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Agricultural value added increased in 2025

Higher output value compensated rising costs

Vienna, 2026-04-24 – According to updated estimates by Statistics Austria, above-average harvests and increased producer prices in animal production led to a growth of output and added value of the agricultural industry in 2025.

“According to current estimates, domestic agriculture significantly increased its output and value added in 2025. The total value of the agricultural industry’s output rose by 9.7% compared with 2024 to around €10.9 billion. This led to a significant increase in value added, despite higher production costs. Gross value added in agriculture is estimated to have risen by 17.3% to around €5.0 billion. Factor income from agricultural activities is estimated to have risen by 20.8% to approximately €3.6 billion,” says Manuela Lenk, Director General Statistics at Statistics Austria.

The results of the second estimate of the economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) are to be seen in the context of the generally high volatility of economic developments in agriculture. Due to the incomplete data available at the time of the calculations in March 2026, the EAA results for 2025 are provisional.

Increased output values in crop and animal production

Following decreases in the 2 preceding years, in 2025 the value of **crop output** rose by 9.6% (see table 1). Favourable weather conditions led to significantly higher output volumes, driven by above-average fruit and wine harvests and good harvests also in arable farming. A substantial drop in output volume, however, was recorded for sugar beets, whose area under cultivation was significantly reduced. Producer prices for agricultural products varied depending on the product, but on average they fell for the third consecutive year. In terms of value, increases for cereals, oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, fruits and wine were offset by declines for sugar beets and potatoes. The output value of vegetables changed only slightly compared to the previous year.

Likewise, a considerable growth in the output value of **animal production** was recorded (+10.7%). Main reasons were a strong price-related increase in the output value of cattle as well as higher revenues in milk production. While output values of poultry and eggs also rose, pig production suffered from a further price-led decline for the second year in a row.

Higher production costs

Intermediate input costs were estimated at €5.9 bn in 2025. After 2 years of decline, which followed 2 years of strong increases, intermediate consumption costs are thus expected to have risen again in 2025 (+3.9%). This development was driven by higher costs for feeding stuffs, energy and several other goods and services. Fixed capital consumption was also higher than in 2024 (+2.6%). Only a minor change was recorded year-on-year regarding other taxes on production (−0.2%).

Public payments as an important component of agricultural income

Public payments taken into account for income calculation amounted to €1.7 bn (−1.8%) in 2025. With about €1.6 bn (−2.5%), the largest share was accounted for by payments classified as other subsidies on

production. Subsidies on products included in the output value amounted to €7 million. Payments considered in the calculation of intermediate consumption reached €69 million (+19.7%) in 2025.

Value added increased significantly

The recovery in the output value of the agricultural industry outweighed the higher production costs and resulted in an increase in agricultural value added. Gross value added at basic prices, the balance of output value and intermediate consumption costs, is expected to have increased by 17.3% compared to the previous year.

Net value added at factor cost, also known as factor income, is estimated to have risen by 20.8% year-on-year. With a further decline in agricultural labour input by 1.1%, this corresponded to an average increase per annual work unit by 22.2% in nominal terms, respectively 18.4% in real terms (see table 2).

Table 1: Value added by the agricultural industry 2025

Main aggregate	2025	Change from previous year	
	in million Euro	in million Euro	in percent
Output value of the agricultural industry[1]	**10 891**	**959**	**9.7**
thereof			
crop output	4 499	395	9.6
animal output	5 241	505	10.7
other[2]	1 152	60	5.5
− Intermediate consumption	5 868	220	3.9
= Gross value added at basic prices	**5 023**	**739**	**17.3**
− Fixed capital consumption	2 798	72	2.6
= Net value added at basic prices	2 225	668	42.9
+ Other subsidies on production	1 580	−40	−2.5
− Other taxes on production	159	0	−0.2
= Net value added at factor cost (factor income)	**3 646**	**628**	**20.8**
Agricultural labour input (in 1 000 annual work units)[3]	114.5	−1.3	−1.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Economic accounts for agriculture, Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics, Rural and Mountain Research. – Second estimate. – Nominal.
1) At basic prices, i.e. incl. subsidies on products and excl. taxes on products. – 2) Agricultural services output and non-agricultural secondary activities (inseparable). – 3) Employment in full-time equivalents.

Table 2: Output value, intermediate consumption, gross value added and factor income of the agricultural industry 2016–2025

Main aggregate	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2020=100										
Output value of the agricultural industry[1] (nominal)	90.7	96.4	97.2	98.3	100.0	111.8	136.9	132.0	128.7	141.1
Intermediate consumption (nominal)	90.1	91.8	95.7	99.1	100.0	108.9	134.0	128.2	123.5	128.4
Gross value added[1] (nominal)	91.5	103.0	99.2	97.2	100.0	116.0	141.2	137.6	136.1	159.6
Factor income (nominal)	97.7	110.2	104.3	97.6	100.0	111.0	145.7	122.0	123.6	149.3
Labour input	99.6	100.2	99.7	98.9	100.0	100.7	98.9	97.1	95.2	94.1
Factor income/annual work unit (nominal)	98.1	110.0	104.6	98.6	100.0	110.3	147.4	125.7	129.8	158.6
Factor income/annual work unit (real)	105.0	116.6	108.9	101.2	100.0	108.2	137.7	109.5	108.7	128.8

Main aggregate	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Change on previous year in percent										
Factor income/annual work unit (nominal)	14.7	12.2	−5.0	−5.7	1.4	10.3	33.7	−14.7	3.3	22.2
Factor income/annual work unit (real)	12.6	11.1	−6.6	−7.0	−1.2	8.2	27.3	−20.4	−0.8	18.4

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, Economic accounts for agriculture, Federal Institute of Agricultural Economics, Rural and Mountain Research. – Reference year 2025 according to second estimate.
1) At basic prices, i.e. incl. subsidies on products and excl. taxes on products.

For detailed results and further information please refer to our website.

Information on methodology, definitions:

These income results for the agricultural industry are based on data of the **economic accounts for agriculture (EAA)**. The EAA are compiled according to Regulation (EC) No 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 December 2003 on the economic accounts for agriculture in the Community, as amended. This press release presents the results of the **second estimate for 2025**, which are based on the data available by the end of March 2026, supplemented by extrapolations and estimates with the involvement of relevant experts.

The changes in prices and values in this press release are expressed in nominal terms, if not stated otherwise. If data are given in real terms, they are deflated by the implicit price index of the gross domestic product at market prices (GDP deflator).

The annual change of the factor income per work unit is an important macroeconomic indicator for the income development of the agricultural industry. **Factor income** is calculated based on the output value of the agricultural industry including subsidies, less intermediate consumption, fixed capital consumption and taxes on production.

When interpreting the results, it is to be noted that:

- The EAA calculate **the primary income from agricultural activities**. This **is to be differentiated from the income of households engaged in agriculture**, which apart from their agricultural income can also receive income from other sources (other activities, wages and salaries, property income). Furthermore, the secondary distribution of income through taxes on income and property, social contributions and social benefits as well as other current transfers is not covered by the EAA. The EAA therefore **do not measure the net income of agricultural holdings**.
- The macroeconomic income measures and indicators of the EAA **do not allow conclusions to be drawn about individual holdings or types of holdings.**
- The EAA define agricultural income as the income generated by agricultural activities (as well as inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities) in a given accounting period. In accordance with the principle of accrual accounting, flows are recorded at the time when an economic value, amount due or claim is created, trans-formed, cancelled or ceases to exist, and not at the time when the payment is actually made. **It is therefore not the income received during the reporting period.**
- The EAA differentiate, according to European standards, between **subsidies on products, other subsidies** and **capital transfers**. Subsidies on products and other subsidies are included in the calculation of income, whereby subsidies on products are accounted for as part of the output value of the respective product or are deducted from the respective intermediate consumption. Capital transfers (including e.g. investment grants) are not included in the income calculation.

Statistics Austria is the central organisation for official data and statistics on society, the economy, the state and the environment. As a national statistical institute, it is committed to the statutory principles of independence, impartiality and objectivity. Statistics Austria is headed by Manuela Lenk, Director General Statistics, and Franz Haslauer, Director General Finance.

Further enquiries:
For information on results and methodology, please contact:
Christina Mayer, phone: +43 1 711 28-7108, e-mail: lgr@statistik.gv.at
For interview requests, please contact the press office: presse@statistik.gv.at

Media owner, producer and publisher:
STATISTICS AUSTRIA | Federal Institution under Public Law | Guglgasse 13 | 1110 Vienna | www.statistik.at
Press: phone: +43 1 711 28-7777 | e-mail: presse@statistik.gv.at

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