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# Beer consumption in Austria declined

## In 2024/2025, less vegetables and more potatoes were consumed

Vienna, 2026-04-30 – According to Statistics Austria, 97.6 liters of beer were consumed per capita in Austria during the 2024/2025 marketing year. That is 5.1 liters less than in 2023/2024. Per capita wine consumption fell by 0.5 liters to 25.5 liters over the same period. Furthermore, vegetable consumption fell by 5.3 kg to 117.1 kg, while per capita potato consumption rose by 5.2 kg to 58.2 kg.

In the 2024/2025 marketing year, 4.9 million tonnes of cereals (–6%), 3.4 million tonnes (t) of sugar beet (+28%), 740 000 t of vegetables (+3%), 694 000 t of potatoes (+17%), 398 000 t of oilseeds (–10%) and 391 000 t of fruit (+23%) were harvested in Austria. Beer production totalled 9.5 million hl (–5%), and 1.9 million hl of wine were produced (–20%). This is shown by the current supply balance sheets, which represent the production and use of the main crop products for the marketing period from 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 (excluding wine: 1 August to 31 July and sugar: 1 October to 30 September).

In addition, a total of 3.1 million t of cereals (+/–0%), 1.1 million t of vegetables (+2%), 953 000 hl of beer (+2%), 803 000 hl of wine (–4%), 826 000 t of fruit (+/–0%), 644 000 t of oilseeds (–8%), 336 000 t of vegetable oils (+19%) and 299 000 t of potatoes (+2%) were imported.

In the same period, a total of 2.4 million t of cereals (–8%), 1.5 million hl of beer (–5%), 644 000 hl of wine (–9%), 519 000 t of vegetables (+12%), 187 000 t of fruit (–6%), 238 000 t of oilseeds (–6%), 146 000 t of potatoes (+18%) and 139 000 t of vegetable oils (+1%) were exported.

In 2024/2025, combining national production and the nett import-export difference- the following amounts were nationally available for food, animal fodder as well as industrial processing (both food and non-food): a total of 5.7 million t of cereals (–1% compared to the previous marketing year), 1.3 million t of vegetables (–2%), 1.0 million t of fruit (+9%), 846 000 t of potatoes (+11%), 839 000 t of oilseeds (–5%), 424 000 t of vegetable oils (+9%), 2.4 million hl of wine (–2%) and 9.0 million hl of beer (–5%).

Domestic agriculture covered 85% of the demand for cereals, 82% for potatoes, 77% for wine, 57% for vegetables, 47% for oilseeds, 38% for fruit and 26% for vegetable oils.

### More agricultural imports than exports in 2024/2025

The volume of agricultural foreign trade in plant and animal products increased from €34.4 bn in the previous year to €36.9 billion in the 2024/2025 marketing year (+7%). This corresponds to a share of 9.7% of the total foreign trade volume (€381.1 billion). The value of agricultural imports rose from €17.9 billion to €19.7 billion (+10%), while the value of exports rose from €16.5 billion to €17.2 billion (+4%). Amounting to a deficit of €2.4 bn in agricultural foreign trade in total. The member states of the European Union continued to be the main trading partners, accounting for 82% of imports and 80% of exports.

For detailed results and further information please refer to our [website](#).

## Per capita consumption of selected foods

Product	Unit	2023/2024	2024/2025	Change
Vegetables	kg	122.4	117.1	-5.3
Fruits	kg	76.5	76.4	-0.1
Wheat and rye flour	kg	71.3	73.0	+1.7
Potatoes, potato starch (in potato equivalent)	kg	53.0	58.2	+5.2
Sugar	kg	27.8	26.8	-1.0
Rice	kg	5.2	5.2	+/-0.0
Oilseeds	kg	7.4	7.5	+0.1
Vegetable oils	kg	13.2	13.0	-0.2
Wine	liters	26.0	25.5	-0.5
Beer	liters	102.7	97.6	-5.1

S: STATISTICS AUSTRIA, supply balances for crop products.

**Information on methodology, definitions:** Supply balances are based on the principle that the supply of a product or product group must correspond to its use. This principle enables a summary of quantitative and qualitative information on agriculture and its downstream food sector. By including foreign trade and changes in stocks, a meaningful picture of a product or product group can be created for a country. In this context, the balance sheets also provide information on parameters such as the degree of self-sufficiency or per capita consumption.

In order to capture the entirety of a product, the most important processed products, which are also included in foreign trade, are likewise included in the balance of the respective primary agricultural product. These amounts of processed product are converted into the raw state (i.e. the primary product) using coefficients so that they can be included in the balance at a comparable unit level. When preparing the supply balances, a variety of aspects are considered in order to be able to recognize and take into account short and long-term developments for the individual products or product groups. Depending on the product or product group, analyses are carried out from production through to the various forms of use, such as use in the food industry or the technical-chemical industry. The supply balances therefore consider use in a holistic context, which includes the industrial utilization of agricultural products in addition to consumption as food and animal feed.

**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.

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