

Industry Report Petroleum

2024/25

KEY FACTS AT A GLANCE



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THE AUSTRIAN PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Member companies, sold production, employees						
Number of association companies		27	26	26	26	27
Sold production	€ mn	9,682	10,450	10,875	8,529	6,145
Total employees		4,524	4,335	4,221	4,180	4,625
Of which blue-collar		923	887	833	789	833
Of which white-collar		3,554	3,405	3,337	3,328	3,719
Of which apprentices		47	43	51	63	73
Production, import, transport						
Domestic oil production (incl. NGL)	tons mn	0.48	0.48	0.53	0.57	0.61
Domestic natural gas production	m³n bn	0.54	0.55	0.61	0.65	0.74
Crude oil import	tons mn	7.67	7.51	5.13	7.64	7.46
Natural gas import¹	m³n bn	5.06	6.75	11.43	4.51	6.13
Oil transport²	tons mn	7.64	7.55	5.28	7.74	7.48
Oil refining³	tons mn	8.1	8.0	5.8	8.3	8.7
Consumption, products						
Domestic oil consumption⁴	tons mn	9.52	9.68	9.73	9.97	9.76
Petroleum imports – products⁴	tons mn	5.69	5.81	6.99	6.06	6.22
Petroleum exports – products⁴	tons mn	2.82	2.83	2.17	3.43	3.26
Domestic gas consumption (end consumers)	m³n bn	6.46	6.52	7.50	8.51	8.00
Filling stations, vehicles						
Number of filling stations⁵		2,724	2,751	2,759	2,748	2,733
Of which major branded		1,305	1,310	1,316	1,322	1,352
Approved vehicles	1,000s	7,425	7,340	7,269	7,215	7,099
Of which cars and station wagons	1,000s	5,232	5,185	5,151	5,134	5,092

¹ Physical imports minus physical exports (import-export balance)

² Adria-Vienna pipeline

³ Until 2020 including semi-finished products

⁴ Without petrochemicals or in part without sole biofuels

⁵ Excluding 273 agricultural diesel outlets (2023: 273; 2022: 273; 2021: 273; 2020: 273)

OIL MARKET IN RESTRUCTURING



Hedwig Doloszeski, Managing Director

In 2024/25, the Austrian petroleum industry experienced a phase that was characterised by the need to adapt to changing market conditions and meet regulatory challenges. The economy was robust even though growth rates were repeatedly impeded by international uncertainties and rising energy costs. The global oil and business situation was heterogeneous throughout the period under report. While the economy recorded a moderate upswing in some regions (such as the euro zone), it was definitely weakening in the US.

Global crude production in 2024 was initially impacted by long-term cuts in OPEC production rates taken with the intent to stabilise oil prices. Easing-off expected from this was postponed several times due to the market situation. Global political tensions in various problem regions resulted in substantial market volatility and will continue to be a major factor, especially in the Middle East. Accordingly, forecasts made by diverse organisations vary: while OPEC expects a steady rise in demand up to 2050, the International Energy Agency IEA considers that global oil consumption will decline as of 2030.

The balance between supply and demand will depend on the market environment, the degree of economic recovery and climate policy regulations. Global demand is structurally influenced by the ongoing transition towards renewables and e-mobility. Threshold countries are still considered to be growth markets. Thus Russia has been able to maintain its crude exports in spite of Western sanctions, by tapping alternative markets such as India and China.

We are experiencing a fundamental change towards a climate-neutral energy system. Fossil fuels are still indispensable for the time being, but they will decline in importance in the long term. It is thus even more important to ensure that our conventional system of energy supply will continue to be reliable – a key challenge for our industry.

THE ASSOCIATION ALSO CHANGES

As the industry's interest group we have prepared for this and are proud to present the first milestone: On 1 January 2026, the Austrian Petroleum Industry Association will become the Austrian Energy Fuels Association. The change in name extends to the area of application as newly defined by the Rules of Associations specified in the law governing economic chambers.

Why has this change been made? Because the industry as such has changed and we need to reflect this change. The Association represents companies that extract and process liquid and gaseous energy raw materials (crude oil, natural gas) from deposits, utilise mining technologies as well as develop, extend and operate geo-energy systems such as geothermal power and carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) systems. It also represents businesses that process crude with sustainable raw materials as well as develop, produce and deliver alternative fuels, including the storage of such products and provision of the infrastructure and technology required to supply renewable mobility.

This new focus reflects the transformation of the industry which has launched and in part already implemented numerous future-oriented projects. Together with our members we put our efforts into supplying secure and affordable energy for Austria, now and in the future.

BODIES OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Association Committee is responsible for defining targets and strategies, as well as ensuring decision-making on budgets and audits. The Committee members are elected for a term of five years at the time of the Economic Chamber elections, which ensures continuous and non-biased representation of all interest groups. The most recent election took place in March 2025.

APIA ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE

Chairman

Martijn Arjen van Koten
Board Director Fuels & Feedstock
OMV Aktiengesellschaft

Deputies

Rainer Klöpfer
Chairman of the Management Board
Shell Austria GmbH

Armin Springer
Managing director under commercial law
Enilive Marketing Austria GmbH

Members

Ernst Burgschwaiger
Authorised signatory ONEO GmbH

Marco Damonte
Managing Director Enilive Austria GmbH

Erik Gille
Managing Director
JET Tankstellen Austria GmbH

Heimo Heinzle
Managing Director
RED Drilling & Services GmbH

Michael Längle
Company representative
REP GmbH

Melanie Milchram-Pinter
Managing Director
BP Austria branch, BP Europa SE

Nina Marczell
Authorised signatory
OMV Downstream GmbH

Markus Mitteregger
General Director RAG Austria AG

Henrik Mosser
Managing Director OMV Austria
Exploration & Produktion GmbH

Christina Reichart
Authorised signatory
OMV Solutions GmbH

Günther Schröttner
Managing Director Transalpine Ölleitung
in Österreich Ges.m.b.H.

Alfred Stern
General Director
OMV Aktiengesellschaft

Stefan Tomann
Managing Director
Erdöl-Lagergesellschaft m.b.H.

Co-opted members

Martin Hussler
Managing Director
MOL Austria Handels GmbH

Rainer Oswald
Senior Vice President
OMV Exploration & Production GmbH

Peter Pirkner
Authorised signatory
OMV Aktiengesellschaft

APIA OFFICE

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Sabine Ravasz
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WE ENERGISE AUSTRIA

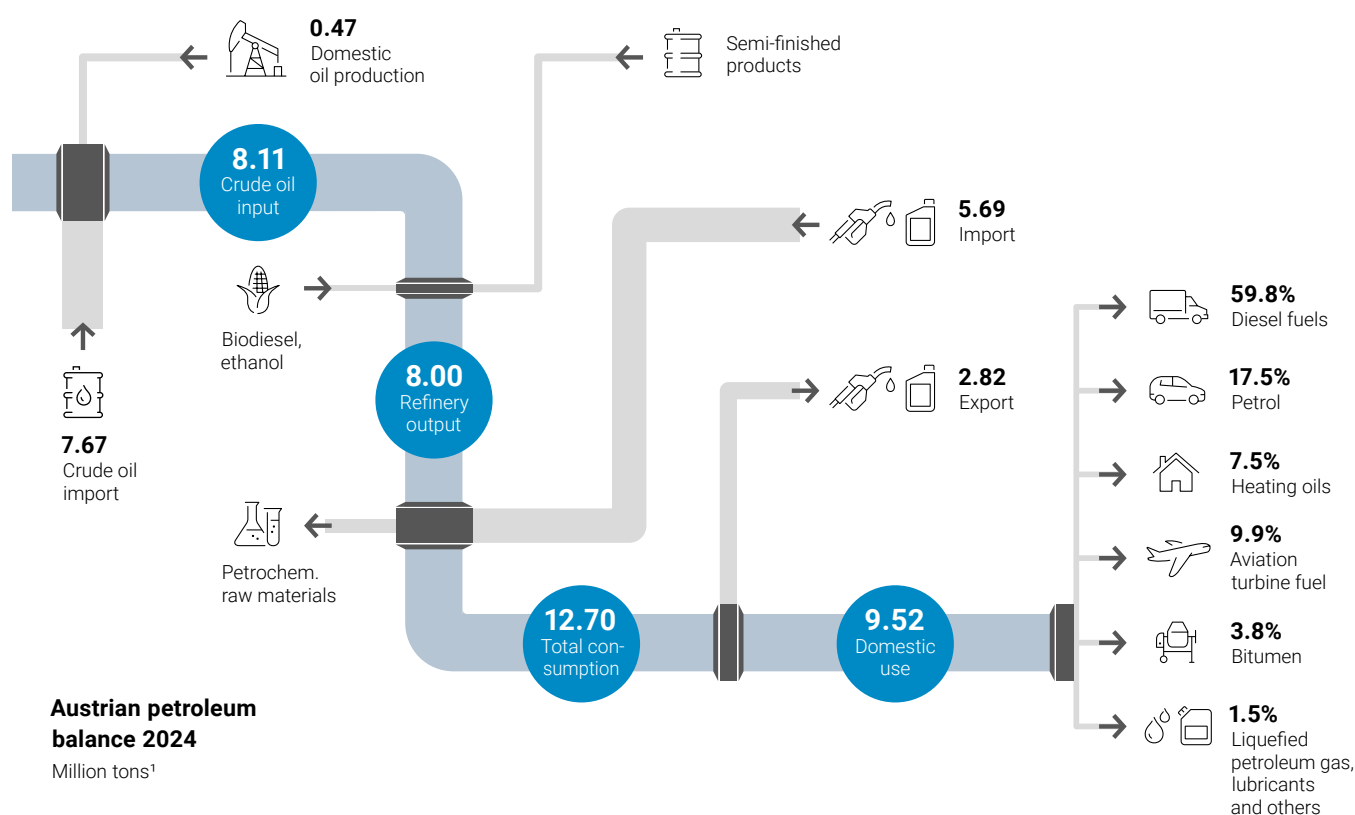
The Austrian petroleum industry stands for individual mobility, contributes substantially to the performance of the Austrian economy and provides attractive jobs and future-proof training opportunities for the next generation. Thanks to the application of new technologies, the petroleum industry actively helps achieve the climate targets.

In 2024, Austria's petroleum industry found itself at a stage that required adapting to changing market and regulatory conditions. Sales revenues declined to € 9.68bn, a minus of 7.4% compared to the previous year (€ 10.45bn). In spite of high energy prices and a very modest economic recovery, the industry remained a major employer, given its 11,000 employees including those of petrol station partners.

The petroleum businesses ensure that all of Austria is fully supplied year-round and 24 hours a day, organising full-scale transport and storage logistics to this end. Today's modern petrol stations act as regional service centres that offer a wide range of products and service.

Domestic crude production delivered about 6% of the processing volume generated by the Schwechat refinery. In 2024, over 55% of the petroleum products were made domestically. Furthermore, the Schwechat refinery doubles as a major petrochemical location, and Austrian companies are leaders in Europe-wide E&P.

Supply security continues to be the top issue, especially when considering the ongoing transformation of energy systems. The petroleum industry has a dense Austria-wide network of fuel depots and storage tanks which will need to be adjusted to the curtailment of fossil energy sources and the extension of renewables.



¹ Simplified chart; rounding errors from delimitation differences, double counts, release of contingency reserves and refinery consumption

AT A GLANCE

Austria's energy supply draws on production sites in the Wiener Becken and the molasse zone, which, however, deliver just a fraction of the crude and gas actually needed. The Schwechat refinery processes about 85% of domestic consumption of petroleum products: The market is shaped by contracting consumption, price fluctuations and high taxation.

EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Austria's local production of crude oil and natural gas is in the hands of OMV Austria E&P, RAG Austria and ADX VIE, mostly in the Wiener Becken, a plain in Lower Austria to the east of Vienna, and the molasse zone (Upper Austria, Salzburg). In 2024 drilling declined by about 43%, to 14,863 metres. Altogether three exploratory wells (8,403 metres), three extension wells (2,845 metres) and two flowing wells (3,615 metres) were sunk. OMV drilled the greatest number of metres, and ADX VIE doubled its performance. The crude taken from the Wiener Becken was taken to the Schwechat refinery by pipeline, while that obtained from Upper Austria was transported by tank wagons.

PROVISION

Domestic crude production dipped slightly in 2024, by 0.2% to 467,442 tons, of which more than 90% came from the Wiener Becken and the rest from the molasse zone. OMV Austria E&P contributed 88.4%, while RAG Austria added 9% and ADX VIE 2.6%. NGL production fell to 9,055 tons. In total, 577 pay wells were operated. Proven crude reserves were 4.03mn tons (sufficient for 8.5 years). Imports in 2024 rose to 7.67mn tons, mostly from Kazakhstan (55.8%), Libya (13.8%) and Saudi Arabia (12.1%).

Natural gas production dropped by 1.6% to 536.5mn m³n, of which 65% derived from the Wiener Becken. OMV Austria E&P contributed 90.7%, RAG Austria added 9.1% and ADX VIE accounted for 0.2%. Proven reserves continue at 6.1bn m³n (to cover 11.4 years). Natural gas imports were down to 5.06bn m³n, and domestic consumption was 6.46bn m³n.

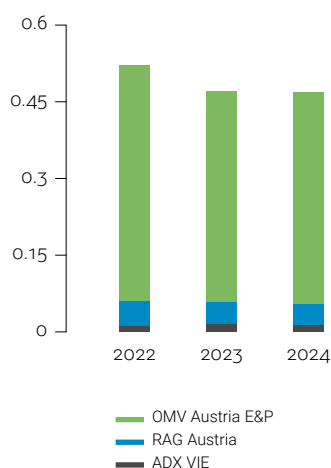
PROCESSING AND SUPPLY

Europe has 74 refineries that offer a total capacity of 638.2mn tons. The only refinery in Austria is at Schwechat, which processes up to 9.6mn tons of crude per year. It is part of the OMV refinery network which counts Burghausen in Germany and Petrobrazi in Romania amongst its members.

In 2024, Schwechat processed about 8.1mn tons of crude, which corresponds to a capacity utilisation of about 84%. Accordingly, the refinery covered about 85% of the Austrian petroleum consumption. Some 94% of the crude came from imports, and the refinery produced diesel fuels, petrol and biogenic components such as biodiesel and ethanol to increase the degree of sustainability. Altogether 19 pipelines transport the semi-finished products from the refinery to the Lobau storage tanks where they are admixed with petrol, diesel and extralight fuel oil.

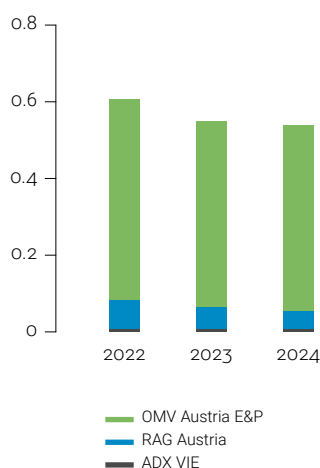
Oil production in Austria

Million tons



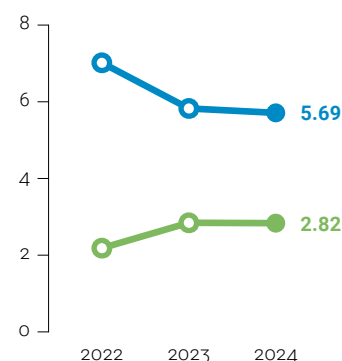
Natural gas production in Austria

Billion m³n



Petroleum products – imports and exports

Million tons



In spite of stable domestic production, Austria was still in need of imports. In 2024, 4.00mn tons of diesel, 0.80mn tons of petrol and 0.46mn tons of extralight fuel oil were imported for domestic consumption. In total, imports of fuels and fuel oils declined to 5.27mn tons (–1.3%), and exports similarly decreased to 2.82mn tons.

CONSUMPTION

Domestic consumption of petroleum products slightly declined in 2024, to 9.52mn tons (–1.6%). At 59.8% diesel was the largest consumer, followed by petrol (17.5%), jet fuel (9.9%) and fuel oil (7.5%). Petrol and diesel sales comprised about 8.94bn litres, or some –1.4% below those of the previous year. While petrol grew slightly (a plus of 1.8% to 1.66mn tons), diesel consumption dropped to 5.69mn tons (–2.2%). Fuel oils were similarly affected by the contraction: at 0.72mn tons, sales fell by –14.6%. The top-selling product extralight fuel oil reported a minus of –14.1%.

Natural gas consumption in Austria was 74.4 TWh, slightly below the previous year (75 TWh) and substantially below the five-year average (91 TWh). For the first time since the beginning of the energy crisis, more gas was consumed than in the year before during the main heating period of 2024/25.

Petrol stations in Austria

At the end of 2024, Austria counted a total of 2,724 petrol stations, 27 fewer than in the previous year. Major-branded stations decreased to 1,305, others to 1,419. In the past decade, the number of branded stations dropped by about 5%, while independent stations added to their numbers. Nevertheless, on an international scale Austria still has a very dense network of petrol stations.

PRICE DEVELOPMENT

Crude prices depend on supply and demand even though political crises, wars, disasters and the development of the financial market all make their contribution. According to the Austrian Federal Ministry of Innovation, Mobility and Infrastructure, average crude imports cost about € 581 per ton in 2024, 1.2% less than in the previous year. Brent crude sold at US\$ 79.89 per bbl (–4%), varying between US\$ 70 and US\$ 90. The price declined in spite of the OPEC+ production cuts, due to the low demand from China. In Europe, the easing-off effect was dampened by the dollar's appreciation vis-à-vis the euro, with the exchange rate rising from € 0.93 to € 0.97.

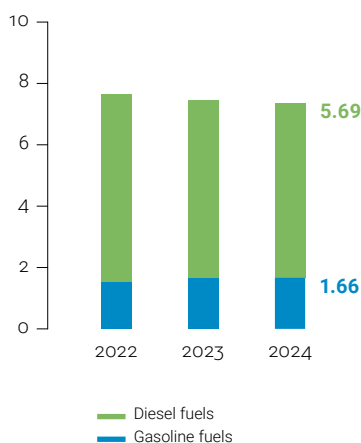
Petrol station prices in Austria reflected the development of the crude prices: Eurosuper started off at € 1.489 per litre, fluctuated between € 1.471 and € 1.687 during the year and ended at € 1.517 per litre. Diesel began the year at € 1.606 per litre, dropped below Eurosuper in June, only to rise again to € 1.553 per litre. As a yearly average Eurosuper cost € 1.568 per litre, which was markedly below the EU average (€ 1.706), and Diesel, too, was cheaper than in the EU (€ 1.597 vs. € 1.607).

Taxes charged on fuel prices

Fuels are among the highest-taxed products in Austria. Eurosuper is taxed at 57%, and Diesel at 52% (prices before VAT in Juli 2025). Since 2022, the figure includes CO₂ charges (2024: € 45 per ton). Moreover, the obligation to admix a share of renewables similarly raises costs. Production costs include the crude price, transport, refinery processing, margins and storage. The remaining costs derive from distribution and infrastructure, such as petrol stations, environmental engineering, disposal, maintenance, personnel, commissions, marketing, and R&D.

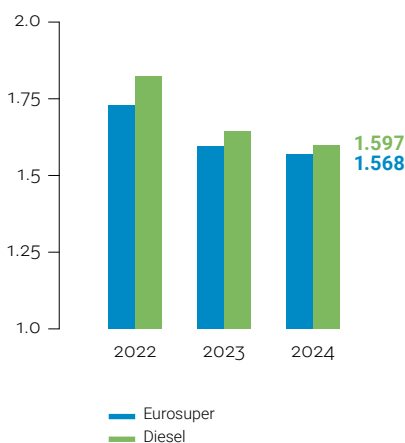
Fuel sales

Million tons

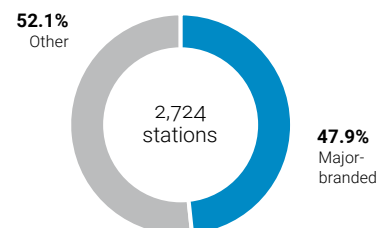


Average annual fuel prices

€ per litre



Petrol stations in Austria 2024



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