



# Location of Saxony

in comparison with other regions  
2021

FUTURE.

STAATSMINISTERIUM  
FÜR WIRTSCHAFT  
ARBEIT UND VERKEHR



Freistaat  
**SACHSEN**



# Foreword

## Full power out of the crisis

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Saxon economy is booming. The year 2021 has been characterised by strong economic growth. In terms of gross domestic product in the first half of the year, Saxony was the state with the second highest growth rate, at 4.3 percent.

This development is partly due to the corona-induced slump in 2020. But that doesn't provide the full picture. Current large-scale settlement projects by companies such as Bosch, Beiersdorf and Dräxlmaier are testament to the high attractiveness of Saxony as a business location – also, and especially, compared to other regions. As a location, it offers the full package of motivated and innovative professionals, very good infrastructure and an excellent research landscape – as you can see for yourself.

With the following more than 20 tables and diagrams this brochure illustrates the development as well as the current situation in Saxony and presents a comparison with other German and European regions. For example, the high level of qualification of Saxon employees is demonstrated by the proportion of first-time graduates from a university or technical college in relation to the total population in that age group. In this regard, Saxony is leading the new federal states, and far above the average across Germany as a whole. The special dynamism in the industrial sector is illustrated by the high level of investment per employee; in Saxony, this figure is around 11 percent above the German average.

I'm convinced that Saxony is also well equipped for the future. In future-oriented sectors such as hydrogen technology and electromobility, the stage is set for further development. 'Made in Saxony' is and will continue to be a synonym for innovative products manufactured in a competitive location. With this in mind, let's leave the crisis behind us and set a course for the future.

Yours



Martin Dulig  
Saxon State Minister for Economic Affairs,  
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## Content

1. Overview of the important aspects .....	05
2. The Free State of Saxony at a glance .....	06
3. Saxony's position in Europe .....	07
4. Gross domestic product per inhabitant .....	08
5. Economic power of Saxony and Germany by comparison .....	08
6. Employment rates of EU member states and German federal states .....	09
7. Development of employees subject to social insurance contributions by federal states .....	09
8. Unemployment rate .....	10
9. Unemployment rates in Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic .....	10
10. Gross value added in Saxony for selected business sectors .....	11
11. Gross value added of manufacturing sector .....	11
12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in Germany .....	12
13. Craft businesses .....	12
14. Human resources in science and technology .....	13
15. Share of R&D expenditure in GDP .....	14
16. R&D expenditure in an EU-wide comparison .....	14
17. Road network length and density .....	15
18. Development of final energy consumption by sectors .....	15
19. Foreign trade of Saxony .....	16
20. Major buyer and supplier countries of Saxony .....	17
21. Exports by commodity groups .....	18
22. Air transport .....	18
23. Investment rates of the old and new non-city states .....	19
24. Debt per capita of new non-city states .....	19

## 1. Overview of the important aspects

This report essentially reflects on the development in the Free State of Saxony until the year 2020. The year 2020 was marked, in particular, by the Corona pandemic and its impact on a wide range of economic sectors. This influence will continue to have repercussions on economic activity beyond 2020 and must be taken into account when considering the data.

### Continuous rise in prosperity and disposable income

With a gross domestic product (GDP) in purchasing power standards of 28,500 euros per inhabitant, the Free State of Saxony attains to 92 percent of the EU average. Saxony thus continues to be among the top Central and Eastern European states.

### Employment continues to grow, unemployment rate remains at a low level

Saxony's unemployment rate has fallen from 11.8 percent in 2010 to 6.1 percent in 2020. In the new federal states, the rate merely fell from 12.0 to 7.3 percent. The distance to the overall German average of 5.9 percent has thus fallen further and is now only 0.2 percentage points, compared to 0.5 percentage points in the previous year.

### Saxon SMEs of central importance for Saxony's economy

With 56,545 businesses, the skilled trades have a strong share in the various sectors in manufacturing, construction as well as trade and services. At the same time, the density of skilled crafts and trades in Saxony is exceptionally high. With 13.9 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants, it is clearly above the German average of 12.3 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants and, at the same time, in fourth place among all the federal states.

### Saxony's exports at a high level despite Corona

The high level of innovation and competitiveness of Saxony's economy can also be seen in the persistently high export ratio. This was over 29 percent for Saxony and thus, clearly above the average of the other new federal states with around 24 percent. The decline of around 8 percent compared to the previous year is mainly due to the still ongoing Corona pandemic. In contrast, imports increased by 1.2 percent compared to the year before.

Trade with its immediate neighbours makes a significant contribution to this. With around 4.8 billion euros, the Czech Republic ranks first by far in terms of imports and is the second most important trading partner overall. Poland ranks 3th here, with a balanced ratio of exports at 1.9 billion euros and imports at around 2.6 billion euros.

Since 2010, exports have increased by around 50 percent. As a result, the share of exports in the gross domestic product has risen to over 29 percent.

### Powerful Saxon research and development

Research and development are of central importance for the development of Saxony as a business location. The amount of R&D expenditure in gross domestic product is 3.0 percent. This puts Saxony in seventh place among all federal states. Around 32,800 people were employed in research and development in Saxony in 2019. Of these, about 14,600 work in companies carrying out R&D in Saxony. This gives Saxony a share of almost half of all R&D employees in the new federal non-city states.

### Infrastructure is being expanded

The well-developed transport infrastructure provides the crucial prerequisite for the mobility of people and the transport of goods. Saxony's road network density is significantly higher than the average for Germany as a whole, both in terms of area and population.

The decrease in general cross-border road traffic compared to the previous year reflects the fact that we are still in the Corona pandemic.

However, the picture is completely different in freight transport. For example, the number of trucks in cross-border traffic with Poland has increased by 0.7 percent compared to 2019. This picture is repeated for the other modes of transport. Despite the Corona pandemic, rail-bound freight traffic has increased by a good 0.4 percent compared to 2019 and air freight traffic has even increased by more than 12 percent. Saxony accounts for almost all of the goods transported by air in the new federal states. In relation to Germany as a whole, the figure is around 30 percent.

### Sound state budget and high investment rate

Stable public finances are both a mirror of economic strength and an essential prerequisite for good future prospects of a business location.

In 2020, the Free State of Saxony again used a high proportion of its budget funds for investments. The investment ratio is 14.8 percent. The old federal states invest only 9.4 percent of their budget funds. At the same time, Saxony has an outstandingly low level of debt compared to other federal states. Saxony is thus setting the right course for the future. Sound budget management ensures greater scope for manoeuvre.

## 2. The Free State of Saxony at a glance

	Saxony	Germany
<b>Population as of 31 December 2020 (1,000 persons)</b>	<b>4,056.9</b>	<b>83,155.0</b>
Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	18,449.9	357,581.0
Population density (inhabitants per km <sup>2</sup> )	220	233
<b>Gross domestic product 2020</b>		
Billion euro	125.6	3,332.2
Percent to prior year (adjusted for price)	-4.4	-4.9
Index (2010 = 100, adjusted for price, chained)	111.1	110.4
Euro/inhabitant	30,903	40,088
Germany=100	77.1	100
Euro/gainfully employed person	61,287	74,410
Germany=100	82.4	100
<b>Gainfully employed persons 2020 (1,000 persons)</b>	<b>2,054.7</b>	<b>44,898.0</b>
Percent to prior year	-0.8	-0.8
<b>Unemployed persons 2020</b>		
Unemployment rate (percent of all civil labour force)	6.1	5.9
<b>Share in gross value added 2020 (percent)</b>		
Manufacturing sector	17.7	19.7
Germany=100	89.8	100
Building sector	8.8	6.1
Germany=100	144.3	100
<b>Mining and manufacturing sector 2020</b>		
(Operations of enterprises with 20 or more employees)		
Persons employed (1,000)	282	6,253
Change to prior year (percent)	-2.8	-2.9
Sales (billion euro)	63.5	1,774.3
Change to prior year (percent)	-6.0	-8.5
Export ratio (foreign/total sales)	35.1	48.0
Germany=100	73.1	100
<b>Industrial density as of 30 June 2020</b>		
Employees liable to contribute social security in manufacturing sector per 1,000 inhabitants	77.0	82.4
Germany=100	93.4	100
<b>Foreign trade 2020</b>		
Export (million euro)	36,878.8	1,206,928.5
thereof:		
EU-27 in percent	43.3	52.7
Import (million euro)	27,092.9	1,026,501.2
thereof:		
EU-27 in percent	62.6	53.2
<b>Small and medium-sized businesses</b>		
Self-employed in 2020 (annual average)	179,000	3,760,000
Self-employed percent of working population	9.2	9.0
Germany=100	102.2	100
Craft businesses as of 31 December 2020	56,545	1,019,638
Germany=100	5.5	100
Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants	13.9	12.3
<b>Number of cars to 1 January 2021</b>		
as 1,000	2,178.5	48,248.6
per 1,000 inhabitants	537	580
<b>Registration of brand new cars 2020</b>		
as 1,000	103.3	2,917.7
per 1,000 inhabitants	25	35
<b>Level of qualification of working population 2020 (percent)</b>		
With no formal vocational qualification	9.3	18.8
Apprenticeship, vocational school	53.2	45.7
Training as master craftsman, technician, college	15.1	11.3
University, university of applied sciences	22.3	24.0

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Statistical Office of Saxony, Regional Accounts of the Federal States working group (as of March 2021), Employment Statistics of the Federal States working group (as of October 2021), Federal Employment Agency, own calculations

### 3. Saxony's position in Europe<sup>1</sup>

	Area 2016	Population 01.01.2020	Employment rate <sup>2</sup> 2020	Unemployment rate <sup>3</sup>		Gross domestic product		
				2020	Change to prior year	Per inhabitant (PPS) 2019 <sup>4</sup>		Growth 2020/2019 (adj. for price)
				1,000 km <sup>2</sup>	million	%	%-points	1,000
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>78.6<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>3.7<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>-0.2<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>28.5<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>92<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>-4.4</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>357.6</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>76.2<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>3.8<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>0.7<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>37.5<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>120<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>-4.9</b>
France	638.5	67.3	65.2	8.1	-0.4	33.1 <sup>5</sup>	106 <sup>5</sup>	-7.9
Italy	302.1	59.6	58.1	9.2	-0.8	29.8	96	-8.9
Spain	506.0	47.3	60.9	15.5	1.4	28.4 <sup>5</sup>	91 <sup>5</sup>	-10.8
Poland	311.9	38.0	68.7	3.2	-0.1	22.7 <sup>5</sup>	73 <sup>5</sup>	-2.7
Romania	238.4	19.3 <sup>6</sup>	65.6	5.0	1.1	21.7 <sup>5</sup>	70 <sup>5</sup>	-3.9
Netherlands	37.4	17.4	77.8	3.8	0.4	39.9 <sup>5</sup>	128 <sup>5</sup>	-3.8
Belgium	30.7	11.5	64.7	5.6	0.2	36.7	118	-6.3
Greece	131.7	10.7	56.3	16.3	-1.0	20.7 <sup>5</sup>	67 <sup>5</sup>	-8.2
Czech Republic	78.9	10.7	74.4	2.5	0.5	28.9	93	-5.8
Portugal	92.2	10.3	69.0	6.8	0.3	24.7	79	-7.6
Sweden	447.4	10.3	75.5	8.3	1.5	37.0	119	-2.8
Hungary	93.0	9.8	69.7	4.3	0.9	22.8	73	-5.0
Austria	83.9	8.9	72.4	5.4	0.9	39.4	126	-6.3
Bulgaria	111.0	7.0	68.5	5.1	0.9	16.5	53	-4.2
Denmark	42.9	5.8	74.4	5.6	0.6	40.5	130	-2.1
Finland	338.4	5.5	72.1	7.8	1.1	34.7	111	-2.9
Slovakia	49.0	5.5	67.5	6.7	0.9	21.9 <sup>6</sup>	70 <sup>6</sup>	-4.8
Ireland	69.9	5.0	67.7	5.6	0.7	60.2	193	5.9
Croatia	56.6	4.1	62.0	7.5	0.9	20.3 <sup>5</sup>	65 <sup>5</sup>	-8.0
Lithuania	65.3	2.8	71.6	8.5	2.2	26.0	84	-0.9
Slovenia	20.3	2.1	70.9	5.0	0.6	27.7	89	-5.5
Latvia	64.6	1.9	71.6	8.1	1.8	21.5	69	-3.6
Estonia	45.3	1.3	73.7	6.8	2.4	26.1	84	-2.9
Cyprus	9.3	0.9	69.9	7.6	0.5	27.9 <sup>5</sup>	90 <sup>5</sup>	-5.1
Luxembourg	2.6	0.6	67.2	6.8	1.2	81.0	260	-1.3
Malta	0.3	0.5	73.7	4.3	0.7	31.1	100	-7.8
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>4,225.1</b>	<b>447.3<sup>5,6</sup></b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-6.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> data standardized for international comparison and may therefore deviate from national figures

<sup>2</sup> working population aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age

<sup>3</sup> 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

<sup>4</sup> as of April 2021, PPS = Purchasing Power Standard

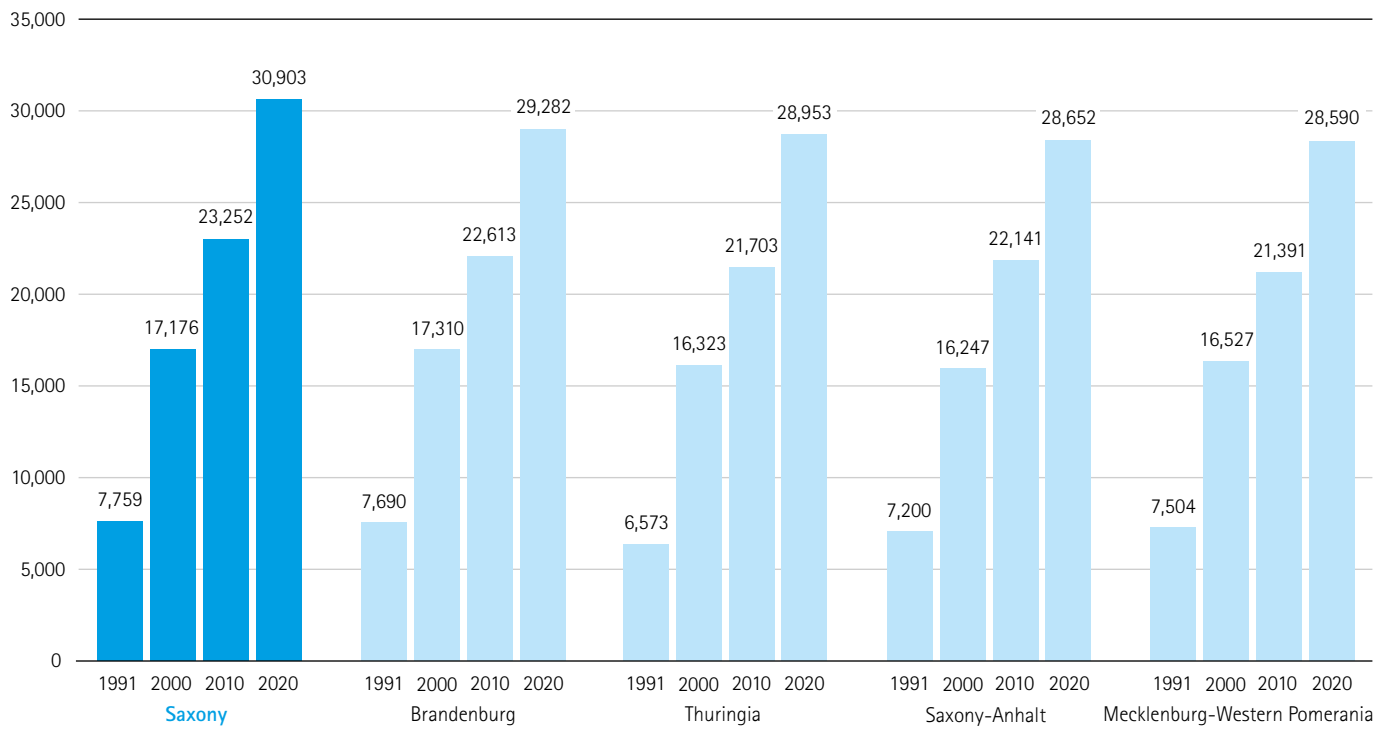
<sup>5</sup> preliminary figure

<sup>6</sup> estimated

Deviations as to sums due to rounding

Source: Eurostat

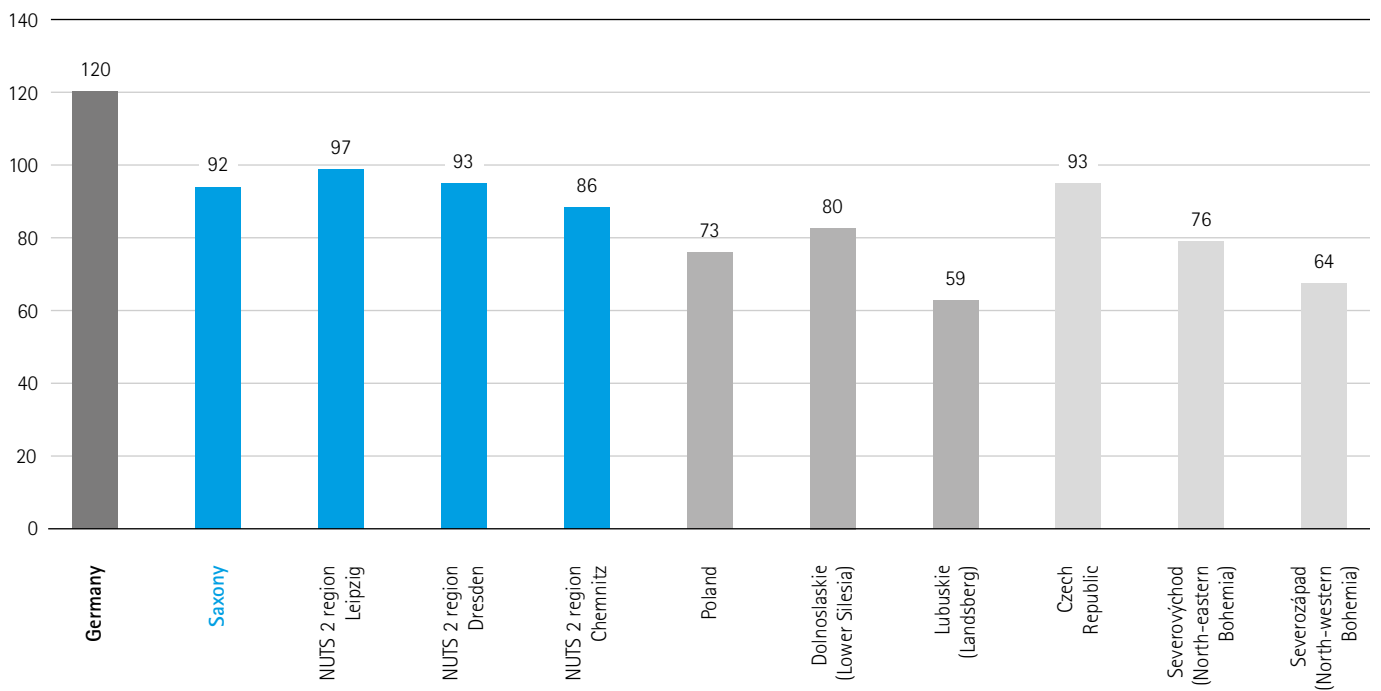
#### 4. Gross domestic product per inhabitant 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2020 (euro)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2021)

#### 5. Economic power of Saxony and Germany as compared to the neighbouring regions (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 regions) 2019

Gross domestic product per inhabitant (EU-27 = 100)



<sup>1</sup> Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)  
Source: Eurostat (as of July 2021)

## 6. Employment rates<sup>1</sup> of EU member states and German federal states 2020 (%)

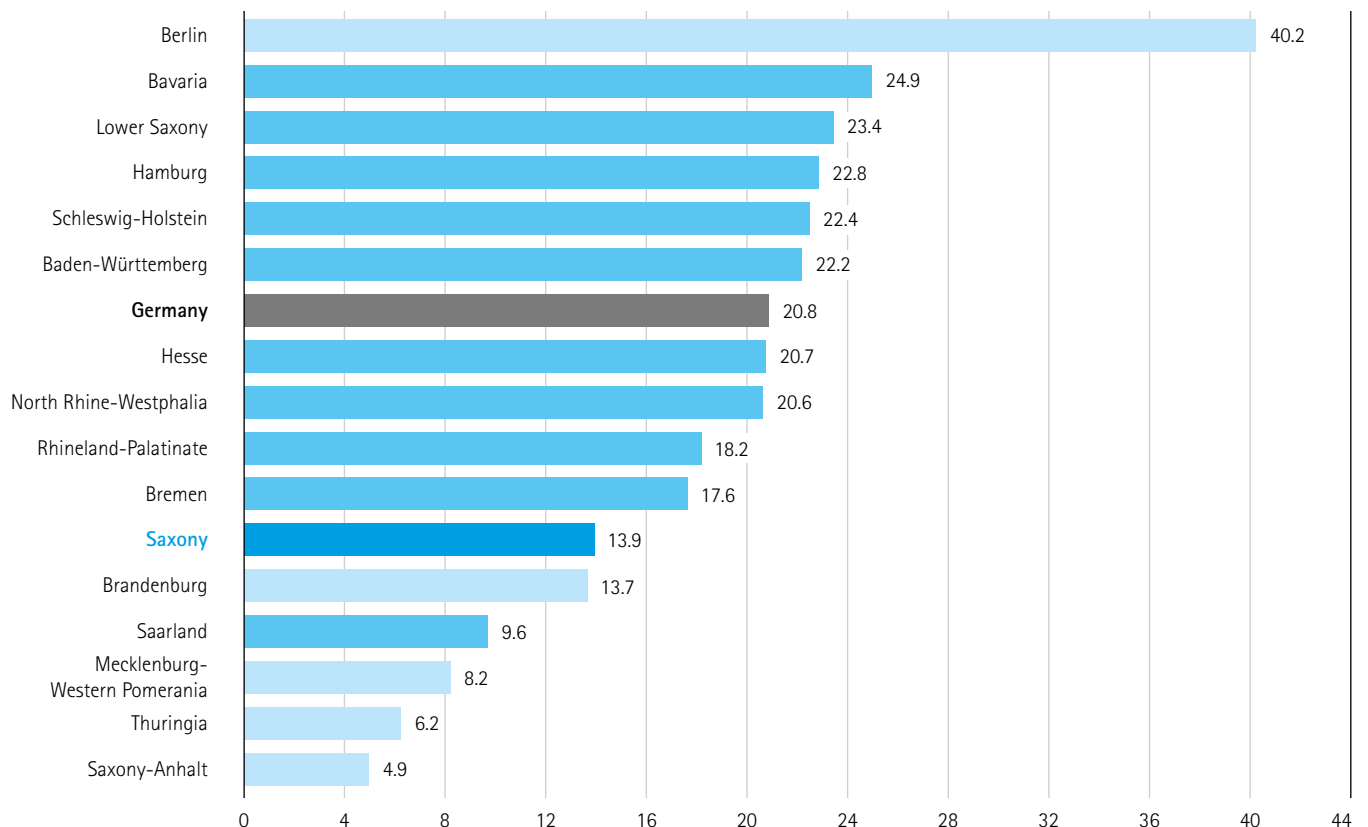
Labour force, total

	Regions	Employment rate <sup>1</sup>		Regions	Employment rate <sup>1</sup>
	Chemnitz	82.5	9	Malta	77.1
1	Sweden	82.5	10	Austria	76.6
	Bavaria	82.0		North Rhine-Westphalia	76.5
	Dresden	81.7	11	Czech Republic	76.4
	Saxony	81.7		Saarland	76.2
	Baden-Württemberg	81.1	12	Cyprus	75.8
2	Netherlands	80.9		Bremen	75.0
	Brandenburg	80.8	13	Slovenia	74.6
	Thuringia	80.8	14	Portugal	74.3
	Leipzig	80.6		<b>EU-27</b>	<b>72.9</b>
	Saxony-Anhalt	80.5	15	Hungary	72.8
	Hamburg	79.7	16	Slovakia	72.4
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	79.7	17	Bulgaria	72.2
	Schleswig-Holstein	79.5	17	Luxembourg	72.2
3	Estonia	79.3	17	Spain	72.2
4	Germany	79.2	20	Ireland	71.9
5	Denmark	79.0	21	Poland	71.0
	Berlin	78.8	22	France	70.9
	Rhineland-Palatinate	78.7	23	Romania	69.2
6	Lithuania	78.5	24	Belgium	68.6
7	Finland	78.3	25	Greece	67.4
8	Latvia	78.2	26	Croatia	67.1
	Hesse	78.0	27	Italy	64.1
	Lower Saxony	77.9			

<sup>1</sup> labour force (employed and unemployed) aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age  
Source: Eurostat (as of September 2021)

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

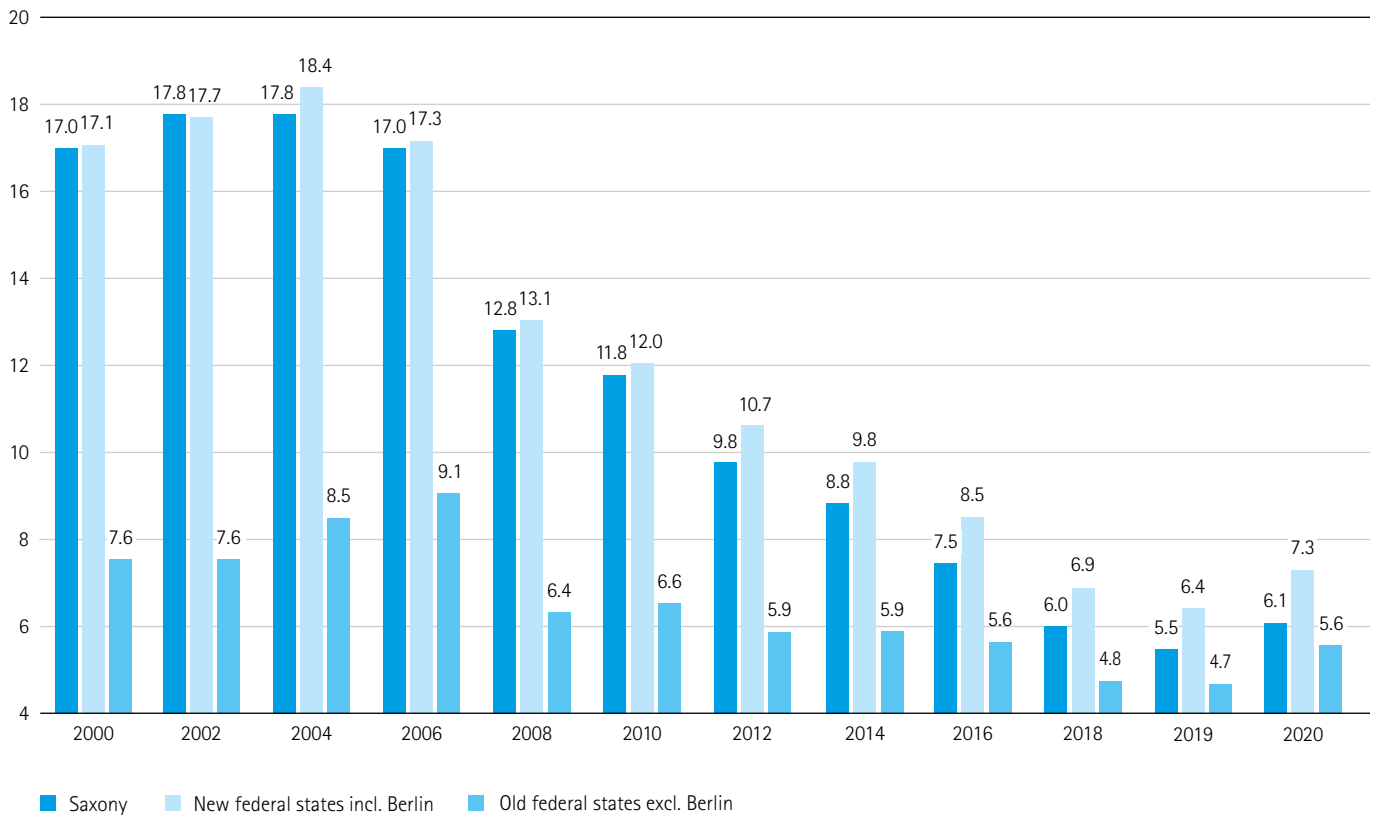
Change 30 June 2021 as against 30 June 2010 (%)



Source: Federal Employment Agency (preliminary results, employees subject to social insurance contributions at place of work, as of September 2021), own calculations

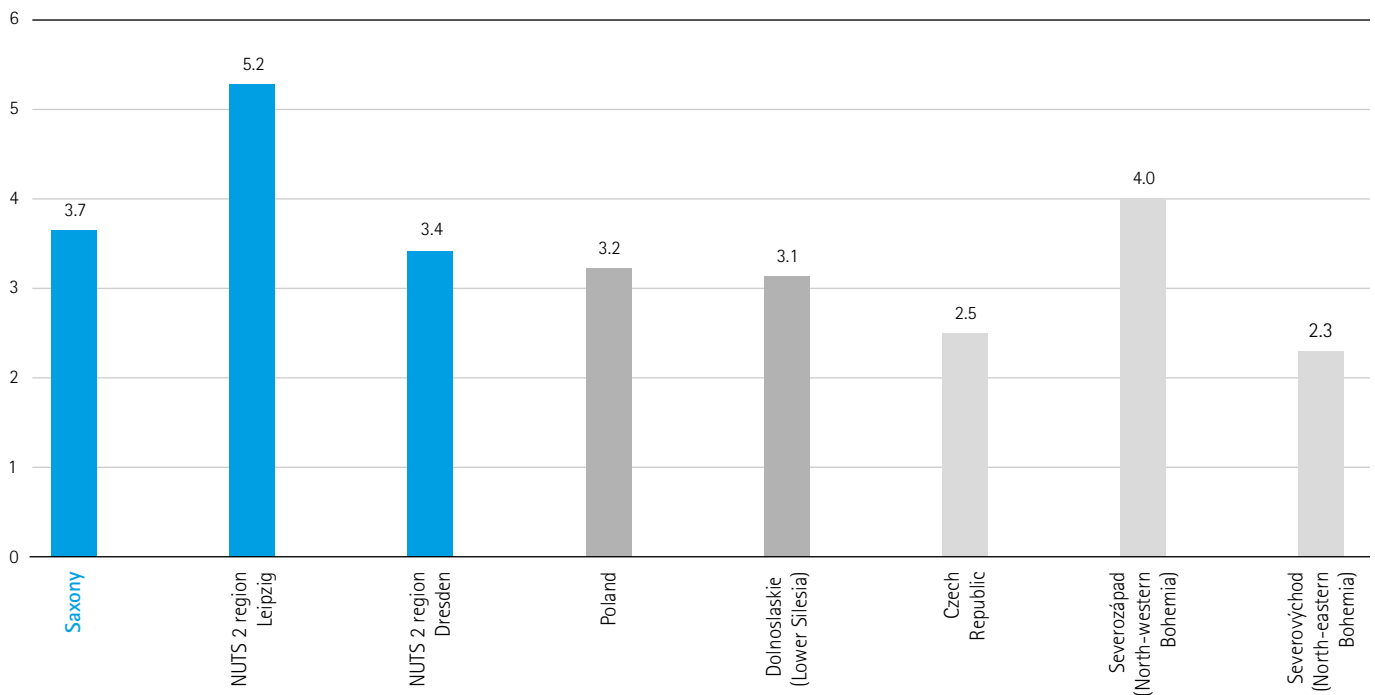


## 8. Unemployment rate<sup>1</sup> (%)



<sup>1</sup> percent unemployed of all civil labour force, annual average  
Source: Federal Employment Agency

## 9. Unemployment rates<sup>1</sup> in Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic 2020 (%)



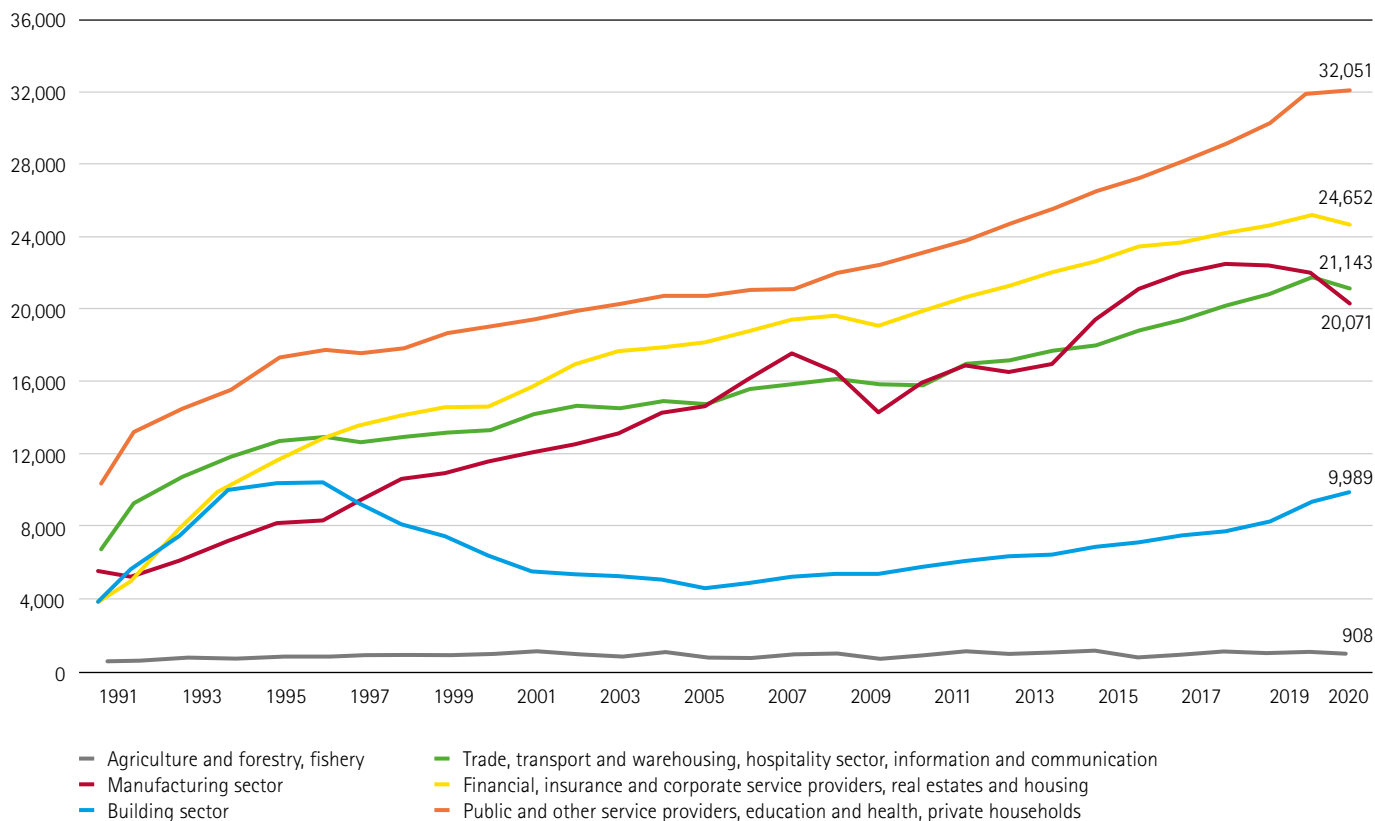
<sup>1</sup> percent unemployed of labour force (employed and unemployed), 15 years and older; with bordering regions of neighbouring states.

No data is available for the NUTS 2 region Chemnitz and Lubuskie.

Unemployment rates are based on definitions that are in keeping with the recommendations by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), therefore the unemployment rates determined on national level may vary.

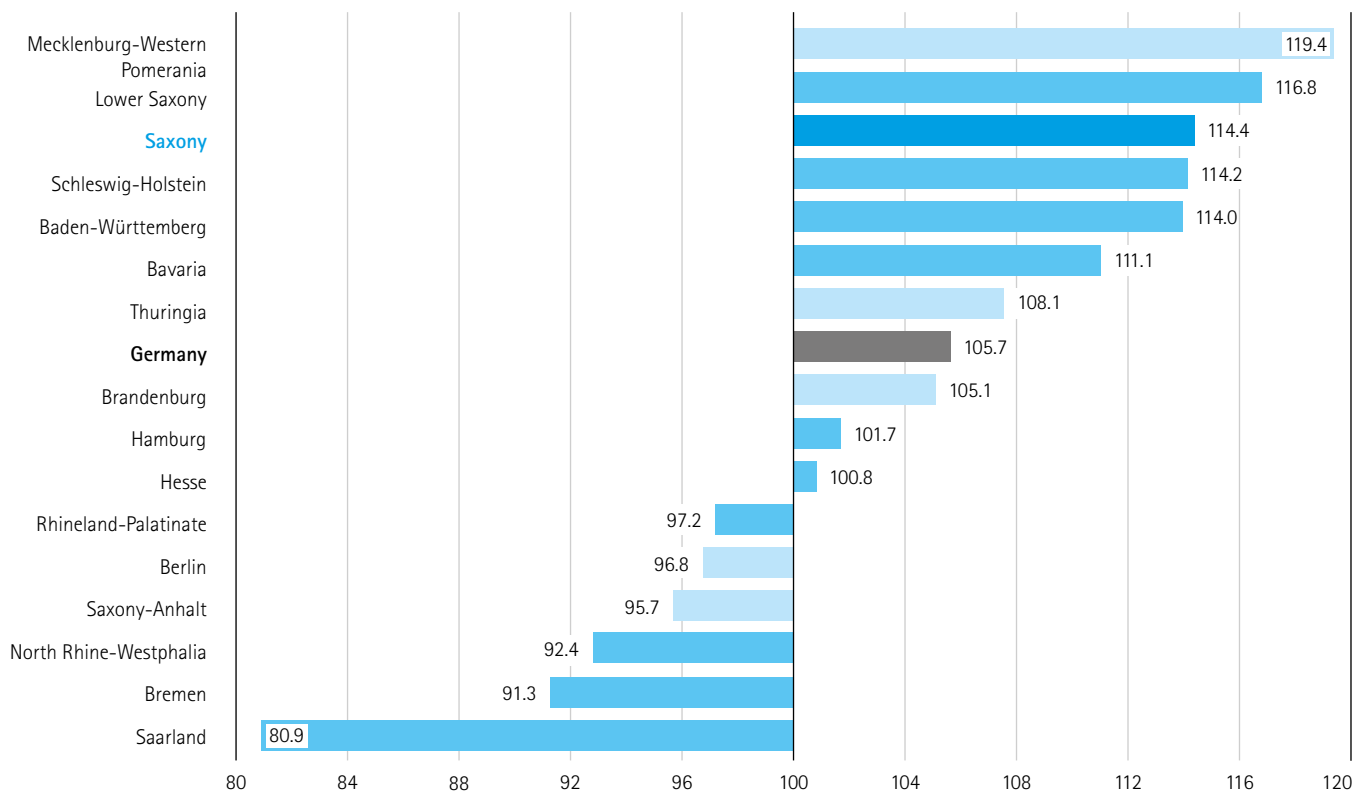
Source: Eurostat (as of September 2021)

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



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2021)

## 11. Gross value added of manufacturing sector 2020 (adjusted for price changes, chained), Index (2010 = 100)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2021)

## 12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in lodging establishments and at camping sites<sup>1</sup> in Germany 2020

	Overnight stays of foreign guests		
	Number	Change to prior year	Share in total number of overnight stays of foreign guests
	1,000	%	%
Bavaria	7,051	-66.3	22.0
Baden-Württemberg	4,890	-60.0	15.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	4,112	-63.1	12.8
Berlin	3,724	-76.0	11.6
Hesse	2,819	-65.5	8.8
Rhineland-Palatinate	2,611	-51.1	8.2
Lower Saxony	1,783	-55.5	5.6
Hamburg	1,151	-69.7	3.6
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>-55.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Schleswig-Holstein	928	-58.1	2.9
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	520	-52.8	1.6
Brandenburg	489	-53.9	1.5
Saxony-Anhalt	314	-45.8	1.0
Thuringia	249	-60.2	0.8
Saarland	211	-58.1	0.7
Bremen	188	-64.8	0.6
<b>New German federal states incl. Berlin</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>-70.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>
<b>Old German federal states excl. Berlin</b>	<b>25,744</b>	<b>-62.6</b>	<b>80.4</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>32,019</b>	<b>-64.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Lodging establishments of minimum 10 beds and camping sites of minimum 10 pitches; deviations in sums due to rounding  
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics (as of August 2021), own calculations

## 13. Craft businesses 2020

	Craft businesses existing on 31 December 2020 (annex A, A simple activities, B1 and B2)		
	Number	Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants <sup>1</sup>	Share in Germany (%)
Baden-Württemberg	137,637	12.4	13.5
Bavaria	207,129	15.8	20.3
Berlin	30,852	8.4	3.0
Brandenburg	38,635	15.3	3.8
Bremen	5,400	7.9	0.5
Hamburg	15,354	8.3	1.5
Hesse	76,037	12.1	7.5
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	19,809	12.3	1.9
Lower Saxony	85,014	10.6	8.3
North Rhine-Westphalia	194,074	10.8	19.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	53,357	13.0	5.2
Saarland	12,511	12.7	1.2
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>56,545</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Saxony-Anhalt	25,217	11.6	2.5
Schleswig-Holstein	32,181	11.1	3.2
Thuringia	29,886	14.1	2.9
<b>New German federal states incl. Berlin</b>	<b>200,944</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Old German federal states excl. Berlin</b>	<b>818,694</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>80.3</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>1,019,638</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 14. Human resources in science and technology (HRST)<sup>1</sup> in the EU member states and for Germany in the NUTS 2 regions 2020

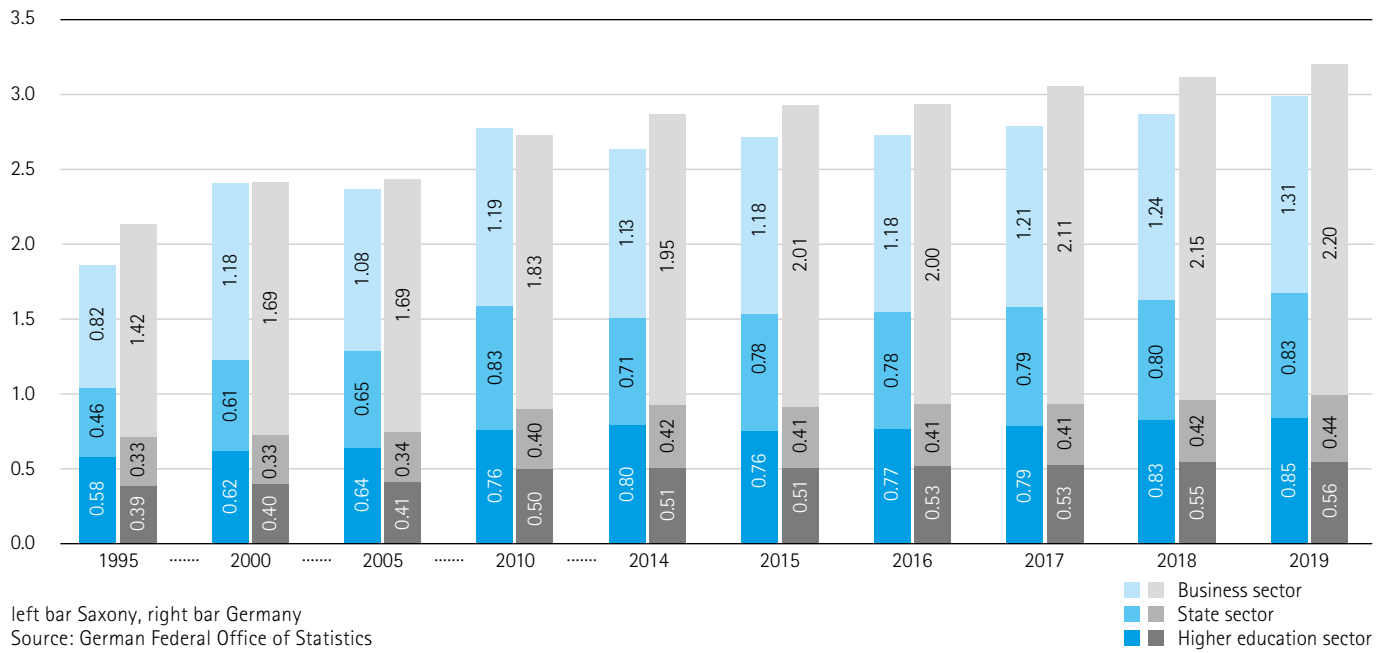
	Regions	as % of the workforce
1	Luxembourg	62.5
	<b>Berlin</b>	<b>61.2</b>
	<b>Hamburg</b>	<b>59.4</b>
2	Sweden	57.2
3	Finland	56.5
3	Ireland	56.5
	Upper Bavaria	56.4
5	Belgium	55.0
6	Netherlands	54.7
7	France	53.5
8	Denmark	52.9
9	Estonia	52.8
	Middle Franconia	52.1
	<b>Leipzig</b>	<b>51.9</b>
	Cologne	51.8
10	Cyprus	51.2
	Stuttgart	51.2
	Rhineland-Palatinate	50.9
	Darmstadt	50.7
	Karlsruhe	50.7
11	Lithuania	50.7
12	Austria	50.4
	<b>Baden-Württemberg</b>	<b>50.2</b>
	<b>Bavaria</b>	<b>50.2</b>
	<b>Dresden</b>	<b>49.9</b>
	Düsseldorf	49.4
13	Germany	49.0
	Freiburg	49.0
14	Slovenia	49.0
	<b>Hesse</b>	<b>48.9</b>
	Braunschweig	48.8
	<b>Bremen</b>	<b>48.8</b>
	Hanover	48.6
	Tübingen	48.5
	<b>Rhineland-Palatinate</b>	<b>48.5</b>
	Swabia	48.2
	Giessen	48.1

	Regions	as % of the workforce
	<b>Saxony</b>	<b>47.9</b>
	Lower Franconia	47.9
	<b>North Rhine-Westphalia</b>	<b>47.8</b>
	Trier	47.7
	Münster	46.9
	<b>Schleswig-Holstein</b>	<b>46.9</b>
15	Spain	46.8
16	Latvia	46.7
	<b>Brandenburg</b>	<b>46.5</b>
	<b>Saarland</b>	<b>46.5</b>
	<b>Lower Saxony</b>	<b>46.4</b>
	<b>EU-27</b>	<b>46.3</b>
17	Malta	46.0
	Lüneburg	45.5
	Upper Franconia	45.4
18	Poland	45.1
	Koblenz	44.9
	<b>Thuringia</b>	<b>44.6</b>
	Upper Palatinate	44.1
	Arnsberg	43.8
	Kassel	43.6
	Weser-Ems	43.4
	Detmold	43.2
	<b>Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania</b>	<b>42.7</b>
	<b>Chemnitz</b>	<b>42.6</b>
	Lower Bavaria	41.3
	<b>Saxony-Anhalt</b>	<b>40.4</b>
19	Czech Republic	39.9
20	Greece	39.5
21	Portugal	39.3
22	Hungary	38.8
23	Slovakia	38.7
24	Croatia	38.3
25	Bulgaria	37.2
26	Italy	36.9
27	Romania	26.6

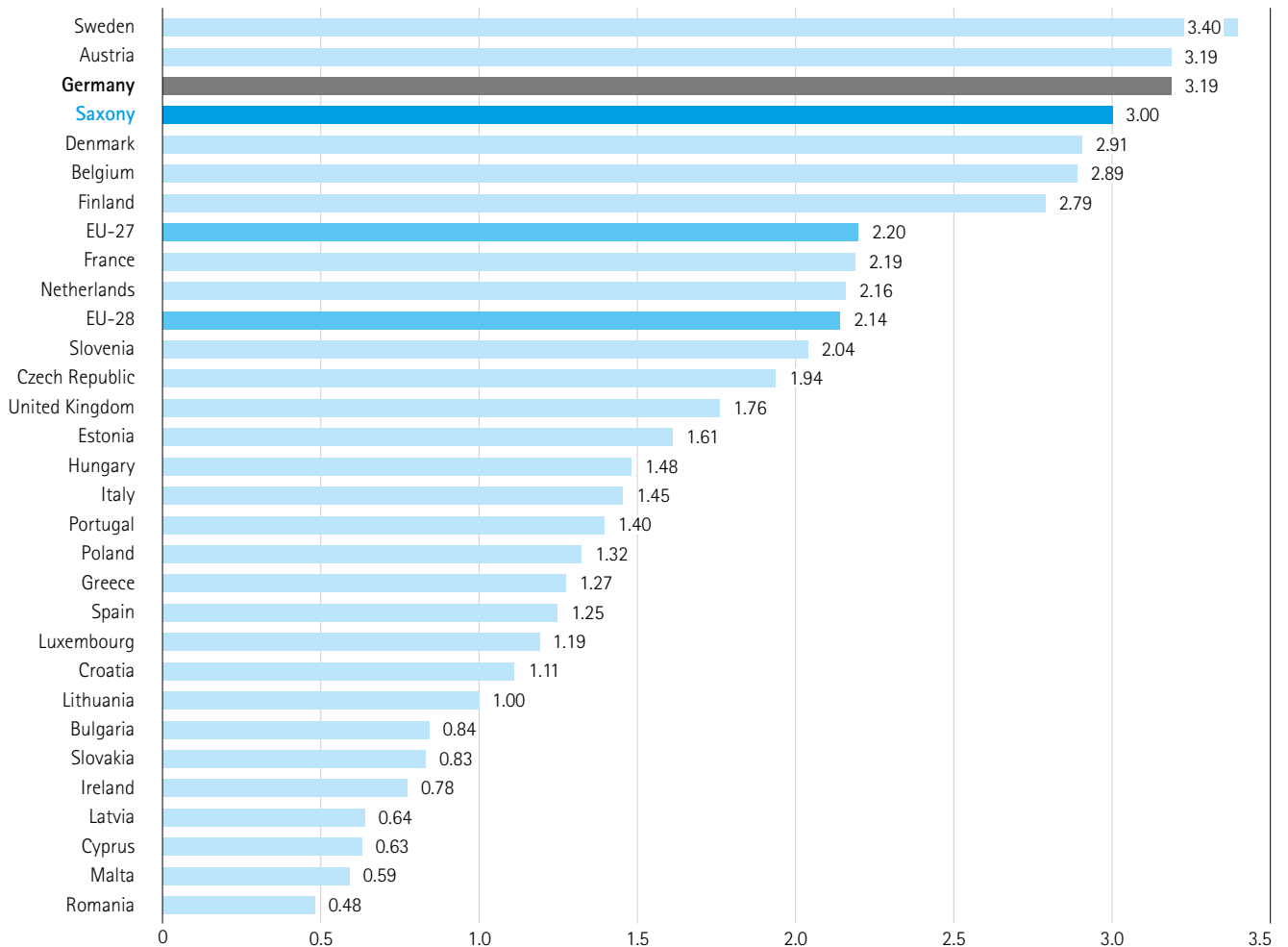
<sup>1</sup> persons working in a science and technology occupation and/or who have completed a scientific study, HRST as share in working population aged between 15 and 74.  
Source: Eurostat (as of September 2021)



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



## 16. R&D expenditure<sup>1</sup> in an EU-wide comparison



<sup>1</sup> R&D expenditure in percentage of GDP

Source: Eurostat (data partly preliminary, estimated) German Federal Office of Statistics (data for Germany and Saxony)

## 17. Road network length and density as of 01 January 2021

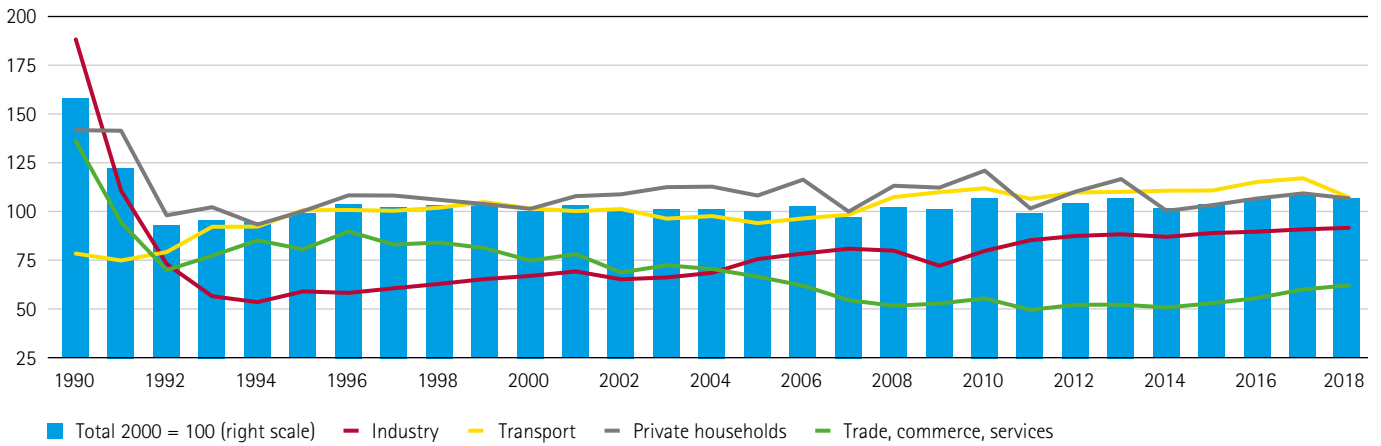
	Road network length		Road network density			
	km		km per 1,000 km <sup>2</sup>		km per 1,000 inhabitants <sup>1</sup>	
	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony	Germany	Saxony
Federal motorways	13,192	575	37	31	0.16	0.14
Federal roads	37,826	2,302	106	125	0.45	0.57
State roads	86,862	4,773	243	259	1.04	1.18
District roads	91,841	5,742	257	311	1.10	1.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>229,721</b>	<b>13,392</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>3.30</b>

<sup>1</sup> inhabitants as of 31 December 2020

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

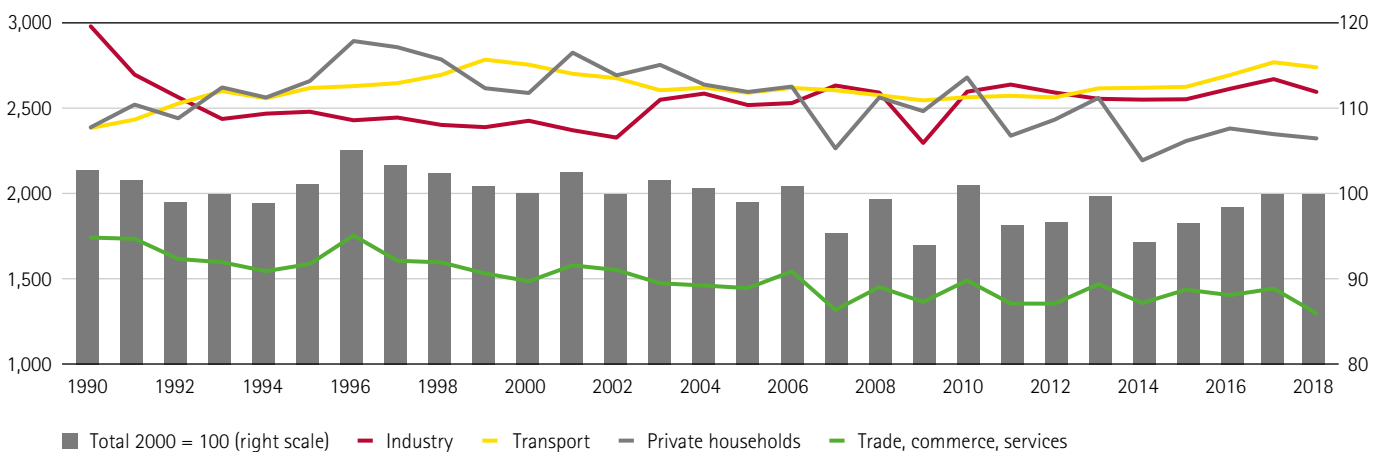
## 18. Development of final energy consumption by sectors (Petajoule)

### Saxony



Source: Statistical Office of Saxony, own calculations

### Germany



Source: Federal Ministry for 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
2020	36,878.8	-8.4	27,092.9	1.2

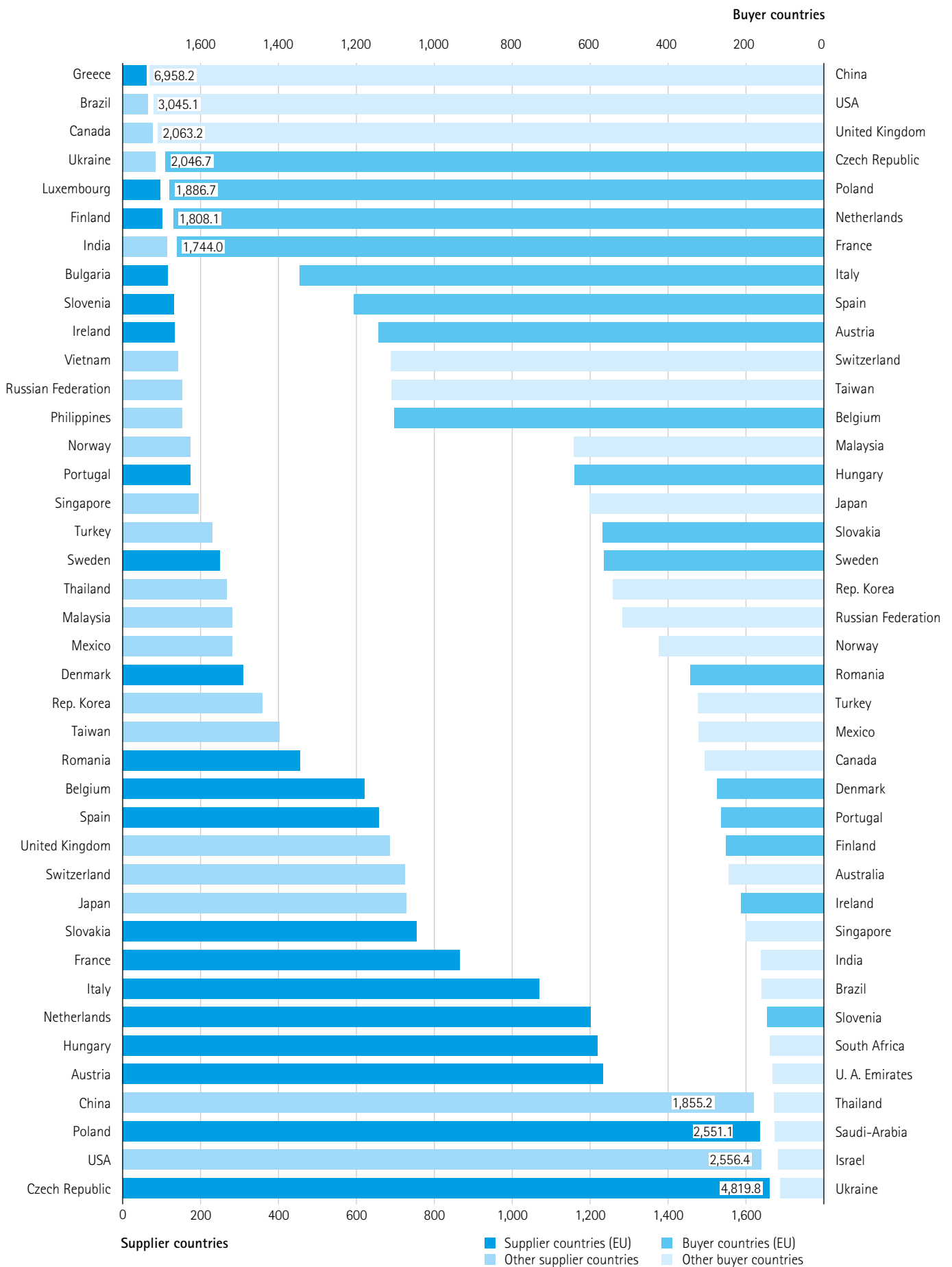
	Major foreign trade partners:	
	Export	Import
2020	China	Czech Republic
	USA	USA
	United Kingdom	Poland
	Czech Republic	China
	Poland	Austria

	Export		Share of export in GDP <sup>1</sup> %
	million euro	New German federal states excl. Berlin = 100 %	
New German federal states excl. Berlin	87,820.7	100	23.8
thereof:			
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>36,878.8</b>	<b>42.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Saxony-Anhalt	15,881.0	18.1	25.3
Thuringia	14,467.5	16.5	23.5
Brandenburg	11,900.9	13.6	16.1
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	8,692.5	9.9	18.9

<sup>1</sup> ratio of exports to gross domestic product

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2021), own calculations

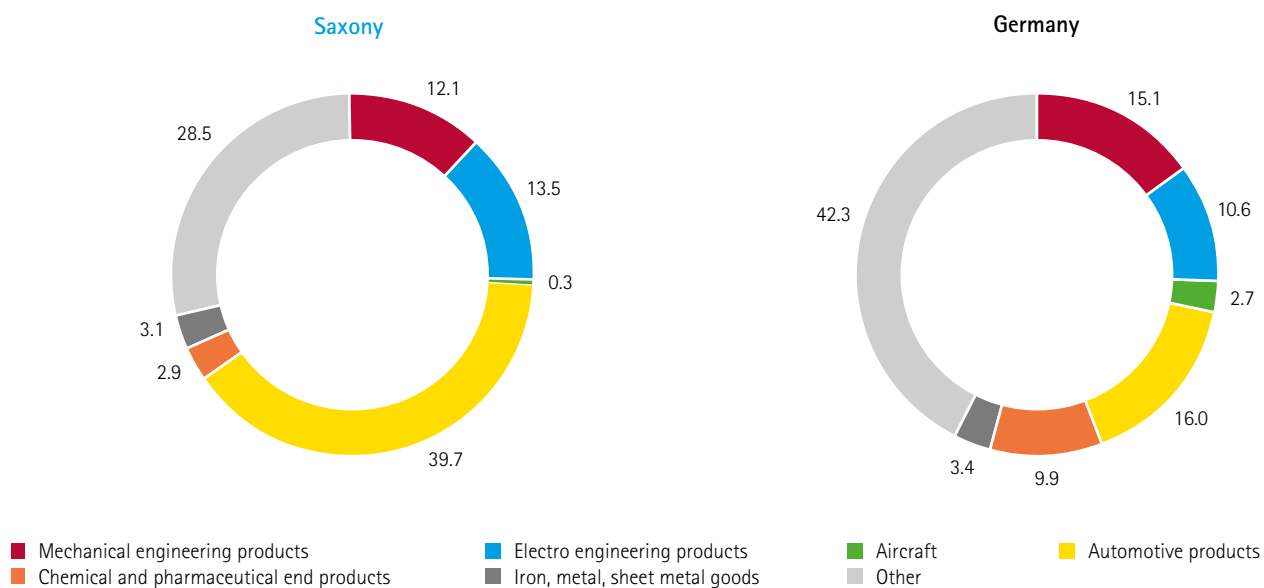
## 20. Major buyer and supplier countries of Saxony 2020 (million euro)



Source: German Federal Office of Statistics



## 21. Exports by commodity groups 2020 (%)



Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

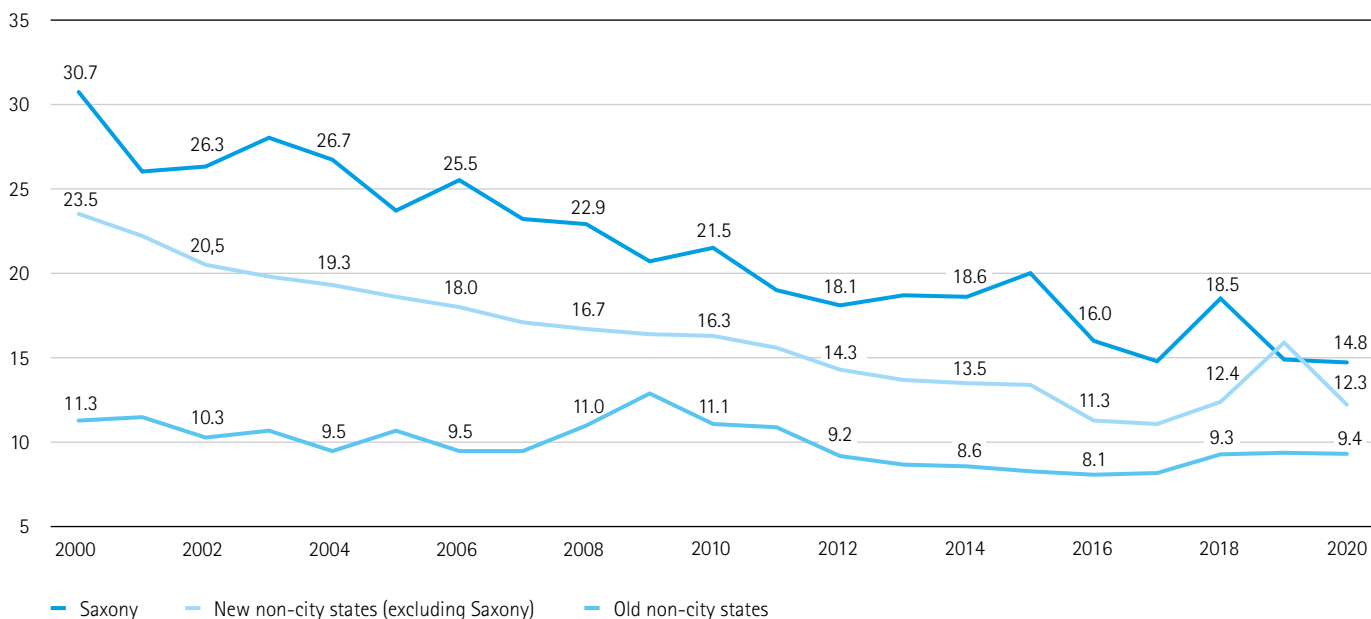
## 22. Air transport 2020

	Persons transported <sup>1</sup>		Goods transported <sup>1</sup>	
	Embarking number	Disembarking number	Loading 1,000 t	Unloading 1,000 t
Baden-Württemberg	1,823,212	1,876,905	17	12
Bavaria	6,247,899	6,430,230	85	70
Berlin	3,151,375	3,158,791	7	7
Brandenburg	1,378,072	1,400,755	5	5
Bremen	294,621	299,604	0	1
Hamburg	2,248,669	2,308,636	5	5
Hesse	9,162,737	9,575,282	958	954
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	9,890	10,475	0	0
Lower Saxony	708,379	737,620	13	12
North Rhine-Westphalia	5,636,911	5,804,591	436	426
Rhineland-Palatinate	183,499	194,417	102	104
Saarland	23,062	22,632	0	0
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>446,482</b>	<b>460,365</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>662</b>
Saxony-Anhalt	-	-	-	-
Schleswig-Holstein	-	-	-	-
Thuringia	12,979	13,704	2	1
<b>New German federal states incl. Berlin</b>	<b>4,998,798</b>	<b>5,044,090</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>Old German federal states excl. Berlin</b>	<b>26,328,989</b>	<b>27,249,917</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>1,584</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>31,327,787</b>	<b>32,294,007</b>	<b>2,345</b>	<b>2,259</b>

<sup>1</sup> without transit traffic

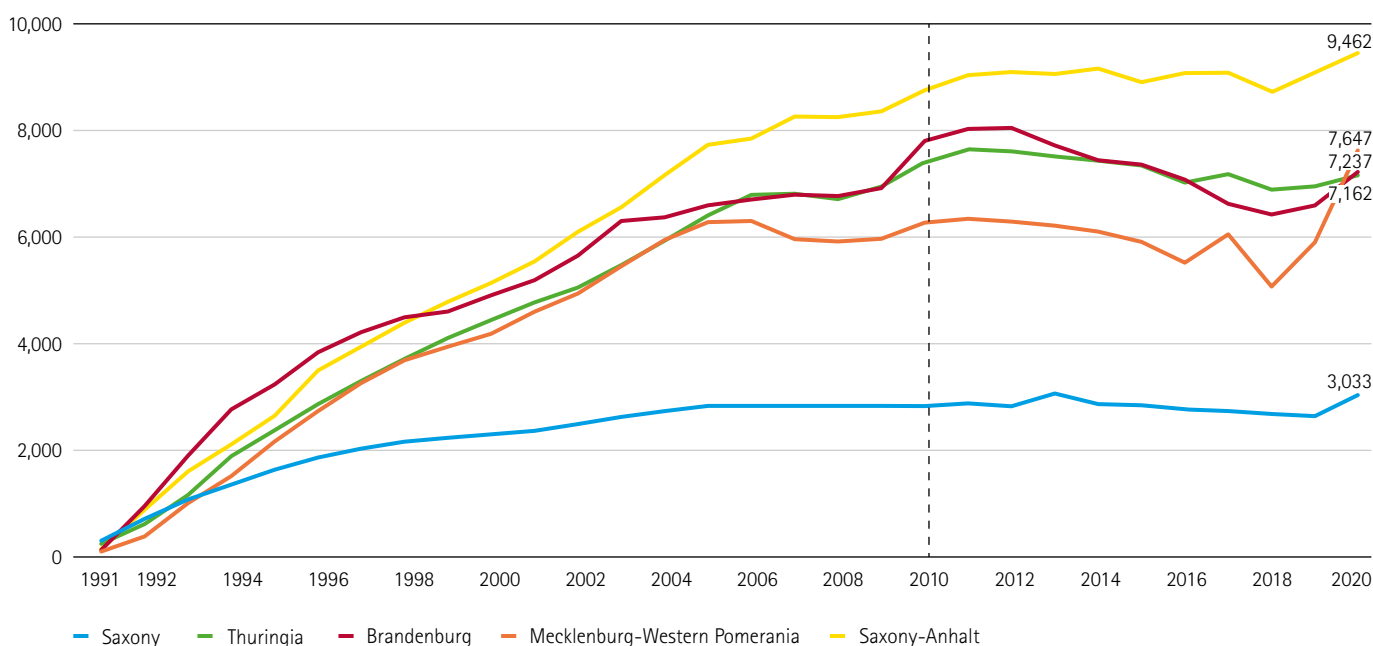
Source: Federal and state offices of statistics

## 23. Investment rates<sup>1</sup> of the old and new non-city states (excluding Saxony) and Saxony (%)



<sup>1</sup> 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 capita<sup>1</sup> of new non-city states Euro per inhabitant<sup>2</sup>



	1991	1992	1995	2000	2005	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Saxony-Anhalt	168	906	2,665	5,154	7,740	8,798	9,183	8,933	9,080	9,083	8,722	9,095	9,462
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	124	405	2,184	4,200	6,291	6,261	6,098	5,899	5,505	6,076	5,059	5,898	7,647
Brandenburg	153	974	3,251	4,921	6,607	7,795	7,428	7,351	7,049	6,609	6,416	6,587	7,237
Thuringia	266	637	2,393	4,460	6,418	7,415	7,432	7,334	7,030	7,181	6,900	6,947	7,162
<b>Saxony</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1,654</b>	<b>2,317</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>2,854</b>	<b>2,877</b>	<b>2,831</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>2,673</b>	<b>2,659</b>	<b>3,033</b>

<sup>1</sup> debts from credit market funds and with public budgets of core budgets of states (Saxony: budget-related debt level), from 2010, system change including the ancillary budgets and excluding cash loans

<sup>2</sup> inhabitants as of 30.06. of the relevant year

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

**Published by:**

Saxon State Ministry for Economic Affairs, Labour and Transport  
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**Editorial Office:**

Unit 38 – Economic Analysis

**Editorial deadline:**

24 November 2021

**Design and composition:**

blaurock markenkommunikation

**Picture credits:**

SMWA/ronaldbonss.com (S. 3), blaurock markenkommunikation

**Translation/Editing:**

IN-TRANSLATIONS GmbH

**Printing:**

Lößnitz Druck GmbH

**Circulation:**

700 copies

**Orders:**

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

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