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Exports down in almost all federal provinces, imports declined in all federal provinces

Upper Austria once again the strongest exporting federal province; Germany the most important trading partner of all federal provinces

Vienna, 2025-01-02 – According to preliminary data from Statistics Austria, all Austrian federal provinces recorded declines in imports in the first half of 2024. Vienna showed the largest decline in imports compared to the first half of 2023 (–19.4%). On the export side, Tyrol (+3.0%) and Vienna (+1.0%) achieved slight increases.

“In the first half of 2024, imports and exports in the individual federal provinces slumped, in some cases significantly. Upper Austria, the federal province with the highest exports, suffered an export decline of 10.8%, and exports from Burgenland also fell at an above-average rate of 9.1%. Only Vienna and Tyrol recorded a small increase in exports, but at the same time these two provinces saw the sharpest declines in imports in percentage terms,” says Statistics Austria Director General Tobias Thomas.

In the first half of 2024, Austria’s overall international trade in goods declined by 10.9% in imports and by 5.2% in exports. Two federal provinces (Tyrol, +3.0% or €0.25 bn and Vienna, +1.0% or €0.15 bn) recorded an increase in exports compared to the first half year of 2023, while exports fell year-on-year in the other seven federal provinces. Exports fell particularly sharply in Upper Austria (–10.8% or –€3.02 bn), Burgenland (–9.1% or –€0.14 bn) and Salzburg (–7.9% or –€0.57 bn). All nine federal provinces experienced declines in imports. Double-digit declines were recorded in Vienna (–19.4% or –€5.45 bn) and in Tyrol (–13.5% or –€1.09 bn; see table 1).

Strong reduction of the trade deficit in Vienna

In the first half of 2024, five federal states achieved a trade surplus, this means that the value of exports of goods from these federal provinces exceeded that of imports. Upper Austria accounted for the highest surplus with €6.16 bn, followed by Styria with €4.12 bn and Vorarlberg with €1.94 bn. Vienna recorded the highest deficit at €7.63 bn, which, however, was almost halved compared to the previous period (–€13.24 bn).

Exports of goods from Austria totaled €96.90 bn in the first half of 2024. More than a quarter of this amount (€24.86 bn or 25.7%) was attributable to Upper Austria. Vienna was again the federal province with the second highest export values (€15.02 bn or 15.5%), followed by Lower Austria (€14.65 bn or 15.1%) and Styria (€14.50 bn or 15.0%). Total Austrian imports of goods amounted to €94.05 bn. With a value of €22.66 bn, Vienna had the highest share on the import side (24.1%), followed by Upper Austria (€18.70 bn or 19.9%) and Lower Austria (€16.46 bn or 17.5%).

Machinery and products of the chemical industry dominated international trade

In most of the federal provinces, trade with machinery dominated both on the import and export side. In Tyrol, exports of pharmaceutical products predominated with a share of 24.9% of the federal province’s total exports. Mineral fuels were the most important goods on the import side in Lower Austria (share: 18.6%). The most important chapter on both the import (share: 17.5%) and the export (share: 34.6%) side in Vienna were pharmaceutical products (see table 2).

Germany remains the most important trading partner

Germany was again by far the most important trading partner for all Austrian federal provinces, both in terms of imports and exports. All Austrian federal provinces had to record significant declines with this neighboring country on the import and export side. The strongest decline in relative terms was recorded in Burgenland on the import side (-15.2%) and in Styria on the export side (-10.9%). In the first half of 2024, almost 41% of all imports to Salzburg came from Germany. With a share of close to 36%, 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 first half of 2024

Federal province	Import	Export	Share (in %)		In- (+) or decrease (-) compared to previous year (in %)	
			Import	Export	Import	Export
Burgenland	1 588 660 977	1 379 395 495	1,7	1,4	-0,1	-9,1
Carinthia	3 960 609 625	4 730 076 659	4,2	4,9	-9,2	-4,6
Lower Austria	16 461 756 184	14 645 117 828	17,5	15,1	-6,6	-4,9
Upper Austria	18 702 569 770	24 862 488 297	19,9	25,7	-7,9	-10,8
Salzburg	8 651 959 302	6 554 985 937	9,2	6,8	-5,9	-7,9
Styria	10 382 446 142	14 504 001 012	11,0	15,0	-8,4	-5,1
Tyrol	6 998 604 507	8 613 559 149	7,4	8,9	-13,5	3,0
Vorarlberg	4 647 275 301	6 587 813 466	4,9	6,8	-6,6	-2,7
Vienna	22 656 558 442	15 023 625 424	24,1	15,5	-19,4	1,0
Austria	94 050 440 250	96 901 063 267	100,0	100,0	-10,9	-5,2

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 results.

Table 2: Trade of goods by federal province 1st half-year 2024 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	282 384 141	17,8%
Carinthia	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	716 471 783	18,1%
Lower Austria	27, Mineral fuels/oils/distillation; mineral waxes et al.	3 069 263 410	18,6%
Upper Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	3 761 723 993	20,1%
Salzburg	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	3 740 421 494	43,2%
Styria	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	1 499 224 236	14,4%
Tyrol	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	736 284 828	10,5%
Vorarlberg	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	699 912 395	15,1%
Vienna	30, Pharmaceutical products	3 960 022 531	17,5%
Export			
Burgenland	85, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	330 525 122	24,0%
Carinthia	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 437 152 103	30,4%
Lower Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 721 726 063	11,8%
Upper Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	6 494 418 663	26,1%
Salzburg	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	1 416 423 370	21,6%
Styria	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	3 092 439 661	21,3%
Tyrol	30, Pharmaceutical products	2 143 836 091	24,9%
Vorarlberg	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 286 059 187	19,5%
Vienna	30, Pharmaceutical products	5 203 085 373	34,6%

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

Information on methodology: 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 flooding. 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.

Statistics Austria is the central organisation for official data and statistics on society, the economy, the state and the environment. As a national statistical institute, it is committed to the statutory principles of independence, impartiality and objectivity. Statistics Austria is headed by Tobias Thomas, Director General Statistics, and Franz Haslauer, Director General Finance.

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