

Location of Saxony

in comparison with other regions
2020

FUTURE.

STAATSMINISTERIUM
FÜR WIRTSCHAFT
ARBEIT UND VERKEHR



Freistaat
SACHSEN

Foreword

Saxony will even meet this challenge

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 2020 will go down in history as the year holding the world in suspense due to the Corona-virus. Almost all sectors of our economy have to struggle with the impacts. In many discussions I hear of the worries and needs of enterprises and people. This touches me deeply. We are employing a lot of various instruments to help and support.

In the past centuries people of Saxony have achieved great successes - even in difficult times. 30 years ago almost everyone in Saxony and East Germany had to give his life a new direction. People have overcome all difficult times with courage, confidence and commitment. Crises also always provide opportunities to change and to leave well-trodden paths. Regularly we emerge strengthened. Research, innovations and technologies available in a variety of ways in our Free State help here. Robots are already providing support in production, 3D printers produce one-offs and small series, entire factories are intelligently networked.

I feel confident because Saxony has developed very well over the last 30 years. You can find out about the current state of development in this brochure. More than 20 tables and charts supply data mainly referring to 2019. You will find that Saxony once again achieved the second best value of all federal states in terms of economic growth per inhabitant in 2019: compared to 2010 with an increase of around 17 percent! But also that the Saxon unemployment rate reached an annual average of 5.5 percent in 2019, a new low. 30 years ago it was unimaginable for us. It was just as unimaginable that Saxon exports one day could reach a value of over 40 billion euros - despite the persistent unstable global situation.

As a business location with a vital industrial core, an excellently positioned sector of small and medium-sized companies, an incredibly multifarious and excellent research landscape and, first and especially, a lot of clever, innovative people, Saxony offers the best prerequisites to overcome the current challenges. Let us take our look to the future. Together we will also master this crisis. You are invited to come and take part!

Yours



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



Martin Dulig

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1. Basic facts at a glance

This report shows the development of the Free State of Saxony up to the year 2019 in the main. In 2020 Saxony's economy is facing an extraordinary challenge – the Corona pandemic. This will be also reflected of the data for 2020.

Prosperity and disposable incomes are on the rise

With a gross domestic product (GDP) weighted based on the purchasing power of 28,600 euros per inhabitant the Free State of Saxony has now reached 92 percent of the EU average thus still ranking ahead of all Central and Eastern European countries. Neighboring Poland comes up to 70 percent and the Czech Republic to 90 percent.

Employment is still rising, unemployment rate on record low

The unemployment rate of Saxony has declined from 11.8 percent in 2010 to 5.5 in 2019. For the ninth year in a row it has been considerably below the EU average. In the new federal states the rate dropped from 12.0 percent to just 6.4 percent. The distance to the all-German average of 5.0 percent has thus reduced to 0.5 percentage points compared to 0.8 percentage points in the year before.

Saxon SMEs are vitally important for Saxony's economy

Craft businesses of about 56,650 companies play a major part in the different sectors, such as manufacturing industry, building industry as well as trade and services. The density of craft businesses is exceptionally high in Saxony:

13.9 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants is clearly above the German average of 12.2 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants and thus ranking fourth among all federal states.

Saxony's exports exceeded again the threshold of 40 billion euros in 2019

In 2019 the exports came up to 40.3 billion euros which is the third highest value for Saxony being only about 2 percent below the peak in 2017. The imports of about 26.8 billion euros reached a new record level. China remained by far number one among the buyer countries with exports of more than 7 billion euros before the USA with 3 billion euros.

Nevertheless, Europe remains the most important target region for Saxon exports. The trade with our direct neighbors has contributed much to the current development. The Czech Republic is by far number one when it comes to imports of about 5.1 billion euros and ranks four for exports. Poland ranks third in imports and fifth in exports with about 2 billion euros each.

Since 2010 exports have risen by about two thirds. As a result, the share of exports in the GDP has increased to 31 percent.

Top-performing Saxon research and development

Research and development are of central importance for the development of Saxony as a business location. The share of R&D expenditure in Saxony's GDP is 2.9 percent. When it comes to patent applications 2019 Saxony has seen an increase and reached 11.9 percent

compared to the year before. It is the second best value among all federal states.

Infrastructure is being expanded

The well-developed transport infrastructure provides the crucial precondition for the mobility of people and for the transportation of goods. The road network density is well above the German average, both in terms of area and inhabitants.

As data show the transport by air rose again in 2019. The goods transported by air in the new federal states fall almost completely on Saxony. Related to Germany it reaches about 26 percent.

Sound state budget and high investment rate

Sound public finances are both a mirror of economic strength and an essential prerequisite for the positive future prospects of a business location.

The Free State of Saxony also used a large proportion of its budget funds for investments in 2019. The investment ratio is 14.9 percent. The old non-city states invest only 9.4 percent of their budgets. And what is more, Saxony has an outstandingly low level of debts compared to other federal states. Saxony sets thus the right course for the future: a sound financial management offers more room for maneuver.

2. The Free State of Saxony at a glance

| | Saxony | Germany |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Population as of 31 December 2019 (1,000 persons) | 4,072.0 | 83,166.7 |
| Area (km ²) | 18,449.9 | 357,581.0 |
| Population density (inhabitants per km ²) | 221 | 233 |
| Gross domestic product 2019 | | |
| Billion euro | 128.1 | 3,435.8 |
| Percent to prior year (adjusted for price) | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Index (2010 = 100, adjusted for price, chained) | 116.5 | 116.6 |
| Euro/inhabitant | 31,453 | 41,358 |
| Germany = 100 | 76.1 | 100 |
| Euro/gainfully employed person | 61,967 | 75,927 |
| Germany = 100 | 81.6 | 100 |
| Gainfully employed person 2019 (1,000 persons) | 2,072.2 | 45,269.0 |
| Percent to prior year | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Unemployed person 2019 | | |
| Unemployment rate (percent of all civil labour force) | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| Share in gross value added 2019 (percent) | | |
| Manufacturing sector | 19.3 | 21.6 |
| Germany = 100 | 89.4 | 100 |
| Building sector | 8.4 | 5.6 |
| Germany = 100 | 150.0 | 100 |
| Mining and manufacturing sector 2019 | | |
| (Operations of enterprises with 20 or more employees) | | |
| Persons employed (1,000) | 290 | 6,442 |
| Change to prior year (percent) | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Sales (billion euros) | 67.6 | 1,939.8 |
| Change to prior year (percent) | -1.6 | -0.4 |
| Export ratio (foreign/total sales) | 36.7 | 48.8 |
| Germany = 100 | 75.2 | 100 |
| Industrial density as of 30 June 2019 | | |
| Employees liable to contribute social security in manufacturing sector per 1,000 inhabitants | 78.6 | 84.3 |
| Germany = 100 | 93.2 | 100 |
| Foreign trade 2019 | | |
| Export (million euro) | 40,252.0 | 1,328,151.6 |
| thereof: | | |
| EU-28 in percent | 50.7 | 58.5 |
| Import (million euro) | 26,783.2 | 1,104,141.1 |
| thereof: | | |
| EU-28 in percent | 64.0 | 57.2 |
| Small and medium-sized businesses | | |
| Self-employed in 2019 (annual average) | 198,000 | 4,076,000 |
| Self-employed percent of working population | 10.0 | 9.6 |
| Germany = 100 | 104.2 | 100 |
| Craft businesses as of 31 December 2019 | 56,650 | 1,012,013 |
| Germany = 100 | 5.6 | 100 |
| Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants | 13.9 | 12.2 |
| Number of cars to 1 January 2020 | | |
| as 1,000 | 2,162.9 | 47,716.0 |
| per 1,000 inhabitants | 531 | 574 |
| Registration of brand new cars 2019 | | |
| as 1,000 | 122.8 | 3,607.3 |
| per 1,000 inhabitants | 30 | 43 |
| Level of qualification of working population 2019 (percent) | | |
| With no formal vocational qualification | 8.8 | 17.4 |
| Apprenticeship, vocational school | 54.0 | 48.3 |
| Training as master craftsmen, technician, college | 15.9 | 10.2 |
| University, university of applied sciences | 21.2 | 23.8 |

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Statistical Office of Saxony, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2020), Employment Statistics of the Federal States working group (as of October 2020), Federal Employment Agency, own calculations

3. Saxony's position in Europe¹

| | Area 2016 | Population 01/01/2019 | Employment rate ² 2019 | Unemployment rate ³ | | Gross domestic product | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| | | | | 2019 | Change to prior year | Per inhabitant (PPS) 2018 ⁴ | | Growth 2019/2018 (adj. for price) |
| | | | | 1,000 km ² | million | % | %-points | 1,000 |
| Saxony | 18.5 | 4.1 | 78.7 | 3.9 | -0.1 | 28.6⁵ | 92⁶ | 0.5 |
| Germany | 357.6 | 83.0 | 76.7 | 3.1 | -0.3 | 37.8⁶ | 122⁶ | 0.6 |
| France | 638.5 | 67.0 | 65.4 | 8.5 | -0.6 | 32.1 ⁵ | 104 ⁵ | 1.5 ⁵ |
| United Kingdom | 244.4 | 66.6 | 75.2 | 3.7 | -0.3 | 32.6 | 105 | 1.5 |
| Italy | 302.1 | 60.4 | 59.0 | 10.0 | -0.6 | 29.7 | 96 | 0.3 |
| Spain | 506.0 | 46.9 | 63.3 | 14.1 | -1.2 | 28.1 ⁵ | 91 ⁵ | 2.0 ⁵ |
| Poland | 311.9 | 38.0 | 68.2 | 3.3 | -0.5 | 21.8 ⁵ | 70 ⁵ | 4.1 |
| Romania | 238.4 | 19.4 | 65.8 | 3.9 | -0.3 | 20.3 ⁵ | 66 ⁵ | 4.1 ⁵ |
| Netherlands | 37.4 | 17.3 | 78.2 | 3.4 | -0.4 | 39.9 ⁵ | 129 ⁵ | 1.7 ⁵ |
| Belgium | 30.7 | 11.5 | 65.3 | 5.4 | -0.5 | 36.3 | 117 | 1.4 |
| Greece | 131.7 | 10.7 | 56.5 | 17.3 | -2.0 | 21.1 ⁵ | 68 ⁵ | 1.9 ⁵ |
| Czech Republic | 78.9 | 10.6 | 75.1 | 2.0 | -0.2 | 28.0 | 90 | 2.3 |
| Portugal | 92.2 | 10.3 | 70.5 | 6.5 | -0.5 | 23.8 | 77 | 2.2 ⁶ |
| Sweden | 447.4 | 10.2 | 77.1 | 6.8 | 0.4 | 37.3 | 120 | 1.3 |
| Hungary | 93.0 | 9.8 | 70.1 | 3.4 | -0.3 | 21.9 | 71 | 4.9 ⁵ |
| Austria | 83.9 | 8.9 | 73.6 | 4.5 | -0.3 | 39.4 | 127 | 1.6 |
| Bulgaria | 111.0 | 7.0 | 70.1 | 4.2 | -1.0 | 15.7 ⁵ | 51 ⁵ | 3.4 ⁵ |
| Denmark | 42.9 | 5.8 | 75.0 | 5.0 | -0.1 | 39.7 | 128 | 2.3 |
| Finland | 338.4 | 5.5 | 72.9 | 6.7 | -0.7 | 34.4 | 111 | 1.1 |
| Slovakia | 49.0 | 5.5 | 68.4 | 5.8 | -0.7 | 22.6 ⁶ | 73 ⁶ | 2.4 |
| Ireland | 69.9 | 4.9 | 69.5 | 4.9 | -0.8 | 58.6 | 189 | 5.6 |
| Croatia | 56.6 | 4.1 | 62.1 | 6.6 | -1.8 | 19.5 | 63 | 2.9 ⁵ |
| Lithuania | 65.3 | 2.8 | 73.0 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 24.8 | 80 | 3.9 |
| Slovenia | 20.3 | 2.1 | 71.8 | 4.4 | -0.7 | 26.9 | 87 | 2.4 |
| Latvia | 64.6 | 1.9 | 72.3 | 6.3 | -1.1 | 21.3 | 69 | 2.2 |
| Estonia | 45.3 | 1.3 | 75.3 | 4.4 | -1.0 | 25.3 | 82 | 5.0 |
| Cyprus | 9.3 | 0.9 | 70.5 | 7.1 | -1.3 | 27.6 ⁵ | 89 ⁵ | 3.2 ⁵ |
| Luxembourg | 2.6 | 0.6 | 67.9 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 80.9 | 261 | 2.3 |
| Malta | 0.3 | 0.5 | 73.1 | 3.6 | -0.1 | 30.3 | 98 | 4.9 |
| EU-28 | 4,469.5 | 513.5 | 69.2 | 6.3 | -0.5 | 31.0 | 100 | 1.5 |
| EU-27 | 4,225.1 | 446.8 | 68.4 | 6.7 | -0.6 | 30.8 | 99 | 1.5 |

¹ data standardized for international comparison and may therefore deviate from national figures

² working population aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age

³ unemployment rates based on definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation
unemployed as percentage of labour force (working population and unemployed) from the age of 15

⁴ as of September 2020, PPS = Purchasing Power Standard

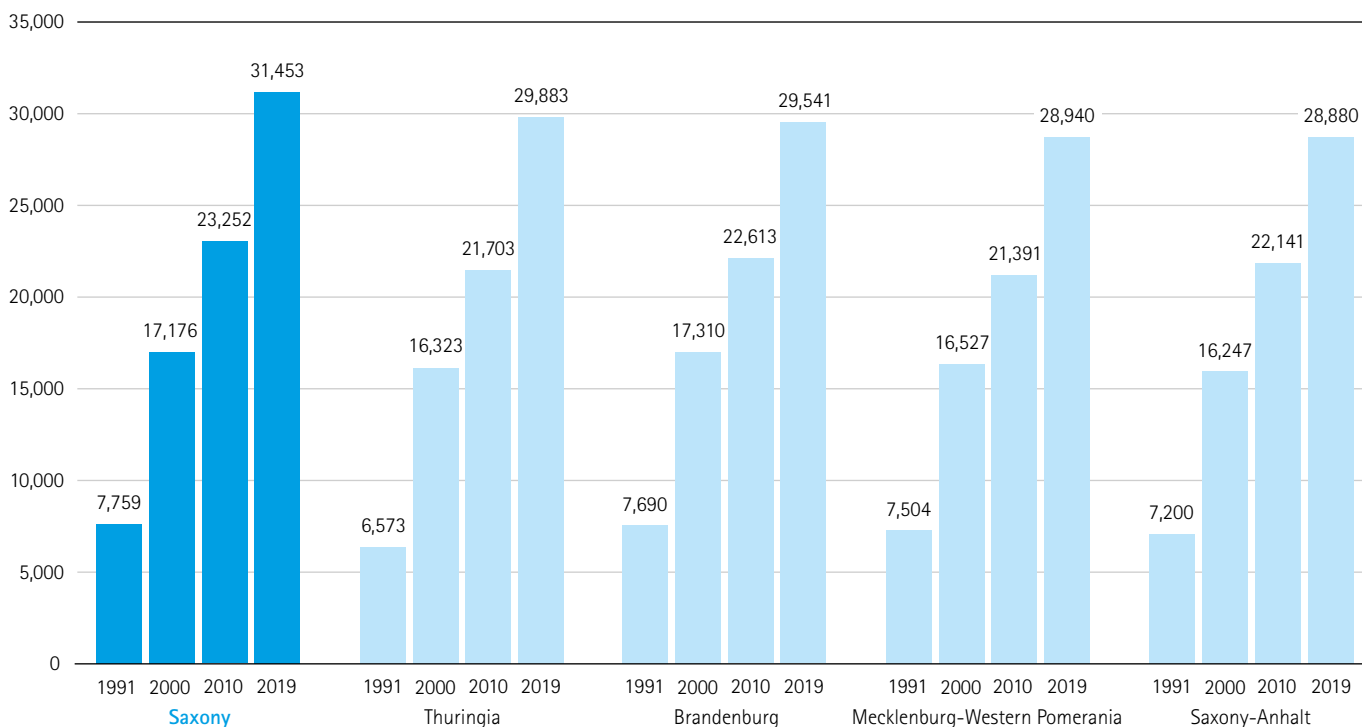
⁵ preliminary figure

⁶ estimated

Deviations as to sums due to rounding

Source: Eurostat

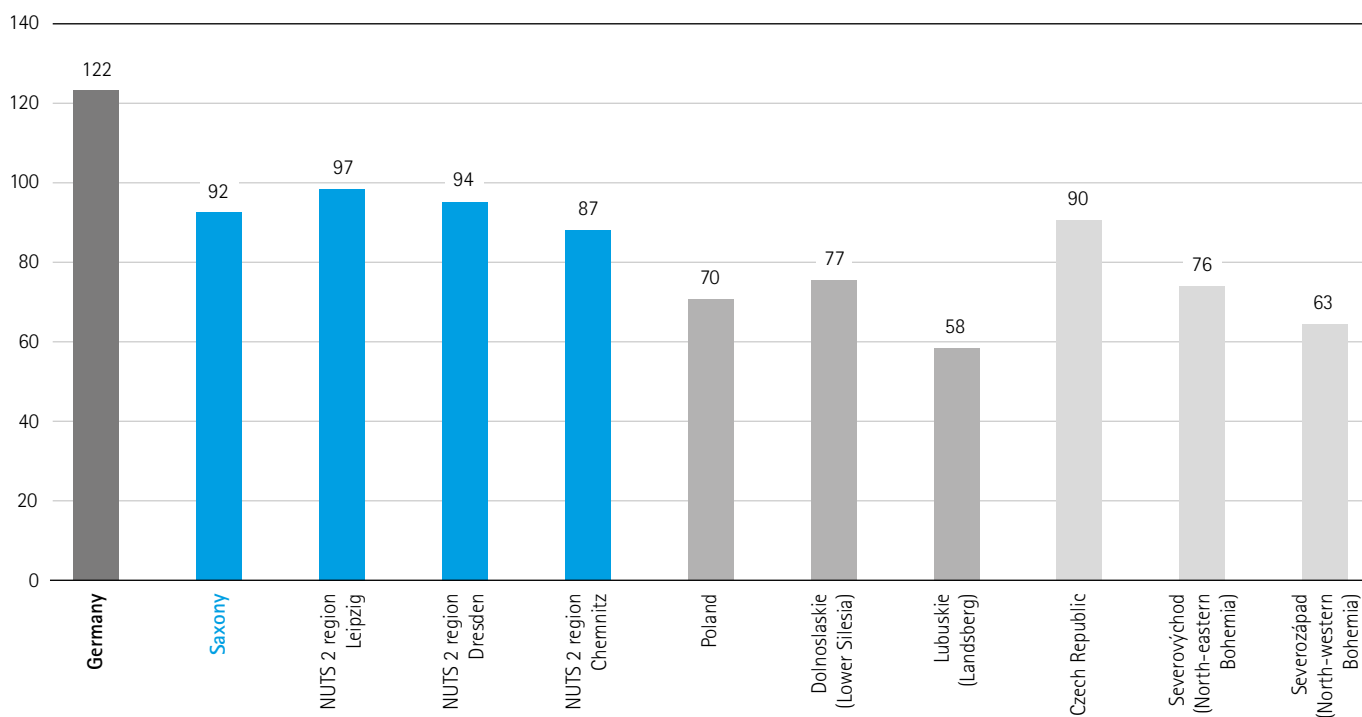
4. Gross domestic product per inhabitant 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2019 (euro)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2020)

5. Economic power of Saxony and Germany compared to the neighbouring regions (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 regions) 2018

Gross domestic product per inhabitant¹ (EU-28 = 100)



¹ Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)
Source: Eurostat (as of September 2020)

6. Employment rates¹ of EU member states and German federal states 2019 (%)

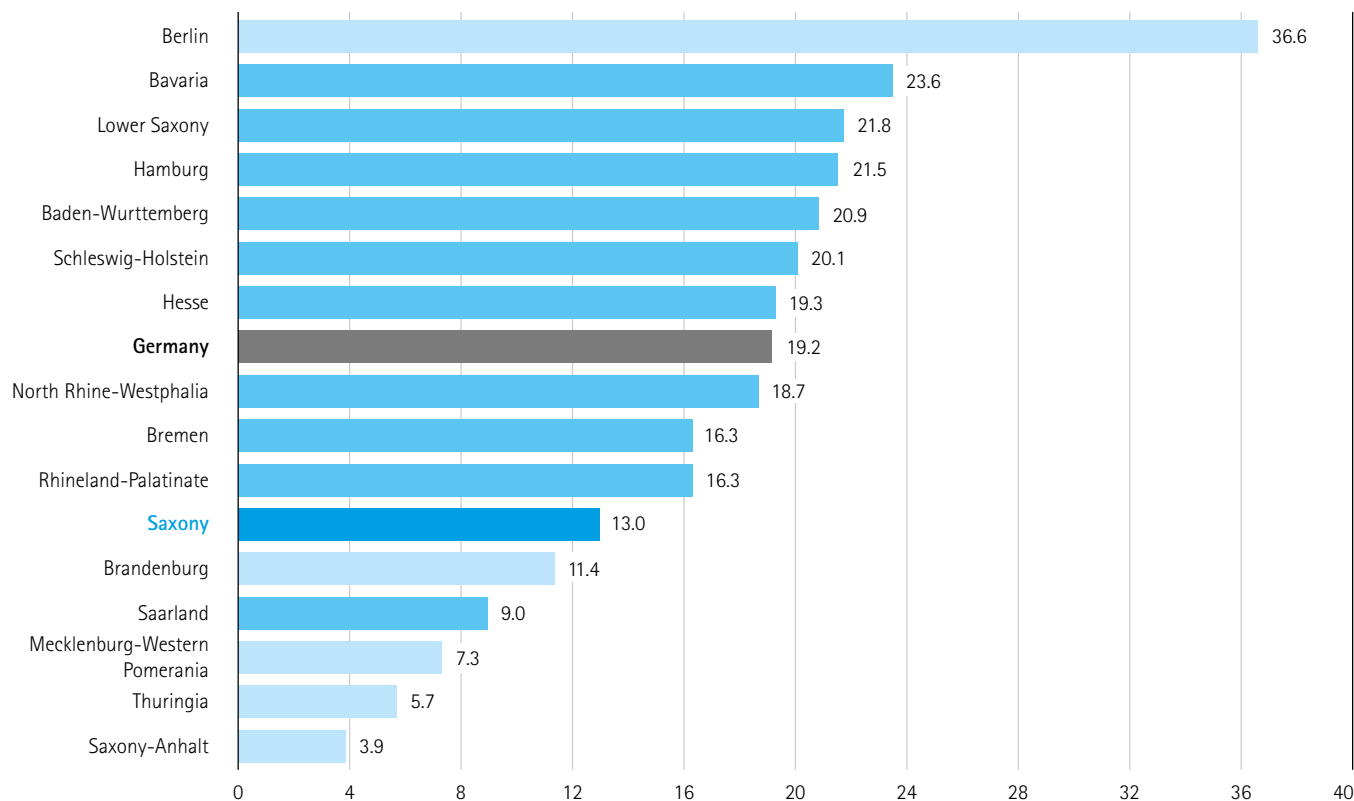
Labour force, total

| | Regions | Employment rate ¹ | | Regions | Employment rate ¹ |
|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Sweden | 82.9 | 9 | Latvia | 77.3 |
| | Dresden | 82.4 | 10 | Austria | 77.1 |
| | Chemnitz | 82.0 | 11 | Czech Republic | 76.7 |
| | Saxony | 82.0 | | Saarland | 76.5 |
| | Bavaria | 81.6 | | North Rhine-Westphalia | 76.3 |
| | Leipzig | 81.2 | 12 | Cyprus | 76.0 |
| | Baden-Württemberg | 81.1 | 13 | Malta | 75.9 |
| 2 | Netherlands | 80.9 | | Bremen | 75.8 |
| | Brandenburg | 80.8 | 14 | Portugal | 75.5 |
| | Thuringia | 80.6 | 15 | Slovenia | 75.2 |
| | Hamburg | 79.9 | | EU-28 | 74.0 |
| | Schleswig-Holstein | 79.7 | 16 | Spain | 73.8 |
| | Saxony-Anhalt | 79.5 | 17 | Ireland | 73.3 |
| | Berlin | 79.2 | 18 | Bulgaria | 73.2 |
| 3 | Germany | 79.2 | 19 | Slovakia | 72.7 |
| 4 | Denmark | 79.1 | 20 | Hungary | 72.6 |
| 5 | Estonia | 78.9 | 21 | Luxembourg | 72.0 |
| | Rhineland-Palatinate | 78.7 | 22 | France | 71.6 |
| | Hesse | 78.5 | 23 | Poland | 70.6 |
| | Lower Saxony | 78.5 | 24 | Belgium | 69.0 |
| 6 | Finland | 78.3 | 25 | Romania | 68.6 |
| | Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 78.1 | 26 | Greece | 68.4 |
| 7 | United Kingdom | 78.1 | 27 | Croatia | 66.5 |
| 8 | Lithuania | 78.0 | 28 | Italy | 65.7 |

¹ labour force (employed and unemployed) aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age
Source: Eurostat (as of September 2020)

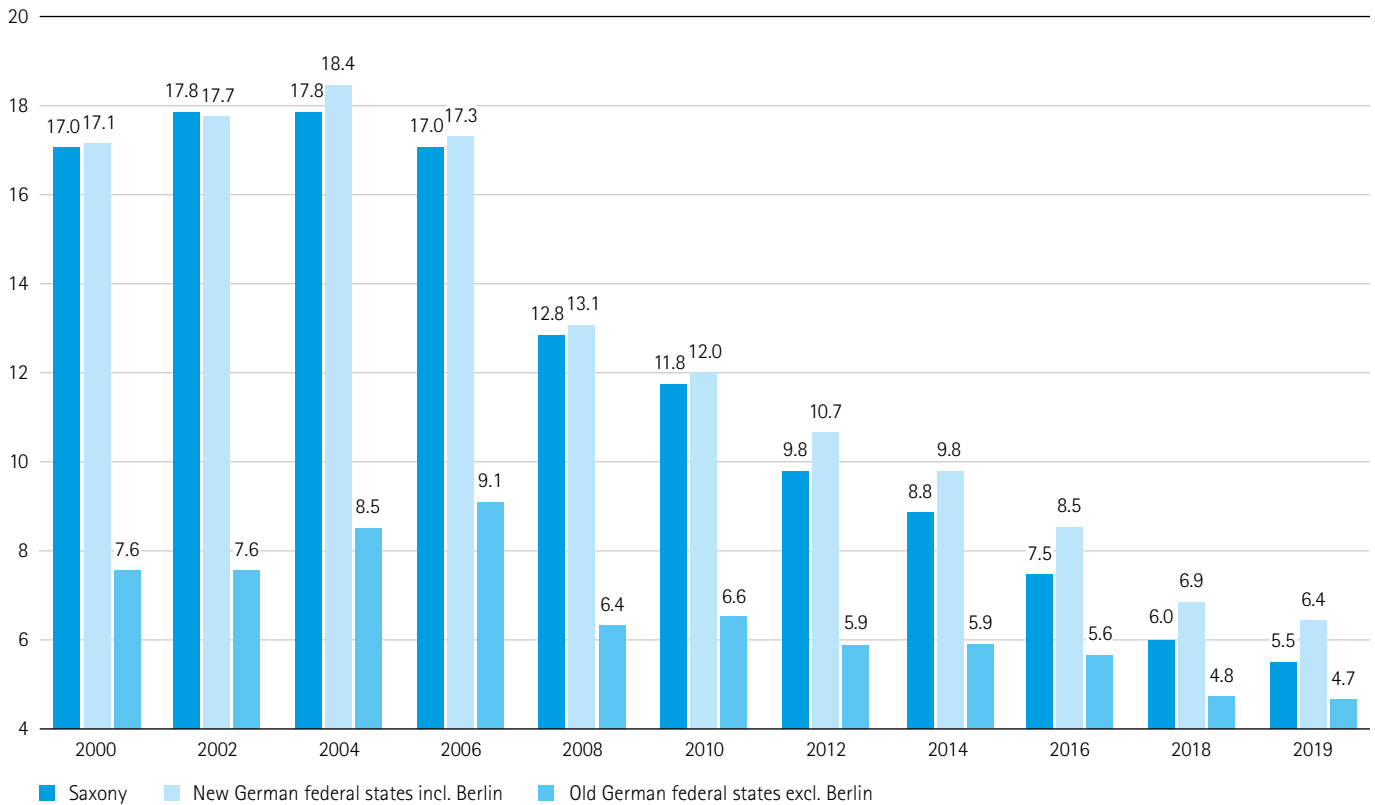
7. Development of employees subject to social insurance contributions by federal states

Change 30 June 2020 as against 30 June 2010 (%)



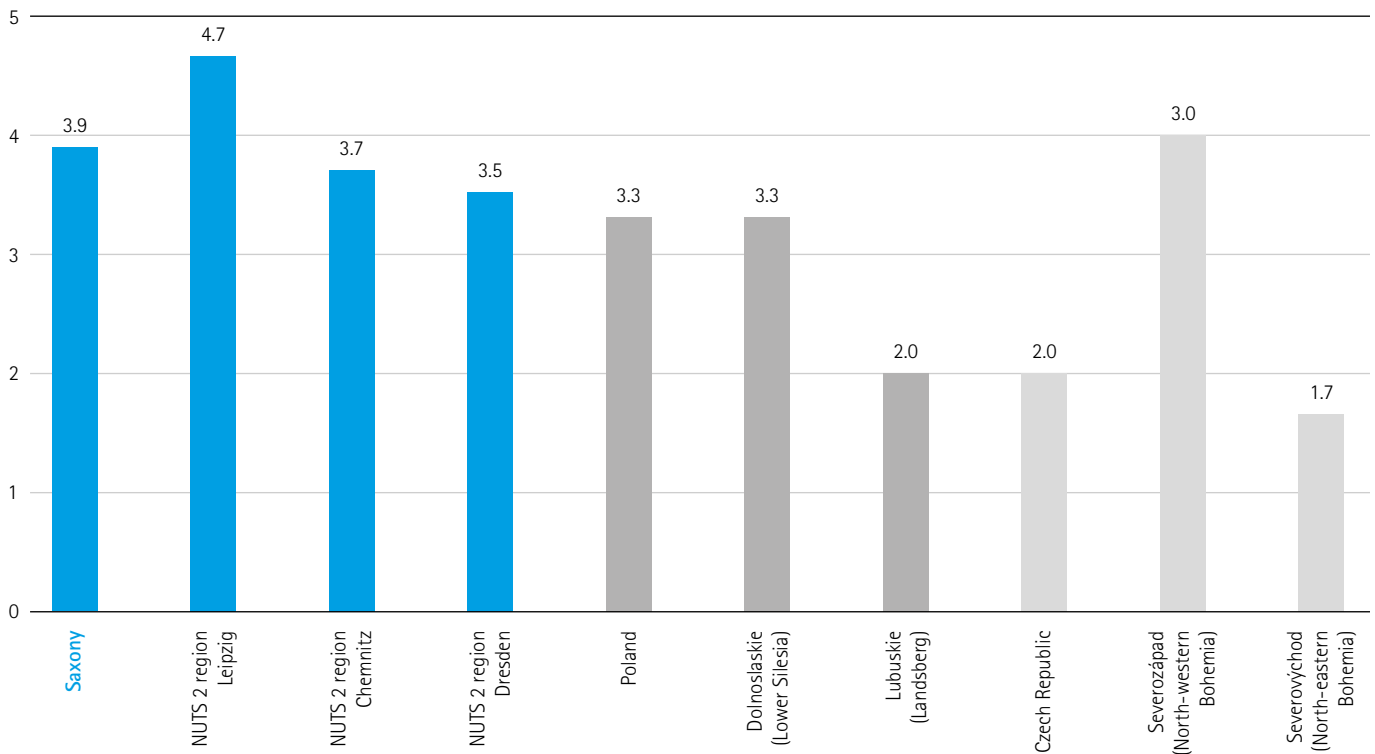
Source: Federal Employment Agency (preliminary results, employees subject to social insurance contributions at place of work, as of September 2020), own calculations

8. Unemployment rate¹ (%)



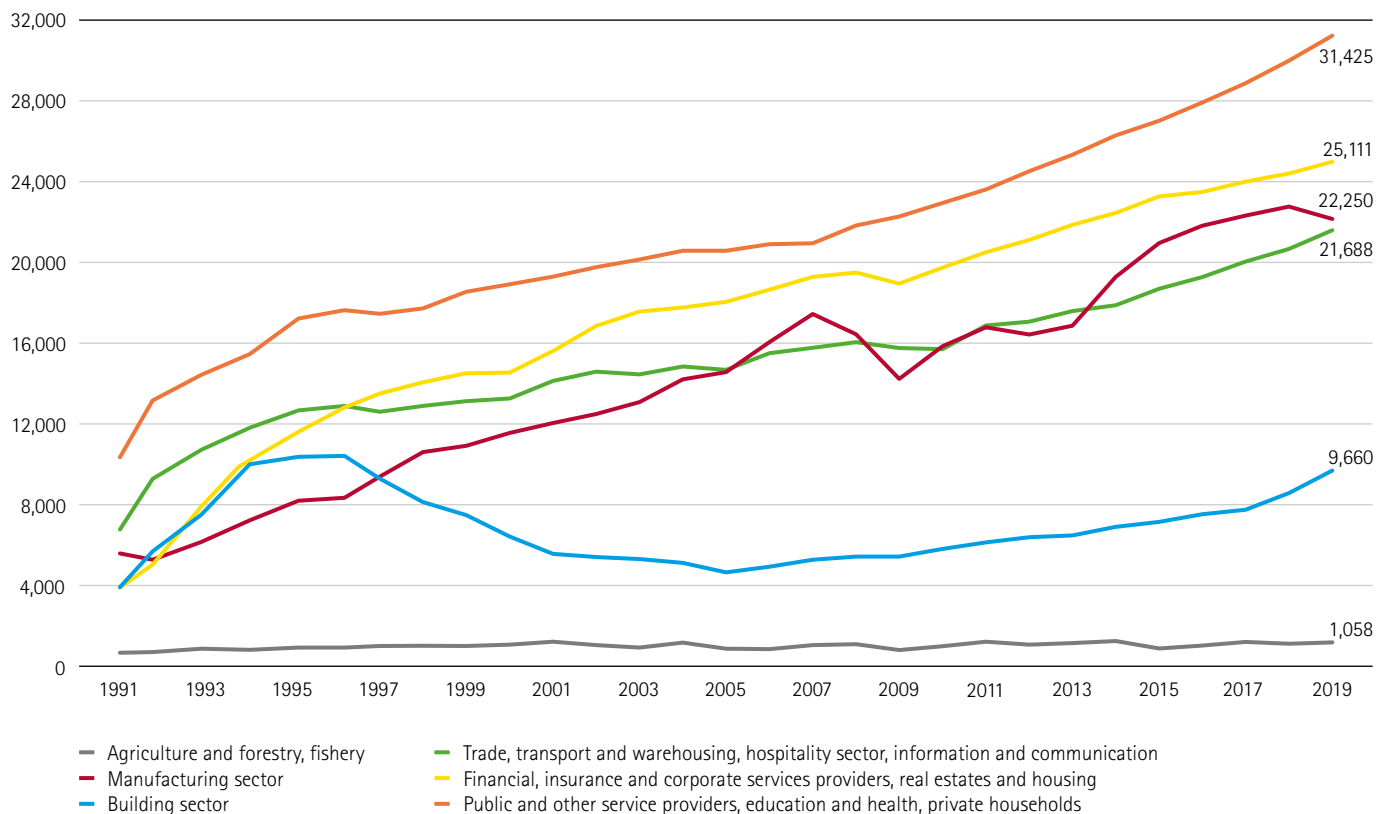
¹ percent unemployed of all civil labor force, annual average
Source: Federal Employment Agency

9. Unemployment rates¹ in Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic 2019 (%)



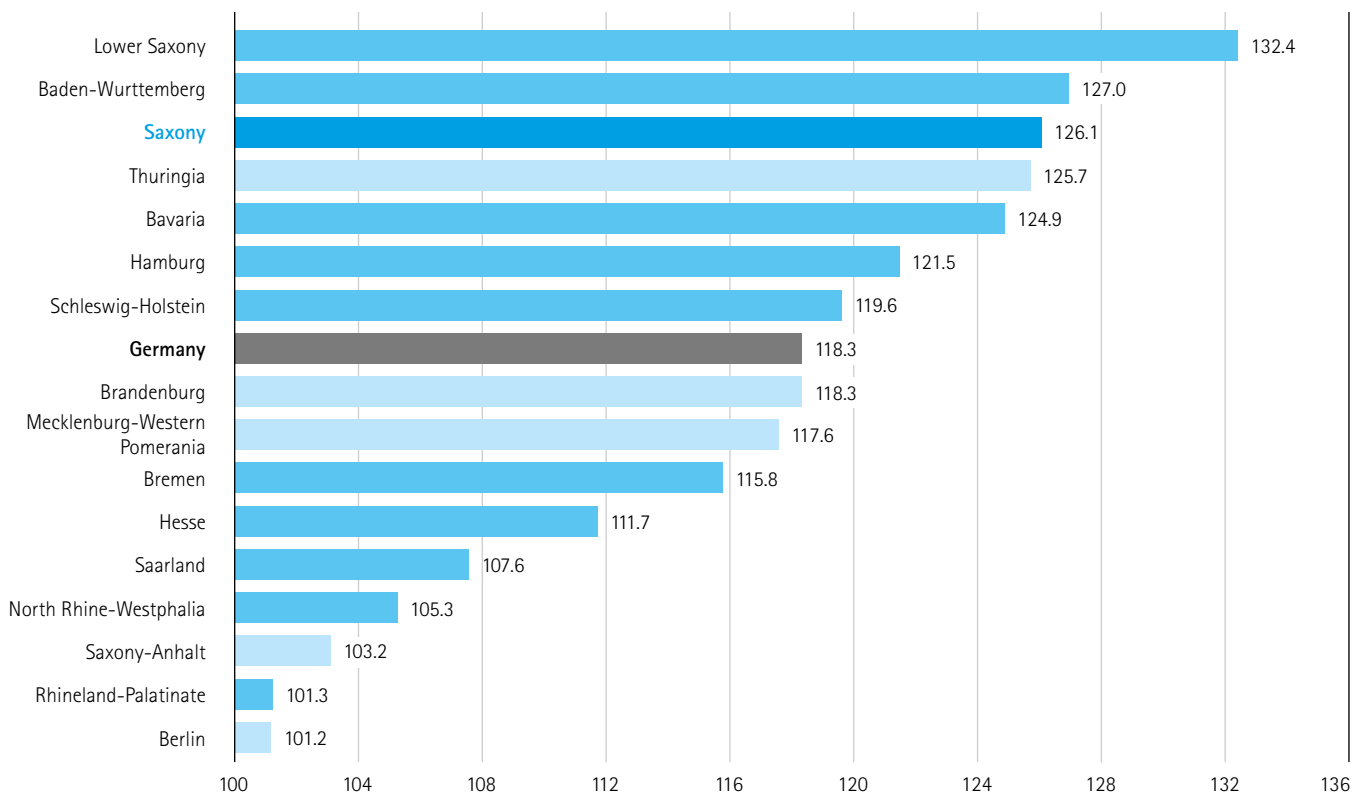
¹ percent unemployed of labor force (employed and unemployed), 15 years and older; with bordering regions of neighboring states. Definition of unemployment rates is based on definitions that are in keeping with the recommendations by International Labor Organisation (ILO), therefore the unemployment rates determined on national level may vary.
Source: Eurostat (as of September 2020)

10. Gross value added in Saxony for selected business sectors (million euro)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2020)

11. Gross value added of manufacturing sector 2019 (adjusted for price changes, chained), Index (2010 = 100)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2020)

12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in lodging establishments and at camping sites¹ in Germany 2019

| | Overnight stays of foreign guests | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Number | Changes as prior year | Share in total number of overnight stays of foreign guests |
| | 1,000 | % | % |
| Bavaria | 20,899 | 2.0 | 23.2 |
| Berlin | 15,500 | 2.7 | 17.2 |
| Baden-Württemberg | 12,238 | 3.3 | 13.6 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 11,151 | 3.4 | 12.4 |
| Hesse | 8,165 | 0.9 | 9.1 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 5,342 | 0.7 | 5.9 |
| Lower Saxony | 4,003 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| Hamburg | 3,802 | 5.6 | 4.2 |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 2,216 | 4.8 | 2.5 |
| Saxony | 2,203 | 0.8 | 2.4 |
| Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 1,103 | 3.4 | 1.2 |
| Brandenburg | 1,060 | -0.9 | 1.2 |
| Thuringia | 627 | 9.0 | 0.7 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 579 | 4.1 | 0.6 |
| Bremen | 533 | 1.8 | 0.6 |
| Saarland | 502 | 4.3 | 0.6 |
| New German federal states incl. Berlin | 21,072 | 2.6 | 23.4 |
| Old German federal states excl. Berlin | 68,851 | 2.5 | 76.6 |
| Germany | 89,923 | 2.6 | 100.0 |

¹ Lodging establishments of minimum 10 beds and camping sites of minimum 10 pitches
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics (as of September 2020), own calculations

13. Craft businesses 2019

| | Craft businesses existing on 31 December 2019 (annexes A, A simple activities, B1 and B2) | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Number | Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants ¹ | Share in Germany (%) |
| Baden-Württemberg | 135,570 | 12.2 | 13.4 |
| Bavaria | 205,099 | 15.6 | 20.3 |
| Berlin | 30,543 | 8.3 | 3.0 |
| Brandenburg | 38,670 | 15.3 | 3.8 |
| Bremen | 5,303 | 7.8 | 0.5 |
| Hamburg | 15,253 | 8.3 | 1.5 |
| Hesse | 75,512 | 12.0 | 7.5 |
| Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 19,838 | 12.3 | 2.0 |
| Lower Saxony | 84,545 | 10.6 | 8.4 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 192,419 | 10.7 | 19.0 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 52,904 | 12.9 | 5.2 |
| Saarland | 12,321 | 12.5 | 1.2 |
| Saxony | 56,650 | 13.9 | 5.6 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 25,707 | 11.7 | 2.5 |
| Schleswig-Holstein | 31,808 | 11.0 | 3.1 |
| Thuringia | 29,871 | 14.0 | 3.0 |
| New German federal states incl. Berlin | 201,279 | 12.4 | 19.9 |
| Old German federal states excl. Berlin | 810,734 | 12.1 | 80.1 |
| Germany | 1,012,013 | 12.2 | 100.0 |

¹ inhabitants as of 31 December 2019
Source: German Confederation of Skilled Crafts, German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

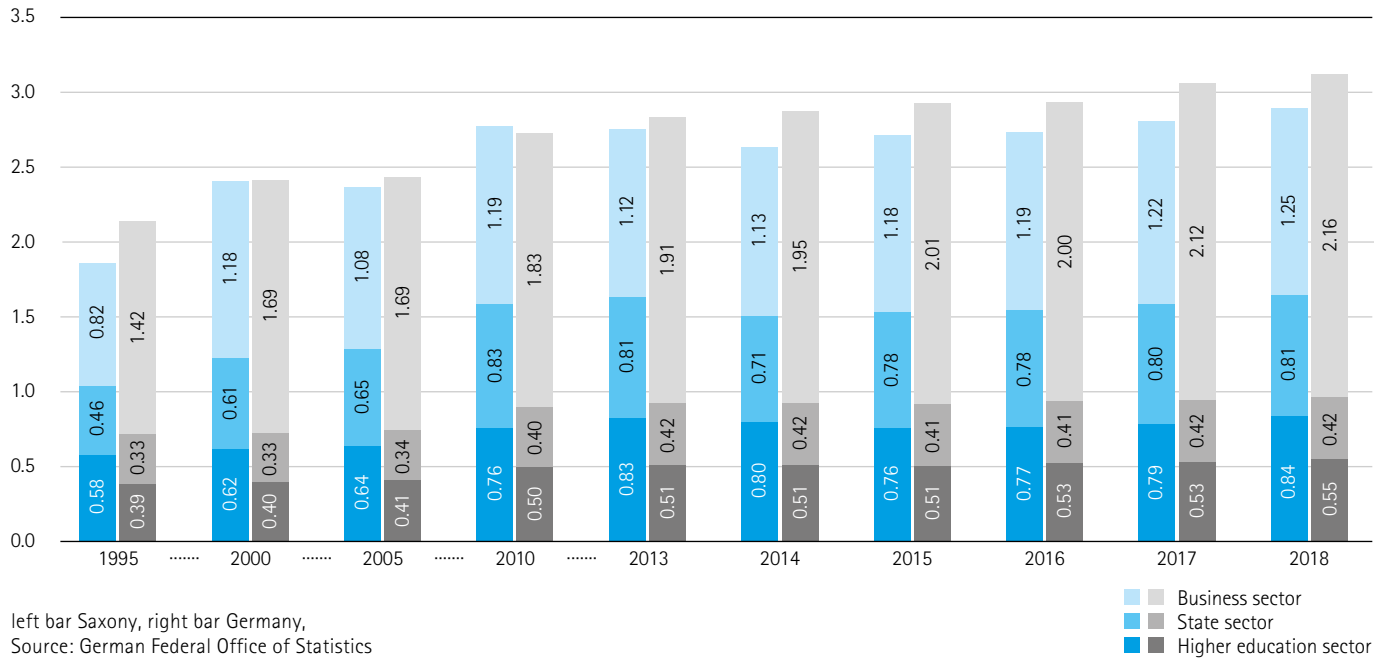
14. Human resources in science and technology (HRST)¹ in the EU member states and for Germany in the NUTS 2 regions 2019

| | Regions | % of working population |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Berlin | 61.6 |
| 1 | Luxembourg | 61.5 |
| | Hamburg | 56.4 |
| | Upper Bavaria | 56.3 |
| 2 | Sweden | 56.2 |
| 3 | United Kingdom | 55.8 |
| 4 | Finland | 54.7 |
| 5 | Ireland | 53.7 |
| 6 | Netherlands | 52.8 |
| 7 | Belgium | 52.7 |
| | Darmstadt | 52.7 |
| | Cologne | 52.4 |
| 8 | Estonia | 52.0 |
| 9 | Denmark | 51.9 |
| 10 | France | 51.7 |
| | Leipzig | 50.9 |
| 11 | Cyprus | 50.8 |
| | Hesse | 50.6 |
| | Karlsruhe | 50.5 |
| | Stuttgart | 50.5 |
| 12 | Lithuania | 50.4 |
| | Baden-Württemberg | 49.6 |
| 13 | Austria | 49.5 |
| | Bavaria | 49.2 |
| | Dresden | 49.0 |
| | Middle Franconia | 48.8 |
| | Rhineland-Palatinate | 48.8 |
| 14 | Germany | 48.6 |
| | Tübingen | 48.4 |
| | Braunschweig | 48.3 |
| | Bremen | 48.2 |
| | Brandenburg | 48.1 |
| | Düsseldorf | 48.0 |
| | Giessen | 47.9 |
| | Freiburg | 47.9 |
| | Hanover | 47.6 |
| | Rhineland-Palatinate | 47.5 |

| | Regions | % of working population |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | North Rhine-Westphalia | 47.3 |
| | Saxony | 47.3 |
| | Saarland | 46.9 |
| | EU-28 | 46.6 |
| | Lower Franconia | 46.6 |
| | Trier | 46.4 |
| 15 | Slovenia | 46.3 |
| | Koblenz | 46.1 |
| 16 | Latvia | 46.0 |
| | Schleswig-Holstein | 46.0 |
| | Münster | 45.8 |
| | Kassel | 45.7 |
| 17 | Spain | 45.3 |
| 18 | Malta | 44.9 |
| | Swabia | 44.9 |
| | Thuringia | 44.9 |
| | Lower Saxony | 44.8 |
| 19 | Poland | 44.4 |
| | Lüneburg | 44.3 |
| | Upper Franconia | 44.2 |
| | Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 43.7 |
| | Arnsberg | 43.6 |
| | Upper Palatinate | 43.3 |
| | Saxony-Anhalt | 43.0 |
| | Detmold | 42.9 |
| | Chemnitz | 42.6 |
| | Lower Bavaria | 41.4 |
| | Weser-Ems | 40.6 |
| 20 | Czech Republic | 39.0 |
| 21 | Greece | 38.2 |
| 22 | Croatia | 38.1 |
| 23 | Slovakia | 37.2 |
| 23 | Hungary | 37.2 |
| 25 | Portugal | 36.8 |
| 26 | Italy | 36.1 |
| 27 | Bulgaria | 35.8 |
| 28 | Romania | 26.4 |

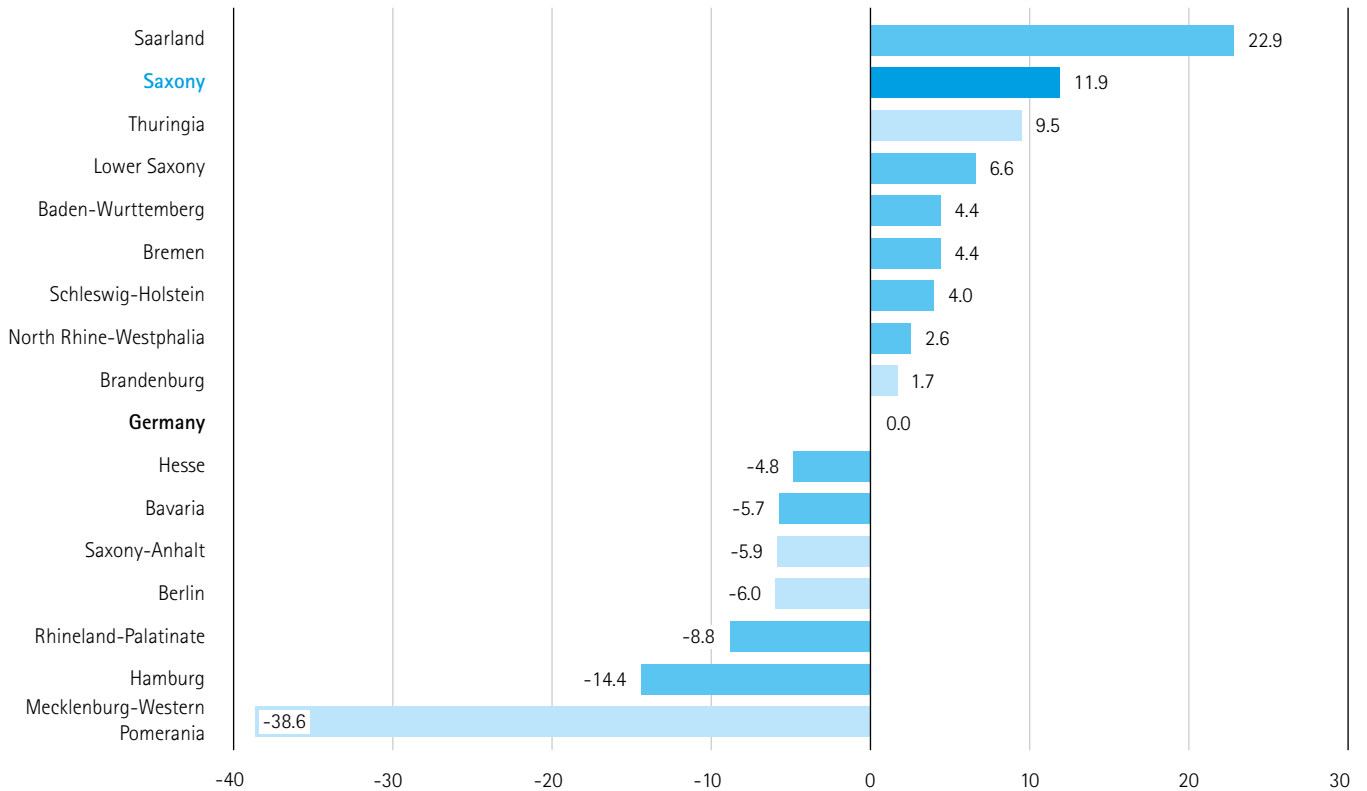
¹ persons working in a science and technology occupation and/or who have completed a scientific study, HRST as share in working population aged between 15 and 74
Source: Eurostat (as of September 2020)

15. Share of R&D expenditure in GDP (%)



16. Patent applications

Change 2019 as against 2018 (%)



Source: German Patent and Trademark Office, own calculations

17. Road network length and density as of 1 January 2020

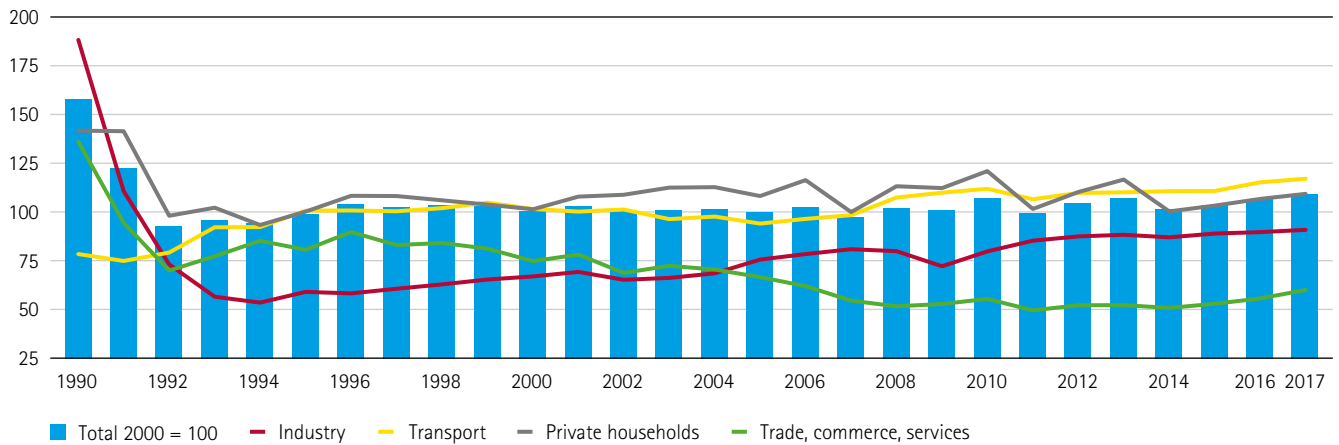
| | Road network length | | Road network density | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| | km | | km per 1,000 km ² | | km per 1,000 inhabitants ¹ | |
| | Germany | Saxony | Germany | Saxony | Germany | Saxony |
| Federal motorways | 13,183 | 567 | 37 | 31 | 0.16 | 0.14 |
| Federal roads | 37,842 | 2,310 | 106 | 125 | 0.46 | 0.57 |
| State roads | 86,923 | 4,779 | 243 | 259 | 1.05 | 1.17 |
| District roads | 91,828 | 5,741 | 257 | 311 | 1.10 | 1.41 |
| Total | 229,776 | 13,397 | 643 | 726 | 2.76 | 3.29 |

¹ inhabitants as of 31 December 2019

Source: Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure, German Federal Office of Statistics, Statistical Office of Saxony, own calculations

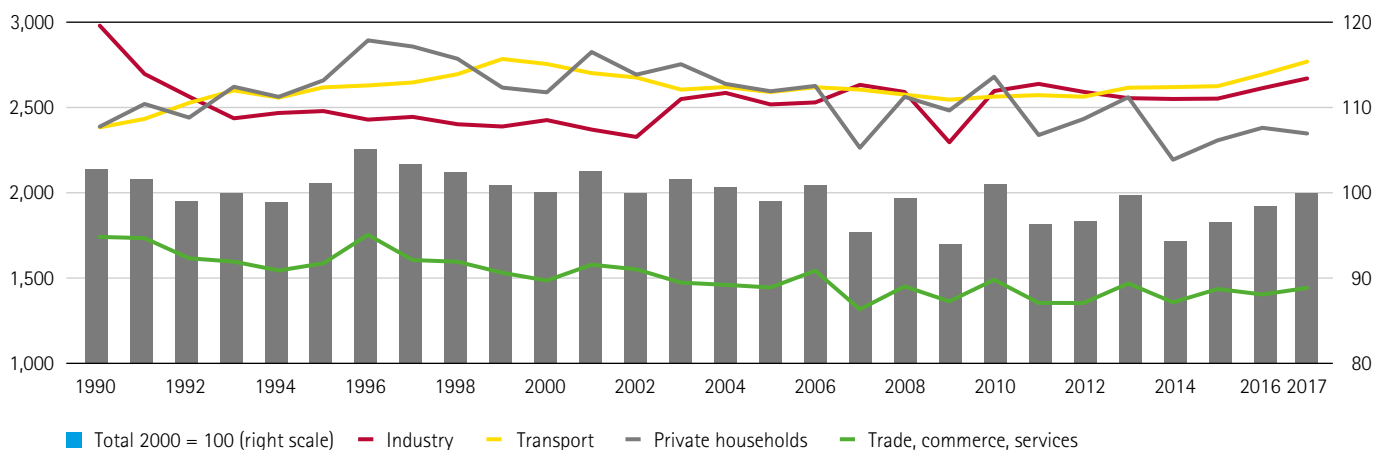
18. Development of final energy consumption by sectors (Petajoule)

Saxony



Source: Statistical Office of Saxony, own calculations

Germany



Source: Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and Energy, own calculations

19. Foreign trade of Saxony

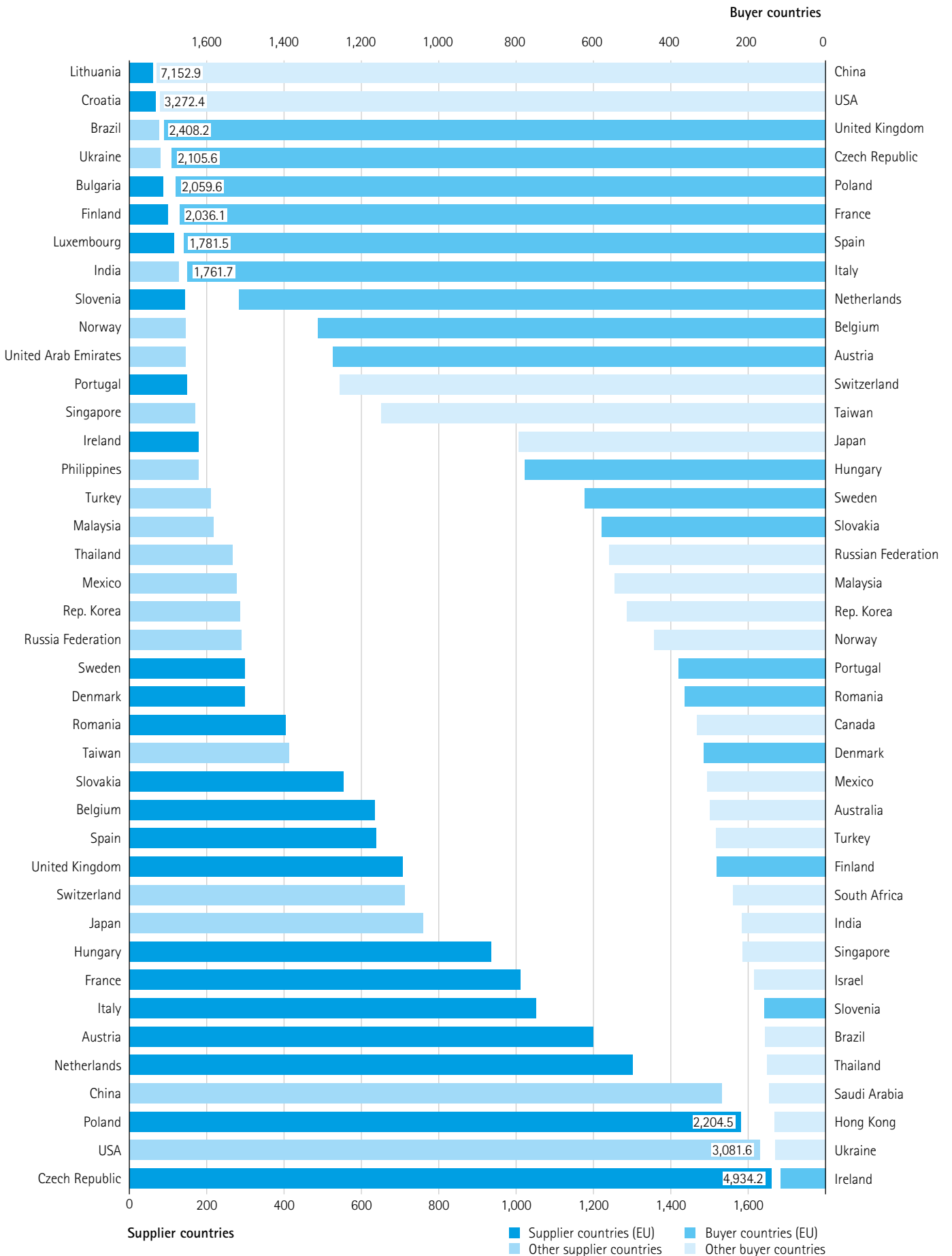
| | Export | | Import | |
|------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | million euro | Change to prior year % | million euro | Change to prior year % |
| 1991 | 2,581.6 | – | 2,086.8 | – |
| 1992 | 2,587.2 | 0.2 | 2,641.2 | 26.6 |
| 1993 | 2,721.9 | 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 |
| 2015 | 38,349.8 | 6.8 | 22,115.1 | 7.3 |
| 2016 | 36,662.8 | -4.4 | 21,938.6 | -0.8 |
| 2017 | 41,257.4 | 12.5 | 24,038.0 | 9.6 |
| 2018 | 40,486.0 | -1.9 | 24,741.6 | 2.9 |
| 2019 | 40,252.0 | -0.6 | 26,783.2 | 8.3 |

| | Major foreign trade partners | |
|------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | Export | Import |
| 2019 | China | Czech Republic |
| | USA | USA |
| | United Kingdom | Poland |
| | Czech Republic | China |
| | Poland | Netherlands |

| | Export | | Share of export in GDP % |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | million euro | New German federal states excl. Berlin = 100 % | |
| New German federal states excl. Berlin | 92,935.7 | 100 | 24.7 |
| thereof: | | | |
| Saxony | 40,252.0 | 43.3 | 31.4 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | 16,567.9 | 17.8 | 26.1 |
| Thuringia | 15,494.0 | 16.7 | 24.3 |
| Brandenburg | 13,301.9 | 14.3 | 17.9 |
| Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 7,320.0 | 7.9 | 15.7 |

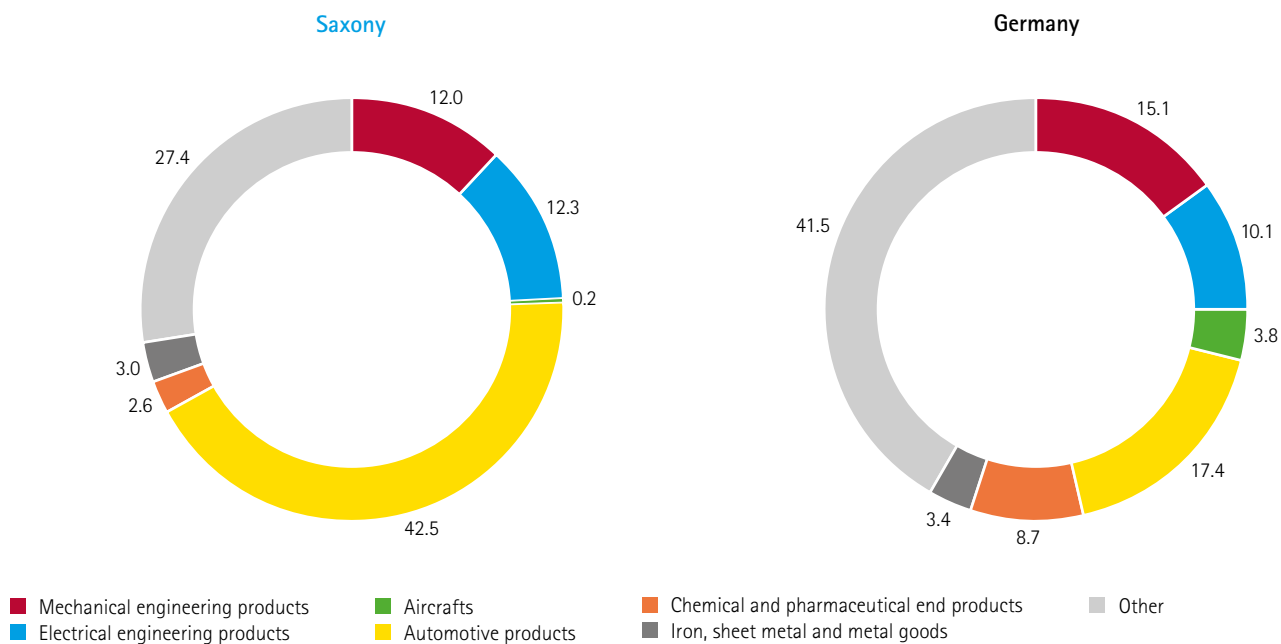
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2020), own calculations

20. Major buyer and supplier countries of Saxony 2019 (million euro)



Source: German Federal Office of Statistics

21. Exports by commodity groups 2019 (%)



Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

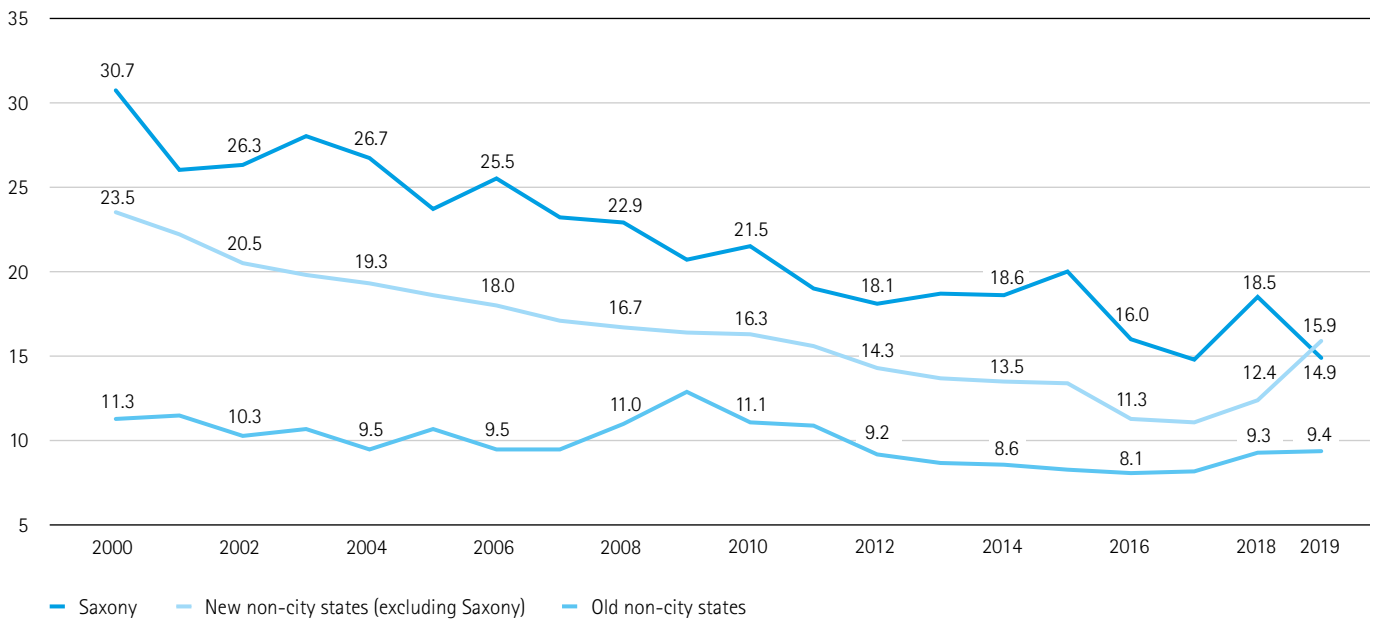
22. Air transport 2019

| | Persons transported ¹ | | Goods transported ¹ | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Embarking Number | Disembarking Number | Loading 1,000 t | Unloading 1,000 t |
| Baden-Württemberg | 7,267,981 | 7,241,086 | 18 | 16 |
| Bavaria | 26,752,612 | 26,945,553 | 204 | 151 |
| Berlin | 12,049,007 | 12,174,010 | 14 | 11 |
| Brandenburg | 5,691,942 | 5,716,895 | 6 | 6 |
| Bremen | 1,148,108 | 1,157,459 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamburg | 8,626,251 | 8,649,106 | 15 | 12 |
| Hesse | 34,990,648 | 35,445,228 | 1,066 | 1,023 |
| Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 63,356 | 62,871 | 0 | 0 |
| Lower Saxony | 3,125,956 | 3,161,366 | 10 | 8 |
| North Rhine-Westphalia | 21,691,028 | 21,749,864 | 428 | 438 |
| Rhineland-Palatinate | 688,376 | 708,079 | 78 | 65 |
| Saarland | 173,100 | 170,062 | 0 | 0 |
| Saxony | 2,099,834 | 2,098,723 | 640 | 587 |
| Saxony-Anhalt | – | – | – | – |
| Schleswig-Holstein | – | – | – | – |
| Thuringia | 75,635 | 75,614 | 1 | 1 |
| New German federal states incl. Berlin | 19,979,774 | 20,128,113 | 661 | 605 |
| Old German federal states excl. Berlin | 104,464,060 | 105,227,803 | 1,819 | 1,713 |
| Germany | 124,443,834 | 125,355,916 | 2,480 | 2,318 |

¹ without transit traffic

Source: Federal and state offices of statistics

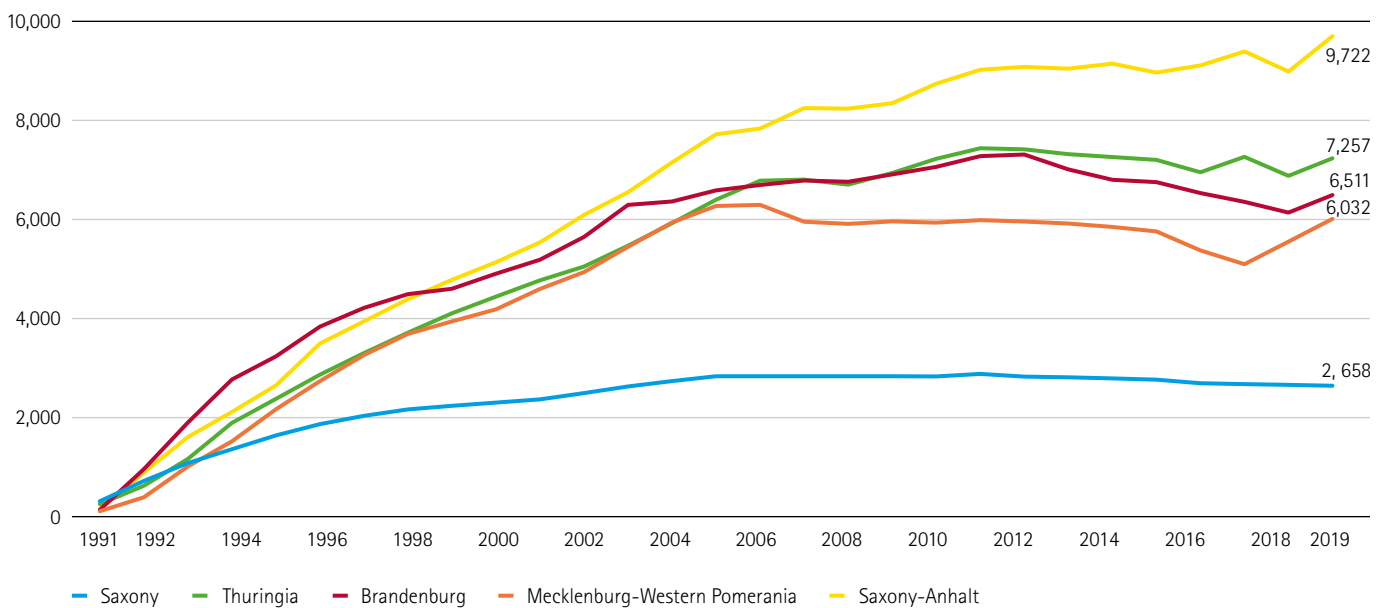
23. Investment rates¹ of the old and new non-city states (excluding Saxony) and Saxony (%)



¹ rates as proportions of the adjusted figures (federal states budgets); including special effects
 Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Saxon State Ministry of Finance (figures for Saxony)

24. Debt per capita¹ of new non-city states

Euro per inhabitant²



| | 1991 | 1992 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Saxony-Anhalt | 168 | 906 | 2,665 | 5,154 | 7,740 | 8,761 | 9,103 | 9,169 | 8,987 | 9,131 | 9,416 | 9,007 | 9,722 |
| Thuringia | 266 | 637 | 2,393 | 4,460 | 6,418 | 7,243 | 7,437 | 7,280 | 7,222 | 6,974 | 7,284 | 6,900 | 7,257 |
| Brandenburg | 153 | 974 | 3,251 | 4,921 | 6,607 | 7,081 | 7,330 | 6,820 | 6,774 | 6,552 | 6,374 | 6,158 | 6,511 |
| Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania | 124 | 405 | 2,184 | 4,200 | 6,291 | 5,956 | 5,976 | 5,867 | 5,777 | 5,392 | 5,116 | 5,572 | 6,032 |
| Saxony | 325 | 734 | 1,654 | 2,317 | 2,849 | 2,847 | 2,844 | 2,807 | 2,782 | 2,709 | 2,692 | 2,675 | 2,658 |

¹ debts from credit market funds and with public budgets of core budgets of states (Saxony: budget-related debt level)

² inhabitants as of 30 June of the relevant year

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

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