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International trade of federal provinces in the first half of 2025: exports declining, imports partly increased

Exports only rose in Carinthia, strongest import growth in Tyrol and Vienna

Vienna, 2026-01-02 – According to preliminary data from Statistics Austria, several Austrian federal provinces recorded export declines in the first half of 2025, while imports partly increased. The strongest import increases compared to the first half of 2024 were observed in Tyrol (+15.8%) and Vienna (+12.5%). In terms of exports, only Carinthia achieved growth (+2.1%).

“In the first half of 2025, the international trade of the Austrian federal provinces presented a mixed picture. While imports partly increased, exports declined in many provinces. Tyrol and Vienna recorded particularly strong import growth, whereas Upper Austria, Lower Austria and Vienna saw marked declines in exports. Only Carinthia was able to increase its exports year-on-year and thus was the sole province to show growth in both directions of trade,” says Manuela Lenk, Director General Statistics at Statistics Austria.

In the first half of 2025, Austrian imports rose by 3.6% compared with the same period of the previous year, while exports declined by 2.8%. Only Carinthia recorded an increase in exports (+2.1% or +€0.10 bn). The sharpest relative export declines were observed in Burgenland (–4.4% or –€0.06 bn), Upper Austria (–3.8% or –€0.95 bn) and Tyrol (–3.5% or –€0.3 bn). By contrast, imports saw substantial increases in some cases, particularly in Tyrol (+15.8% or +€1.11 bn) and Vienna (+12.5% or +€2.83 bn). Declines occurred mainly in Burgenland (–3.8% or –€0.06 bn) and Upper Austria (–3.5% or –€0.66 bn; see table 1).

Wide variation in trade balances across the federal provinces; more than a quarter of Austria’s exports originate from Upper Austria

As in the previous year, a trade surplus was recorded by 5 provinces in the first half of 2025, meaning that their goods exports exceeded their imports. The largest surplus was posted by Upper Austria at €5.87 bn, followed by Styria at €3.72 bn and Vorarlberg at €2.00 bn. Vienna again showed the most pronounced deficit, amounting to –€10.98 bn. This import gap was significantly higher than in the first half of 2024 (–€7.63 bn).

Austria’s total goods exports reached €94.17 bn in the first half of 2025. Upper Austria made a substantial contribution with €23.91 bn, corresponding to 25.4%. Vienna ranked second with €14.51 bn (15.4%), closely followed by Lower Austria (€14.18 bn or 15.1%) and Styria (€14.10 bn or 15.0%). Total goods imports amounted to €97.46 bn in the same period. Vienna led with imports of €25.49 bn (26.2%), followed by Upper Austria (€18.04 bn or 18.5%) and Lower Austria (€16.48 bn or 16.9%).

Machinery, vehicles and chemical industry products dominate foreign trade

In the first half of 2025, machinery and mechanical appliances remained the most important goods categories in foreign trade for many provinces. At the same time, Tyrol again showed a strong export orientation toward pharmaceutical products, while on the import side organic chemicals predominated. In Lower Austria, mineral fuels continued to be the most important import category. Vienna maintained a clear focus on pharmaceuticals, which dominated both imports (16.9%) and exports (32.5%; see table 2).

Germany remains the most important trading partner, USA losing significance

Germany continued to be by far the most important trading partner for all Austrian federal provinces in the first half of 2025, both in imports and exports. However, despite some isolated increases, several provinces recorded declines in their trade with Germany. The steepest relative decreases on the import side were observed in Styria (-7.3%) and Burgenland (-6.8%), while on the export side Lower Austria (-6.3%) and Burgenland (-6.1%) showed notable reductions. Germany's importance remained particularly high in Salzburg, where around 40% of all imports originated from the neighbouring country. Upper Austria also showed a strong export orientation towards Germany, with a share of 37.1%.

It is also noteworthy that in the first half of 2025, the United States no longer ranked among the top 3 import partners in any of the federal provinces.

Table 1: Trade of goods by federal provinces first half-year 2025

Federal province	Value (in Euro)		Share (in %)		In- (+) or decrease (-) compared to previous year (in %)	
	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export
Burgenland	1 528 307 192	1 318 480 754	1.6	1.4	-3.8	-4.4
Carinthia	3 970 240 190	4 831 707 396	4.1	5.1	+0.2	+2.1
Lower Austria	16 482 004 741	14 178 424 554	16.9	15.1	+0.1	-3.2
Upper Austria	18 041 834 853	23 910 606 535	18.5	25.4	-3.5	-3.8
Salzburg	8 892 118 659	6 430 722 214	9.1	6.8	+2.8	-1.9
Styria	10 371 078 322	14 095 670 355	10.6	15.0	-0.1	-2.8
Tyrol	8 106 083 228	8 312 320 497	8.3	8.8	+15.8	-3.5
Vorarlberg	4 583 523 710	6 584 424 147	4.7	7.0	-1.4	-0.1
Vienna	25 486 617 648	14 507 785 629	26.2	15.4	+12.5	-3.4
Austria	97 461 808 543	94 170 142 081	100.0	100.0	+3.6	-2.8

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Trade of goods by federal provinces. – Financed by the 9 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 first half-year 2025 and largest CN2¹ chapter

Federal province	Largest CN2 chapter per federal province ¹	Value (in Euro)	Share (in %) ²
Import			
Burgenland	85, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	259 005 509	16.9
Carinthia	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	710 250 231	17.9
Lower Austria	27, Mineral fuels/oils/distillation; mineral waxes et al.	2 749 697 075	16.7
Upper Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	3 526 977 551	19.5
Salzburg	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	3 958 860 298	44.5
Styria	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	1 275 918 958	12.3
Tyrol	29, Organic chemicals	1 002 207 564	12.4
Vorarlberg	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	640 977 978	14.0
Vienna	30, Pharmaceutical products	4 305 598 690	16.9
Export			
Burgenland	85, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	295 435 921	22.4
Carinthia	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 465 104 917	30.3
Lower Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 515 500 120	10.7
Upper Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	6 175 983 735	25.8
Salzburg	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	1 577 052 830	24.5
Styria	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	2 859 026 243	20.3
Tyrol	30, Pharmaceutical products	1 621 762 531	19.5
Vorarlberg	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 239 327 336	18.8
Vienna	30, Pharmaceutical products	4 714 775 026	32.5

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

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

Information on methodology, definitions: On behalf of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber and the 9 Austrian provincial governments, Statistics Austria has been conducting an analysis of the regionalisation of Austria's trade by federal 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 results of the international trade in 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 business statistics, performance and structural business 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 Manuela Lenk, Director General Statistics, and Franz Haslauer, Director General Finance.

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