

The resilience of Austrian farms

Understanding the role of different farm strategies

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agri benchmark Global Forum 2025, 23rd of June 2025



Photo: Hambrusch

Outline

- Introduction
- Farm structure – structural change
- Theoretical background of farm strategies
- Economic results of Austrian farms
- Conclusion and outlook



Photo: Hambruch

What do you associate with agriculture in Austria?



What Does Resilience Mean in Agriculture?

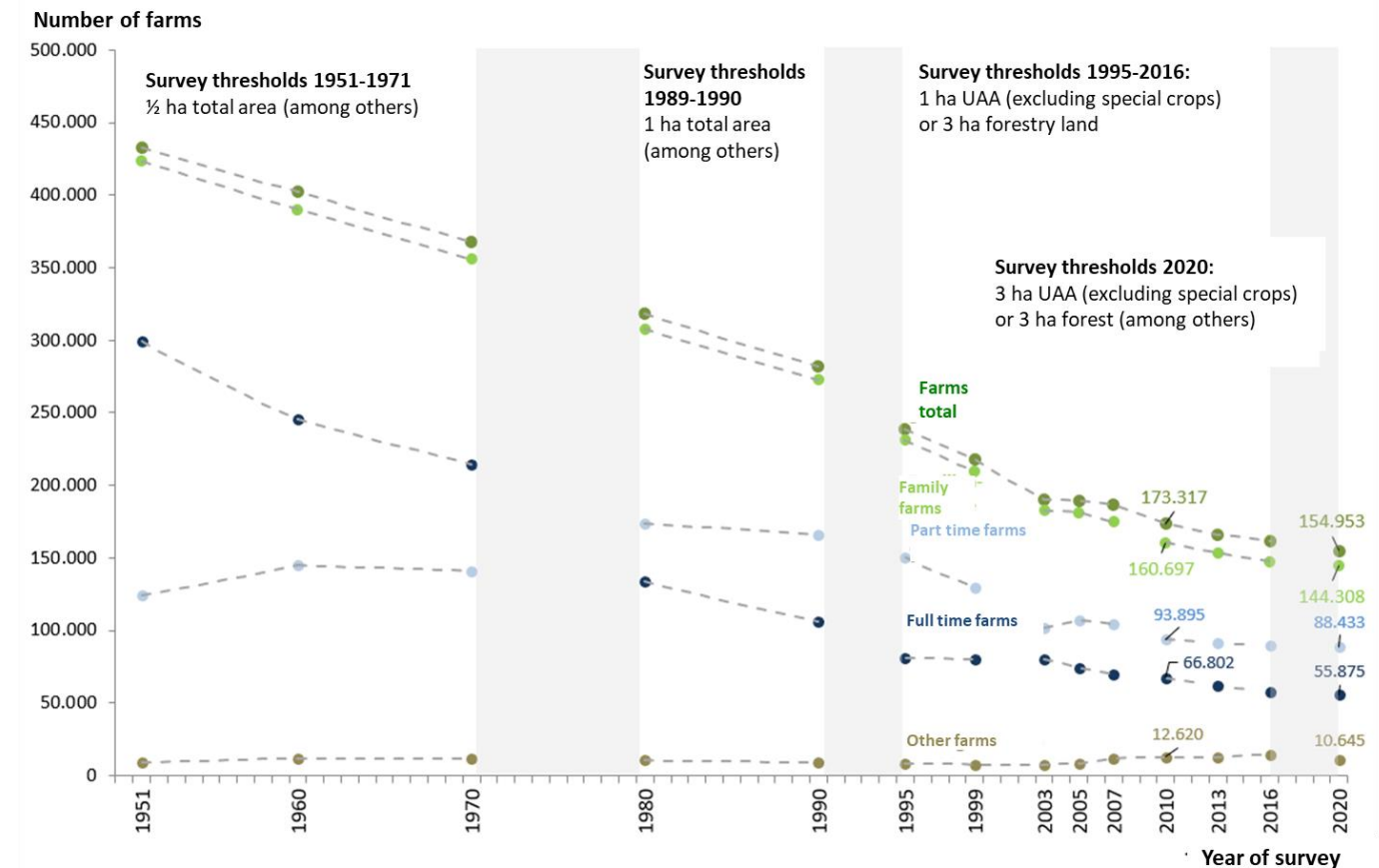
- Crisis resilience: climate change, pandemic, market disruptions, ...
- Ability of systems to withstand external shocks and to adapt to them.
- Dimensions
 - **Ecological:** Coping with extreme weather & drought, soil protection, biodiversity, ...
 - **Economic:** Liberalization of markets, volatile agricultural markets, income, ...
 - **Social:** Aging population, farm succession, role of women, social networks, common good, ...
- Other Aspects
 - **Political-institutional:** Role of the CAP, regulations, funding landscape, advisory systems, ...
 - **Technological:** Digitalisation & smart farming, agricultural research, access to innovation,
 - ...

3. From Mountain Meadows to Vineyards

An Overview of Austrian Agriculture

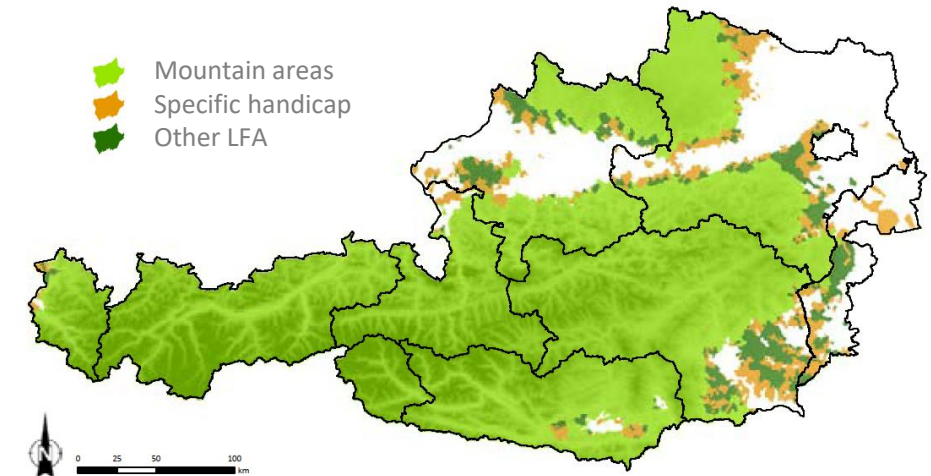
Characteristics of Austrian agriculture

- Agriculture: **1.3% of GDP (2023)**
- Labour force: **420,000 (80% family labour)**
- 155,000 farms: **-45% since 1990**
- Loss of agricultural land (**11 ha per day**)



Characteristics of Austrian agriculture

- High share of less favoured areas 76%
- Grassland based production: ~ 46% of UAA
- Part-time farming: 57 % of all farms
- Family farms (labour, land, capital): 93%
- Small structured agriculture
 - UAA: ~24 ha
 - 34 cattle (22 dairy cows), 112 pigs, 33 sheep, 12 goats
- High share of organic production: 27 % of UAA
- 35% of the farms are run by women
- Compared to EU “younger farmers” (23% < 40 years)



- High production costs
- High competition for land
- Unfavourable infrastructure
- Impacts of climate change, ...

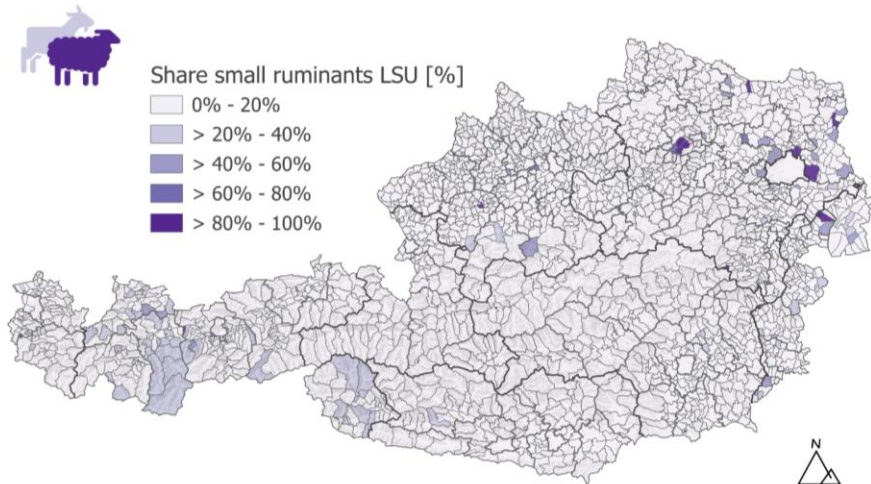
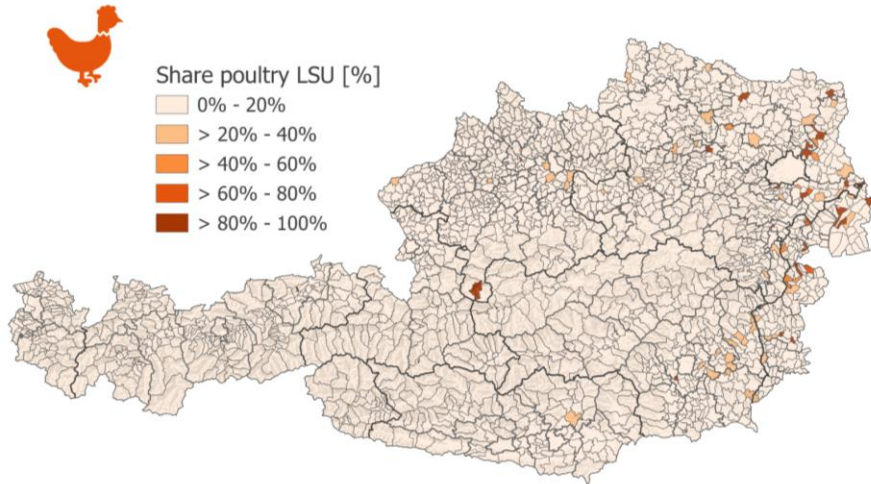
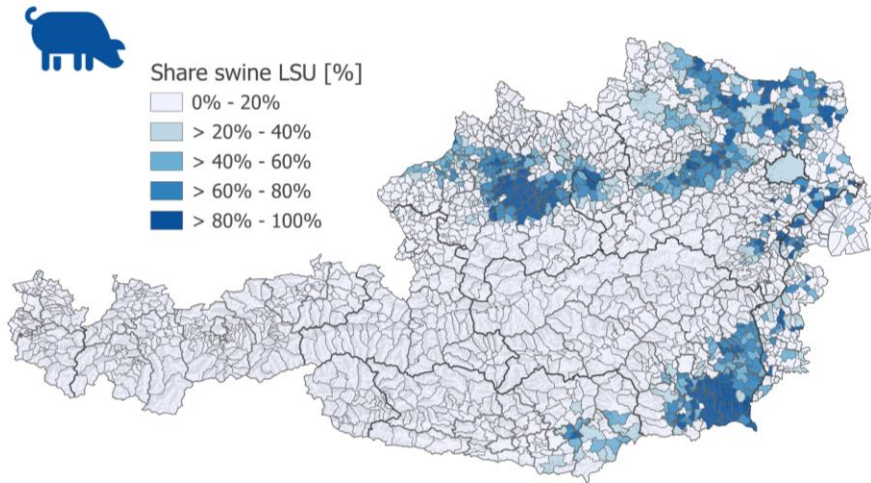
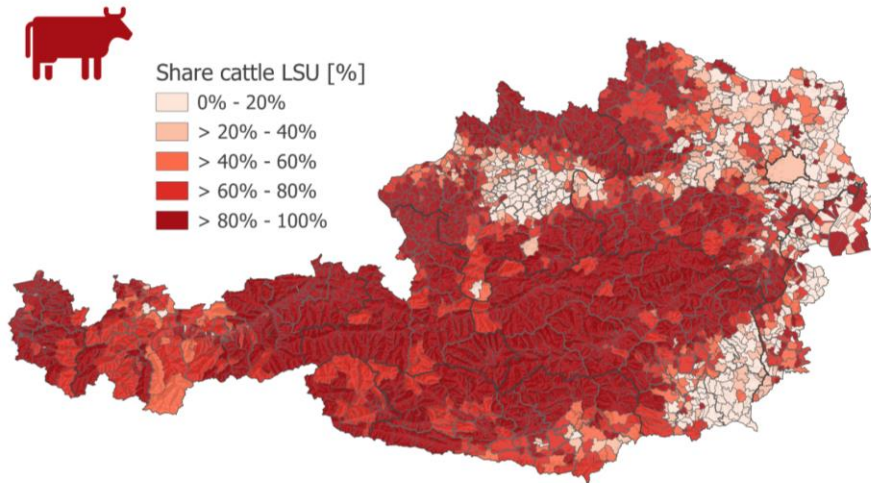


Competitiveness and Resilience
of Austrian Farms

Animal husbandry in Austria

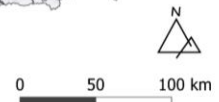
Share of livestock units (LSU) in Austria by animal category
at municipal level 2024

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of Agricultural Economics,
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Source of base data: © BEV, 2025
Source of sectoral data: BMLUK
Layout & design of the base map: BAB, 2025
Data analysis & design of the sectoral data: BAB, 2025

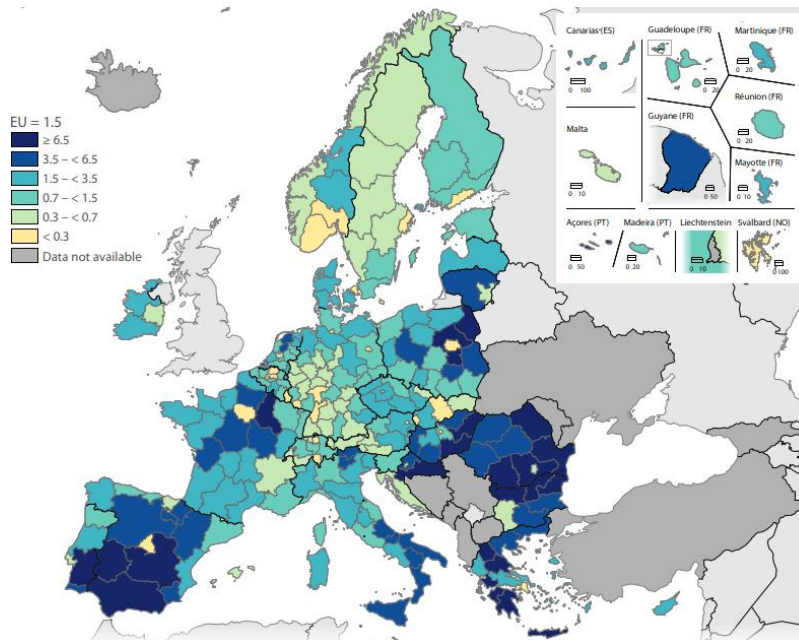
Source: Zeglovits, 20025 based on Invekos 2025



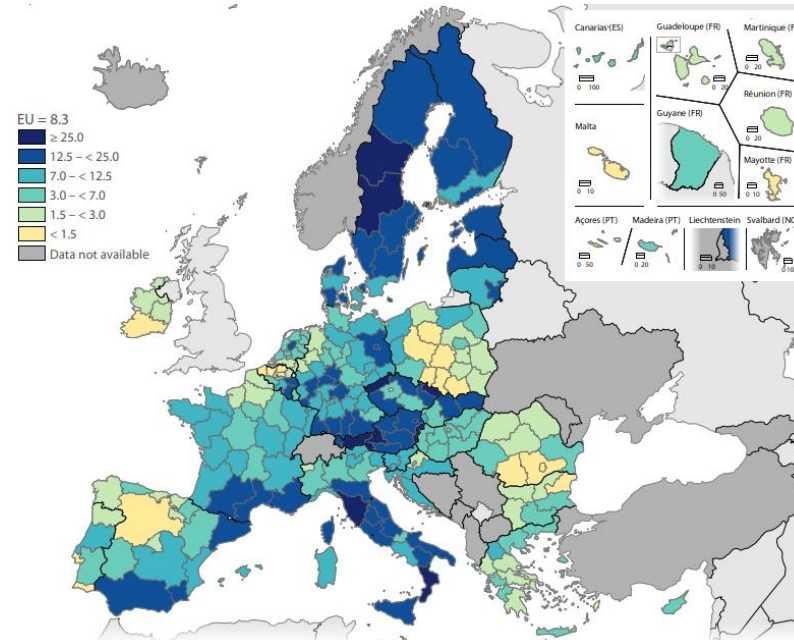
International comparison of Agriculture in Europe (by NUTS 2 regions)

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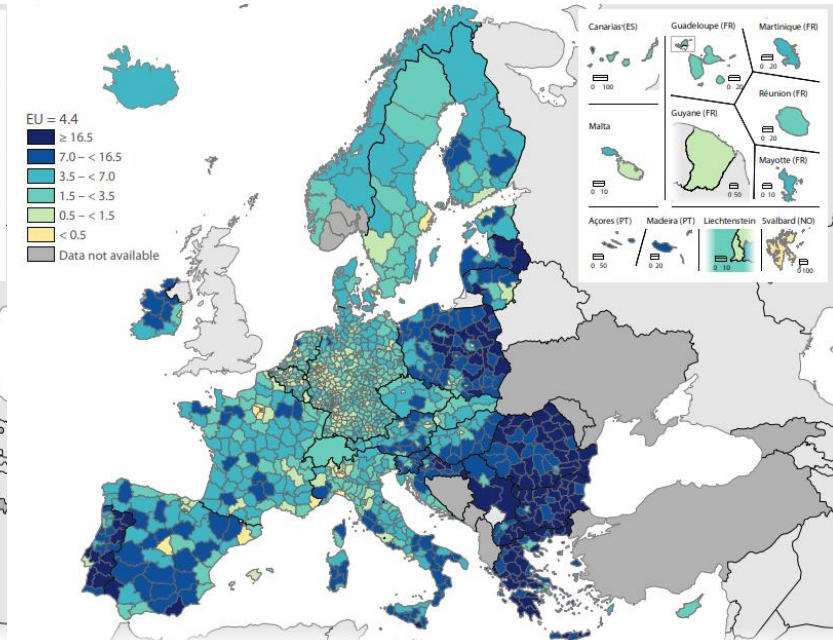
Gross value added from agriculture, 2021
(% of the economy's value added)



Area under organic farming, 2020
(% of utilised agricultural area)



Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, 2021
(% of total employment)



3. No One-Size-Fits-All

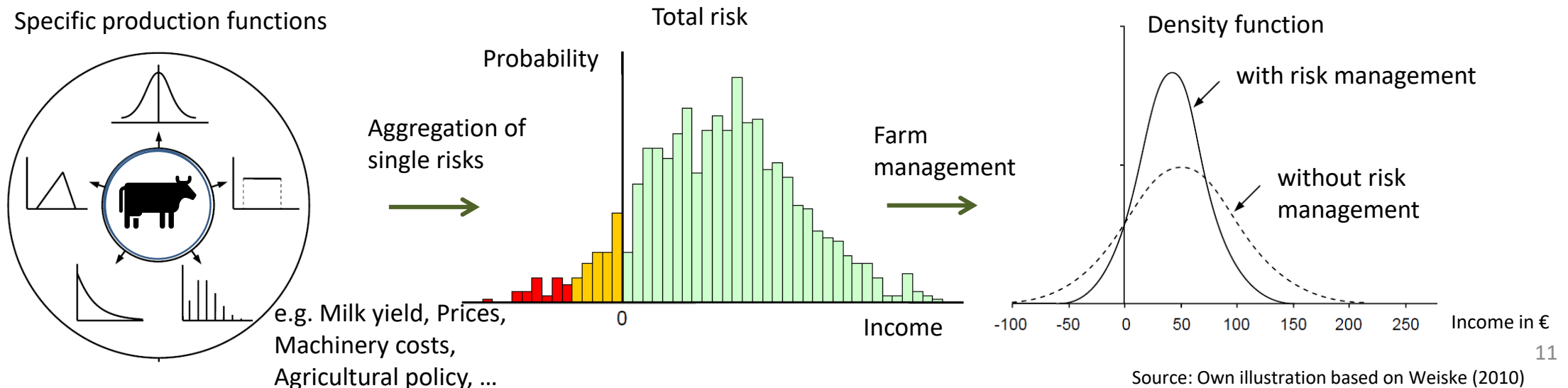
The diverse strategies of Austrian farms

Impacts on farming

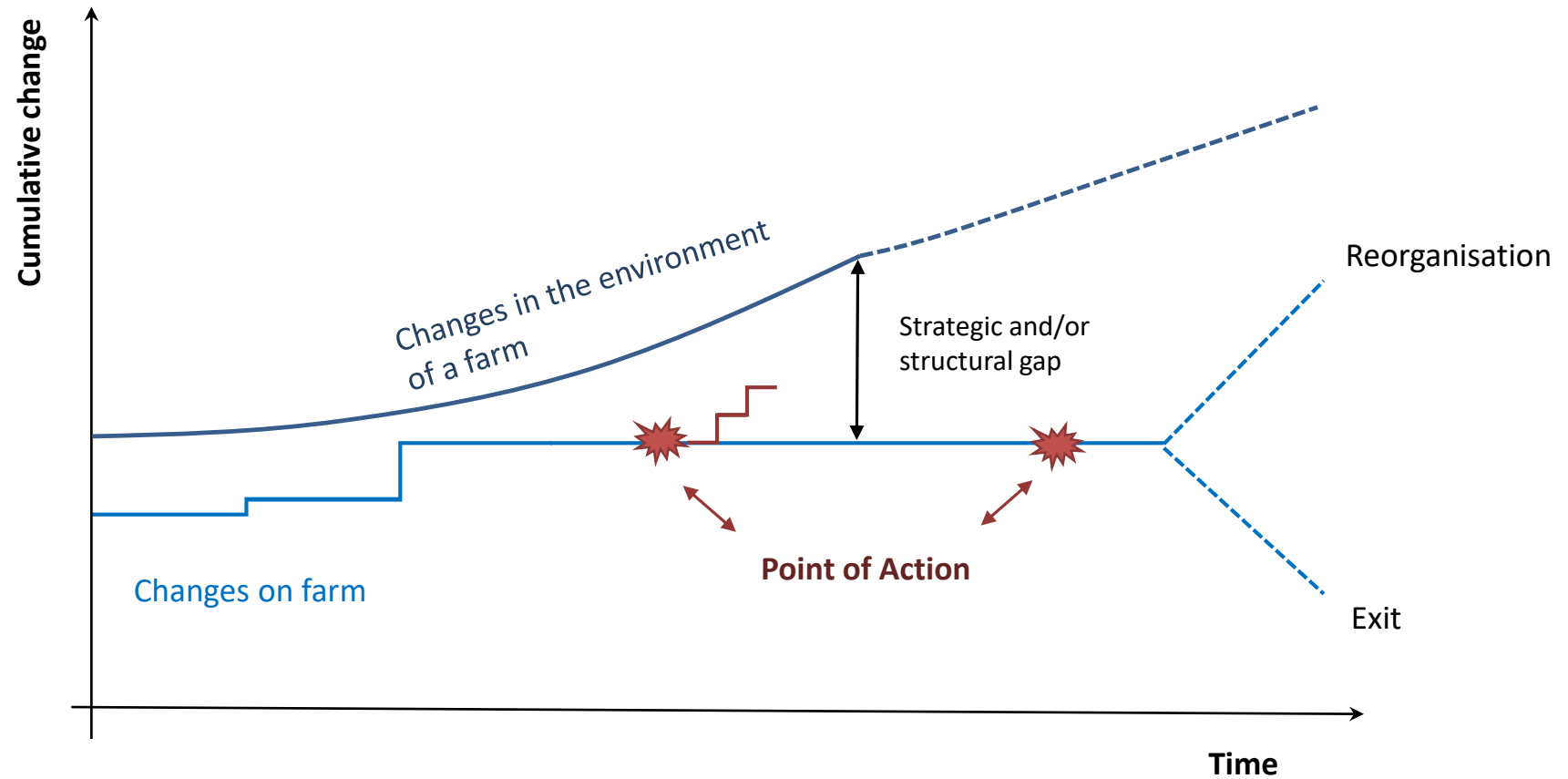
➤ Changing conditions in agriculture

- Multiple crisis: Impact of climate change, Covid-19, technological progress (treadmill), political crisis, trade, inflation, ...
- Reforms of agricultural policies (e.g. CAP) – planning security
- High price volatilities on product and input markets
- Changing societal demands (animal welfare, environmental friendly production, ...)

➤ Farm management (Risk management)

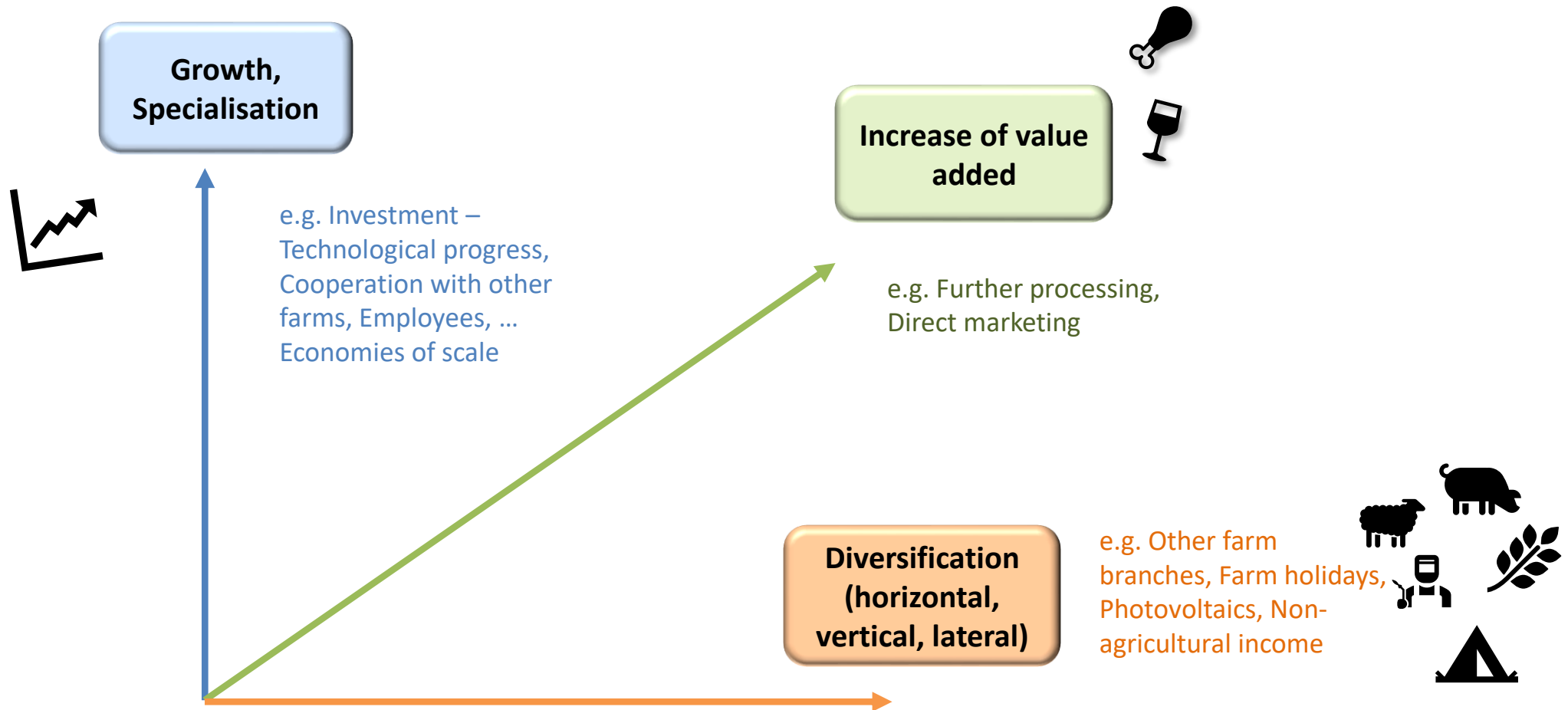


Why are ongoing adjustments important?



Source: Own illustration based on Kirner (s.a.)

Alternative concepts and strategies



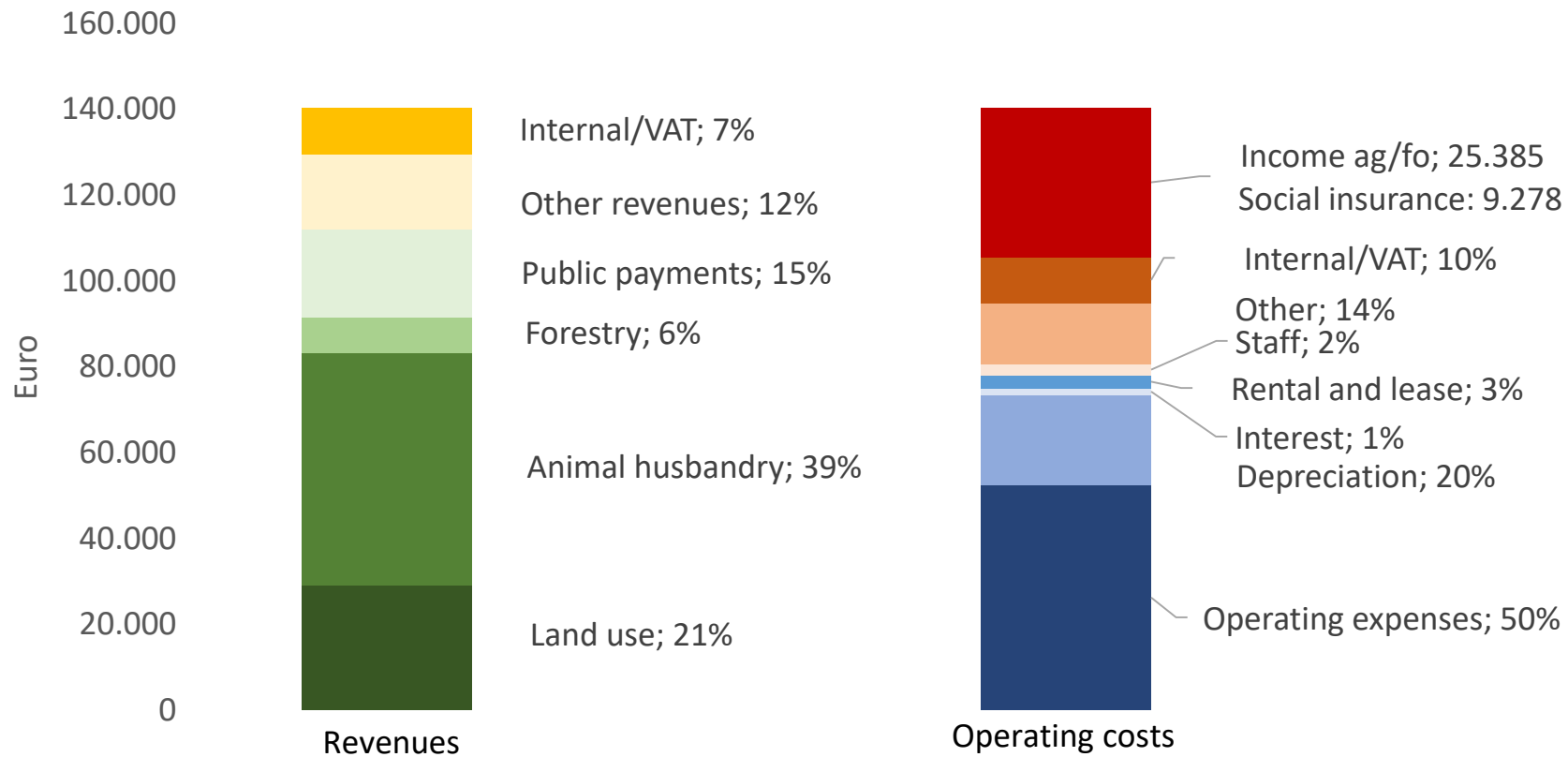
Strategies of farms

- Development of strategies – Learning school process (Mintzberg)
- Contribution to the viability of the farm (accountancy data)
- **Rentability:** Income from agriculture and remuneration of own labour, land (“coefficient of rentability”)
- **Stability:** Exist and generate income in the event of unforeseen events, “coverage of consumption”
- **Liquidity:** Ability to fulfil payment obligations

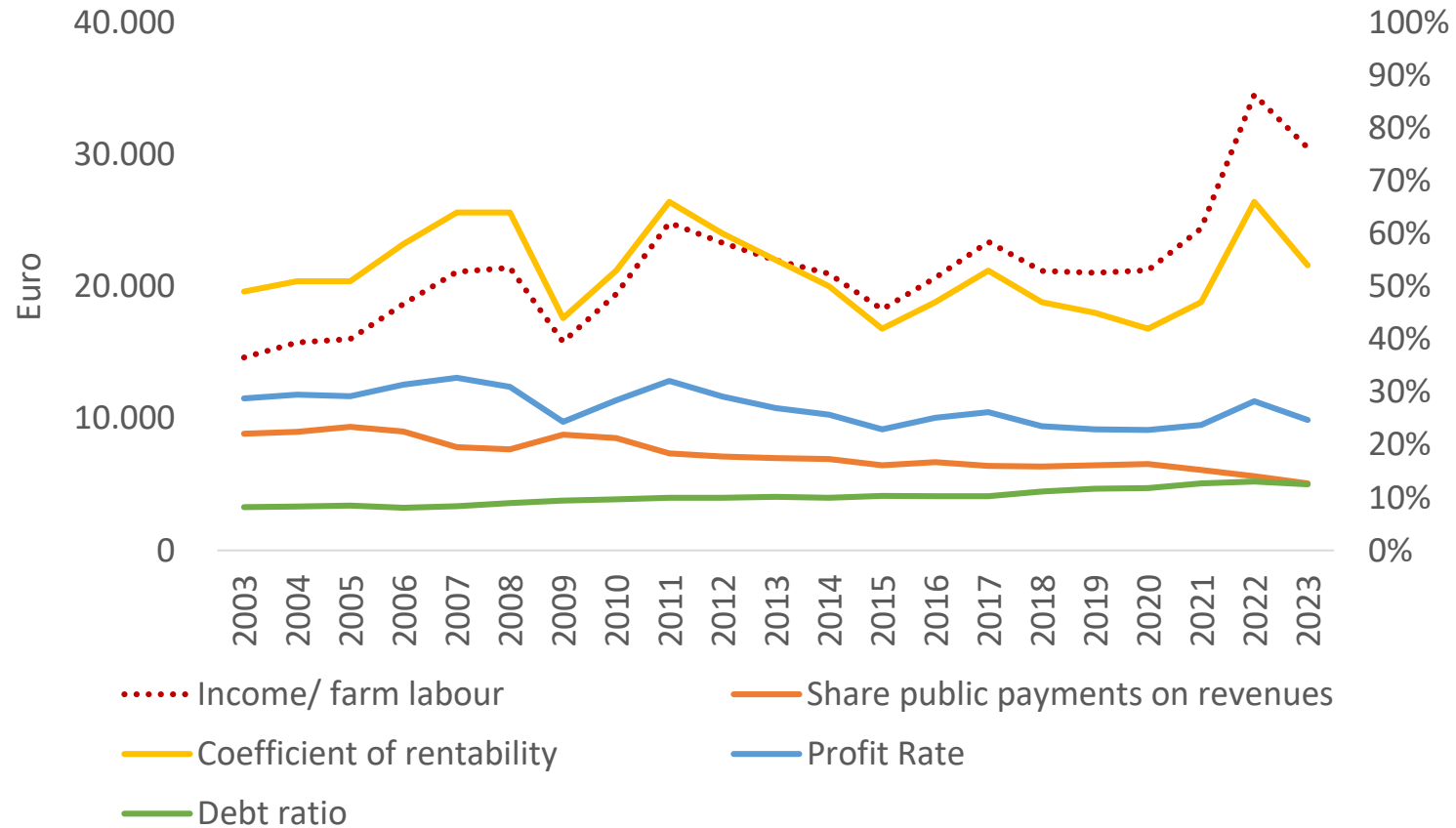
4. From Field and Barn to Balance Sheets

Empirical findings from accounting results

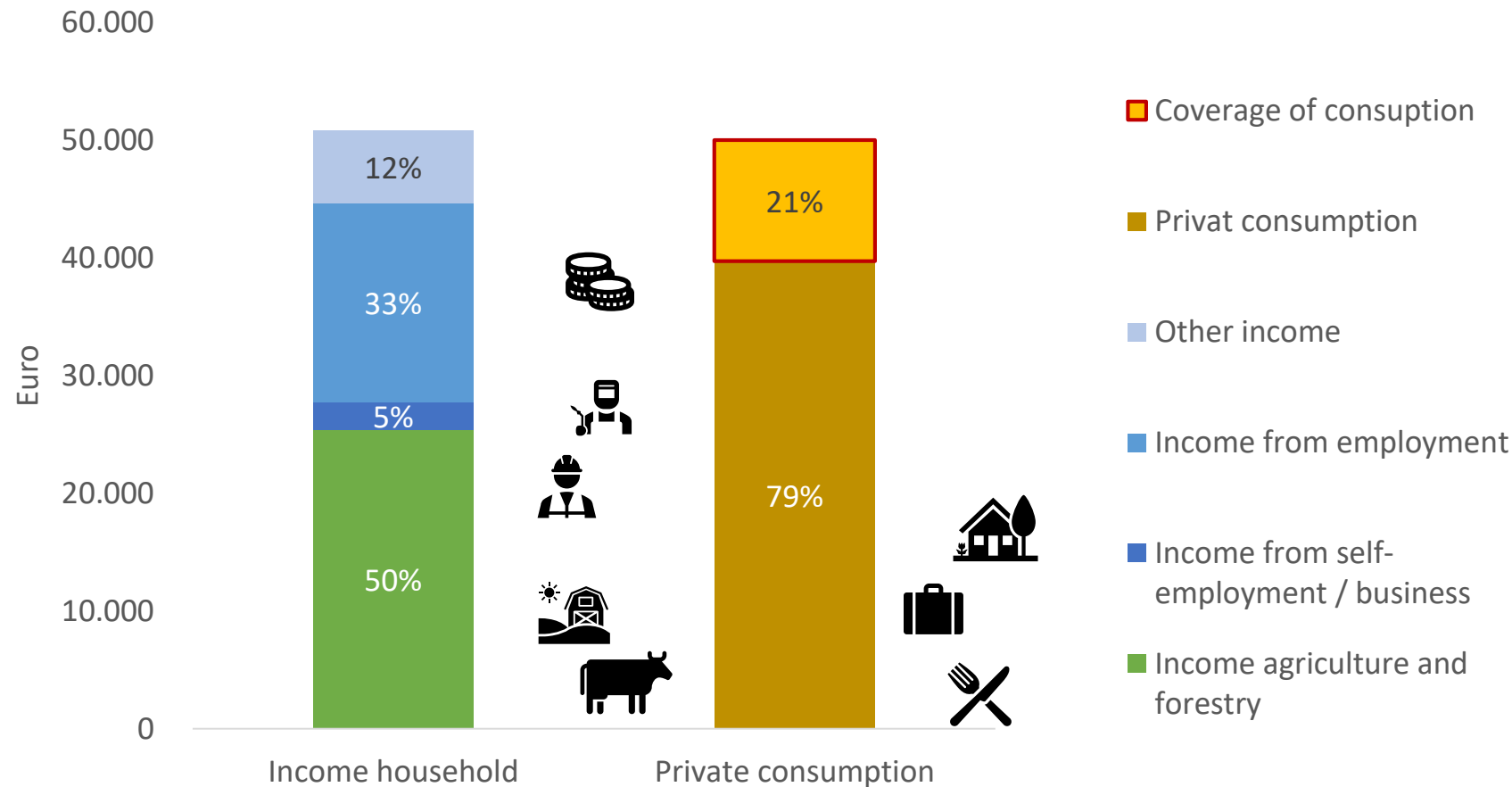
Income from agriculture and forestry (mean 2019-2023)



Selected economic key figures of Austrian farms (2003-2023)



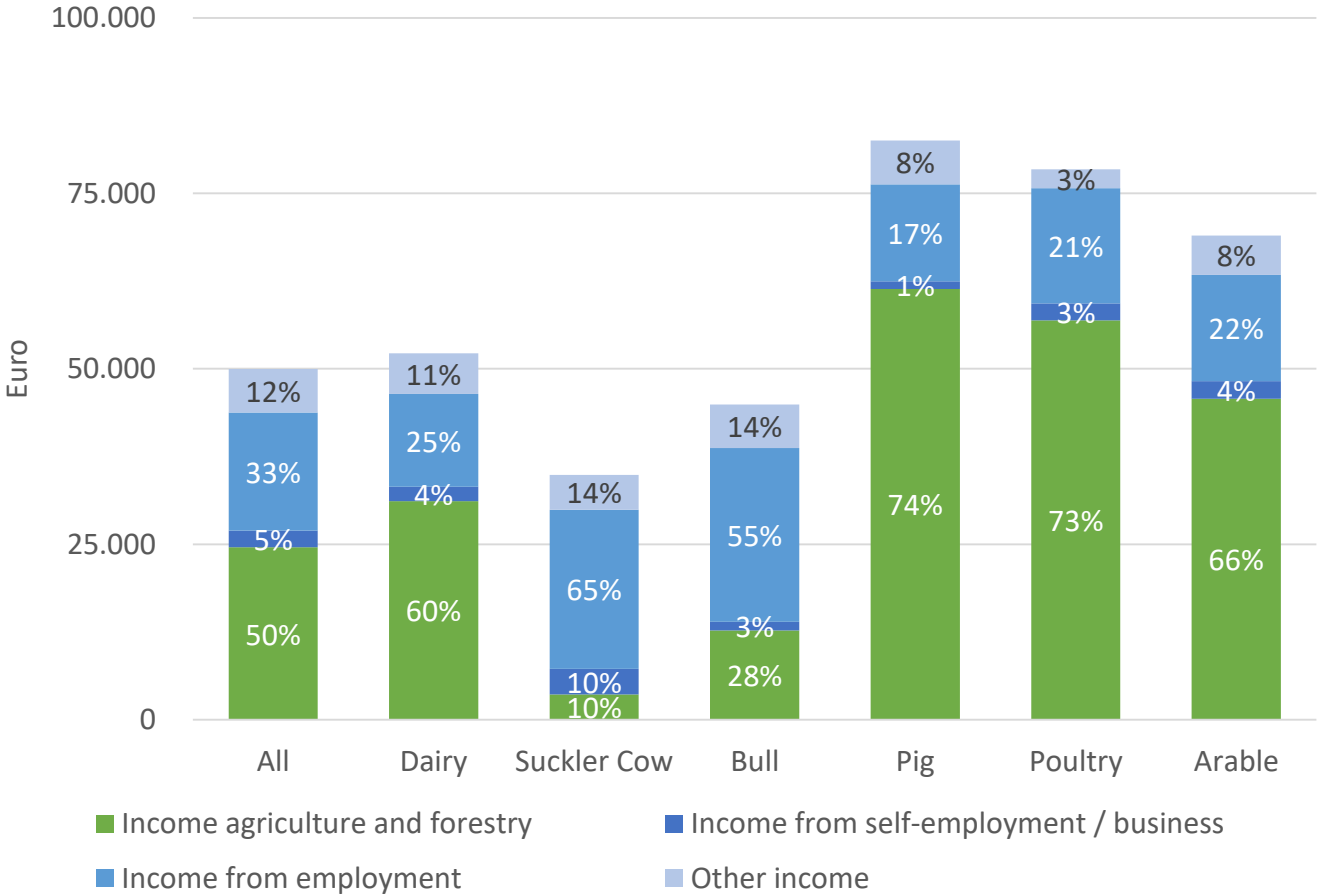
Farm household income of Austrian farms (average 2019-2023)



Farm income: key figures of Austrian farms (mean 2019-2023)

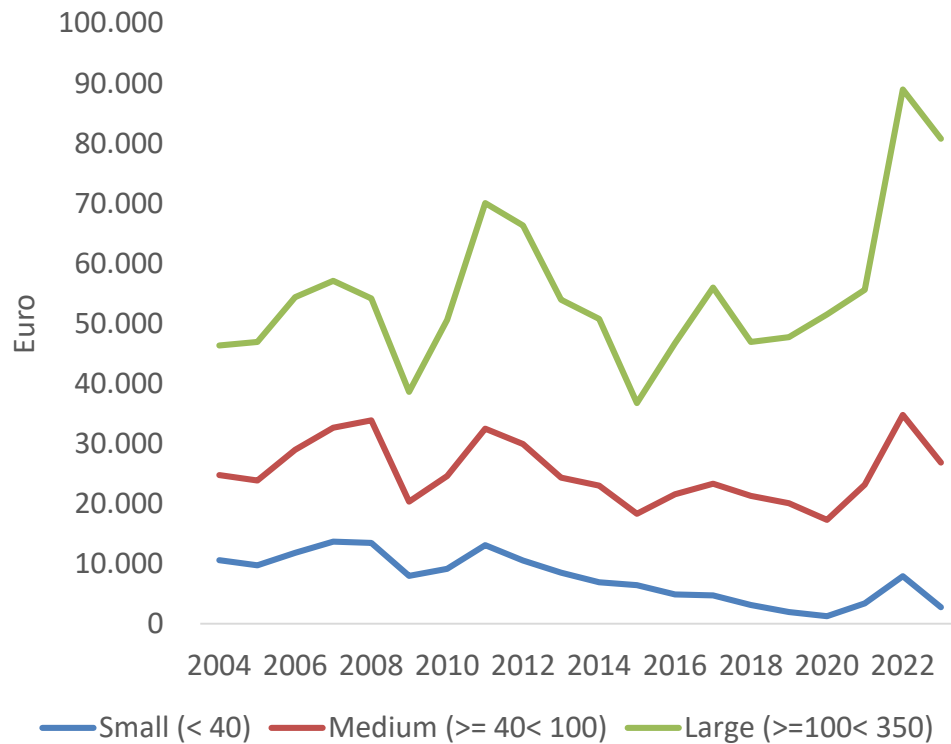
Farm type	Unit	All	Dairy	Suckler Cow	Bull	Pig	Poultry	Arable
RUAA	ha/farm	28,33	26,20	21,54	27,67	34,20	18,72	55,40
Arable land	ha/farm	16,73	7,68	4,08	18,72	32,79	13,14	53,51
Forest	ha/farm	15,71	15,69	13,42	8,46	5,14	13,58	5,21
Farm labour	WU/farm	1,41	1,71	1,11	1,03	1,48	1,45	1,45
Livestock	LU/farm	23,26	36,54	25,72	36,79	60,37	18,67	1,21
Income agriculture/forestry	€/farm	26.332	23.836	9.596	22.169	52.393	47.975	47.550
Coefficient of variance	Factor	0,20	0,31	0,23	0,33	0,46	0,27	0,28
Coverage of consumption	€/farm	10.289	12.565	- 2.574	6.013	36.771	36.596	24.198
Share public funds (revenue)	%	15	15	33	12	7	5	15
Profitability coefficient	%	51	48	19	40	91	93	91
Debt ratio (in %)	%	12	14	13	13	13	30	11

Household income by farm types (mean 2019-2023)

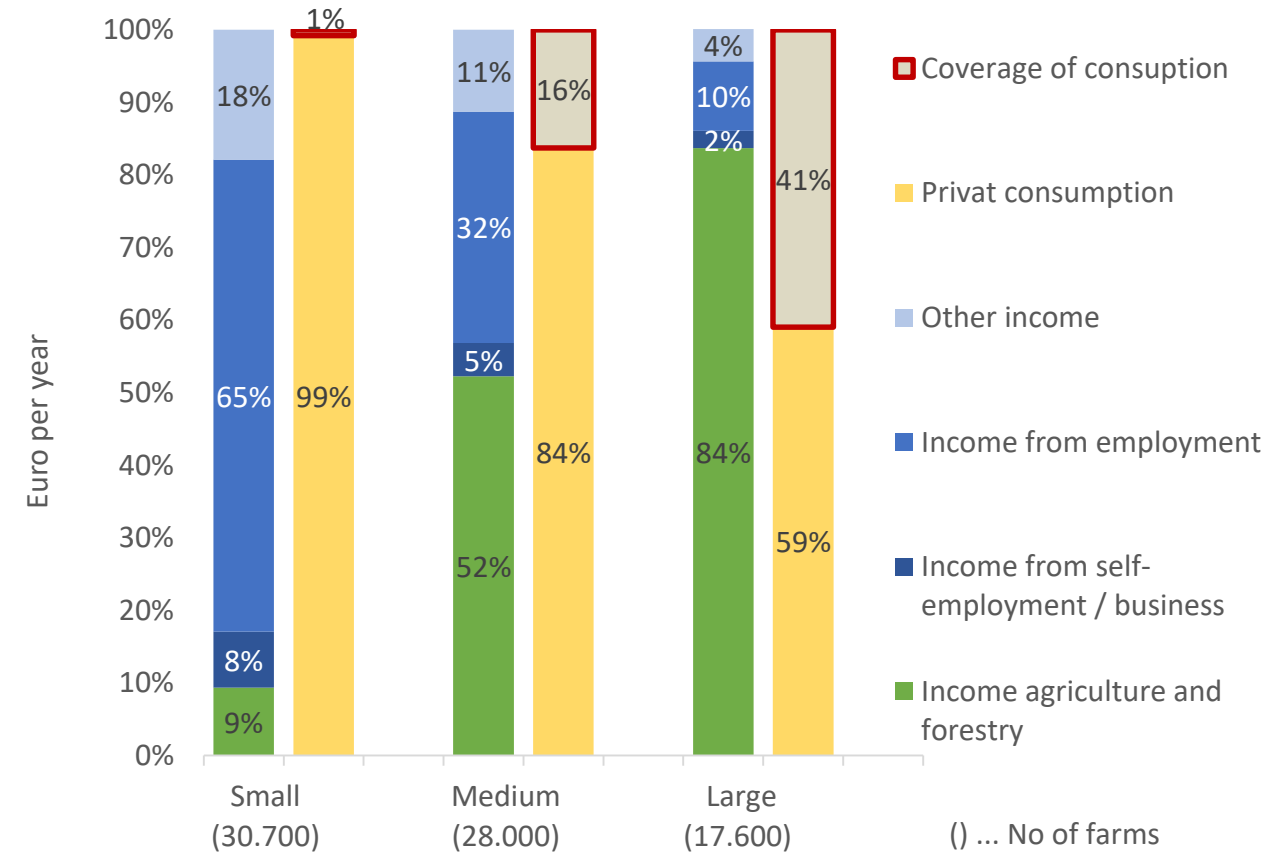


Income agriculture and household by farm size (SOP – Standard Output)

**Income from agriculture and forestry
(SOP groups in 1,000 Euro)**

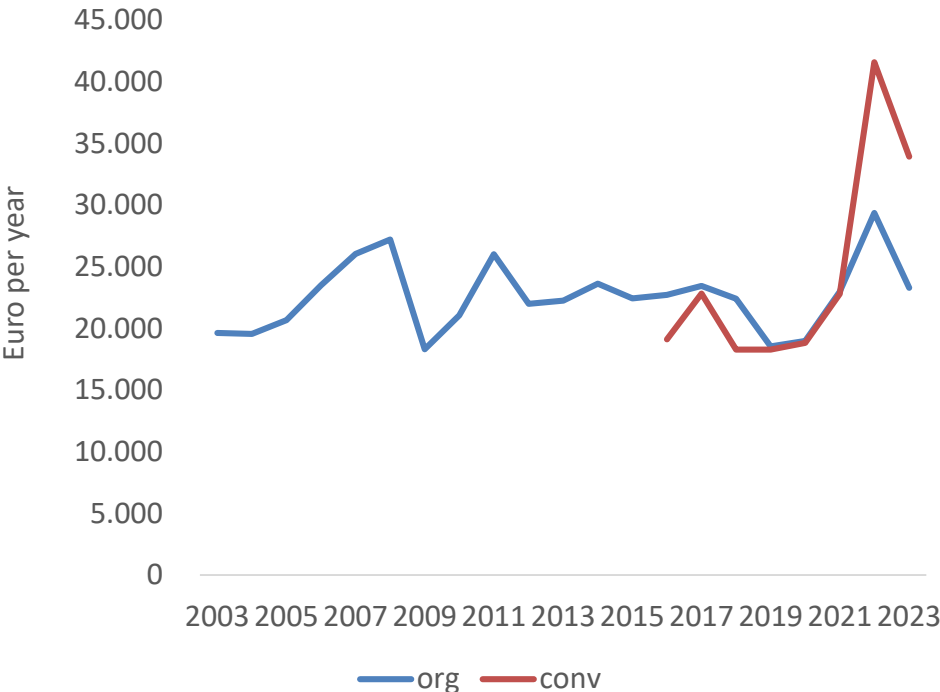


Household income (mean 2019-2023)

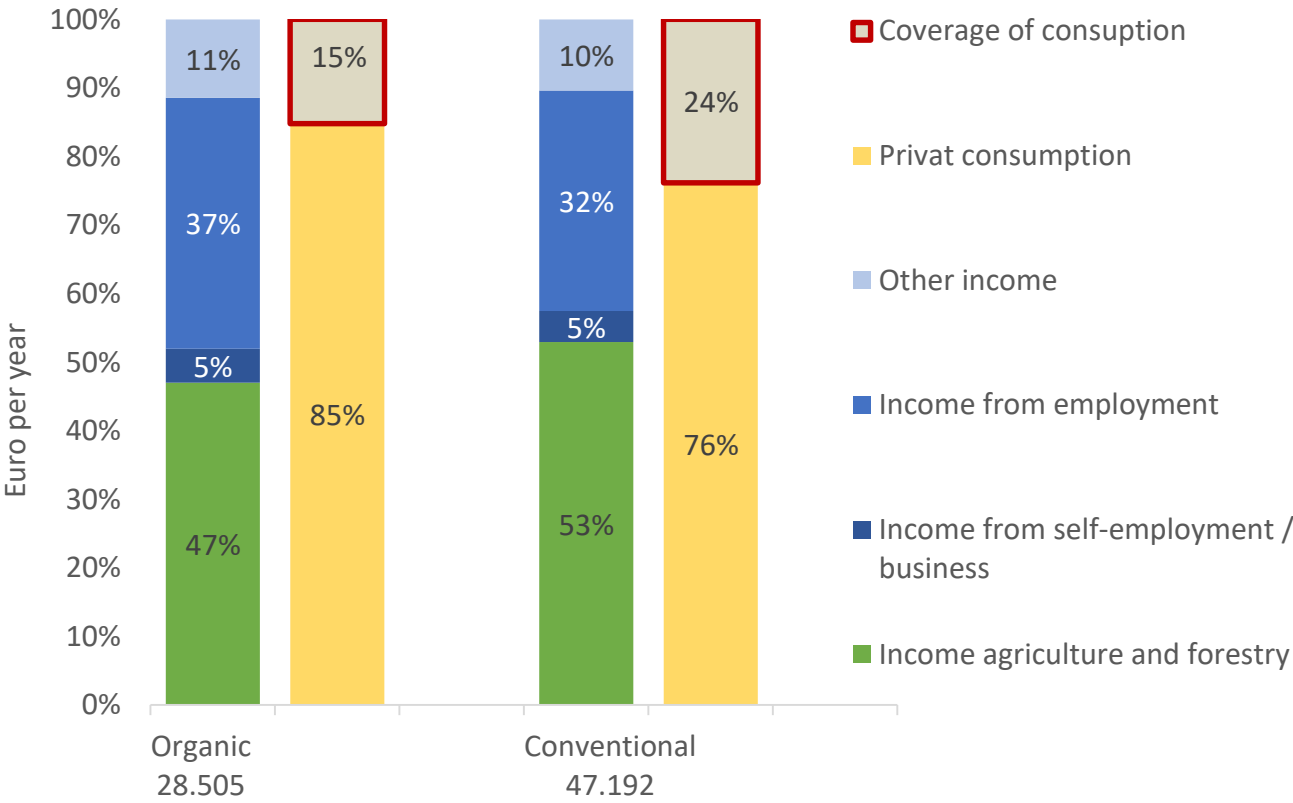


Income agriculture and household by farm management (org/conv)

Income from agriculture and forestry



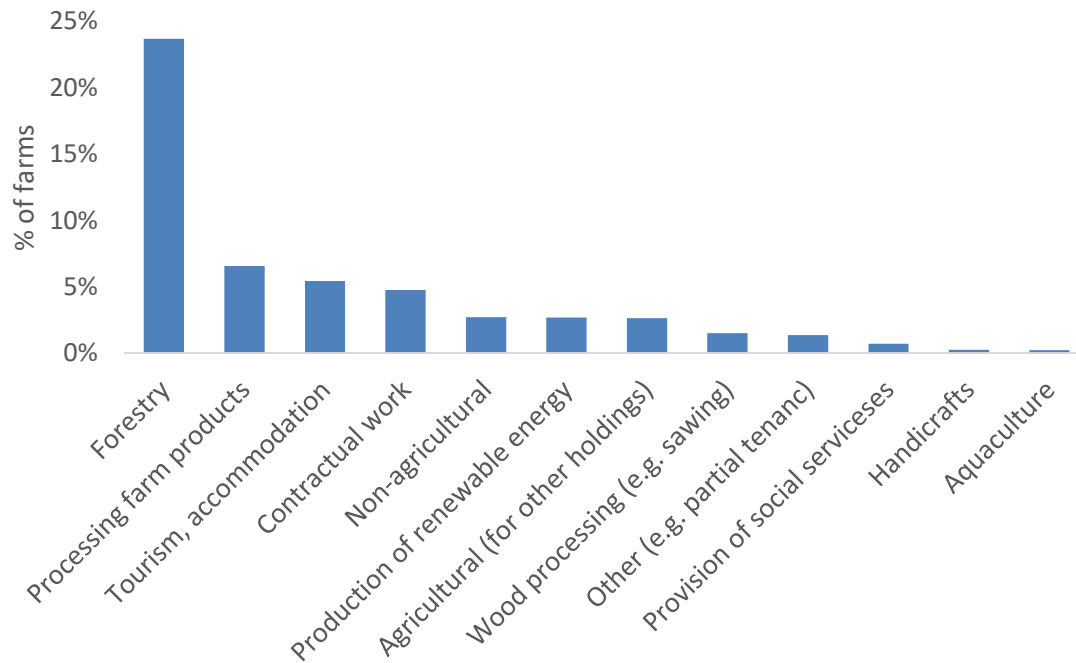
Household income (mean 2019-2023)



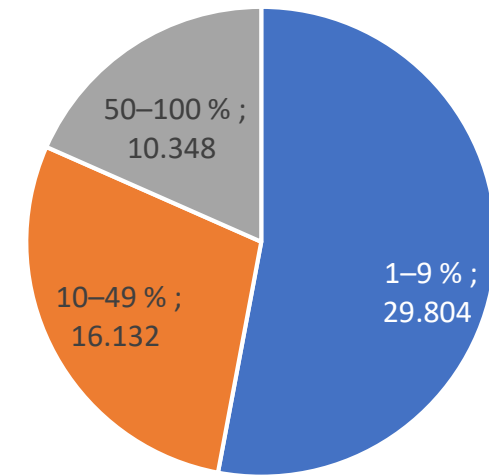
Directly related activities to the farm

- Activities were considered “directly related to the holding” if either the farm’s production means (such as land, buildings, machinery, etc.) or its products were used.
- 36% of all farms
- 2023: 10.2% of total production value of agriculture and forestry (1.04 mill Euro, including services)

Share of farms with directly related activities (census 2020)

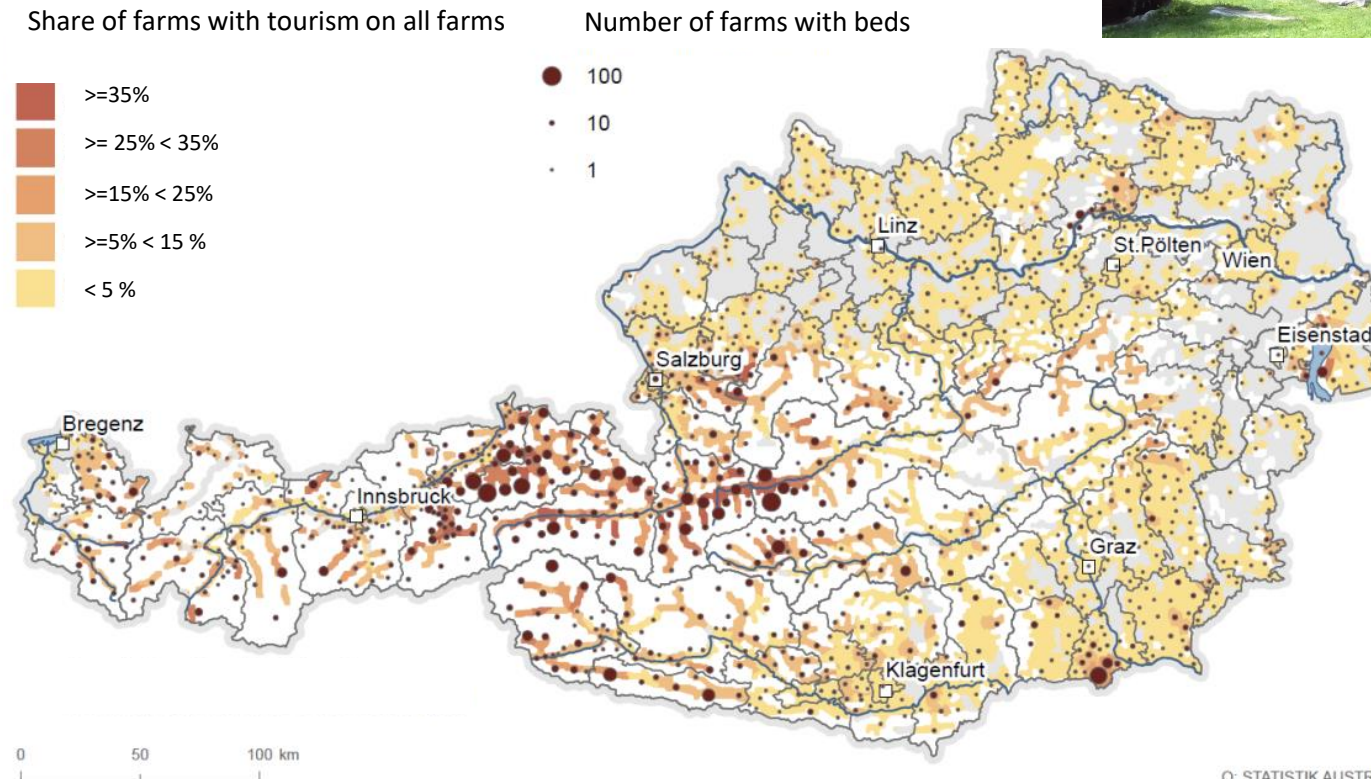


Percentage of the final output of the holding



Farm holidays

7,500 farms (5% of all farms)
Room rental (2% → bed & breakfast)
Apartments (4% → self catering)



Source: Statistics Austria, 2024

Photo: Hambrusch 24

Profitability of diversification (Study results: Kirner et al., 2020)

Figure	Unit	Farm holidays			Diversification		
RUAA	ha	27			30		
Farms with cattle	%	82			100		
Indicator	Unit	FH	Main Branch	Farm	DIV	Main Branch	Farm
Income	€	9,863	30,261	49,948	10,554	20,652	39,528
- Social insurance	€	835	6,501	10,280	464	5,888	9,910
= Income	€	9,028	23,760	39,668	10,090	14,764	29,618
: Opportunity costs	€	21,861	45,625	82,387	9,935	48,633	72,842
= Coefficient of rentability	Factor	0,41	0,52	0,48	1,02	0,30	0,41
Labour	h	1,314	2,539	4,749	746	2,819	4,388
Income per labour	€/h	7.5	11.9	10.5	14.1	7.3	9.0

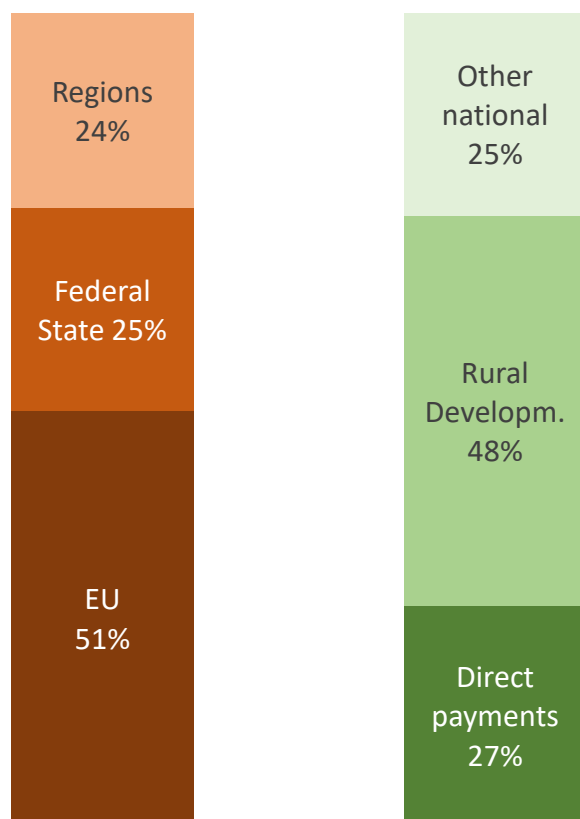
Conclusion:

- Sample: focus dairy farms
- High variability between farms (23% of total revenue)
- Low correlation between farm structure and economic performance → Management skills
- Farm holidays: labour costs 35% of total costs
- Economies of scale
- Potential but no patent recipe

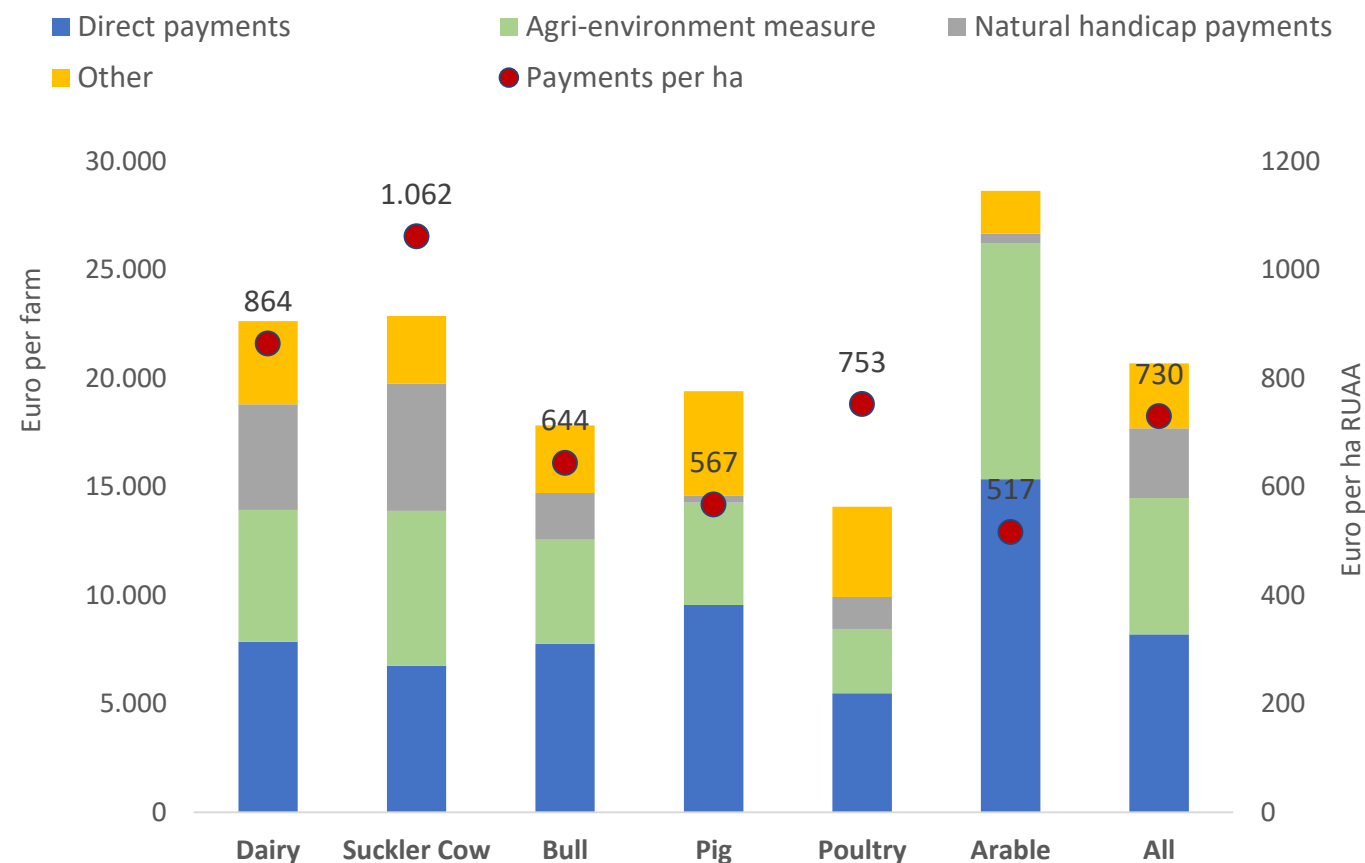
FH ... Farm holidays, DIV ... Diversification

Public Payments matter

Agricultural payments 2.55 bill. Euro (2023)



Public payments by farm types (2024)

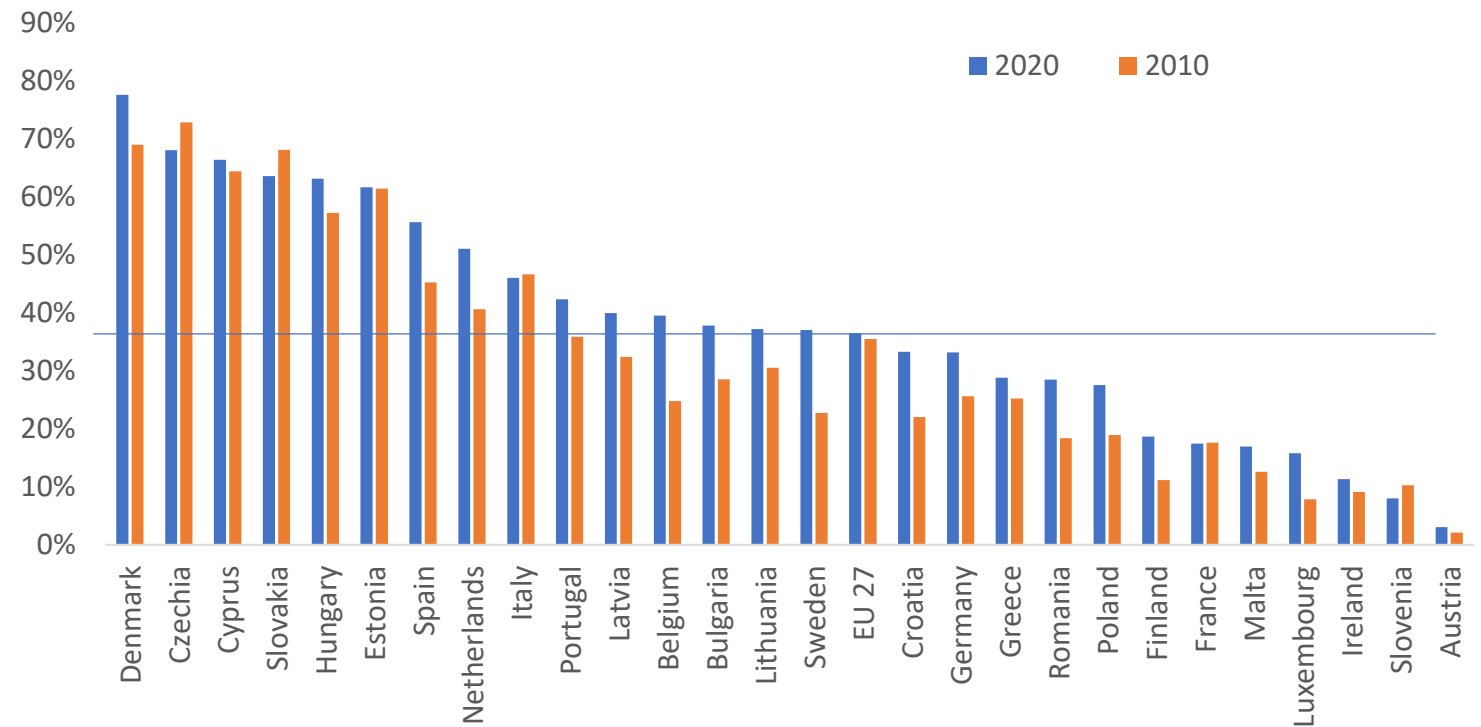
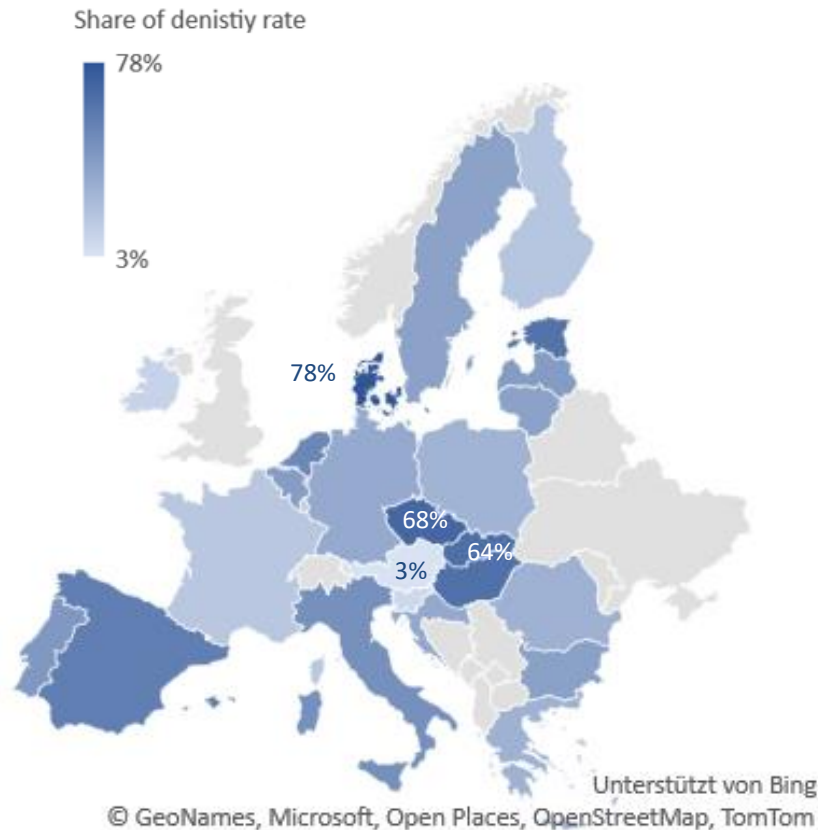


The Road Ahead: Conclusions and outlook

Ongoing transformation

The Guardian: “Revealed: More than 24,000 factory farms have opened across Europe” (12.06.2025)

Share of Livestock Units per ha UAA (Holdings > 500 LSU)”



Strategies by farm type (Study keyquest 2023)

	Education and continuous training	Cooperation and networking	Production within quality programs	More income from forest	Additional income, e.g. PV or biomass	Further processing or direct marketing	Specializing in one or few branches	Extensification, part time farming	More automation, digitalisation	Cultivation special crops/ products	Diversification new business areas	Provision of social services	Growth, expansion of production	Purchase of land	Conversion to organic	Exit from organic
All farms	52	38	26	7	9	9	-1	2	1	-11	-9	-20	-24	-33	-40	-15
Dairy	53	38	33	11	15	19	-12	-8	9	-40	-7	-5	-25	-33	-43	-12
Beef fattening	41	36	24	7	-8	1	-30	16	-12	-40	-21	-19	-32	-44	-49	-10
Suckler	49	14	29	14	0	-3	-4	15	-18	-28	-20	-28	-44	-41	-25	-25
Pig	63	45	32	-1	35	9	-37	-29	35	10	0	-39	-16	-29	-67	-9
Poultry	54	50	37	2	34	-19	32	-28	13	22	-1	-14	10	-27	-37	-29
Other animals	59	38	20	9	6	15	29	32	-38	1	5	-11	-29	-36	-18	-22
Arable	48	50	21	-6	17	-3	-14	1	17	27	0	-32	-9	-26	-44	-11
Fruit/Vegetables	61	40	25	-4	-16	1	20	-5	12	61	-29	-42	-27	-42	-44	-24
Viticulture	70	46	28	-15	-18	33	56	-23	15	22	-15	-37	0	-16	-34	-15
Direct marketing	61	48	21	7	2	28	77	-5	8	14	4	-31	-34	-34	-38	-27
Farm Holidays/Taverne	71	38	51	18	3	11	58	7	-7	-11	2	21	-26	-25	-28	-8
Forestry	40	32	9	35	8	10	-8	25	-28	-30	-27	-22	-30	-30	-32	-9
Other branches	34	44	2	2	5	0	-6	13	1	-17	-13	-17	-35	-55	-45	-22

Summary and conclusions

**There is no ultimate
strategy => find your
own way!**

**“The only constant is
change.” e.g. Climate,
Society, Global
developments, ...
→ Adoptions required**

Diverse agriculture



**Family farms:
production factors
(labour, capital, land)**

**"Investments" in
people: Education,
data analysis, ...!**

**High variety of income
Impact of farm
management**

**Farm – Household -
Concept
Public payments**

Take Home Message: No One-Size-Fits-All

Netherlands



Austria

