

LOCATION OF SAXONY 2022

in comparison with other regions



FUTURE.

STAATSMINISTERIUM
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Freistaat
SACHSEN

Foreword

A new era

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are in a new era, the challenges of which are enormous, for the Free State of Saxony too. The Ukraine war started by Russia, the effects of the coronavirus pandemic, the supply chain bottlenecks and the massive surge in inflation – all of these contemporary issues are interdependent, mutually complementing and reinforcing one another. They burden and challenge every individual as well as Saxon companies and the economy as a whole.

But the Free State of Saxony, with its strong SME sector, highly qualified and motivated professionals, modern infrastructure, excellent higher education and research landscape, and diverse artistic and cultural treasures, has all the prerequisites to successfully weather these difficult times and open up new opportunities.

The following tables, diagrams and maps, of which there are over 100, provide a comprehensive report on the situation and local conditions in Saxony, as well as a comparison with other German and European regions. In addition to an extraordinarily high employment rate, even in comparison to the rest of Europe, a workforce with a qualification level well above the average, especially in the area of apprenticeships, master craftsman training and technician training, and an advanced broadband supply, especially in metropolitan areas. The stable situation of Saxony's state budget should also be emphasised. This was and is the basis for the extensive public assistance programmes in the wake of the pandemic and the energy crisis.

I am convinced that Saxony will overcome the current crises and successfully master the structural changes required to move away from fossil fuels in response to climate change. This path won't be easy – but it offers opportunities. In future-oriented sectors such as hydrogen technology and electromobility, the stage is set for further positive development.

I ask you to support each other during this difficult time. Together we will face and solve the challenges. Look ahead – to a successful future.

Yours



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





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1. Key aspects at a glance

This report describes the overall development in the Free State of Saxony up to the year 2021. The year 2021 was marked, in particular, by the lasting coronavirus pandemic and its impact on a wide range of commercial sectors. Its influence, along with the 2022 outbreak of war in Ukraine, will continue to have significant repercussions for economic activity beyond 2021 and must be taken into account when considering the data.

Continuous rise in wealth and income

With a purchasing-power-weighted gross domestic product of 28,300 euro per inhabitant, the Free State of Saxony achieves 95 percent of the EU average. Saxony thus continues to be among the top Central and Eastern European states.

Employment continues to grow, unemployment rate drops to record low

Saxony's unemployment rate fell from 11.8 percent in 2010 to 5.9 percent in 2021. The gap to the overall German average of 5.7 percent remained the same as in the previous year at 0.2 percent. Across all federal states of former East Germany, the rate only fell from 12 percent to 7.1 percent.

The labour market situation in the Free State of Saxony was also excellent in a Europe-wide comparison. For the eleventh year in a row, the EU-defined unemployment rate of 3.3 percent was well below the EU average of 7 percent.

Saxon SMEs of central importance to Saxony's economy

With 56,335 businesses, the skilled trades have a strong share in the various sectors of manufacturing, construction, trade and services. At the same time, the density of skilled trades in Saxony is exceptionally high. With 13.9 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants, it is clearly above the German average of 12.4 businesses per 1,000 inhabitants, and in fourth place among all the federal states.

Saxony's exports at a high level despite the pandemic

The high level of innovation and competitiveness of Saxony's economy can be seen in the persistently high export ratio. This was over 33 percent for Saxony and thus clearly above the average of roughly 23 percent for the other former East German states. Despite the ongoing pandemic, there was an increase of around 22 percent compared to the previous year. Imports also increased by 19.8 percent compared to the previous year.

Trade with its immediate neighbours makes a significant contribution to this. At around 5.3 billion euro, the Czech Republic ranks first by far in terms of imports and is the most important trading partner overall. Poland ranks second, with a balanced export ratio of 2.2 billion euro and imports of around 2.9 billion euro.

Since 2010, exports have increased by roughly 83 percent. As a result, the proportion of exports in the gross domestic product has increased to over 33 percent. This is the sixth highest value among all federal states.

Powerful Saxon research and development

Research and development are of central importance for the development of Saxony as a business location. The proportion of R&D expenditure in the gross domestic product is 3 percent. This puts Saxony in seventh place among all the federal states. Approximately 33,200 people were employed in research and development in Saxony in 2020. Of these, about 14,400 work in companies carrying out R&D in Saxony. This gives Saxony a share of almost half of all R&D employees in the former East German states.

Infrastructure is being expanded

The well-developed transport infrastructure provides the 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, in terms of both area and population.

The decrease in general cross-border road traffic compared to the previous year reflects the fact that the pandemic is ongoing.

However, the picture is very different for freight transport. For example, the number of trucks in cross-border traffic with Poland increased by 16.4 percent compared to 2020. This picture is repeated for the other modes of transport. Rail freight, for example, increased by a good 4.5 percent compared to 2020, despite the pandemic, and air freight traffic increased by more than 15 percent. Saxony accounts for almost all of the goods transported by air in the former East German states. In relation to Germany as a whole, the figure is close to one third. This is evidence of Saxony's close economic ties with its neighbours and the associated greater resilience of the Saxon economy.

Saxony is also very well positioned in terms of broadband availability and performance. Especially when it comes to the supply of fibre optics, which is particularly important for companies in the EDP sector, Saxony ranks third among all German states and is well above the German average.

Substantial state budget and high investment rate

Stable public finances are both a mirror of economic strength and a crucial prerequisite for the healthy future prospects of Saxony as a business location.

In 2021, the Free State of Saxony again allocated a high proportion of its budgetary funds for investments. The investment ratio is 14.1 percent. The federal states of former West Germany invest only 8.7 percent of their budgetary funds. At the same time, Saxony has an exceptionally low level of debt compared to other federal states. Saxony is thus setting the right course for the future. Sound budgetary management ensures greater scope for manoeuvre.

2. The Free State of Saxony at a glance

	Saxony	Germany
Population as of 31 December 2021 (1,000 persons)	4,043.0	83,237.1
Area (km ²)	18,450.0	357,587.8
Population density (inhabitants per km ²)	219	233
Gross domestic product 2021		
Billion euro	134.5	3,570.6
Percent to prior year (adjusted for price)	2.5	2.9
Index (2010 = 100, adjusted for price, chained)	115.3	114.5
Euro/inhabitant	33,254	42,953
Germany=100	77.4	100
Euro/gainfully employed person	65,527	79,488
Germany=100	82.4	100
Gainfully employed persons 2021 (1,000 persons)	2,055.1	44,980.0
Percent to prior year	-0.1	0.1
Unemployed persons 2021		
Unemployment rate (percent of all civil labour force)	5.9	5.7
Share in gross value added 2021 (percent)		
Manufacturing sector	18.5	20.2
Germany=100	91.7	100
Building sector	8.3	5.9
Germany=100	139.7	100
Mining and manufacturing sector 2021		
(Operations of enterprises with 20 or more employees)		
Persons employed (1,000)	282.7	6,237.0
Change to prior year (percent)	0.3	-0.3
Sales (billion euro)	72.4	1,993.5
Change to prior year (percent)	14.1	12.4
Export ratio (foreign/total sales)	38.3	48.4
Germany=100	79.1	100
Industrial density as of 30 June 2021		
Employees liable to contribute social security in manufacturing sector per 1,000 inhabitants	77.5	81.5
Germany=100	95.1	100
Foreign trade 2021		
Export (million euro)	44,974.1	1,379,346.1
thereof:		
EU-27 in percent	44.1	54.5
Import (million euro)	32,454.8	1,204,049.7
thereof:		
EU-27 in percent	61.7	53.0
Small and medium-sized businesses		
Self-employed in 2021 (annual average as 1,000)	171.0	3,655.0
Self-employed percent of working population	8.9	8.8
Germany=100	101.1	100
Craft businesses as of 31 December 2021	56.3	1,028.1
Germany=100	5.5	100
Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants	13.9	12.4
Number of cars to 1 January 2022		
as 1,000	2,182.7	48,540.9
per 1,000 inhabitants	539.9	583.2
Registration of brand new cars 2021		
as 1,000	86.7	2,622.1
per 1,000 inhabitants	21.4	31.5
Level of qualification of working population 2021 (percent)		
With no formal vocational qualification	9.8	19.5
Apprenticeship, vocational school	53.0	45.1
Training as master craftsman, technician, college	14.6	11.8
University, university of applied sciences	22.5	23.5

Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, Statistical Office of Saxony, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2022), Employment Statistics of the Federal States working group (as of October 2022), Federal Employment Agency, own calculations

3. Saxony's position in Europe¹

	Area 2021	Population 01.01.2021	Employment rate ² 2021	Unemployment rate ³		Gross domestic product		
				2020	Change to prior year	Per inhabitant (PPS) 2020 ⁴		Growth 2021/2020 (adj. for price)
	1,000 km ²	million	%	%-points	1,000	EU-27 = 100	%	
Saxony	18.5	4.1	77.9	3.3	-0.5	28.3⁶	95⁶	2.5
Germany	357.6	83.2	75.8	3.6	-0.3	36.6⁵	123⁵	2.9
France	638.5	67.7 ⁵	67.2	7.9	-0.2	31.2 ⁵	104 ⁵	6.8 ⁵
Italy	302.1	59.2	60.4	9.5	0.3	28.0	94	6.6
Spain	506.0	47.4	62.7	14.8	-0.7	25.2 ⁵	84 ⁵	5.1 ⁵
Poland	311.9	37.8 ^{5,6}	70.3	3.4	0.2	22.6 ⁵	76 ⁵	5.9
Romania	238.4	19.2	61.9	5.6	0.6	21.5 ⁵	72 ⁵	5.9 ⁵
Netherlands	37.4	17.5	80.1	4.2	0.4	39.6 ⁵	132 ⁵	4.9 ⁵
Belgium	30.7	11.6	65.3	6.3	0.7	35.5 ⁵	119 ⁵	6.2 ⁵
Greece	131.7	10.7	57.2	14.7	-1.6	18.6 ⁶	62 ⁵	8.3 ⁵
Czech Republic	78.9	10.7	74.4	2.8	0.3	27.8	93	3.5
Portugal	92.2	10.3	70.1	6.6	-0.2	22.8	76	4.9 ⁵
Sweden	447.4	10.4	75.4	8.7	0.4	36.8	123	5.1
Hungary	93.0	9.7	73.1	4.0	-0.3	22.1	74	7.1 ⁵
Austria	83.9	8.9	72.4	6.2	0.8	37.2	124	4.8
Bulgaria	111.0	6.9	68.1	5.3	0.2	16.4	55	4.2 ⁵
Denmark	42.9	5.8	75.5	5.0	-0.6	40.3	135	4.9
Finland	338.4	5.5	72.7	7.6	-0.2	33.7	113	3.0
Slovakia	49.0	5.5	69.4	6.8	0.1	20.9 ⁶	70 ⁶	3.0
Ireland	69.9	5.0	69.8	6.2	0.6	60.4	209	13.6
Croatia	56.6	4.0	63.4	7.6	0.1	19.2 ⁵	64 ⁵	10.2 ⁵
Lithuania	65.3	2.8	72.7	7.1	-1.4	26.0	87	5.0
Slovenia	20.3	2.1	71.4	4.7	-0.3	26.5	89	8.1
Latvia	64.6	1.9	69.9	7.5	-0.6	21.0	70	4.5
Estonia	45.3	1.3	74.0	6.2	-0.8	25.2	84	8.3
Cyprus	9.3	0.9	70.8	7.5	-0.1	26.4	88	5.5 ⁵
Luxembourg	2.6	0.6	69.4	5.2	-1.6	78.7	263	6.9
Malta	0.3	0.5	75.5	3.5	-0.8	28.9	97	10.4
EU-27	4.225.1	447.2^{5,6}	68.4	7.0	-0.1	29.9	100	5.4

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 August 2022, PPS = Purchasing Power Standard

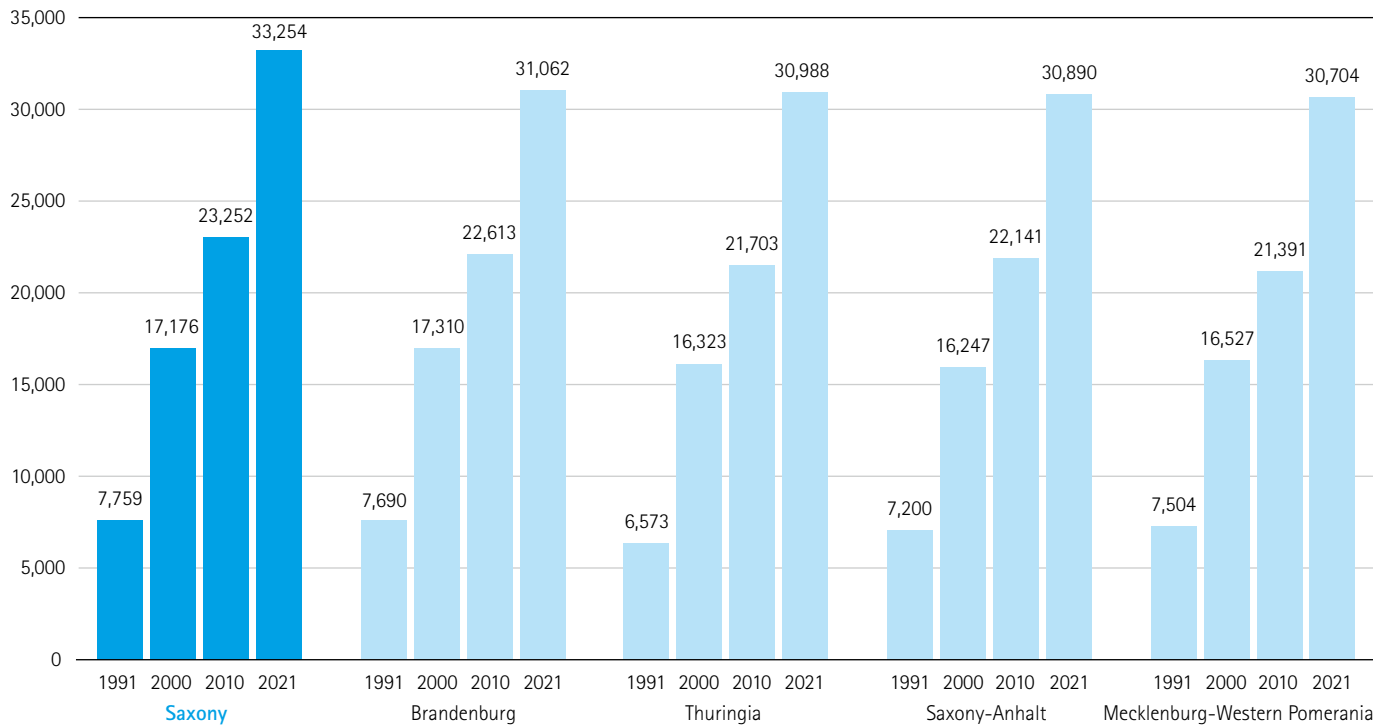
⁵ preliminary figure

⁶ estimated

Deviations as to sums due to rounding

Source: Eurostat

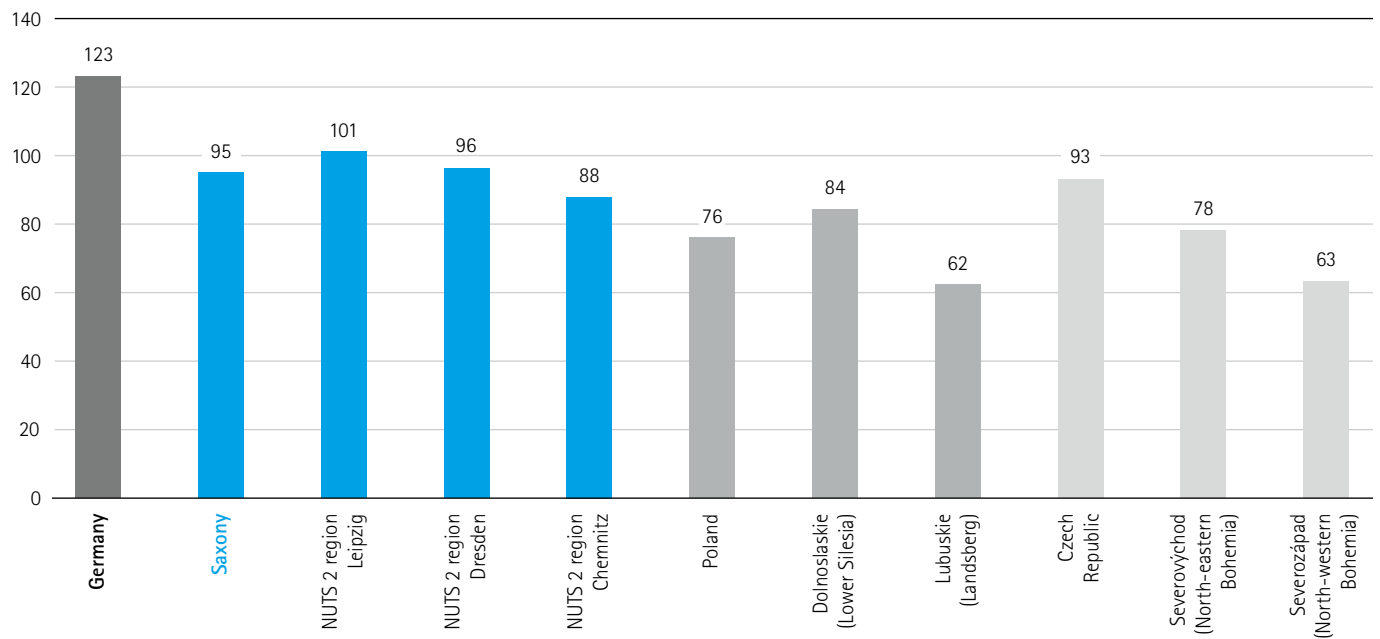
4. Gross domestic product per inhabitant 1991, 2000, 2010 and 2021 (euro)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2022)

5. Economic power of Saxony and Germany as compared to the neighbouring regions (NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 regions) 2020

Gross domestic product per inhabitant¹ (EU-27 = 100)



¹ Purchasing Power Standard (PPS)
Source: Eurostat (as of April 2022)

6. Employment rates¹ of EU member states and German federal states 2021 (%)

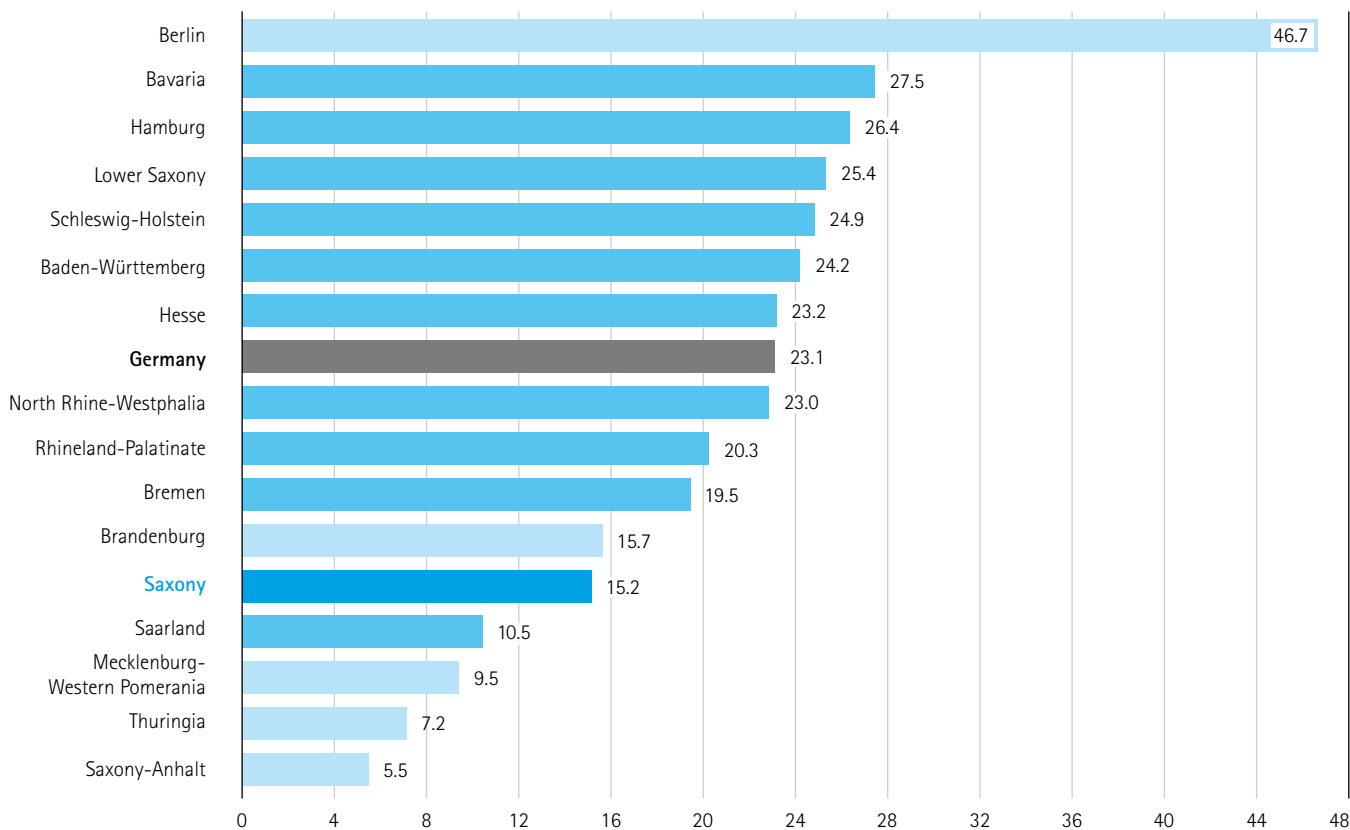
Labour force, total

	Regions	Employment rate ¹		Regions	Employment rate ¹
1	Netherlands	83.7	9	Austria	77.2
2	Sweden	82.9	10	Cyprus	76.7
	Chemnitz	81.8		Hesse	76.7
	Bavaria	81.3	11	Czech Republic	76.6
	Saxony	80.6	12	Hungary	76.2
	Thuringia	80.5		North Rhine-Westphalia	75.8
	Baden-Württemberg	80.4	13	Latvia	75.8
	Dresden	80.1	14	Portugal	75.2
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	80.1	15	Slovenia	75.0
	Brandenburg	80.0		Bremen	74.7
	Leipzig	79.7	16	Slovakia	74.6
	Schleswig-Holstein	79.7	16	Ireland	74.6
3	Denmark	79.6	18	Spain	73.7
	Saxony-Anhalt	79.2		EU-27	73.6
4	Estonia	79.1	19	Luxembourg	73.2
	Hamburg	78.9	20	France	73.0
5	Finland	78.8	21	Poland	72.8
6	Germany	78.7	22	Bulgaria	72.0
	Rhineland-Palatinate	78.7	23	Belgium	69.7
	Berlin	78.2	24	Croatia	68.7
7	Lithuania	78.2	25	Greece	67.3
	Lower Saxony	78.2	26	Romania	65.6
8	Malta	77.8	27	Italy	64.5
	Saarland	77.4			

¹ labour force (employed and unemployed) aged between 15 and 64 related to the population of the same age
Source: Eurostat (as of June 2022)

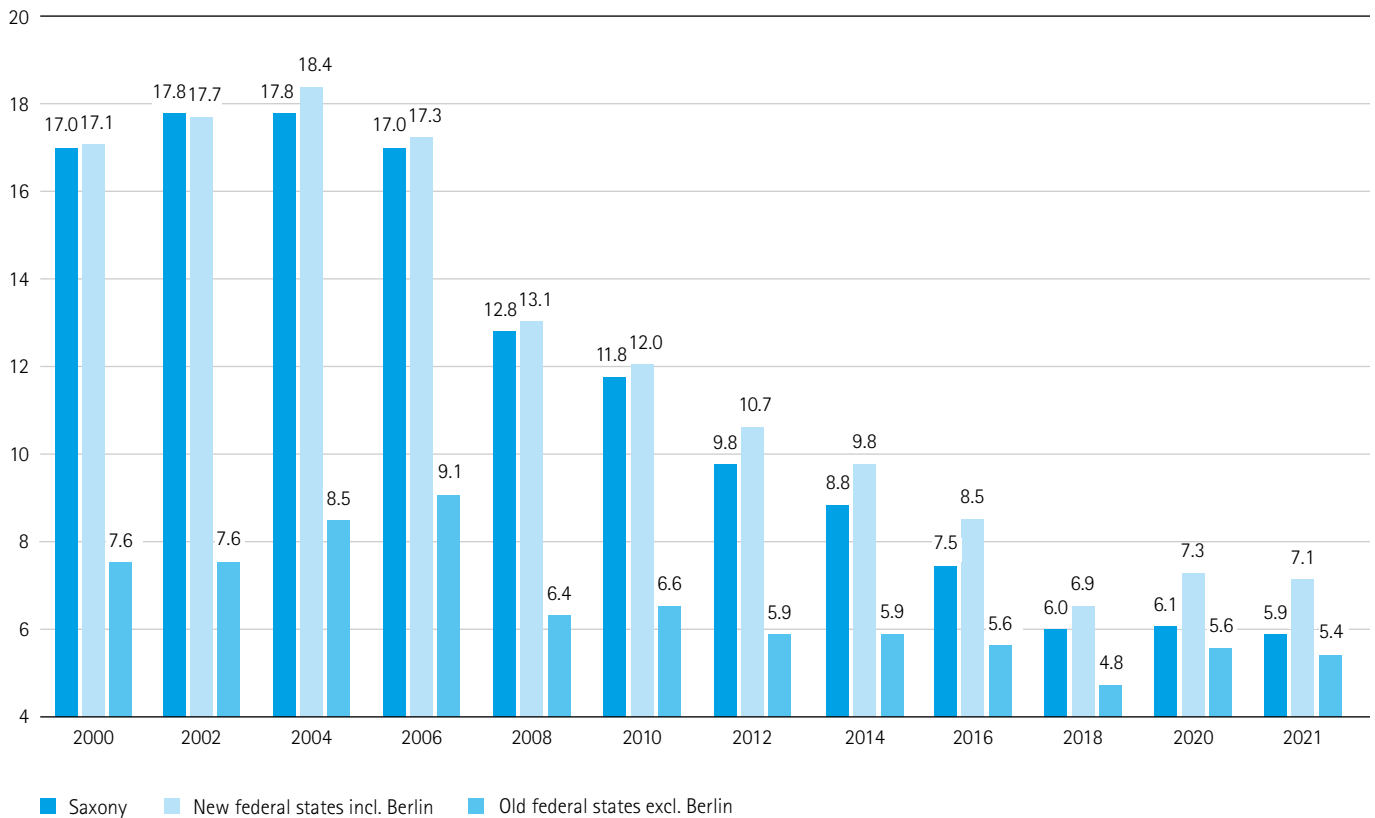
7. Development of employees subject to social insurance contributions by federal states

Change 30 June 2022 as against 30 June 2010 (%)



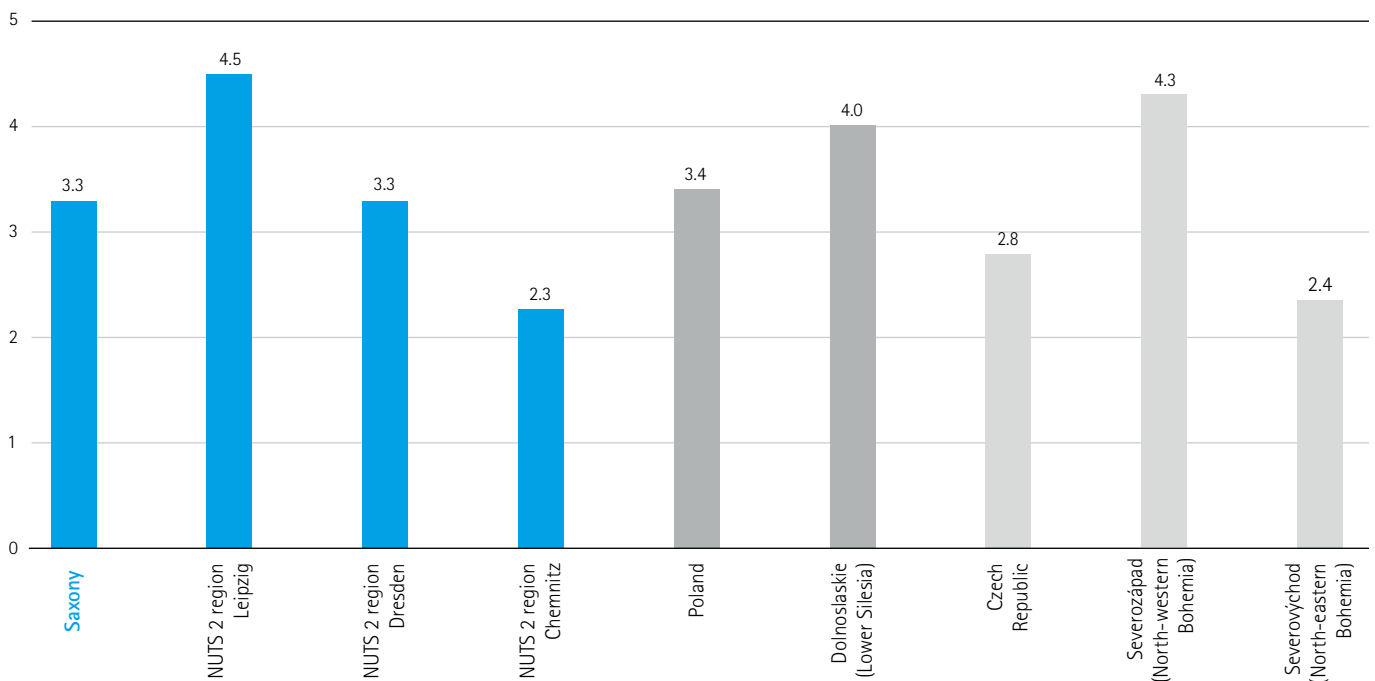
Source: Federal Employment Agency (preliminary results, employees subject to social insurance contributions at place of work, as of October 2022), own calculations

8. Unemployment rate¹ (%)



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

9. Unemployment rates¹ in Saxony, Poland and the Czech Republic 2021 (%)



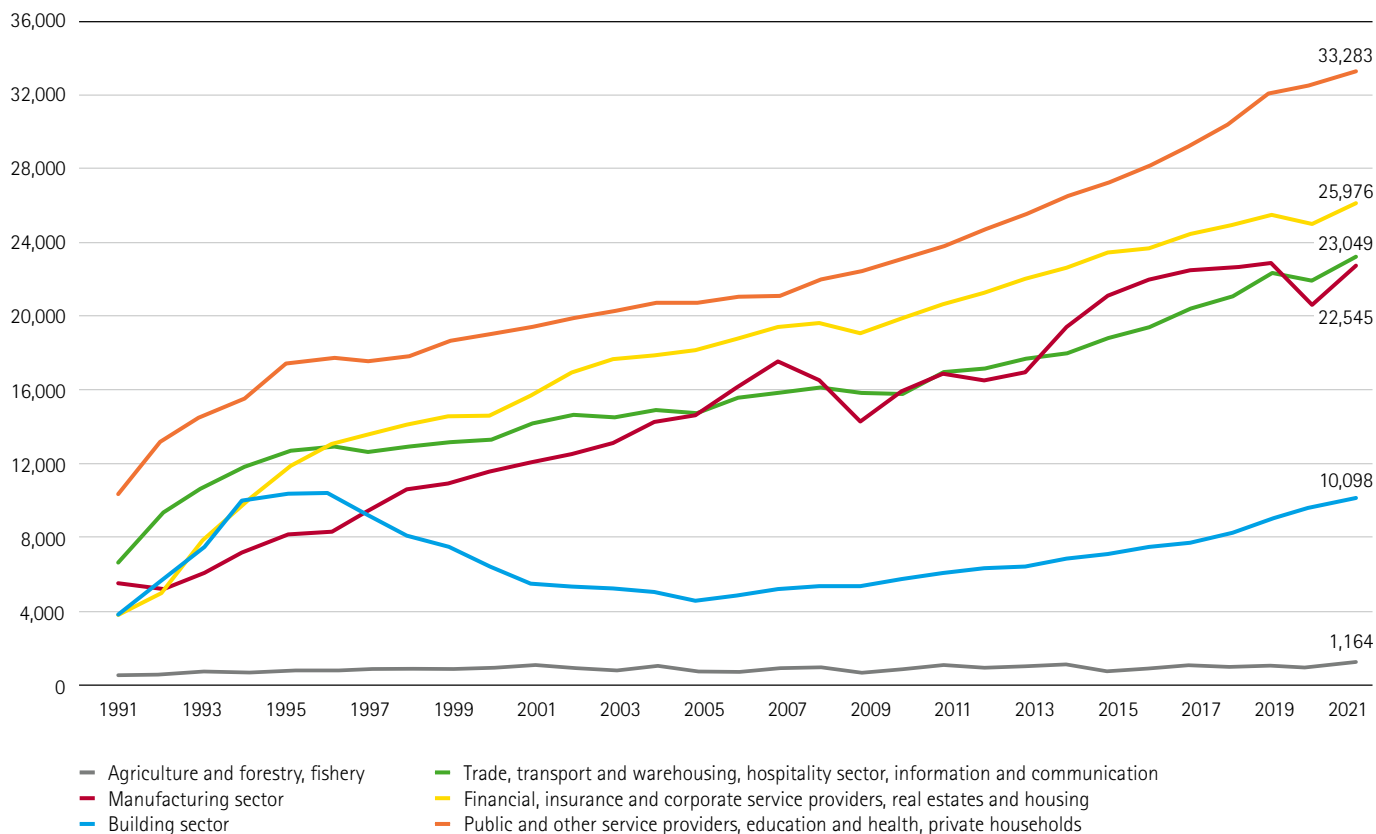
¹ percent unemployed of labour force (employed and unemployed), 15 years and older; with bordering regions of neighbouring states.

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

Unemployment rates is 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.

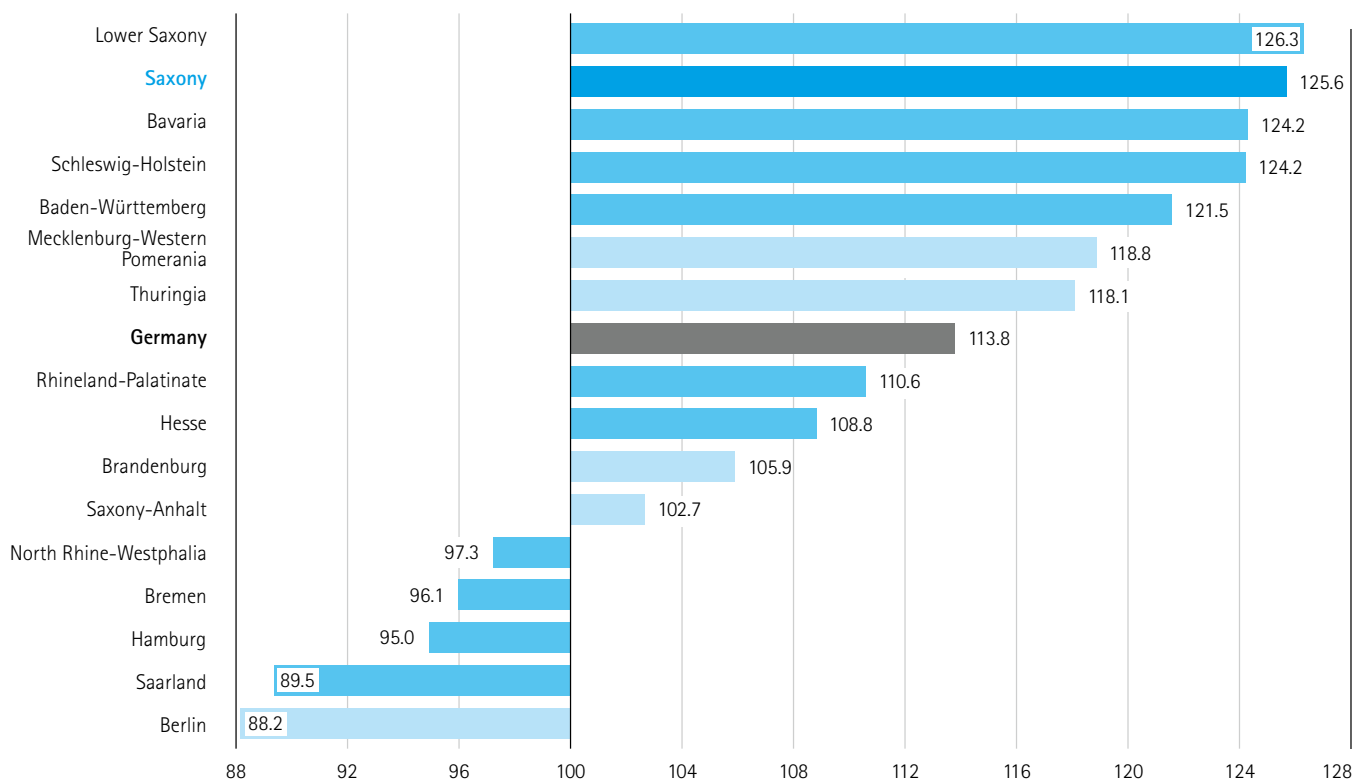
Source: Eurostat (as of November 2022)

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



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2022)

11. Gross value added of manufacturing sector 2021 (adjusted for price changes, chained), Index (2010 = 100)



Source: "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2022)

12. Overnight stays of foreign guests in lodging establishments and at camping sites¹ in Germany 2021

	Overnight stays of foreign guests		
	Number	Change to prior year	Share in total number of overnight stays of foreign guests
	1,000	%	%
Bavaria	7,133	1.2	21.8
Baden-Württemberg	5,206	6.5	15.9
North Rhine-Westphalia	4,072	9.4	12.5
Berlin	3,947	-4.0	12.1
Hesse	2,714	-3.7	8.3
Rhineland-Palatinate	2,414	-7.5	7.4
Lower Saxony	1,761	-1.2	5.4
Hamburg	1,250	8.6	3.8
Saxony	994	1.7	3.0
Schleswig-Holstein	991	6.7	3.0
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	552	13.0	1.7
Brandenburg	530	1.9	1.6
Saxony-Anhalt	347	10.4	1.1
Thuringia	312	25.1	1.0
Saarland	223	6.0	0.7
Bremen	206	9.7	0.6
New German federal states incl. Berlin	6,808	8.5	20.9
Old German federal states excl. Berlin	25,845	0.4	79.2
Germany	32,652	2.0	100.0

¹ 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 2022), own calculations

13. Craft businesses 2021

	Craft businesses existing on 31 December 2021 (annex A, A simple activities, B1 and B2)		
	Number	Businesses per 1,000 inhabitants ¹	Share in Germany (%)
Baden-Württemberg	139,476	12.5	13.6
Bavaria	209,497	15.9	20.4
Berlin	30,562	8.3	3.0
Brandenburg	38,591	15.2	3.8
Bremen	5,447	8.1	0.5
Hamburg	15,128	8.2	1.5
Hesse	77,108	12.2	7.5
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	19,905	12.4	1.9
Lower Saxony	85,980	10.7	8.4
North Rhine-Westphalia	195,788	10.9	19.0
Rhineland-Palatinate	54,072	13.2	5.3
Saarland	12,664	12.9	1.2
Saxony	56,335	13.9	5.5
Saxony-Anhalt	24,970	11.5	2.4
Schleswig-Holstein	32,701	11.2	3.2
Thuringia	29,914	14.1	2.9
New German federal states incl. Berlin	200,277	12.4	19.5
Old German federal states excl. Berlin	827,861	12.3	80.5
Germany	1,028,138	12.4	100.0

¹ Inhabitants as of 31 December 2021
Source: German Confederation of Skilled Crafts, German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

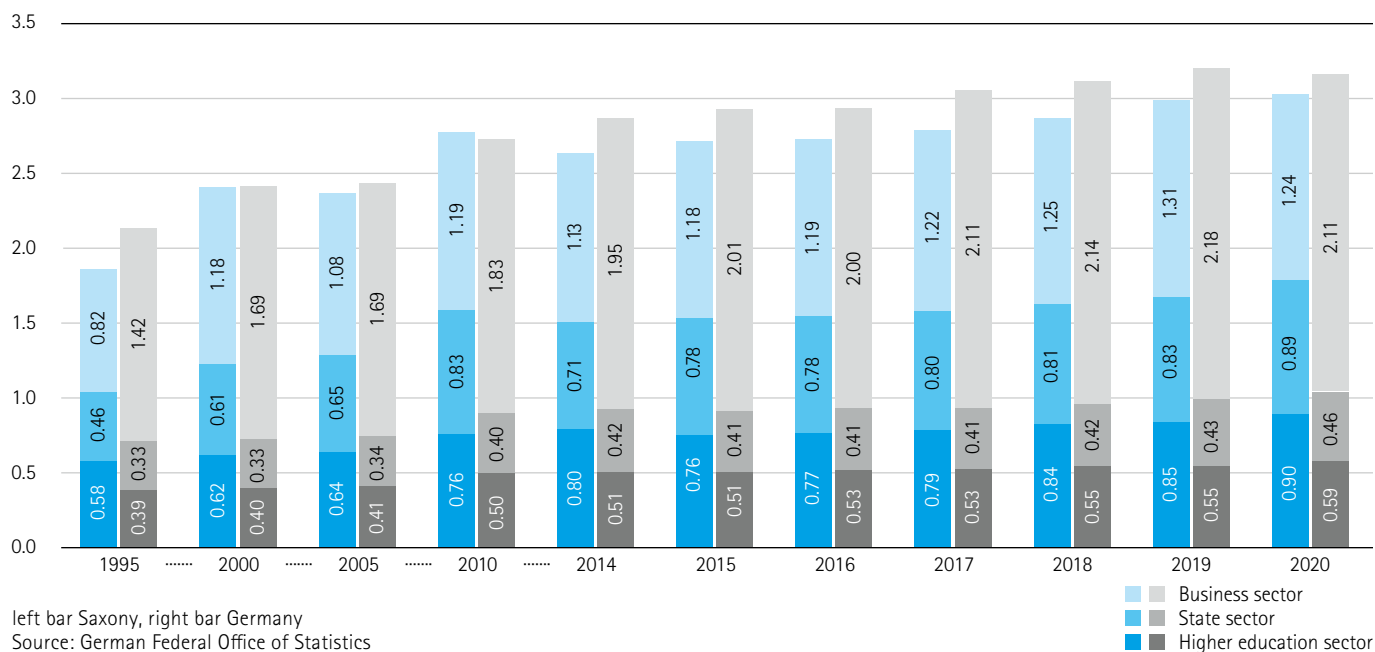
14. Human resources in science and technology (HRST)¹ in the EU member states and for Germany in the NUTS 2 regions 2021

	Regions	as % of the workforce
1	Luxembourg	65.3
	Berlin	63.9
	Hamburg	59.9
2	Ireland	58.0
	Upper Bavaria	57.8
3	Sweden	57.5
4	Belgium	56.7
5	Netherlands	56.4
	Leipzig	53.9
6	Slovenia	53.7
7	Denmark	53.6
8	France	53.5
	Darmstadt	53.1
9	Estonia	52.8
	Cologne	52.8
9	Cyprus	52.8
11	Finland	52.7
12	Lithuania	52.4
	Dresden	51.3
	Hesse	51.1
	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	51.0
	Stuttgart	50.9
	Karlsruhe	50.9
13	Austria	50.7
	Bavaria	50.5
	Middle Franconia	49.9
	Baden-Württemberg	49.9
	Gießen	49.8
14	Germany	49.5
	Tübingen	49.3
	Düsseldorf	49.2
	Lower Franconia	49.2
	Brandenburg	49.2
	Hannover	49.0
	Braunschweig	48.7
	Saxony	48.5
	Rhineland-Palatinate	48.5

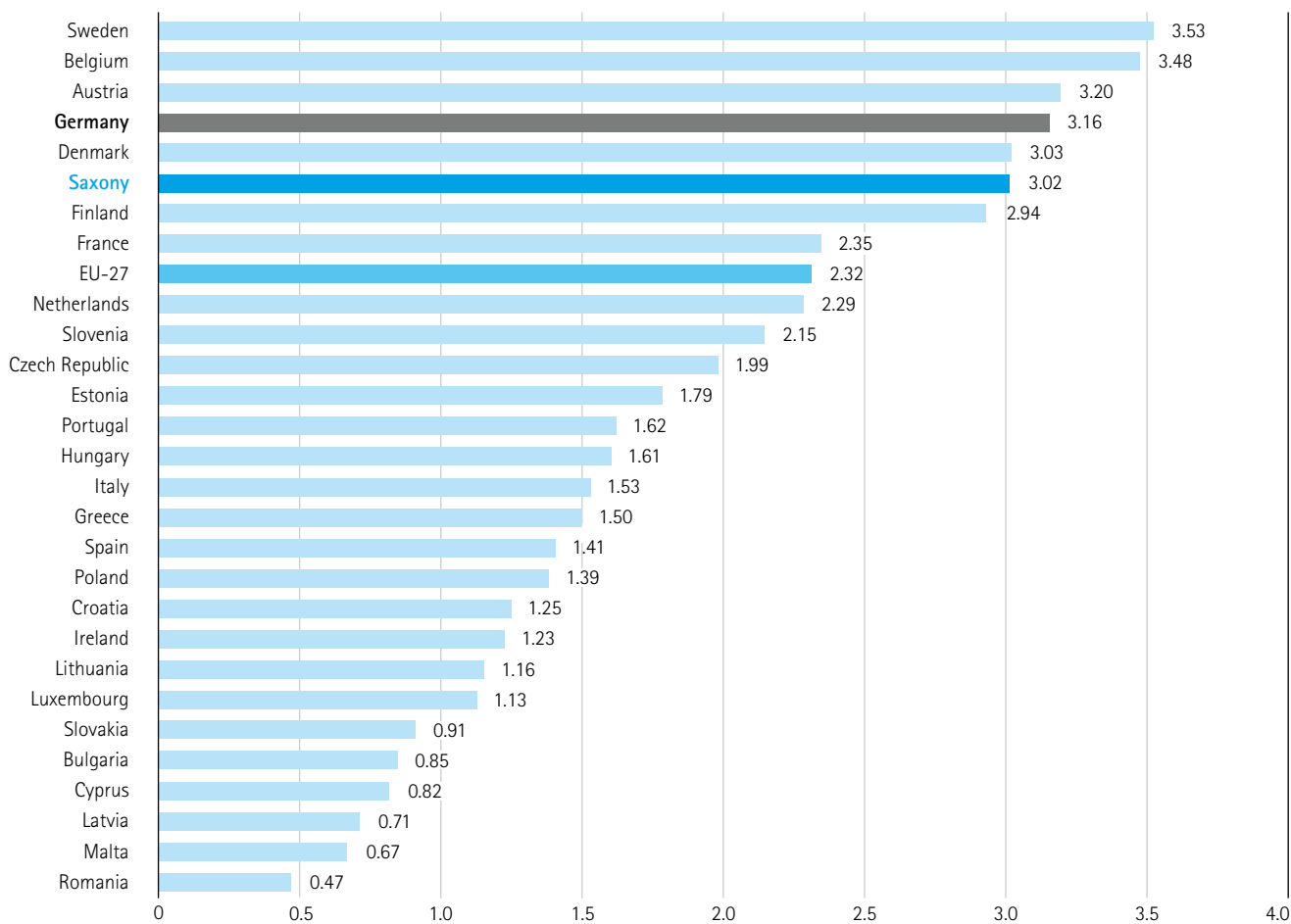
	Regions	% of working population
	North Rhine-Westphalia	48.4
	Bremen	48.1
15	Latvia	48.0
15	Malta	48.0
	Upper Franconia	47.6
	Münster	47.5
	Schleswig-Holstein	47.4
	Freiburg	47.3
17	Spain	47.3
	EU-27	47.0
	Saarland	46.7
	Lower Saxony	45.8
	Upper Palatinate	45.7
	Trier	45.6
18	Poland	45.5
	Kassel	45.5
	Koblenz	45.3
	Swabia	45.0
	Thuringia	44.6
	Arnsberg	44.6
	Detmold	44.5
	Lüneburg	44.3
	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	44.0
	Lower Bavaria	43.5
19	Portugal	43.2
	Weser-Ems	42.2
	Chemnitz	41.4
20	Greece	41.4
21	Czech Republic	41.3
22	Slovakia	40.9
	Saxony-Anhalt	40.8
23	Hungary	40.5
24	Bulgaria	37.7
25	Croatia	37.1
26	Italy	35.9
27	Romania	29.1

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 15–74.
Source: Eurostat (as of July 2022)

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



16. R&D expenditure¹ 2020 in an EU-wide comparison



¹ 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 1 January 2022

	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	13,155	575	37	31	0.16	0.14
Federal roads	37,824	2,297	106	124	0.45	0.57
State roads	86,808	4,775	243	259	1.04	1.18
District roads	91,814	5,745	257	311	1.10	1.42
Total	229,601	13,392	642	726	2.76	3.31

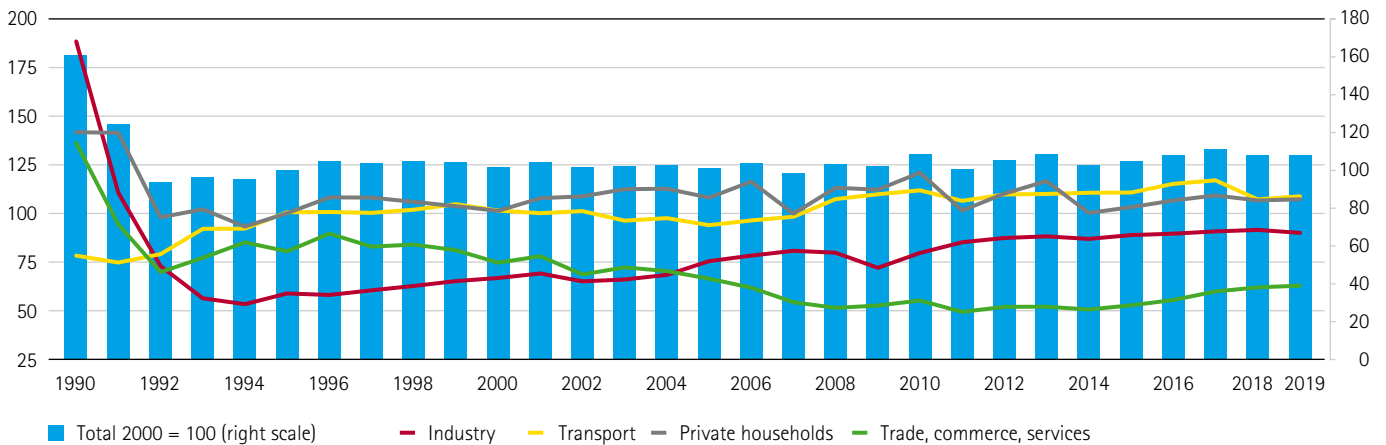
¹ inhabitants as of 31 December 2021

² area in km² as of 31 December 2021

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: SMEKUL, own calculations

Germany



Source: AG Energiebilanzen e. V., 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
2021	44,974.1	22.0	32,454.8	19.8

	Major foreign trade partners:	
	Export	Import
2021	China	Czech Republic
	USA	Poland
	United Kingdom	China
	Czech Republic	USA
	Poland	Hungary

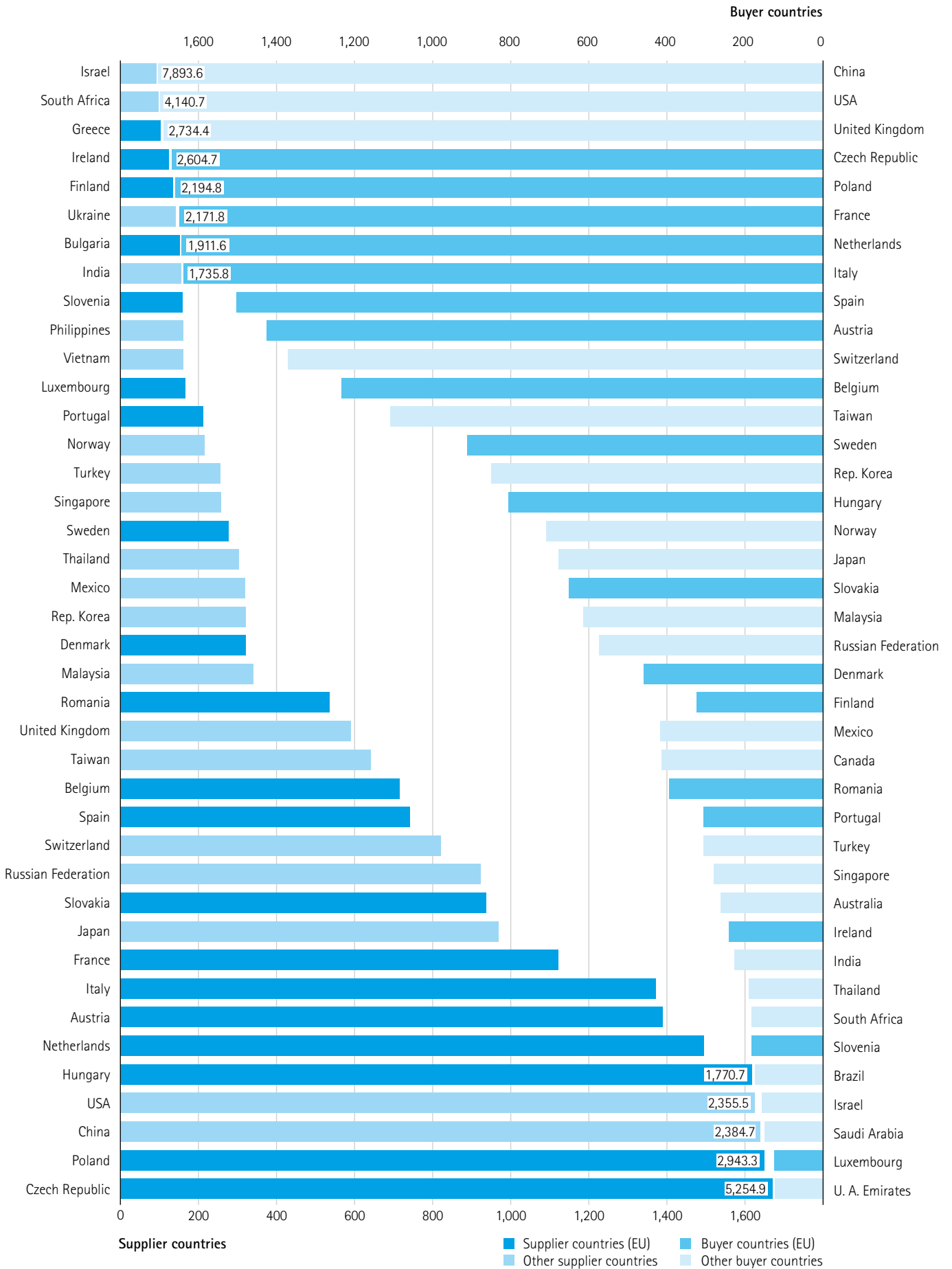
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

	Export		Export quota ¹ %
	million euro	New German federal states excl. Berlin = 100 %	
New German federal states excl. Berlin	104,321.5	100	26.4
thereof:			
Saxony	44,974.1	43.1	33.4
Saxony-Anhalt	19,234.8	18.4	28.7
Thuringia	16,995.1	16.3	26.0
Brandenburg	13,525.0	13.0	17.2
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	9,592.5	9.2	19.4

¹ ratio of exports to gross domestic product

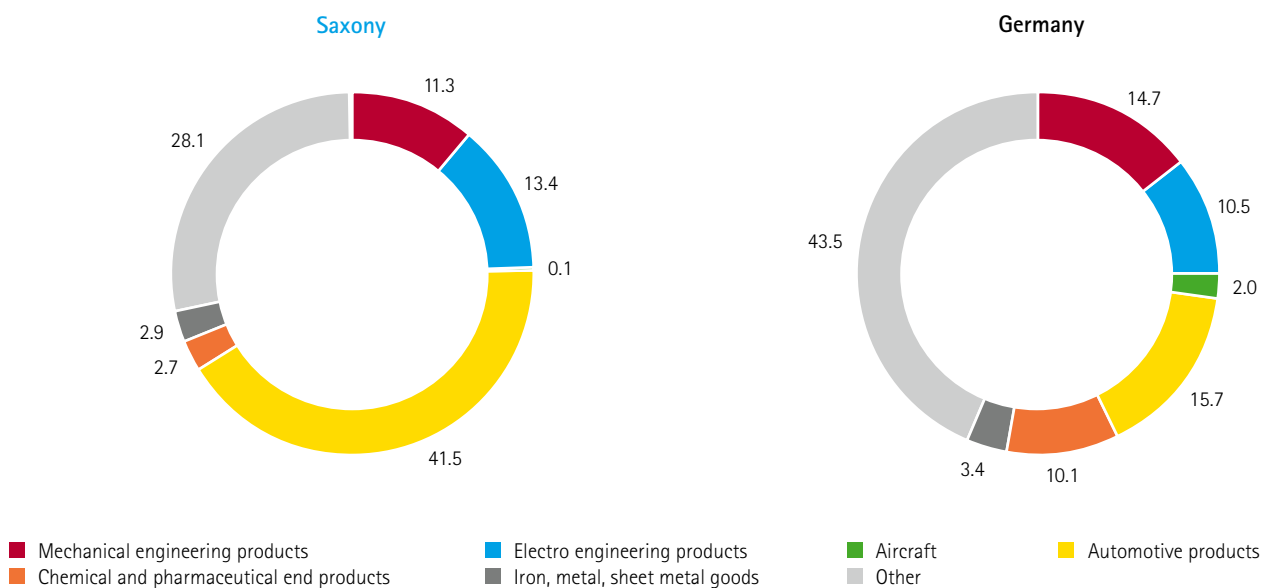
Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, "Regional Accounts of the Federal States" working group (as of March 2022), own calculations

20. Major buyer and supplier countries of Saxony 2021 (million euro)



Source: German Federal Office of Statistics

21. Exports by commodity groups 2021 (%)



Source: German Federal Office of Statistics, own calculations

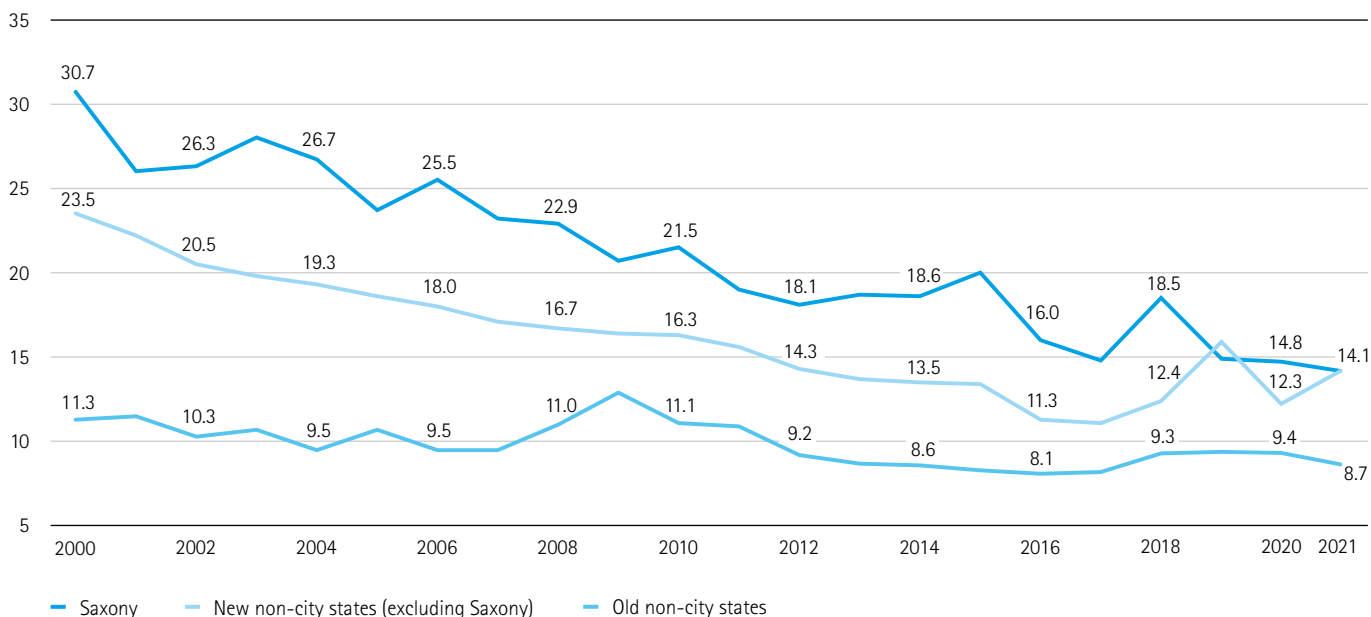
22. Air transport 2021

	Persons transported ¹		Goods transported ¹	
	Embarking number	Disembarking number	Loading 1,000 t	Unloading 1,000 t
Baden-Württemberg	2,164,525	2,136,884	35	15
Bavaria	7,262,983	7,234,336	101	79
Berlin	-	-	-	-
Brandenburg	4,973,293	4,960,828	14	15
Bremen	315,560	313,756	0	0
Hamburg	2,675,568	2,640,384	9	13
Hesse	12,373,569	12,391,890	1,161	1,113
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	9,423	9,291	0	0
Lower Saxony	1,030,451	1,023,172	17	18
North Rhine-Westphalia	7,526,558	7,418,093	505	485
Rhineland-Palatinate	305,564	306,133	113	121
Saarland	76,876	72,994	0	0
Saxony	496,912	492,865	827	760
Saxony-Anhalt	-	-	-	-
Schleswig-Holstein	-	-	-	-
Thuringia	36,025	35,337	1	2
New German federal states incl. Berlin	5,515,653	5,498,321	842	777
Old German federal states excl. Berlin	33,731,654	33,537,642	1,941	1,844
Germany	39,247,307	39,035,963	2,783	2,620

¹ without transit traffic

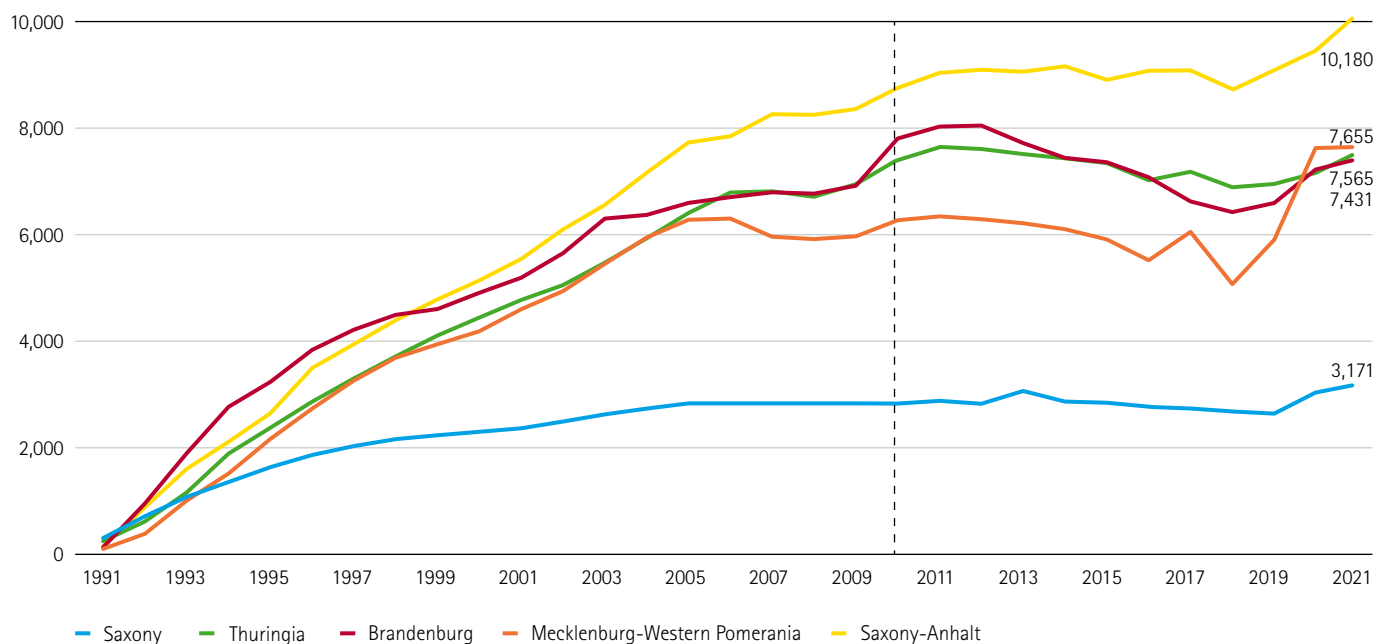
Source: Federal and state offices of statistics

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	10,180
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	7,655
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	7,431
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	7,565
Saxony	325	734	1,654	2,317	2,849	2,854	2,877	2,831	2,773	2,724	2,673	2,659	3,033	3,171

¹ 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

² inhabitants as of 30.06. of the relevant year

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

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