

Shaping the future of rural Austria

The Austrian CAP Strategic Plan 2023–2027

Shaping the future of rural Austria – The Austrian CAP Strategic Plan 2023–2027

Supported by the federal government, the federal provinces and the European Union

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Joint efforts for liveable rural regions – The Austrian CAP Strategic Plan

Domestic agriculture and forestry as well as the rural regions characterise Austria's living spaces and are important elements of Austrian identity. Since joining the EU in 1995, we have been committed to the sustainable development of rural regions in Austria. We are determined to continue this path with the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) from 2023 onwards.

In close cooperation with a large number of stakeholders, intensive work has been carried out since 2019 on the national design and the implementation of the CAP. The CAP Strategic Plan, which was approved by the European Commission in September 2022, provides a clear framework for meeting the challenges agriculture, forestry and rural areas are facing.

A central concern is to support our local agricultural and forestry holdings, which play a key role in supplying the population with high quality, regional food and preserving liveable rural living spaces. In this context, we pay particular attention to supporting less-favoured areas and mountain regions.

The interventions in the CAP Strategic Plan also include new approaches to best meet the diverse needs of our rural regions and to promote innovation and cooperation.

In order to face the recent and ongoing geopolitical and economic challenges, we have integrated an additional agricultural stimulus program ("Impulsprogramm") into the CAP Strategic Plan. This additional budget aims at further strengthening the competitiveness of our farms and at better compensating farmers for the additional voluntary services in the areas of environment, climate, animal welfare, organic and mountain farming.

This brochure provides a comprehensive overview of the interventions of the Austrian CAP Strategic Plan and emphasises our commitment to the sustainable development of our rural areas.

Norbert Totschnig

Federal Minister for Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water Management



Federal Minister
Mag. Norbert Totschnig, MSc

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1 Common Agricultural Policy





The European Union's Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) represents the main policy instrument for agriculture, forestry and the development of rural areas. It is the expression of a strong bond between the society and the agricultural sector. The CAP enables a secure and affordable food supply, appropriate incomes for farmers, and the protection of the environment, climate and biodiversity as well as the development and promotion of dynamic rural regions.

The CAP has always been one of the central policy areas of the European Union and has been continuously enhanced and adapted in the face of new challenges since it was founded in 1962.

Legal framework 2023–2027

In June 2018, the European Commission presented legal proposals for a new CAP. These proposals included a new implementation model with a stronger focus performance and showcasing of results.

After lengthy negotiations between the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission, an agreement was reached on these proposals in the course of 2021, which were formally adopted on 2 December 2021. The new CAP came into force on 1 January 2023.

In the 2023-2027 funding period, the CAP will be implemented in the form of national strategic plans that cover both direct payments and sectoral interventions (fruit and vegetables, wine, beekeeping) from the first pillar and rural development interventions from the second pillar of the CAP.

The focus of the new CAP is on ten specific objectives that consider social, environmental and economic aspects and form the basis of the national CAP Strategic Plans:

- Promotion of viable agricultural incomes for farmers
- Increase farm competitiveness
- Improvement of the farmers' position in the value chain
- Climate protection and adaptation
- Environment protection
- Conservation of landscapes and biodiversity
- Promotion of generational renewal
- Promotion of vibrant rural areas
- Protection of food quality and health
- Promotion of knowledge and innovation

One of the central elements of the CAP is the new implementation model, which puts more emphasis on European and national strategic objectives. The aim is to depart from the previous system of compliance with administrative rules and to focus more strongly on the provision of outputs and the achievement of concrete targets. The most important parameters are defined at European level, such as the overarching thematic objectives of the CAP, basic requirements and the types of interventions under the first and second pillars. Building on this and taking into account national needs and challenges, the Member States have developed multi-year strategic plans to realise the jointly agreed specific and measurable goals.

In this context, the Member States are obliged to set up a performance framework and quantify measurable targets. This is intended to enable monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the CAP Strategic Plan during implementation. The performance framework provides for a number of common output, result and impact indicators, which are used as the basis for reporting.

Member States will use this set of indicators to demonstrate their target attainment in annual performance reports. Austria has set ambitious targets that are to be reached by the end of the programming period.

The Austrian CAP Strategic Plan (CSP)

Building on the above mentioned policy framework, the Austrian CAP Strategic Plan was approved by the European Commission on 13 September 2022 and is in implementation since 2023.

The Strategic Plan is the central instrument for the further development of Austrian agriculture and forestry and is of key importance for rural areas. Based on an analysis of the current situation along the ten specific CAP objectives, needs have been identified which are then addressed by means of an intervention strategy with targeted schemes (hereafter called interventions). The strategic work was accompanied by a broad public participation and consultation process.

The Austrian CAP Strategic Plan addresses the sustainable competitiveness and resilience of agricultural and forestry businesses as well as food security for the population, while at the same time significantly increasing efforts with regard to biodiversity, resource and climate protection. By means of investment, knowledge transfer and innovation, it makes a substantial contribution to improving the vitality and quality of life in rural areas. Together with other instruments, the CAP Strategic Plan will make a significant contribution to achieving the Green Deal targets, which envisage complete climate neutrality in the European Union by 2050 at the latest.

The concrete implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan is realised via 100 interventions. The spectrum is broad, ranging from interventions relating to the management of agricultural land, investment and advisory services for agriculture and forestry, to support for educational institutions, climate and mobility projects or the revitalisation of village centres.

2 Financing and resource allocation





The CAP Strategic Plan is financed through two EU funds: the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD). The former finances the first pillar of the CAP, which is made up of direct payments and sectoral measures. The EAFRD finances the second pillar, which is called rural development. In addition, national funds are used for rural development and beekeeping as complement to the EU funds, which are referred to as co-financing. As a rule, 60 % of the national co-financing is provided by the federal government and 40% by the Federal Provinces. The financial resources are implemented via fund-specific interventions.

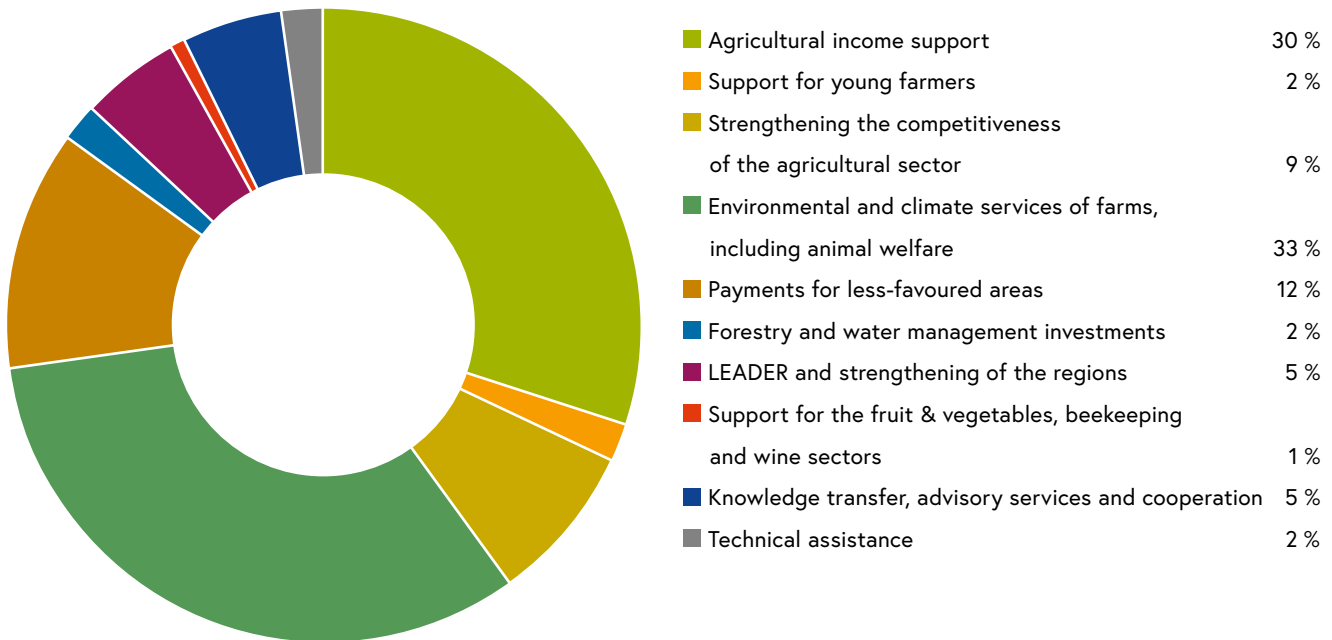
Table 1: CAP financial allocations 2023-2027 by fund and funding area in EUR million

Fund	CAP funding area	EU funds	National co-financing	Additional national funds	Total public funds
EAGF	Direct payments	3,387.91	-	-	3,387.91
	Sectoral measures	96.25	7.11	-	103.36
EAFRD	Rural development	2,600.11	3,004.24	374.80	5,979.17
Total CAP Strategic Plan 2023–2027		6,084.28	3,011.35	374.80	9,470.43

For the actual implementation, the resources of the two funds are allocated with yearly tranches to the 100 interventions that are described in the CAP Strategic Plan. In terms of financial management, the two funds differ in two respects: The EAGF is implemented annually and - with the exception of support for the beekeeping sector - without the use of national funds. In contrast, the EAFRD is co-financed nationally and the annual budgetary tranches can be implemented in the two subsequent years as part of the so-called N+2 rule. Therefore, the EAGF implementation period spans from 2023 to 2027, while the EAFRD is to be settled by 2029.

In terms of content, the interventions address different objectives, leading to the following thematic allocation of the overall budget:

Figure 1: CAP financial allocations 2023–2027 by thematic area



The thematic areas are described in the subsequent chapters, along with the particularly relevant interventions and their mode of action. These descriptions already take into account the 2nd amendment to the CSP. Technical assistance funds are used to support the implementation of the CAP Strategic Plan, such as the paying agency's operational costs or the national CAP network.

3 Agricultural income support

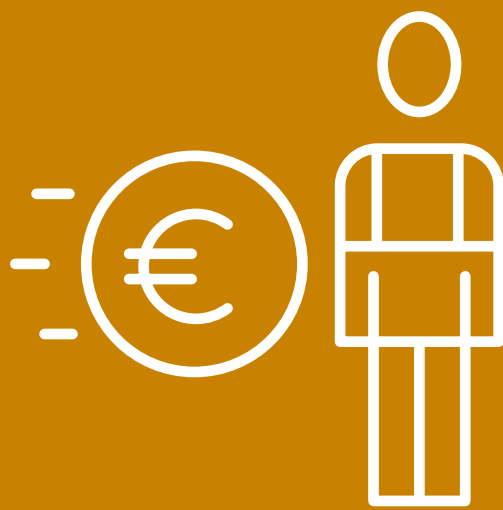




Table 2: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
21-01	Basic income support for sustainability for homestead areas <i>(Basic payment for homestead areas)</i>	2,328.0
21-02	Basic income support for sustainability for Alpine pasture areas <i>(Basic payment for Alpine pasture areas)</i>	60.0
29-01	Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability <i>(Redistributive payment)</i>	338.8
32-01	Coupled income support for driving cows, cattle, ewes and she-goats up to Alpine pastures	90.0

The CAP provides for appropriate income support to promote a crisis-proof agricultural sector and to secure the livelihoods of farmers.

The CAP acts as a financial safety net for farms so that they can provide their economic, ecological and social services and supply public goods. In addition, this also helps to ensure that farming activities are as widespread as possible across the country and to preserve the cultural landscape characterised by agriculture.

The main instrument for this are the direct payments financed by the EAGF. In this context, the CSP focusses on direct payments that are decoupled from production. With the CAP period from 2023, the previous system of payment entitlements for direct payments was replaced by the single area payment scheme. Payments are now made in the form of a premium per hectare of eligible land. As before, the majority of the direct payment budget (around 70%) will be used via basic payments, which will continue to be differentiated for homestead areas and Alpine pasture areas (interventions 21-01 and 21-02). Agricultural income support is rounded off with the redistributive payment (intervention 29-01, see also info box) with 10% of the direct payment budget and the premium for driving animals to Alpine pastures (intervention 32-01) with 2.7% of the direct payment funds.

The premium for driving animals to Alpine pastures counts as a coupled payment, as premiums are paid per eligible livestock unit and the level of support is therefore linked to production output. This animal-related payment specifically promotes the movement of roughage-feeding animals (cattle, sheep and goats) to traditional Alpine pastures and is intended to counteract the steady decline of Alpine pastures. This income support compensates for the additional expenses associated with Alpine pasturage. With around 300,000 hectares of Alpine pastures, the grazing and rearing of ruminants on these extensive pastures is of great importance for Austria. Alpine pasture farming not only makes a decisive contribution to animal welfare and animal health, but also provides a range of ecological (preservation of biodiversity, habitats and ecological functions, protection against natural hazards in the mountains), economic (expansion of the production area, tourism) and socio-cultural (traditional form of farming) benefits. This extensive grazing is a particularly sustainable production system (see info box “Comprehensive promotion of Alpine farming” on p. 47).

Redistributive payment and capping of the basic income support



The redistributive payment (intervention 29-01) provides additional support for small and medium-sized agricultural holdings.

In total, 10% of direct payments budget will be redistributed to the first 40 ha of farms, with the additional premium for the first 20 ha being twice as high as for those between 20 and 40 ha.

Even though Austria already has a balanced distribution of direct payments (20% of farms receive 55% of direct payments, compared to the EU average ratio of 20%/80%), this further contributes to a fairer distribution of direct payments.

Capping: Payouts through the basic income support (Interventions 21-01 and 21-02) of more than EUR 100,000 per farm are “capped”, whereby the wages and salaries of paid workers can be taken into account. Capped funds are channelled into the redistributive payment.

The prerequisite for receiving any animal and area-related payments under the first and second pillar is compliance with the so-called “conditionality”, which includes the “Standards for the good agricultural and ecological condition of land” (GAEC) and the “Statutory management requirements for farm management” (SMRF). Conditionality is the fundamental building block of the environmental and climate architecture of the CAP. Only requirements that go beyond conditionality can be covered by voluntary interventions in this area. Social conditionality has been introduced as a completely new feature to ensure that special attention is paid to compliance with certain labour law provisions in order to counteract precarious working conditions, particularly of seasonal workers, in European agriculture.

Social conditionality



Social conditionality links certain legislation on labour rights related to agricultural activity or affecting agricultural holdings to the granting of area and animal-related CAP payments. If a farmer does not comply with legal regulations, CAP payments are reduced.

With this new social dimension anchored in the CAP, a further step has been taken towards strengthening the rights and protection of workers in agriculture.



Conditionality



Conditionality includes so-called standards for the good agricultural and environmental conditions of land (GAEC) and Statutory Management Requirements (SMR) for farm management. Compliance with these minimum requirements is a prerequisite for receiving any area and animal-related payments under the first and second pillar. Failure to comply will result in a reduction in funding, the amount of which depends on the extent, severity and duration of the non-compliance. As a fundamental part of the CAP's "New Environmental and Climate Architecture", conditionality has been further strengthened compared to the previous programming period. It was created by merging the greening requirements and cross-compliance, whereby the requirements were expanded and the environmental and climate ambition was increased.

A total of ten GAEC standards has been defined that must be met by all agricultural holdings, including organic and small farms. However, area thresholds were provided for individual requirements.

GAEC standards make a fundamental contribution to the protection of the climate (e.g. preservation of permanent grassland, protection of wetlands and peatlands), soils and water bodies (e.g. buffer strips to avoid nutrient input into water bodies, suitable tillage, minimum soil cover) and biodiversity (protection of landscape elements and environmentally sensitive permanent grassland in Natura 2000 areas).

The GAEC standards are supplemented by eleven SMRs. These include other legal provisions relevant to primary agricultural production that contain, for example, provisions on surface irrigation, water quality (nitrate, phosphorus), the Birds and Habitats Directives, food safety and animal welfare.

As conditionality is part of the "baseline" requirements, it cannot be covered by ÖPUL interventions or eco-schemes.

4 Support for young farmers





Table 3: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
30-01	Complementary income support for young farmers (<i>Payment for young farmers</i>)	71.1
75-01	Support for the setting up of young farmers	77.5

For the further development of Austrian agriculture, in particular for the preservation of family farms, a continuous entry of young farmers is a key requirement. Within the framework of the CSP, suitable measures are taken to support the first-time independent start-up of a farm, and to make a significant contribution to the strategic development of farms and agriculture in Austria as a whole. The policy objective is to ensure the continuity of existing farms to facilitate the establishment of new farms.

The payment for young farmers (intervention 30-01) under the first pillar of the CAP constitutes a decisive basis of the support. Its main purpose is to provide financial support in the first five years of new farm management in addition to the direct payments provided for all farms.

As in the previous period, the income support for young farmers is granted as an additional payment (top-up) for the first 40 ha in the form of a payment per ha.

Building on this, the support for the establishment of young farmers in the second pillar (Measure 75-01) focuses on the crucial phase of taking on the role of farm manager for the first time. The aim is to support the strategic and economic security and further development of the farms. After meeting additional requirements, young farmers who are newly established as farm managers receive tiered premiums. A bonus is granted for maintaining comprehensive farm records for three years. In addition, participation in specific training courses is supported with 66% of the total costs. The modular design of this interventions rewards the qualification and strategic orientation of the newly managed farm.

In addition, specific advisory service and vocational training programmes support the process of farm succession as well as the improvement of the technical, personal and entrepreneurial skills of young farmers. The agricultural and forestry advisory services provide young farmers with a comprehensive range of services on various topics relating to the farm succession, further development, and management. In order to be able to provide targeted and efficient advice to individual farms, this is often preceded by further training events. Seminars on strategic operational planning and the preparation of a mandatory operational concept have proven to be particularly effective in this context. Completion of professional training course ("landwirtschaftliche Facharbeiter" also triggers an additional bonus in the premium for setting up a new farm).

5 Strengthening the competitiveness of the agricultural sector

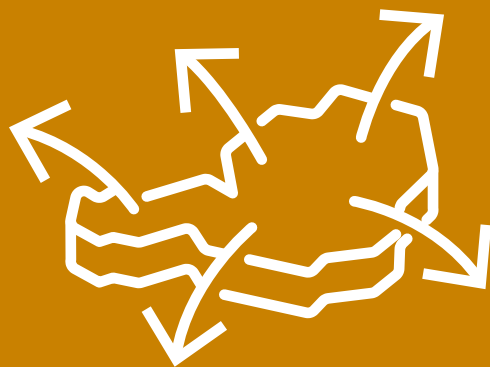




Table 4: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
73-01	Investments in agricultural production	675.1
73-02	Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products	106.4
73-08	Investments in business diversification including the processing and marketing of agricultural products	35.4
73-18	Investments in the stabilisation of landslides	2.3
77-01	Participation in quality schemes for food products and ornamental plants	13.7

In terms of competitiveness, Austrian agriculture currently lags behind more market-oriented EU countries. One of the key objectives of the CSP is to reduce this gap and at the same time to increase the income of those working in primary production. In the long term, the aim is to improve the resilience of the production sectors. To achieve this, a wide range of measures is offered in the area of investment and innovation.

A key instrument is the promotion of investments aimed at increasing farm productivity as well as securing and creating employment. In addition, the focus is on improving processing and marketing structures to enhance the added value at farm-level, promoting quality production and innovations in agriculture, and increasing the share of added value in the food chain.

The intervention “Investments in agricultural production” (intervention 73-01) provides support for structural and technical improvements on farms, for the establishment of horticultural crop plantages as well as for the installation of mechanical crop protection structures in horticulture. The projects are expected to facilitate economic, ecological and social improvements on farms and beyond. Under the 2024-2027 Agriculture Stimulus Programme (“Impulsprogramm”), the budget for intervention 73-01 has been increased by additional EUR 64 million (additional national financing). These funds have been deployed to raise the ceiling of eligible costs for investments in climate protection and climate change adaptation measures (e.g. near-soil slurry spreading, multi-phase feeding, efficient irrigation, cooling in stables, etc.) and in particularly animal-friendly husbandry systems. In this way, a further contribution is made to sustainable and forward-looking investment.

For holdings in the wine and fruit and vegetable sectors that are affected by landslides due to geological conditions, the “Stabilisation of landslides” intervention (intervention 73-18) offers targeted assistance to maintain production sites.

The promotion of investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products (73-02) aims at strengthening the agricultural value chain by increasing the competitiveness of processing and marketing enterprises. The approach is to improve the production and marketing structure in the individual sectors by means of targeted technical investments. The focus here is on realizing innovative products, improving quality and hygiene standards as well as traceability systems and, finally yet importantly, increasing energy efficiency. When it comes to the position of the agricultural producer in the value chain, quality programmes play a key role. With their help, farmers can demonstrate the added value of high production standards compared to other products and market them accordingly. To this end, the CSP creates appropriate incentives for agricultural holdings to participate in EU and national food quality certifying programs. Such certificates promote quality standards that go well beyond the legal minimum requirements and wherever possible include all stages of production. Funding is provided for the costs of joining and participating in such quality programmes, including quality control costs (intervention 77-01).

The implementation rules for all the presented interventions for investment support incorporate sustainability aspects avoid conflict of objectives. With regard to animal welfare standards for stable buildings, only projects that go beyond statutory minimum standards are financed. For the pig sector, for example, this means that in future no new buildings will be subsidised that include full-slat systems. In cattle farming, tethering is no longer subsidised when investing in new stables. Funding is also available for projects that generally contribute to meeting the climate and energy targets and include measures to increase the production and use of renewable energy and to improve operational energy efficiency. Examples include feeding part of the manure into the biogas utilisation channel, the productive use of waste heat, the production and use of renewable fuels or the conversion of engines to more climate friendly technologies.

Business diversification of agricultural holdings (intervention 73-08)

The intervention “Investments in business diversification including processing and marketing of agricultural products” (intervention 73-08) supports farmers in their efforts to generate additional non-agricultural income through diversification activities. Funding is provided for investments in various diversification areas and activities as well as the processing, marketing and sales opportunities for products. In addition to farmers, members of agricultural households and joint ventures are supported in the implementation of economic activities in rural areas related to agricultural holdings.

Priority areas are set for diversification investments in

- agricultural tourism (farm holidays) and leisure activities as well as catering
- improving the treatment, processing, marketing and sales opportunities for products on the farm
- Activities in municipal, social and other (service) areas (e.g. social farming - green care)
- new forms of diversification

The diversification of farms towards “Green Care” is particularly promoted with a higher support rate. These are health-promoting, educational, therapeutic or care taking projects, bringing the participants or patients on-farm in contact with animals and nature.

6 Environmental and climate services of farms, including animal welfare





Table 5: Relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
31, 70 & 72	ÖPUL (Agri-environmental Programme) interventions - see Table 6	3,073.5
73-15	Investments to preserve, restore and improve natural heritage	51.0

The environmental and climate benefits of the CAP in Austria is further expanded with the CSP, adding ambition to the already extensive support provided the preceding funding period. The Austrian Agri-environmental Programme (ÖPUL) combines area- and animal-based interventions for the environment, climate including animal welfare interventions. The program is fully integrated in the CSP consisting of 27 interventions in total (see Table 6). The budget for the ÖPUL programme has been increased by 25% compared to the previous period in order to meet the increased level of commitment.

Table 6: ÖPUL interventions

General issues	Arable Land	Grassland	Permanent crops	Animals
Environmentally-friendly and biodiversity-enhancing management [EBM] (70-01)	Green cover on arable land - Catch crop (31-01)	Restricted use of yield increasing inputs (70-03)*	Erosion control vineyards/fruits/hops (31-03 and 70-20)	Conservation of endangered livestock breeds (70-06)
Organic farming (70-02)	Green cover on arable land - System evergreen (31-02)	Hay management (70-04)**	Non-use of insecticides vineyards/fruits/hops (70-10)	Animal welfare – herding on alpine pasture (70-13)
Application of liquid manure close to surface and manure separation (70-08)	Erosion control on arable land (70-07)	Management of mountain meadows (70-05)	Non-use of herbicides vineyards/fruits/hops (70-09)	Animal welfare - pasturing (31-04)
Nature conservation (70-16)	Preventive groundwater protection (70-14)	Alpine pasture management (70-12)	Use of beneficial organisms in greenhouses (70-11)	Animal welfare – bovine housing (70-18)
Result based management (70-17)	Water Framework Directive (72-02)	Humus preservation and soil protection on grassland eligible for conversion (70-15)**	-	Animal welfare – pig farming (70-19)
-	Non-productive area on arable land and Agroforestry (31-05)	Natura 2000 and other protected areas (72-01)	-	-

* = Combination requirement with EBM (Environmentally-friendly and biodiversity enhancing management) (70-01)

** = Combination requirement with EBM (Environmentally -friendly and biodiversity enhancing management) (70-01) or Organic farming (70-02)

□ = Eco Schemes under the EAGF

When designing the new ÖPUL programme, the environmental and climate interventions of the previous period were further developed and made more flexible. The aim was to make the achievable benefits more visible to the beneficiaries as well as to the general public and to reinforce opportunity for farmers to provide remunerated climate-environmental and animal welfare services. The management commitments continue to go beyond the basic requirements - the so-called “baseline”. This consists of conditionality, minimum legal requirements and other common standards in agricultural production.

ÖPUL thus continues to incentivise farmers to carry out activities that are relevant to the environment, climate and animal welfare, favouring rewards over penalties.

As in the previous period, ÖPUL comprises the following priorities:

- Protection of the natural resources soil, water and air
- Conservation of the cultural landscape and biodiversity
- Climate-friendly and climate-adapted agriculture
- Preservation of area-wide agricultural activity
- Animal welfare

The modular structure of ÖPUL enables the participation of various farm types. It offers a broad overall package of voluntary environmental and climate measures. This is complemented with targeted thematic interventions and opt-in premium options, offering all farmers suitable options to commit to meaningful environmental and climate action tailored to their sector, location and production system. The continuation of this tried-and-tested modular approach ensures a high participation rate.

Agriculture Stimulus Program 2023 “Impulsprogramm” and the 2024 support package for more competitiveness in agriculture and forestry



In autumn 2023, the Federal Government and the Federal Provinces acknowledged the increased cost pressure on farmers and set up an additional national stimulus program “Impulsprogramm”. The program responded to the inflation that was mainly caused by the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. At the same time, it was a pledge towards the sector to acknowledge the ever increasing environmental, climate and animal welfare expectations from society, signalling readiness to provide targeted support in view of ensuring fair compensation for these additional services.

The stimulus program bears funding of EUR 360 million for the years 2024 - 2027 to be implemented via the CAP Strategic Plan. These additional funds are used specifically to reward services for the environment, climate, animal welfare, organic farming and mountain farming. The declared aim is to secure forward-looking investments, to better remunerate the services of family farms and to strengthen competitiveness.

In spring 2024, the Ministry of Agriculture announced a further support package for more competitiveness in agriculture and forestry. This support package made additional EUR 309 million funds available. EUR 209 million are deployed outside of the CAP Strategic Plan, aimed at providing farmers financial relief for red diesel expenditure and EUR 50 million are deployed for additional relief payments for farms managing utilised agricultural area. A further EUR 50 million was integrated into the CAP Strategic Plan as special funds to promote animal welfare-friendly barn construction.

In the CAP Strategic Plan the additional funds of both support packages have been deployed in three main areas:

- Austrian Agri-environmental Programme (ÖPUL): 191 million of the “Impulsprogramm” have been used to increase all premiums (ÖPUL excluding eco-schemes) by 8%, and to create new funding options and incentives from 2025. At the same time, the “Erosion protection vineyard/fruit/hops” eco-scheme (31-03) has been transferred from under the EAGF to EAFRD funding as of 2025, also applying the 8% premium increase. The intended result being to free up approximately EUR 10 million in ÖPUL funds within the EAGF. These funds are used to increase the premiums of the remaining three eco-schemes under the EAGF (31-01, 31-02 and 31-04), in order to likewise up their support rates. The increase of support rates in ÖPUL across both CAP funds maintains the competitiveness of the promoted environmental services and offers the farms fair compensation for their additional services.
- Support for farmers in areas with natural or other area-specific constraints (ANC) via the compensatory allowance (71-01): EUR 105 million of the “Impulsprogramm” are used to raise premiums. A general increase of 8% is added, and a special increase of 14% is granted for mountain farms. The compensatory allowance generally compensate farms in ANCs for enduring more difficult production conditions. Additional costs arise, for example, from farming on steep slopes, at high altitudes, in areas with difficult soil conditions or in climatically unfavourable zones. Agriculture in ANCs is usually characterised by a varied cultivated landscape with a high structural value and preserves ecologically particularly valuable habitats. The premium increase supports the competitiveness of these production locations.
- Agricultural investment support (73-01): EUR 64 million of the “Impulsprogramm” is used to raise the ceiling of eligible costs for investments in climate protection and climate change adaptation (e.g. near-ground manure spreading, multi-phase feeding, efficient irrigation, cooling in stables, etc.) as well as for animal-friendly husbandry systems. With the “package for more competitiveness in agriculture and forestry”, additional EUR 50 million were made available for the investment support intervention targeted deployed to further promote the construction of animal-friendly husbandry systems in order to accelerate the transition across all livestock farming sectors. A special focus is on the pig sector, where the goal is to create a particularly attractive incentive for the conversion towards more animal welfare.

The horizontal interventions “Environmentally-friendly and biodiversity-enhancing management” (70-01) and “Organic farming” (70-02) provide a solid level of general environmental and climatic services with requirements for biodiversity areas, crop rotation, grassland conservation and further training. This is complemented by flexible opt-in options for compensating environmental services that go beyond, such as for creation or maintenance of hedges, the preservation of landscape features or the creation of wild herb and breeding areas. . On top of that, specific interventions tailored to specific regional or ecological challenges are available to concerned farmers (e.g. regions for groundwater protection), as well as customised nature conservation interventions for the preservation and development of ecologically particularly valuable species and habitats.

For the first time, ÖPUL is being implemented not only with interventions from rural development (EAFRD, second pillar of the CAP), but also by means of direct payment measures (EAGF, first pillar of the CAP). This is due to the reform of direct payments, namely to earmark part of its budget for so-called “eco-schemes”, in which farmers can participate voluntarily. In this way, contributions to environmental and climate protection and animal welfare are increasingly generated in the first pillar in a transparent manner. In Austria, around 15% of the budget for direct payments is used for these measures each year.

For the eco-schemes, the well-known and established ÖPUL measures for the promotion of green cover on arable land (31-01, 31-02), erosion control in permanent crops (31-03) and animal welfare pasturing (31-04) were offered as voluntary, yearly interventions and financed within the framework of direct payments. With the 2024 CSP amendment, the intervention 31-03 was transferred to the EAFRD as intervention 70-20 (for explanations, see info-box on the 2023 agricultural stimulus program “Impulsprogramm” and the 2024 support package for more competitiveness in agriculture and forestry) and the intervention “Non-productive areas on arable land and Agroforestry” (31-05) was introduced as a new eco-scheme.

While the ÖPUL program focuses on existing agricultural areas already managed by farmers, the investment support for conservation, restoration and improvement of natural heritage (73-15) focus on the release and creation of new areas and habitats for the provision/production of climate and environmental services.

ÖPUL was significantly upgraded with the 2024-2027 agricultural stimulus program “Impulsprogramm” (see info-box on p. 33).

Green Deal



The European “Green Deal” aims at becoming the first climate-neutral region by 2050. In terms of agriculture, this means creating a sustainable food system in the European Union. For this purpose, the European Commission developed the “Farm to Fork” strategy and the biodiversity strategy.

These strategies include tangible EU targets, such as increasing the area for organic farming to 25% by the end of the decade and reducing the use of fertilisers by 20%. Moreover, the proportion of biodiversity-promoting landscape elements is to be increased to at least 10% of agricultural land and 100% access to fast broadband internet in rural areas is to be achieved by 2025.

The Green Deal requires the CAP to focus more strongly on issues such as resource and climate protection, ecosystems and the protection of natural production systems, while at the same time ensuring the economic sustainability of farms. The CAP legal framework for the 2023-2027 period reinforced the policy’s green architecture. For instance, direct payments and rural development both have to be linked to more ambitious environmental and climate objectives. The Member States are called upon to generate contributions to these EU-wide ecological objectives via their CAP Strategic Plans. However, it is also possible to claim contributions that are provided in a more efficient way outside the CAP Strategic Plan.

The new green architecture added new and more ambitious requirements within the framework of conditionality, pillar one eco-schemes and for the agri-environmental and climate measures of pillar two. According to EU requirements, at least 25% of direct payments must be spent on eco-schemes from 2023 onwards. Moreover, at least 35% of EAFRD funds must be used for environmental and climate targets (5% points more than in the previous period) and a total of 40% of CAP funds must contribute to climate objectives.

Many of the interventions in the Austrian CAP Strategic Plan have been designed with the Green Deal in mind. In particular the Austrian Agri-environmental Programme (ÖPUL) pursues the Green Deal targets. With its implementation that enjoys an 80% farm participation rate, flower strips are created, crop rotations introduced, the use of pesticides is restricted, erosion is reduced and landscape elements are preserved or created. Other key areas of support under ÖPUL are the management of alpine pastures, mountain meadows and other species-rich grassland habitats as well as the promotion of animal welfare. The promotion of organic farming continues to be driven forward, although Austria has already reached the EU target of 25% organic area. The expansion of broadband will be further promoted, whereby Austria's Development and Resilience Plan is used instead of the CAP Strategic Plan.



6.1 Climate protection and climate change adaptation

Table 7: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
31-01	Green cover on arable land - Catch Crop	195.1
31-02	Green cover on arable land – System Evergreen	94.7
31-04	Animal welfare - pasturing	178.5
31-05	Non-productive area on arable land and Agroforestry	12.0
70-01	Environmentally-friendly and biodiversity-enhancing management	568.1
70-02	Organic farming	800.7
70-03	Restricted use of yield-increasing inputs	80.2
70-04	Hay management	88.7
70-07	Erosion control on arable land	62.1
70-08	Application of liquid manure close to surface and manure separation	71.0
70-14	Preventive groundwater protection	138.0
70-15	Humus preservation and soil protection on grassland eligible for conversion	116.5
70-16	Nature conservation	261.7
70-17	Result based management	12.9
70-18	Animal welfare – bovine housing	57.3
70-19	Animal welfare - pig farming	39.3
31-03 and/ or 70-20	Erosion control vineyards/ fruits/ hops	52.4
Other relevant interventions		
73-01	Investments in agricultural production	



Climate protection and climate change adaptation are clearly integrated into the ÖPUL objectives. Of particular importance for the agricultural sector is the sustainable storage of carbon in soils, limiting greenhouse gas emissions and reaching higher resilience to negative effects of climate change.

Interventions under the ÖPUL programme make a key contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in agricultural production. Reducing emissions by limiting the use of fertiliser or adjusting fertiliser management are key elements in four ÖPUL interventions, that is in “Organic farming methods” (70-02), “Restricted use of yield-increasing inputs” (70-03), “Application of liquid manure close to surface and manure separation” (70-08) and “Preventive groundwater protection” (70-14).

Carbon storage is induced via the ÖPUL interventions “Green cover on arable land – Catch crop” (31-01), “Green cover on arable land - System Evergreen” (31-02) and “Erosion control vineyards//fruits/hops” (31-03 and 70-20). They promote a longer duration of soil covers on agricultural land, achieving humus formation and maintenance. These measures optimize carbon sequestration and also strengthen the resilience to climate-related impacts such as drought or heavy rainfall. In addition, humus conservation is promoted by the intervention “Erosion control on arable land” (70-07), in which deep tillage is not permitted. From 2025 onwards, funding for establishing agroforestry strips will be offered as an additional funding option within the framework of the measure “Non-productive areas on arable land and Agroforestry” (31-05). Agroforestry strips are in synergy with the main crops, they can potentially protect the soil against erosion and droughts, reduce evaporation, increase dew formation, mitigate temperature extremes and have positive effects in terms of pest regulation on neighbouring crops. In this way, agroforestry strips contribute to the adaptation to climate change.

Grassland areas are an important carbon sink and their conservation is supported as part of the ÖPUL interventions “Environmentally-friendly and biodiversity-enhancing management” (70-01), “Organic farming” (70-02) and “Humus conservation and soil protection on grassland” (70-15). In addition, the ÖPUL interventions “Nature conservation” (70-16) and “Result based management” (70-17) are intended to achieve positive effects on carbon sinks by preserving valuable landscape areas and managing them in a customised way in terms of nature and climate protection (including wetland habitats). The “hay management” intervention (70-04) makes an important contribution to maintaining traditional forms of grassland management, preserving permanent grassland and thereby conserving valuable carbon sinks for climate protection. From 2025 onwards, specific measures for rewetting and promoting wetland sites are introduced in the nature conservation measure (70-16). The non-productive areas and the agroforestry strips (31-05) also have a nitrogen-fixing effect or act as carbon sinks.

The ÖPUL eco-scheme “Animal welfare - pasturing” (31-04) is offered for the maintenance and expansion of climate-friendly animal husbandry and site-specific livestock management. Ammonia and greenhouse gas emission is reduced by grazing ruminants, due to the rapid separation of faeces and urine. With the ÖPUL intervention “Animal welfare - bovine housing” (70-18), the opt-in option for composting is also offered to promote further climate measures in addition to increased animal welfare. This option will also be offered from 2025 onwards within the framework of the “Animal welfare – pig farming” intervention (70-19).

The farm modernisations in terms of buildings, machinery, equipment and systems supported by investment support (73-01) also has a positive impact on the climate, as it is accompanied by CO₂ savings by means of technological efficiency improvements. This effect is reinforced by the eligibility requirement for investments in buildings, drying and ventilation systems as well as machinery and equipment for indoor use that no energy from fossil fuels is used.

6.2 Soil, water and air

Table 8: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
31-01	Green cover on arable land - Catch crop	195.1
31-02	Green cover on arable land – System Evergreen	94.7
31-04	Animal welfare - pasturing	178.5
31-05	Non-productive area on arable land and agroforestry	12.0
70-01	Environmentally-friendly and biodiversity-enhancing management	568.1
70-02	Organic farming	800.7
70-03	Restricted use of yield-increasing inputs	80.2
70-07	Erosion control on arable land	62.1
70-08	Application of liquid manure close to surface and manure separation	71.0
70-09	Non-use of herbicides vineyards/fruits/hops	10.2
70-10	Non-use of insecticides vineyards/fruits/hops	20.6
70-11	Use of beneficial organisms in greenhouses	2.1
70-12	Alpine pasture management	59.1
70-14	Preventive groundwater protection	138.0
70-15	Humus preservation and soil protection on grassland eligible for conversion	116.5
31-03 and/or 70-20	Erosion control vineyards/ fruits/ hops	52.4
72-02	WFD - Agriculture (Styria)	3.9
Other relevant interventions		
73-01	Investments in agricultural production	



The agri-environmental interventions of the ÖPUL programme focus on the protection and conservation of natural resources, with positive effects on soil, groundwater, surface water and air quality. The eco-schemes “Green cover on arable land - catch crop (31-01)” and “Green cover on arable land - System Evergreen (31-02)” support humus formation and preservation on arable land and thus also the increase of soil fertility. Humus-rich soils have the capacity to bind nutrients and water and are less prone to leaching and erosion (contributes to groundwater and surface water protection). The eco-scheme “Non-productive areas on arable land and agroforestry” (31-05) with the establishment of non-productive crops or agroforestry strips has a favourable effect on the avoidance of erosion and nutrient leaching. Especially perennial non-productive areas have positive effects on the humus content in the soil. The combination with long soil covers, the measure “Erosion protection on arable land (70-07)” promotes minimum tillage such as mulch-till and direct sowing as well as other cultivation methods to reduce erosion, such as potato dams, undersown crops and greened drainage paths. The erosion control intervention for permanent crops (31-03 or 70-20) is intended to reduce soil erosion and nutrient input into surface waters by the machine tracks.

Organic farming leads to an increased accumulation of organic matter in the soil (manure, composting, increased legume cultivation), which has a positive effect on soil health. Moreover, the basic interventions “Environmentally-friendly and biodiversity-enhancing management” (70-01) and “Organic farming” (70-02) limit the proportion of cereals and maize in the crop rotation and actively promote humus-building crops such as field fodder and legumes, cruciferous plants, composite plants and flowering crops. Due to the high proportion of organic matter in grasslands, the maintenance of convertible grassland and the preservation of permanent grassland is central to ÖPUL and is supported under the two basic measures (70-01 and 70-02) and in “Humuspreservation and soil protection on grassland eligible for conversion” (70-15).

Complementing the area based interventions for soil protection, investment support (73-01) promotes the use of soil-conserving machinery, such as machines or trailers with tyre pressure control systems, which counteracts soil compaction.

Surface and groundwater protection is primarily addressed by reducing pollution from fertilisers and pesticides. Horizontal measures such as “Restricted use of yield-increasing inputs” (70-03) and “Organic farming” (70-02) or the eco-scheme “Non-productive areas on arable land and agroforestry” (31-05) and the measure “Alpine pasture management” (70-12) contribute to improved water quality by limiting the use of agricultural inputs. The prohibition of applying plant protection products

on permanent crops (70-09, 70-10) or reducing its use in a greenhouse (70-11) can reduce the discharge of agricultural inputs into water bodies. In arable regions, the intervention “Preventive groundwater protection” (70-14) is central. Going beyond the provisions of the Austrian Nitrates Action Programme, the use of nitrogen fertilisation must be documented when participating in this intervention. In particular, nutrient surpluses from the previous crop must be taken into account when fertilising the subsequent crops on the basis of nutrient balances. In addition, soil analyses and further training are required and additional regional management requirements must be observed. Moreover, compensating reduced revenues or additional costs resulting from the mandatory requirements for the implementation of Directive No 2000/60/EC (Water Framework Directive) is the purpose of the intervention “Water Framework Directive - Agriculture” (72-02). This measure is offered in ÖPUL for a groundwater protection programme in Styria, which includes mandatory provisions that go beyond the Nitrates Action Programme (e.g. fertiliser limits, application periods, and recording obligations).

More than 90% of ammonia emissions in Austria originate from agricultural fertiliser management, which is why ÖPUL interventions for fertiliser management contribute to air pollution control. The intervention “Application of liquid manure and manure separation” (70-08) is particularly effective in reducing ammonia emissions and was further expanded in the new programme period. Within the framework of the 2024 programme amendment, additional funding for high-nitrogen-reduced feeding of pigs is to be offered from 2025 onwards, which was previously only available in the regions covered by the “Preventive groundwater protection” intervention (70-14). Within the framework of the intervention “Restricted use of yield-increasing inputs” (70-03), management practices must consider nutrient cycles on farm, to reduce emissions from agriculture. The ÖPUL eco-scheme “Animal Welfare - pasturing” (31-04) is offered for the maintenance and expansion of climate-friendly animal husbandry and site-specific livestock management. Ammonia and greenhouse gas emission is reduced by grazing ruminants, due to the rapid separation of faeces and urine.

In addition, incentives for the conversion of animal housing, manure storage and spreading technologies to emission-reducing systems are created within the framework of the investment support intervention (73-01). These include the promotion of machinery and equipment for spreading liquid manure close to the ground and equipment for slurry separation as well as retrofitted covers for existing fertiliser collection systems for liquid manure. Ammonia reduction measures are mandatory for new stable construction projects. Fixed covers are also always necessary when building new fertiliser collection systems for liquid manure.

6.3 Biodiversity

Table 9: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
31-05	Non-productive areas on arable land and agroforestry	12.0
70-01	Environmentally -friendly and biodiversity-enhancing management	568.1
70-02	Organic farming	800.7
70-03	Restricted use of yield-increasing inputs	80.2
70-04	Hay management	88.7
70-05	Management of mountain meadows	6.1
70-06	Conservation of endangered livestock breeds	47.9
70-09	Non-use of herbicides vineyards/fruits/hops	10.2
70-10	Non-use of insecticides vineyards/fruits/hops	20.6
70-11	Use of beneficial organisms in greenhouses	2.1
70-12	Alpine pasture management	59.1
70-14	Preventive groundwater protection	138.0
70-15	Humus preservation and soil protection on grassland eligible to conversion	116.5
70-16	Nature conservation	261.7
70-17	result based management	12.9
72-01	Natura 2000 and other protected areas	4.8
73-15	Investments to preserve, restore and improve natural heritage	51.0
Other relevant interventions		
73-04	Forest management	
73-06	Investments in environmental improvements and flood risk mitigation measures	
73-07	Investments in ecological improvements of surface waters	
77-02	Cooperation	



Preventing the loss of biodiversity and the associated conservation and formation of a species-rich landscapes are key agricultural policy goals. The needs analysis has shown the necessity of strengthening biodiversity-promoting agriculture. Agrobiodiversity is therefore a main concern in the CSP. Within the framework of the CSP, numerous interventions are being implemented to promote structural diversity in the landscape in order to increase the range of plants for insects.

The preservation of species-rich landscapes and biodiversity in general takes a central position in the agri-environmental program ÖPUL. The program combines horizontal and area-specific interventions which remunerate farmers for adapting their agricultural practices towards biodiversity preservation. It addresses the two main reasons for the loss of biodiversity in agriculture, namely on the one hand the abandonment of species-rich sites in low-productive regions, and on the other hand the increasing intensification of agricultural production in favourable locations.

The mandatory establishment of at least 7% biodiversity areas on arable land and grassland within the framework of the horizontal measures “Environmentally-friendly and biodiversity-enhancing management” (70-01) and “Organic farming” (70-02) promotes landscape features, provides food and refuge for numerous animals and connects isolated habitats with each other. There are also opt-in schemes for establishing new landscape features, hedges, wild herb and breeding areas. Further habitats for various animal and plant species are created implementing the eco-scheme “Non-productive areas on arable land and agroforestry” (31-05). Multi-annual non-productive areas in particular provide important nesting opportunities for wild bees and other (pollinator) insects. Central ÖPUL interventions for the maintenance of biodiversity-promoting, site-specific management, especially on marginal sites, are the “Management of mountain meadows” (70-05) and “Alpine pasture management” (70-12). Species-rich meadows are also supported in landscapes created by traditional hay management (70-04) in combination with insect-friendly mowing techniques (no mower conditioners) and by “Species-rich grassland” opt-in schemes within the framework of the intervention (70-15). Another important aspect for biodiversity conservation is the reduction of synthetic chemical pesticides by means of “Organic farming” (70-02), as well as within the framework of several ÖPUL interventions in arable land (70-14), in grassland (70-03) and in permanent crops (70-09, 70-10) and in protected cultivation (70-11). The central instrument for the conservation and development of ecologically valuable agricultural land inside and outside protected areas is the targeted support of nature conservation on farms. Within the framework of the ÖPUL, the interventions “nature conservation” (70-16) and “Output-oriented management” (70-17), ecologists work together with farmers to develop individual management concepts for particularly valuable agricultural land. The intervention “Natura 2000 and other protected areas” (72-01) aims at maintaining and improving conditions of agricultural habitat types according to Directive 92/43/EEC, as well as for habitats of

species according to Directive No 209/147/EC, in Natura 2000 areas and other protected areas. The 2024 CSP amendment, which is effective from 2025 onwards, will provide further incentives for making biodiversity areas and species-rich grassland areas more attractive, as well as specific requirements for nature conservation activities.

In addition to promoting habitats and species diversity, ÖPUL also contributes to the conservation of genetic diversity by means of the intervention “Conservation of endangered livestock breeds” (70-06), but also by supporting the cultivation of rare agricultural crops (70-01 and 70-02).

Further important instruments in the CSP for promoting biodiversity include the support for the implementation of proactive nature conservation. The restoration or creation of new habitats and landscape features is supported through investment grants (73-15). Land purchases and advance lease payments are intended to secure areas for nature conservation. Facilities that serve to raise awareness and promote nature-based recreation can also be supported here. Moreover, investment support is available for improving habitats of animal and plant species of nature conservation value should as well as for promoting biodiversity or further linking up biotope networks.

Investments in ecological improvements of the agricultural infrastructure are used to expand biotope networks in the cultivated landscape (73-06) and generally improve the ecological status of surface water bodies (73-07). In forests, the intervention “Forest management” (73-04) supports the conservation, improvement or restoration of forest biodiversity in all its dimensions (species, habitat, genetics, and evolutionary capacity).

In order to create engagement and to facilitate such proactive nature conservation projects, regional support networks and cooperation for nature conservation initiatives and educational campaigns in the field of biodiversity are funded (77-02). Key is also to sensitise farmers at the individual level, raising their awareness of the benefit flowing from biodiversity and motivating them to engage in biodiversity promoting activities. To this end, ÖPUL includes mandatory training and relevant monitoring activities, serving an educational and advisory purpose.

Comprehensive promotion of Alpine farming



Alpine pasturage is of particular importance as a traditional form of agriculture in Austria. The combination of dedicated and suitable general CSP support schemes results in a comprehensive level of assistance for alpine farmers.

Alpine areas qualify for a dedicated basic payment scheme (21-02) providing additional targeted income support. Also, coupled income support is available for alpine farmers for driving cows, cattle, ewes and she-goats up to Alpine pastures (32-01). Finally, alpine areas by definition are less favoured areas, triggering the compensatory allowance of intervention 71-01.

As regards general CSP interventions available for alpine farmers, suitable agri-environment-climate schemes are offered within ÖPUL. Relevant interventions include Alpine pasture management (70-12), Animal welfare – herding on alpine pastures (70-13).

The stronger focus on animal-related payments is intended to promote the driving of roughage-consuming animals to Alpine pastures and thus to ensure that the traditional extensive Alpine pastures are grazed across the board.

6.4 Animal welfare

Table 10: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
31-04	Animal welfare - pasturing	178.5
70-13	Animal welfare - herding on alpine pastures	89.8
70-18	Animal welfare – bovine housing	57.3
70-19	Animal welfare - pig farming	39.3
Other relevant interventions		
73-01	Investments in agricultural production	

As an indispensable part of sustainable agriculture, the promotion of animal welfare is an integral part of the CSP. With stronger incentives for the promotion of Animal friendly housing and pasturing, an animal welfare focus is being set.

The general aim is to increase the proportion of particularly animal-friendly stables and forms of animal husbandry. On the one hand, targeted investment support has been improved by increasing the support rates for the “particularly animal-friendly” husbandry standards in stable buildings for pig farming, calf and cattle fattening and turkey husbandry (73-01).



On the other hand, the approach is to achieve remunerate animal welfare enhanced farming practices such as grazing systems and the expansion of particularly animal-friendly housing systems. A bundle of ÖPUL interventions have been designed with this purpose, which compensate for the increased costs of improved animal husbandry. The interventions “Animal welfare - pasturing” (31- 04) and “Animal welfare - herding on alpine pasture” (70-13) support the animal-friendly husbandry of ruminants on pastures and Alpine pastures. The optional support for the shepherding of grazing livestock on alpine pastures by guarding dogs is intended to create an opportunity to face the increasing danger by large predators.

The interventions “Animal welfare - bovine housing” (70-18) and “Animal welfare – pig farming” (70-19) are intended to support improved housing systems and thus reduce the economic risk of converting to animal-friendly housing. Another new feature of the CSP is the mandatory participation of all beneficiaries in the animal health service programme. The pig farming sector will be provided with additional funding opportunities, such as the optional “curly tail bonus” and the feeding of European, GMO-free protein feed.

Increased support for suckler cow farms - animal welfare for cattle and calves



The CSP continues to provide enhanced support for suckler cow farms. The combination of suitable general CSP support schemes results in a comprehensive level of assistance. These farms can benefit from numerous ÖPUL-Interventions, such as animal welfare pasturing (31-04), Alpine pasture management (70-12), hay management (70-04) and nature conservation (70-16). Further ÖPUL-Interventions and the compensatory allowance (71-01) are also relevant, where bonuses for livestock farming are available.

In particular, the expansion of the animal welfare measures for pasturage (31-04) and housing (70-18) should be mentioned here, where calves and female fattening cattle have been newly added as eligible animal types. Important for Austrian suckler cow farmers is that expectations for the future include an even greater emphasis on quality production. The “QPlus Cattle” programme is offered as a promising approach for this purpose (77-01). The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Regions and Water management has also developed an Austrian veal strategy with the aim of strengthening domestic veal production and thereby reducing live animal exports, among other things.

Organic farming



By refraining from the use of synthetic chemical pesticides and mineral fertilisers, organic farming contributes to a food production that protects the environment and conserves resources. Organic farming also contributes to maintaining and increasing the biodiversity of agricultural habitats. Soil life and humus formation and thus carbon sequestration are also promoted and higher animal welfare standards - such as grazing - are complied with. Austria has already achieved the EU target of at least 25% organically farmed area, but will continue to expand its pioneering role in the organic sector, aiming for an organic share of 30% by 2027 and even increase this to 35% by 2030, taking into account the development of demand.

The central instrument for further strengthening and expanding organic farming in Austria is, above all, the Organic Action Programme 23+, which has been developed within the framework of a public process. The Organic Action Programme 23+ constitutes a strategic guideline for supporting the development of organic production in line with market development and sales opportunities in Austria.

The ÖPUL Agri-environmental Programme plays a central role in supporting organic farms. The intervention “organic farming (70-02)” has been further developed in the course of this process, adapted to current challenges, and differentiated in a performance-orientated manner. Flexible options are offered in this context for the compensation for additional environmental services, such as the creation of biodiversity areas going beyond the minimum percentage, the conservation of landscape features (especially scattered fruit trees), the creation of multi-benefit hedges or breeding areas, as well as supplements for the cultivation of rare crops. Organic farms can also participate in a variety of other interventions, such as green cover - catch crops or evergreens (31-01, 31-02), erosion control on arable land including undersowing (70-07), nature conservation (70-16), humus measures for grassland (70-15), animal welfare – pasturing (31-04) and animal welfare in housing (70-18, 70-19) or hay management (70-04). Apart from general environmental requirements, further training for sustainable management is a mandatory component. This means that organic farms are also characterised by a particularly high level of environmental services. Introduced via the 2nd CSP amendment, from 2025 onwards additional support schemes with regard to the organic circular economy or for the compensation of farm-related transaction costs for organic will be implemented in order to ensure that the national target for organic production will be reached.

Further interventions contribute significantly to strengthening organic farming in less-favoured areas (compensatory allowance (71-01)) and to strengthening competitiveness (investment support (73-01)). Interventions in the fields of education and advisory services (78-01), processing and marketing (73-02), as well as innovation constitute an important framework for strengthening the organic sector.



7 Payments for less-favoured areas





Table 11: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €) ¹
71-01	Payments to areas facing natural and other specific constraints (<i>compensatory allowance</i>)	1,170.0

One of the main objectives of the CSP is to ensure that agricultural activities are widespread across all parts of the country and adapted to local conditions, especially in areas that are disadvantaged for natural or other specific reasons. In Austria, around 70% of the utilised agricultural area is located in less-favoured areas, which is managed by around 75% of agricultural holdings. These farms have to deal with more difficult production conditions, such as steep slopes, high altitudes, areas with difficult soil conditions or climatically unfavourable zones.

Payments to farmers in less-favoured areas are granted annually per hectare of agricultural area in order to compensate farmers for all or part of the additional costs and income foregone related to the constraints for agricultural production in those areas.

¹ Financing for the period 2024 - 2027. The payments for 2023 were financed through the predecessor programme.

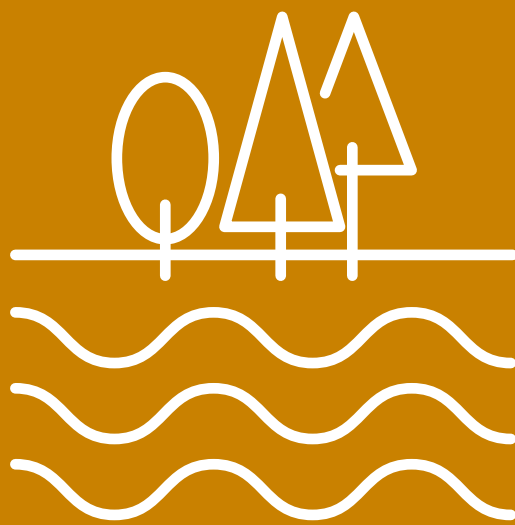
The approach of the compensatory allowance for areas with natural or other area-specific constraints (ANC - 71-01) is to provide targeted income compensation bridging the competitiveness gap to farms operating in more favourable production conditions. For many of these farms, the desired maintenance of farming operations is not possible under the current economic conditions without public payments. Thus, the compensatory allowance makes an important contribution to maintaining area-wide and site-adapted agricultural management in these less favoured areas.

In addition, agriculture in ANCs is usually characterised by a varied cultural landscape with a high structural value, dominated by small-scale family farms. In this way, the compensatory allowance on the one hand preserves production sites with particularly high ecological value and biodiversity levels, such as mountain farms. On the other hand, it serves in the same time to safeguard family farms and the small-scale agricultural structure. This latter effect is enhanced by the premium calculation method, which strengthens small farms by a bonus adjustment according to farm size.

The compensatory allowance was already an important intervention in previous programming periods and has been further developed for the 2023-2027 period, taking into account technical and administrative aspects. The amount of the premium is individualised for each farm and depends, among other things, on the type of farming (animal husbandry), the size of the area and the degree of handicap. The handicap points are largely calculated based on official data sources. This replaces the previous system of self-declared data, reducing the administrative burden for the farmers and reduces the potential errors. In addition, an additional depression stage has been introduced in the calculation method for the premium, increasing the compensatory allowance for farms between 10 and 30 hectares without reducing it for the other size categories. To promote year-round livestock farming, livestock farms must have at least 0.3 livestock units/ha and have at least 1 livestock unit on the farm all year round (on at least 355 days).

With the 2024-2027 agricultural stimulus programme (“Impulsprogramm”), additional EUR 105 million were made available for measure Compensatory allowance intervention 71-01 Compensatory allowance, compared to the version of the CAP Strategic Plan approved in 2022. These additional subsidies funds were used to increase the premium rates. A general increase of 8% has been added, and a special increase of 14% has been granted for handicap points groups 3 and 4 with predominant representation of mountain farms. This premium increase supports the competitiveness of these production sites and compensates for the reduction in value of the payments due to inflation that was mainly caused by the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine (see info box “Agriculture Stimulus Program 2023 “Impulsprogramm” and the 2024 support package for more competitiveness in agriculture and forestry” on p. 33).

8 Forestry and water management investments





The conservation and improvement of forests and water bodies is one of the strategic objectives of the CSP. On the one hand, their ecosystem function is essential; on the other hand, the sustainable utilisation of wood and water is indispensable for the transformation to a sustainable agriculture and forestry as well as to a CO₂-neutral overall economy.

8.1 Forestry

Table 12: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
73-03	Forest infrastructure	29.0
73-04	Forest management	71.0

Climate change and the associated consequences as well as the increasing social demands on forests lead to a variety of challenges. To address these issues, economic and ecological adaptations are necessary. The support schemes promote a sustainable, multifunctional and site-adapted management of forests.

The main ecological objectives are to conserve and enhance biodiversity, create climate-resilient forests, strengthen their resilience and safeguard all forest benefits, particularly environmental and natural protective effects and environmental and climate services.

In terms of bioeconomy, the aim is to maximize the potential for biomass growth and improved material utilisation while taking into account climate protection and competing land use needs. Wood plays a key role as a building material substitute for energy-intensive materials such as steel and concrete, and as an energy source. At the same time, their function as carbon sink is optimised, on the one hand the forest itself with its local carbon storage capacities, and on the other side locked inside the wood products such as buildings.

The “Forest management” intervention (73-04) supports, among other things, activities aimed at conserving, improving or restoring forest biodiversity in all its dimensions (species, habitat, genetics, evolutionary capacity). These activities encourage the creation of stable forest stands with mixed tree species that align with the natural forest vegetation, thereby strengthening the forests’ ecological resilience. Activities with a high significance for biodiversity include promoting habitats and deadwood as well as protecting ecologically valuable forest areas. In addition, silvicultural management activities are promoted that significantly contribute to the best possible adaptation to climate change.

The “Forest infrastructure” intervention (73-03) focuses on investments in forestry infrastructure, as well as natural hazard protection. This intervention supports the conservative, swift and efficient management and utilisation of forest assets. Enhancing forest accessibility enables sustainable forest management, rapid assistance in the event of accidents and also helps to combat both abiotic and biotic forest damage. Additionally, it improves working conditions and safety of work processes for forest managers and associated sectors. These efforts contribute to the sustainable and regional security of supply, securing the availability wood which is of one of the most important renewable raw materials.

8.2 Water

Table 13: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
73-05	Investments in inter-farm irrigation	27.7
73-06	Investments in environmental improvements and flood risk mitigation	16.0
73-07	Investments in ecological improvements of surface waters	26.0

Several support schemes aim to improve the ecological status of water bodies as well as the respective local water balances. The intervention “Investments in ecological improvements of surface waters” (73-07) focuses to improve the ecological status of small watercourses in rural areas. This is achieved through targeted measures in watercourses, receiving waters, riparian areas and wetlands. Especially in small and medium-sized watercourses, in particular in surface water bodies with small hydropower plants with a peak output of up to 500 kW, measures are planned to improve river continuity and to ensure fish migration. The intervention “Investments in ecological improvement and flood risk mitigation” (73-06) seeks to improve the retention of water and sediments by creating retention and wetland areas and thus contributing to improve the local water balance and to reduce the pluvial flood risk.

Regarding groundwater use in agriculture, the intervention “investments in inter-farm irrigation” (73-05) aims to compensate for natural precipitation deficits, which may become more common due to climate change. Inter-farm irrigation systems are designed to ensure agricultural production, while safeguarding water resources and maintaining the good status of concerned groundwater bodies through water efficiency requirements. Comprehensive audits ensures compliance with water efficiency requirements so that the good status of water bodies is not in any way jeopardised. In addition, care is taken to ensure that there are no conflicts with existing water uses in the context of authorisation procedures.

9 LEADER and strengthening of the regions





Strengthening rural areas and increasing their attractiveness as desirable places to live is a key objective of the CSP. Demographic challenges such as declining birth rates in many rural regions, job-related commuting, and emigration increasingly threaten the quality of life. The CSP responds with funding programmes across three priority areas to promote sustainable and future-proofed development:

- Socio-economic development and increasing the attractiveness of village and city centres
- Climate adaptation in rural energy use and mobility strengthening the local and economic development, innovation and tourism in rural areas

A wide range of investment support aims to improve infrastructures and services in rural areas, helping to counteract demographic change and out-migration. Supporting rural innovation systems strengthens agriculture, SMEs and local development in rural areas. One focus area centres around tourism infrastructure and on increasing the attractiveness of villages and city centres. Investment support in social service facilities are also planned, with a focus on childcare facilities for children under the age of three.

9.1 Socio-economic development and increasing the attractiveness of village and city centres

Table 14: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
73-10	Investment Support for village and city centres	13.0
73-11	Investments in social services	65.0
77-04	Reactivation of vacancies by means of awareness-raising & consulting, development concepts & management to strengthen city and village centres	13.6

The continued vacation of living and business spaces in village and city centres is a growing issue in many regions, exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis. As a result, services of general interest and the attractiveness of these locations are deteriorating. However, these same vacant buildings hold a potential to revitalize these places with new concepts as business locations, living spaces, service points and cultural hotspots.

The challenge of reconciling work and family life and demographic trends in these locations, highlight an increasing need for early childhood education and care, or long-term care, which also contributes to better social inclusion, especially vulnerable groups.

The CSP offers a variety of funding opportunities that complement each other and can be combined to act in concert designed to help rural communities to meet these challenges. The aim is to improve the social and economic infrastructure of the villages and towns within their regions, making them more attractive for doing business, for living and recreational purposes. For example, making basic services and care facilities accessible for people within walking distance of their living spaces not only contributes to social inclusion, but also strengthens the regional economy. Vacant properties are to be transformed into vibrant community places that bring people together.

Support is available to sensitise people and raise awareness of the need to reduce and reverse soil sealing while pointing to the potential benefits of revitalizing town and village centres while investment support complements these efforts, providing local actors with the means for the renovation, conversion and further development of vacant, underused or underutilised buildings or public spaces.

The “Cooperation” intervention 77-04 aims at actively promoting cross-municipal vacantness and utilisation management by means of a coordination office (vacantness manager). Their tasks will include all dimensions of development coordination, ranging from raising awareness of the issues and linking up relevant local/regional stakeholders to project management and process facilitation. The ambition is to put in practice integrated urban development concepts featuring vacantness-activating project development.

The investment projects planned under intervention 73-10 contribute to the reuse of vacant properties and thereby counteracting further consumption and sealing of agricultural land on the outskirts of settlements. The prerequisite for investment projects for the revitalisation and renovation or conversion and further development of vacant, misused and underused buildings and public spaces is an “integrated urban development concept” drawn up in a participatory manner. By focusing on publicly owned buildings when promoting refurbishment services for existing buildings, access to the public service infrastructure is improved for the local population. Apart from that, any (re)utilisation project of buildings or open spaces that is in the public interest (e.g. by providing local service points or creating social meeting places) qualifies for funding. . The aim is to shorten daily travel distances for the population and subsequently to improve the social inclusion and independence of elderly people or people with disabilities. Moreover, by encouraging a shift toward clean mobility options (walking, cycling), this will help to reduce traffic volume.

Intervention 73-11 “Investments in social services” focuses on elementary educational facilities, particularly for children under the age of three. Additionally, the intervention provides funding for investments in the areas of nursing and care, psychosocial, social-psychiatric and psychiatric facilities (particularly for children and young people). The intervention also promotes investments that provide care and housing for vulnerable people and investments to create and improve mobile services such as pick-up and drop-off services. The aim is to improve high quality, flexible and decentralised facilities for social services of general interest in rural areas. This contributes to a better reconciliation of family, work and private life and social inclusion as vulnerable groups are supported. It strengthens equality and in particular the economic, social and political participation of women, who still bear the main burden care work for children and the elderly.

9.2 Climate adaptation in rural energy use and mobility

Table 15: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
73-09	Rural transport infrastructure	38.0
73-12	Investment in renewable energies	62.7
73-13	Implementation of climate and energy projects at local level	18.0
73-14	Climate-friendly mobility solutions - klimaaktiv mobil	13.4

Life in rural areas often implies long distances between home, workplace and locations of public services. These regions frequently suffer from inadequate or non-existent public transport systems as well as from a lack of infrastructure for active and alternative forms of mobility, resulting in a heavy reliance on private cars and fossil fuels.

Within a regional framework for landscape-protecting and ecologically compatible road development and maintenance, the intervention “Rural transport infrastructure” (73-09) focuses on the disadvantaged situation of peripheral areas. It provides secondary road connections, ensuring and improving their accessibility.

Transforming to a clean, low-emission mobility calls for climate-friendly mobility solutions in rural areas at municipal and regional level, and needs to address the rural population, businesses and tourism. The goal is to accelerate the broad promotion of innovative climate-friendly behaviour, technologies and services. The intervention “Climate-friendly mobility solutions - klimaaktiv mobil” (73-14) contributes to this objective by promoting environmentally friendly mobility alternatives, particularly in rural areas. The focus here is on investments to strengthen active mobility options and foster environmental friendly mobility management at regional, municipal, business and tourism levels.

The “Investment in renewable energies” intervention (73-12) aims at making renewable energies more widely accessible in rural areas by promoting projects that engage in the production and distribution of energy from renewable sources. The focus is on the construction, expansion and improvement of all types of small-scale infrastructure, including investments in renewable energy sources such as biomass heating centres. In terms of climate protection and to implement the bio economy, these projects increase the use of renewable energies and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (in the non-agricultural sector). Similar objectives are addressed at local level via the intervention “Implementation of climate and energy projects at local level” (73-13). It supports investments aimed at creating, improving and expanding selected types of innovative climate-relevant infrastructure in rural areas, seeking to tap into the potential of decentralised utility of renewable energy. However, safeguards are in place keeping the value added as well job creation in rural areas and avoiding land use change away from productive agriculture.

9.3 Local and economic development, innovation and tourism in rural areas

Table 16: Relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
73-16	Support for investments in small-scale tourism infrastructure with a focus on Alpine tourism infrastructure	7.0
73-17	Support for investments in the context of business transfers in rural areas	3.5
75-02	Founding of SMEs in rural areas	5.0
77-03	Rural innovations systems	14.0
77-05	LEADER	210.0

Agriculture plays a decisive role in the overall economy of rural areas, serving both structural and socio-economic functions. Numerous businesses work within the upstream and downstream segments of the agricultural value chain. However, non-agricultural sectors are also becoming increasingly important, leveraging new opportunities presented by digitalisation and integrating the potential of circular economy, bio economy or digital services into their business concepts.

Strengthening innovation capacities, particularly in rural areas, is essential. The CAP Strategic Plan with the intervention “rural innovation systems” (77-03) fosters progress in this area through the establishment of new “Rural Innovation Support Networks” in the regions. These networks, equipped with innovation management, will create or further develop regional innovation hubs and provide them with qualitative support. By facilitating new types and combinations of cooperation through a multi-stakeholder approach, regional actors can collaborate on innovative implementation projects known as “rural innovation partnerships” Another pillar of non-agricultural development of rural areas is the multi-stakeholder approach involving science, advisory services and practice. Inter-sectoral co-operation across industries and their lines of business can be especially constructive. Social innovations, particularly those driven by bottom up approaches, are proving to be game changers for diversifying the rural economy and paving the way for municipalities and regions to adapting to new challenges and trends. Innovation labs offer the opportunity to try out new things.

LEADER

The bottom-up approach is also at the heart of LEADER, though not at project level but as a local funding body. LEADER has been implemented in Austria since 1995. Unlike top-down funding structures, the “LEADER” intervention (77-05) is unique as a participatory regional development involving rural communities, the private sector and civil society. Local Action Groups (LAGs) develop strategies for the further development of their rural regions with the active participation of the local population. CSP-funding supports the formation of the LAGs, the preparation of the local development strategies (LDS) and the implementation of projects. LEADER connects and supports a wide variety of (sometimes under-represented) interest groups. In the field of regional development, the principle offers a wide range of thematic scope through “fields of action”, as project selection is made by the LAG in a decentralised manner, in accordance with the region’s development strategy. LEADER is an innovative tool for testing and solving local and regional challenges, often through pilot projects. The LAGs can serve as local interfaces for promoting and raising awareness of strategic issues stemming from the EU, federal or provincial level. A well-functioning Local Action Group is instrumental in enhancing social and economic resilience and plays a key role in coping with the climate crisis.

LEADER fields of action:

- **Increasing added value:** in agriculture and forestry, tourism, the economy, trade, small and medium-sized enterprises, one-person businesses, and craft trades
- **Consolidating or sustainably further developing natural resources and cultural heritage:** Nature and ecosystems, culture, bio economy, agriculture and forestry, other biogenic waste, residues and by-products, circular economy
- **Strengthening structures and functions that are important for the common good:** Provision of services of general interest such as local basic services, regional learning, inclusion and political involvement (e.g. Local Agenda 21 processes), social innovation
- **Climate protection and adaptation:** Final energy consumption, renewable energy, greenhouse gas/CO₂ savings, sustainable mobility, agriculture and forestry, housing, services

LEADER acts as a labour market policy and contributes to job creation in rural areas. On the one hand, it directly funds highly qualified jobs in the management boards of the local action groups (LAGs). On the other hand, it creates new jobs within the framework of project implementation. Moreover, it fosters long term job growth in the region by providing conceptual support for local actors and facilitating innovative and economically viable follow-up projects, potentially using financing outside the CAP.

In addition, the CSP specifically stimulates the rural economy through special funding for “investments in the context of business transfers” (73-17), start-ups (75-02) and small-scale Alpine tourism infrastructure (73-16).

Smart Village Strategies

The core of Smart Village strategies is the integrated approach to addressing local challenges through new and innovative solutions, particularly by leveraging digital technologies.



Austria primarily implements the “Smart Village Concept” via LEADER, as their principles are very similar, albeit at a more local level. The Local Action Groups can utilise the Smart Village Concept, which is based on a participatory approach to develop strategies for improving economic, social and ecological conditions.

Investments in the context of business transfers (73-17)

The aim is to preserve and continue established small commercial enterprises in rural areas where the previous manager no longer intends to operate the business. This helps maintain qualified jobs and the business landscape in rural areas.

Transitional phases in businesses such as transfers and takeovers require intensive support and guidance, as they are crucial for the future-proof transformation of the regional economic system. They are indispensable for securing new growth, especially in rural areas.

The focus is on promoting investments aimed at introducing new ideas and realising innovations to reposition the transferred business and make it future-ready. Examples include investments in the areas of digitalisation or sustainability.

Small-scale Alpine tourism infrastructure (73-16)

The intervention focusses specifically on tourist alpine infrastructure. The investment support is targeted towards the Austrian alpine associations and primarily relate to maintenance, improvements or rebuilding works on mountain huts. A dense network of well-kept mountain huts ensures year-round access for locals and tourists, constituting important supply centres as well as contact and reporting points in the event of emergencies.



10 Support for the fruit and vegetable, beekeeping and wine sectors





Table 17: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
47	Sectoral programme Fruit and vegetables	36.5
55	Sectoral programme Beekeeping	14.2
58	Sectoral programme Wine	52.6

With the new CAP 2023-2027, the previously separately implemented sectoral support programs for fruit and vegetables, beekeeping and wine have been brought into the CAP Strategic Plans, alongside direct payments and rural development. However, an overlap between the previous sectoral programs and the CSP occurred, as their periods did not concur with each other. The national strategies for the fruit and vegetable, beekeeping and wine sectors, which extend into the 2023-2027 programming period, and the corresponding sectoral programmes, are being continued until the end of their respective terms. Once completed, the interventions planned in the CAP Strategic Plan will form the strategic basis for the implementation of their successor programmes. This means that the funding priorities of the successor programmes are set with the CAP Strategic Plan, and the sectoral programmes are integrated into the CAP funding catalogue and coordinated with direct payments and rural development measures. Members of producer organisations in the fruit and vegetable sectors, beekeepers and wine growers can benefit from support measures in the sectoral programmes as well as participate in rural development interventions. Delimitation criteria have been defined for this purpose.

10.1 Fruit and vegetables

Table 18: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
47-01	Improving production planning and adapting production to demand	36.5
47-02	Improving and maintaining product quality	
47-03	Implementation of EU-wide and national quality schemes	
47-04	Improving marketing	
47-05	Increasing consumption of products from the fruit and vegetables sector	
47-06	Promoting the sales of products from the fruit and vegetables sector	
47-07	Concentration of supply	
47-08	Research and development in the fruit and vegetables sector	
47-09	Organic farming	
47-10	Integrated agricultural production methods	
47-11	Soil conservation	
47-12	Conservation or promotion of species diversity (biodiversity) and creation and conservation of habitats favouring biodiversity	
47-13	Saving energy (including waste heat utilisation), increasing energy efficiency and investing in alternative energies	
47-14	Improving resilience against pests and plant diseases	
47-15	Improving the use and management of water	
47-16	Reduction of pesticide use	
47-17	Reduction of waste generation and improvement of waste management	
47-18	Strengthening the sustainability and efficiency of transporting and storing products from the fruit and vegetables sector	
47-19	Reduction of emissions	
47-20	Advisory services and technical assistance regarding environmental issues	
47-21	Consulting, training and exchange of best practices	
47-22	Replanting of orchards after compulsory clearing	
47-23	Market withdrawals for free distribution	
47-24	Crop insurance	
47-25	Crisis communication	
47-26	Improving employment conditions	

As in previous funding periods, one of the aims of the sectoral programme for fruit and vegetables is to secure the added value for the farms. The two primary approaches for upping in the producers' share of added value is to tie together supply and to differentiate the products. The bundling of supply can be achieved by strengthening producer organisations. Producer organisations are already important players on the market, but the aim is to achieve even greater market coverage. The range of products on offer can differ in terms of the production method, the quality of the product, but also the point of sale, and direct contact to the end consumers.

In detail, there are the following possible priority areas for the funding programmes:

- Production planning
- Quality assurance
- Marketing
- Research
- Climate and environment
- Consulting
- Crisis management

The CSP provides a total of 26 interventions in support of these priorities. As in the previous sectoral programmes, these interventions are implemented exclusively by producer organisations, whereby they select and activate the interventions in so-called operational programmes, relevant to their needs in accordance with the bottom-up principle. The possible duration of these operational programmes is between three and seven years.

Nevertheless, the CAP Strategic Plan prescribes producer organisation with some strategic requirements and mandatory elements for the design of their operational programmes. The programmes must:

- pursue at least the objectives “concentration of supply and marketing of products”, and “environment and climate”
- earmark at least 15% of their expenditure for climate and environmental measures
- activate at least three different interventions in the area of climate and environment
- earmark at least 2% of their expenditure for research and development

This gives special weighting to the funding priorities of environment, climate and research.

Increased market orientation is promoted by improving production planning and adapting production to demand (47-01) as well as improving and maintaining product quality (47-02). In order to increase competitiveness, the implementation of EU-wide

and national quality schemes (47-03) is supported and marketing is improved (47-04). Research and development (47-08) allows for market research and trend analyses that enables producers to react on market developments in a targeted manner and thus to gain a competitive advantage. Furthermore, targeted research and development activities provides insights for production optimisation.

In order to strengthen the market position of producers vis-à-vis customers, the support for concentrating supply (47-07) will be continued. Support is offered to facilitate business mergers to form producer organisations, associations of producer organisations and the establishment of joint subsidiaries. Mergers also present the opportunity to increase competitiveness, which is an additional positive effect of the intervention. Cooperatives and mergers can help to increase efficiency in logistics, storage and processing. Furthermore, the product range can be broadened and deepened and the year-round availability of products can be improved.

Regarding sales promotion (47-06), support is mainly provided in the area of advertising. In addition, measures to raise consumer awareness with the aim of generally increasing the consumption of products from the fruit and vegetables sector are eligible for funding (47-05).

Four measures are provided for to **strengthen crisis resilience** with regard to production and market risk. At the farm level, this is the replanting of orchards after having been clearing for health or phyto-sanitary reasons on the instructions of the competent authority (47-22). In addition, producer organisations and/or their members are offered crop insurance (47-24) to cover yield losses, market losses and similar risks. Market withdrawals for free distribution to charitable organisations serve as a further crisis measure (47-23). Moreover, crisis communication measures are offered to sensitise and inform consumers for example in case of impairment of food security or after such an impairment to reinstate trust in the produce (47-25). With regard to both market withdrawals and communication measures, a clear distinction must be made between entrepreneurial risk and a crisis situation. The proof of a crisis is mandatory.

Great importance is attached to the **CAP policy objectives on the environment and climate**. In addition to further expanding organic farming (47-09) and integrated production methods (47-10), the general aim is to reduce the use of pesticides in line with the low-input approach and to use fertilisers more in line with demand (47-16). With regard to pesticide use (also 47-16), the focus is on utilising alternatives to chemical-synthetic plant protection products such as thermal soil disinfection and the practice of environmentally friendly cultivation methods. Soil conservation activities (47-11) aim at minimising the risk of soil degradation. The supported activities include the deployment of soil structure preserving equipment and techniques, including precision/digital farming, and replacement of chemical-synthetic fertilisers with

agricultural residue. Supplementary to these approaches that reduce the use of harmful substances and methods, there is also the possibility of promoting species diversity (biodiversity) and creating and maintaining habitats to favour biodiversity (47-12). Among other things, the greening of roofs and façades of production facilities with wild plants is offered to preserve wild species and create habitats for wild beneficial organisms. Pest pressure is countered by the intervention to improve resilience against pests and plant diseases (47-14). The use of seeds and seedlings that are tolerant or resistant to diseases and pests is encouraged, as this can lead to less use of synthetic chemical pesticides. Air pollution control is another environmental goal for the fruit and vegetable sector. Emissions are to be reduced by means of investments in modern filter systems (47-19).

Interventions to improve resource efficiency primarily aim at reducing the sector's ecological footprint. Particularly in the area of energy and water saving (47-13, 47-15), there is still considerable potential for making fruit and vegetable producer organisations more sustainable. Sustainability-enhancing investments are especially offered in the areas of storage and transport (47-18). In reducing the volume of waste and improving waste management (47-17), steps are taken to tap into the prevention potential in production and product labelling. The support for waste management includes investments in favour of the circular economy and bio economy. Circular economy investments may refer to processing facilities of plant residues/biomass such as composters, fermenters, and compost turners. Bio economy investments may include equipment for converting waste materials from fruit and vegetable cultivation into raw materials further value chains.

Producer organisations and their members can also make use of advisory services. Consultancy, training and the exchange of best practice (47-21) are eligible for funding, including specifically for environmental issues (47-20).

In view of the seasonality of work, support is also provided to improve employment conditions (47-26). The focus is on improving working conditions. The support targets the purchase of company equipment to improve occupational health and safety.

10.2 Beekeeping

Table 19: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
55-01	Training and continued professional development, advisory service	
55-02	Introduction to beekeeping and conversion to organic beekeeping, organic feedstuff	
55-03	National network support point "Biene Österreich"	
55-04	Investments in the beekeeping sector	14.2
55-05	Apicultural breeding programme	
55-06	Support for apicultural testing laboratories	
55-07	Applied research and innovation in beekeeping	
55-08	Communication and awareness raising for high-quality apicultural products, market observation	

The beekeeping sector receives EUR 2.95 million in public support each year, funded in equal proportion by EU and national funds (50 % EAGF-50 % national funds).

In the field of beekeeping, training and advisory services as well as investments are supported, as is the conversion to organic production. In addition, research and networking are promoted, market observation is carried out and breeding activities are fostered. Awareness-raising measures are financed to promote sales and consumer liaison (55-08).

Beekeeping is becoming more and more popular in Austria. In order to push this positive trend and make the entry as easy as possible, a comprehensive starter package is offered to newcomers in terms of dissemination of know-how and basic equipment as well as actual bee colonies (55-02). This includes a basic educational course, several beehives, artificial swarms (bee colonies) and pure-bred queens as well as corresponding study material. Further support is also provided for the necessary purchase of residue-free wax or organically certified wax for entry into organic beekeeping or the conversion from conventional to organic beekeeping.

Other more general investment needs of the sector and established bee-keepers are accommodated via a separate intervention (55-04). These refer to technical equipment (including migratory beekeeping) and small appliances for beekeepers as a basis for economical and cost-effective quality production.

In order to meet the increasing demand for bundled information and knowledge transfer in the field of bees and beekeeping, the national network support point “Biene Österreich” is set up as a platform and contact point for beekeepers and beekeeping associations (55-03). This support point is active, both in an operational and in a coordinating way, organises events and provides important information and training material. The services also activate issues for organic beekeeping, establishing a dedicated drop-in centre for organic bee-keepers.

As regards training and continued professional development, specific funding possibilities are available, including events on theoretical and practical content in all bee-keeping disciplines (55-01). Case specific support is offered in the form of individual personal advice for bee-keepers from specially qualified bee health advisers.

For the beekeeping sector as a whole, the qualitative improvement and renewal of the bee population is of central importance. To that end, support is made available for the Austrian breeders, especially in view of improving performance characteristics and thus increasing the profitability of beekeeping. In practice, this is done by offering all breeding associations a nationwide centralised and effective handling programme that helps the breeding bee-keepers perform the three key breeding activities in a standardised way. These are performance testing, estimation of breeding value and selection of populations for further breeding purposes (55-05). A central breeding database is operated for this purpose. Also, eligible for funding are analysing laboratories for honey quality tests, for honey variety determinations, for residue testing on honey and other bee products and on wax, for determining the health status of bee colonies and for determining the propolis content (55-06).

Intervention 55-07 supports applied research and innovations in the field of apicultural breeding. Research and innovation projects in the areas of farm management, product development, product quality and bee health are intended to provide the necessary basis for economical and cost-effective quality production of beekeeping products.

Awareness-raising measures that emphasise the quality of beekeeping products and the importance of a healthy diet are supported to promote sales and consumer liaison (55-08).

10.3 Wine

Table 20: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
58-01	Restructuring and reconversion of vineyards	
58-02	Investments in the wine sector	
58-03	Information measures for wine on the EU-market	52.6
58-04	Promotion of wine on third country markets	

The interventions for viticulture are based on those of the previous period, but have been further developed in a targeted manner. Support for the wine sector includes interventions in the following areas:

- Restructuring and reconversion of vineyards (58-01)
- Investments (58-02)
- Sales promotion and information measures (58-03, 58-04)

The mode of action in the sectoral support to the wine sector is that wine growers independently apply for suitable funding schemes. The compliance with global policy objectives applicable to the cumulative support to the entire sector is controlled and ensured centrally by the managing authority via the funding approval procedures. For example, such a global policy objective refer to the ring-fencing of a minimum of 5% of the budget for environmental and climate projects.



The support for restructuring and reconversion of vineyards (58-01) enables winegrowers to plant varieties that are in greater demand, to generally optimise the business activities towards the market needs and to increase competitiveness. It includes the funding of all necessary steps for the complete replanting of a vineyard under certain conditions.

The Investment support (58-02) aims at modernising the wine-cellar technology and its production chain, thus increasing the productivity in the wine sector. In addition to these economic effects, further sustainability effects are being achieved by upping energy efficiency levels in the production process.

Sales promotion on third-country markets (58-04) serves to maintain and increase the quantities sold in the high quality, high-price segment and helps to generate additional income and thus factor productivity. Priority is given to support information campaigns in the media of third countries. Additionally, branding activities such as the organisation of “Austria Weeks”, wine events, trade tastings, consumer dinners and tastings by importers are supported. Further support is provided for the creation and distribution of information material and the participation in promotional events in third countries such as trade fairs, road shows, and wine dinners.

Environmental and climate impacts are achieved by reconversion of vineyards (58-01), for example by creating biodiversity rich landscape features in stone walls or vegetated slopes when building terraces. Promoting fungus-resistant varieties when replanting reduces the input of plant protection products.

Outside the sectoral support programme, winegrowers can additionally benefit from other generic agricultural support schemes supported under direct payments rural development, especially support in areas such as the environment and climate.

11 Knowledge transfer, advisory services and cooperation





Table 21: relevant interventions

Code	Title	Financial allocation (million €)
77-02	Cooperation	273.7
77-06	Support for operational groups and innovation projects within the framework of the European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability - EIP-AGRI	10.3
78-01	Agricultural and forestry advisory services	45.5
78-02	Knowledge transfer for agricultural and forestry topics (professional and personal training and information)	65.0
78-03	Knowledge transfer (awareness-raising, training, consulting, plans and studies) for non-agricultural and forestry topics	104.6

Support in the areas of knowledge transfer, knowledge exchange and innovation are needed to promote modern agriculture, forestry and forward-looking rural areas. People working in agriculture and forestry, as well as in SMEs and regional management, often make use of personal and professional trainings and advisory services in order to keep up with the latest developments in all fields of production and services. Information about market developments and technological innovations as well as direct access to the latest research results and scientific findings are essential for a modern agricultural and forestry educational and advisory service in Austria. In recent years the importance of vocational education and training to acquire knowledge, skills and abilities has increased as a process of necessary lifelong learning. In addition, CAP beneficiaries require specific knowledge for the appropriate selection and correct implementation of CAP measures in their personal context.

Training and advisory services

The range of training and advisory services for agriculture, forestry and rural areas offered under the CSP consists on the one hand of measures that are chosen voluntarily. On the other hand, mandatory training courses are integrated into certain support measures, for example in the case of area-related ÖPUL measures. Funding opportunities include advisory services for agricultural and forestry holdings (78-01) as well as special information and thematic trainings, the latter divided into agricultural and forestry topics (78-02) and non-agricultural and forestry topics (78-03).

AKIS within the framework of the CAP-Network

Information and training measures are essential for rapid dissemination and successful practical implementation of research and test results, new technologies, procedures, processes and applications. In this context, the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS), which focusses on agricultural and forestry holdings and actors in rural areas, plays a pivotal role. Other players in the system include scientific, research, educational and advisory institutions as well as other multipliers in rural areas. All of these players together form the AKIS and interact with each other. In order to provide an improved networking support in the existing AKIS, a special “AKIS Cooperation Platform” has been set up within the national CAP-Network support point (“Netzwerk Zukunftsraum Land”), which accompanies the implementation of the Austrian CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 by means of corresponding networking activities. The tasks of this cooperation platform include, among others, the targeted transfer of scientific knowledge into agricultural practice, identifying needs from agricultural practice for which science and research can develop innovative solutions in cooperation with agriculture, and promoting innovation in agricultural practice as a whole. Above that the cooperation platform seeks general improvement of the flow of knowledge and networking between the individual AKIS players in agriculture and forestry as well as in the non-agricultural sector.

The agricultural and forestry farm advisory services (78-01) aim at providing efficient, high quality, independent, target group-orientated and cost-effective advice throughout Austria. By providing a harmonised, nationwide range of advisory services tailored to the target group, the aim is to inform farm managers about technical and managerial

insights and encourage them to employ that knowledge for further development of their farms. The services offered cover general advice on strengthening entrepreneurial skills, improving competitiveness of agricultural holdings, construction, business diversification, organic farming, forestry as well as on legal, tax and social security issues and advice on funding or support lines. This is complemented by specific thematic advisory services regarding biodiversity-promoting management and climate protection (including renewable energy and energy efficiency), adaptation to climate change, environmental protection and resource efficiency. A preventive psychosocial counselling completes the advisory services, helping farms in difficult situations such as the transfer of farms, economic crisis, generational conflicts and other personal problems affecting the agricultural holding.

The offer of the knowledge transfer interventions (78-02 and 78-03) focus on the compilation, transfer and the exchange of target group-orientated knowledge and experiences in order to learn from and with each other. Improving the professional, personal and digital skills of farm managers and people working in agriculture and forestry helps them to meet the growing and increasingly complex professional specifications and societal expectations, to gain new perspectives and to handle processes of change. The target group of intervention 78-02 is people who work in agriculture and forestry. The target groups of intervention 78-03 are the general public, in particular children and young people, teachers, entrepreneurs, employees and officials at municipal level, managers in a regional context, but also farmers and foresters and their associations.

Intervention 78-03 and the addressing of non-agricultural stakeholders is important to communicate the role of the sector in the context of the Green Deal, for example with regard to the preservation of biodiversity or the contributions to climate and environmental protection, and to highlight the multifunctional services of agriculture and forestry benefiting society.

In the agricultural and forestry sectors, the following key topics are increasingly gaining significance for which knowledge transfer events are offered to people working in the field (78-02): climate change, sustainable use of resources (soil, water, air, energy), food quality, crisis-proof supply, farm transfers, organic farming, digitisation, innovation,

diversification (farm holidays, direct marketing, social farming, etc.), biodiversity, animal welfare, renewable raw materials, bioenergy, energy efficiency, forest protection, silviculture, near to nature forest management, appropriate genetic material for forest plants, occupational safety, wood mobilisation, compliance with labour and social legislation, and increasing efficiency and competitiveness in agriculture and forestry.

Another target group for intervention 78-02 is newcomers to the sector with non-agricultural vocational qualifications. The focus here is to facilitate their reskilling and help them to acquire the technical and entrepreneurial knowledge and skills required to take over and manage an agricultural and forestry business. Vocational preparatory courses for different levels of qualification are offered, which can also be attended to part-time. The need is to maintain and improve the work force, in particular as regards future farm successors and lateral entrants. For their further training on the job, a special format of knowledge transfer has proven very effective. These are under intervention 78-02 supported so-called “working groups” where groups of 15 to 20 farm holders with the same agricultural activity buddy up with each other over a longer period. The idea and method of these “working groups” is to provide a space for mutual learning and improvement, where the participants can recognise own strengths and weaknesses by comparing key performance indicators with the others and follow up with appropriate practice-oriented further training.

In order to ensure that the training programmes under intervention 78-02 optimally meet the needs of the participants (content, method, process, format, time, duration, gender equality, work-life balance), evaluation studies are funded, so that knowledge providers can adapt and further develop their target group-oriented, tailor-made, regional and nationwide offers.

National CAP-Network & support point “Netzwerk Zukunftsraum Land”



In accordance with the requirements of the EU CAP Strategic Plan Regulation, each Member State shall set up its own national CAP-Network as well as a contact point that is supporting its implementation. The aim of the national CAP-Network support point is to compile and disseminate information on the CAP and the CAP Strategic Plan and to establish networks for people who are interested in the further development of agriculture and forestry and rural areas or who are active in these areas. In Austria, the CAP-Network support point “Netzwerk Zukunftsraum Land” started its activities in mid-2023. Special attention is paid to the topics of climate protection and climate change adaptation, knowledge transfer and innovation. Moreover, the support point also runs a cooperation platform especially dedicated to the professional stakeholders of the Agricultural Knowledge and Innovation System (AKIS). This AKIS-cooperation platform is a new addition to the Austrian innovation networking and covers a need that emerged from the AKIS-actors themselves.

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netzwerk zukunftsraum land

Cooperation and collaboration

In many respects, innovation and business development by means of cooperation has the potential to generate sustainable and economic win-win situations. These are specifically supported via the intervention “Cooperation” (77-02). The intervention aims at promoting horizontal and vertical cooperation and integration of different players and enterprises, achieving synergies and cost advantages and thereby mutually strengthening the regional economy. The intervention addresses stakeholders in agriculture and forestry, the food supply chain, the social, health and veterinary sectors, tourism, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as nature conservation and environmental protection associations, including national and nature parks. These projects can improve the position of farmers in the value chain or increase their competitiveness. Within the framework of vertical and horizontal cooperation, the projects can create efficient structures for the processing and marketing of agricultural products, thus ensuring sales and added value for agricultural production. The intervention also enables cooperation projects with an environmental objective, contributing to the protection of biodiversity and the conservation of habitats and landscapes. In practical terms, environmental cooperation projects involve the establishment and further development of existing cooperations, such as the promotion of regional support networks for species conservation initiatives or for the implementation of relevant educational campaigns. The development and implementation of innovations in the field of biodiversity protection is also supported.

For cooperation projects, a thematic focus on the material utilisation of biomass in view of the bio-economy is planned. Among other things, the aim is to promote timber construction, as timber is a sustainably available building material in Austria. The approach is to bring together stakeholders of the timber industry and let them prepare easily understandable technical documents for decision-makers and constructors. On the basis of this information, sustainable forms of construction, such as timber construction, should already be considered in the tendering process. Often the planning of sustainable construction projects is more expensive but ultimately the construction project itself is cheaper than when building with mineral building materials. Awareness-raising and consulting measures are also encouraged to use this information, promoting sustainable construction solutions. Furthermore, a knowledge cluster is planned to foster the use of biogenic residues. The aim is to create a joint bioeconomy network focussing on timber consulting.

The intervention also offers opportunities to promote social services in the agricultural and forestry sector and contributes to the promotion of employment, growth and social inclusion, bio economy and the transfer of knowledge, innovation and digitisation.

European Innovation Partnership “Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability” (EIP-AGRI (77-06))

The development and dissemination of innovative solutions based on research results is of great significance for modern agriculture and forestry, and bears important insights for the local and regional interest groups. The European Innovation Partnership “Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability” (EIP-AGRI) is a tool to do this (77-06). The general goal is to increase productivity with lower resource consumption and to ensure greater resilience, sustainability and competitiveness in agriculture and forestry. The idea is to harness the innovation potential of multidisciplinary cooperation when looking at concrete and distinct issues present in farming and forestry practices, bringing together practitioners, advisers, scientists and other stakeholders. The aim is to address specific practical issues and as a global result accelerate innovation processes in agriculture, forestry and rural areas.

The EIP-AGRI concept is based on the interactive innovation model. This means that with respect to distinct practical issues all relevant stakeholders with complementary backgrounds and expertise are brought together to form project teams tasked to jointly create and exchange knowledge, best practices and innovative solutions that meet the needs of users, farmers, foresters and agricultural and forestry advisers. Innovative ideas are to be translated into practical solutions, with practitioners being involved in all phases of the projects.

Opening questions or project ideas can be presented to EIP-AGRI by individuals from the agricultural sector and the food industry, which a problem-oriented project team, known as an Operational Group, will tackle.

All topics that serve to increase agricultural productivity and to improve sustainability can be addressed.

All Operational Groups include as compulsory project team members agricultural practitioners, agricultural advisers and researchers, and in addition bring in partners with complementary expertise from actors of the entire value chain and non-governmental organisations in a constellation that is best suited to the project objectives. Contributions for innovation come from both science and practice.

EIP projects characteristically run through two stages, and both stages receive financial support in their own right via intervention 77-06. The first phase includes the establishment of the project team (operational group) and the drawing up the project plan. The second phase represents the actual implementation of the innovation project.

Operational groups act and work embedded in the wider EU context and are encouraged to interact with operational groups working on other issues. The European CAP network facilitates these exchanges and provides a platform to collaborate. Operational groups also are obliged to publish their project results in a dedicated database of the European CAP network. In this way, the local innovation work of an operational group is made available throughout the EU for the purposes of efficient knowledge transfer and knowledge exchange.



Financial allocation by thematic area

Table 22: Total public funds including top-up payments from the federal government and the Federal Provinces in EUR, as of February 2025

Reference article Regulation (EU) 2021/2115	Code	Intervention	Financial allocation per intervention and per year	Total financial allocation per intervention (entire funding period)	Financial allocation by thematic area and per year	Total financial allocation by thematic area (entire funding period)
Chapter 3		Agricultural income support			563,352,627	2,816,763,135
21	21-01	Basic income support for sustainability for homestead areas	465,594,442	2,327,972,210		
21	21-02	Basic income support for sustainability for Alpine pasture areas	12,000,000	60,000,000		
29	29-01	Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability	67,758,185	338,790,925		
32	32-01	Coupled income support for driving cattle, sheep and she-goats to Alpine pastures (premium for mountain pasturing)	18,000,000	90,000,000		
Chapter 4		Support for young farmers			29,729,219	148,646,095
30	30-01	Complementary income support for young farmers	14,229,219	71,146,095		
75	75-01	Support for the setting-up of young farmers	15,500,000	77,500,000		
Chapter 5		Strengthening the competitiveness of the agricultural sector			166,574,000	832,870,000
73	73-01	Investments in agricultural production	135,014,000	675,070,000		
73	73-02	Investments in the processing and marketing of agricultural products	21,280,000	106,400,000		
73	73-08	Investments in diversification activities including the treatment, processing and marketing of agricultural products	7,080,000	35,400,000		
73	73-18	Investments in the stabilisation of landslides	460,000	2,300,000		
77	77-01	Cooperation in quality schemes for food and ornamental plants	2,740,000	13,700,000		
Chapter 6		Environmental and climate services of farms, including animal welfare			624,895,000	3,124,475,000
31, 70, 72		ÖPUL	614,700,000	3,073,500,000		
73	73-15	Investments to preserve, restore and improve natural heritage	10,195,000	50,975,000		
Chapter 7		Payments for less-favoured areas			292,500,000	1,170,000,000
71	71-01	Payments to areas facing natural and other specific constraints (compensatory allowance, financing for four years)	292,500,000	1,170,000,000		
Chapter 8		Forestry and water management investments			33,941,703	169,708,515
		Forestry			20,001,703	100,008,515
73	73-03	Forest infrastructure	5,800,000	29,000,000		
73	73-04	Forest management	14,201,703	71,008,515		
		Water:			13,940,000	69,700,000
73	73-05	Investments in inter-farm irrigation	5,540,000	27,700,000		
73	73-06	Investments in environmental improvements and flood risk mitigation measures	3,200,000	16,000,000		

Reference article Regulation (EU) 2021/2115	Code	Intervention	Financial allocation per intervention and per year	Total financial allocation per intervention (entire funding period)	Financial allocation by thematic area and per year	Total financial allocation by thematic area (entire funding period)
Kapitel 9		LEADER and strengthening of the regions			92,630,000	463,150,000
		Socio-economic development and increasing the attractiveness of village and city centres			18,310,000	91,550,000
73	73-10	Investment Support for village and city centres	2,600,000	13,000,000		
73	73-11	Social services	13,000,000	65,000,000		
77	77-04	Reactivation of vacancies by means of awareness-raising & consulting, development concepts & management to strengthen village and city centres	2,710,000	13,550,000		
		Climate change adaptation in to the energy use and mobility in rural communities			26,420,000	132,100,000
73	73-09	Rural transport infrastructure	7,600,000	38,000,000		
73	73-12	Investments in the construction, expansion and improvement of all types of small-scale infrastructure, including investments in renewable energy sources	12,540,000	62,700,000		
73	73-13	Implementation of climate and energy projects at local level	3,600,000	18,000,000		
73	73-14	Investments in climate-friendly mobility solutions (klimaaktiv mobil)	2,680,000	13,400,000		
		Local and economic development, innovation and tourism in rural areas			47,900,000	239,500,000
73	73-16	Investments in small-scale tourism infrastructure with a focus on Alpine infrastructure with tourism relevance	1,400,000	7,000,000		
73	73-17	Support for investments in the course of business transfers in rural areas	700,000	3,500,000		
75	75-02	Founding of SMEs in rural areas	1,000,000	5,000,000		
77	77-03	Rural innovation systems	2,800,000	14,000,000		
77	77-05	LEADER	42,000,000	210,000,000		
Kapitel 10		Support for the fruit and vegetable, beekeeping and wine sectors			20,672,051	103,360,253
47		Sectoral programme Fruit and vegetables	7,303,675	36,518,373		
55		Sectoral programme Beekeeping	2,844,376	14,221,880		
58		Sectoral programme Wine	10,524,000	52,620,000		
Kapitel 11		Knowledge transfer, advisory services and cooperation			99,795,000	498,975,000
77	77-02	Cooperation	54,735,000	273,675,000		
77	77-06	Support for operational groups and innovation projects within the framework of the European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural Productivity and Sustainability - EIP-AGRI	2,050,000	10,250,000		
78	78-01	Agricultural and forestry advisory services	9,100,000	45,500,000		
78	78-02	Knowledge transfer for agricultural and forestry topics (professional and personal training and information)	13,000,000	65,000,000		
78	78-03	Knowledge transfer for non-agricultural topics (awareness-raising, training, consulting, plans and studies)	20,910,000	104,550,000		
125		Technical assistance	28,497,356	142,486,782		
		Total CAP Strategic Plan 2023–2027	1,894,086,956	9,470,434,780		