

Austria and its transport connectivity in Europe



Austria

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Austria has a population of around 8 million and an area of 83,871 km².

The capital city of the parliamentary republic is Vienna, the official language is German.

Austria is part of the Euro zone and the GDP per capita is EUR 35,710.

Austria uses the metric system and is on Central European Time.



Population

The main urban areas are

- the capital city of Vienna (population 1,741,246)

and the capitals of the federal provinces:

- Graz (population 265,778)
- Linz (population 191,501) and
- Salzburg (population 145,871).



Austria has a population of 8,451,860 (as of 1.1.2013). The average population density is 100 inhabitants per square kilometre.

88.1% of the population are Austrians, 11.9 % are foreigners. Of the foreigners living in Austria, the main nationalities are as follows:



Citizens of EU countries	41.4 %
Citizens of former Yugoslavia	29.7 %
Citizens of Turkey	11.3 %

Average Life Expectancy

- Men 78.5 years
- Women 83.6 years



Political System

Austria is a parliamentary republic, founded on democratic principles and the separation of powers. The highest state representative is the Federal President, whose term of office lasts for 6 years. The two parliamentary chambers are the National Council (lower house) and the Federal Council (upper house) and these are the legislative bodies. The Federal Chancellor is the head of the Federal Government.

Constitutional Basis

The Federal Constitution, the State Treaty, the Declaration of Neutrality and the EU Accession Agreement form the constitutional basis of the Republic. Austria has been a member of the European Union since 1st January 1995.



National Council

Six parties are currently represented in the National Council: The two ruling parties are the Austrian Social Democratic Party and the Austrian People's Party. The other parliamentary parties are the Austrian Green Party, the Austrian Freedom Party, NEOS and the Team Stronach.

Distribution of Mandates

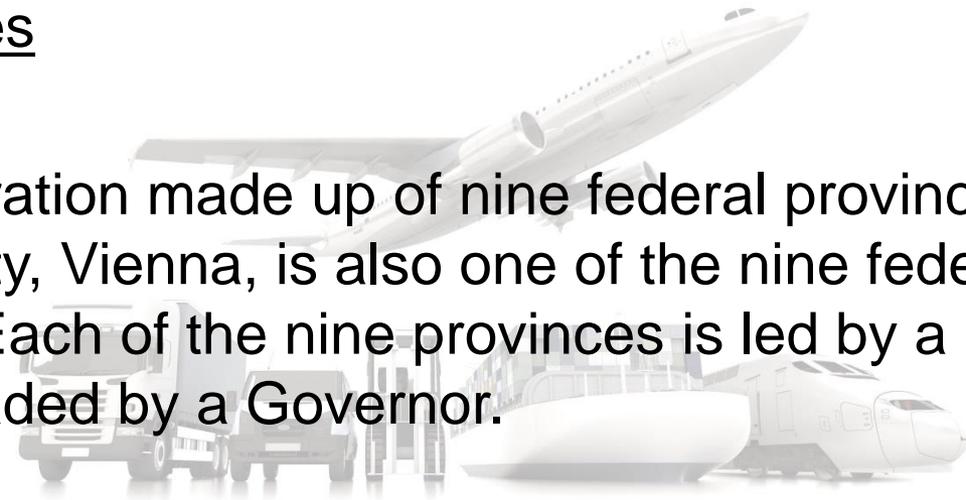
- SPÖ (Social Democratic Party of Austria) 52 Mandates
- ÖVP (Austrian People's Party) 51 Mandates
- FPÖ (Austrian Freedom Party) 38 Mandates
- Die Grünen (The Greens) 24 Mandates
- NEOS 9 Mandates
- Team Stronach 6 Mandates



Austria is currently ruled by a grand coalition of the Social Democrats and the People's Party. In line with the constitution, the next general election is due in 2018.

Federal Provinces

Austria is a federation made up of nine federal provinces. The federal capital city, Vienna, is also one of the nine federal provinces in its own right. Each of the nine provinces is led by a provincial government, headed by a Governor.

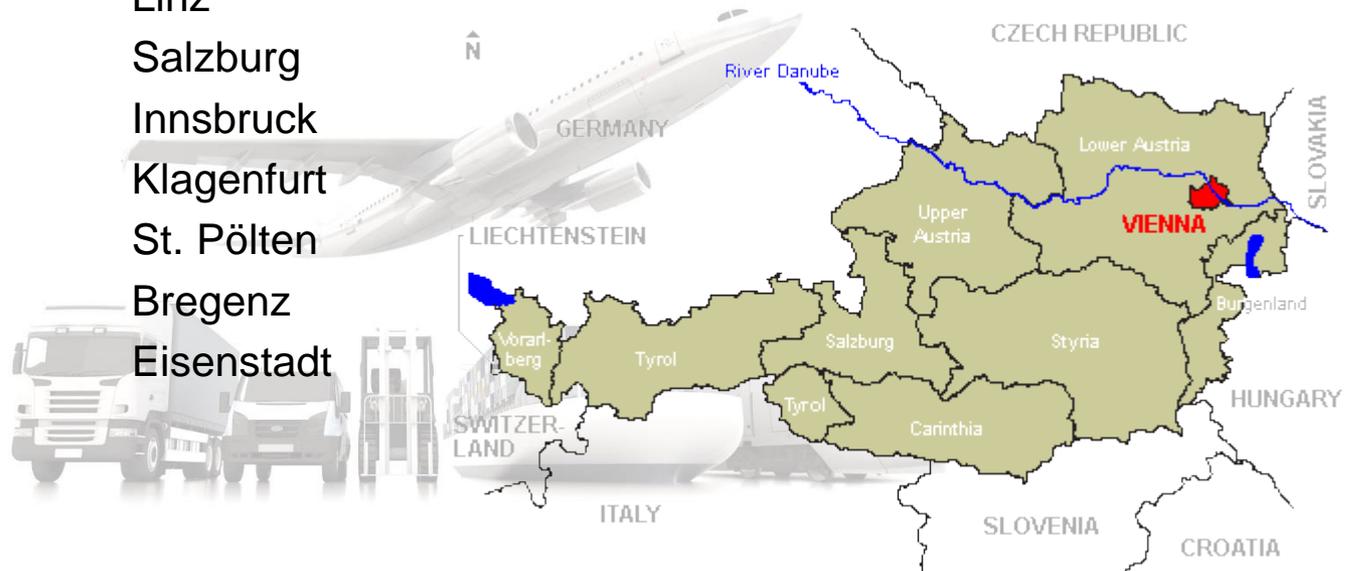


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Federal Province Capital Cities of the Provinces

- Vienna
 - Styria
 - Upper Austria
 - Salzburg
 - Tyrol
 - Carinthia
 - Lower Austria
 - Vorarlberg
 - Burgenland
- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| Vienna | Vienna |
| Styria | Graz |
| Upper Austria | Linz |
| Salzburg | Salzburg |
| Tyrol | Innsbruck |
| Carinthia | Klagenfurt |
| Lower Austria | St. Pölten |
| Vorarlberg | Bregenz |
| Burgenland | Eisenstadt |



Economic System

The Austrian economic model and the distinctiveness of the Social Partnership.

Social Partnership

The Social Partnership is distinct to Austria and in practice extends to all areas of economic and social politics. Austria sets an example for the comprehensive and co-ordinated co-operation between different interest groups.

Representation of Interests

The Austrian Federal Economic Chamber (WKÖ)

Austrian Chamber of Agriculture (LK)

Austrian Federal Chamber of Labour

Austrian Trade Union Association

These chambers are the legal representatives with mandatory membership for entrepreneurs or employees.

The Austrian Trade Union Association offers optional membership.



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Constitutional Basis

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Legal System

The Austrian legal system is based on Roman law and is structured in hierarchical layers. The General Civil Code - Allgemeines Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch (ABGB) - is one of the world's oldest codes of civil law.

The legal system is structured according to a so-called tier system of laws, which decrees that laws and regulations must comply with the standards set by the higher tiers (eg. the constitution, constitutional laws). In the top tier are the Austrian Federal Constitution and individual constitutional laws, as well as the EU Acts of Accession. General federal laws and laws of the federal provinces are in the lower tiers. Statutory authorities can enact regulations or individual administrative rulings (Bescheide) in accordance with these.

There is no Case Law system in Austria. This means that the judge is free to reach his own decision or ruling, although previous rulings may be adduced in hearings.



International Organisations - Headquarters in Austria

A UN office is based in Vienna - the third seat of the General Secretariat of the UN after Geneva and New York. Many significant organisations have their headquarters in Vienna:

- UN Office at Vienna
- IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)
- CTBTO (Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation)
- UNIDO (Industrial Development Organisation)
- UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)
- OPEC (Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)
- OSCE (Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe)



Economic Data

Gross domestic product, growth prognoses, export trade data and other facts about the Austrian economy - here is an overview of the most important economic data.

Gross NATIONAL INCOME

GDP per capita

Source: Statistics Austria

2011: EUR 36,790 (nominal, + 4.4 %)

2012: EUR 37,630 (nominal, + 2.3 %)

2013: EUR 38,090 (nominal, + 1.2 %)

2014: EUR 38,540 (nominal, + 1.2 %)



GDP Change on Previous Year

Source: Statistics Austria

2011: 4.8 %

2012: 2.7 %

2013: 1.8 %

2014: 2.0 %

2015: 0.7% increase of Austria's GDP is predicted.



Export Trade

Austria's Exports 2014



	EUR billion	Change 2013/2014	Total share
World	128.11	+ 1.82 %	100 .00 %
EU-27	88.19	+ 1.67 %	68.84 %
EFTA	7.71	+ 4.10 %	6.02 %
Remaining countries of Europe	1.23	- 2.80 %	0.96 %
Asia	12.21	+ 2.36 %	9.53 %
North America	8.79	+ 10.19 %	6.86 %
Africa	1.67	- 0.56 %	1.30 %
Central and South America	2.23	- 3.88 %	1.74 %
Australia and Oceania	0.95	+ 8.00 %	0.74 %

Source: Statistics Austria, WKÖ ADVANTAGE AUSTRIA



Key Sectors

The Austrian economy is dominated by small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Have a quick look at the most important sectors and the key regional sectors of the Austrian economy.

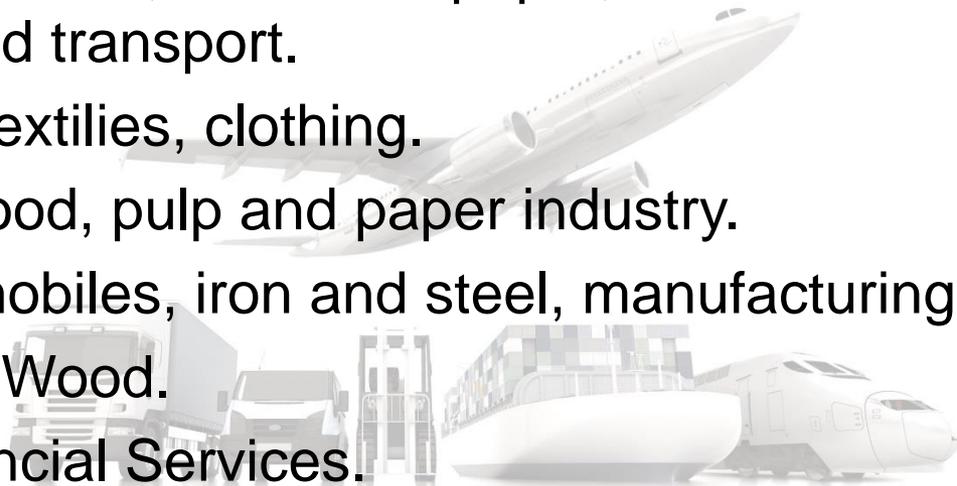
The most important industrial sectors in Austria are:

- Food and Drink industry
- Mechanical and Steel Engineering
- Chemical and Automotive industry
- Electrics and Electronics industry and
- Wood, Pulp and Paper industry.
- The majority of Austrian goods exports come from these industrial sectors.
- Key regional sectors



The key economic sectors for each region:

- Upper Austria: Iron, steel, chemical and mechanical engineering.
- Salzburg: Electrics, wood and paper, national services in wholesale and transport.
- Vorarlberg: Textiles, clothing.
- Carinthia: Wood, pulp and paper industry.
- Styria: Automobiles, iron and steel, manufacturing.
- Tyrol: Glass, Wood.
- Vienna: Financial Services.



Tourism

- Tourism plays an extremely important economic role in Austria. In 2014 around 25.3 million foreign visitors came to Austria, with almost 96.2 million overnight stays (3/4 of the total overnight stays), in total there were almost 131.9 million overnight stays.

The majority of visitors come from:

- Germany
- The Netherlands
- Switzerland and Liechtenstein
- Italy and
- Great Britain



Freight forwarding industry

Austria is the **logistics hub** for **Central, Southeast and Eastern Europe**,

Logistics services, both directly and indirectly, secure more than **148,000 jobs per year**.

The annual **turnover** generated by the logistics sector amounts to approximately **9 billion Euro**, the **gross production value** amounts to approx. **17.62 billion Euro** (source: Austrian Economic Chamber WKO).



Zentralverband Spedition & Logistik (ZV)

The Zentralverband Spedition & Logistik has the task **to represent the interests of the sector** and accordingly to strengthen the economy in Austria.

It was founded in 1897 and it is **independent, non-partisan and unbiased with regard to the means of transport.**

The **180 members** employ **14,000 people** and account for about **90 percent of the turnover of the sector.**

The Zentralverband has **voluntary officials** and **salaried employees**, who are **active** in

seven regional groups **in all Austrian Federal States** (Vienna, Lower Austria, Burgenland, Upper Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg). The Association is headquartered in Vienna, Austria.



ZV-Departments

Topics are elaborated and sector interests are defined in the nine departments:

- **European Land Transport,**
- **Airfreight**
- **Seafreight**
- **Courier Express and Parcel Services (KEP)**
- **Supply Chain Management**
- **Green Logistics**
- **Customs Affairs**
- **Transport of Dangerous Goods**
- **Legal Matters & Insurance.**

Austrian founding member in the FIATA, Zürich
Austrian representation in the CLECAT, Brussels



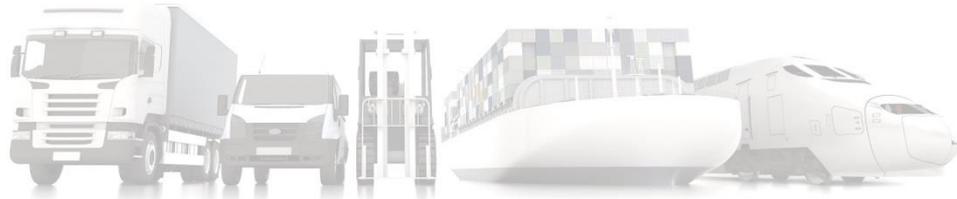
Education

4 public freight forwarding schools

- Upper Austria
 - Salzburg
 - Styria
 - Vienna
- Braunau
Salzburg
Mitterdorf
Vienna

Dual system

Logistics MBA - Vienna University of economics and business
Sustainable Logistics – University of Linz



Infrastructure

Roadsystem

The traffic regulations and road signs in Austria generally conform to those of the other European countries. There is a compulsory toll charge for all motorways and dual carriageways in Austria. With the exception of built-up areas, it is compulsory to carry a reflective jacket when driving in Austria. The blood alcohol limit is 0.5 ml. Wearing a seatbelt is compulsory.

General maximum speed limits (if no other signs are displayed):

- in built-up areas: between place signs: 50 km/h
- on dual carriage-ways: 100 km/h
- on motorways: 130 km/h
- Lorry Motorway tolls



Motorway Toll (Maut)

Mauttarife 2015 / Mauttarife 2016				
Number of Axles	Euroklasse (Engine)	Tarif 2015* EURO-Cent/km	Tarif 2016* EURO-Cent/km	%-Satz
2 = 100 % *	6	15,60	15,70	0,64
	EEV	17,00	17,20	1,18
	4 - 5	18,80	19,00	1,06
	0 - 3	21,10	21,30	0,95
3 = 140 % *	6	21,84	21,98	0,64
	EEV	23,80	24,08	1,18
	4 - 5	26,32	26,60	1,06
	0 - 3	29,54	29,82	0,95
4 + = 210 % *	6	32,76	32,97	0,64
	EEV	35,70	36,12	1,18
	4 - 5	39,48	39,90	1,06
	0 - 3	44,31	44,73	0,95
*vgl. § 9 BStMG				* Angabe Tarife ohne Ust
Erhöhung des Zuschlags Unterinntal um 5 % auf 25 %				



➤ Airports

Important airports with daily domestic and international flight connections:

- Vienna International (Wien-Schwechat):
- Graz
- Innsbruck
- Klagenfurt
- Linz
- Salzburg



➤ Seaports

Austria is a landlocked country.

2 SEEHAFENBILANZ

Verkehr | 5. Juni 2015 | Nr. 23

Österreichs Transitverkehr 2014 über die wichtigsten europäischen Seehäfen

	Export in t	Import in t	Gesamt 2014 in t	Anteil in %	Gesamt 2013 in t	Anteil in %	+/- 13/14 in %
1. Koper (1)*	2,005.318.	3,946.815	5,952.133	30	5,635.043	29	+5,6
2. Rotterdam (2)	615.000	3,335.000	3,950.000	20	3,445.000	18	+14,6
3. Hamburg (4)	1,612.996	1,352.665	2,965.661	15	2,988.065	16	-0,7
4. Antwerpen (5)	1,265.913	1,285.031	2,550.943	13	2,198.285	16	+16,4
5. Konstanz (3)	69.825	2,324.959	2,394.784	12	2,993.927	16	-20
6. Bremische Häfen (6)	1,372.239	107.814	1,480.053	7	1,448.400	7	+2,1
7. Rijeka (7)	276.039	201.315	477.355	2	306.677	2	+56
8. Niedersächsische Häfen (8)	64.900	208.459	273.359	1	281.500	1	-3
Gesamt	7,282.230	12,762.058	20,044.288	100	19,296.897	100	

* In Klammern die Platzierung des jeweiligen Seehafens im Jahr zuvor





Thank you for your attention.



Zentralverband
Spedition & Logistik



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