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Foreign trade of the Austrian federal provinces in 2025: exports slightly down, imports rising

5 federal provinces record a decline in exports; Upper Austria remains strongest exporting province

Vienna, 2026-07-15 – According to preliminary data from Statistics Austria, 5 of the 9 Austrian federal provinces recorded lower export values in 2025 than in 2024. In contrast, 7 federal provinces registered increases in imports. While Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg showed higher values in both trade directions compared to the previous year, developments in the remaining federal provinces continued to be characterised by declines in exports.

“The regional foreign trade development of 2025 was characterised by stagnant or slightly declining export momentum in most Austrian federal states. In 5 states, exports fell below the previous year's level, including traditionally strong export regions such as Upper Austria and Styria. Nevertheless, Upper Austria maintained its position as Austria’s leading export state and once again recorded the highest trade surplus in the country,” said Manuela Lenk, Director General Statistics at Statistics Austria.

Burgenland recorded the sharpest percentage decline in exports compared to 2024 (−6.7 % or −0.19 bn euros), followed by Vienna (−3.4 % or −1.03 bn euros), Upper Austria (−2.1 % or −1.00 bn euros), Lower Austria (−1.1 % or −0.31 bn euros), and Styria (−1.0 % or −0.27 bn euros). Increases in exports were seen in Tyrol (+5.7 % or +0.94 bn euros), Carinthia (+5.1 % or +0.48 bn euros), Salzburg (+1.9 % or +0.24 bn euros), and Vorarlberg (+0.7 % or +0.10 bn euros).

On the import side, seven federal provinces recorded increases. Tyrol recorded the strongest relative increase (+14.7 %, or +2.12 bn euros), while Vienna saw the strongest absolute increase (+9.2 %, or +4.33 bn euros). Only Burgenland (−1.1 % or −0.04 bn euros) and Upper Austria (−0.7 % or −0.25 bn euros) showed declines in imports (see table 1).

Upper Austria achieves highest trade balance surplus

Five federal provinces achieved a trade balance surplus in 2025, meaning they exported more goods than they imported. Upper Austria had the highest surplus at 10.97 bn euros, followed by Styria at 7.36 bn euros and Vorarlberg at 4.00 bn euros. Upper Austria accounted for nearly a quarter of Austrian goods exports (47.27 bn euros or 24.9 %) in 2025. Vienna was the federal province with the second-highest export values at 29.75 bn euros or 15.6 %, followed by Lower Austria at 28.34 bn euros or 14.9 % and Styria (28.24 bn euros or 14.9 %). Vienna also had the highest share of imports of all federal provinces at 51.50 bn euros (26.2 %) and recorded the largest trade balance deficit at 21.75 bn euros.

Machinery and chemical products dominate foreign trade

In the majority of the federal provinces, trade in machinery, boilers and mechanical appliances constituted the most important commodity group on both the import and export sides. In Vienna, pharmaceutical products were of the greatest importance for imports (share: 16.3 %) and exports (share: 31.1 %). In Tyrol, exports of pharmaceutical products also dominated, accounting for 21.8 % of the federal province's total

exports. Mineral fuels represented the most important import good in Lower Austria (share: 15.8 %; see table 2).

Strong growth in certain commodity groups

Looking at the percentage changes, distinct developments emerged within specific commodity groups. On the import side, Tyrol recorded increases in organic chemicals (+59.2 %) as well as in pharmaceutical products (+62.0 %). In Vienna, exports in the commodity group of pearls, precious stones, and precious metals rose by 56.2 %. Further notable increases were observed in Burgenland for imports of mineral fuels and mineral oils (+32.0 %) and in Tyrol for exports of copper and articles thereof (+29.1 %).

Germany remains most important trading partner for all federal provinces

Germany continued to be the most significant trading partner for all Austrian federal provinces in 2025. For exports to Germany, Upper Austria—the federal province with the highest export volume there—recorded a slight decline (−1.2 %). Imports from the neighbouring country developed differently across regions: while they rose in Vienna (+19.0 %) and Salzburg (+3.2 %), they decreased in Burgenland (−4.9 %) and Styria (−3.7 %). Apart from Germany, there was a prominent shift in Tyrolean imports: imports from Switzerland rose significantly, making it the federal province's second most important import partner.

Table 1: Trade in goods by federal provinces 2025 – value, percentage and year-on-year change

Federal province	Import (value in euros)	Export (value in euros)	Share (%)		Change compared to previous year (%)	
			import	export	import	export
Burgenland	3 308 982 815	2 676 134 397	1.7	1.4	−1.1	−6.7
Carinthia	8 156 834 213	9 808 891 909	4.1	5.2	1.5	5.1
Lower Austria	32 858 031 026	28 340 528 960	16.7	14.9	0.2	−1.1
Upper Austria	36 297 201 593	47 269 229 939	18.5	24.9	−0.7	−2.1
Salzburg	18 001 079 570	13 310 762 073	9.2	7.0	5.9	1.9
Styria	20 879 150 644	28 236 374 700	10.6	14.9	1.6	−1.0
Tyrol	16 526 800 575	17 558 875 985	8.4	9.2	14.7	5.7
Vorarlberg	9 190 799 096	13 188 738 775	4.7	6.9	0.4	0.7
Vienna	51 499 865 383	29 746 685 686	26.2	15.6	9.2	−3.4
Austria	**196 718 744 915**	**190 136 222 424**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**4.1**	**−0.5**

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 in goods by federal province 2025 – largest CN2[1] chapters

Federal province	Largest CN2-chapter per federal province	Value in Euroso	Share[2]
Import			
Burgenland	85, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	478 406 142	14.5%
Carinthia	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 505 114 291	18.5%
Lower Austria	27, Mineral fuels/oils/distillation; mineral waxes et al.	5 203 021 789	15.8%
Upper Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	7 106 100 792	19.6%
Salzburg	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	7 923 852 367	44.0%
Styria	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	2 641 833 507	12.7%
Tyrol	29, Organic chemicals	2 217 004 668	13.4%
Vorarlberg	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	1 284 771 821	14.0%
Vienna	30, Pharmaceutical products	8 391 949 213	16.3%
Export			
Burgenland	85, Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	584 876 486	21.9%
Carinthia	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	2 995 223 935	30.5%
Lower Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	3 149 650 214	11.1%
Upper Austria	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	12 294 048 276	26.0%
Salzburg	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	3 185 964 319	23.9%
Styria	87, Vehicles other than railway and parts thereof	5 525 955 070	19.6%
Tyrol	30, Pharmaceutical products	3 828 152 607	21.8%
Vorarlberg	84, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mech. appliances	2 640 368 835	20.0%
Vienna	30, Pharmaceutical products	9 250 238 941	31.1%

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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, 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 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 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.

Statistics Austria is the central organisation for official data and statistics on society, the economy, the state and the environment in Austria. 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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