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# Facts and Figures 2022



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# Preface



Norbert Totschnig  
Federal Minister

As the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management, our responsibilities and efforts relate to the basic necessities of life. My goal is to support our farmers in the best possible way in meeting the challenges ahead—because they put food on our tables every day. Sustainable forest management will be our guiding principle in forestry also in the future. Regions are the lifelines of our country—therefore, rural development will remain a key topic as well. And water is life! However, it may also cause huge damage. It is for this reason that we will continue to promote flood control projects. Every euro we invest in flood control is an investment in better security.

Given the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine, my absolute priority is food security! Austria has a high level of self-sufficiency in basic foods. We owe this to our farmers. However, higher expenses, for example for energy or feedingstuff, increase the pressure on them. Therefore, we launched a 110 million euro package to ensure supply. The aim is to cushion the operating costs somewhat, so that farms are able to continue production and to supply us with food. In addition, we provide 9 million euros for the growing of fruit and vegetables in greenhouses.

Another emotional issue is animal welfare. Austria is among the countries with the highest standards worldwide. By means of the new animal-welfare package, we even add to our position as a pioneer. But one thing is clear: Those who order higher standards must also buy them. Animal welfare is the responsibility of society as a whole. I therefore appeal to you: Let's buy regional products! In this way we strengthen our family farms, protect the environment thanks to shorter transport routes, and the added value stays in our country!

Mag. Norbert Totschnig, MSc  
Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and  
Water Management

## Annual priorities of the BML

This year again, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML) focuses on crucial topics. As a result of the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine, the central concern is food security. Rising operating costs put Austria's farmers under increasing pressure. To relieve them, Agriculture Minister Norbert Totschnig launched a 110 million euro package to ensure security of supply. An additional 9 million euros are available for protected cultivation. This support is to enable farms to continue production and to supply the population with regional food.

Another priority issue is animal welfare. Austria is one of the leading countries as regards the standards in this field. With the new animal-welfare package, which was prepared together with the Ministry in charge of animal protection, stakeholders and the industry, we even improve this top position. Measures include the ban on unstructured fully slatted floors in pig keeping in modifications and new constructions as from 2023. Existing stables have to be modified by 2039.

Of course, the new Common Agricultural Policy as from 2023 is a focal topic as well. It is a programme for the future of our agricultural sector. Under the first proposal presented by the European Commission, our farmers would have suffered a reduction of the agricultural budget by 770 million euros. However, by means of intensive negotiations we succeeded in turning a minus into a plus: With an additional 35 million euros, the available funds will be even higher during the entire period—which means 1.8 billion euros annually for the stability of domestic agriculture and forestry and for rural development.

Finally, I would like to mention the regions, Austria's life-lines. We aim to make them modern, attractive living spaces. This includes the protection of water, which is a vital resource to us, for example by safeguarding the infrastructure of drinking water and wastewater. An important issue is also the promotion of the diverse functions of forests.

The brochure "Facts and Figures 2022" outlines the BML's major fields of responsibility and offers an insight into statistics dealing with agriculture, forests and felling, regional development, natural hazard management, water demand and water use, and many more.

## Living Space Regions

Spatial development policy and spatial planning coordinate the different, often competing social, economic, ecological and cultural demands placed by the society in the common living space. The goal is the sustainable and balanced development of the Austrian national territory.

In the field of the national spatial development and spatial planning the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML) sets technical impulses. They refer first and foremost to the implementation of the Austrian Spatial Development Concept (ÖREK) 2030.

Regional policy aims at permanently increasing the quality of life in all regions and at adjusting them on the long run.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML) is in charge of the coordination in the fields of regional policy and spatial planning. For this purpose, the Ministry takes appropriate measures and coordinates EU funding programmes.

In this way the current challenges, such as post corona, climate change, demographic change, digitalisation, and increased international competition for business locations, shall be taken account of.

The coordination takes place in close cooperation with all Federal Ministries as well as with the Federal Provinces. The Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning (Österreichische Raumordnungskonferenz ÖROK), a joint organisation of Federal Government, Federal Provinces, the Austrian Association of Cities and Towns, and the Austrian Association of Municipalities supports the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management with its task of coordination.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management coordinates, in cooperation with the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning, the EU cohesion policy in Austria. This is in particular the use of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) within the framework of the ERDF regional programme Austria and the regional cooperation programmes with other EU Member States (INTERREG).

Moreover, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management is in charge of representing the Austrian interests in legal issues for the EU funding period 2021–2027.

## 1. Population and demographic change

Austria's population is permanently growing. In 1900, six million people lived in Austria within the present federal territory. By the end of the 1950ies, Austria had 7 million inhabitants, by the year 2000 already 8 million. As of 1 April 2022 the nine million mark has for the first time been slightly exceeded.

And Austria is still growing. For the year 2030 Statistics Austria forecasts a population of about 9.25 million, for 2050 around 9.62 million and for 2080 approximately 9.94 million. Moreover, an increase in the share of people older than 65 to 2.14 (23.2 percent of the total population) is also predicted for the year 2030, as well as a rise in the number of private households to 4.2 million, and here first and foremost of single households with 1.6 million.

### 1. Population in Austria

Population figures and structure	2000	2020	2030 <sup>1)</sup>
<b>Population on annual average</b>	8,011,566	8,916,845	9,225,271
Share 0 to 19 years (in percent)	23.1	19.3	19.3
Share 20 to 64 years (in percent)	61.5	61.6	57.5
Share 65 years and more A (in percent)	15.4	19.2	23.2
<b>Population movements</b>			
Live births	78,268	83,603	84,964
Deaths	76,780	91,599	89,829
Migration balance <sup>2)</sup>	17,272	40,064	30,171
<b>Private households and families</b>			
Private households total (in 1,000)	3,237	3,981	4,193
of which single households (in 1,000)	977	1,515	1,650
Families total (in 1,000)	2,265	2,460	
of which families with children (in 1,000)	1,423	1,397	

1) Main variant of the population forecast

2) Difference to international immigration and emigration

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Population statistics

## 2. Permanent settlement area in Austria

Permanent settlement area means the area potentially amendable to settlement, where humans live, work, manage their natural resources and recreate. Due to the high share of mountainous areas in Austria the delimitation of a permanent settlement area is essential for spatial planning. The permanent settlement area is the space, which remains after the deduction of forests, Alpine grassland, wasteland and water bodies. It comprises the area, which is available for agriculture, settlements and transport facilities.

In 2021, Austria had, with a national territory of 83,883 km<sup>2</sup>, a permanent settlement area of 32,584 km<sup>2</sup>, which are 39 % of the federal territory. In Tyrol it makes up 12 % of the provincial territory, whereas it comprises 77 % of the territory of the city in Vienna. The population in the permanent settlement area amounted all over Austria on average 274 persons/m<sup>2</sup>.

The settlement area, thus the currently populated area covers 11,502 km<sup>2</sup>, which are 14 % of the federal territory. In Tyrol it corresponds to 7 % of the provincial area and in Vienna to 60 % of the area of the city. In 2000, the population in the settlement area in Austria amounted on average to 775 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. As a result of the high share of mountainous area the population density in Alpine valleys has an above-average level. Metaphorically speaking: "It is narrow in the valley, whereas there is a lot of space on the mountain."

### 2. Permanent settlement area of the Federal Provinces

Territorial status 2021, in Austria

Federal Province	Area in km <sup>2</sup>	Permanent settlement area		Settlement area	
		in km <sup>2</sup>	in %	in km <sup>2</sup>	in %
Burgenland	3,965	2,485	63	483	12
Carinthia	9,537	2,455	26	1,079	11
Lower Austria	19,180	11,616	61	2,618	14
Upper Austria	11,983	6,842	57	2,678	22
Salzburg	7,155	1,496	21	731	10
Styria	16,399	5,230	32	2,452	15
Tyrol	12,648	1,573	12	868	7
Vorarlberg	2,602	567	22	344	13
Vienna	415	321	77	248	60
<b>Austria</b>	<b>83,883</b>	<b>32,584</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11,502</b>	<b>14</b>

Rounded values

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of 7 August 2021.

### 3. Urban and rural area

Politically-administratively speaking Austria is subdivided into nine Federal Provinces, which are, in turn, subdivided into 94 political districts, with 15 statutory cities and 79 rural districts (as of 1 January 2022).

1,365 communities have less than 2,500 inhabitants. The majority are small communities in rural areas.

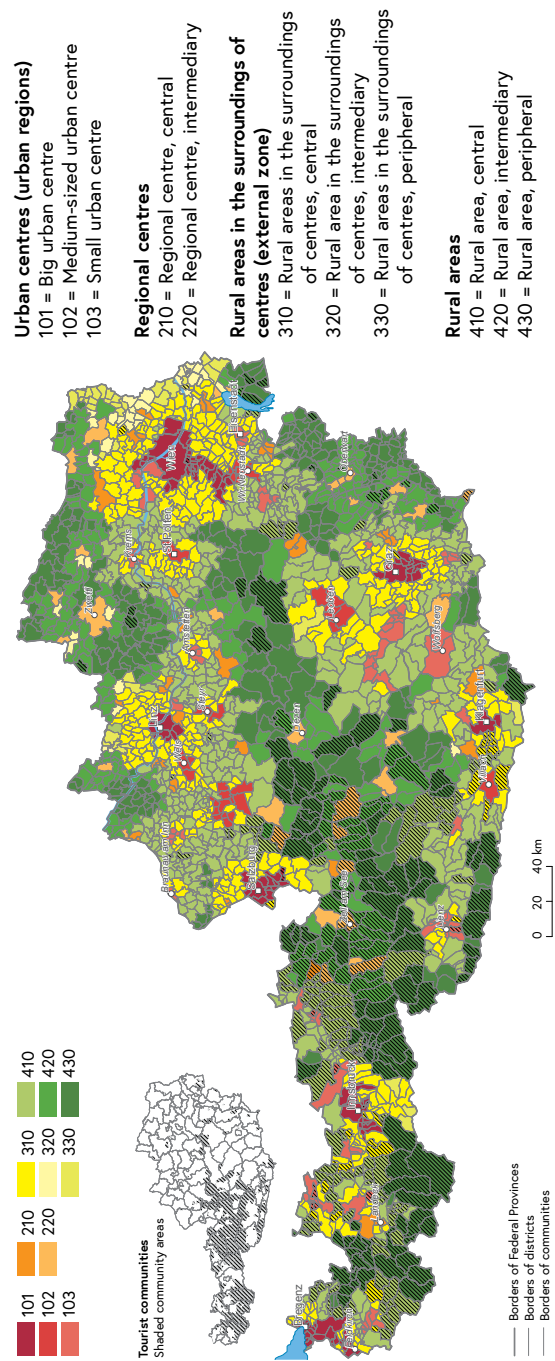
Cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants are the federal capital Vienna with 1,932 million, Graz with 292,630, Linz with 207,247, Salzburg with 155,531, Innsbruck with 130,585 and Klagenfurt on Lake Wörthersee with 102,618.

The space is divided into urban and rural areas it has to be stated that presently there exists no standard definition for the “rural area”. The allocation to “urban” or “rural” takes place depending on the space typology. An Austrian space typology is the urban-rural typology of Statistics Austria with the four main classes. “Urban centres (urban regions) regional centres/rural areas in the surroundings of centres (external zone)/and rural areas”. On the basis of the number of inhabitants and the classification of accessibility into central/intermediate/peripheral, the subdivision into another 11 classes takes place. In addition to that municipalities with above-average tourism have been identified.

The European Commission’s spatial typologies are the “Urban-Rural-Typology” as well as the “Degree of Urbanisation”. The “Urban-Rural-Typology” is a typology on the basis of the NUTS-3-Level, which comprises in Austria 35 NUTS-3-Regions. On the basis of the Urban-Rural-Typology, which is based on 1 km<sup>2</sup> cell analyses of the population density, a subdivision into three categories takes place: “predominantly urban”, “intermediate” and “predominantly rural”. The “Degree of Urbanisation” classifies territorial units into “Local Administrative Units”, which correspond in Austria to the municipalities’ level. Subsequently there is a subdivision of municipalities into three spatial types: “Cities/smaller towns and suburbs/rural areas”.

In spatial planning a “region” means a territorial unit, which is, as far as its size is concerned, between a municipality and a Federal Province”. In the priority “My Region–Home Future–Living Environment” (see [meine-regionen.at](http://meine-regionen.at)) the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management deals with the big challenges of regions and sets priorities on strengthening the regional economy and innovative power, safeguarding the regional services of general public interest, as well as on the reduction of land consumption.

### 3. Urban Rural Typology including tourism criterion in Austria



Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of: 2 June 2016.

## 4. Soil consumption and land use

Soils constitute the basis of food production, clean drinking water, natural areas and settlement development. Due to a great number of different claims of utilisation our environment is under enormous pressure. Population growth, prosperity, mobility and economic activities: All that is related to increasing soil consumption. Apartments, business settlements and infrastructural facilities, such as shopping centres, are often built outside or at the border of existing settlements “on the greenfield sites”.

Negative effects, such as the desolation of town centres, urban sprawl, vacant apartments and unexploited business premises in town centres, are increasing. Dispersed settlements increase the infrastructural costs of communities, as longer distances increase the costs of maintenance and further development. In particular in conurbation areas and in regions with a low supply of permanent settlement space, building land is soon getting more expensive due to the great demand.

Increasing soil consumption is predominantly to the detriment of agricultural areas. Due to the conversion of agricultural land, which goes at 40 % hand in hand with soil sealing with asphalt or concrete, there will be an irreversible loss of naturally grown soils for food, feed and seeds production. These types of use frequently take place on favourable agricultural areas, which, on the long run, threatens the self-supply with local food.

The protection of the finite resource soil constitutes thus the basic framework for a sustainable development of regions and offers at the same time the opportunity for safeguarding crisis-proof living environments worth living in.

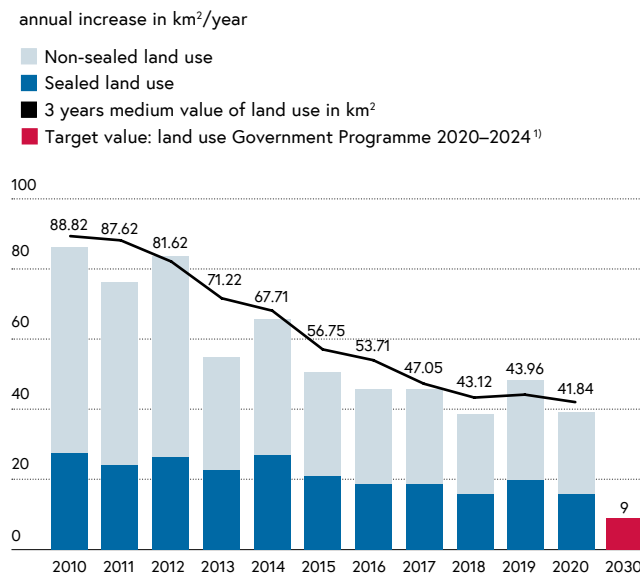
The task of soil protection requires a great number of actors at federal, provincial regional, municipal and city levels, and can only be successful by means of the support of all, and with a coordinated and integrated approach. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML) takes care of this coordinating task, within the framework of the priority issue “reduction of land consumption/soil protection”, and implements spatial planning measures within its sphere of competence. Examples for this commitment are the studies commissioned by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management “Soil consumption in Austria” and “Land consumption by compensatory measures”. The Austrian Soil Protection Strategy, which is currently being worked out, draws on

them and will demonstrate a strategy for a joint and implementation-oriented approach.

In the year 2020 land consumption made up to 41.84 km<sup>2</sup> (on an average over three years). The concrete goal is to reduce the annual increase to 2.5 ha net per day and/or 9 km<sup>2</sup> per year by 2030.

In coordination with the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning, the Environment Agency Austria is currently developing a new method in order to be able to represent the land use in Austria in a more detailed and precise way. The consideration of additional databases will enable a higher level of detailing and topicality of the soil figures. The first results will be available in autumn 2022 and will constitute a basis for the planned Soil Strategy for Austria.

### 4. Land use in Austria



1) The goal according to the Government Programme 2020–2024 is to reduce the annual increase to 2.5 ha per day and/or to 9 km<sup>2</sup> per year by 2030.  
Source: © Environment Agency Austria, 2020.

## 5. The Austrian ERDF/IGJ Programme

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) supports the goal “Investments in Growth and Jobs 2014–2020 (IGJ)”. Within the framework of this goal a total of 660 million euros are available for the Austria-wide “ERDF/IGJ Programme 2014–2020” for the co-financing of projects. This amount includes also the ERDF funds to the amount of 124 million euros additionally provided by the EU to combat the consequences of the COVID crisis (REACT-EU).

ERDF/IGJ funding is granted in combination with both private and national public funding of the Federal Government and the Federal Provinces. The total investment volume approved so far amounts to about 3.2 billion euros. By the middle of May 2022 a total of 1,740 projects with an ERDF volume of 594.4 million euros were approved. The ERDF/IGJ funds are allocated to the programme priorities and/or fields of measures mentioned in the table.

For the purposes of thematic concentration the ERDF/IGJ-Programme in Austria focuses its investments on the promotion of research, technological development and innovation, SMEs, and the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in all sectors of the economy. Particular attention has to be paid to the promotion of sustainable urban development and the support of the urban-rural development as well as to local development strategies. National and regional strategies have been considered in preparation and programming processes, among them the Austrian FTI Strategy 2020 (strategy for research, technology and innovation), “Der Weg zum Innovation Leader” (meaning ‘the path towards becoming an innovation leader’) or the regional innovation strategies of the Federal Provinces.

For more information see: [efre.gv.at](http://efre.gv.at).

## 5. ERDF<sup>1)</sup>/IGJ<sup>2)</sup> Programme Austria 2014–2020

Planned data and authorisations in million €

Programme priorities and/or measures	Financial plan	Authorisations			
	EU funds in million €	EU co-financed costs in million €	EU funds in million €	EU funds in % from the plan	National public financing in million €
<b>1 IGJ<sup>2)</sup> ERDF<sup>1)</sup> Austria 2014–2020</b>	<b>694.0</b>	<b>3,217.6</b>	<b>594.4</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>255.5</b>
1A P1–Strengthening the regional competitiveness by means of research, technological development and innovation	199.7	756.3	189.8	95	88.0
1B P2–Strengthening the regional competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises	170.2	1,399.7	160.8	94	61.9
1C P3–Promotion of the reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> emissions in all branches of the economy	98.3	320.0	94.8	97	16.8
1D P4–Sustainable urban development	33.9	72.3	31.2	92	40.8
1E P5–Urban-Surrounding-Development and Local Development Strategies/CLLD <sup>3)</sup>	16.6	35.0	15.3	92	16.5
1F P6– Technical assistance	17.6	35.2	17.6	100	17.6
1G P7–REACT-EU <sup>4)</sup>	157.7	599.0	84.9	54	14.0

1) ERDF = European Regional Development Fund

2) IGJ = Investment in Growth and Jobs

3) CLLD = Community-Led Local Development

4) REACT-EU ERDF funds of the EU to combat the consequences of the Covid crisis

Source: ATMOS II Monitoring System, as of 6 July 2022.



## 6./7. The Austrian ETC Programme

European Territorial Cooperation (ETC), also called INTERREG is an ERDF goal and/or a goal of the EU Cohesion Policy 2014–2020. ETC provides a framework for the implementation of joint projects between national, regional and local actors from various Member States.

In the period of the European Structural and Investment Fund 2014–2020 Austria was participating within the framework of the objective ETC in a total of seven “cross-border” programmes, three “trans-national” programmes as well as in EU-wide network programmes.

### 6. ETC<sup>1)</sup> Programmes Austria 2014–2020–transboundary, bilateral cooperation

Planned data and authorisations in million EUR<sup>2)</sup>

ETC <sup>1)</sup> Programme	Austrian Federal Provinces	Financial plan		Authorisations		
		Pro- gramme total in million €	ERDF <sup>3)</sup> funds total in million €	ERDF <sup>3)</sup> funds in million €	ERDF <sup>3)</sup> funds in % of the plan	Pro- jects Number
Austria–Bavaria (AT-BAY)	UA, S, T, V	64.3	54.5	60.2	111	87
Alpenrhein- Boden- see-Hochrhein (ABH)	V	56.6	39.6	38.9	98	103
Austria–Czech Republic (AT-CZ)	UA, LA, VIE	115.1	97.8	101.9	104	100
Austria–Hungary (AT-HU)	B, LA, VIE, ST	95.9	78.8	80.1	102	65
Slovak Republic– Austria (SK-AT)	B, LA, VIE	89.3	75.9	78.1	103	53
Italy–Austria (IT-AT)	CA, S, T	96.8	82.2	84.5	103	180
Slovenia–Austria (SI-AT)	B, CA, ST	57.2	48.0	50.0	104	59

1) ETC = European Territorial Cooperation

2) The absorption of funds of more than 100 % is due to the fact that there were overbookings in the course of the last project authorisations as the planned funds of most of the projects are not fully exploited and that the financial refunds can be used for the new projects.

3) ERDF = European Regional Development Fund

Source: Programme Monitoring Systems, Survey National Contact Point, as of 15 May 2022.

### 7. ETC<sup>1)</sup> Programmes Austria 2014–2020–transnational and networks

Programm	Participating countries	Financial plan			Authorisations			Participations from Austria		
		Programme funds total in million €	ERDF <sup>2)</sup> funds total including technical assistance in million €	ERDF <sup>2)</sup> funds for projects (not including technical assistance) approved <sup>3)</sup> in million €	ERDF <sup>2)</sup> funds for projects (not including technical assistance) approved <sup>3)</sup> in % of the plan	ERDF <sup>2)</sup> funds for projects (not including technical assistance) approved <sup>3)</sup> in million €	ERDF <sup>2)</sup> funds for projects (not including technical assistance) approved <sup>3)</sup> in % of the plan	Number of Austrian project partners (including multiple participation)	Number of projects with Austrian participation	Number of Lead Partners
Alpine region	AT, FR, DE, IT, LI, SI, CH	140	117	110	113	103	64	137	10	
Central Europe	AT, DE, CZ, SK, PL, HU, SI, IT, HR	299	247	232	236	102	89	141	14	
Danube transnational	AT, DE, CZ, SK, SI, HU, HR, RO, BG, BA, RS, ME, MD, UA	275	202	190	197	104	106	183	34	
Interreg Europe + CH	EU-28 + NO	426	359	338	354	105	22	24	4	
URBACT III + CH	EU-28 + NO	96	74	70	73	105	2	2	–	
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>62</b>	

1) ETC = European Territorial Cooperation; 2) ERDF = European Regional Development Fund; 3) The absorption of funds of more than 100 % is due to the fact that there were overbookings in the course of the last project authorisations as the planned funds of most of the projects are not fully exploited and the financial refunds can be used for the new projects. Sources: Programme Monitoring Systems, Survey National Contact Point, as of June 2022.

## 8./9. LEADER in Austria

LEADER is a programme of measures of the European Union, which promotes innovative actions in rural areas. The programme is funded by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). It serves to support the regions in their independent development. The local population is actively involved in this context.

In 2015, 77 regions were recognized as LEADER regions in Austria within the framework of a multi-level selection procedure. For this purpose, every region has worked out a comprehensive Local Development Strategy (LDS). The implementation of the Local Development Strategy falls within the responsibility of the Local Action Group (LAG). It is composed of representatives of local public institutions (such as municipalities, associations and authorities), private groups (such as associations and enterprises) as well as of private persons. In every LEADER region a separate management supports the implementation of the LDS.

An overview of about 960 projects of the period LE 14–20 and a selection of the projects of the period LE 07–13 are available in the project database of the network Zukunftsraum Land at [zukunftsraumland.at/projekte](http://zukunftsraumland.at/projekte).

### 8. LEADER in Austria

Programme LE 2014–2020 <sup>1)</sup>

<b>Funds earmarked in the Programme LE 14–20 (80 % EAFRD <sup>2)</sup> 20 % national Federal Government/Federal Provinces)</b>	€ 329.4 million
<b>Local Action Groups (LAG)</b>	77
<b>Area covered</b>	75,904 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Share of rural areas <sup>3)</sup></b>	91 %
<b>Population covered</b>	4.7 million
<b>Share of the population in rural areas</b>	80 %

### LEADER in the period from June 2015 to May 2022

Programme LE 2014–2020 <sup>1)</sup>, in Austria

<b>Authorised projects</b>	4,718
<b>Authorised amount of funding</b>	€ 261.1 million
<b>Paid subsidies</b>	€ 177.44 million

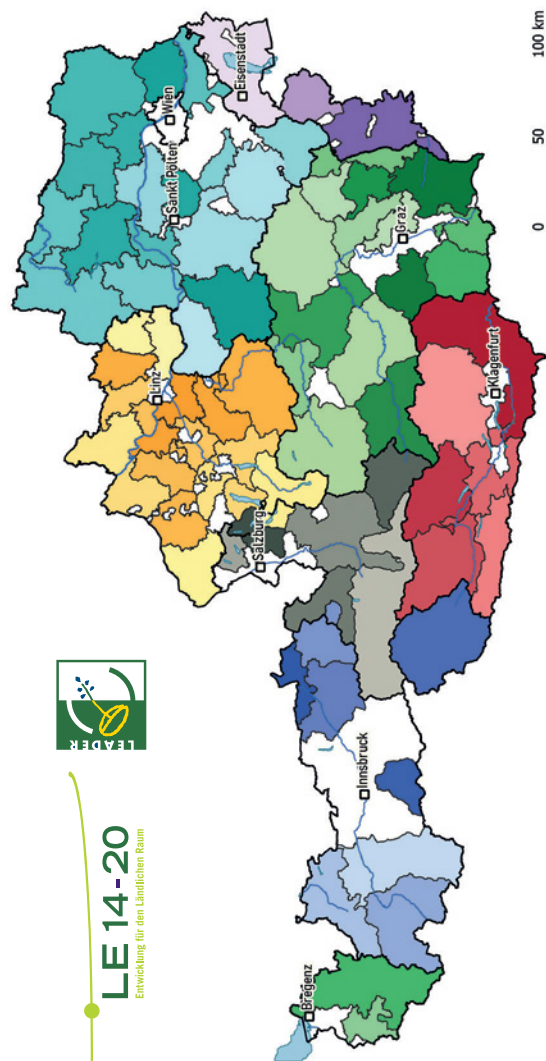
<sup>1)</sup> LE 14–20 = Austrian Rural Development Programme 2014–2020. The programming period has been extended until 2022 within the framework of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU with a respective increase in funds.

<sup>2)</sup> EAFRD = European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

<sup>3)</sup> Definition of "Rural Area" according to Austrian Rural Development Programme LE 14–20

Source: BMLRT, as of 23 May 2022.

### 9. LEADER Regions in Austria



Sources: © BEV 2019; © Statistics Austria 2020; BMLRT 2021; Graphics: BMLRT, Directorate V/6; as of June 2021.

# Farm Structure Survey 2020

Every ten years the EU Member States have to conduct a complete Farm Structure Survey (agricultural census). The results of Austria's 2020 Farm Structure Survey indicate that family farms, which account for 93 % of all farms, remain the backbone of Austria's agriculture and forestry.

## Key results of the Farm Structure Survey 2020

- In 2020, Austria featured 154,953 million agricultural and forestry holdings. Over the past decade, the number of holdings declined by 11 %.
- In 2020, 420,018 persons worked in the agricultural and forestry holdings.
- Marked plus for organic farming: 24,809 holdings or 22.4 % managed their farms according to organic farming principles. In 2010, 15.1 % did so.
- The number of farms managed by women increased slightly: 35 % of the agricultural and forestry holdings are "female"; in 2010, the share was 34 %.
- 93 % are family farms: 4 out of 5 persons working on farms are family members.
- 35 % were run as full-time farms, 57 % were part-time farms.
- With 49 %, land use is marked by forestry. Agricultural utilisations account for 38 % of Austria's land.
- Agricultural and forestry holdings are small-structured. The trend towards slightly larger holdings continued. The average utilised agricultural area (arable land, permanent crops, permanent grassland) increased from 18.8 ha in 2010 to 23.6 ha in 2020.
- Animal husbandry has a small-scale structure in comparison to the international level. 82,001 holdings held farmed animals. On average, 34 head of cattle, 112 pigs, 33 sheep and 12 goats were kept per holding.

Detailed results of the Austrian Farm Structure Survey 2020 are available at [statistik.at](https://statistik.at), EU-wide results at [ec.europa.eu/eurostat](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat).

# High-quality agriculture

Domestic family farms care for Austria's unique cultivated landscape, supply people with high-quality food and are committed to climate change mitigation. Dynamic rural areas ensure quality of life and guarantee food security. Austria's agriculture has developed very well in recent years. Nevertheless, many holdings face specific challenges. All of Austria benefits from support granted to farmers. Regional-ity and diversity prepare the ground for premium-quality and resource-efficient production.

An agricultural policy focus already lies on the programming period of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 2021–2027. With the so-called Strategic Plans, the European Commission pursues a new, innovative approach. Each EU Member State has to draw up an individual plan covering all areas: Direct payments, rural development and measures for individual branches (e.g. wine, bees). This allows EU Member States greater flexibility to design their tailor-made national agricultural policies. Only fundamental parameters, like the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), general areas of support or the basic requirements, are to be determined on EU level. Instead of verifying compliance with requirements as before, the European Commission will give priority to results and performance.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML) is presently preparing the national CAP Strategic Plan for the 2021–2027 period and endeavours to ensure stable, reliable framework conditions for family farms. The focus is to be on climate measures as well as on sustainable, diverse agricultural and forestry practices and on vital rural areas.

## 1. Factor income of the agricultural industry

The real agricultural factor income describes the net value added at factor cost. The latter is calculated from the value of the agricultural production at producer prices, less all intermediate inputs, depreciation and other production levies. Other aids are added.

In Austria, the real agricultural factor income per worker increased by 3.3 % in 2021, after a decrease by 1.5 % in the year before. The small income plus was mainly due to the continued decrease in the agricultural labour input (-0.9 %). In a comparison with the year before, the total factor income generated in the agricultural industry changed (in nominal terms: +3.9 %; in real terms: +2.3 %). The main reason behind the growth of the factor income compared to 2020 was the increase in the output of the agricultural sector.

With approximately 8.5 billion euros, the total output of Austria's agricultural industry is presumably 10.3 % above the level of the previous year, which is mainly due to the significant growth of the value of plant production (+21.0 %). The output of several groups of plant products, such as cereals, oilseeds and protein plants as well as fruit, increased. For potato growing, the output remained the same, however. The value of animal production increased as well (+4.0 %). In live-stock production, a plus of +8.8 % was recorded. In pig keeping, the value of production decreased by -6.3 %.

The expenditure of domestic agriculture for intermediate inputs was estimated to amount to approximately 4.9 billion euros (+8.4 %), the depreciation for fixed assets to about 2.1 billion euros (+7.6 %). According to first, preliminary calculations the public funds to be considered in the determination of the agricultural income (according to the EAA terminology "subsidies on products" and "other subsidies") amounted to approximately 1.5 billion euros (-2.2 %).

## 1. Factor income of the agricultural industry in 2021<sup>1)</sup>

in Austria

Results of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EEA)	2020 in mio. €	2021 in mio. €	Change 2021/20 in %
<b>Crop output at basic prices</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>21.0</b>
Cereals <sup>2)</sup>	834	1,148	37.7
Oilseeds and industrial crops <sup>3)</sup>	304	436	43.4
Products from vegetable growing and horticulture <sup>4)</sup>	714	794	9.3
Fruit incl. grapes	294	334	3.9
Wine	539	618	7.2
Other plant products <sup>5)</sup>	639	691	8.1
<b>Animal output at basic prices</b>	<b>3,583</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Animals	1,857	1,897	2.1
Cattle	765	833	8.8
Pigs	831	779	-6.3
Poultry	209	219	4.9
Other animals <sup>6)</sup>	51	65	27.0
Animal products	1,726	1,829	5.9
Milk	1,395	1,470	5.3
Eggs	296	313	5.7
Other animal products <sup>7)</sup>	35	46	32.3
<b>Agricultural services and inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Agricultural services	290	283	-1.6
Inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities	448	498	11.3
<b>Value of agricultural production at basic prices</b>	<b>7,646</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>11.5</b>
less intermediate inputs	4,523	4,905	8.5
<b>Gross value added at basic prices</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>16.0</b>
less depreciations	1,926	2,072	7.6
<b>Net value added at basic prices</b>	<b>1,198</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>29.5</b>
less other levies on production	160	269	67.9
plus other subsidies	1,527	1,493	-2.2
<b>Factor income of the agricultural industry</b>	<b>2,565</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>8.2</b>

1) At basic prices (in million €), i.e. incl. subsidies on products and excl. taxes on goods.

2) Cereals incl. grain maize

3) Oilseeds, protein crops, sugar beet, other industrial crops

4) Vegetables, nursery plants, flowers and ornamental plants, plantations

5) Fodder plants, potatoes, other plant products

6) Sheep and goats, equidae, hunting

7) Honey, raw wool

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of: July 2022.

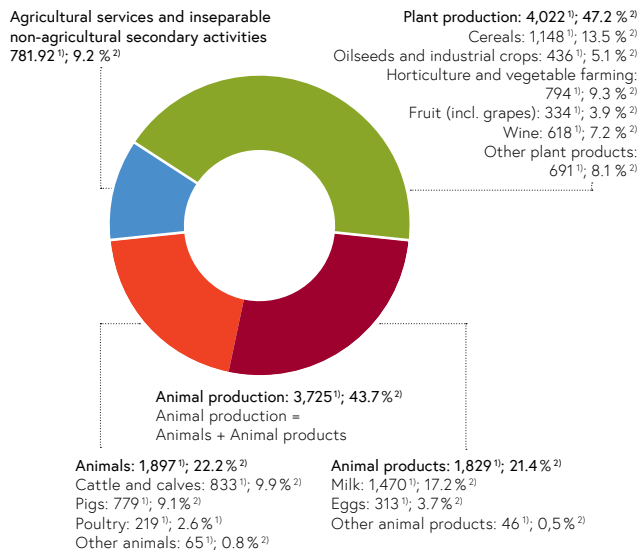
## 2. Output of agricultural activity

With approximately 8.5 billion euros, the total output of Austria's agricultural industry is 10.3 % above the level of the previous year, which is mainly due to the significant growth of the value of plant production (+21.0 %). The output of several groups of plant products, such as cereals, oilseeds and protein plants as well as fruit, increased. Potato production achieved balanced results, however. The output of animal production increased (+4.0 %); cattle production showed a plus of +8.8 %; for pig keeping the output declined by -6.2 %.

The expenditure of domestic agriculture for intermediate inputs was estimated to amount to approximately 4.9 bn euros (+8.4 %), the depreciation for fixed assets to about 2.1 bn euros (+7.6 %). According to first, preliminary calculations the public funds to be considered in the determination of the agricultural income (according to the EAA terminology "subsidies on products" and "other subsidies") amounted to approximately 1.5 billion euros (-2.2 %).

## 2. Output of agricultural activity in 2021

in million €, at basic prices, in Austria (total: 8,528 million € = 100 %)



1) in million €

2) in % of the total output

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Economic Accounts for Agriculture, as of July 2022.

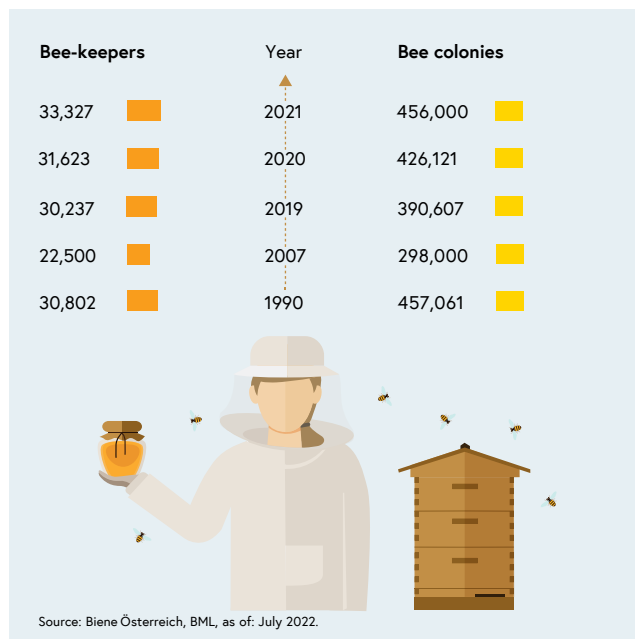
## 3. Beekeeping in Austria

The number of apiaries and bee colonies continued to rise in Austria in 2021. According to notifications to the Austrian Veterinary Information System (VIS) 33,327 bee-keepers with roughly 456,000 bee colonies ensured the pollination of agricultural crops and wild plants in Austria. About 30 % of the entire human nutrition is derived from plants that are pollinated by bees. Without bees and other pollinating insects, the range of foods available to us would be severely limited.

With an average number of 14 bee colonies per establishment, the beekeeping sector is small-structured in Austria. Only few professional apiarists keep more than 150 bee colonies. About 99 % of all bee-keepers are part-time and spare-time apiarists. Their umbrella organisation is the association "Biene Österreich".

A bee colony consists of 20,000 to 50,000 bees and produces 20 to 25 kg honey per year. The domestic honey production covers approx. 44 % of Austria's demand. The annual per capita consumption amounts to 1 kg.

## 3. Beekeeping in Austria



## 4. Agricultural and forestry holdings

According to the Farm Structure Survey (FSS) roughly 154,953 agricultural and forestry holdings were registered in Austria in 2020—about 11 % less than in 2010. The utilised agricultural area (UAA) per holding has doubled in the course of the past 60 years, but Austria's agriculture continues to be small-structured (FSS 2020): 44.9 ha per holding total area, 23.6 ha UAA per holding and 19.3 ha arable land per holding.

In 2020, Austrian farms managed 2.7 million ha (−37.5 %) of utilised agricultural area—about one third of the federal territory—as well as 3.4 million hectares of woodland, which corresponds to 47 % of the federal territory. 1.2 million ha (16 % of the federal territory) accounted for other areas. Compared to 1960, the proportion reversed. At that time, 38 % of the cultivated area were still woodland and 49 % were utilised agricultural area. Marginal land was afforested or turned into forests and land close to residential areas was sealed. 78 % of the agricultural and forestry holdings are located in less-favoured areas.

### 4. Agricultural and forestry holdings in Austria 1951–2020<sup>1)</sup>

CA = Cultivated area, UAA = Utilised agricultural area

Year	Number of holdings	Total area (ha)	Average size of farms in terms of			
			CA (ha)	UAA (ha)	CA (ha)	UAA (ha)
1951	432,848	8,135,744	7,068,862	4,080,266	16.3	9.6
1960	402,286	8,305,565	7,193,636	4,051,911	17.9	10.4
1970	367,738	7,727,379	6,757,443	3,696,453	21.0	10.5
1980	308,246	7,650,959	6,546,245	3,509,987	24.8	12.0
1990	281,910	7,554,815	6,761,005	3,521,570	26.8	12.6
1995	239,099	7,531,205	6,686,268	3,426,873	31.8	15.3
1999	217,508	7,518,615	6,650,206	3,389,905	30.9	16.8
2010	173,317	7,347,535	6,285,645	2,879,895	36.4	18.8
2020 <sup>2)</sup>	154,593	6,940,893	6,016,272	2,602,666	38.9	23.6

1) Preliminary data on the Farm Structure Survey 2020 according to STATISTICS AUSTRIA as per 22 September 2021.

2) Minimum farm size considered: Up to 1970: 0.5 ha total area, from 1971 to 1990 minimum farm size 1 ha total area; since 1995 minimum farm size 1 ha UAA or 3 ha of forest area.

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA 2020, Farm Structure Surveys.

## 5. Agricultural holdings by type of gainful activity

In 2020, 93 % of the 154,953 agricultural and forestry holdings were family farms; only 2.7 % had the legal status of “group farms” and 4.2 % were held by legal entities. 36 % of the sole-holder farms were managed on a full-time basis, 57 % of the holdings were operated by part-time farmers.

56,000, or about one quarter, of the 245,000 full-time farms recorded in 1960 were still active in 2020. Many of the then full-time farmers took the opportunity to practice also non-agricultural activities and shifted to part-time farming in the course of that period.

Especially in periods of volatile agricultural prices and markets, small-structured holdings benefit from being able to rely on several sources of income. Targeted diversification, such as farm holidays, direct marketing or “Green Care” offers, on farms with health-promoting, pedagogical or social objectives, enhances competitiveness and allows future-oriented, resilient development. Austria's farmers take a leading role in this development.

### 5. Agricultural holdings by type of gainful activity 1960–2020

in Austria

Year	Full-time farms	Part-time farms	Group farms	Holdings held by legal entities		Total number of holdings
				Group farms	Holdings held by legal entities	
1960	245,327	144,884			12,075	402,286
1970	214,844	141,177			11,717	367,738
1980	129,649	168,492			10,105	308,246
1990	106,511	166,206			9,193	281,910
1999	80,215	129,495			7,798	217,508
2010	66,802	93,895	5,570		7,050	173,317
2020	55,875	88,433	4,135		6,510	154,953

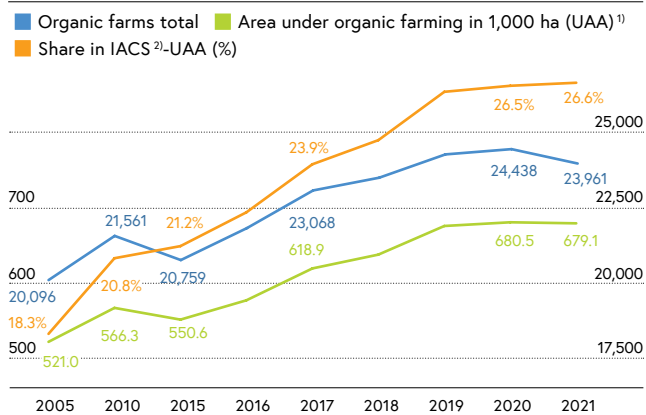
Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Farm Structure Surveys, calculations by BML, as of: July 2022.

## 6. Organic farms

An encouraging trend has been observed in organic farming in Austria: Both the number of holdings and the areas under organic farming are constantly rising. Almost 24,000 holdings are run according to the principles of organic farming. They cultivate about 679,000 ha.

Since 2005, the area under organic farming has increased by about one third. The share of area under organic farming accounts for more than a quarter of the total agricultural area already. This makes Austria Europe's organic farming country number 1.

### 6. Subsidised organic farms in Austria 2005–2021



1) UAA = Utilised agricultural area  
 2) IACS = Integrated Administration and Control System  
 Source: BML, Dir. II/1. As of: July 2022.

## 7. Holdings facing natural constraints

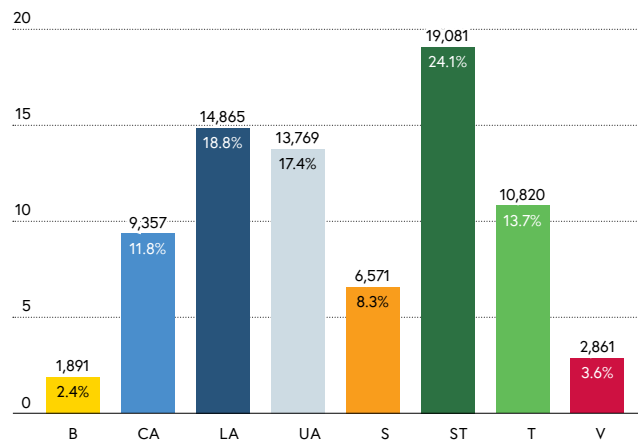
In 2021, 79,215 farms received a compensatory allowance (CA) for nature-related handicaps within the framework of rural development, a total amount of 255.30 million euros. The number of CA holdings was highest in Styria (19,081), followed by Lower Austria (14,865), Upper Austria (13,769), Tyrol (10,820) and Carinthia (9,357).

In the context of the reorientation of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) for the 2021–2027 period, the CA will be a targeted and simple intervention also in the future. It is a key measure to maintain area-wide agricultural management and contributes to the preservation of Austria's cultivated landscape.

The concept of Austria's CA with its identification of handicaps for the individual farm is to be continued to ensure a suitable compensation for the efforts undertaken by farmers. The high level of support provided to mountain farms in most extreme locations will be continued, but some adaptations are required because farm sizes increase also in less-favoured areas. An adaptation to this development is to be implemented by means of an additional degression level. Generally, the CA is a proven tool and enjoys a high level of acceptance also in areas other than agriculture.

### 7. CA farms by Federal Provinces 2021

in Austria: 79,215 CA farms = 100%



1) CA = Compensatory allowance for areas facing natural constraints  
 Source: BML, as of: July 2022.

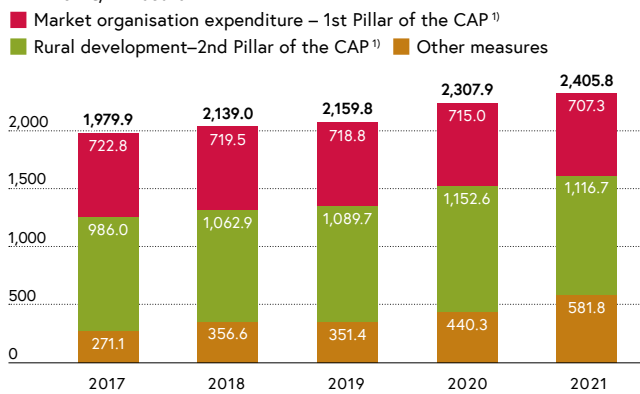
## 8. Payments for agriculture and forestry by year of measures

The payments to agricultural and forestry holdings contribute substantially to their yield and remuneration. They ensure stability and planning security for family farms and thereby guarantee supply with high-quality food and maintenance of intact rural areas.

The budget includes three sectors: Market organisation expenses, rural development and other measures. In 2021, financial support totalled approximately 2,405.8 million euros. Of the payments for agriculture and forestry in the measure year 2021, the market organisation measures (Pillar 1 of the CAP) accounted for around one third of the payments (707 million euros); the largest share related to Rural Development (Pillar 2 of the CAP) with 1,117 million euros or 47 %. The remaining measures increased by around one third, thus reaching 581.8 million euros. Taking everything into account, the funding pot increased by 4.2 %.

### 8. Payments for agriculture and forestry by year of measures 2017–2021

in million €, in Austria



<sup>1)</sup> CAP = Common Agricultural Policy

Source: BML, IACS data and statements of accounts of the Federal Government and the Provinces, June 2022.

## 9. Payments for agriculture and forestry–Rural development

Payments for rural development are financed from EU, federal and provincial funds. In 2021 almost 1,117 million € (of which 595 million € of EU funds) were granted to about 103,800 holdings and about 1,950 other enterprises, institutes or persons. The expenses for rural development account for about half of the 2021 agricultural budget.

Of this, about 447 million € (25 %) accounted for the agri-environmental measures (ÖPUL), 255 million € (23 %) for the compensatory allowance for areas facing natural constraints, 135 million € (12 %) for investment support, 103 million € (9 %) for basic services and village renewal, and 349 million € (31 %) for other RD 2014–2020 measures (Austrian Rural Development Programme 2014–2020), the technical assistance and the national network.

### 9. Payments for agriculture and forestry–Rural development 2018–2021

2<sup>nd</sup> Pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), in million €, in Austria

Important selected support measures	2018	2019	2020	2021
Knowledge transfer and information	14.06	11.49	12.39	11.42
Advisory services	4.95	5.04	3.54	6.07
Quality scheme	22.10	19.74	24.18	24.38
Material investments	133.88	141.71	165.30	135.43
Development of farms and enterprises	27.96	29.13	28.83	28.46
Basic services and village renewal	53.55	73.11	101.67	103.06
Investments for forests	12.56	13.99	20.89	27.37
Agri-environment and climate services (ÖPUL)	286.11	284.83	281.27	273.85
Organic farming (ÖPUL)	120.24	128.62	127.36	125.90
Natura 2000 and Water Framework Directive (ÖPUL)	1.19	1.18	1.21	1.20
Compensatory allowance for areas facing natural constraints	261.27	258.53	257.28	255.30
Animal welfare (ÖPUL)	34.96	35.30	35.95	35.70
Forest-environment and climate services	0.224	0.104	0.06	0.10
Cooperation	9.49	13.19	11.99	16.22
LEADER	31.47	32.47	39.51	32.86
Technical aid and national network	48.70	40.71	41.16	39.39
<b>RD 14–20 Total</b>	<b>1,062.72</b>	<b>1,089.16</b>	<b>1,152.58</b>	<b>1,116.72</b>

Source: BML; Green Report, as of: June 2022.



## 10. Agricultural production

The cereal harvest (incl. maize grains) amounted to 5.3 million tonnes in 2021 and decreased by 6.5 % compared to the previous year. One of the reasons for this development was the mixed vegetation period, which led to diminished grain filling and smaller grain sizes of the stocks that were already depleted on account of the cold, dry winter. For root crops, there was a clear trend reversal after the cultivation low of the past years—a result of the massive expansion of the sugar beet cultivation area. The potato harvest declined by 13.1 %, however. The beet harvest saw a plus of 43.6 %. The quantity of milk delivered to dairies increased slightly, by 0.4 %, in 2021. The gross indigenous production of beef decreased by 2.5 % and the gross indigenous production of pork increased by 0.9 %.

However, Austria's family farms are doing well in international competition not for quantity but for their top quality. Regionality and obligatory designations of origin are therefore important priorities of agricultural policies.

### 10. Agricultural production 2019–2021

in 1,000 tonnes, in Austria

	2019	2020	2021	Change 2020/21 in %
Wheat and spelt	1,605	1,660	1,529	-7.9
Rye	201	219	152	-30.9
<b>Bread cereals total</b>	<b>1,818</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>-10.6</b>
Barley	833	870	738	-15.1
Oats	78	84	89	5.3
Grain maize (incl. corn-cob-mix)	2,299	2,412	2,435	1.0
<b>Feed grains total</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>3,776</b>	<b>3,607</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
<b>Cereals total (incl. maize)</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
Winter rape	107	100	86	-14.3
Soybean	215	203	235	16.1
Potatoes	751	886	770	-13.1
Sugar beet <sup>1)</sup>	1,965	2,119	3,043	43.6
<b>Total cow's milk production</b>	<b>3,781</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Dairy performance (in kg/cow and year)	7,179	7,286	7,249	-0.5
Quantity of milk delivered to dairies	3,140	3,137	3,154	0.5
<b>Cattle, gross domestic production<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>215</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
<b>Pigs, gross domestic production<sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>468</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>0.9</b>

1) Final figures for 2021.

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Bundesanstalt für Agrarwirtschaft und Bergbauernfragen (BAB), Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA), ZAR Annual Report, as of May 2022.

## 11. Crops on arable land

In 2021, Austria featured around 1.32 million ha of arable farmland. This is a decline of arable land by 17 % compared to 1960. Compared to 2020, the cultivation of bread grain was reduced, while the cultivation of oilseeds and root crops was, with about 10,000 ha each, significantly increased. Set-aside areas remained about the same.

The intensified cultivation of protein crops contributes greatly to making Europe more independent of soy imports. Regional cultivation saves resources, cuts transport distances and improves soil fertility. Austria is playing a leading role in this context: Over the past few years, soybean cultivation has doubled in Austria.

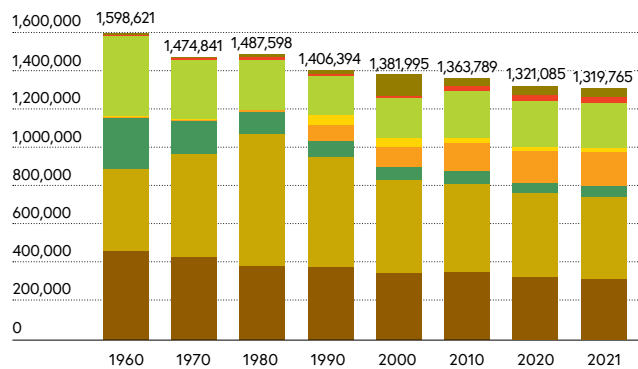
In the fight against climate change and its impacts, adapted varieties that allow stable and high-quality yields in spite of the growing number of extreme weather events play an important role. For this reason, the Ministry of Agriculture and Saatgut Austria launched the research project "Klimafit".

### 11. Crops on arable land 1960–2021

Areas in hectare; 2021: Total arable land = 1,319,765 ha (100 %), in Austria

Crops (2021):

- Fallow land (3.8 %)
- Other arable crops<sup>1)</sup> (2.2 %)
- Field fodder crops<sup>2)</sup> (17.8 %)
- Grain legumes<sup>3)</sup> (1.5 %)
- Oilseeds (13.4 %)
- Root crops (4.6 %)
- Feed grains (32.7 %)
- Bread cereals (23.9 %)



1) Not incl. fallow land.

2) Green forage

3) Protein crops

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, AMA, BML, as of: July 2022.

## 12. Seed production industry in Austria

Seed and planting material must meet strict requirements. In Austria, around 6,000 farmers propagate seeds of the different crops for Austrian seed companies or cooperatives on 39,284 hectares (2021). On about 23 % of the reproductive areas, certified organic seeds are grown. Austria is 100 % self-sufficient in cereal seed. The diversity of varieties is guaranteed: According to the Austrian list of varieties of 2022 about 1,238 varieties are approved in Austria.

In 2021, the seed production industry employed approx. 700 persons in around 25 companies active in plant breeding, seed production and the direct sale of seed. Plant breeding and seed production are a central sector of Austrian agriculture.

Seed is subject to stringent national and international regulations. The Federal Office for Food Safety ([baes.gv.at](http://baes.gv.at)) in AGES implements the laws concerning seed quality assurance. Variety approval is subject to testing.

Saatgut Austria is the representation of interest of the seed industry. The BML and the Federal Provinces promote a project of Saatgut Austria and AGES which aims at healthy and climate-fit varieties.

## 12. Seed production—Field certification areas of major crops 2018–2021

in hectares, in Austria

Crops	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2021/20 in %
Cereals (incl. maize)	27,462	28,619	28,156	27,054	-3.9
Root crops	1,663	1,987	1,970	1,963	-0.4
Grasses	454	578	789	879	11.4
Small-seeded legumes	632	660	773	609	-21.2
Medium-/ Large-seeded legumes	5,972	5,904	6,057	6,426	6.1
Oil and fibre crops	1,465	1,541	2,305	2,164	-6.1
Other forage crops	39	37	10	189	1,874.9
<b>Field certification areas</b>	<b>37,687</b>	<b>39,326</b>	<b>40,060</b>	<b>39,284</b>	<b>-1.9</b>

Source: Federal Office for Food Safety (Bundesamt für Ernährungssicherheit, BAES). Green Report 2022. As of: July 2022.

## 13. Cereal supply in Austria

In the business year 2020/21, Austria's agricultural industry produced around 5.67 million tonnes of cereals (including grain maize). About 6.05 million tonnes thereof were used domestically, of which 2.86 million tonnes as animal feed, 0.10 million tonnes as seed and 1.87 million tonnes in the industry. The per capita consumption amounted to 89.4 kg. The degree of self-sufficiency for cereals reached 94 %. For rye, the degree of self-sufficiency was 113 %, for durum wheat and common wheat 96 %. The total area under cereals was 746,883 hectares in 2021.

## 13. Supply balance sheet for cereals 2020/21

in tonnes, in Austria

Balance sheet item	Durum wheat and common wheat	Rye	Barley, oats, grain maize	Other cereals	Cereals total
<b>Production</b>	<b>1,659,643</b>	<b>219,206</b>	<b>3,366,307</b>	<b>422,873</b>	<b>5,668,029</b>
Opening stocks	295,747	52,322	392,701	31,786	772,555
Final stocks	276,540	55,536	466,855	24,309	823,239
Import <sup>1)</sup>	1,387,012	11,995	1,545,550	27,706	2,972,262
Export <sup>1)</sup>	1,333,154	34,305	1,142,139	32,618	2,542,217
<b>Domestic use</b>	<b>1,732,707</b>	<b>193,681</b>	<b>3,695,565</b>	<b>425,437</b>	<b>6,047,391</b>
Feed	432,292	82,656	2,021,750	320,208	2,856,905
Seed	50,327	4,921	35,761	9,519	100,527
Industrial use	525,738	2,144	1,281,627	65,331	1,874,840
Losses	42,877	6,296	103,659	14,457	167,288
<b>Food consumption (gross)</b>	<b>681,473</b>	<b>97,666</b>	<b>252,768</b>	<b>15,923</b>	<b>1,047,830</b>
Food consumption (net) <sup>2)</sup>	547,943	76,179	162,374	11,943	798,438
Per capita in kg	61.3	8.5	18.2	1.3	89.4
<b>Degree of self-sufficiency in %</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>94</b>

1) Including processed products (in cereal equivalent).

2) Flour meal equivalent or nutrient.

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Supply balance sheets. As of: April 2022.

## 14. Wine, fruit and vegetable production

In 2021, 2.46 million hl of wine were produced—2.6 % more than in 2020. White wine saw a plus of 5.1 %. For red wine, the quantity harvested decreased by 2.9 % compared to 2020. Grüner Veltliner is with almost 50 % of the white-wine area the most common white-wine variety, followed by the Weißburgunder varieties (11 %), Welschriesling (11 %), Rheinriesling (7 %), and Müller-Thurgau (6 %). One third of the vineyards is stocked with red-wine varieties. The top three—Zweigelt (42 %), Blaufränkisch (19 %) and Blauer Portugieser (8 %)—account for 70 % of the red-wine area.

With 184,600 t (−4.2 %) the fruit production of 2021 was lower than in 2020 (192,700 t). Pome fruit production dropped to 159,900 t (−5.0 %), stone fruit production to 5,100 t (−8.6 %); soft fruit production increased slightly to 19,400 t (+3.7 %).

The total production of field and garden vegetables amounted to 675,000 t in 2021 (+15.8 % compared to 2020) (totals for 2020 and 2021 do not include Burgenland). The area planted with vegetables was 18,742 ha in 2021, an increase by 1,945 ha (+11.6 %).

### 14. Wine, fruit and vegetable production 2020–2021

in Austria	Change		
	2020	2021	2020/21 in %
<b>Wine production<sup>1)</sup></b>			
<b>Wine production in total (1,000 hl)</b>	<b>2,398</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
Yield (hl/ha) <sup>2)</sup>	51.9	58.8	13.3%
White wine production (1,000 hl)	1,647	1,730	5.1%
Red wine and rosé wine (1,000 hl)	752	730	-2.9%
Wine stock (1,000 hl)	2,928	2,904	-0.8%
<b>Fruit production of commercial fruit plantations</b>			
<b>Total fruit production of commercial fruit plantations<sup>3)</sup> (1,000 t)</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>184.6</b>	<b>-4.2%</b>
Pome fruit production (1,000 t)	168.3	159.9	-5.0%
Stone fruit production (1,000 t)	5.6	5.1	-8.6%
Soft fruit production (1,000 t)	18.7	19.4	3.7%
<b>Production of vegetables<sup>4)</sup></b>			
<b>Vegetable production (1,000 t)</b>	<b>583.1</b>	<b>675.0</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
Area under vegetables (1,000 ha)	16.8	18.7	11.6%

1) Wine production as per 30 November 2021.

2) Due to changes in the data basis for the wine areas, these are not comparable with the years before. Until 2020: Wine production reports of the BML (formerly BMLFUW); as from 2021: IACS (evaluation of the multiple applications of Agrarmarkt Austria).

3) Total amount always without aronia and elderberry.

4) 2020: Area and production not including Burgenland.

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, May 2022.

## 15. Food fish production

Within the framework of the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) Austria's fisheries policy concentrates on strengthening aquaculture with the sustainable production of high-quality fish products. Aquaculture means the breeding or keeping of water organisms like fish, crayfish or prawns with the objective of increasing production beyond the degree possible under natural conditions by means of suitable techniques. In 2020, 526 aquaculture enterprises produced 4,527 tonnes of food fish in Austria (+6.5 % compared to 2019).

The Ministry of Agriculture takes numerous measures to enhance production and the degree of self-sufficiency. The Aquaculture Strategy 2020 fosters domestic sustainable fishery and quality production. At the international level, too, Austria vehemently advocates sustainable fishery and environmentally compatible catch quotas.

### 15. Production of food fish 2019–2020

Production of food fish, in Austria<sup>1)</sup>

Fish species	Total production in kg live weight		Change 2019/20	
	2019	2020	absolute	in %
Rainbow trout, salmon trout	1,416,669	1,523,542	106,873	7.5
Brown trout, lake trout	470,934	484,134	13,200	2.8
Brook trout	562,350	617,286	54,936	9.8
Arctic char	265,780	268,713	2,933	1.1
Alsatian char	328,768	365,233	36,465	11.1
Danube salmon	9,161	9,310	149	1.6
Common carp	618,641	620,555	1,914	0.3
Tench	6,198	6,239	41	0.7
Grass carp	37,268	31,894	-5,374	-14.4
Silver carp	18,785	14,568	-4,217	-22.4
Pike-perch	10,437	16,598	6,161	59.0
European catfish	6,870	12,355	5,485	79.8
African catfish	458,104	498,887	40,783	8.9
Northern pike	6,526	5,386	-1,140	-17.5
Sturgeons	14,901	12,153	-2,748	-18.4
Other fish species	18,633	40,062	21,429	115.0
<b>Total production</b>	<b>4,250,025</b>	<b>4,526,915</b>	<b>276,890</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>Number of fish farms</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>5.2</b>

1) Meaning "ready-to-eat", under market conditions, irrespective of the actual further use.

2) Figures rounded.

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Aquaculture production. Compiled on 17 December 2021.

## 16. Animal husbandry

As per 1 December 2021, 1.87 million cattle were kept in Austria. Compared to the previous year this was an increase by 0.8 %. The number of dairy cows rose to 526,000 head, a small plus by 0.3 %. As opposed to this, the total number of pigs decreased slightly, by 0.7 %, and amounted to 2.78 million. Compared to 2020 a population decline was recorded both for breeding pigs with 228,000 head (–1.1 %) and for piglets and young pigs with 1.38 million head (–1.5 %). With 1.17 million head, the number of fattening pigs increased slightly (+0.2 %).

In a year-on-year comparison, the number of cattle farms was down to 53,700, the number of pig farms declined to 19,600. The average stock density was 35 head of cattle, 142 pigs, 25 sheep or 10 goats per holding.

Meadows, pastures and alpine pastures in mountain areas provide the fodder for animal husbandry. This area-wide management deserves strong support—it protects areas for living and maintains the cultivated area. The well-tended landscape is vital for people seeking recreation and for tourism.

### 16. Animal husbandry 2019–2021

Animals and agricultural holdings with livestock, in Austria

Year	Animals in 1,000 <sup>1)</sup>			Agricultural holdings with livestock in 1,000 <sup>1)</sup>		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
<b>Cattle</b>	1,880	1,855	1,870	56.4	55.0	53.7
of which dairy cows	524	525	526	28.1	27.1	26.2
<b>Pigs</b>	2,773	2,806	2,786	21.1	21.0	19.6
<b>Sheep</b>	403	394	402	15.7	16.0	16.4
<b>Goats</b>	93	93	101	9.7	10.0	10.3

<sup>1)</sup> Stocks according to livestock survey, as of December 1 each year.

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Bundesanstalt für Agrarwirtschaft und Bergbauernfragen (BAB), May 2022.

## 17. Bovine livestock

According to the Farm Structure Survey 2020 about 82,000 (53 %) of the 154,953 holdings were engaged in livestock farming, compared to 63 % in 2010. As per 1 December 2021, around 1.87 million head of bovine animals were held in Austria. The highest numbers were recorded in Upper Austria, followed by Lower Austria and Styria. The same goes for dairy cows. The average Austrian dairy cattle farm keeps 20 dairy cows. The smallest dairy farms, with an average number of 12 dairy cows, are found in Tyrol, the biggest ones, with an average number of 35 dairy cows per farm, in Burgenland.

A comparison with the reporting date of 2020 shows: In 2021, bovine livestock recovered slightly, by almost 15,000 head (+0.8 %); the largest increase was recorded in Upper Austria with almost 11,000 head (+2.0 %), followed by Lower Austria with 7,100 head (+1.7 %), Tyrol with 3,000 head (+1.7 %), Salzburg with 1,832 head (+1.2 %), and Vorarlberg with 444 head (+0.7 %).

A minus of 4,008 head was recorded both for Carinthia (–2.2 %) and Styria (–1.3 %), followed by Burgenland with a reduction by 215 head (–1.2 %). In Vienna, the number of bovine animals amounted to 70 and thus remained the same. Despite increasing cattle numbers, the number of agricultural holdings with livestock declined in all Provinces: In absolute terms by 350 in Upper Austria, in relative terms in Burgenland with –4.7 %. On national average, the decline amounts to 2.5 %.

### 17. Bovine livestock 2021

Animals and agricultural holdings with livestock by Federal Provinces as of 1 December 2021, in Austria

	Cattle (total)		Cows (total)		Suckler cows		Dairy cows	
	Animals	Keep-ers <sup>1)</sup>	Animals	Keep-ers <sup>1)</sup>	Animals	Keep-ers <sup>1)</sup>	Animals	Keep-ers <sup>1)</sup>
<b>B</b>	17,289	341	5,755	245	2,447	170	3,308	94
<b>CA</b>	175,783	6,384	75,795	5,820	42,257	4,666	33,538	1,766
<b>LA</b>	418,308	9,381	133,464	7,096	33,082	3,937	100,382	4,158
<b>UA</b>	550,519	11,928	195,456	9,212	33,818	4,943	161,638	6,259
<b>S</b>	160,942	5,709	76,526	5,142	17,643	2,881	58,883	3,481
<b>ST</b>	304,431	9,781	119,408	8,080	40,069	5,235	79,339	3,976
<b>T</b>	177,652	7,972	76,273	7,021	12,509	2,411	63,764	5,183
<b>V</b>	65,106	2,152	29,447	1,879	3,864	703	25,583	1,311
<b>VIE</b>	70	8	29	4	3	<sup>2)</sup>	26	<sup>2)</sup>
<b>A<sup>3)</sup></b>	<b>1,870,100</b>	<b>53,656</b>	<b>712,152</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>185,692</b>	<b>24,947</b>	<b>526,460</b>	<b>26,226</b>

<sup>1)</sup> Agricultural holdings with livestock

<sup>2)</sup> Subject to statistical confidentiality

<sup>3)</sup> Austria, total

Source: AMA, Rinderdatenbank 2021; Bundesanstalt für Agrarwirtschaft und Bergbauernfragen (BAB).

## 18. Production of dairy products

Due to the extreme weather conditions of 2018, milk deliveries declined in the EU for the first time ever. Because of the severe drought, a national package of measures was prepared which included the subsidisation of insurance premiums for damage caused by animal epidemics and animal diseases as from 2019. The situation on the milk market has stabilised in the meantime. As from mid-2018, producer prices saw a trend reversal both on national and on EU level.

The production of fresh milk in Austria amounted to 745,400 tonnes in 2021 (–1 %). The production of butter, which had experienced a low of 30,500 tonnes in 2005, rose to 36,900 tonnes again. Fewer cows produced more milk, but the average annual dairy performance per animal fell slightly in arithmetical terms and amounted to 7,200 kg, a minus of 0.5 %. For sheep milk, the quantity of raw milk produced declined by 5.4 %, thus amounting to 10,800 t, for goat milk it increased by 4.6 %, thus reaching 26,500 t.

The Ministry of Agriculture is committed to strengthen the position of dairy farmers in the value-added chain—for example by promoting quality labels and designations of origin. The model project of hay milk proved effective also economically. With the sheep and goats hay milk, two more Austrian “traditional specialities guaranteed” are being protected.

## 18. Production of dairy products 1990–2021

in 1,000 tonnes, in Austria

	Drinking milk <sup>1)</sup>	UHT milk	Sweet cream <sup>2)</sup>	Sour cream <sup>2)</sup>	Butter
1990	562.9	25.2	n.a.	n.a.	35.3
2000	518.6	134.1	n.a.	n.a.	35.9
2005	604.1	218.1	39.6	19.4	30.5
2010	694.1	334.3	41.2	20.4	33.2
2015	674.4	386.0	50.0	23.2	33.9
2016	731.3	381.3	52.2	23.2	34.6
2017	739.2	378.1	51.2	23.1	36.7
2018	740.8	388.0	50.6	23.1	37.0
2019	743.2	384.6	48.7	24.2	36.5
2020	753.3	429.2	45.0	25.7	38.4
2021	745.4	373.3	45.1	25.0	36.9

1) Drinking milk, incl. “Mischtrunk”, not incl. UHT milk.

2) Including UHT milk.

n.a. = no figures available

Source: Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA) 2021.

## 19. Food–Protected geographical indications and traditional speciality guaranteed

The protection of origin and of specialities for food is important. More and more people want to know where the food on their plates comes from and how it was produced. All the more important is it to offer customers clear guidance. At present, 17 Austrian products are protected by the EU quality labels “protected designation of origin” or “protected geographical indication” and three products as “traditional speciality guaranteed”.

Moreover, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has developed a register of the traditional foods. The objective is to identify and maintain the traditional knowledge about Austria’s culinary heritage. For more information, see [traditionelle-lebensmittel.at](http://traditionelle-lebensmittel.at).

## 19. Food–Protected Austrian designations

PDO <sup>1)</sup>, PGI <sup>2)</sup> and TSG <sup>3)</sup>

Product	Ind. <sup>4)</sup>	Region
Wachauer Marille (Wachau apricot)	PDO	Wachau, LA
Tiroler Graukäse (Tyrolean grey cheese)	PDO	Tyrol
Gailtaler Almkäse (Gailtal Alpine pasture cheese)	PDO	Gail Valley, CA
Tiroler Bergkäse (Tyrolean mountain cheese)	PDO	Tyrol
Vorarlberger Alpkäse (Vorarlberg alp cheese)	PDO	Vorarlberg
Vorarlberger Bergkäse (Vorarlberg mountain cheese)	PDO	Vorarlberg
Waldviertler Graumohn (Waldviertel grey poppy seeds)	PDO	Waldviertel, LA
Tiroler Almkäse/Tiroler Alpkäse (Tyrolean Alpine pasture cheese/alp cheese)	PDO	Tyrol
Pöllauer Hirschbirne (Pöllauer Hirschbirne pear)	PDO	Pöllau Valley, ST
Steirische Käferbohne (Styrian runner bean)	PDO	Styria
Ennstaler Steirerkas (Ennstaler Steirerkas cheese)	PDO	Enns Valley, St
Steirisches Kürbiskernöl (Styrian pumpkin seed oil)	PGI	Styria
Marchfeldspargel (Marchfeld asparagus)	PGI	Marchfeld, LA
Tiroler Speck (Tyrolean bacon)	PGI	Tyrol
Gailtaler Speck (Gailtal bacon)	PGI	Gail Valley, CA
Steirischer Kren (Styrian horseradish)	PGI	Styria
Mostviertler Birnmost (Mostviertel pear must)	PGI	Mostviertel, LA
Heumilch (Hay milk)	TSG	Austria
Schaf-Heumilch (Sheep hay milk)	TSG	Austria
Ziegen-Heumilch (Goat hay milk)	TSG	Austria

1) PDO = Protected designation of origin, 2) PGI = Protected geographical indication, 3) TSG = Traditional speciality guaranteed, 4) Indication

Source: BML, July 2022

## 20. Supply balance sheet for major plant products

The supply balance sheets provide an overview of quantitative and qualitative information about agriculture and the food sector. To cover a product in its entirety the supply balance of an agricultural commodity (e.g. wheat and sugar) takes into account also the most important processed products (e.g. flour, starch and sugary products)—provided that they are not the subject of separate balance sheets. This is the only way of getting an overall view of foreign trade and the supply with a product. The supply balance sheets are calculated for the most important foods and animal feeds taking into account the national circumstances (production and marketing structures of agriculture and the food sector, differentiated data situation and data availability, establishment and use of technical coefficients in detailed balance sheets, foreign trade provisions etc.). They are published in detailed, product-specific supply-use calculations.

In a long-term average, Austria is self-sufficient in the case of bread grain, potatoes, pulses, apples, onions, wine, and beer. However, many fruit and vegetable species cannot, or not in sufficient quantities, be produced in Austria. We therefore need to supplement the domestic harvest by imports.

The self-supply rate for fruit is 48 % in Austria, that for vegetables 58 %. Measured by the per-capita consumption, the most popular fruit are apples, followed by bananas and oranges. Increasingly unpredictable weather conditions confront the agricultural industry with great challenges.

## 20. Supply balance sheet for major plant products, 2020/21

in Austria					
	Production in 1,000 t	Domestic use in 1,000 t	Food consumption in 1,000 t	Per capita consumption in kg or litre	Degree of self-sufficiency in %
<b>Cereals, total</b>	<b>5,668</b>	<b>6,047</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>94</b>
Sugar <sup>1)</sup>	307	.	267	29.9	.
Potatoes <sup>2)</sup>	886	981	491	54.9	90
Oilseeds	389	827	65	7.2	47
Vegetable oils	238	450	117	13.1	25
Legumes	43	53	8	0.9	81
Honey	4.1	9	9	1.0	44
Wine (1,000 hl)	2,398	2,390	2,298	25.7	100
Beer (1,000 hl)	9,603	9,257	9,257	103.6	104
<b>Fruit</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>48</b>
Apples	316	361	172	19.2	88
Bananas	0	134	126	14.2	0
Pears	88	110	39	4.4	80
Plums	29	34	26	2.9	83
Peaches, nectarines	3	27	26	2.9	11
Oranges	0	50	49	5.5	0
Other berries	16	44	32	3.6	36
Cherries, mahaleb	13	26	20	2.3	50
<b>Vegetables, total <sup>3) 4)</sup></b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>116.7</b>	<b>58</b>
Tomatoes	58	319	295	33.0	18
Onions	142	99	65	7.2	157
Carrots	108	116	86	9.7	101
Lettuces	37	45	37	4.1	88
Salad (other)	9	36	32	3.5	26
Cabbage (white and red)	36	48	42	4.7	83
Bell pepper, hot peppers	15	48	44	4.9	30
Brassica, Chinese cabbage and the like	24	38	33	3.6	60
Cucumbers (salad)	35	50	47	5.3	71
Melons	1	50	42	4.7	3
Mushrooms	2	18	18	2.0	512

1) Domestic consumption and degree of self-sufficiency are subject to statistical confidentiality.

2) Per capita consumption without potato starch in potato equivalent.

3) Production 2019/20, as the data for Burgenland are missing for 2020/21. Import and export suppressed to avoid retrospective calculation.

4) Including domestic gardens and small gardens.

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of: 29 April 2022.

## 21. Supply balance sheet for major animal products

Austrians consume 60.5 kg of meat per year. For beef and offal, the rate of self-supply by far exceeds 100 %. Pig meat, too, ranges slightly above this level, whereas roughly 23 % of the poultry meat needed in Austria has to be imported.

The annual per capita consumption of drinking milk amounts to 75.1 litres with a degree of self-sufficiency of 177 %. Cheese is popular as well. On average, 23 kg are consumed per person and year. The degree of self-sufficiency for cheese is 94 %. For eggs, the per capita consumption is 14.6 kg eggs per year and the degree of self-sufficiency amounts to 90 %.

Per person and year, 7.3 kg fish are consumed. Being a landlocked country, the degree of self-sufficiency for fish amounts to only 7 % in Austria.

### 21. Supply balance sheet for major animal products in 2020

in Austria

	Gross domestic production in 1,000 t	Domestic consumption in 1,000 t	For human consumption in 1,000 t	Human consumption per person in in kg	Degree of self-sufficiency in %
Beef and veal	209.2	144.6	96.9	10.9	145
Pork	474.8	447.8	315.7	35.4	106
Mutton and goat's meat	7.3	9.5	6.3	0.7	77
Horsemeat	0.15	0.35	0.26	0.002	43
Offals	66.7	10.4	2.7	0.3	643
Poultry meat	143.9	187.0	111.2	12.5	77
Miscellaneous	7.8	9.3	6.3	0.7	84
<b>Meat, total</b>	<b>910.0</b>	<b>808.9</b>	<b>539.4</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>112</b>
Eggs	134.3	149.3	130.2	14.6	90
Fish	4.7	65.1	65.1	7.3	7
Consumers milk	1,181.6	669.1	669.1	75.1	177
Cheese	213.5	226.7	205.1	23.0	94
Butter	37.3	51.2	47.1	5.3	73
Animal fats	126.0	122.9	58.1	6.5	102

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, supply balance sheets, as of: May 2022.

## 22. Direct marketing

Whether at farmers' markets or regional events: Farm products are in vogue. Direct marketing means the marketing of mainly own primary products or processed products in one's own name and for one's own account. Each direct marketing farm is a food business operator and is responsible for the safety of the foods marketed by him/her. Marketing channels include the farm-gate sale, farmers' markets and other markets, farmers' shops and shop in shop, delivery service and shipping, DIY harvests, supply of restaurateurs, traditional wine taverns, alpine buffets, online shops and many more.

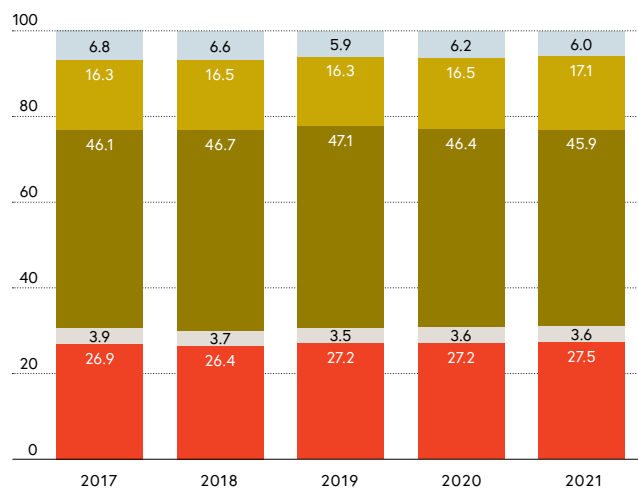
For around 18,000 holdings, direct marketing is an important line of business. Many farms are organised in direct marketing associations. Moreover, products are sold under joint umbrella brands, such as "Gutes vom Bauernhof" (meaning: good products from farms).

The market shares of the grocery shopping by purchasing source of the RollAMA show that in 2021 only 3.6 % of the market shares accounted for direct marketing.

### 22. Market shares of the grocery shopping by shopping sources 2017–2021

Value share of all RollAMA purchases in %, in Austria

■ Discounters 
 ■ Direct marketing 
 ■ Supermarkets 
 ■ Hypermarkets 
 ■ Other purchasing sources and other food trade



Rounded figures.

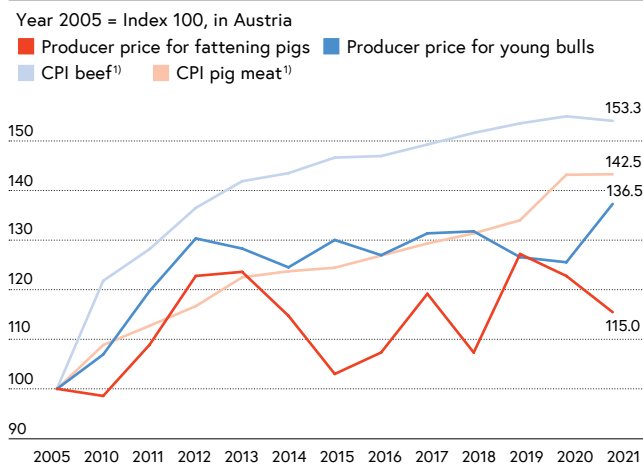
Source: AMA-Marketing/AMA household panel (RollAMA), n=2,800 Austrian households. As of: June 2022.

## 23. Consumer and producer prices for meat

The chart shows the development of animal prices at the level of agriculture as well as that of meat prices for consumers since 2005. Producer prices—that’s what farmers get for their animals—fluctuate substantially over time. Downward movements of producer prices were only to a minor extent passed on to consumers.

Farms, processing companies and trade at all levels as well as consumers are all parts of the food supply chain. Smaller operators in this chain are more prone to fall victim to unfair commercial practices. Farmers are particularly affected. In 2018, during the Austrian Council Presidency, a new EU Directive was negotiated which is to better protect agricultural producers against “unfair commercial practices”. A few concrete measures to strengthen family farms have already been taken. The Ministry of Agriculture presented a fairness catalogue for enterprises and an anonymous online tool of the Federal Competition Authority for complaints. Further information is available at [fairness-buero.gv.at](http://fairness-buero.gv.at).

### 23. Development of consumer and producer prices for meat 2005–2020

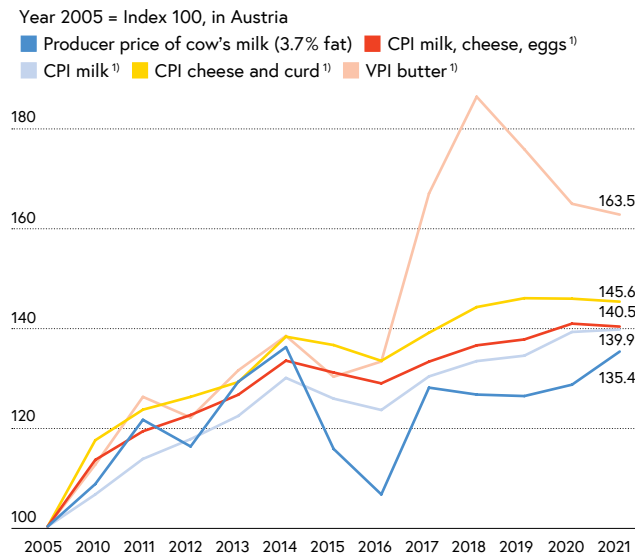


1) CPI = Consumer Price Index  
Source: ©STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of: May 2022.

## 24. Consumer and producer prices for milk

The chart shows the development of milk prices at the level of agriculture and for consumers since 2005. Following the 2014 to 2016 dairy market crisis, the producer milk price recovered to some extent. At the end of 2021, it ranged 35.4 % above 2005 levels, whilst the consumer prices of dairy produce were 39.9 % above the 2005 price level.

### 24. Development of consumer and producer prices for milk



1) CPI = Consumer Price Index  
Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of: May 2022.

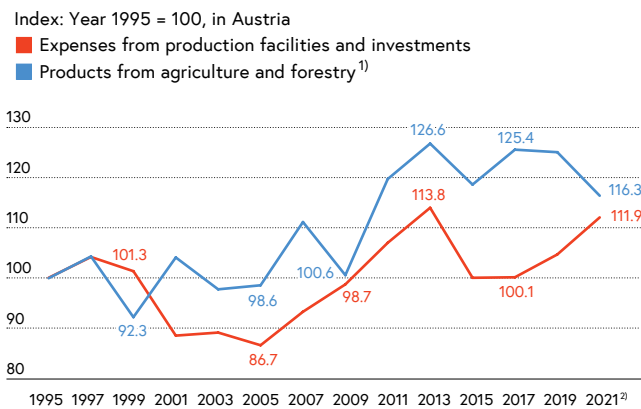


## 25. Producer price indices for agricultural and forestry production

When compared to 1995, 2021 saw a 25 % increase in the preliminary prices that farmers received for their agricultural products. Given the impacts of climate change, rapid technological developments and volatile international markets, agricultural holdings face major challenges. The prices of equipment and investment goods purchased for farm management increased more than twice as much in the same period (+58 %).

Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture provides targeted support and a stable agricultural policy framework to ensure the continued existence of eco-social and small-structured agriculture. A key challenge for the future will be to offer small- and medium-sized holdings opportunities to take advantage of the progressing digitisation.

## 25. Producer price indices for agricultural and forestry production



1) Not including public funds.

2) Preliminary figures

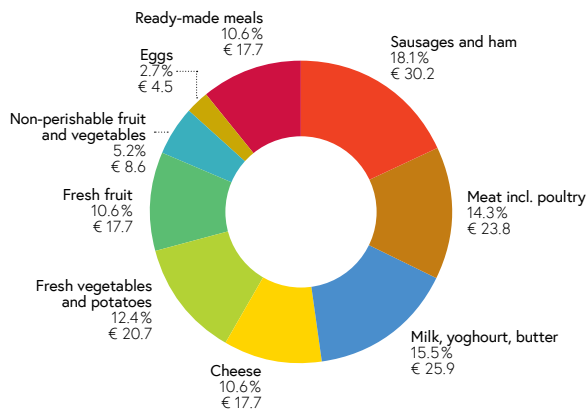
Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of: June 2022.

## 26. Monthly expenses for fresh foods and ready-made meals

On average, an Austrian household spent a monthly sum of 166.8 euros for fresh food and ready-made meals in 2021. Compared to the preceding year, Austrian household spending on fresh foods and ready-made products saw a small reduction by 1.8 % in value. With 30.2 euros, the highest monthly amount was spent on sausages and ham (18.1 %). However, recent years have also shown that growing numbers of consumers deliberately pay attention to the quality and origin of foods. This positive trend emphasises that the hard work of family farms is recognised and highly appreciated by the entire population.

## 26. Monthly expenses for fresh foods and ready-made meals in 2021<sup>1)</sup>

Total amount: On average 166.80 euros monthly per Austrian household



1) Not including bread and pastries.

Source: RollAMA/AMA Marketing June 2022, n=2,800 households in Austria.

## 27. Foreign trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs

In 2021, Austria's agricultural exports amounted to 13.84 billion euros, an increase of 1.09 million euros compared to the year before. Nevertheless, an agricultural trade deficit of -43.6 million euros was recorded. Beverages, milk and dairy products as well as meat and meat products are among the major export products.

The biggest export surplus was achieved for beverages. The biggest import surplus was observed for fruit and vegetables.

### 27. Foreign trade in agricultural products and foodstuffs in 1995 and 2021

in million €, in Austria

According to Combined Nomenclature (CN) Product group	Exports		Imports		Saldo
	1995	2021	1995	2021	2021
1) Live animals	69	116	32	221	-104
2) Meat and meat products	205	1,269	213	861	408
3) Fish	2	65	73	314	-249
4) Milk, dairy products, eggs and honey	186	1,393	164	914	479
5) Other products of animal origin	15	68	46	116	-48
6) Live plants	5	42	175	416	-374
7) Vegetables	39	163	246	618	-455
8) Fruit	63	320	377	1,214	-894
9) Coffee, tea, spices	44	175	207	508	-334
10) Cereals	100	507	44	629	-123
11) Flour	17	292	20	139	153
12) Oilseeds and seed	49	395	61	637	-241
13) Vegetal saps	2	20	13	91	-71
14) Plaiting materials	1	2	1	8	-6
15) Fats and oils	44	417	97	735	-318
16) Meat preparations	49	564	104	480	84
17) Sugar and sugar products	77	305	116	337	-32
18) Cocoa and cocoa preparations	108	479	188	558	-79
19) Cereal preparations	119	1,235	227	1,137	98
20) Vegetable and fruit preparations	151	796	185	895	-99
21) Other edible preparations	75	959	206	907	51
22) Beverages	248	3,252	149	926	2,326
23) Animal fodder	90	1,006	152	896	110
24) Tobacco	41	0.5	56	326	-325
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>13,840.1</b>	<b>3,152</b>	<b>13,883</b>	<b>-43.6</b>

Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, June 2022.

## 28. Major export destinations of Austrian agricultural products and foods

Three quarters of the exports of Austrian agricultural produce and foodstuffs go to other EU Member States. Germany was Austria's most important export destination in 2021, followed by Italy, the U.S.A. and Switzerland. Since Austria joined the EU especially the shipments to Germany, Italy and Hungary have increased, but also exports to non-EU countries, like the U.S.A. or Switzerland, have grown outstandingly.

### 28. Export of agricultural products and foods 2020/21

CN 01-24 <sup>1)</sup>, in million €

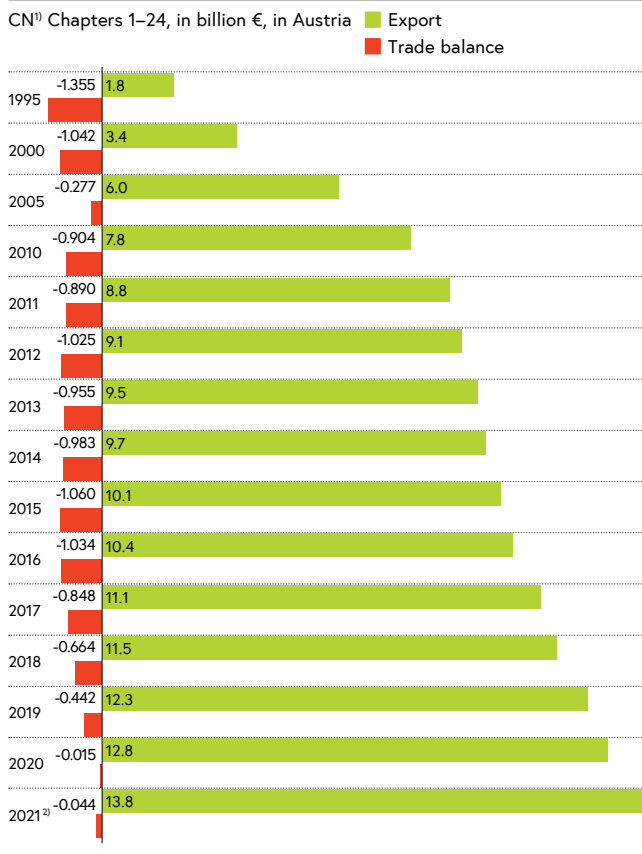
(Rank) Country	2020	2021	2021/20 in %
<b>Austria</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>13,840</b>	<b>8.5</b>
1) Germany	4,660	5,133	9.5
2) Italy	1,225	1,330	8.6
3) U. S. A.	1,135	905	-20.2
4) Switzerland	475	532	12.1
5) Netherlands	421	497	18.0
6) Hungary	455	468	2.8
7) Czech Republic	302	358	18.6
8) France	299	328	9.5
9) Poland	290	317	9.4
10.) Slovenia	308	286	-7.1
11) Romania	172	271	57.8
12) Russian Federation	235	254	8.0
13) Slovakia	193	219	13.3
14) United Kingdom	228	195	-14.6
15) Spain	143	174	21.2
16) Croatia	157	172	9.7
17) China, People's Republic	192	167	-13.0
18) Korea, Republic (South Korea)	85	154	81.9
19) Belgium	143	133	-6.7
20) Brazil	74	111	49.2
21) Sweden	114	106	-6.7
22) Australia	99	102	2.4
23) Turkey	69	99	44.4
24) Denmark	78	89	15.4
25) Greece	83	81	-2.7
26) Ukraine	73	79	8.7
27) Japan	70	71	1.2
28) Bulgaria	64	68	5.0
29) Finland	55	56	1.7
30) Serbia	48	57	18.5

<sup>1)</sup> CN = Combined Nomenclature  
Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, June 2022.

## 29. Development of agricultural exports and trade balance

Since 1995, Austria's agricultural exports have increased seven-fold. However, as imports of agricultural products and foods rose more strongly than exports in 2021, a trade deficit of 43.6 million euros appeared again in the agricultural trade balance of 2021. This clearly shows that the consistent, long-standing quality policy of Austria's agricultural sector is bearing fruit. The targeted specialisation on high-quality niche products, obligatory designations of origin and the general trend towards regional products support this positive development.

### 29. Development of agricultural exports and trade balance 1995–2021



1) CN = Combined Nomenclature

2) Figures 2021 preliminary.

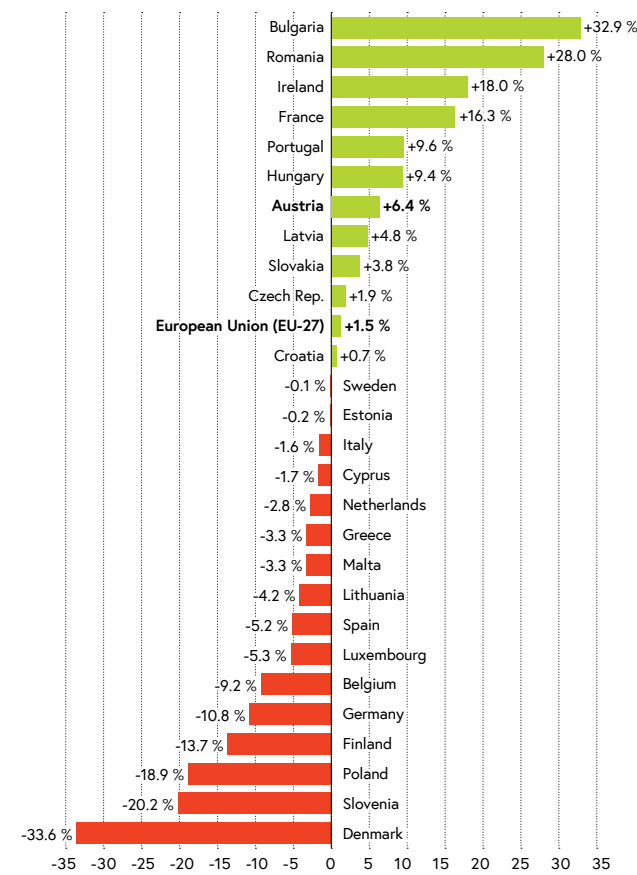
Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, rounded figures, as of: June 2022.

## 30. Agricultural factor income in EU comparison

The agricultural factor income is a productivity measure of the agricultural sector. It measures the value generated by the production factors—land, capital as well as labour—and accounted for about 184.3 billion euros in the EU-27 in 2021. The real factor income per annual work unit of the EU-27 is 36.7 % above the 2010 level in 2021 and increased by 1.5 % compared to the previous year in 2021.

### 30. Agricultural factor income 2021/20 in EU comparison

Index of the real agricultural factor income per annual work unit, in %<sup>1)</sup>



1) Comparison of the indices of 2020 and 2021 in percent  
Source: EUROSTAT, preliminary figures, as of: March 2022.

## 31. Agricultural structure in the European Union

In 2016, around 10.5 million farms were registered in the EU-28. They managed 173 million ha of utilised agricultural area, which corresponds to 16.6 ha per holding. In Austria, 86 % of all farms are family-run and small-structured. Merely 18 % of the agricultural areas are managed by holdings with more than 100 ha. 57 % of the areas are managed by farms with 20 to 100 ha.

### 31. Agricultural structure in the European Union in 2016

	Number of agricultural holdings in 1,000	Utilised agricultural area (UAA), in		Livestock 1,000 LU <sup>1)</sup>	Standard output million €
		mio. ha	ha/holding		
<b>EU-28</b>	<b>10,467.8</b>	<b>173.339</b>	<b>16.56</b>	<b>131,459</b>	<b>364,119</b>
France	456.52	27.814	60.93	22,082	61,343
Spain	945.02	23.230	24.58	14,443	38,366
Germany	276.12	16.715	60.54	18,182	49,249
Utd. Kingdom	185.06	16.673	90.10	13,340	25,403
Poland	1,410.70	14.406	10.21	9,443	25,006
Italy	1,145.71	12.598	11.00	9,468	51,689
Romania	3,422.03	12.503	3.65	4,829	12,105
Ireland	137.56	4.884	35.50	6,200	6,325
Hungary	430.00	4.671	10.86	2,445	6,532
Greece	684.95	4.554	6.65	2,103	7,575
Bulgaria	202.72	4.469	22.04	1,094	3,843
Portugal	258.98	3.642	14.06	2,224	5,144
Czech Republic	26.53	3.455	130.25	1,757	5,082
Sweden	62.94	3.013	47.87	1,700	5,159
Lithuania	150.32	2.925	19.46	850	2,226
<b>Austria</b>	<b>132.50</b>	<b>2.670</b>	<b>20.15</b>	<b>2,432</b>	<b>6,142</b>
Denmark	35.05	2.615	74.60	4,128	10,062
Finland	49.71	2.233	44.92	1,102	3,515
Latvia	69.93	1.931	27.61	499	1,221
Slovakia	25.66	1.890	73.65	622	1,931
Netherlands	55.68	1.796	32.26	6,820	23,087
Croatia	134.46	1.563	11.62	755	2,035
Belgium	36.89	1.354	36.71	3,773	8,038
Estonia	16.70	0.995	59.59	279	802
Slovenia	69.90	0.488	6.99	512	1,159
Luxembourg	1.97	0.131	66.32	174	365
Cyprus	34.94	0.112	3.20	172	617
Malta	9.21	0.011	1.21	32	98

1) ) LU = Livestock unit

Source: EUROSTAT, database extract of 9 May 2021.

## 32. Organic farms in the European Union

In Austria, one in four hectares of land is managed according to organic farming principles. In 2020, Austria was the EU country with the highest share of organically farmed utilised agricultural area.

### 32. Organic farms and their areas in the EU in 2020

	Area under organic farming (total) <sup>1)</sup> 1,000 ha	Share of organic area in UAA <sup>2)</sup> in %	Organic farms <sup>3)</sup> (number)	Sales through organic food in retail trade in million €
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>14,719</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>325,427</b>	<b>52,000</b>
<b>Austria</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>26.50</b>	<b>24,438</b>	<b>2,265</b>
Belgium	99	7.25	2,394	892
Bulgaria	116	2.30	5,942	30.0
Czech Republic	540	15.33	4,669	204
Denmark	300	11.45	4,186	2,240
Germany	1,591	9.59	35,262	14,990
Estonia	221	22.41	2,050	62
Ireland	75	1.66	1,725	189
Greece	535	10.15	30,124	66
Spain	2,438	9.98	44,493	2,528
France	2,517	7.71	29,869	12,699
Croatia	109	7.21	4,374	99
Italy	2,095	15.97	71,590	3,872
Cyprus	5,918	4.37	1,223	1
Latvia	291	14.79	4,171	51
Lithuania	235	8.00	2,230	50
Luxembourg	6	4.63	114	171
Hungary	301	6.03	5,128	30
Malta	0.067	0.62	25	n.a.
Netherlands	72	3.95	1,937	1,361
Poland	509	3.52	18,655	314
Portugal	319	8.05	5,945	21
Romania	469	3.45	9,647	41
Slovenia	52	10.76	3,685	49
Slovakia	223	11.67	716	4
Finland	316	13.93	5,102	409
Sweden	611	20.31	5,730	2,193
Utd. Kingdom <sup>4)</sup>	459	2.62	3,581	2,678

n.a. = not available

1) Completely converted and in the process of conversion in 2020.

2) UAA = Utilised agricultural area

3) Partly estimates and figures of earlier years. EU total calculated.

4) The United Kingdom left the EU on 31 January 2020.

As from 1 January 2021, the United Kingdom has no longer been part of the EU's single market and customs union. Source: EUROSTAT; acc. to FiBL & IFOAM 2020: The World of Organic Agriculture 2022, data extract of 28 May 2021.

# Austrian Forest Inventory 2016–2021

Since 1961 the Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape has conducted the Austrian Forest Inventory, the largest investigation and status quo analysis of Austria's forests with more than 11,000 sample plots as well as satellite and digital aerial images. Despite the challenges of climate change, the inventory shows positive results.

## Key results of the Austrian Forest Inventory 2016–2021

- Austria's forest area has increased to over 4 million hectares. Over the past decade, the forest area increased by six hectares every day. 47.9 % of Austria's federal territory is covered with forests—this is far above the EU average. The Federal Province with the largest share of woodland is Styria with 62 %, followed by Carinthia (61 %), Salzburg (52 %) and Upper Austria (42 %).
- Broadleaved forests and mixed forests as well as biodiversity are increasing. Pure coniferous stands have decreased by 6 % over the past decade and mixed broadleaved stands have increased by the same percentage.
- Deadwood has increased by 18 %. It is an indicator of enhanced biodiversity in forests. Deadwood serves animals, plants and fungi as a nesting, development, food or overwintering habitat.
- The growing stock continues to rise. Despite bad natural impacts—such as damage caused by storm or bark beetle—the growing stock increased. It reached a peak of 1.18 billion cubic metres in the total forest.
- In Austria, increment exceeds consumption. Currently, 89 % of the increment is harvested.
- The populations of cloven-hoofed game are presently too high to allow a healthy development of forest regeneration. On 420,000 hectares of Austria's forest land the existing regeneration is affected by browsing.

Further results and details of the Austrian Forest Inventory are available at [waldinventur.at](http://waldinventur.at).

# Austria—country of forests

Austria's forests protect and benefit our country. They are versatile multi-talents and an important economic factor. Forests provide us with wood, a renewable raw material, and they safeguard jobs, many of them “green jobs”. Both rural regions and urban centres profit of this. As wood is a climate-friendly raw material, forests, among other things, also provide the energy of the future—and thereby contribute substantially to climate change mitigation and to the energy transition. The share of wood used to generate energy has risen over the past two decades. More than half of the wood used for the generation of energy accrues in the course of wood processing.

Forests are also unique suppliers of pure drinking water and represent an unparalleled drinking water reservoir. This makes sustainable forest management even more important. The concept of sustainable forest management has been practised in Austria for generations. It is laid down in the Austrian Forestry Act, which, apart from wood utilisation, also provides for the maintenance of the protective, beneficial and recreational effects of forests. Austria takes great efforts to promote sustainable forest management also on international level, for example through knowhow and technology transfer. Furthermore, international delegations are regularly received in Austria to exchange views and expertise on sustainable forest management on site and to present best-practice examples.

The action programme “Wald schützt uns!” (meaning: “Forests protect us!”) is to ensure and enhance the protective functions of forests in the future. Forests protect infrastructure and habitats. Without intact protective forests, many parts of Austria would not be available for settlement. In addition, huge investments in technical control systems would be necessary. Through targeted research and education, also the knowhow for necessary adaptations in protective forests is to be developed.

With the Austrian Forest Fund, one of the largest packages of measures for domestic forests was adopted in 2020: 350 million euros for 10 measures that benefit forest managers, the entire value-added chain “forest-wood-paper”, climate, and the general public. The objectives are to maintain healthy and climate-fit forests and to ensure the services that forests provide for the long term.

## 1. Measures of the Austrian Forest Fund

The Ministry of Forestry ensures that forests and the services they provide are maintained for the long term. The measures of the Austrian Forest Fund (“Österreichischer Waldfonds”), which was established in 2020 and comprises an investment volume of 350 million euros, aim at the development of climate-fit forests, the promotion of biodiversity in forests, and the increased use of the resource of wood as an active contribution to climate change mitigation. Moreover, forest owners receive a compensation for the loss of value caused by bark beetle. In order to reduce further infestation of forests with bark beetles, re-forestation, tending measures, the establishment of wet and dry deposits for damaged wood as well as mechanical debarking are supported as forest protection measures. The Forest Fund also includes measures to prevent forest fire and research measures.

The Austrian Wood Initiative, which is implemented in the context of the Forest Fund, comprises multifarious measures to intensify the material and energetic use of the domestic and renewable raw material wood. It encompasses specific measures and activities that use the raw material wood efficiently and innovatively as a material, especially as a building material, and as a source of energy. Detailed information on the Forest Fund and the Wood Initiative, with information on subsidisation, is available at [waldfonds.at](http://waldfonds.at).

## 1. Measures of the Forest Fund

in Austria

### Measures

1. Re-forestation and tending measures after damage events
2. Measures to regulate the tree species composition for the development of climate-fit forests
3. Compensation for loss in value caused by bark beetle damage
4. Establishment of wet and dry deposits of damaged wood
5. Mechanical debarking as a forest protection measure
6. Measures to prevent forest fire
7. Research activities on the issue of “Wood gas and organic fuels” and research facility for the production of organic fuels
8. Research activities on the issue of “Climate-fit forests”
9. Measures to intensify the use of wood as a raw material
10. Measures to promote biodiversity in forests

Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (formerly BMLRT). As of July 2021.

## 2. Timber in Austria

Growing stock in Austrian forests totals 1.18 billion solid cubic metres over bark. As wood increment exceeds consumption, the sustainable raw material has big potential as a building material, energy source and for use in the bioeconomy. Presently, only 89 % of the increment are utilised. This means that the growing stock increases and the volume of timber in Austria’s forests continues to rise.

Especially in view of climate change, it is good to use more wood. If wood is used for building, other building materials whose production is very energy-intensive and thus generates large amounts of CO<sub>2</sub> (e.g. steel and concrete) can be substituted. In the long term, the carbon dioxide that has been absorbed during growth and is stored in the wood will be removed from the cycle. Furthermore, the coupled products accruing in processing are suited both for material and for energetic use.

## 2. Timber in Austria

in million solid cubic metres over bark (m<sup>3</sup> o.b.)<sup>1) 2)</sup>

Every year wood increment exceeds consumption.



**1,180.5 million m<sup>3</sup> o.b.**  
Growing stock in forests

**29.2 million m<sup>3</sup> o.b.**  
Annual wood increment



**26.0 million m<sup>3</sup> o.b.**  
Annual utilisations

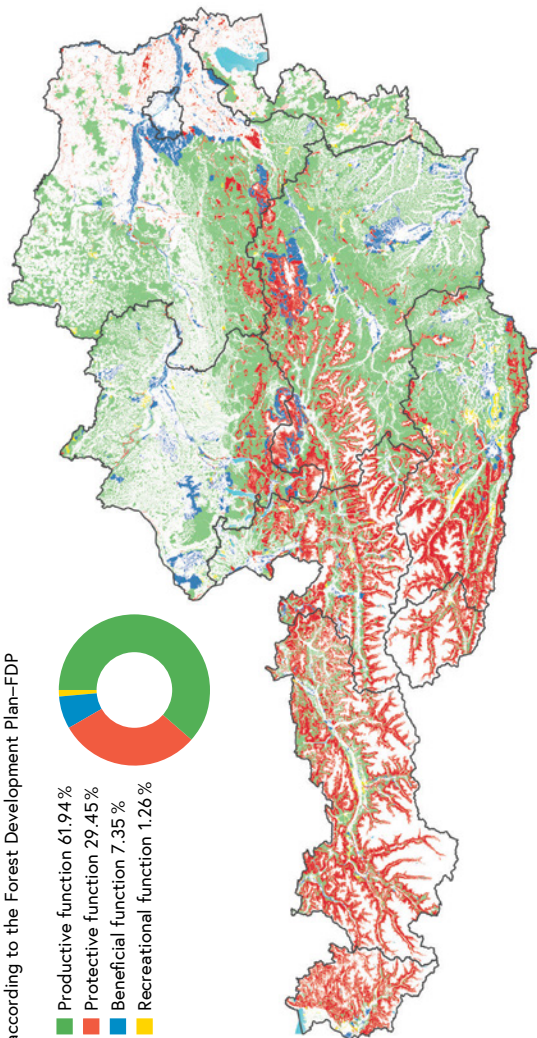
1) Solid cubic metre over bark (m<sup>3</sup> o.b.): Measured with bark, indication of the growing stock of a standing tree or a standing forest or stock of trees.

2) The data on growing stock, increment and utilisation relate to Austria's forests in yield.

Source: Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape 2022, Austrian Forest Inventory 2016/2021.

### 3. Key functions of Austrian forests

according to the Forest Development Plan–FDP



Source: BMLRT, evaluation GIS & database WEP-AUSTRIA-DIGITAL 2022 (% of Austria's forest area) May 2022.

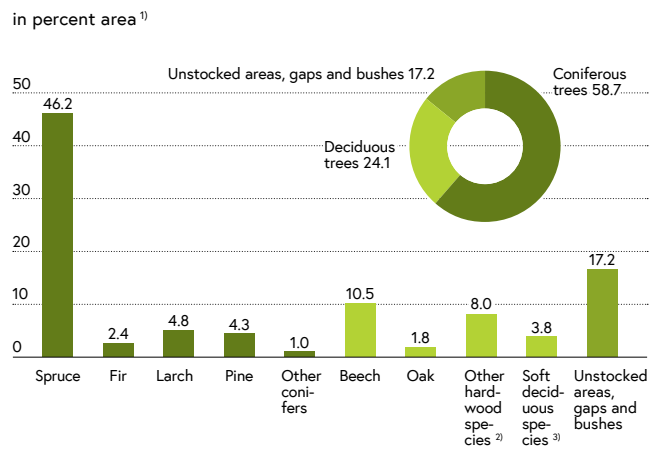
### 3. Key functions of Austrian forests

The key function of a forest is the one that is most important for the public on the relevant forest area. Austria-wide 61.94 % account for the productive function (sustainable production of wood), 29.45 % for the protective function (protection against natural hazards), 7.35 % for the beneficial function (impact on the environment) and 1.26 % for the recreational function (forest as a recreational area for persons visiting the forest). Information on the key functions is available in the Forest Development Plan at [waldentwicklungsplan.at](http://waldentwicklungsplan.at).

### 4. Distribution of tree species in Austria

The most common tree species in Austria is spruce (46.2 % of the area), followed by beech (10.5 %). Spruce is the allrounder among the different types of wood and is, for example, used as structural timber. Beech is preferably used for interior construction and as a raw material in fibre production. The share of coniferous wood is decreasing in Austria (58.7 %). The trend towards more broadleaved trees (24.1 %) continues, which improves both the climate-fitness and the biodiversity in forests. Climate change leads to a change in the distribution of tree species.

### 4. Distribution of tree species in Austria



1) The data on the tree species distribution relate to the total Austrian forest.

2) Common hornbeam, ash, maple, elm, Spanish chestnut, black locust, etc.

3) Birch, common alder, grey alder, linden, aspen, white, grey, black and hybrid poplar, willow, etc.

Source: Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape 2022, Austrian Forest Inventory 2016/21.

## 5. Forest areas and growing stock of the Federal Provinces

With more than 1 million hectares of forest land, Styria—called the “Green Heart of Austria”—is the Province having the largest forest area and the biggest growing stock. Urban Vienna depends largely on the other Provinces as regards its supply with the sustainable raw material of wood. The growing stock continued to increase and has reached a peak level of 1.18 billion solid cubic metres over bark in the total forest area.

### 5. Forest areas<sup>1)</sup> and growing stock of the Federal Provinces

	Total forests <sup>2)</sup> in 1,000 ha	Percentage of forest cover	Forest in yield in 1,000 ha	Growing stock <sup>3)</sup> in 1,000 m <sup>3</sup> o.b.	Growing stock <sup>3)</sup> per ha in m <sup>3</sup> o.b.
Burgenland	135	34	131	36,225	277
Carinthia	584	61	500	185,328	371
Lower Austria	772	40	736	234,639	319
Upper Austria	501	42	444	163,912	369
Salzburg	374	52	272	101,000	371
Styria	1,014	62	862	313,129	363
Tyrol	528	42	347	117,683	339
Vorarlberg	99	38	63	25,915	411
Vienna	9	22	9	3,327	364
<b>Austria</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>1,180,486</b>	<b>351</b>

1) In the form of samples, the Austrian Forest Inventory systematically covers the entire federal territory. Therefore, the determined forest area is the forest-area reference value. The results are based on the interim evaluation of the surveying period 2016/21.

2) Incl. protective forest without yield and forest land without yield.

3) The data on growing stock relate to the forest in yield.

Source: Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape 2022, Austrian Forest Inventory 2016/21.

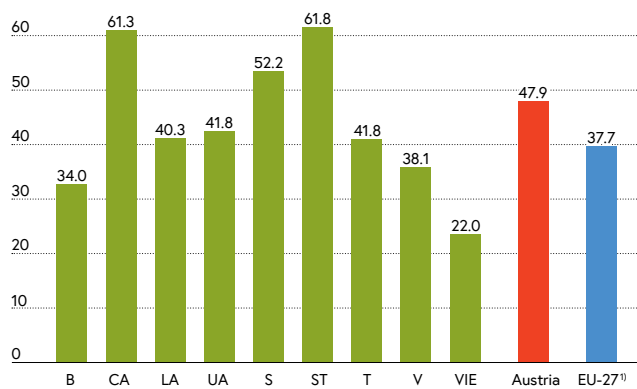
## 6. Distribution of forest area in the Federal Provinces

Austria is a country of forests and wood: Almost half of its national territory (47.9 %) is covered with forests. Over the past decade Austria's forest area has increased by more than 6 hectares per day and covers more than 4 million ha. The Federal Province having the largest share of woodland is Styria with 62 %, followed by Carinthia with 61 %, Salzburg with 52 % as well as Upper Austria and Tyrol with 42 % each. Austria's forests sequester about 800 million tonnes of carbon.

The forests in the European Union cover an area of more than 158 million ha (37.7 %). Unlike many other areas of the world, where deforestation continues to be a severe problem, the European Union's forest area is increasing: From 1990 to 2020 it increased by approximately 14 million hectares, which is in particular due to natural forest expansion and afforestation measures.

### 6. Distribution of forest area in the Federal Provinces

Forest area in percent of the total area, in Austria and in the EU-27



1) Source: European Parliament 2022.

Source: Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape 2022, Austrian Forest Inventory 2016/21.



## 7. Forest areas and ownership structure

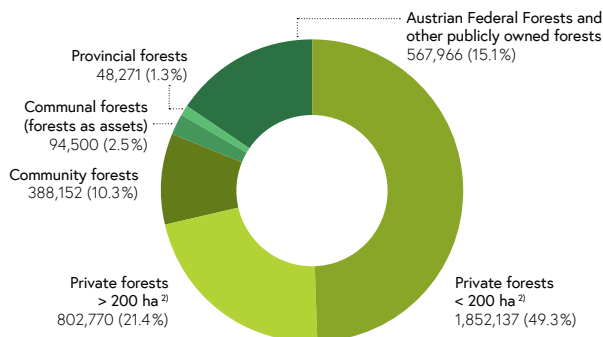
Austria's forests are mainly privately owned. About 140,000 owners share approximately 81 % of the forest area. Almost 19 % is publicly owned, for example by Österreichische Bundesforste AG. In Austria, the most frequent type of ownership is the so-called "private forest" ("Kleinwald"), defined as a privately owned forest covering less than 200 ha. In an international comparison, this structure is rather rare. In many countries, especially in Eastern Europe, the share of the national forest exceeds that of private forests.

In many cases, forests have been managed by families for many generations, but also the number of so-called "new" or "off-farm" forest owners who, for example, inherit a forest but no longer manage it themselves, is growing. Quite often they lack experience and expertise on forests. At [klimafitterwald.at](http://klimafitterwald.at), you will find comprehensive information and useful guidelines concerning management. This offer is particularly recommendable for new owners. They have the opportunity to ask concrete questions which will be answered by experts from the Austrian Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape (BFW). Cooperations and groups, like forest owner cooperatives and forest associations, often work together to organise marketing and management.

### 7. Forest areas and ownership structure in 2021

Types of ownership according to cadastral map in ha<sup>1)</sup>, in Austria

Total: 3,753,797 ha (100 %)



1) Due to different surveying methods the forest areas identified in the cadastral map differ from those of the Farm Structure Survey and of the Austrian Forest Inventory.

2) Incl. church-owned forests.

Source: BML. As of: July 2022.

## 8. Forest enterprises—Types of management and ownership structure

Austria's total forest area covers more than 4 million hectares of land, of which 3.4 million hectares are commercial forest.

More than half of this area is for private forests covering less than 200 ha. This shows that there are many, many small forest enterprises. They benefit from jointly organised activities that enable them to take advantage of synergy effects. Only about 1 % of all forest enterprises are larger than 200 hectares; they manage about 1.3 million hectares.

About 600,000 hectares are managed by Österreichische Bundesforste AG. In 1997, the Federal Forests were disincorporated from the federal budget and established as Österreichische Bundesforste AG. Its sole shareholder is the Republic of Austria. The activities of the Austrian Federal Forests are subject to the provisions of the Federal Forest Act of 1996. This Act regulates the management of the areas of the Federal Forests (for example no sale of strategically important areas, like glaciers or national park areas), provide for rules applicable to nature conservation and environmental protection (e.g. preservation of drinking and industrial water resources, conservation of forests as protective areas and recreational areas), and requires sustainable, profitable forest management.

### 8. Forest enterprises—Types of management and ownership structure

in 1,000 hectares, in Austria

	Total	Private forests (up to 200 ha)	Forest enterprises (over 200 ha)	Austrian Federal Forests
<b>Forests in yield</b>	<b>3,362</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>438</b>
Production forests	2,947	1,747	846	354
Coppice forests	78	40	35	2
Protective forests in yield; high forests	338	122	135	82
<b>Forests without yield</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>156</b>
<b>Total forest area</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>594</b>

Source: Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape 2022, Austrian Forest Inventory 2016/21.

## 9. Removal

In 2021, removals totalled 18.42 million cubic metres of timber harvested under bark. Of the total removal 9.34 million cubic metres accounted for sawlog > 20 cm (50.69 %) and 1.08 million cubic metres for small sawlog (5.88 %), which are processed by sawmills. The 3.10 million m<sup>3</sup> of industrial wood (16.84 %) is used in the panel and paper industry. 4.90 million m<sup>3</sup> of raw timber are used for energy generation (26.60 %). With a total of 6.04 million m<sup>3</sup>, the volume of damaged wood was 32.17 % lower than it was in 2020. The main harmful factors were bark beetle with 2.36 million m<sup>3</sup> and storms with 1.55 million m<sup>3</sup>.

### 9. Removal 2019–2021

in 1,000 cubic metres of timber harvested, without bark, in Austria

	2019	2020	2021
<b>Total removal</b>	18,904	16,789	18,420
Coniferous wood	15,977	13,946	15,663
Broadleaved wood	2,927	2,843	2,757
<b>Raw timber–material use</b>	13,325	11,462	13,521
Coniferous raw timber	12,343	10,587	12,670
Broadleaved raw timber	982	875	850
<b>Sawlogs</b>	9,870	8,504	10,419
Sawlogs MDM > 20 cm <sup>1)</sup>	8,819	7,656	9,337
Coniferous wood	8,523	7,388	9,066
of which spruce/fir	7,434	6,644	8,185
of which pine	306	300	392
Broadleaved wood	296	268	271
of which beech	124	122	122
of which oak	67	69	70
Small sawlogs	1,052	848	1,082
Coniferous wood	1,045	841	1,073
Broadleaved wood	6	7	9
<b>Industrial roundwood</b>	3,454	2,958	3,101
Coniferous wood	2,774	2,358	2,531
Broadleaved wood	680	600	570
<b>Raw timber–energetic use</b>	5,579	5,327	4,899
Coniferous wood	3,634	3,359	2,993
Broadleaved wood	1,945	1,968	1,907
<b>Intermediate felling</b>	4,073	4,192	4,744
Coniferous wood	3,337	3,457	4,044
Broadleaved wood	736	736	700
<b>Damaged wood</b>	11,735	8,910	6,044

1) MDM = mid-diameter  
Source: BMLRT, as of May 2022.

## 10. Removal–raw timber by material and energetic use

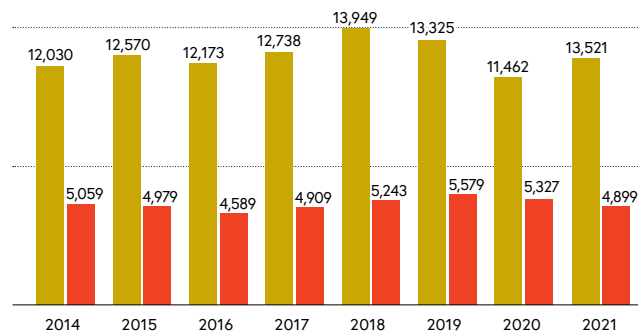
In 2021, about 13.5 million cubic metres of timber harvested is removed for material use (e.g. as construction timber or material), and 4.9 million cubic metres of timber harvested for energetic use. During each of the past seven years more than twice as much wood was used for material purposes than for energy.

According to the Austrian Forest Inventory only about 89 % of the increment in commercial forests is utilised, meaning that exhaustible wood resources are available.

### 10. Removal–raw timber by material and energetic use 2014–2021

in 1,000 cubic metres of timber harvested, without bark, in Austria

■ Raw timber–material use ■ Raw timber–energetic use



Source: BMLRT, as of May 2022.

## 11. Timber price development

In 2021, sawmills paid an annual average price of 100.48 euros per cubic metre of sawlog spruce/fir, Cat. B Media 2b, which was 38.3 % more than in 2020.

The mixed price of spruce/fir pulpwood/mechanical pulpwood was with 29.38 €/m<sup>3</sup> 2.2 % below the average price of the preceding year. The price of pulpwood (spruce/fir) was with 26.57 €/m<sup>3</sup> 1.1% lower than the price of the year before, and the price of mechanical pulpwood was with 37.25 €/m<sup>3</sup> 0.5 % lower than that of the previous year.

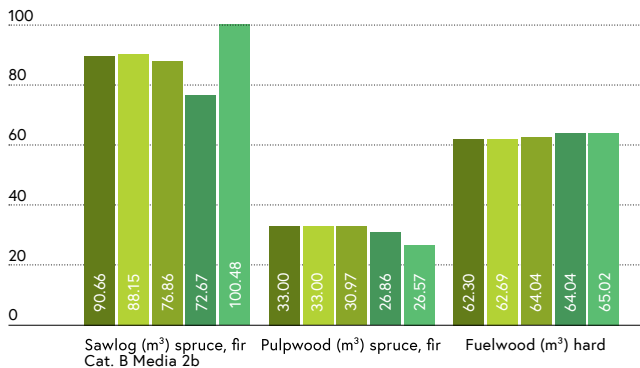
The price of fuelwood hard amounted to 63.02 euros, an increase by 1.5 %, that of fuelwood soft was 43.71 €/solid cubic metre, an increase by 0.2 %.

The prices of sawlog spruce/fir (excl. of VAT, freely accessible forest road for trucks) increased from 81.5 €/m<sup>3</sup> at the beginning of 2021 to a price high of 116.5 €/m<sup>3</sup> in August and then declined again to 105.00 €/m<sup>3</sup> by the end of 2021.

All over Austria, forest stands were severely damaged by bark beetle due to the lack of rain. The Forest Fund helps agriculture and forestry cope with climate-related damage. The package of measures is to make it easier for affected forest owners to cope with the damage. For the long term, however, we need to apply management strategies that make forests climate-fit so they will better withstand extreme conditions.

## 11. Timber price development 2017–2021

in € per (solid) cubic metre (m<sup>3</sup>), in Austria



Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA. As of July 2022.

## 12. Foreign trade in wood and wood products

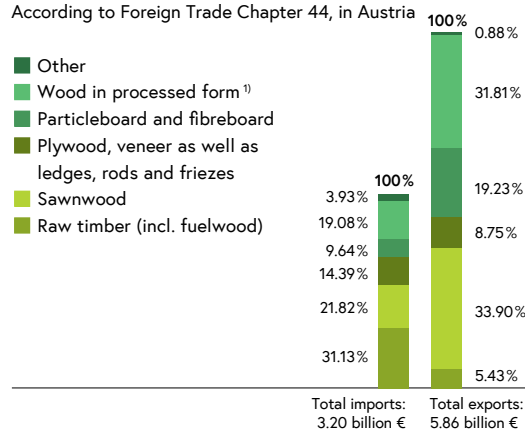
The most important export category was sawnwood and wood in processed form (windows, doors, parquet panels, planking, joinery and carpentry, etc.).

In wood processing, Austria is very successful also at the international level. The export of timber products has constantly generated foreign trade surpluses.

In 2021, the foreign trade surplus in the foreign trade in wood and wood products amounted to about 2.66 billion euros (acc. to Combined Nomenclature (CN, Chapter 44)).

## 12. Foreign trade in wood and wood products in 2021

According to Foreign Trade Chapter 44, in Austria



<sup>1)</sup> Windows, doors, parquet panels, planking, joinery and carpentry, pallets, ornamental objects and others.  
Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of July 2022.

### 13. Use of wood for energy in Austria

The use of wood for energetic purposes has seen a very dynamic development over the past 15 years. This is above all due to the steeply increasing use of wood in heating plants and combined heat and power generation plants (CHP). In addition to the increased performance of the large-scale wood-fired heating systems, also the energetic use of pellets has been increasing since the turn of the millennium—above all in the field of space heat. On the other hand, the use of fuelwood has declined for several years.

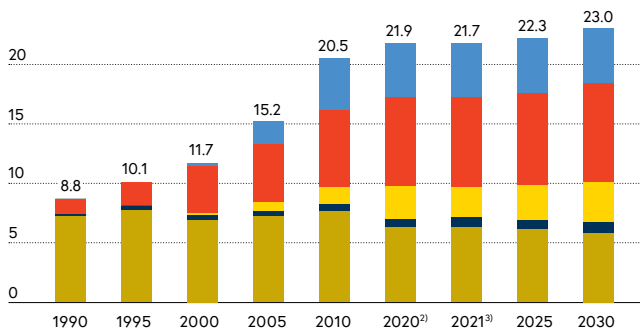
Whilst a further reduction is expected for fuelwood consumption for the next few years, the consumption of wood fuels having a higher energy density, like briquettes and pellets, will probably rise, also due to environmental, economic and geopolitical developments.

Using wood therefore enables us to replace fossil fuels and to make a positive contribution to climate change mitigation.

### 13. Use of wood for energy in Austria

in million solid cubic metres per year, not including black liquor

■ Fuelwood ■ Briquettes ■ Pellets ■ Heat stations ■ CHP plants<sup>1)</sup>



1) Combined (heat and power generation) plants, not including black liquor.

2) Preliminary figures for 2020.

3) As from 2021 extrapolated trend. No responsibility is taken for the data.

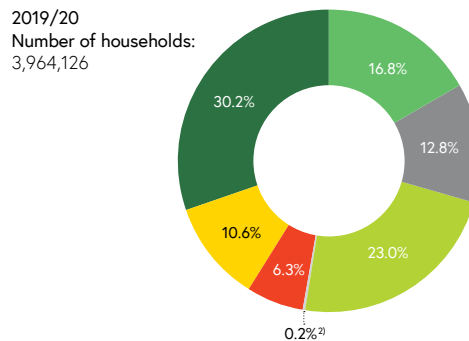
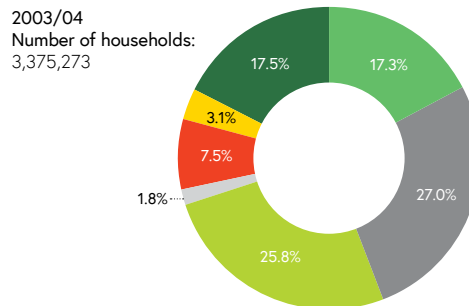
Source: Austrian Energy Agency (AEA), own calculations based on data from STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Austrian Chamber of Agriculture, AEA. As of: 17 August 2022.

### 14. Heating technologies used in Austrian households

In the period from 2003/04 to 2019/20 the number of households with individual wood-fired systems increased by 14 % and reached 661,000. With totally 1.2 million supplied households, the number of district heating connections almost doubled. In the same period, a sharp decline was observed for fossil heating systems (-44 %). A particularly strong decline was observed for the share of households with fuel oil and LPG, which decreased from 27.0 % in the 2003/04 period to 12.8 % in 2019/20.

### 14. Heating technologies used in Austrian households<sup>1)</sup>

■ Wood, pellets, wood briquettes, wood chips ■ Fuel oil, LPG  
 ■ Natural gas ■ Coal, coke, briquettes<sup>2)</sup> ■ Electricity  
 ■ Ambient heat, solar ■ District heating



1) Energy consumption for space heating

2) Hard coal, brown coal, brown coal briquettes, coke

Source: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Energy consumption of households 2022.

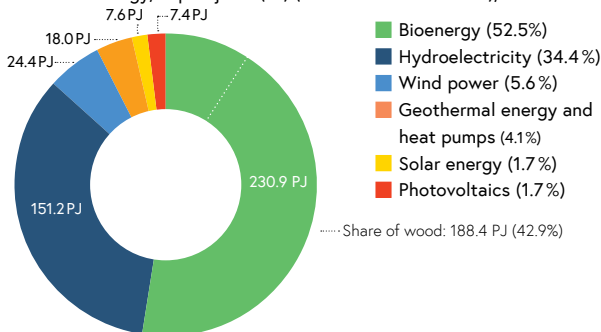
## 15. Gross domestic consumption of renewable sources of energy

Of the gross domestic consumption of renewable energy sources, bioenergy is with a share of 52.5 % and about 231 PJ the most important one.

The other half of the renewable energy sources is shared by hydroelectricity, wind power, geothermal energy and heat pumps as well as solar energy and photovoltaics. Due to varying weather conditions hydroelectricity, which is the second-most important renewable source of energy, is subject to annual fluctuations and amounted to around 34 % in 2020. Bioenergy, on the other hand, is capable of bearing a constant load, which makes it particularly important for the security of supply. The use of heat pumps and photovoltaics as renewable energy sources has significantly increased in recent years.

### 15. Gross domestic consumption of renewable sources of energy in 2020

by sources of energy, in petajoule (PJ) (Total: 432.9 PJ = 100 %), in Austria



Source: Austrian Biomass Association, Statistics Austria, Energy balance Austria 1970–2020.

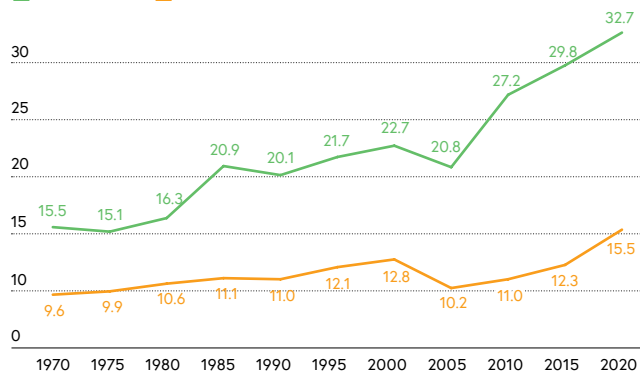
## 16. Renewable share in gross domestic energy consumption

The renewable share in gross domestic energy consumption has more than doubled since the 1970s and amounted to about 33 % in 2020. This development is above all due to the increase in energy from biomass. Without biomass, the share of the renewables has not significantly changed for several years and fluctuated between 10 % and 13 %. However, in this case as well the fact that the 15 % level was exceeded in 2020 might indicate an upward trend.

### 16. Renewable share in gross domestic energy consumption 1970–2020

Renewable sources of energy in %, in Austria

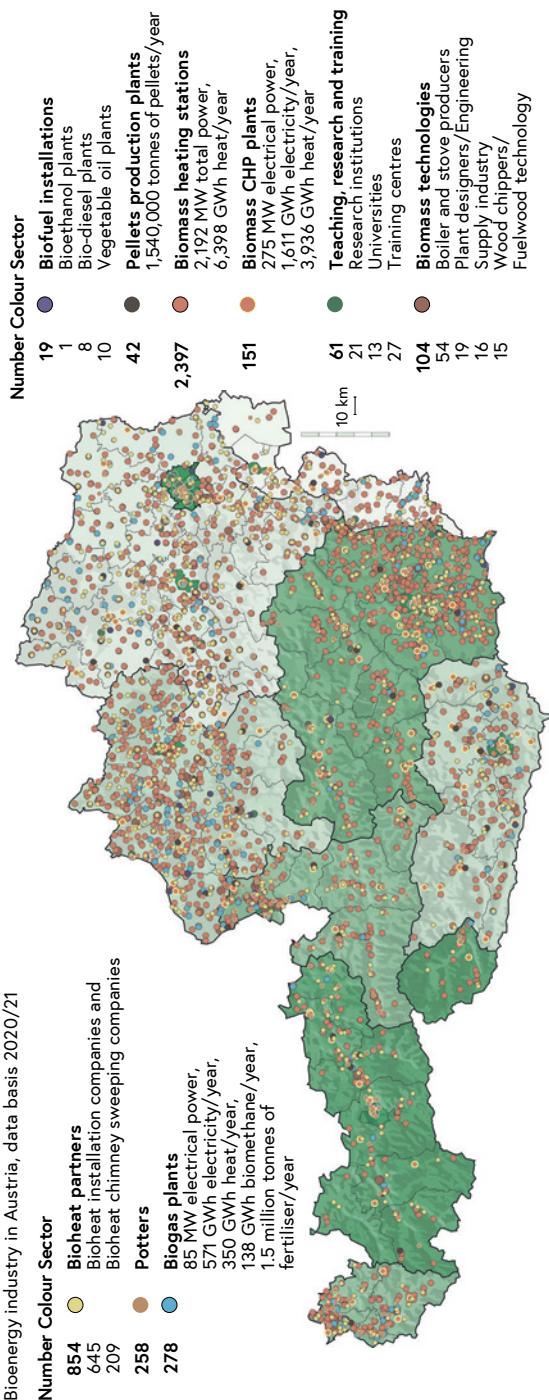
■ incl. biomass ■ excl. biomass



Source: Austrian Biomass Association, Statistics Austria 2022, Energy balances 1970–2020

## 17. Biomass Map Austria 2020/21

Bioenergy industry in Austria, data basis 2020/21



Source: Austrian Biomass Association, brochure "Basisdaten Bioenergie Österreich 2021". As of: July, 2022.

## 17. Biomass Map Austria 2020/21

In order to ensure a sustainable and regional energy supply it is of particular importance to enhance the infrastructure of Austria's bioenergy industry. In Austria, there are almost 2,400 biomass heating stations and over 150 biomass CHP plants. In addition, around 280 biogas and 19 biofuel plants make an important contribution to reduce the dependency from fossil fuels. The exit from fossil raw materials will also lead to an increase in the capacity of domestic pellets production and to investments in new facilities.

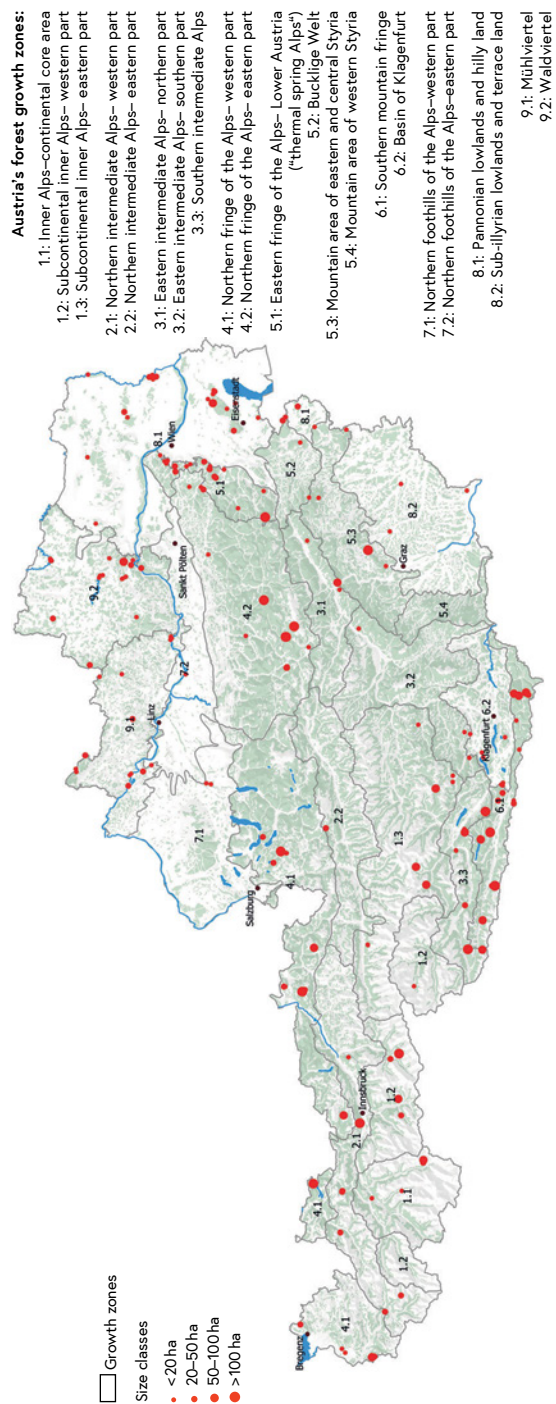
## 18. Natural forest reserves in Austria

Natural forest reserves (NFR) are destined for the natural development of forest ecosystems.

Forestry use, the processing of deadwood or the introduction of trees are not permitted. NFRs are a contribution to the preservation of the natural development of biological diversity. They serve research, teaching and education. The selection of the NFRs depends first and foremost on the existence of the potential natural forest communities.

- In 1995, the Natural Forest Reserves (NFR) Programme was launched.
- 118 forest communities are of relevance to the NFR Programme. Each of them is to be represented by at least one reserve.
- Two thirds of the forest communities are presently part of the programme.
- Austria's Natural Forest Reserves Programme comprises 192 natural forest reserves with a total area of 8,355 hectares.
- 7 modules are analysed: General features of the land, fixed-radius plot, deadwood, habitats, stability, regeneration and vegetation.
- 2,200 surveys document the natural development of the forests.

For more detailed information, see [naturwaldreservate.at](http://naturwaldreservate.at).



## 19. Forest area and growing stock in the EU

With a forest area of over 40,000 km<sup>2</sup>, Austria ranked eleventh on a list of the EU countries and, with a total growing stock of 345 m<sup>3</sup>/ha, ranked second in terms of growing stock in the EU in 2020.

Since 1990, the European Union's forests have grown by 14 million hectares, meaning that the forest area increased from 145 to 159 million hectares.

### 19. Forest area and growing stock in the EU in 2020

	Land area <sup>1)</sup> in 1,000 ha	Forest <sup>2)</sup> in 1,000 ha	Forest areas available for wood supply		
			in 1,000 ha	Growing stock in mio. m <sup>3</sup>	Growing stock in m <sup>3</sup> /ha
Belgium	3,028	722	664	168	253
Bulgaria	10,856	3,917	2,039	-	-
Denmark	4,199	665	614	129	210
Germany	34,866	11,419	9,942	3,505	353
Estonia	4,347	2,533	2,106	422	200
Finland	30,391	23,155	19,719	2,203	112
France	54,756	18,096	16,493	2,921	177
Greece	12,890	6,539	3,595	-	-
Ireland	6,889	848	607	102	168
Italy	29,414	11,432	8,454	-	-
Croatia	5,596	2,557	1,743	402	231
Latvia	6,218	3,519	3,199	618	193
Lithuania	6,295	2,263	1,936	474	245
Luxembourg	243	91	86	-	-
Malta	32	0	0	-	-
Netherlands	3,369	370	299	67	224
<b>Austria</b>	<b>8,252</b>	<b>4,029</b>	<b>3,305</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>345</b>
Poland	30,619	9,483	8,331	2,366	284
Portugal	9,161	4,855	2,199	-	-
Romania	23,008	6,947	5,586	1,865	334
Sweden	40,731	30,344	19,556	2,719	139
Slovakia	4,808	1,946	1,796	501	279
Slovenia	2,014	1,265	1,139	384	337
Spain	49,966	27,954	17,079	979	57
Czech Republic	7,721	2,677	2,304	682	296
Hungary	9,053	2,253	1,871	357	191
Cyprus	924	386	41	-	-
<b>EU-27</b>	<b>399,646</b>	<b>180,265</b>	<b>134,703</b>		

1) Land areas not including water.

2) Forest and other forested areas.

Source: FOREST EUROPE, State of Europe's Forests 2020.

# Natural hazard management

Especially along rivers, torrents and in mountain areas numerous natural hazards threaten living environments and economic areas in Austria.

Floods, mudflows, avalanches, rock fall, and slides can severely damage or even destroy buildings, infrastructure and assets. In extreme cases, they even pose a threat to human life and health. The management of natural hazards is therefore one of the most important security tasks of the state. Public investments in protection measures are a service of general public interest.

Austria has an extensive and fully operational system of protection against natural hazards. Management of natural hazards is a constitutional task of the Federal Government and is, within the competence of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML), implemented by the Federal Water Engineering Administration (BWV) and the Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control (WLV). The main local actors are municipalities, water associations and water cooperatives.

The measures include in particular technical protection measures, protective forests and the Hazard Zone Plans. These plans inform the population about the areas threatened by natural hazards that cannot, or only to a limited extent, be used as settlement or economic areas.

Due to the impacts of climate change, the number of natural disasters tends to rise in Austria. In particular, heavy local precipitation may cause extreme events that are difficult to predict. Drought, storms, forest fire or bark beetle calamities create new risks and need for adaptation, especially as regards protective forests.

The growing vulnerability of human living space can, in terms of risk management, only be countered by sustainable development of, and investment in protection measures and by the tending of our protective forests.

## 1. Key figures of hydraulic engineering

In 2021 the Federal Water Engineering Administration supervised 629 projects all over Austria, and, with an amount of 95.48 million euros, it made available 53.51 % of the investment costs from federal funds. By means of these funds emergency measures, planning, construction and maintenance measures were financed.

The construction measures protect almost 10,000 persons generally against 100 years floods and have created or secured around 2,900 jobs.

### 1. Key figures of the Federal Water Engineering Administration BWV 2021

in Austria		
Projects	629	number
Investment costs financed	178.44	million €
Federal share	95.48	million €
Average funding–Federal Government	53.51	%
Average funding–Federal Province	28.28	%
Persons protected by protection measures	9,995	number
Objects protected by protection measures	2,778	number
Jobs (created/secured)	2,895	jobs
New area of waters	30.22	ha
New retention volume	1.338	million m <sup>3</sup>

Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism (BMLRT), calculations, settlement agency of the Federal Water Engineering Administration (BWV), May 2022.



## 2. Natural hazard management–Federal funds

In Austria measures to maintain the existing protective infrastructure and immediate disaster relief measures (emergency measures) are of major significance.

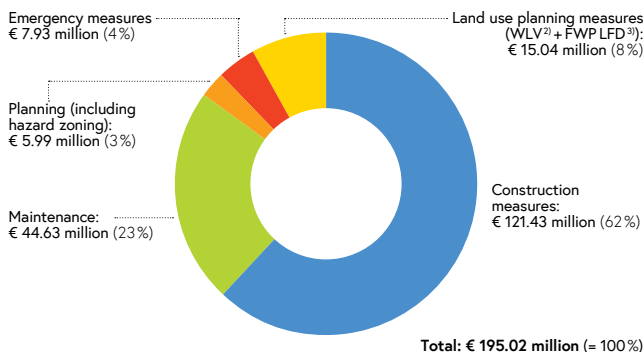
As a result of climate change both surface run-off and sediment transport are increasing. The frequency of mudflows and slides, which require innovative protection concepts, is rising. Therefore, we do not only take measures but also invest in the development of the protection technology.

Protective forests and avalanche control have gained in importance in recent years, too. After the avalanche winter in 2019, the Federal Government adopted a special package for avalanche control to the extent of 45 million euros.

Moreover, the “Action Programme Protective Forest” was adopted on the basis of the Austrian Forest Strategy 2020+, which is being gradually implemented. The great need for action results from the increasing threat by extreme events with a destructive effect on protective forests. Currently measures to fight against the massive bark beetle calamities as a consequence of storm and snow breakage events, which threaten the object-protecting forest, are taking place. For more information see [schutzwald.at](http://schutzwald.at).

## 2. Natural hazard management–Federal funds 2021

Federal funds (BWV<sup>1)</sup> + WLW<sup>2)</sup> , in Austria



1) BWV = Bundeswasserbauverwaltung (Federal Water Engineering Administration)

2) WLW = Forsttechnischer Dienst für Wildbach- und Lawinenverbauung (Forest Engineering Service in Torrent and Avalanche Control)

3) FWP LFD = Land use planning projects with the Federal Forest Directorates being the lead agencies  
Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML), July 2022.

## 3. Natural hazard management–Federal investments

In 2021, the Federal Government invested more than 188 million euros in natural hazard management in Austria. The federal funds are distributed among the Federal Provinces as required. In this way 1,400 projects have been implemented, which sustainably protect settlements and important infrastructure.

### 3. Natural hazard management–Federal investments 2021

in Austria

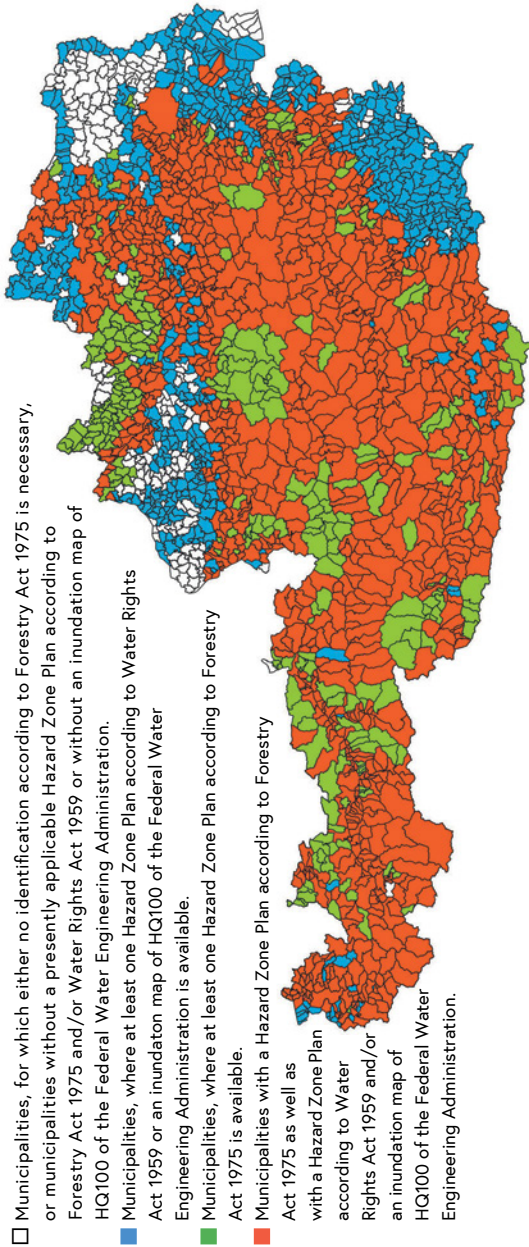
Federal Province	Flood control BWV <sup>1)</sup>	Torrent and avalanche control WLW <sup>2)</sup>	Flood control BWV <sup>1)</sup>	Torrent and avalanche control WLW <sup>2)</sup>
	in million €		Projects/construction sites	
Burgenland	7.404	0.708	79	4
Carinthia	8.328	12.023	52	118
Lower Austria	16.482	6.685	117	87
Upper Austria	14.541	8.213	113	84
Salzburg	18.111	19.560	48	90
Styria	4.810	11.243	79	93
Tyrol	15.493	24.863	41	181
Vorarlberg	5.930	9.992	93	153
Vienna	4.376	0.007	7	1
<b>Austria</b>	<b>95.475</b>	<b>93.295</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>826</b>
<b>Austria total</b>	<b>188.770 million €</b>		<b>1,455 projects</b>	

1) BWV = Bundeswasserbauverwaltung (Federal Water Engineering Administration)

2) WLW = Forsttechnischer Dienst für Wildbach- und Lawinenverbauung (Forest Engineering Service in Torrent and Avalanche Control)

Source: BMLRT, June 2022.

#### 4. Hazard zone mapping in Austria's municipalities



Abbreviations: HZP = Hazard Zone Plan (Gefahrenzonenplan GZP), BWV = Federal Water Engineering Administration (Bundeswasserbauverwaltung), WRG = Water Rights Act (Wasserrechtsgesetz), ForstG = Forestry Act (Forstgesetz), HQ100 once-in-a-century flood. Source: BMLRT, as of: January 2022.

#### 4. Hazard Zone Mapping in Austria's municipalities

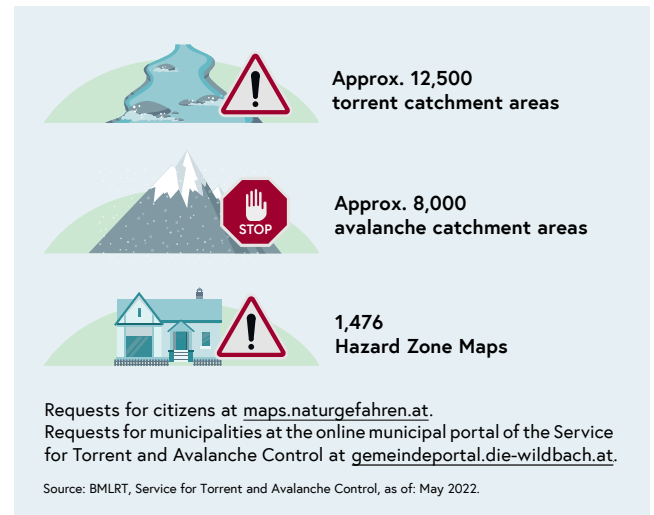
The Hazard Zone Map (HZM) is an area-based expert opinion on the risks due to floods, torrents and avalanches. It serves as a basis for protection measures, spatial planning and the construction and security sectors.

The map of Austria in the graphical representation shows, in which municipalities large-scale hazard zone maps are available for inspection. The HZM can be retrieved on the internet at [naturgefahren.at](http://naturgefahren.at), [hora.gv.at](http://hora.gv.at) as well as on the GIS pages of the Federal Provinces.

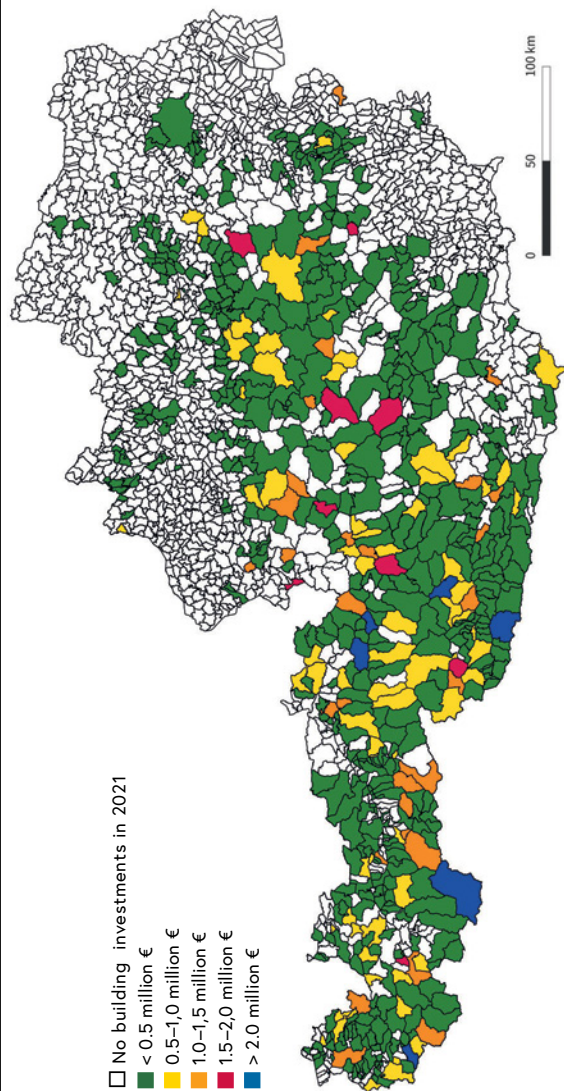
#### 5. The digital torrent and avalanche cadastre of Austria

The digital torrent and avalanche cadastre constitutes a service for citizens as well as for municipalities, which is made available online by the Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control. In total 12,500 torrent catchment areas, 8,000 avalanche catchment areas and 1,376 hazard zone maps are already available. The service aims at the orientation of immediate natural hazards at places of residence and work and constitutes the basis of the land-use planning of every municipality.

#### 5. The digital torrent and avalanche cadastre of Austria includes



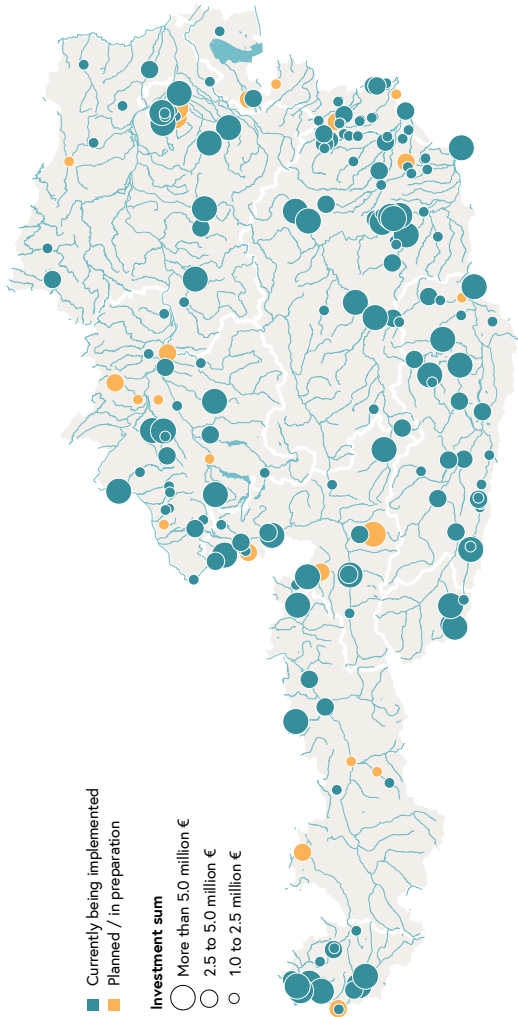
## 6. Investments of the Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control in Austria's municipalities in 2021



Source: basic data © BEV, 2021; Statistics Austria—data.statistik.gov.at; Layout & Design of the basic map: LFRZ GmbH (Computing and Technology Centre for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management), 2019. Source: technical data: BMLRT, Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control WLV; Data evaluation and design of the technical data: BMLRT, WLV, June 2022.

## 6. Investments of the Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control in Austria's municipalities

In the year 2021, the Austrian Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control considerably enhanced the protection of human lives, settlements and major infrastructure against natural hazards, such as torrents, avalanches, rock fall and landslides in 538 municipalities.



Source: BMLRT, as of May 2022.

## 7. Current and planned projects in the field of flood control

Our rivers are important habitats for many animals and plants, however, they also constitute a hazard for settlements and infrastructural facilities in case of floods.

In order to ensure that we will be well protected against floods also in future, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML) promotes the further development and the extension of flood protection facilities all over Austria. The Austria map provides a survey of flood protection and risk management projects, which are in the stage of implementation or in the planning stage, with an investment sum of more than 1 million euros.

In the year 2021, 10,000 additional persons were better protected against floods. For more information, please see [bml.gv.at/wasser](https://www.bml.gv.at/wasser).

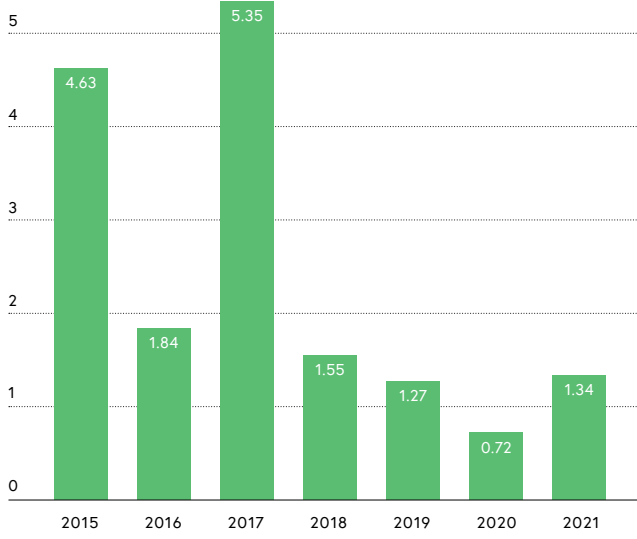
## 8. Newly created flood retention areas in Austria

Nowadays many flood protection measures in Austria aim at improving the water retention on rivers and at safeguarding the inundation areas as well as at reconnecting oxbow lakes and separated side arms to rivers. In order to be able to improve also the water quality and water habitats, more and more ecological measures are planned as well at the same time and are, if possible, implemented. In many cases new near-natural river habitats as well as attractive places for local recreation and places, which can be used for leisure-time activities, have been developed for the population in addition to the improved flood protection.

In the graphs the total annual sums of the retention volumes of flood retention areas created in Austria are represented.

### 8. Newly created flood retention areas 2015–2021

Retention volume in million m<sup>3</sup>, in Austria



Source: BML, July 2022

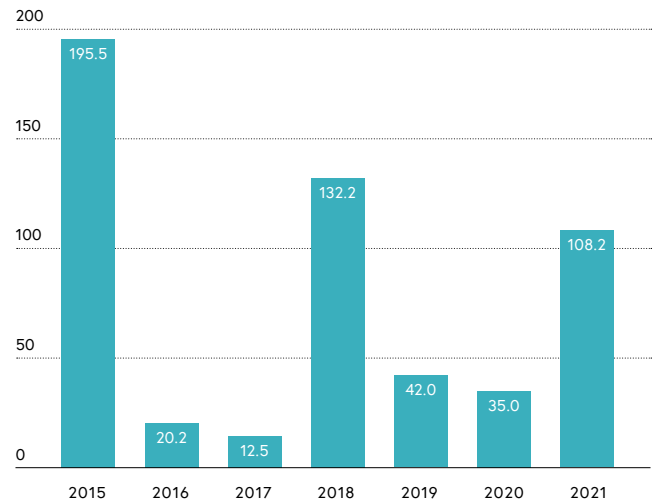
## 9. Safeguarding of natural flood retention areas in Austria

Proactive flood risk management aims at keeping important retention areas free from high-level utilisations. By means of safeguarding retention areas this goal can be reached. At the same time, a contribution to flood control for our settlement areas is made.

In the graphs, the total annual sums of the flood retention areas safeguarded in Austria are represented.

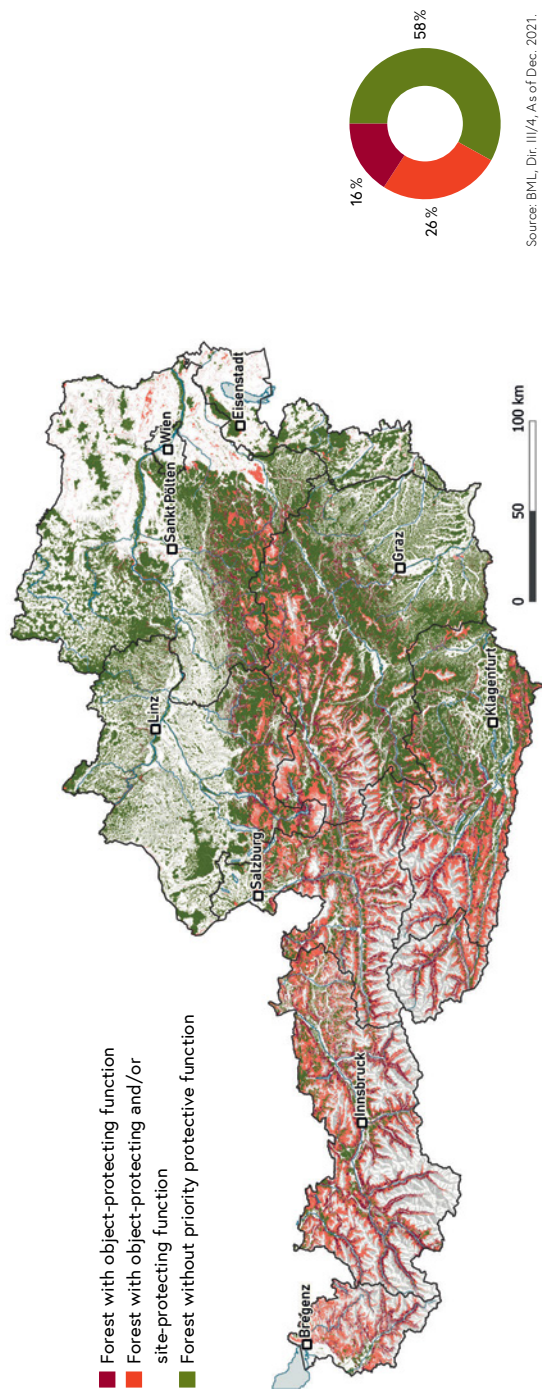
### 9. Safeguarding of natural flood retention areas 2015–2021

in hectares, in Austria



Source: BML, July 2022.

## 10. Reference map of protective forests in Austria



Source: BML, Dir. III/4, As of Dec. 2021.

Source basic data: © BEV Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying, 2022. STATISTICS AUSTRIA—data.gov.at; Source technical data: BMLRT, Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control (WLV) Analysis and design of the technical data: BFV (Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying), LFD (Provincial Forestry Directorates), BMLRT, WLV (Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control), as of: 2021.

## 10. Reference map of protective forests in Austria

With the completion of the modern geodata mapping tool an essential milestone in the action programme Protective forest—“Forests protect us” could be finalised. On the basis of several scientific pilot projects of the Austrian Research Centre for Forests and an evaluation by the local forest authorities (District Forest Inspectorates, Austrian Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control) the map identifies potential areas having a protective function. At the moment, this form of presentation does not show the possibility of funding and/or special treatment. There is no legal bond.

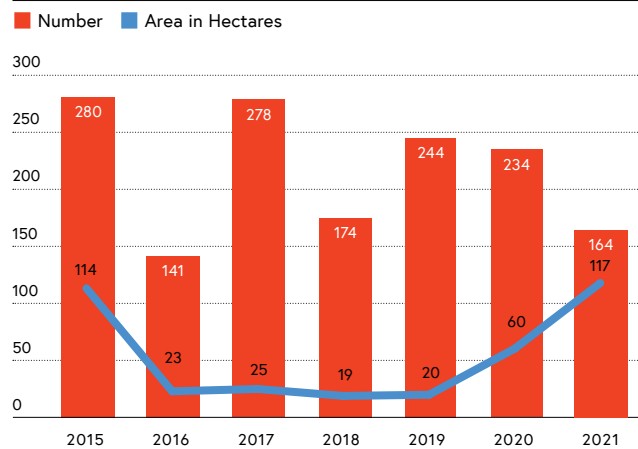
Further information and free-of charge online access at [schutzwald.at/karten](http://schutzwald.at/karten).

## 11. Forest fires in Austria

The risk of forest fires in Austria has increased steadily due to heat and drought caused by climate change. About 85 % of forest fires are caused by human activities. Every year an average of 220 forest fires with a total damage area of approx. 50 ha occurs.

Within the framework of a newly created Forest Fund, the Federal Government makes available a total of 9.8 million euros for forest fire prevention.

### 11. Forest fires in Austria 2015–2021



Source: University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences—Institute of Silviculture, Vienna, as of: May 2022.

# Basis of life water

Water is an indispensable asset for both nature and humans. It is a unique living environment and is used for almost all spheres of life. Austrian waters are lifelines for the regions. The sustainable safeguarding of the valuable resource of water is one of the core tasks of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML). The Federal Ministry creates the framework conditions for the protection of water, in particular in view of drinking water supply from groundwater and spring water, for a resource-saving utilisation and for the protection against floods.

Water is the most important foodstuff. Austria disposes presently of sufficient drinking water of excellent quality. In our country, the daily per capita consumption of drinking water is relatively low, compared to other states, amounting to a little bit less than 130 litres. Currently already about 92 % of the population profit from one of the more than 5,500 central drinking water suppliers. The total demand for drinking water is covered from groundwater, thus from wells and springs. However, Austria has also taken enormous efforts for decades in order to encourage the population and the branches of industry, by means of awareness raising, to use this precious resource carefully and has invested at the same time considerably, with an amount of 14.7 billion euros, in the water infrastructure. Also for times of crises, Austria is well positioned with its water treasure.

Apart from the excellent drinking water supply, Austria has also a great wealth of beautiful rivers, brooks and lakes. These water landscapes are unique living environments for numerous animals and plants and are also very valuable as recreational areas for us humans. Therefore, these living environments are permanently further improved ecologically. Even today, Austria's bathing water quality is in a top position in Europe.

However, water has also a different face, a menacing face: as an unpredictable force of nature, which brings about high tides and floods. In order to mitigate potential damage in the best possible way all over Austria the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management is implementing together with the Federal Provinces and the municipalities flood control projects and conveys the people the respective awareness of danger.

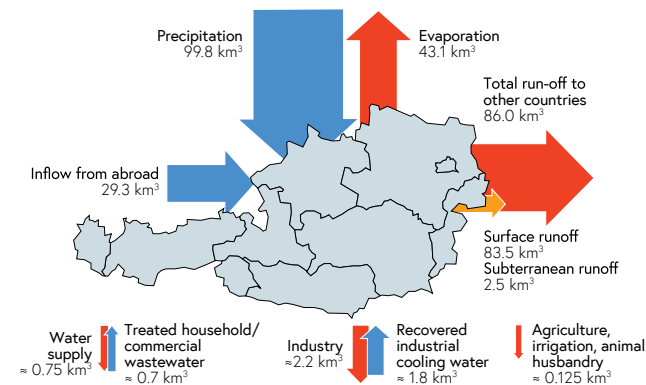
## 1. Austrian water balance

The most important basis for the sustainable use of water by any society is an exact knowledge of the water cycle. Every second around 18 billion litres of water evaporate on our planet. Only 0.4 % of the total water volume participate in the water cycle. The major part of it remains bound in reservoirs, such as oceans or ice caps.

Annual precipitation in Austria is around 1,190 mm, with areas along the main Alpine ridge being characterised by high volumes of rainfall. In parts of western Austria, an average annual precipitation of more than 2,500 mm a year can be expected, whereas in the Northeast of the country only 600 mm or less are recorded each year. Our water resources are thus stored and made available in most different ways. Not a single drop of water is wasted, because precipitation and evaporation are always part of an everlasting cycle.

## 1. Austrian Water Balance

Medium values 1986–2015 in km<sup>3</sup>/year



Source: BMLRT, from the study Austrian Water Treasure 2022.

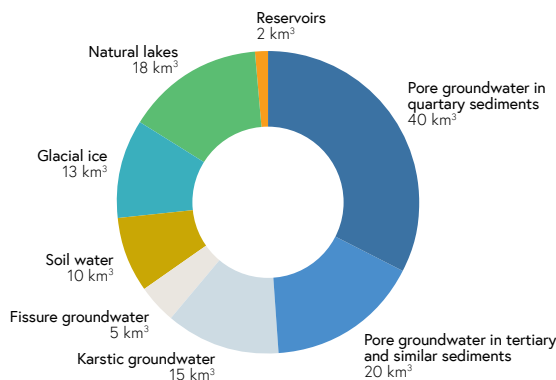
## 2. Water reservoir and water reserves in Austria

Whereas the supply of high-quality water is becoming an ever-increasing problem in many regions of the world, Austria is one of the most water-abundant countries in the world. The reserves, which are available subterraneanly in the groundwater and in the soil water, in natural lakes, in glacier ice, and in the reservoirs amount in total to about 123 km<sup>3</sup>. If all the country's water resources were brought together, the result would be a water column covering the entire country with a height of 1.5 metres.

The term "pore groundwater" refers to groundwater in unconsolidated rock and bedrock, whose voids (effective porosity) are predominantly formed by pores. It is first and foremost generated from wells. The term "crevice groundwater" refers to groundwater, in crevices and non-karstic rock, the extraction takes place from springs or wells. Typical karstic aquifers in Austria are the extensive Northern Limestone Alps, with their limestone and dolomite rocks and the carbonate rocks.

## 2. Water reservoirs and water resources in Austria

Reservoirs and resources, total: 123 km<sup>3</sup>



Source: BMLRT, June 2022.

## 3. Dams and reservoirs in Austria

In Austria, water is stored by a total of 190 large dams (dam height  $H > 15$  m or storage volume  $V > 500.000$  m<sup>3</sup>) with a total usable volume of 1.6 km<sup>3</sup>.

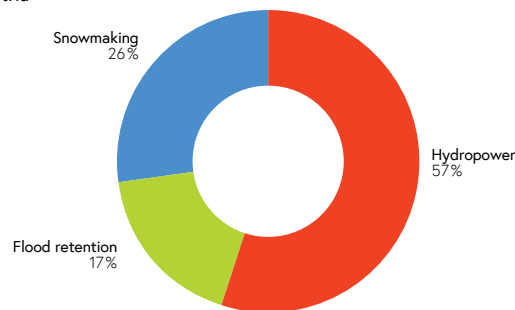
The major part of this stored water is used by means of 108 hydropower reservoirs for the generation of renewable energy.

For the production of artificial snow, which is important for winter tourism, 52 large snow making reservoirs with a storage volume of about 0.005 km<sup>3</sup> are available. This corresponds to about 0.3 % of the total utilisation volume.

Furthermore, about 0.03 km<sup>3</sup> of water can be retained for flood protection in 31 large retention basins.

## 3. Purpose of use of big dams and reservoirs

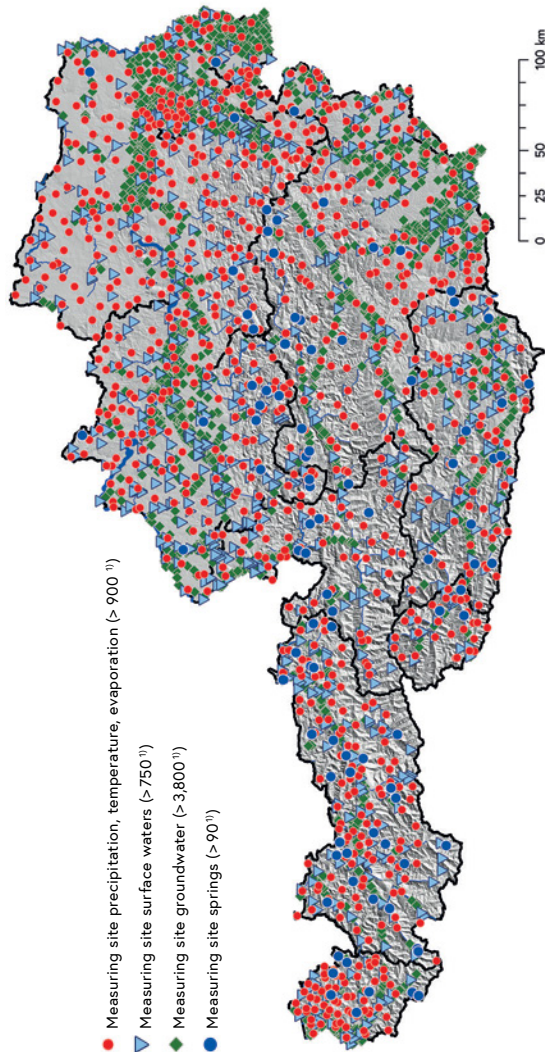
in Austria



Source: BMLRT. As of: June 2022.



#### 4. Austrian Hydrographical Monitoring Network



1) Number of measuring sites with data available at ehyd.gv.at.  
 Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management, BML, Dir. 1/3, as of: July 2022.

#### 4. The hydrographical monitoring network in Austria

The hydrographical monitoring network in Austria is operated under the responsibility of Directorate 1/3 (Water Balance) at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management, jointly with the hydrographical services of the Federal Provinces, the Austrian waterways operator viadonau as well as more than 2,500 observers.

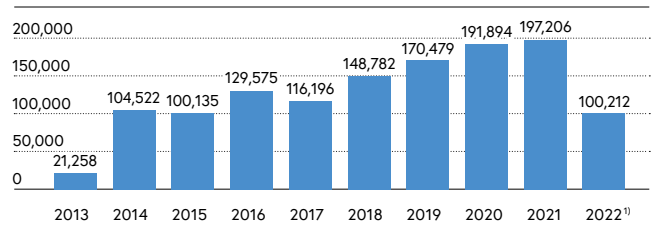
On several thousand measuring sites numerous parameters such as precipitation, flow rate at surface waters or groundwater level are continuously recorded. The data collection is laid down by law within the framework of the Water Rights Act as well as within the framework of the Water Cycle Survey Ordinance. The hydrographical data collected are indispensable parameters for high and low tide forecasts. Furthermore, they are applied in water and energy supply, in agriculture and forestry, in civil engineering offices, in the insurance industry as well as in science and research, as for example in climate impact research. Thanks to this reliable data basis, planning instruments of water management, such as hazard zoning and flood risk management are standardised and can be implemented for Austria in a standardised way.

The hydrographical monitoring network and the hydrographical data constitute, as bases for planning and decisions, important elements of the Austrian water management. They make an important contribution to the overall national economy.

#### 5. WebGIS-Portal eHYD

A major part of this hydrographical data treasure, consisting of monitoring time series over many years and data transferred via remote data transmission, is available at the WebGIS-Portal eHYD ([ehyd.gv.at](http://ehyd.gv.at)) free of charge.

#### 5. Application calls of eHYD



1) Figure for the first half year 2022

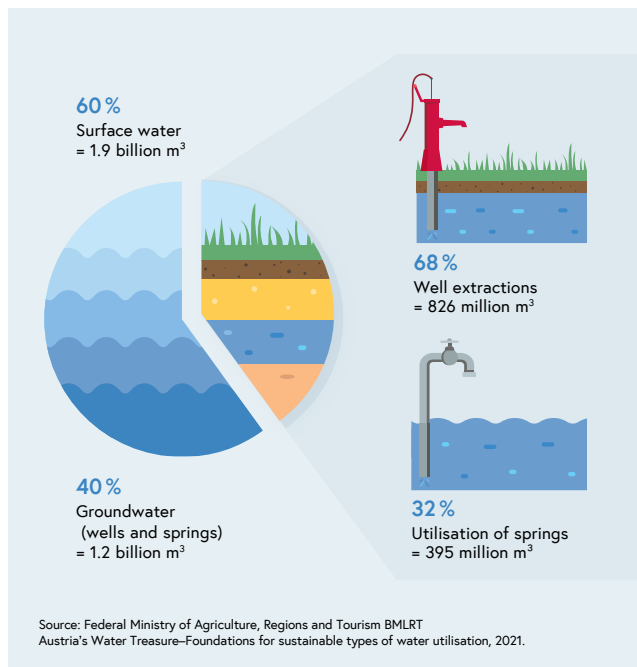
Source: Computing and Technology Centre for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (LFRZ) as of July 2022.

## 6. Water demand from groundwater and surface water

The total annual water demand in Austria amounts to about 3.1 billion m<sup>3</sup>. About 60 %—which are about 1.9 billion m<sup>3</sup>—are withdrawn from surface waters. The major part of it is used as cooling water for trade and industry, a smaller part is used by agriculture and services (snowmaking).

About 40 % of the total water demand—which are about 1.2 billion m<sup>3</sup>—are covered by groundwater (68 % wells, 32 % springs). The highest share is used for water supply; a smaller share is assigned to trade and industry as well as to agriculture and services.

## 6. Water demand from groundwater and surface water



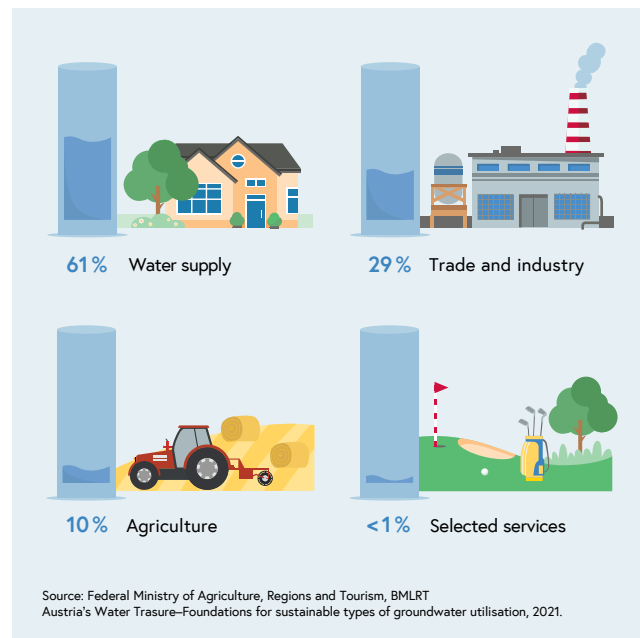
## 7. Utilisation of groundwater according to branches of industry

The water demand of the Austrian water supply is completely covered by groundwater from wells and springs. The current water demand of the public water supply amounts to 753 million m<sup>3</sup> per year and constitutes thus 61 % of the groundwater utilisations.

The water extraction by the producing sector (trade and industry) amounts in total to about 2,210 million m<sup>3</sup> per year. Of which only 15 % are withdrawn from wells and 1 % from springs. With 353 million m<sup>3</sup> per year, the producing sector has a share of about 29 % in the groundwater utilisations.

Currently agriculture uses on average 69 million m<sup>3</sup> of water for irrigation, of which around 64 million m<sup>3</sup> are withdrawn from groundwater. The water demand for animal husbandry differs considerably regionally and, amounting to 55 million m<sup>3</sup> per year, makes up a low share in the total water demand. With a total demand of 118 million m<sup>3</sup> per year, agriculture has a share of 10 % in groundwater utilisations.

## 7. Utilisation of groundwater according to branches of industry



## 8. Intensity of groundwater utilisation by water extraction from wells—current situation



Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism; BMLRT, Austria's Water Treasure—Foundations for sustainable types of water utilisation, 2021.

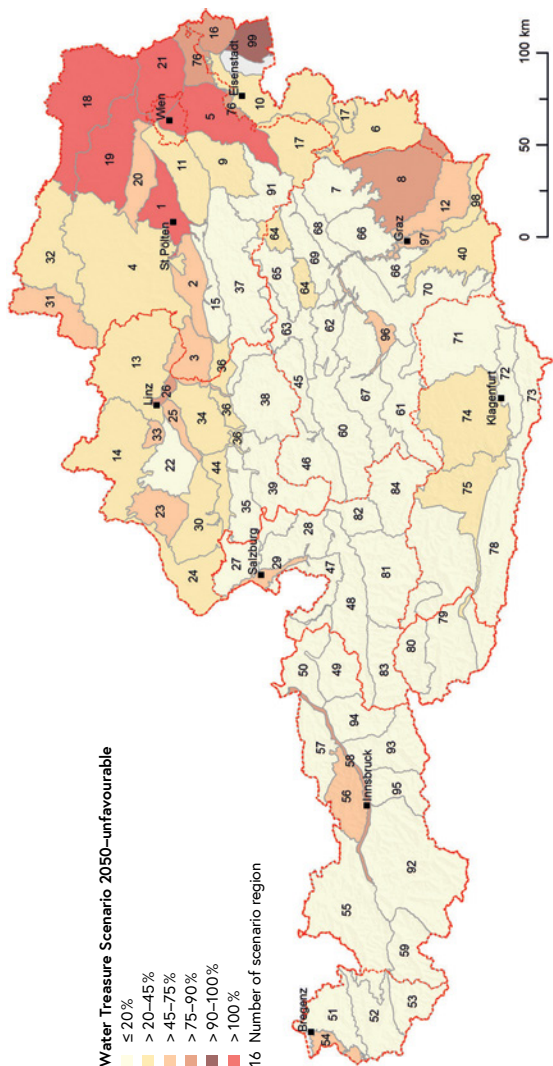
## 8. Intensity of groundwater utilisation

The intensity of the utilisation of groundwater is defined by comparing the long-term average of withdrawals of groundwater from wells and the available groundwater resource.

The current intensity of groundwater utilisation at regional level has shown that the current water demand is sufficiently covered by groundwater. In the North East, the East and in the South East of Austria there are higher utilisation intensities, however, none of the regions exceeds the 100 % mark.

## 9. Intensity of groundwater utilisation by withdrawals from wells—Water Treasure Scenario 2050

How high will our groundwater demand be in future? In the study “Austria’s Water Treasure” various scenarios for the future groundwater utilisation—so-called Water Treasure Scenarios 2050—have been calculated. The Water Treasure Scenario 2050 “unfavourable” proceeds on the assumption that the utilisation intensities will considerably increase in some regions. Partly an exceedance of the 100 % mark is expected. This means that in future in these regions the available water resources might not meet the water demand from wells any more without countermeasures. Particularly affected are the regions in the East of Austria.



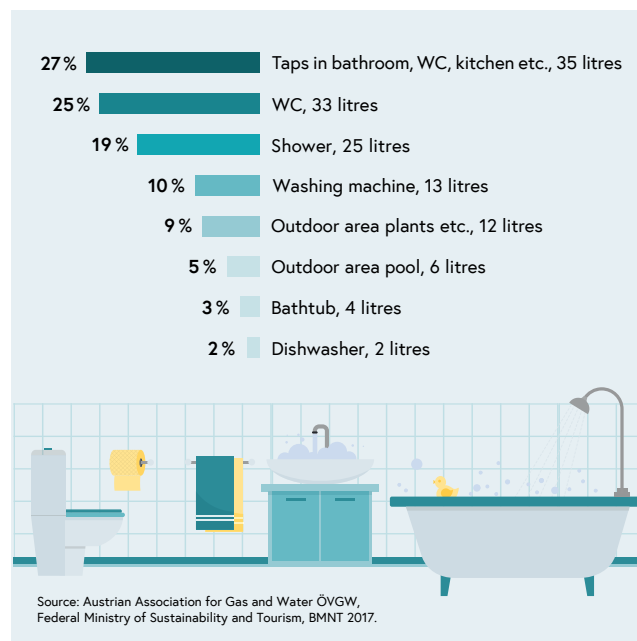
Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism, BMLRT, Austria's Water Treasure—Foundations for sustainable types of water utilisation, 2021.

## 10. Per capita water consumption in Austrian households

The volume of water used per year in Austrian households corresponds to the volume of water in Lake Wolfgang. Converted into daily consumption this corresponds to 130 litres per capita. The major part of it is used for WC flushing and daily personal hygiene.

### 10. Average per capita water consumption in Austrian households

Total: 130 litres per inhabitant per day (100 %)



## 11. Rate of connection to the wastewater disposal system

Untreated wastewater constitutes a significant burden for water bodies. Therefore, wastewater is collected via the sewerage system, and treated and purified in municipal and industrial wastewater treatment plants. The purified water can subsequently be returned to the natural water cycle. Thus, wastewater treatment serves the sustainable and resource-saving way of dealing with water as a resource.

In order to meet these requirements the collection and the treatment of municipal wastewater are permanently improved and a high quality level is reached—also compared to international standards. The rate of connection to municipal wastewater treatment plants amounts to 96.0 % in Austria.

Today's main challenges are substances that are not easily degradable, such as residues from pharmaceuticals or care products, which can pollute our water bodies in the form of micro-pollutants. Careful handling of wastewater also plays an important role in avoiding high costs for sewage treatment plants. For this reason, the toilet should never be used to dispose of oil, used fats, medicines or hazardous substances such as paints or varnishes. These products must always be disposed of at an appropriate collection point.

### 11. Development of the rate of connection to the wastewater disposal system

based on to the total population of Austria

Type of wastewater collection and treatment system/year	1971	1981	1991	2001	2016	2018	2020
<b>PE <sup>1)</sup> (in persons)</b>	7.49	7.53	7.81	8.06	8.77	8.84	8.91
<b>connected to the public sewerage network and municipal wastewater treatment plants &gt; 50 PE<sub>60</sub> (%) <sup>2)</sup></b>	47.9	57.9	71.0	86.0	95.2	95.9	96
<b>connected to small and domestic wastewater treatment plants (%)</b>	16.4	16.1	9.8	14.0 <sup>3)</sup>	4.8 <sup>3)</sup>	4.1 <sup>3)</sup>	4.0 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>connected to cesspits (%)</b>	28.5	20.3	17.8				
<b>with other types of disposal (%)</b>	7.2	5.7	1.5				

1) PE = Population equivalent, in million, rounded to the second decimal point, Source: © STATISTICS AUSTRIA.

2) Degree of connection according to feedback by the Federal Provinces.

3) The data collected by STATISTICS AUSTRIA have not permitted a breakdown into domestic wastewater treatment plants, cesspits and other types of disposal since the year 2020.

Source: Publication of the BMLRT "Municipal Wastewater Report 2022".

## 12. Subsidies for water management in residential areas

Subsidies for measures in the field of water management in residential areas comprise the construction and the restoration of the required infrastructure in order to provide a sufficient drinking water supply and a well-organised wastewater management.

Investments in the water infrastructure have high significance, in terms of environmental policy, but also in terms of the national economy. These subsidies provided by the federal government trigger off investments amounting multiple times the sum originally spent. This increases the value-added in Austria and creates important jobs, especially in rural areas.

### 12. Subsidies for water management in residential areas in 2021<sup>1)</sup>

in Austria			
Type of plant	Projects	Investment costs in €	Cash value of subsidies in €
Wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs)	567	214,793,403	46,931,338
Small-scale wastewater treatment plants	16	1,900,600	555,980
Small-scale sewage disposal plants subsidised on a flat-rate basis	217	3,413,529	427,233
<b>Sewage disposal, total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>220,107,532</b>	<b>47,914,551</b>
Individual water supply facilities subsidised on a flat-rate basis	53	1,129,562	152,911
Individual water supply facilities	5	173,933	52,180
Water supply facilities	502	252,161,953	40,906,203
<b>Water supply, total</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>253,465,448</b>	<b>41,111,294</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>473,572,980</b>	<b>89,025,845</b>

1) Investments and federal subsidies

Source: BMLRT, Kommunalkredit Public Consulting (KPC), May 2022.

### 13. Effects of projects in the field of water supply

Important goals are securing the supply with high quality drinking water and adapting the drinking water supply to the longer lasting dry periods caused by climate change.

Subsidies for Austrian drinking water facilities ensure that the Austrian population is supplied with hygienically safe drinking water. Thus, these investments contribute to a high quality of life and to welfare in all Austrian regions.

#### 13. Effects of the water supply facilities projects in 2021

in Austria	
<b>Projects</b>	
km of pipes constructed	421
Number of water treatment facilities built	31
Storage volume created in m <sup>3</sup>	12,200
Exploration of water resources (springs and wells)	48
Number of persons connected to the water supply system	30,100
<b>Economic effects</b>	
Investments triggered off by the subsidies for drinking water supply projects in €	253,465,448
Jobs created by investments—"green jobs"	4,638

Source: BMLRT, Kommunalkredit Public Consulting (KPC), May 2022.

### 14. Effects of projects in the field of wastewater management

By means of subsidising the Austrian wastewater treatment industry it is ensured that the wastewater generated is collected and purified properly. Thus, these investments contribute to the protection of groundwater and surface waters.

#### 14. Effects of the wastewater collection and treatment projects in 2021

in Austria	
<b>Sewer conduits</b>	
km of sewers constructed	324
Objects connected to sewerage system	6,000
Persons newly connected to sewerage system	36,400
Population equivalents connected to sewerage system	42,300
<b>Wastewater treatment plants</b>	
Population equivalents	20,200
Tonnes of BODs removed	309
Tonnes of nitrogen nitrified	75
Tonnes of nitrogen removed	48
Tonnes of phosphorous removed	10
<b>Economic effects</b>	
Investments triggered off by the subsidies for sewage disposal in €	220,107,532
Jobs created by investments—"green jobs"	4,028

Source: BMLRT, Kommunalkredit Public Consulting (KPC), May 2022.

## 15. Ecological status and ecological potential—running waters

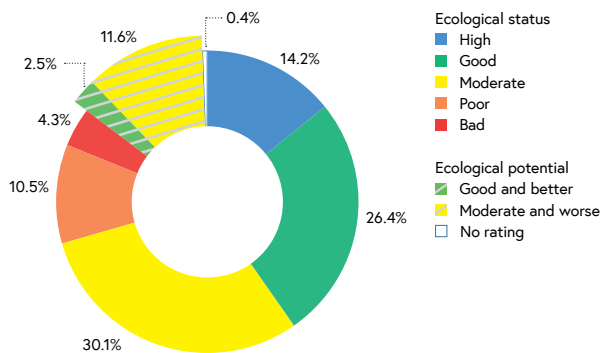
Austria's network of rivers and brooks amounts to a total length of over 100,000 kilometres, which is enough to circle the earth almost 2.5 times. In addition to its structures and volumes of water, physical-chemical and biological parameters are also measured when assessing the condition of water bodies. For example, the composition of species and their frequency can indicate both positive and negative changes.

Austria has a network of running waters, which is more than 32,101 km long, with catchment areas >10 km<sup>2</sup>. As far as the ecological status is concerned 40.6 % are assessed as being “high” and “good”, 30.1 % percent as “moderate”, 10.5 % percent as “poor” and 4.3 % as “bad”.

In total 2.5 % of running waters show a “good and better” and 11.6 % a “moderate or poor” potential. These waters have been identified as “artificial or considerably moderated”.

### 15. Ecological status and ecological potential—running waters

Length of the waterbody network of running waters >10km<sup>2</sup>: 32.117 km in Austria



Source: BML 2022 (database National Water Management Plan NGP 2021).

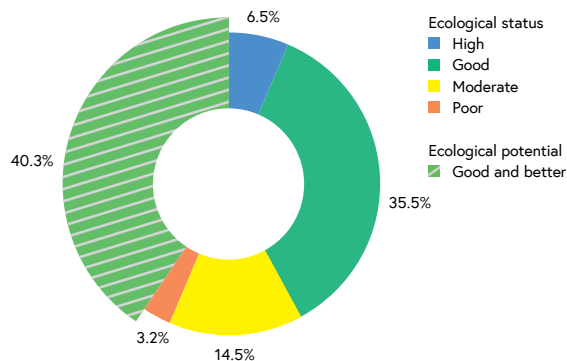
## 16. Ecological status and ecological potential—lakes

In Austria there are more than 25,000 stagnant water bodies with a size exceeding 250 m<sup>2</sup>. The 62 lakes, which are bigger than 50 ha, comprise 37 natural, 6 considerably moderated and 19 artificial lakes. As far as the ecological status is concerned 6.5 % are assessed as being “high”, 35.5 % as “good”, 14.5 % as “moderate” and 3.2 % as “poor”. All artificial or considerably moderated lakes are in the status of a “good” ecological potential.

Regarding ten Austrian lakes the goal of the “good status” is missed. The causes of it are nutrient load (Lake Ossiach, Old Danube), disturbance of the chemical-hydrological balance and the water balance (Lake Lange Lacke, Lake St. Andäer Zicksee, Lake Illmitzer Zicklacke) or influences of fisheries management (Lake Walchsee, Lake Traunsee, Lake Irrsee, Lake Weissensee), a combination of invasive fish species, climate change, nutrient load (Lake Lunzersee) and nutrient and hydro-morphological load (Lake Wörthersee). At some lakes, first severe consequences of climate change have become evident. However, most recent measurements have also shown that due to improvement measures with the general biological components Lake Mondsee shows a good status again. Appropriate measures are also continued to be carried out for the other lakes.

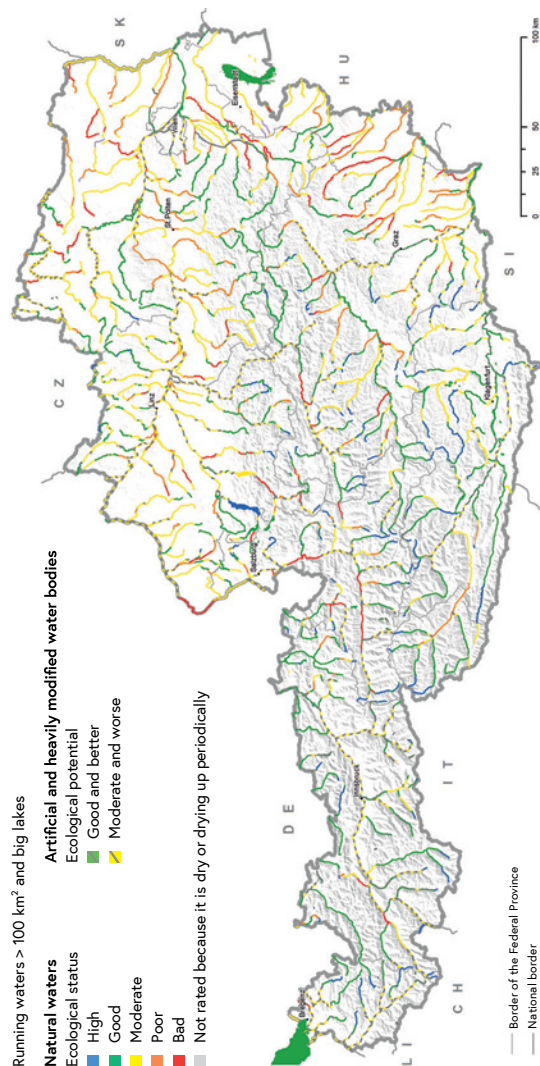
### 16. Ecological status and ecological potential—lakes

62 lakes > 50 ha, in Austria



Source: BML 2022 (database National Water Management Plan NGP 2021).

## 17. Austria's running waters and big lakes–Ecological status and ecological potential



Source: National Water Management Plan (Nationaler Gewässerbewirtschaftungsplan NGP) 2021. BML, Directorate 1/2, National and International Water Management. Graphics: Environment Agency Austria 2022.

## 17. Austria's running waters and big lakes–Ecological status and ecological potential

On the map of Austria the ecological status and/or the ecological potential of running waters with a catchment area of more than 100 km<sup>2</sup> is represented. In the same way all lakes, which are bigger than 50 ha, are shown. The fundamental goal of water protection is to ensure a good ecological status” and/or, in the case of artificial or considerably modified water bodies, the good ecological potential.

## 18. Subsidisation of Water Ecology

Subsidies for ecological measures on Austrian running waters constitute an important financing instrument in order to reach the goals of the European Water Framework Directive. The focus of the “Subsidisation of Water Ecology” is thus on the creation of continuity for aquatic organisms and bed-load, as well as on morphological measures such as renaturations and river widening.

In the year 2021, 44 transverse structures could be made passable by means of the “Subsidisation of Water Ecology” and thus in total an altitude of 102 metres could be overcome. In the year 2021 16 kilometres of rivers were hydro-morphologically improved and renatured.

## 18. Subsidies for river restoration in 2021

in Austria			
	Projects	Investment costs in €	Cash value of subsidies in €
<b>Austrian government</b>	26	4,075,709	3,940,709
<b>Enterprises</b>	21	8,723,330	1,645,862
<b>Municipalities and associations</b>	14	8,018,579	4,811,147
<b>Research projects</b>	2	553,385	553,385
of which continuity <sup>1)</sup>		13,212,198	4,954,947
of which revitalisation <sup>2)</sup>		8,158,805	5,996,156
<b>Total result</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>21,371,003</b>	<b>10,951,103</b>
<b>Economic effects</b>			
Investments triggered off by subsidies for aquatic ecology in €			20,817,618
Jobs created by investments–“green jobs”			387

1) Continuity = passability for fish

2) Revitalisation: Close-to-nature design of a river course

Source: BMLRT/Kommunalkredit Public Consulting (KPC), May 2022.



# Focus on research activities of the BML

The research at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML) is the core element of the applied research landscape and an important element of the Austrian system of science. At the interface of science, politics and the society, it provides new insights, which are directly incorporated into practice and serve as a basis for political decisions.

The research priorities are defined in the research programme 2020–2025. They aim at orienting the research activities in a sustainable way. Applied research for practice and the society falls within the technical competences of the Ministry: Agriculture, forestry, water management, regional policy and spatial planning. However, the research activities take place along cross-cutting issues such as “future-fit natural and living environments”, “climate change”, “resource management and circular economy”, “food security”, “digitalization”, or “political impact assessment”. According to the current developments every year the focus is on concrete research priorities, such as the topics “digitalization” in 2021 and “security of supply and food” in 2022 and people are encouraged in a targeted way to submit research projects.

Research at the BML is carried out at the research agencies of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management, outsourced research institutions, as well as by means of research contracts awarded to external project applicants. International networking takes place by means of the participation in European research initiatives.

At the research platform [dafne.at](https://dafne.at) (database for research on sustainable development) you will find details on all research projects. Dafne.at serves the information about, as well as the administration and the recording of research projects, which are carried out at the research agencies, the federal institutions or agencies or via research contracts awarded to external research institutions. Other Federal Ministries or provincial governments can be research partners within the cooperation between Federal Government and Federal Provinces.

The Directorate Präs. 8–Research Development and Corporate Services—is the research coordination and service unit at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management. A survey is provided by the “Annual Report on Research Activities”, which is published annually.

## 1. Survey of research activities at the Ministry

The research at the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management is based on three pillars: Research institutions of the Ministry, research contracts awarded to external project applicants and cooperation within the framework of international and European research programmes. The participation in international programmes and research bodies supplements the expert knowledge within the Ministry and ensures that Austria’s interests are represented in the European research landscape.

### 1. Survey of research activities at the Ministry

at the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML).

Year	2020	2021
<b>Research agencies of the Ministry</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Research agencies	9	9
External partner institutions	27	24
<b>Research projects</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Current internal projects	277	271
Current external projects	94	134
Data provision projects	41	59
<b>Expenditures for research contract assignments</b>	<b>in mio. €</b>	<b>in mio. €</b>
Research-relevant share of the research agencies of the Ministry	19.37	23.65
Current transfer to related enterprises	12.31	12.31
Research and other measures	3.42	8.34 <sup>3)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>44.3</b>
<b>Transfer of knowledge</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
Relevant specialised/scientific publications <sup>1)</sup>	436	596
Relevant specialised/scientific publications (peer-reviewed) <sup>1) 2)</sup>		100
Relevant specialised/scientific publications (non peer-reviewed) <sup>1) 2)</sup>		496
Participants in further training events <sup>1)</sup>	1,500	10,692
Users of <a href="https://dafne.at">dafne.at</a>	6,422	2,254 <sup>4)</sup>

1) in research agencies of the BMLRT (BML)

2) Category split in comparison to 2021, due to a harmonisation of the research indicators.

3) Increase due to additional research funds from the forest fund.

4) As a consequence of a technical conversion of [dafne.at](https://dafne.at) data are only available from October 2021 onwards. Source: BMLRT, Annual Report Research Activities 2020, BFG, research platform [dafne.at](https://dafne.at), as of: June 2022.

## 2. The research year

The research activities of the BML make an important contribution to the improvement of the quality of life in Austria. The goal of the research carried out at the Ministry is to put new knowledge and modern technologies into practice as soon as possible. The research projects commissioned by the BML or commissioned on behalf of the BML enjoyed also a substantial increase in 2021. The BML also makes increasingly available data for scientific papers and for research projects in general.

## 2. The research year at the Ministry

at the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML).

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>New research projects</b>				
Internal projects <sup>1)</sup>	24	16	40	64
External projects <sup>2)</sup>	29	26	18	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Project completions</b>				
Internal projects <sup>1)</sup>	40	22	50	37
External projects <sup>2)</sup>	11	16	19	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Current research projects</b>				
Internal projects <sup>1)</sup>			277	271
External projects <sup>2)</sup>			94	134
of which EU projects (ERA-NET <sup>3)</sup> )			24	29
of which cooperation with BBK <sup>4)</sup>			17	24
Data provision projects			41	59
<b>Total</b>			<b>412</b>	<b>464</b>

1) in research agencies of the BMLRT (BML)

2) Projects of the BMLRT (BML), which are commissioned externally to research partner institutions.

3) ERA-NET = Networking the European Research Area

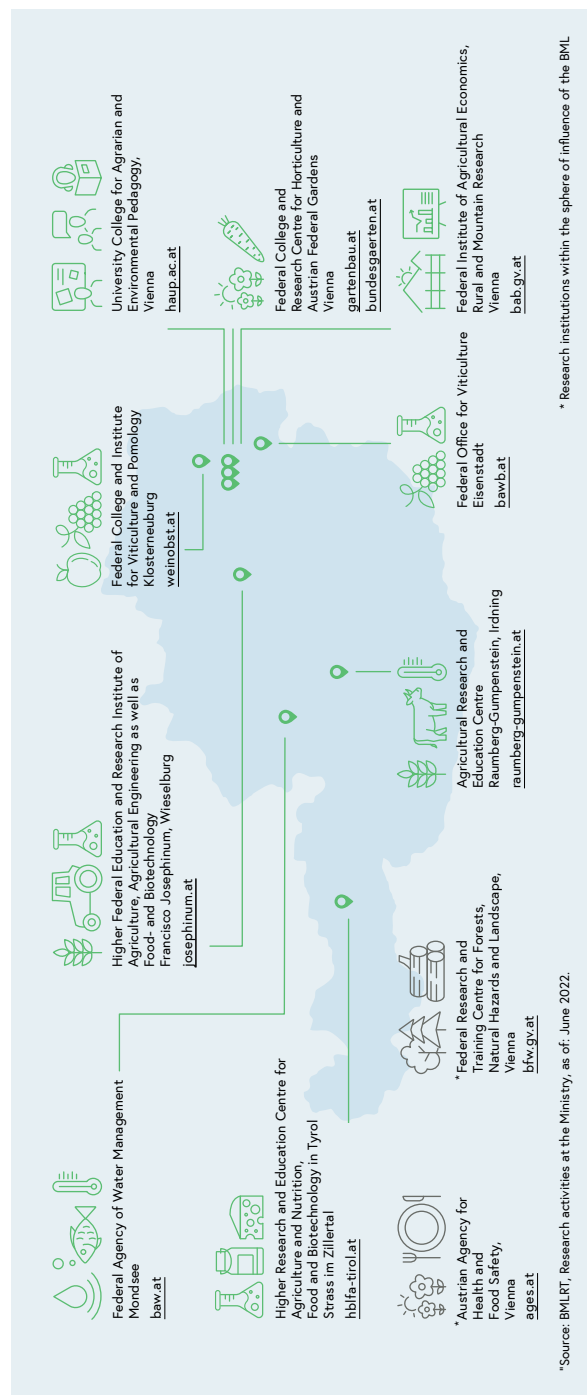
4) BBK = Cooperation between the Federal Government and the Federal Provinces in the field of research.

Source: BMLRT, Annual Report Research Activities 2020, BFG, research platform dafne.at, as of: June 2022.

## 3./4. Research agencies and outsourced institutions of the BML

The focus is on the nine research agencies of the BML carrying out research activities as well as on two outsourced institutions. They constitute a particularity in the Austrian research landscape due to their strong focus on applied research. Five research agencies are combined with secondary agricultural colleges to form secondary research and education centres (HBLFA), which constitutes a unique combination between research and education.

## 3. Services carrying out research activities and outsourced institutions of the BML



\*Source: BMLRT, Research activities at the Ministry, as of: June 2022.

\* Research institutions within the sphere of influence of the BML

#### 4. Current projects at the research agencies of the Ministry

at the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML).

Research agencies	2020			2021		
	Projects Number	Staff FTE <sup>1)</sup>	Costs <sup>2)</sup> in mio. €	Projects Number	Staff FTE <sup>1)</sup>	Costs <sup>2)</sup> in mio. €
Agricultural Research and Education Centre HBLFA Raumberg-Gumpenstein	112	92.59	10.97	121	86.78	9.50
Federal College and Institute for Pomology and Viticulture	54	53.75	3.62	34	53.5	4.16
Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics, Rural and Mountain Research	37	<sup>3)</sup>	<sup>3)</sup>	48	12.24	2.60
Horticultural College and Research Institute and Austrian Federal Gardens	33	13.85	1.61	42	12.58	1.49
Federal College and Research Centre HBLFA Francisco-Josephinum	18	22.73	3.84	24	25.25	3.57
University College for Agrarian and Environmental Pedagogy	15	3.63	0.45	11	3.81	0.44
Federal Office for Viticulture	6	4.8	0.6	5	4.8	0.47
Federal Agency of Water Management <sup>4)</sup>	2	23.55	2.92	44 <sup>4)</sup>	23.46	3.48
Federal College and Research Centre HBLFA Tirol	<sup>3)</sup>	<sup>3)</sup>	<sup>3)</sup>	1	0.05	0.006

1) FTE = Full Time Equivalent according to Resource, Goal and Performance P (RGP Plan) of the BMLRT (BML)

2) Costs of the core service research according to RGP Plan of the BMLRT (BML), rounded figures.

3) No research data available

4) Not all projects of the Federal Agency for Water Management are documented in [dafne.at](https://dafne.at), compare Activity Report Federal Agency for Water Management (BAW). Source: BMLRT, Annual Report Research Activities 2020, BFG, research platform [dafne.at](https://dafne.at), as of: June 2022.

#### 5. External research projects

The partner institutions of the BML play an important role in the research activities carried out by the Ministry. In the year 2021 contracts amounting in total to 8.3 million € were awarded to more than 20 external research organisations. Due to the research measures within the framework of the Forest Fund an increase to around 5 million euros was recorded with research-related expenses.

The process administration takes place via the research platform [dafne.at](https://dafne.at), which was relaunched in 2021, a web database with access to current research topics and project contents, as well as practice-oriented research results.

#### 5. Current external research projects at the Ministry

at the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML).

Year	2018	2019	2020 <sup>1)2)</sup>	2021
<b>Research institutions</b>	<b>Research projects (number)</b>			
Vienna University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU)	31	38	35	32
Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES)	10	10	13	21
Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape	5	8	8	23
Vienna University of Veterinary Medicine	5	7	7	10
Environment Agency Austria	2	2	4	5
	<b>Research-relevant expenses (In 1,000 €)</b>			
<b>Fields of research</b>	<b>2,239</b>	<b>2,165</b>	<b>2,610</b>	<b>3,097</b>
Agriculture	2,239	2,165	2,610	3,097
Forestry	1,115	768	853	4,971
Water management	152	198	277	270
Environment	324	401		
Tourism	121	44		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>3,577</b>	<b>3,741</b>	<b>8,338</b>

Rounded figures.

1) without KIRAS and FORTE

KIRAS = Austrian Funding Programme for Civil Security Research.

FORTE = Austrian Funding Programme for Defense Research.

2) Since 2020 the Federal Ministry of Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK) has been in charge of environmental affairs.

Source: BMLRT, Annual Report Research Activities 2020, BFG, research platform [dafne.at](https://dafne.at), as of: June 2022.

# Agricultural education in Austria

Austria's agriculture and forestry have been the backbone of rural areas worth living in for centuries. In order to be able to meet the growing demands of the society, the economy and the environment and to actively shape the future, agricultural education is required.

Agricultural education in Austria is characterised by a nation-wide unique educational, training, further training and extension network with high permeability. The focus is on questions related to business management, production technology, sustainable development, but also diversification and social affairs. The goal is to have productive, sustainably managed holdings in rural regions worth living in, which produce high-quality foodstuffs in an environmentally benign and species-appropriate way. Moreover, national strategies are transported and specific conditions of the Federal Provinces are dealt with. In this way regional links are created.

The agricultural educational system has a high level of attractiveness for non-agrarians, due to its wide range of imparting knowledge.

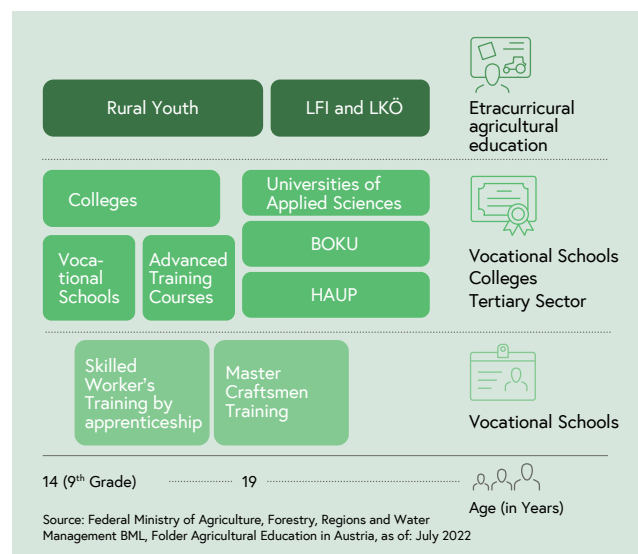
Lifelong and also true-to life learning have become largely reality. People are educated, no matter whether they are young or old, towards independent entrepreneurially thinking, competent personalities oriented according to the community. Education must be oriented according to social and economic changes. It must react in time on future developments, such as by means of integrating current research results in the learning contents and thus by direct implementation into practice. The agricultural educational sector is coupled with great responsibility. Knowledge in the agricultural industry is not only the prerequisite for a secure nutrition and for the preservation of the organic base of raw material, it also serves the base of life of the total population. Agricultural education is thus a future-oriented educational system with the potential of coping with current and future, societal, economic, ecological and social tasks.

## 1. Agricultural education and extension

Agricultural education and extension make an important contribution to the preservation of rural areas. From the 9<sup>th</sup> grade onwards pupils can select from an educational programme with a wide range of offers.

The agricultural educational system consists of a network, which comprises skilled worker's training, master craftsmen training, but also education at vocational schools and Colleges of Agriculture and Forestry, and later at the Universities of Applied Sciences, the University College for Agrarian and Environmental Pedagogy (HAUP) and the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences (BOKU). In the field of extra-curricular agricultural education, among other things the Chambers of Agriculture (LKÖ), the Rural Institute for Further Training (LFI) as well as the Rural Youth are available as central contact points. Multifarious, comprehensive and high-quality training and further training offers provide a valuable contribution to a resource-conscious and responsible way of acting. Apart from the training and further training system, all that is also offered by a very good, practical extension system.

## 1. Agricultural education and extension



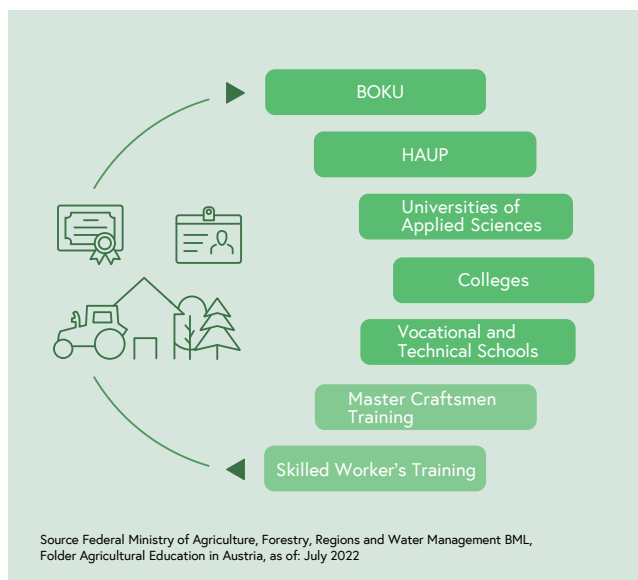
## 2. Agriculture and forestry educational system

There are 15 different agricultural and forestry occupations, e.g. agriculture, horticulture. The skilled worker's training is a three-year apprenticeship, which can also be completed in second-chance education. The master craftsmen training lasts, as a rule, for three years. It strengthens the technical, entrepreneurial and personal competences and qualifies for successful farm management. Both vocational training pathways end with an examination. For more information see: [lehrlingsstelle.at](http://lehrlingsstelle.at).

There are several Universities of Applied Sciences with agricultural and environmental focus in Austria, such as the field of study agricultural technology. You can opt for Master studies as well as for bachelor studies. For more information see: [fachhochschulen.ac.at](http://fachhochschulen.ac.at).

The University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences is a central teaching and research institution for sustainability. It combines topics of natural sciences and technological and socio-economic topics. There exist eight bachelor, 32 master and 13 doctoral studies. For more information see: [boku.ac.at](http://boku.ac.at).

## 2. Agriculture and forestry educational system



## 3. Agricultural and forestry schools

The duration of training at the more than 70 agricultural and forestry vocational schools is usually 3 years. It is concluded, after an at least three years training period with the skilled worker's exam. Many further qualifications can be acquired in this context. For more information see: [agrarschulen.at](http://agrarschulen.at).

There are ten different specialisations of the Colleges for Agriculture and Forestry such as agriculture, environmental and resource management. The duration of training is five years and/or three years in the advanced training course. The vocational and general education at a College for Agriculture and Forestry ends with a school-leaving exam entitling to universities studies called Matura and a diploma exam. For more information see: [bml.gv.at/schulen](http://bml.gv.at/schulen).

## 3. Agricultural and forestry schools and university colleges

in Austria		
School types and numbers	2020/21	2021/22
<b>University of Agricultural and Environmental Teacher Training (HAUP) <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Students in the public sector	747	871
<b>Agricultural and forestry schools</b>		
<b>Agricultural colleges for teaching and research</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
Students	3,310	3,271
Teaching staff <sup>2)</sup>	487	478
<b>Private secondary schools</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Students	243	237
Teaching staff <sup>2)</sup>	23	23
<b>Forestry colleges for teaching and research <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Students	369	359
Teaching staff <sup>2)</sup>	45	50
<b>Technical schools for agriculture and forestry</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>74</b>
Students	12,214	12,398
Teaching staff <sup>2)</sup>	1,448	1,602
<b>Federal Forest Vocational School <sup>1)</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
Students	74	63
<b>Vocational schools for agriculture and forestry</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
Students	640	694
<b>Total schools</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>92</b>
<b>Total students of all school types</b>	<b>16,850</b>	<b>17,022</b>
<b>Total teachers of all school types <sup>2)</sup></b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,171</b>

<sup>1)</sup> University and schools of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management

<sup>2)</sup>In FTE = Full-Time Equivalent

Source ©STATISTICS AUSTRIA, as of: July 2022

## 4. University College for Agrarian and Environmental Pedagogy

The HAUP with location in Vienna is the scientific centre of competence for green pedagogics. The University is a centre for further training and further education for professional fields in agricultural and environmental pedagogics.

### Fields of study


- Bachelor and master studies agrarian/environmental pedagogics after a-levels
- Bachelor studies after or during relevant study programmes
- Bachelor and master studies for Master Craftsmen as well as for graduates of the Federal Secondary College and Institute with at least three years of vocational experience.

### Master study courses

- Master study course Green Care
- Master study course Business Management in the Agricultural and Nutritional Industries
- Master study course Management & Environment
- Master study course Professionalisation for Consultants and Trainers

## 4. University College for Agrarian and Environmental Pedagogy

- ▶ 871 students at the University sector
- ▶ 336 further training seminars with approx. 7,000 participants annually
- ▶ 3 Master studies
- ▶ 4 Bachelor studies
- ▶ 4 Master courses
- ▶ University courses

For more information see: [haup.ac.at](http://haup.ac.at) 

Source: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management, Directorate II/1, as of: July 2022

### University courses

University course in garden therapy, HIPS riding therapy, learning environment nature, nature and landscape education and instruction, animal-supported interventions, youth coaching at schools and boarding schools, voluntary environmental year, addiction prevention at schools, LIFE and FOOD knowledge, School 4.0. With focus on social media marketing, CLIL Content Language Integrated Learning.

## 5. Extracurricular agricultural education

The Rural Youth, the Austrian Chambers of Agriculture (LKÖ) and the Rural Further Education Institute (LFI) are the most important educational institutions of extracurricular agricultural education in Austria.

The Rural Youth is the most important organisation for extracurricular youth education, and with 90,000 members also the largest association of that kind in Austria. Among the most important activities there are agricultural further training, and educational projects, the placement of internships abroad and agricultural competitions for youths. For more information see: [landjugend.at](http://landjugend.at).

The agricultural and forestry extension service of the Chambers of Agriculture (LKÖ) offers assistance with all farm-related problem solutions and processes of change on farms in the form of individual, group, project and working group extension. For more information: see [lko.at](http://lko.at).

The Rural Further Education Institute (LFI) is the hub in rural adult education. The goal is to strengthen the personal and vocational success of farmers as well as of the rural population. At [lfi.at](http://lfi.at) numerous courses, certificate courses and online courses are offered.

## 5. Extracurricular agricultural education



Source Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management BMI, Folder Agricultural Education in Austria as of: July 2022

# Further Information

## Websites

### **BML**

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management

[bml.gv.at/en](http://bml.gv.at/en)

Press

[info.bml.gv.at/service/presse.html](http://info.bml.gv.at/service/presse.html)

Photo service

[info.bml.gv.at/fotoservice.html](http://info.bml.gv.at/fotoservice.html)

Publications

[info.bml.gv.at/service/publikationen.html](http://info.bml.gv.at/service/publikationen.html)

### **Agricultural and forestry schools and University College and agencies of the BML**

BML platform “Unsere Schulen” (Our schools)

[bml.gv.at/schulen](http://bml.gv.at/schulen)

Hochschule für Agrar- und Umweltpädagogik (HAUP) (University College for Agrarian and Environmental Pedagogy)

[haup.ac.at/en](http://haup.ac.at/en)

HBLFA für Gartenbau und Österreichische Bundesgärten (Federal College for Horticulture and Austrian Federal Gardens)

[gartenbau.at](http://gartenbau.at)

[bundesgaerten.at](http://bundesgaerten.at)

HBLFA für Landwirtschaft Raumberg-Gumpenstein (Agricultural Research and Education Centre Raumberg-Gumpenstein)

[raumberg-gumpenstein.at](http://raumberg-gumpenstein.at)

HBLFA Francisco-Josephinum Wieselburg

(Federal Secondary School and Research Institute for Agriculture, Agricultural Engineering and Food Technology “Francisco Josephinum” Wieselburg)

[josephinum.at](http://josephinum.at)

HBLFA für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung, Lebensmittel- und Biotechnologie Tirol (Higher Research and Education Centre for Agriculture and Nutrition, Food and Biotechnology Tyrol)

[hblfa-tirol.at](http://hblfa-tirol.at)

HBLA für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung Sitzenberg (Federal Secondary College for Agriculture and Nutrition Sitzenberg)

[hbla-sitzenberg.at](http://hbla-sitzenberg.at)

HBLA für Landwirtschaft, Umwelt- und Ressourcenmanagement Ursprung (Federal Secondary College for Agriculture, Environmental and Resource Management Ursprung)

[ursprung.at](http://ursprung.at)

HBLA und Bundesamt für Wein und Obstbau Klosterneuburg (Federal College and Research Centre and Federal Office for Viticulture and Pomology Klosterneuburg)

[weinobst.at](http://weinobst.at)

HBLA für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung Elmberg (Federal Secondary College for Agriculture and Nutrition Elmberg)

[elmberg.at](http://elmberg.at)

HBLA für Landwirtschaft und Ernährung Pitzelstätten (Federal Secondary College for Agriculture and Nutrition Pitzelstätten)

[pitzelstaetten.at](http://pitzelstaetten.at)

HBLA für Landwirtschaft St. Florian (Federal Secondary College for Agriculture St. Florian)

[hbla-florian.at](http://hbla-florian.at)

HBLA für Forstwirtschaft Bruck an der Mur (Federal Secondary College for Forestry Bruck an der Mur)

[forstschule.at](http://forstschule.at)

Forstfachschole Traunkirchen (Forestry School Traunkirchen)

[forstfachschole.at](http://forstfachschole.at)

Bundesamt für Wasserwirtschaft (BAW) (Federal Agency for Water Management)

[baw.at](http://baw.at)

Fairness Office

[fairness-buero.gv.at](http://fairness-buero.gv.at)

Bundesanstalt für Agrarwirtschaft und Bergbauernfragen (Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics, Rural and Mountain Research)

[bab.gv.at](http://bab.gv.at)

Bundeskellereiinspektion (Federal Wine Control Board)

[bundeskellereiinspektion.at](http://bundeskellereiinspektion.at)

Bundesamt für Ernährungssicherheit (Federal Office for Food Safety)

[baes.gv.at](http://baes.gv.at)

Bundesamt für Weinbau (BAWB) (Federal Office for Wine-Growing)

[bawb.at](http://bawb.at)

Bundesamt für Wald (Federal Forest Research Centre)

[bundesamt-wald.at](http://bundesamt-wald.at)

Fortsttechnischer Dienst für Wildbach- und Lawinerverbauung (Forest Engineering Service in Torrent and Avalanche Control)

[die-wildbach.at](http://die-wildbach.at)

## Corporations, organisations and funds

Spanish Riding School and Federal Stud Farm Piber

[srs.at/en](http://srs.at/en)

Agrarmarkt Austria (AMA)

[ama.at](http://ama.at)

Österreichische Agentur für Gesundheit und Ernährungssicherheit GmbH (AGES) (Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety)

[ages.at](http://ages.at)

Landwirtschaftliche Bundesversuchswirtschaften GmbH (Federal Agricultural Experimental Station)

[bvw.at](http://bvw.at)

Bundesforschungs- und Ausbildungszentrum für Wald, Naturgefahren und Landschaft (Federal Research and Training Centre for Forests, Natural Hazards and Landscape)

[bfw.gv.at](http://bfw.gv.at)

Österreichische Bundesforste AG (Austrian Federal Forests)

[bundesforste.at](http://bundesforste.at)

Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning

[oerok.gv.at](http://oerok.gv.at)

European Regional Development Fund in Austria (ERDF)

[efre.gv.at](http://efre.gv.at)

## Initiatives, campaigns and priorities of the BML

Meine Region–Heimat, Zukunft, Lebensraum.

[meine-regionen.at](http://meine-regionen.at)

Bewusst nachhaltig leben (Consciously living in a sustainable way)

[nachhaltigkeit.at](http://nachhaltigkeit.at)

DaFNE Datenbank für Forschung zur Nachhaltigen

Entwicklung (Sustainable Development Research Database)

[dafne.at](http://dafne.at)

“netzwerk zukunftsraum land LE 14–20” (Austrian Rural Network)

[zukunftsraumland.at](http://zukunftsraumland.at)

“Das isst Österreich” (This is what Austria eats)

[das-isst-österreich.at](http://das-isst-österreich.at)

Traditionelle Lebensmittel (Traditional food)

[traditionelle-lebensmittel.at](http://traditionelle-lebensmittel.at)

Grüner Bericht (Green Report)

[gruenerbericht.at](http://gruenerbericht.at)

Wir Land- und Forstwirte (We, being farmers and foresters)

[landwirtschaft.at](http://landwirtschaft.at)

Innovation Farm–Farming for Future

[innovationfarm.at](http://innovationfarm.at)

Miteinander sicher auf Österreichs Almen (Safely together on Austria's alpine pastures)

[sichere-almen.at](http://sichere-almen.at)

Der Waldfonds (The Forest Fund)

[waldfonds.at](http://waldfonds.at)

Der österreichische Walddialog (The Austrian Forest Dialogue)

[walddialog.at](http://walddialog.at)

Leben mit Naturgefahren (Living with natural hazards)

[naturgefahren.at](http://naturgefahren.at)

Schutzwald.at (Protective forest)

[protective-forest.at](http://protective-forest.at)

Wasseraktiv

[wasseraktiv.at](http://wasseraktiv.at)

Generation Blue

[generationblue.at](http://generationblue.at)

Danube Day

[danubeday.at](http://danubeday.at)

Neptun Staatspreis für Wasser (Neptun State Award for Water)

[neptun-staatspreis.at](http://neptun-staatspreis.at)

LIFE IRIS–Integrated River Solutions in Austria

[life-iris.at](http://life-iris.at)

Landwirtschaft und Du (Agriculture and You)

[landwirtschaft-und-du.at](http://landwirtschaft-und-du.at)

Biber Berti–Leben mit Naturgewalten (Biber Berti–Living with Natural Hazards)

[biberberti.com](http://biberberti.com)

## Agricultural Education and Extension

Skilled worker and master training

[lehrlingsstelle.at](http://lehrlingsstelle.at)

Austrian agricultural schools

[agrarschulen.at/en](http://agrarschulen.at/en)

Secondary Agriculture and Forestry Colleges

[bml.gv.at/schulen](http://bml.gv.at/schulen)

Universities of Applied Sciences

[fachhochschulen.ac.at/en](http://fachhochschulen.ac.at/en)

Hochschule für Agrar- und Umweltpädagogik (HAUP) (University College for Agrarian and Environmental Pedagogy)

[haupt.ac.at/en](http://haupt.ac.at/en)

Universität für Bodenkultur (BOKU) (Vienna University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences)

[boku.ac.at/en](http://boku.ac.at/en)

Rural Further Education Institute

[lfi.at](http://lfi.at)

Landwirtschaftskammern Österreichs (LKÖ)

(Austrian Chambers of Agriculture)

[lko.at](http://lko.at)

Österreichische Landjugend (Austrian Rural Youth)

[landjugend.at](http://landjugend.at)



## The BML in Social Media

### Facebook

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML)

[facebook.com/BML.gv.at](https://facebook.com/BML.gv.at)

Lebensmittel sind wertvoll (Food is precious)

[facebook.com/lebensmittel.sind.wertvoll.at](https://facebook.com/lebensmittel.sind.wertvoll.at)

Unser Wald (Our Forest)

[facebook.com/unserwald](https://facebook.com/unserwald)

Wasseraktiv

[facebook.com/wasseraktiv](https://facebook.com/wasseraktiv)

Generation Blue

[facebook.com/GenerationBlue](https://facebook.com/GenerationBlue)

### Twitter

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML)

[twitter.com/BML\\_gv\\_at](https://twitter.com/BML_gv_at)

Unser Wald (Our Forest)

[twitter.com/Unser\\_Wald](https://twitter.com/Unser_Wald)

### Instagram

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML)

[instagram.com/bml.gv.at](https://instagram.com/bml.gv.at)

Generation Blue

[instagram.com/generation\\_blue\\_gb](https://instagram.com/generation_blue_gb)

Wasseraktiv

[instagram.com/wasseraktiv.at](https://instagram.com/wasseraktiv.at)

Unser Wald (Our Forest)

[instagram.com/unserwald](https://instagram.com/unserwald)

### YouTube

BML-Video-Portal

[info.bml.gv.at/service/video.html](https://info.bml.gv.at/service/video.html)

Wasseraktiv

[youtube.com/channel/UCCRsEPQPj6aCjuNMPruhHyw](https://youtube.com/channel/UCCRsEPQPj6aCjuNMPruhHyw)

Generation Blue

[youtube.com/user/generationblu](https://youtube.com/user/generationblu)

### LinkedIn

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML)

[linkedin.com/company/bmlat](https://linkedin.com/company/bmlat)

## WebGIS-Applications

### General

INSPIRE Austria

[inspire.gv.at](https://inspire.gv.at)

INSPIRE Geoportal Austria

[geometadatensuche.inspire.gv.at](https://geometadatensuche.inspire.gv.at)

### Regional policy and spatial planning

ÖROK-Atlas (Atlas of the Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning)

[oerok-atlas.at](https://oerok-atlas.at)

### Agriculture

Digital Soil Map eBOD

[bodenkarte.at](https://bodenkarte.at)

- Soils with sampling sites

### Forstwirtschaft

Forest Development Plan

[waldentwicklungsplan.at](https://waldentwicklungsplan.at)

Bark Beetle Monitoring

[borkenkaefer.at](https://borkenkaefer.at)

Austrian Forest Inventory

[waldinventur.at](https://waldinventur.at)

### Water management and protection against natural hazards

Wasser WebGIS

[maps.wisa.bml.gv.at](https://maps.wisa.bml.gv.at)

- National Water Management Plan (NGP)
- Flood hazard maps and risk maps (GKRK)
- Austrian Hydrography (eHYD)  
[ehyd.gv.at](https://ehyd.gv.at)
- Natural Hazards (HORA–Natural Hazard Overview and Risk Assessment Austria)  
[hora.gv.at](https://hora.gv.at)

Municipal portal of the Service for Torrent and Avalanche Control  
[gemeindeportal.die-wildbach.at](https://gemeindeportal.die-wildbach.at)

Naturgefahren.at (Natural Hazards)

[naturgefahren.at/karten/detailkarten.html](https://naturgefahren.at/karten/detailkarten.html)

- Floods and torrents
- Avalanches
- Erosion and rock fall
- Historical events
- Chronicle of events  
[naturgefahren.at/karten/chronik.html](https://naturgefahren.at/karten/chronik.html)

## List of abbreviations

### Abbreviations of the Austrian Federal Provinces

B	Burgenland
CA	Kärnten (Carinthia)
LA	Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)
UA	Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)
S	Salzburg
ST	Steiermark (Styria)
T	Tirol (Tyrol)
V	Vorarlberg
VIE	Wien (Vienna)

### Further abbreviations

BML	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management
BMLRT	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Regions and Tourism
AT	Austria (Österreich)
EU	European Union
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy

## Contact and Ombudsperson's Office/Citizens' Service Unit

### Mail address/Contact to the BML

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML)  
Stubenring 1  
1010 Vienna  
Austria  
Tel.: +43 1 71100-0  
Email: [office@bml.gv.at](mailto:office@bml.gv.at)  
[bml.gv.at](http://bml.gv.at)

### Ombudspersons' Office/Citizens' Service Unit

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management has established an Ombudspersons' Office with a Citizens' Service Unit. The Ombudspersons' Office with its citizens' service team gladly receives your concerns and questions concerning agriculture, forestry, regions and water management and responds to them, in close cooperation with the experts of the Federal Ministry. For further information, please see [info.bml.gv.at/service/services-telle/buergerservice.html](http://info.bml.gv.at/service/services-telle/buergerservice.html).

### Ombudspersons' Office

Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management (BML)  
Stubenring 1  
1010 Vienna  
Austria  
E-Mail: [service@bml.gv.at](mailto:service@bml.gv.at)  
The Citizens Service can be reached by telephone from Monday to Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. at the service telephone number 0800 500 198 (phone number for calls from Austria).

## Fairness Office

### Fairness Office

The Fairness Office is an initial point of contact concerning trade practices in connection with the sale of agricultural products and food products for Austrian farmers, producer groups and suppliers, which is independent and not bound by any instructions. It offers speedy and unbureaucratic assistance and advice and provides an unbiased assessment of the complaint. In this context, all concerns are dealt with free-of-charge, anonymously, confidentially and impartially.

### Power gap between producers and purchasers

All persons (except for final consumers), who are confronted, within the framework of their business relations, with unfair practices can contact the Fairness Office. The Federal Act on Fair Competitive Conditions (FWBG Faire-Wettbewerbsbedingungen-Gesetz), which is to be applied, proceeds on the assumption of a power gap between purchaser (e.g. trade chain) and supplier (e.g. farmers as producers).

### The Fairness Office has the following tasks:

- General consulting activities and analysis of cases of complaint
- Confronting the respondent with the subject of the complaint, in agreement with the complainant.
- Upon request by the complainant and the respondent: Referral of the matter to a conciliation body.

In this context, a differentiation is made between trade practices, which are absolutely prohibited and trade practices, which are prohibited unless they have been clearly and unequivocally agreed before between the supplier and the purchaser.

For more detailed information, please see: [fairness-buero.gv.at](http://fairness-buero.gv.at).

### Please contact us:

Fairness Office—Initial point of contact for complaints concerning trade practices in connection with the sale of agricultural products and food products.

Head: Johannes Abentung

Phone: 01 7109518-602600

Email: [office@fairness-buero.gv.at](mailto:office@fairness-buero.gv.at)

Ferdinandstraße 4, 1020 Vienna, Austria

## Ordering information

### Order of the brochure “Facts and Figures 2022”

This brochure is available as pdf download or as printed brochure.

- As pdf download at [info.bml.gv.at/en/service/publications.html](http://info.bml.gv.at/en/service/publications.html);
- In printed form (subject to availability) on order at the Citizens' Service Unit by email at [service@bml.gv.at](mailto:service@bml.gv.at) or by service telephone at 0800 500 198 (phone number for calls from Austria).

