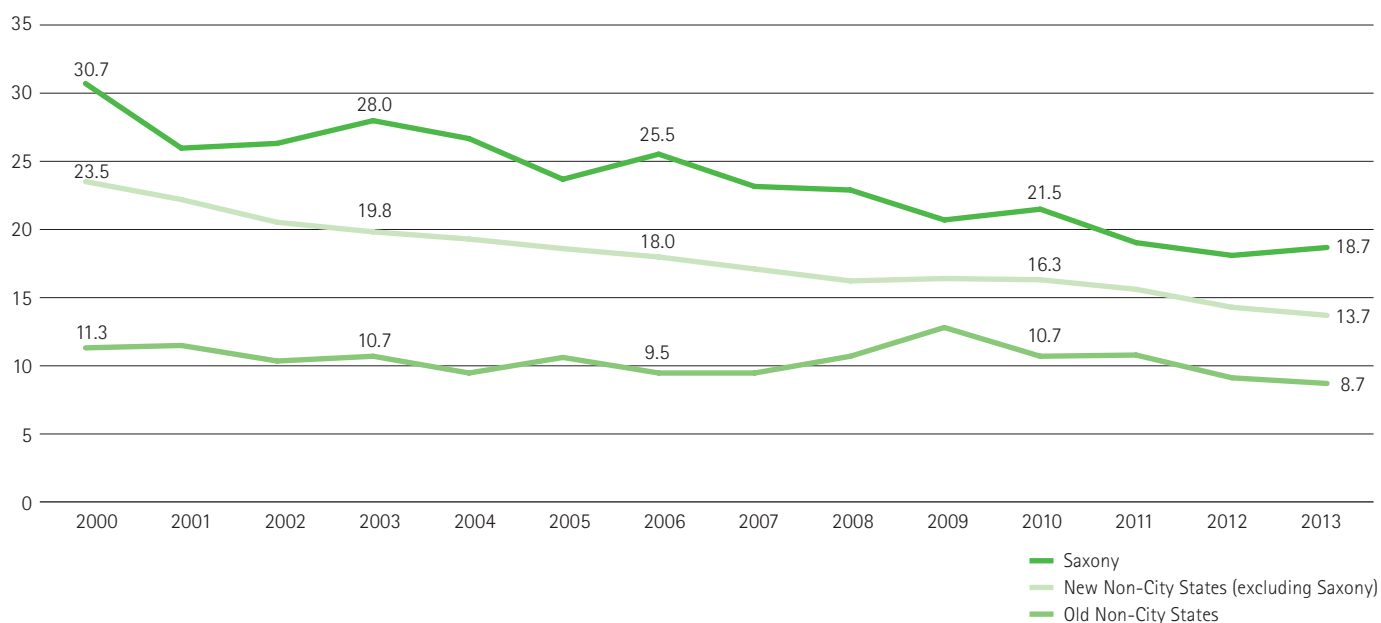
Source: Saxony State Office of Statistics, German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

21. THE MOST IMPORTANT IMPORTING AND SUPPLYING COUNTRIES FOR SAXONY'S FOREIGN TRADE AND THE POSITION OF THE EU COUNTRIES IN 2013 (EURO MILLION)



Source: Saxony State Office of Statistics

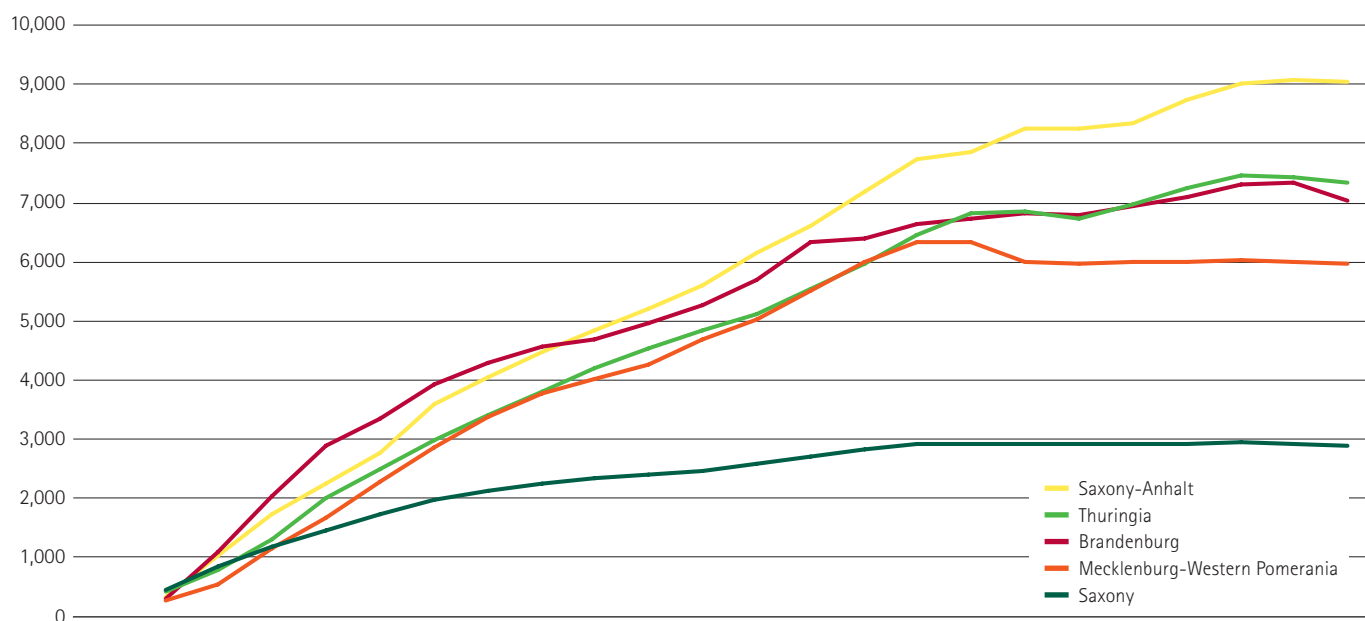
22. INVESTMENT RATES OF THE OLD AND NEW NON-CITY STATES (EXCLUDING SAXONY) AND SAXONY (%)¹



¹ Rates as proportions of the adjusted figures (state budgets)

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxon State Ministry of Finance (figures for Saxony)

23. PER CAPITA DEBT¹ OF THE NEW NON-CITY STATES EURO PER INHABITANT



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Saxony-Anhalt	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	9,044	9,103	9,068
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	7,299	7,330	7,032
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	7,459	7,437	7,337
Meck.-W. Pom.	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	6,005	5,976	5,937
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	2,898	2,844	2,829

¹ Debts from credit market funds and with public sector budgets of the states' core budgets (Saxony: budgetary debt level);

Inhabitants to 30 June of the year in question

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxon State Ministry of Finance

**Publisher**

Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport
Press Centre
Wilhelm-Buck-Straße 2, 01097 Dresden
Telephone: +49 351-564-8064
Fax: +49 351-564-8068
email: presse@smwa.sachsen.de
www.smwa.sachsen.de
www.facebook.com/smwa.sachsen

Editorial Office:

Unit 41 – Economic Analysis

Editorial deadline:

November 2014

Photo credits:

Title: © Rainer Weisflog – www.weisflog.net; © contrastwerkstatt – Fotolia.com; © Tyler Olson – Fotolia.com; © M. Schuppich – Fotolia.com; © Photographee.eu – Fotolia.com;
© Dmytro Panchenko – Fotolia.com; © Rainer Weisflog – www.weisflog.net; © michaeljung – Fotolia.com; P. 4 © Sylvio Dittrich – www.dresden-fotografie.de; P. 5 © seqoya – Fotolia.com

Design and typesetting:

büro quer kommunikationsdesign, Dresden
www.buero-quer.de

Printing:

Stoba-Druck, Lampertswalde
www.stoba-druck.de

Print run:

500 copies

Orders:

Zentraler Broschürenversand der Sächsischen Staatsregierung
Tel. +49 351 2103671, Fax +49 351 210 3681
email: publikationen@sachsen.de
www.publikationen.sachsen.de

Mailing list notice:

This booklet is published by the State Government of Saxony in line with its constitutional duty to provide information to the public. It may not be used as election material by any political parties, their candidates or auxiliary staff in the six months prior to an election. This applies to all elections. It shall particularly constitute a misuse for it to be distributed at election events, via information stands of political parties or if party political information or campaign material is inserted into it or printed or otherwise embossed on it. It is likewise prohibited to pass it on to third parties to use as election campaign material.

Copyright:

Reproduction and distribution, including in extract form, permitted if the source is mentioned.

