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Environmental industry 2019: €42.7 bn output and 193 574 employees

Vienna, 2021-05-27 – In 2019, the Austrian environmental industry employed 193 574 people and produced an output of €42.7 bn. The gross value added, created by the environmental industry, reached a value of €17.0 bn and the exports amounted to €13.9 bn. These are the main results of Statistics Austria on the environmental goods and services sector (EGSS).

Including public transport 218 278 persons were active in the environmental industry. In the international definitions public transport is not taken into account, however.

As in previous years, the most important environmental domain was "management of energy resources", mainly consisting of activities in the subdomains "renewable energy" and "heat/energy saving and management". In 2019, this environmental domain generated 45.6% of the total environmental output, 42.1% of the environmental gross value added as well as 59.7% of the environmental exports with 33.4% of eco-employees. The subdomain "renewable energy" consists of activities like the production of renewable energy and heat, the production and installation of renewable energy technologies as well as biofuels. The subdomain "heat/energy saving and management" comprises inter alia the production of low energy buildings and insulation materials, energy consulting and thermal rehabilitation of buildings.

Further important environmental domains were "protection of ambient air and climate", "wastewater management", "waste management" as well as "protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water".

For more detailed information and further information concerning the Austrian environmental industry please refer to our [Website](#).

Information on methods, definitions: The environmental goods and services sector summarises goods, technologies and services that measure, control, restore, prevent, treat, minimise, research and sensitise environmental damages to air, water and soil as well as problems related to waste, noise, biodiversity and landscapes. This includes "cleaner" technologies, goods and services that prevent or minimise pollution. In addition, resource depletion should be largely avoided or at least reduced through resource-efficient goods, technologies and services or even measured, controlled and investigated.

Public transport is explicitly excluded from the Eurostat definition. But since it is more environmentally friendly than private transport, the employees are reported as additional information.

Relevant methodological changes were made in the course of the compilation of data for 2019. From now on, production value is reported as output instead of turnover in order to be more consistent with the national accounts. In addition, the figures of the basic statistics that are used to compile the EGSS were adjusted to the figures of the national accounts.

Environmental goods and services sector 2019

	Environmental goods and services sector following EU-VO 538/2014 ¹⁾				Public transport ²⁾	
	Environmental output	Environmental gross value added	Environmental exports	Environmental employees	Employees in public transport	Environmental employees, public transport included
Unit	Million €	Million €	Million €	Persons	Persons	Persons
Environmental goods and services sector in total	42.728	17.010	13.868	193.574	24.704³⁾	218.278
including e.g.						
Protection of ambient air and climate	4.316	1.542	2.690	17.197	.	.
Wastewater management	2.895	1.371	427	10.162	.	.
Waste management	5.420	2.031	749	19.552	.	.
Protection and remediation of soil, groundwater and surface water	3.158	1.522	338	40.018	.	.
Management of energy resources	19.478	7.155	8.279	64.747	.	.
of which: Renewable energy	9.874	3.482	4.468	30.514	.	.
of which: Heat/energy saving and management	8.938	3.424	3.475	32.458	.	.
of which: Minimisation of the intake of fossil resources for uses other than energy production	665	249	337	1.775	.	.
<p>S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Environmental Accounts. – 1) The EUROSTAT definition of EGSS comprises goods, technologies and services, but excludes public transport. – 2) Public transport includes interurban passenger rail transport, freight rail transport and the relevant shares of other passenger land transport. – 3) Data for 2019 is not available by now, therefore data for 2018 is taken into account. – "." = figure is zero. – Rounding differences were not cleared.</p>						

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