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Exports increased in five of nine federal provinces in 2023

Upper Austria is the strongest exporting federal province, Vienna with the most imports

Vienna, 2024-07-15 – According to preliminary data from Statistics Austria, five out of nine Austrian federal provinces achieved growth in exports in 2023, while imports fell in eight federal provinces. Burgenland showed the largest decline in imports compared to 2022 (–13.6%). Salzburg was the only federal province with an increase in imports (+6.9%).

“In eight out of nine Austrian federal provinces, the value of imported goods fell in 2023 compared to the previous year, in some cases significantly, which is primarily due to lower energy prices. Five federal provinces were able to increase their exports. Vienna had the highest export growth at +15%. Salzburg is the only province that recorded growth in both exports and imports,” says Statistics Austria Director General Tobias Thomas.

Austria’s total trade of goods in 2023 showed a decline of 6.3% in imports and an increase of 3.0% in exports. Five out of nine federal provinces recorded gains in **exports** compared to 2022. The largest relative increase in this respect was found in Vienna (+15.0% or +€4.10 bn), followed by Salzburg (+3.5% or +€0.48 bn) and Upper Austria (+3.4% or +€1.80 bn). Burgenland (–5.3% or –€0.16 bn) and Vorarlberg (–3.1% or –€0.43 bn) recorded the strongest declines. On the **import** side, only Salzburg recorded a growth compared to the previous year (+6.9% or +€1.13 bn). Several of the remaining federal provinces experienced significant declines. Double-digit decreases were registered in Burgenland (–13.6% or –€0.49 bn) and in Vorarlberg (–10.7% or –€1.15 bn; see table 1).

Upper Austria with more than 25% of all exports and the highest trade surplus

Five federal provinces recorded a trade surplus in 2023, i.e. more goods were exported than imported by these federal provinces. Upper Austria accounted for the highest surplus with €16.07 bn, followed by Styria with €6.79 bn and Vorarlberg with €3.63 bn. Vienna recorded the highest deficit at €21.14 bn.

Exports of goods from Austria totaled €200.55 bn in 2023. More than a quarter of this amount (€54.13 bn or 27.0%) was attributable to Upper Austria. For the first time, Vienna was the federal province with the second highest export values (€31.47 bn or 15.7%), followed by Lower Austria (€30.01 bn or 15.0%) and Styria (€28.74 bn or 14.3%). Total Austrian imports of goods amounted to €201.64 bn. With a value of €52.61 bn, Vienna had the highest share on the import side (26.1%), followed by Upper Austria (€38.07 bn or 18.9%) and Lower Austria (€34.30 bn or 17.0%).

Machinery and products of the chemical industry dominate

In most of the federal provinces, trade of goods with machinery dominated both on the import and export side. In Tyrol, imports of organic chemicals predominated with a share of 21.0%, and in exports pharmaceutical products with a share of 17.7% of the federal province’s total exports. Mineral fuels were the most important goods on the import side in Lower Austria (share: 21.2%). The most important goods on both the import (share: 15.4%) and the export (share: 31.2%) side in Vienna were pharmaceutical products (see table 2).

Germany remains the most important trading partner

As in 2022, Germany was by far the most important trading partner for all Austrian federal provinces, both in terms of imports and exports. While many federal provinces had to record significant declines with this neighboring country, Salzburg achieved a slight increase in imports of 0.7%. Vorarlberg (-14.4%), Burgenland (-13.4%) and Lower Austria (-13.3%) had double-digit declines in imports from Germany. Vienna (+7.2%) and Tyrol (+6.1%) achieved the highest increases in exports to Germany. In 2023, more than 40% of all imports to Salzburg came from Germany. With a share of approximately 34%, Germany was by far the most important export partner for Upper Austria.

For detailed results and further information, please refer to our [website](#).

Table 1: Trade of goods by federal provinces 2023

Federal province	Import	Export	Share (in %)		In- (+) or decrease (-) compared to previous year (in %)	
			Import	Export	Import	Export
Burgenland	3 113 719 067	2 868 047 079	1.5	1.4	-13.6	-5.3
Carinthia	8 394 697 357	9 495 676 585	4.2	4.7	-7.7	0.8
Lower Austria	34 303 002 319	30 014 775 045	17.0	15.0	-8.5	1.2
Upper Austria	38 065 430 563	54 133 954 673	18.9	27.0	-9.4	3.4
Salzburg	17 524 378 379	14 015 385 690	8.7	7.0	6.9	3.5
Styria	21 948 558 333	28 741 650 339	10.9	14.3	-4.9	-1.2
Tyrol	16 088 608 639	16 587 629 110	8.0	8.3	-0.6	-0.1
Vorarlberg	9 591 206 786	13 218 224 083	4.8	6.6	-10.7	-3.1
Vienna	52 607 033 931	31 471 648 324	26.1	15.7	-7.2	15.0
Austria	201 636 635 374	200 546 990 928	100.0	100.0	-6.3	3.0

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Trade of goods by federal provinces. – Financed by the nine federal provinces and the Austrian Chamber of Commerce. – Values are not calculated from the individual values in the table. – Preliminary results.

Table 2: Trade of goods by federal province 2023 and largest CN2¹ chapter

Federal province	Largest CN2-chapter per federal province	Value in Euro	Share ²
Import			
Burgenland	85, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	595 524 787	19.1%
Carinthia	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 611 342 553	19.2%
Lower Austria	27, Mineral fuels/oils/distillation; mineral waxes et al.	7 284 738 259	21.2%
Upper Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	7 735 883 187	20.3%
Salzburg	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	7 290 233 122	41.6%
Styria	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	3 041 764 417	13.9%
Tyrol	29, Organic chemicals	3 381 847 205	21.0%
Vorarlberg	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 418 691 420	14.8%
Vienna	30, Pharmaceutical products	8 094 370 429	15.4%
Export			
Burgenland	85, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	659 062 149	23.0%
Carinthia	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	2 695 927 731	28.4%
Lower Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	3 835 472 421	12.8%
Upper Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	14 399 852 185	26.6%
Salzburg	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	2 729 767 557	19.5%
Styria	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	6 928 551 083	24.1%
Tyrol	30, Pharmaceutical products	2 939 924 952	17.7%

Federal province	Largest CN2-chapter per federal province	Value in Euro	Share ²
Vorarlberg	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	2 720 858 487	20.6%
Vienna	30, Pharmaceutical products	9 814 902 751	31.2%

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Trade of goods by federal provinces. – Financed by the nine federal provinces and the Austrian Chamber of Commerce. – Values are not calculated from the individual values in the table. – Preliminary data. –

1) CN2: Combined Nomenclature. – 2) Share of a CN2 chapter per federal province and in the respective trade flow.

Information on methodology, definitions: On behalf of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber and the nine Austrian provincial governments, Statistics Austria has been conducting an analysis of the regionalisation of Austria's trade by province since the reporting year 2010. In this process, existing statistical data sources are used to obtain statistically reliable regional trade of goods data that comply with the principles of official statistics by linking and reclassifying them at the detailed record level.

The present result of international trade of goods statistics (ITGS) contains data from the statistics on trade in goods with non-EU countries (EXTRASTAT), which are linked to the customs declaration, and from the primary statistics on trade in goods with EU member states (INTRASTAT), as well as estimates of the INTRASTAT data collected, which cover the non-response of the survey and values not collected due to thresholds. Trade of goods statistics generally cover the physical movement of goods that cross the Austrian border.

The regionalisation of trade of goods data by province is achieved by linking them with other statistical data sources (e.g. short-term statistics, performance and structural statistics) and by including register information (e.g. register of statistical units) at the detailed record level.

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