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# OF development in Hungary

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**Biosummit 2016, Prague, 14 November 2016**

# Milestones of OF development

- 1983 Foundation of the first Organic Club (**Biokultúra Klub**)
- 1987 Foundation of the **Biokultúra Association**
- 1996 **Biokontroll Hungária Nonprofit Ltd**, first organic control body
- 1997 **First support** for OF by Hungarian Government for **conversion**
- 1999 **First Hungarian regulation** of OF
- 2000 **Hungária Öko Garancia** (Austria Bio Garantie) second control body
- 2002 First subsidy period for **both conversion and regular OF**
- 2002 Legislation of OF amended with animal products
- 2004 **HU in EU**: Support for OF was implemented as a part of the RDP
- 2009 Support for OF was implemented as a part of the RDP
- 2009 Legislation updated (79/2009 directive)
- 2011 **Hungarian Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (ÖMKi)** founded
- 2011 **Organic Farmer Association of the Carpathian Basin** founded
- 2013 34/2013 directive as **latest regulation** of OF in Hungary
- 2014 **Action Plan** for OF in 2014-2020 was approved
- 2016 **Support for OF** was implemented as a separate measure in RDP

# OF development since 2004 = indicators

Basic indicator	2004	2015
Farming		
Total OF acreage / share in UAA	133.009 ha / 3,1%	135.565 ha / 3,2%

Market (2005/2014)			
Size of the organic food market (mil. EUR)	<b>Estimations only! Ca. 25 Mill</b>		
Per capita consumption (EUR)			<b>Ca. 2 Euros</b>
Share in the total consumption (%)			<b>Ca. 1,5 %</b>
Policy support			
Action plan existence	<b>No</b>	yes	
OF payments (RDP)	yes	yes	
Measures supported OF out of RDP (national)	yes	yes	

## Main success factors (2004-2016) = strengths

- Enthusiastic NGOs and dedicated farmers
- Good market opportunities (mostly export)
- Growing inland consumption (slowly but steadily)
- More and more awareness of consumers
- New models for sale: Community Supported Agriculture (CSA)
- New RDP schemes for organic farming, CSAs, organic participatory research (EIP)

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## Main obstacles (2004-2016) = weaknesses

- Conflicts within the organic sector
  - No dedicated team in the Agricultural Ministry or other Authorities
  - Organic not dealt with as priority within agricultural and rural development policy
  - National advisory system not prepared for organic advisory services
  - Farmer cooperation is weak due to historical developments
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# Main challenges 2016= opportunities+threats

## ■ Opportunities:

- ❑ New entrants who started OF now from 2016
- ❑ New RDP schemes (EIP, CSA, second OF)
- ❑ New research and development opportunities for new organic products, international collaborations

## ■ Threats:

- ❑ Not enough professional help for new entrants
  - ❑ Organic Action Plan not taken seriously by policy
  - ❑ Farm succession problem also present in OF
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