Die Herausforderung der Landaufgabe nach 2020 und Optionen für ausgleichende Maßnahmen

ÖIR Werkstattgespräch

27.6.2023 | Bernd Schuh

Ein Streifzug in 10 Minuten

- Die Studie – Ziele, Inhalte
- Einige Schlaglichter zu Landnutzung und Bodenschutz
- Die mögliche Zukunft

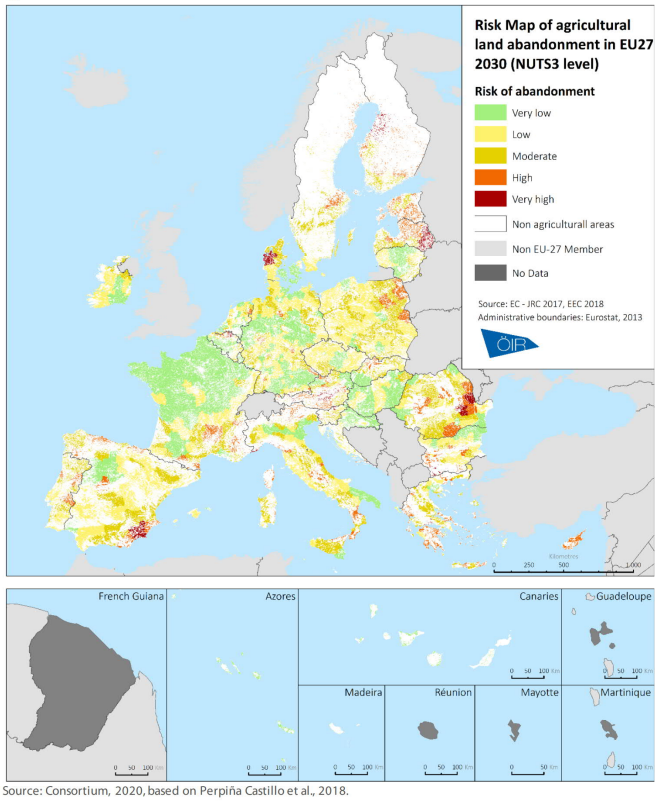
Die Studie

- This study provides an overview of the possible future evolution of land abandonment in the EU by 2030, its historical evolution and current state of play
- Analysis of the drivers and effects of the phenomenon, considers mitigating actions to be implemented through EU policies, notably the CAP
- Scenarios about land use changes, using as variables climate change, the globalisation of markets and a major health crisis
- Method: desk research and case studies
- Consortium: ÖIR & BAB

Ergebnisse Schlaglicht 1
Risiko der Landaufgabe

Studie zur Herausforderung der „Land-Aufgabe“ – 2020

Figure 7: Risk of land abandonment in EU27 at NUTS-3 level

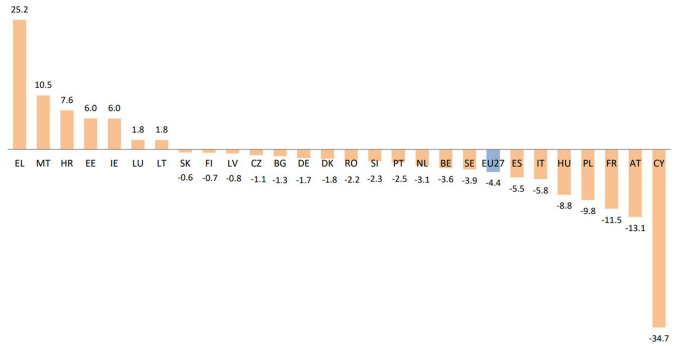


Source: Consortium, 2020, based on Perpiña Castillo et al., 2018.

Veränderung – landwirtschaftliche Nutzfläche

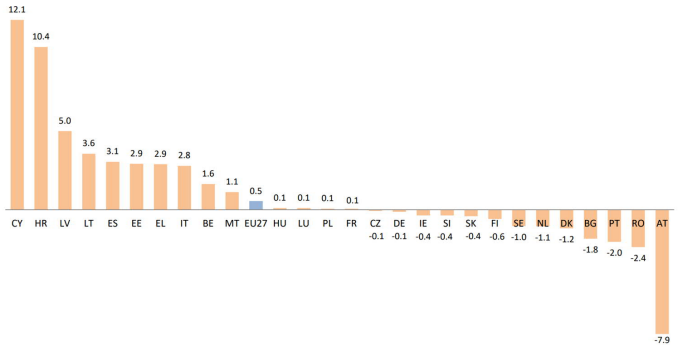
Spezialfall Österreich?!

Figure 13: Change in UAA between 2006 and 2012 in EU27 MS (%)



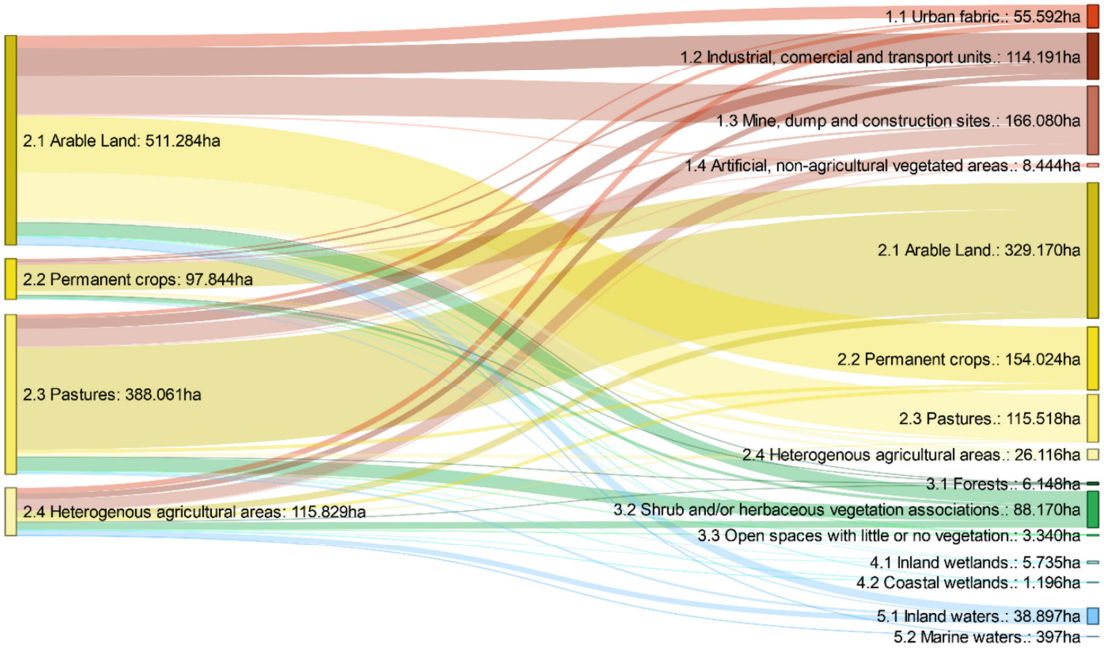
Source: Consortium, 2020, based on Eurostat.

Figure 14: Change in UAA between 2012 and 2018 in EU27 MS (%)



Source: Consortium, 2020, based on Eurostat.

Figure 15: Land cover change from agricultural areas into other land cover classes at EU27 level 2012 to 2018



Source: Consortium, 2020, based on EEA (CORINE Land Cover Data).

3. Quantitative state of play with regards to land abandonment

- Between 2012-2018 urban sprawl remained a driver of land abandonment. However, the shift from agricultural land to land used for residential, commercial and industrial activities has slowed down significantly between 2012-2018 compared to 2006-2012. Instead, substantial areas of agricultural land were lost to industrial, mining, transport and commercial activities.
- Land cover change to natural surfaces sped up between 2012 and 2018 across the EU. In many regions, land previously used for agricultural activities was transformed into natural surfaces.

Figure 19: Land cover change from agricultural areas into natural surfaces between 2012 and 2018 at NUTS-3 level

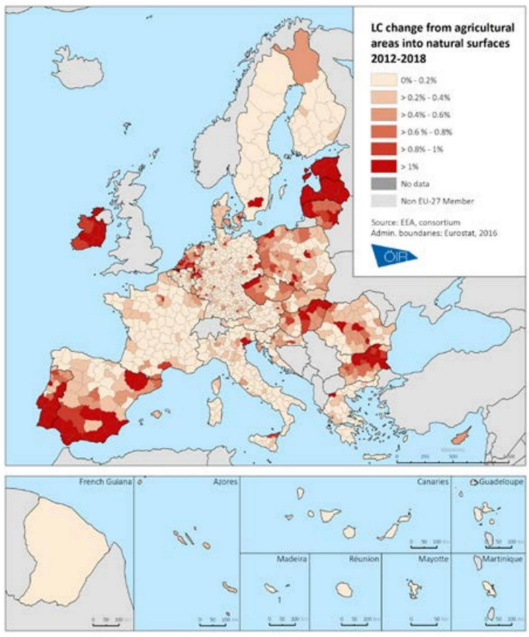
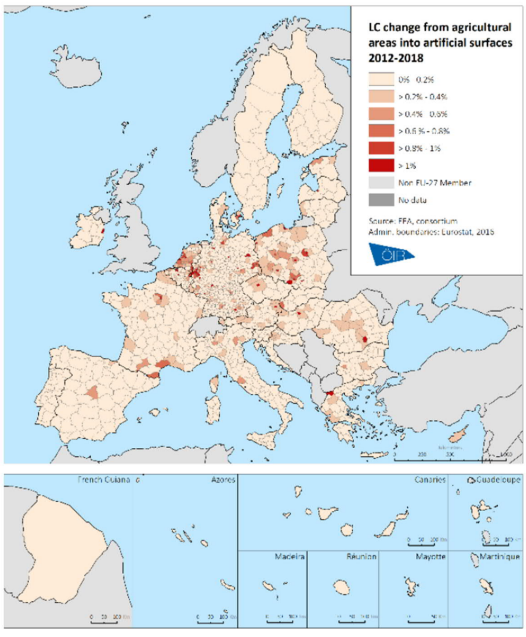


Figure 20: Land cover change from agricultural areas into artificial surfaces between 2012 and 2018 at NUTS-3 level



Source: Consortium, 2020, based on EEA (CORINE Land Cover Data).

Schlaglicht 3 – Die Zukunft - Strukturwandeltrends

Climate Change

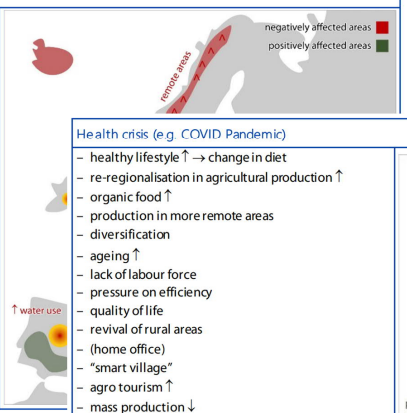
- raising sea level ↑
- natural hazards ↑ (heavy rain, droughts, floods)
- irrigation ↑ land slides
- change in biodiversity
- vulnerability to environmental change (pests, los harvest)
- unpredictability of production
- intensification vs. bringing remote areas into agricultural production
- loss of soil
- distribution of water
- shifting of climate zone
- decertification
- vegetation zones move north/up, with restrictior
- migration pressure ↑

Source: consortium, 2020.

Globalisation of market

- intensification of agricultural products
- biodiversity ↓
- concentration of products
- connection to water/soil
- periphery basins
- polarisation
- resilience ↓
- diseases ↑
- digitalisation of agricultural products
- efficiency ↑
- no. of farmers & change of character of farms ↓
- urbanisation ↑
- land use conflicts ↑
- dependence of food from abroad

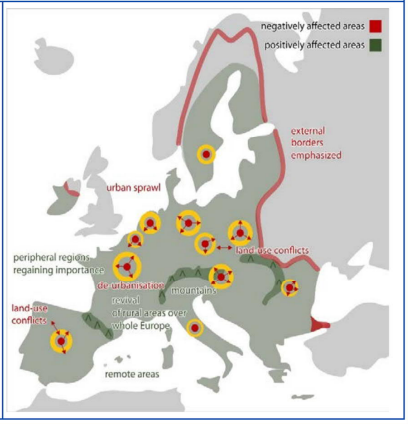
Source: consortium, 2020.



Health crisis (e.g. COVID Pandemic)

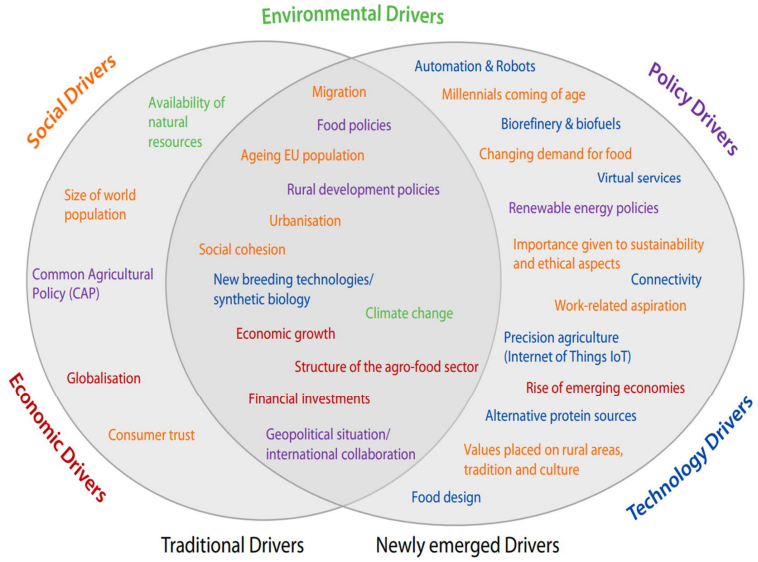
- healthy lifestyle ↑ → change in diet
- re-regionalisation in agricultural production ↑
- organic food ↑
- production in more remote areas
- diversification
- ageing ↑
- lack of labour force
- pressure on efficiency
- quality of life
- revival of rural areas
- (home office)
- "smart village"
- agro tourism ↑
- mass production ↓
- mobility ↓ → imports ↓ → shorter value chains
- practical innovation for extensification
- digitalisation ↑
- land use conflicts ↑
- risk of supply
- stabilized population

Source: consortium, 2020.



Der Blick in die Zukunft

Figure 14: Occurrence or presence of different type of drivers



Source: Project team 2021, based on data from Bock et al., 2020

Weitere Informationen

ÖIR GmbH
Bernd SCHUH
schuh@oir.at | +43 1 533 87 47
1010 Wien, Franz-Josefs-Kai 27

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