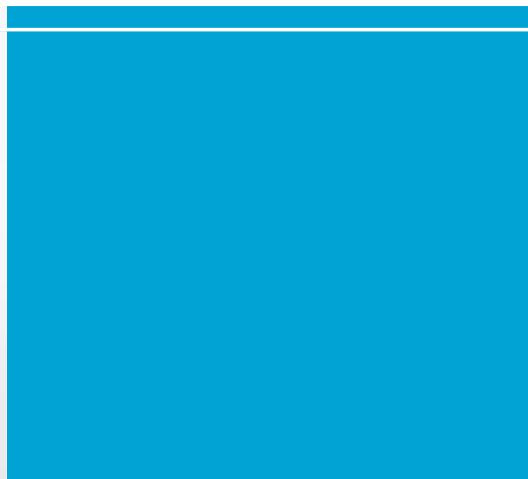




Location of Saxony

in comparison with other regions
2015



Foreword

Saxony is on a solid path

25 years of German unity and likewise 25 years of the Free State of Saxony – a story of success!

The initial years were not always easy. They demanded a great deal of all of us. Our State had to struggle with high rates of unemployment and de-industrialisation. The people of Saxony faced these challenges. Many embarked on difficult, untravelled and bumpy journeys – but with unshakeable optimism, diligence and prowess they opened up new terrain.

A remarkable development has taken place in Saxony over the last 25 years. The enterprises of Saxony have established themselves on the global market with their products and services, and "Products - Made in Saxony" are in demand. Never since the Reunification has the rate of unemployment been lower. Economic strength has increased by over 20 percent just since the start of the new millennium; exports have more than tripled. And employment has also continually risen over the last 10 years. Many successful medium-sized companies are contributing to this pleasing development. Along with the newly established enterprises, this has given rise to a multifaceted, flourishing business environment. Highly qualified and motivated employees are contributing their skills here, working towards the development of a successful Saxon economy. Added to this is a research infrastructure that strives towards innovative products and solutions, and underpins our efforts at ensuring that Saxony can continue to hold its own with the other regions in the future.

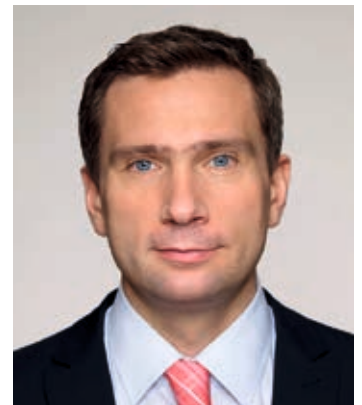
Saxony bears comparison with the other regions. This extensive collection of facts and statistics will allow the reader to become familiar with the current development status and the position of Saxony in various areas.

We can look forward to diverse and complex tasks in the coming years. With Saxony's inventive spirit, its adaptability in the face of new challenges and the courage of its convictions we will succeed in assisting Saxony to master the age of the "fourth, digital revolution" so that it continues to be a competitive business location on into the future. With curiosity and candour, together we can shape a healthy future – join us and help build another section of Saxony's road to success.

Yours



Martin Dulig
Saxon State Minister for Economic Affairs,
Labour and Transport



Martin Dulig



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1. Overview of the fundamentals

Best economic performance in eastern Germany

With a gross domestic product weighted according to purchasing power of 24,100 Euro per inhabitant, the Free State of Saxony is now at 91 percent of the EU average, putting it at the head of all middle and eastern European States. Neighbouring countries such as Poland and the Czech Republic, for example, lag some way behind at 67 and 82 percent respectively. The numbers of people leaving Saxony has been permanently stopped. As a consequence, with an net increase of 8,900 people Saxony has registered a growth in population for the first time since the political turn in 1989.

High level of investment intensity in industry

Industry makes a significant contribution to the economic success of the Free State; over the last year it achieved growth of 5.9 percent (price-adjusted), the second highest of all of the German federal states. Germany's industry grew by about 2.2 percent during the same period.

Largest fall in the rate of unemployment within the Federacy

The successes in the economic process of expansion were also reflected in the labour market. The level of employment in Saxony grew by 0.5 percent year-on-year. From 2010 the unemployment rate has fallen from 11.8 to 8.8 percent, whereas the rate among the new German federal states taken as a whole only fell from 12.0 to 9.8 percent. Together with Berlin, the decrease in the unemployment rate in Saxony was the highest when compared nationally. This means that Saxony's unemployment rate is significantly less than the EU average for the fourth year in a row now.

Robust medium-sized sector – the backbone of Saxony's economy

Medium-sized enterprises play a central role in the economy of Saxony. With over 59,000 separate enterprises, crafts and trades accounts for a good proportion in various segments of manufacturing, construction and in trading and services. In this respect the density of trades continues to be extraordinarily high in Saxony: at 14.6 enterprises per thousand inhabitants it is clearly above the German average of 12.4 and is ranked third in a comparison of all German federal states.

Saxony's exports – a new record high

Exports grew by an appreciable 14.2 percent year-on-year, and at 35.9 billion Euro they exceeded the previous high by more than 4 billion Euro. Imports likewise reached a new peak, i.e. 20.6 billion Euro. For the sixth time in a row it was China that proved to be the top importing country. Viewed as a whole, Asia accounted for a good one-third of all of Saxony's exports. Nevertheless, with a share of 52 percent Europe remained the most important destination region for exports from Saxony. An important contribution to this figure was made in the trade with the neighbouring countries Czech Republic and Poland, the second and fourth most important trading partners respectively.

Innovations from Saxony – largest rise in patent applications in Germany

Research and development are fundamentally important for the future development of Saxony as a place to do business. In a European comparison, Saxony is already well positioned. The ratio of R&D expenditure to the gross domestic product has increased by 16 percent from 2005 to 2013. The growing success is

evident in the change in the number of patent applications; with 2005 as the baseline, Saxony has registered an increase of 20 percent, the highest of any German federal state. It is therefore scarcely surprising that, in a comparison of all the German federal states, Saxony has risen to 4th place in a comprehensive innovation index prepared by VDI and ZEW.

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

A well developed transport infrastructure fulfils the fundamental prerequisite for the mobility of people and the transport of goods. Whether compared to area or the number of inhabitants, the road network density is significantly higher than the overall German average.

Tried and trusted and successful – solid public finances

Solid public finances are both a reflection of economic strength as well as being a significant prerequisite for the healthy future prospects of any region as a location for business. With an investment ratio of 18.6 percent (2014), compared to the other German federal states Saxony continually applies a significantly higher proportion of its financial resources to making investments; the new non-city states (excluding Saxony) are still achieving a rate of 13.5 whereas the old non-city states are investing just 8.6 percent. At the same time Saxony has a much lower amount of indebtedness if compared nationally. Saxony is therefore setting itself on the right course for the future: the freedom to make current and future investments is only possible by having a firm budget management policy with no new borrowing.

2. The Free State of Saxony – an overview

	Saxony	Germany
Population 31 December 2014 (1,000 persons)	4,055.3	81,197.5
Area (km ²)	18,420.3	357,340.1
Population density (Inhabitants per km ²)	220	227
Gross domestic product 2014		
billion Euro (nominal)	108.7	2,903.8
% compared to previous year (price-adjusted)	1.9	1.6
Index (2010 = 100, price-adjusted, chain-linked)	106.5	105.8
Euro/inhabitant (nominal)	26,857	35,882
D=100	74.8	100
Euro/employed person (nominal)	53,745	68,081
D=100	78.9	100
Employed persons 2014 (1,000 persons)	2,020.2	42,703.0
% compared to previous year	0.5	0.9
Unemployed persons 2014		
Unemployment rate (% total civ. labour force)	8.8	6.7
Proportion of gross value added 2014 (%)		
Manufacturing (in respective prices)	18.5	22.2
D=100	83.3	100
Construction (in respective prices)	7.4	4.8
D=100	154.2	100
Mining and Manufacturing 2014		
(Enterprises with 20 and more employees)		
Employees (1,000)	271	6,075
Change compared to previous year (%)	2.6	1.1
Net sales (billion Euro)	60.9	1,760.1
Change compared to previous year (%)	4.0	0.6
Export ratio (Foreign sales/Total sales)	37.5	46.3
D=100	81.0	100
Industrial density on 30 June 2014		
Soc. insurance obligated Employees in Manufacturing per 1,000 inhabitants	76.0	81.7
D=100	93.0	100
Foreign trade 2014		
Exports (million Euro)	35,907.1	1,123,745.9
thereof:		
EU-28 in %	43.2	57.7
Imports (million Euro)	20,616.0	910,144.8
thereof:		
EU-28 in %	66.3	57.9
Export ratio in GDP (%)	33.0	38.7
Medium-sized firms		
Self-employed 2014 (annual average)	212,000	4,368,000
Self-employed as % of the labour force	11.0	10.9
D=100	100.9	100
Number of craftsman enterprises to 31 December 2014	59,255	1,007,016
D=100	5.9	100
Enterprises per 1,000 inhabitants	14.6	12.4
Number of cars to 01 January 2015		
in 1000s	2,094.4	44,403.1
per 1,000 inhabitants	516	547
Registration brand new cars 2014		
in 1000s	111.1	3,036.8
per 1,000 inhabitants	27	37
Level of qualifications of labour force 2014 (%)		
with no job training qualification	6.5	16.5
Vocational training, vocational college	58.1	52.6
Master/technician training, technical school	16.5	10.7
University, University of Applied Sciences	18.9	19.7

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxony State Office of Statistics, "National Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of April 2015), "Official employment statistics of the federal government and state governments" working group (as of October 2015), Federal Employment Agency, own calculations

3. Saxony's position in Europe¹

	Area 2014	Population 01/01/2015	Employment rate ² 2014	Unemployment rate ³		Gross domestic product ⁴		
				2014	Change compared to previous year	per capita (PPS) 2013		Growth 2014/2013 (price-adjusted)
				1,000 km ²	million	%	%-points	1,000
Saxony	18.4	4.1	74.9	7.2	-0.6	24.1	91	1.9
Germany	357.3	81.2⁶	73.8	5.0	-0.2	32.6	122	1.6
France	632.8	66.4 ⁵	64.3	10.3	0.4	28.4	107	0.2
United Kingdom	248.5	64.8 ^{5,6}	71.9	6.1	-1.5	28.9	109	3.0
Italy	302.1	60.8	55.7	12.7	0.5	26.3	99	-0.4
Spain	506.0	46.4 ⁵	56.0	24.5	-1.6	25.0	94	1.4 ⁵
The Netherlands	41.5	16.9	73.1	7.4	0.1	34.9	131	1.0 ⁵
Greece	132.0	10.8 ^{5,6}	49.4	26.5	-1.0	19.4	73	0.8 ⁵
Belgium	30.5	11.3	61.9	8.5	0.1	31.6	119	1.1
Portugal	92.2	10.4 ⁶	62.6	14.1	-2.3	20.8	78	0.9 ⁶
Sweden	438.6	9.7	74.9	8.0	-0.1	33.7	127	2.3
Austria	83.9	8.6	71.1	5.6	0.2	34.1	128	0.4
Denmark	42.9	5.7	72.8	6.6	-0.4	33.1	124	1.1
Finland	338.4	5.5	68.7	8.7	0.5	30.1	113	-0.4
Ireland	69.8	4.6 ⁶	61.7	11.3	-1.8	34.5	130	5.2
Luxembourg	2.6	0.6	66.6	5.9	0.0	68.5	258	5.6
Poland	312.7	38.0	61.7	9.0	-1.3	17.9	67	3.4
Czech Republic	78.9	10.5	69.0	6.1	-0.9	21.9	82	2.0
Hungary	93.0	9.8 ⁵	61.8	7.7	-2.5	17.6	66	3.6
Slovakia	49.0	5.4	61.0	13.2	-1.0	20.0	75	2.4
Lithuania	65.3	2.9	65.7	10.7	-1.1	19.4	73	2.9
Latvia	64.6	1.9	66.3	10.8	-1.1	17.0	64	2.4
Slovenia	20.3	2.1	63.9	9.7	-0.4	21.8	82	3.0
Estonia	45.2	1.3	69.6	7.4	-1.2	19.5	73	2.9
Cyprus	9.3	0.8 ⁵	62.1	16.1	0.2	23.6	89	-2.3 ⁵
Malta	0.3	0.4	62.3	5.9	-0.5	23.0	86	3.5
Bulgaria	111.0	7.2	61.0	11.4	-1.6	11.9	45	1.7 ⁵
Romania	238.4	19.9 ⁵	61.0	6.8	-0.3	14.5	54	2.8
Croatia	56.5	4.2	54.6	17.3	0.0	16.1	61	-0.4
EU-28	4,463.6	508.2^{5,6}	64.9	10.2	-0.6	26.6	100	1.4

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 2015, PPS = Purchasing Power Standard

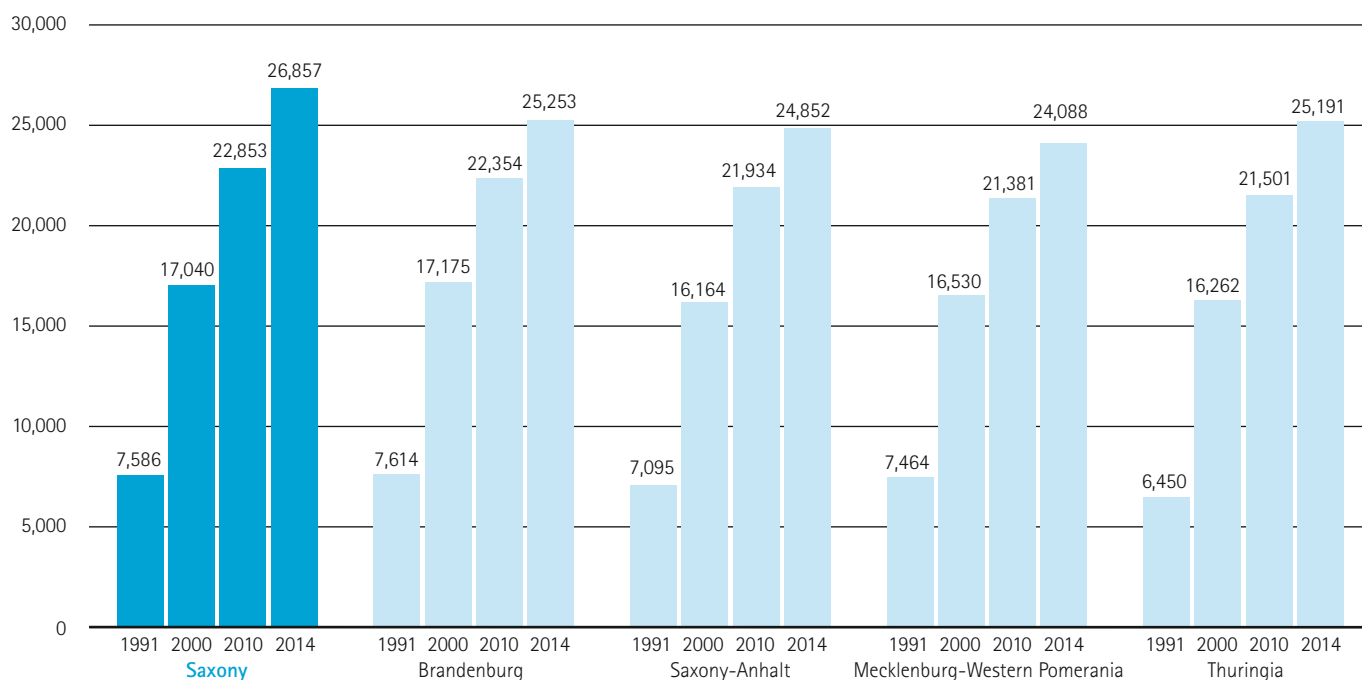
⁵ provisional figure

⁶ estimated

Differences in totals caused by rounding

Source: Eurostat

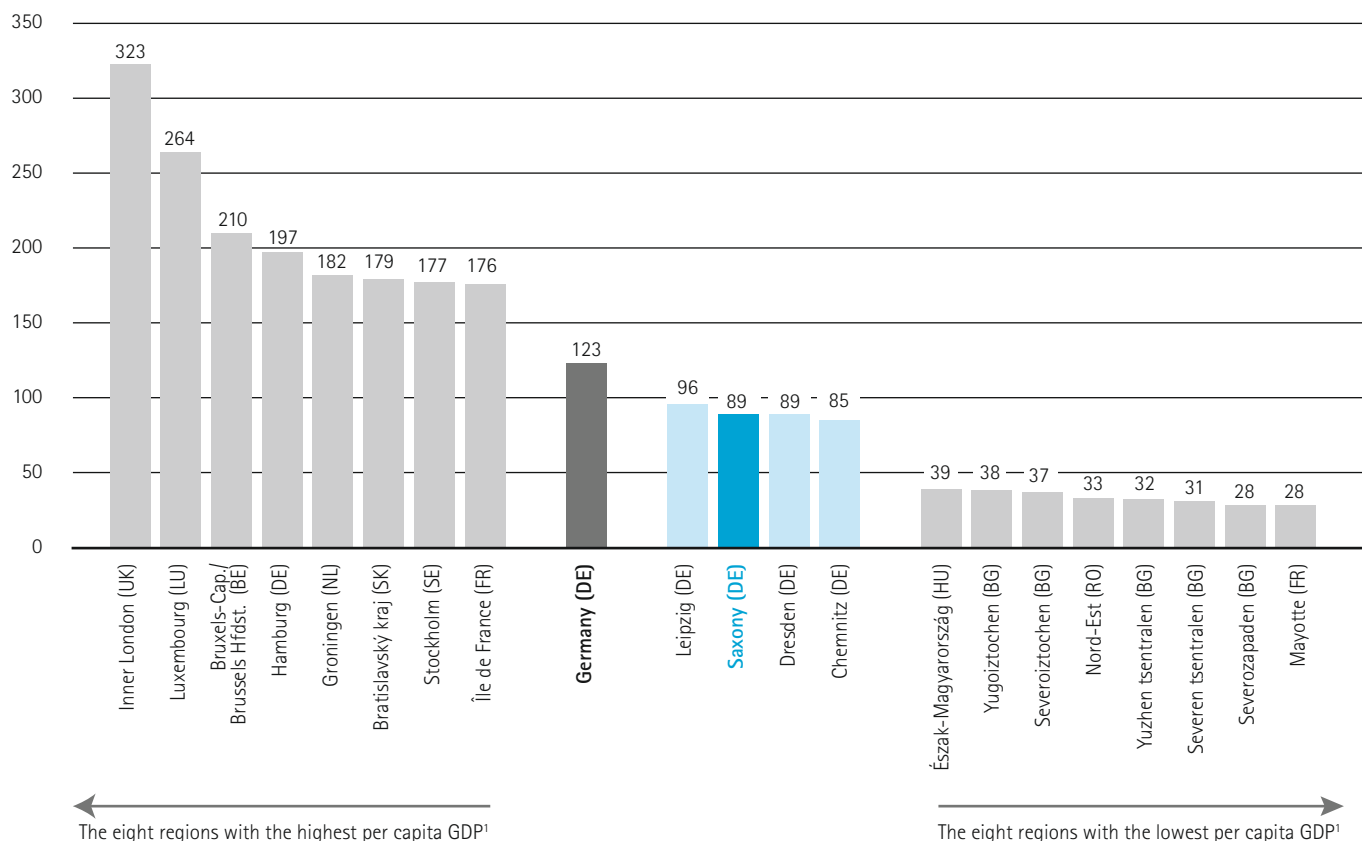
4. Gross domestic product per capita 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2014 (Euro)



GDP data 1991 according to ESA 1995, from 2000 according to ESA 2010; until 2010 population data updated on basis of population of 03/10/1990, 2014 population data updated on basis of census of 09/05/2011

Source: "National Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of April 2015), German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

5. Economic strength of Saxony/Germany compared to the weakest and strongest regions of the EU (NUTS level 2) 2012 (EU 28=100)



¹ in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS)
Source: Eurostat (as of October 2015)

6. Employment rates¹ of the EU Member States and the German federal states 2014 (%)

Labour force, total

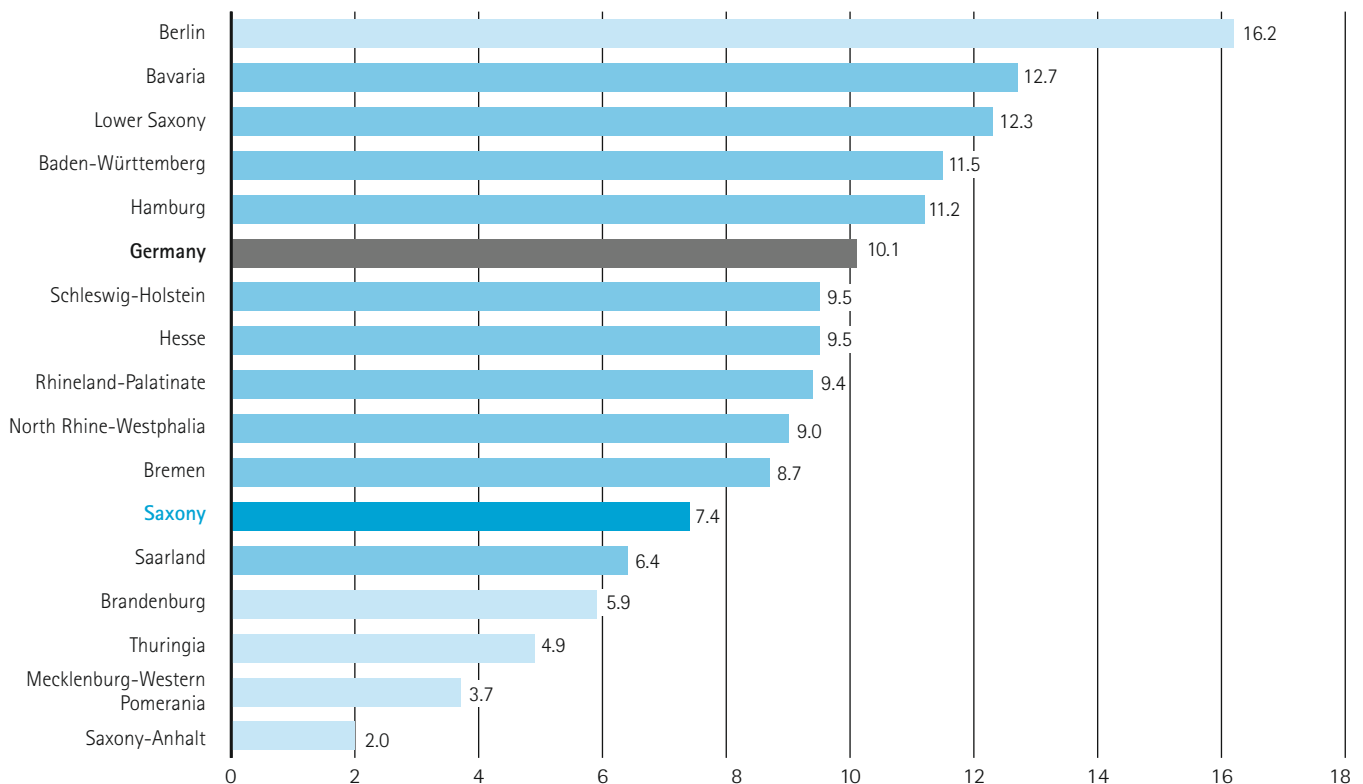
	Regions	Employment rate ¹
	Chemnitz	81.5
1.	Sweden	81.5
	Saxony	80.9
	Dresden	80.8
	Thuringia	80.4
	Leipzig	80.2
	Brandenburg	80.1
	Bavaria	80.0
	Saxony-Anhalt	80.0
	Baden-Württemberg	79.2
2.	The Netherlands	79.0
	Hamburg	78.7
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	78.7
3.	Denmark	78.1
	Schleswig-Holstein	77.8
4.	Germany	77.7
	Rhineland-Palatinate	77.2
	Lower Saxony	77.1
5.	United Kingdom	76.7
	Berlin	76.6
	Hesse	76.5
6.	Austria	75.4
7.	Finland	75.4
8.	Estonia	75.2

	Regions	Employment rate ¹
	North Rhine-Westphalia	74.8
	Saarland	74.6
9.	Latvia	74.6
10.	Cyprus	74.3
11.	Spain	74.2
12.	Lithuania	73.7
13.	Czech Republic	73.5
	Bremen	73.2
14.	Portugal	73.2
	EU 28	72.3
15.	France	71.1
16.	Slovenia	70.9
17.	Luxembourg	70.8
18.	Slovakia	70.3
19.	Ireland	69.8
20.	Bulgaria	69.0
21.	Poland	67.9
22.	Belgium	67.7
23.	Greece	67.4
24.	Hungary	67.0
25.	Malta	66.3
26.	Croatia	66.1
27.	Romania	65.7
28.	Italy	63.9

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

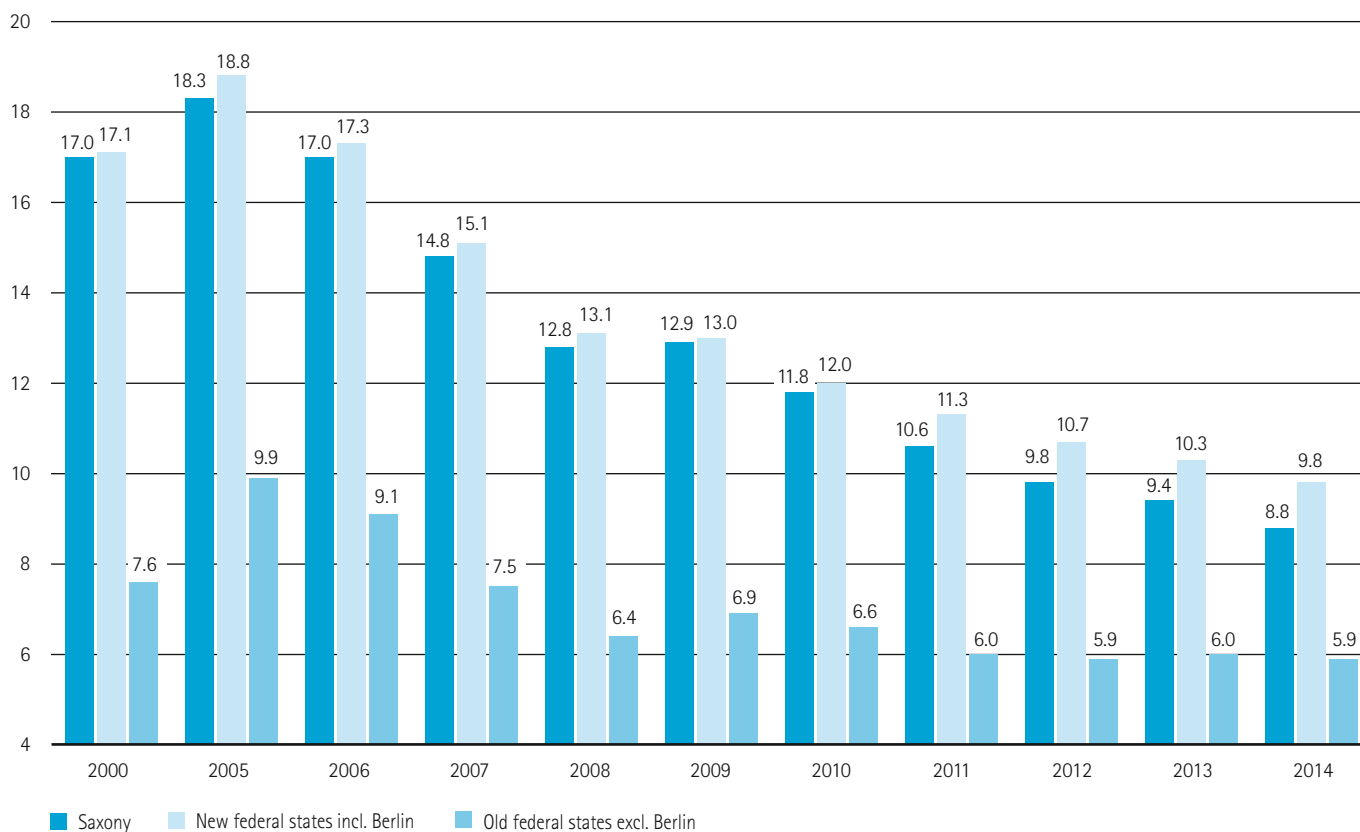
7. Changes in numbers of employed persons with social insurance obligation, split according to German federal states

Change at 30/06/2015 compared to 30/06/2010 (%)



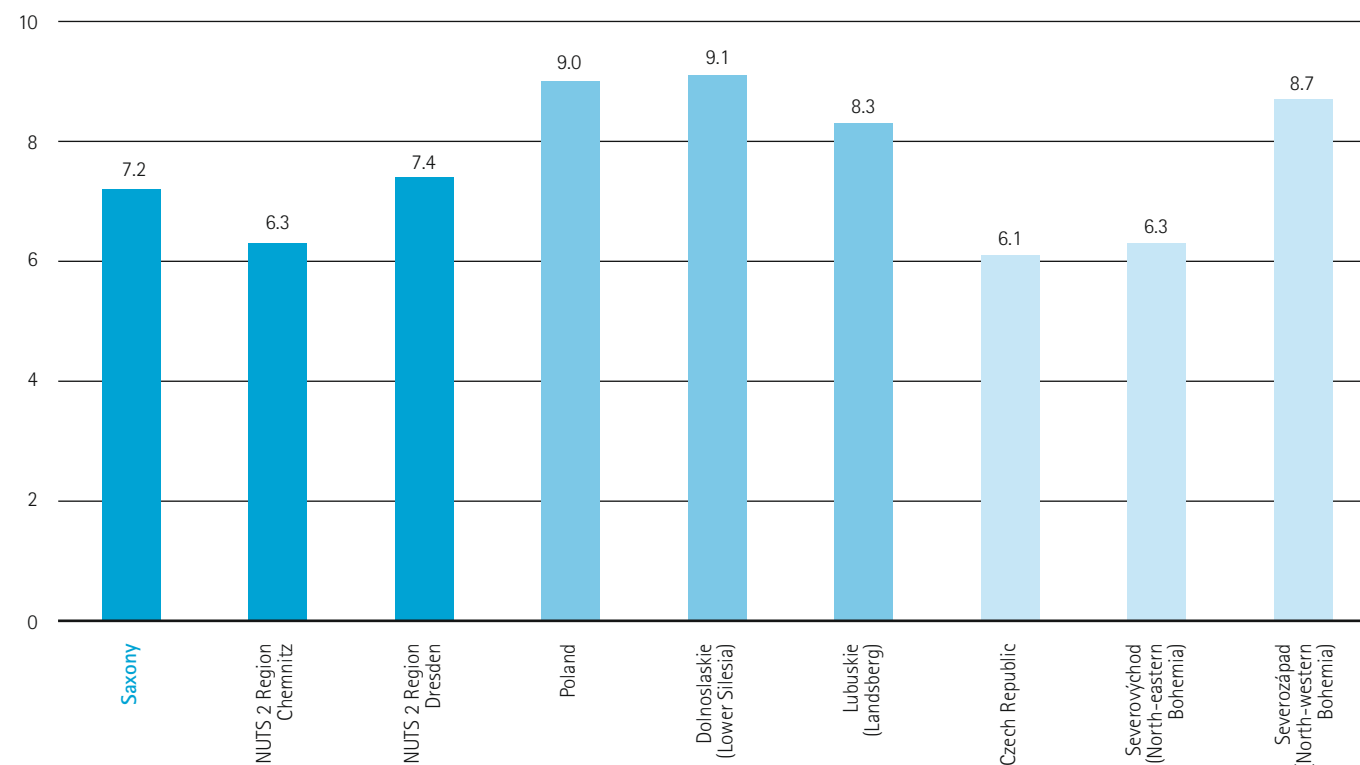
Source: Federal Employment Agency (provisional results according to the place-of-work principle, as of September 2014), own calculations

8. Unemployment rate¹ (%)



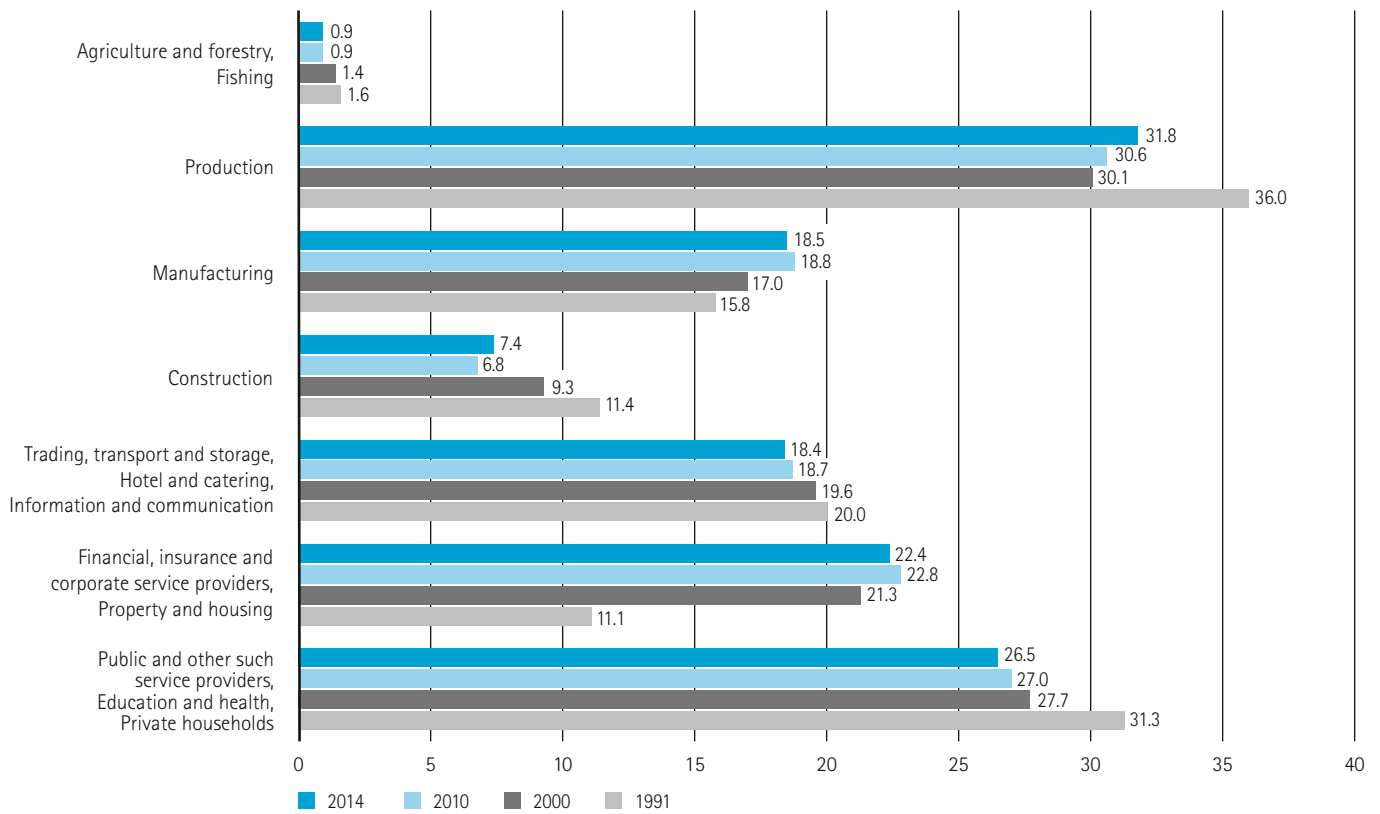
¹ Unemployed as a % of total civil labour force, annual average values
Source: Federal Employment Agency

9. Unemployment rates¹ in the border areas of Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic 2014 (%)



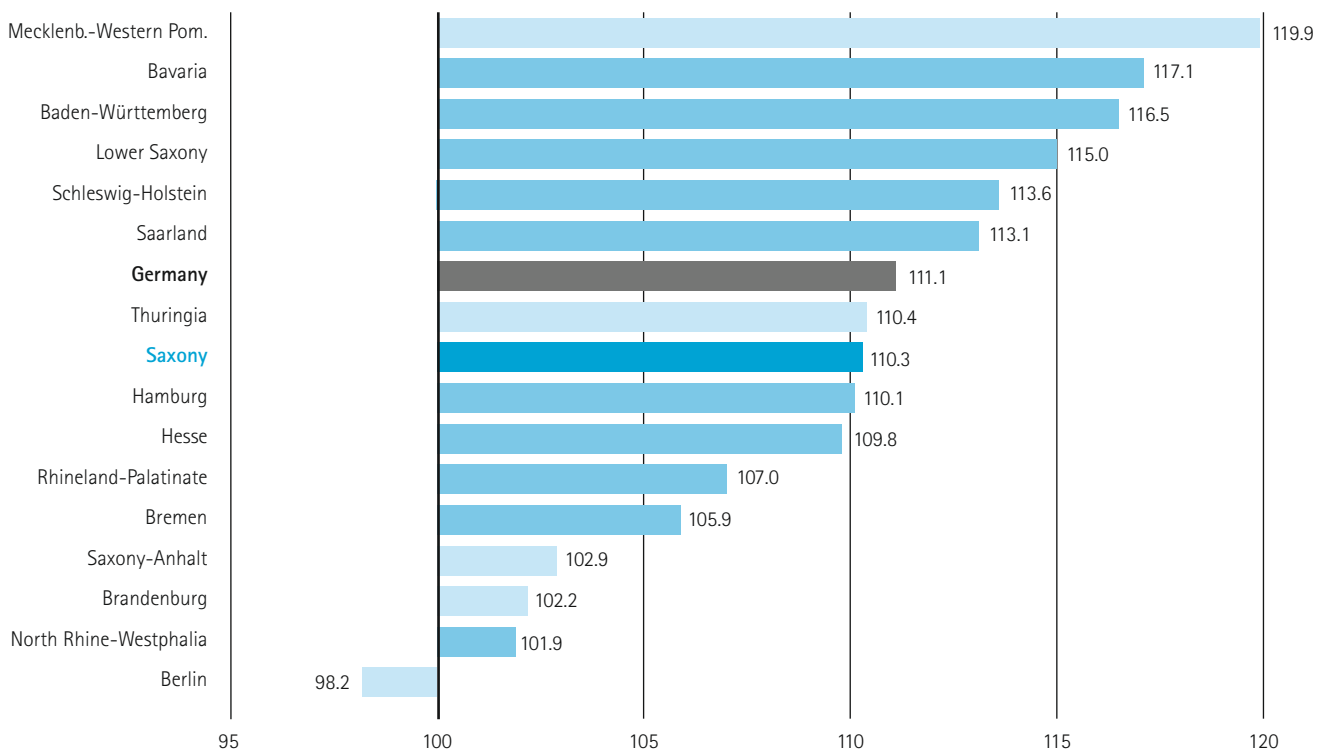
¹ Unemployed as percentage of labour force (employed and unemployed) aged 15 and over
The definition of unemployment rates is based on definitions corresponding to recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), therefore differences may arise in relation to the nationally determined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

10. Proportion of economic sectors to gross value-added in Saxony (%)



Data for 1991 according to ESA 1995; from 2000 according to ESA 2010
 Source: "National Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of April 2015)

11. Gross value-added within Manufacturing according to German federal states 2014 (price-adjusted, chain-linked), Index (2010=100)



Source: "National Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of April 2015)

12. Overnight stays by foreign guests in accommodation establishments and at camping sites¹ in Germany 2014

German federal state	Overnight stays by foreign guests		
	in total	Change compared to 2013	Share in all overnight stays of foreign guests
	1,000	%	%
Bavaria	16,571	4.1	21.9
Berlin	12,496	8.1	16.5
Baden-Württemberg	10,336	4.4	13.7
North Rhine-Westphalia	10,036	5.5	13.3
Hesse	6,699	5.1	8.9
Rhineland-Palatinate	5,263	0.8	7.0
Lower Saxony	3,556	0.0	4.7
Hamburg	2,936	10.3	3.9
Schleswig-Holstein	1,872	8.9	2.5
Saxony	1,843	-1.2	2.4
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	1,001	5.8	1.3
Brandenburg	913	9.9	1.2
Thuringia	596	5.8	0.8
Saxony-Anhalt	523	3.6	0.7
Bremen	485	9.7	0.6
Saarland	455	32.8	0.6
New German federal states incl. Berlin	17,370	6.8	23.0
Old German federal states excl. Berlin	58,208	4.6	77.0
Germany	75,578	5.1	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 2014

German federal state	Number of craft enterprises as of 31 December 2014 (Schedules A simple activities, B1 and B2)		
	Number	Enterprises per 1,000 inhabitants	Proportion within Germany (%)
Baden-Württemberg	132,607	12.4	13.2
Bavaria	202,662	16.0	20.1
Berlin	30,433	8.8	3.0
Brandenburg	40,020	16.3	4.0
Bremen	5,397	8.2	0.5
Hamburg	15,196	8.6	1.5
Hesse	75,060	12.3	7.5
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	20,268	12.7	2.0
Lower Saxony	83,097	10.6	8.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	188,149	10.7	18.7
Rhineland-Palatinate	51,808	12.9	5.1
Saarland	11,957	12.1	1.2
Saxony	59,255	14.6	5.9
Saxony-Anhalt	28,403	12.7	2.8
Schleswig-Holstein	31,430	11.1	3.1
Thuringia	31,274	14.5	3.1
New German federal states incl. Berlin	209,653	13.1	20.8
Old German federal states excl. Berlin	797,363	12.2	79.2
Germany	1,007,016	12.4	100.0

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

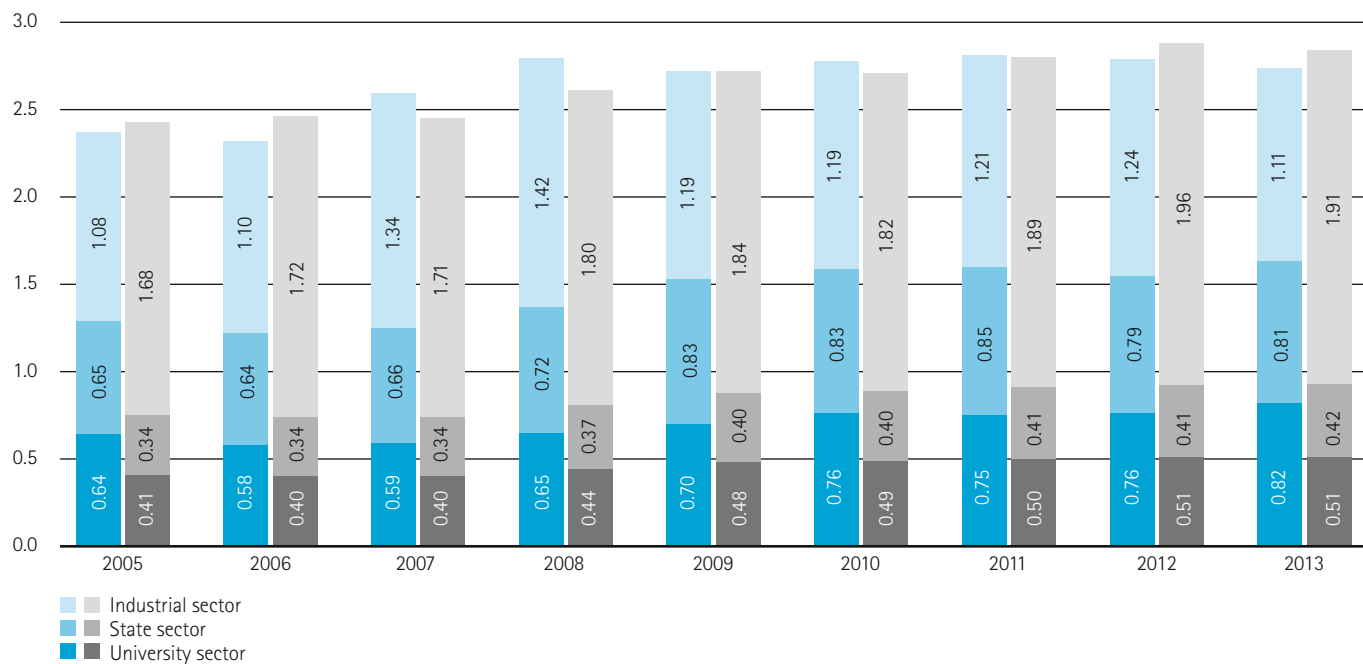
14. Changes to the Innovation Index of Saxony¹

Priority	German federal state	2007	Priority	German federal state	2010	Priority	German federal state	2013
1	Baden-Württemberg	0.63	1	Baden-Württemberg	0.78	1	Baden-Württemberg	0.83
2	Bavaria	0.53	2	Berlin	0.57	2	Bavaria	0.71
	Old German federal states excl. Berlin	0.20	3	Bavaria	0.56	3	Berlin	0.55
3	Berlin	0.15	4	Hesse	0.36	4	Saxony	0.55
	Germany	0.14		Old German federal states excl. Berlin	0.34		Old German federal states excl. Berlin	0.36
4	Hesse	0.13		Germany	0.25		Germany	0.35
5	Bremen	0.13	5	Saxony	0.23	5	Hesse	0.28
6	Saxony	-0.02	6	Bremen	0.21	6	Bremen	0.17
7	Hamburg	-0.16	7	Hamburg	0.18	7	Hamburg	0.10
8	Lower Saxony	-0.17	8	North Rhine-Westphalia	-0.01		New German federal states excl. Berlin	0.09
9	North Rhine-Westphalia	-0.18	9	Lower Saxony	-0.09	8	Lower Saxony	0.03
10	Rhineland-Palatinate	-0.22		New German federal states excl. Berlin	-0.15	9	North Rhine-Westphalia	0.00
11	Saarland	-0.30	10	Thuringia	-0.16	10	Saxony-Anhalt	-0.06
	New German federal states excl. Berlin	-0.35	11	Rhineland-Palatinate	-0.18	11	Rhineland-Palatinate	-0.08
12	Schleswig-Holstein	-0.45	12	Saarland	-0.20		New German federal states excl. Berlin and excl. Saxony	-0.13
13	Thuringia	-0.45	13	Schleswig-Holstein	-0.33	12	Thuringia	-0.14
	New German federal states excl. Berlin and excl. Saxony	-0.56		New German federal states excl. Berlin and excl. Saxony	-0.36	13	Saarland	-0.21
14	Saxony-Anhalt	-0.58	14	Saxony-Anhalt	-0.38	14	Brandenburg	-0.23
15	Brandenburg	-0.66	15	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	-0.49	15	Schleswig-Holstein	-0.25
16	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	-0.78	16	Brandenburg	-0.63	16	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	-0.27

¹ According to a standard score with a mean value of 0

Source: Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport ("Sächsischer Technologiebericht 2015")

15. R&D intensity¹ (%)



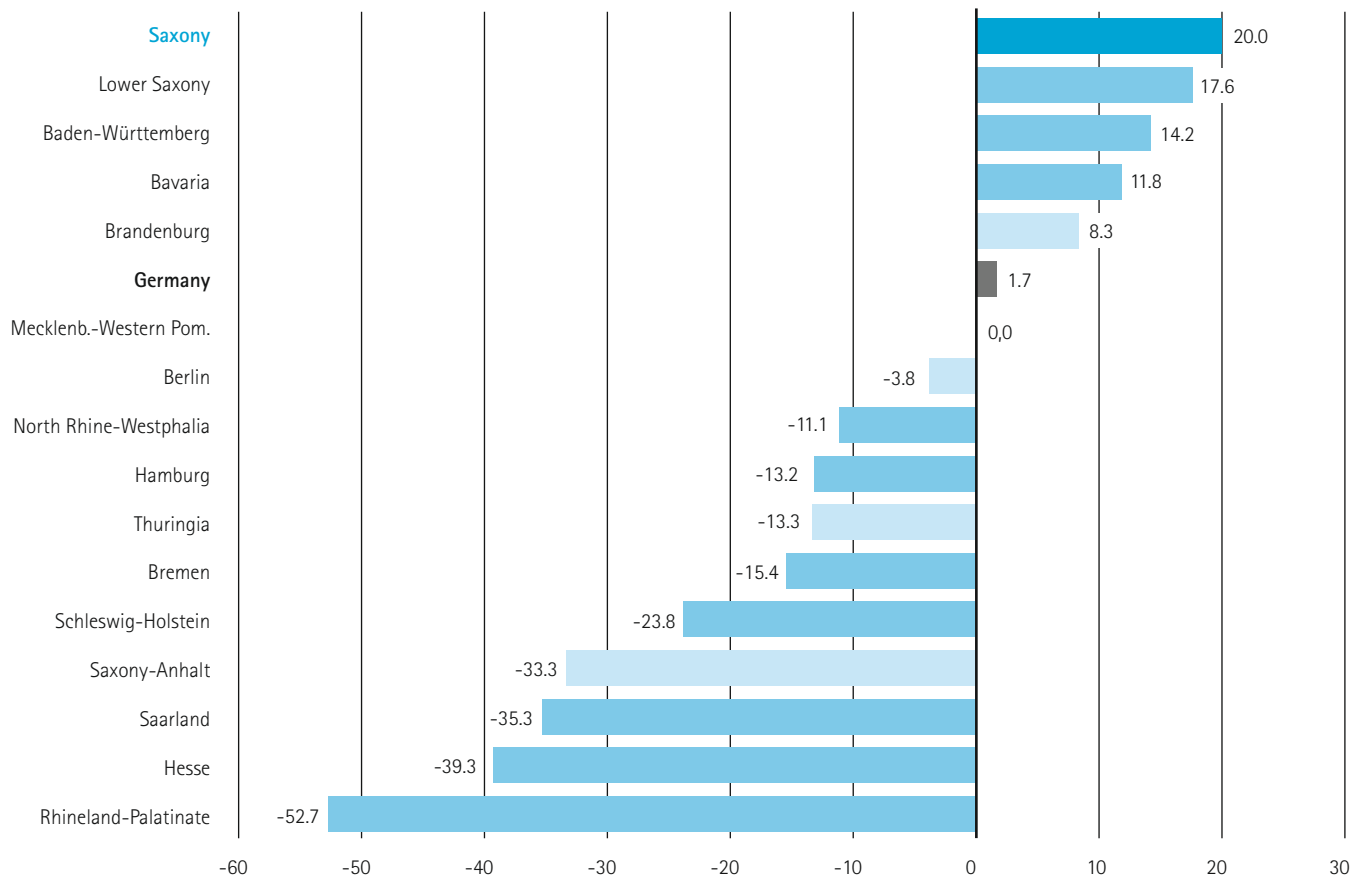
Left bar – Saxony, right bar – Germany

¹ Share of R&D expenditure in GDP, revised data, GDP status: February 2015

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics

16. Patent applications per 100,000 inhabitants

Change in 2014 compared to 2005 (%)



Source: German Patent and Trademark Office, own calculations

17. Road network length and density as of 01 January 2015

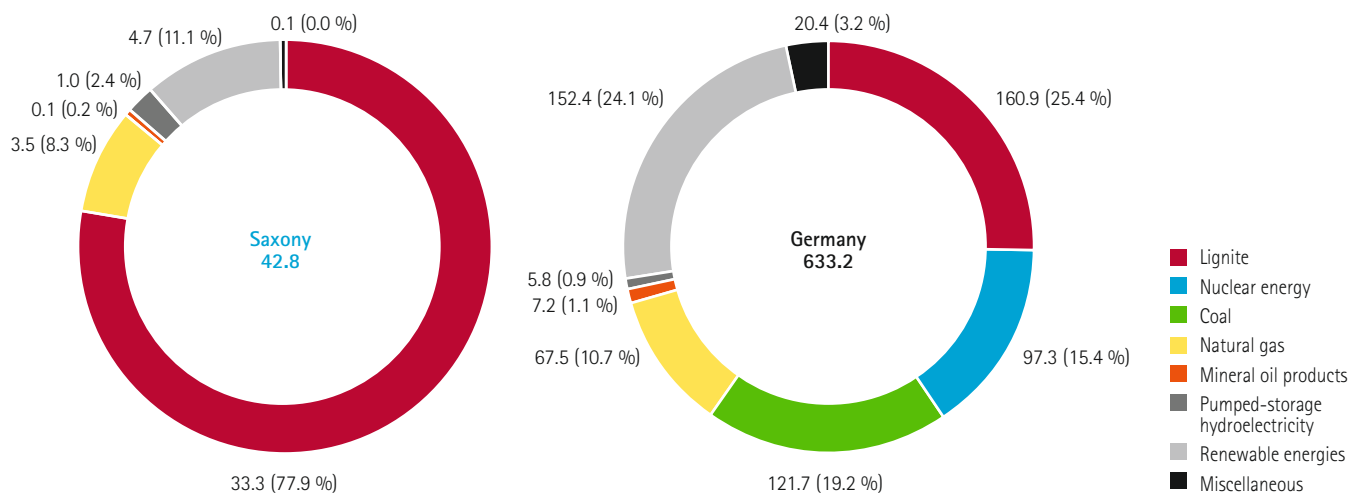
	Road network length		Road network density			
	km		km per 1,000 km ²		km per 1,000 inhabitants	
	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony
National autobahns	12,949	567	36	31	0.16	0.14
Bundesstraßen [federally maintained A roads]	38,917	2,345	109	127	0.48	0.58
Landesstraßen [federally maintained B roads]	86,333	4,798	242	260	1.06	1.18
Kreisstraßen [locally maintained roads]	91,950	5,741	257	312	1.13	1.42
Total	230,149	13,451	644	730	2.83	3.32

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Federal Statistical Offices and the statistical Offices of the German federal states, 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 – Leipzig	126.6 km

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

18. Gross electricity generation by energy carriers 2013¹ in billion kWh (%)



¹ Provisional data, as of February 2015

Source: AG Energiebilanzen, Saxony State Office of Statistics

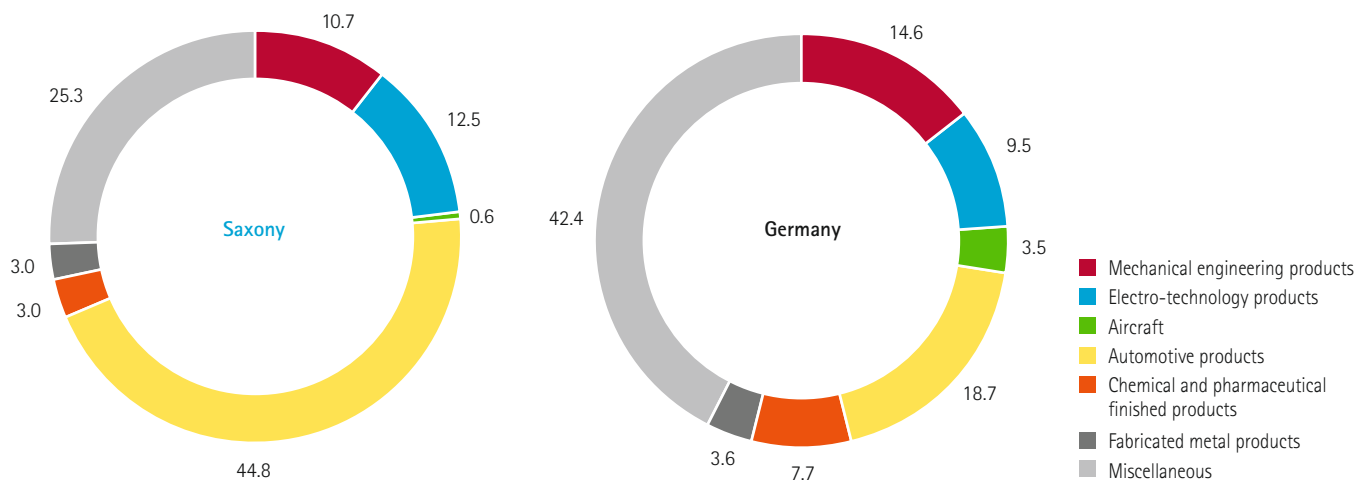
19. Foreign trade, Saxony

	Export		Import	
	million Euro	Change compared to previous year %	million Euro	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
2014	35,907.1	14.2	20,616.0	8.6

	Major foreign trade partners:	
	Export	Import
2014	China	Czech Republic
	USA	Poland
	United Kingdom	Russian Federation
	France	Belgium
	Poland	The Netherlands

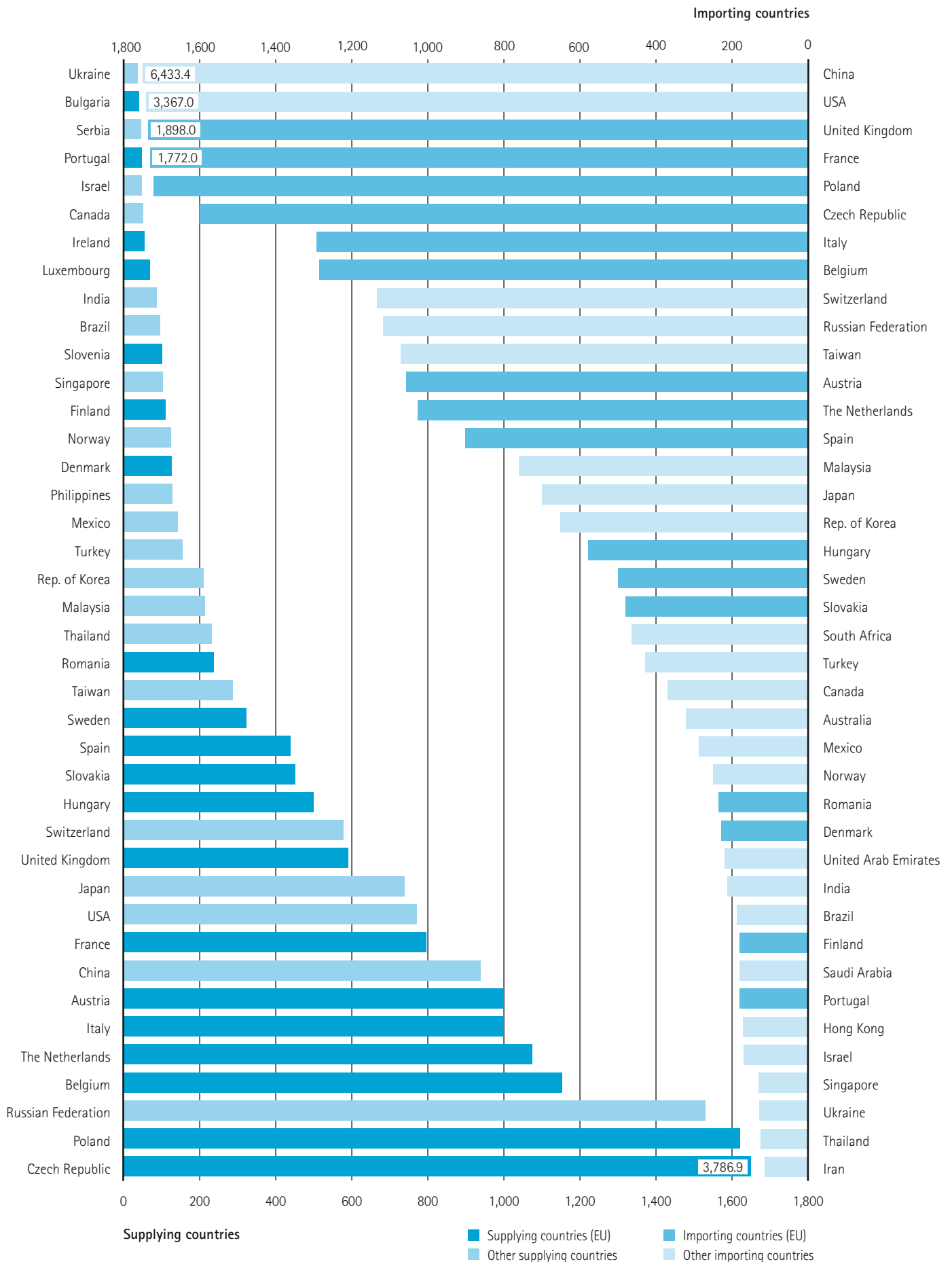
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

20. Exports by product groups 2014 (%)



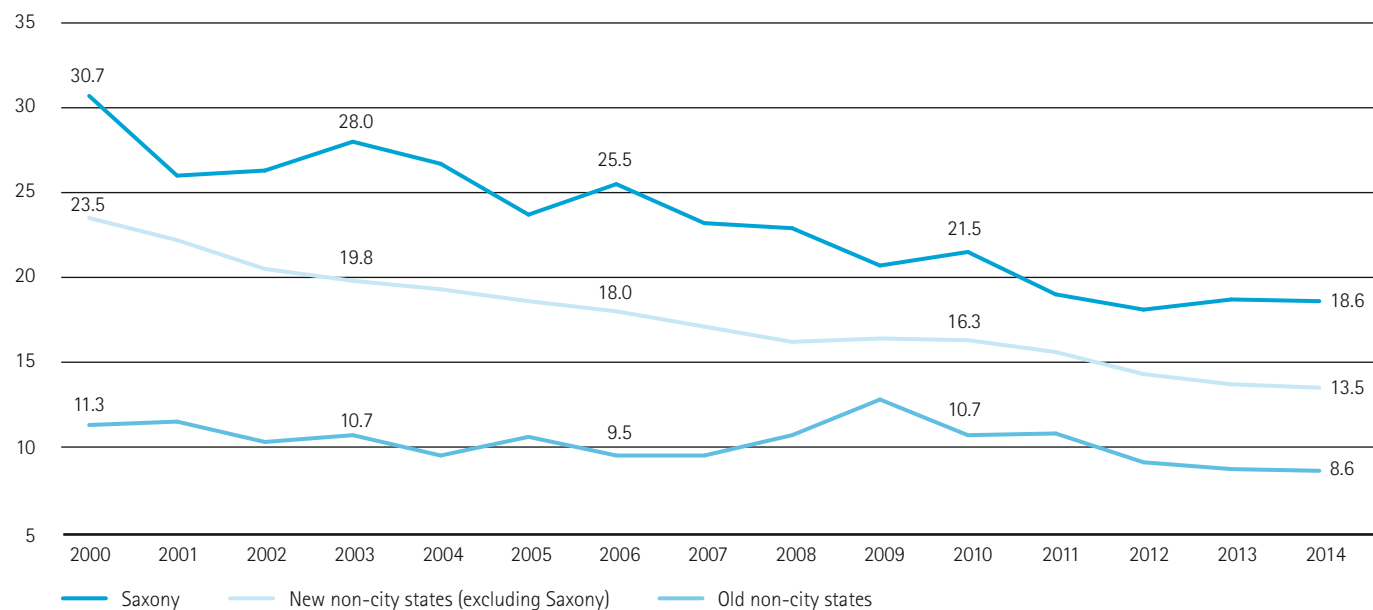
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

21. The most important importing and supplying countries for Saxony's foreign trade in 2014 (million Euro)



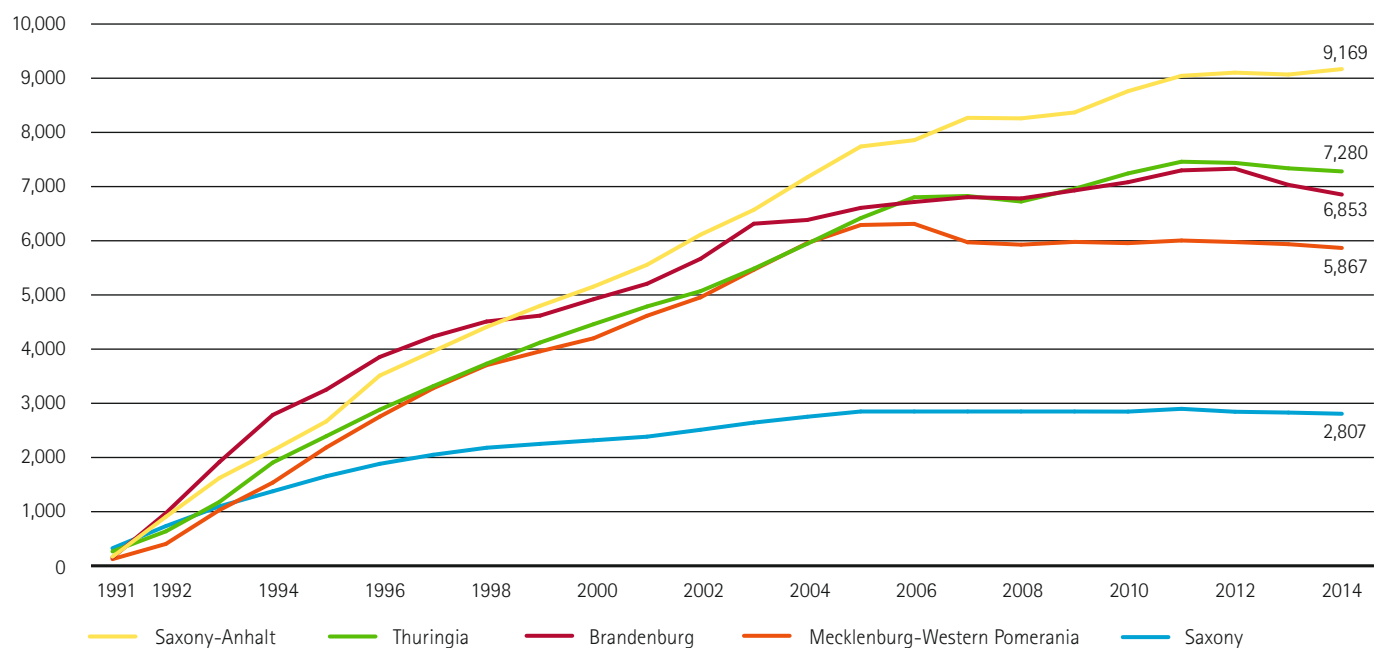
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics

22. Investment rates of the old and new non-city states (excluding Saxony) and Saxony (%)¹



¹ Rates as proportions of the adjusted figures (federal states 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	1994	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014
Saxony-Anhalt	168	906	2,130	3,512	4,409	5,154	6,111	7,172	7,857	8,259	8,761	9,103	9,169
Thuringia	266	637	1,907	2,882	3,731	4,460	5,069	5,945	6,803	6,724	7,243	7,437	7,280
Brandenburg	153	974	2,786	3,855	4,510	4,921	5,666	6,384	6,716	6,781	7,081	7,330	6,853
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	124	405	1,537	2,754	3,704	4,200	4,955	5,958	6,312	5,928	5,956	5,976	5,867
Saxony	325	734	1,377	1,883	2,180	2,317	2,511	2,752	2,849	2,849	2,847	2,844	2,807

¹ Debts from credit market funds and in case of public budgets of the core budgets of the federal states (Saxony: budgetary debt level);
Inhabitants to 30 June of the year in question
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxon State Ministry of Finance

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