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**First report for HUNGARY**

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30.09.2005	János Riepl	Overview of rural areas of Hungary and literature
26.09.2005	József Tóth	Overview of availability of statistical time series
20.09.2005	Sándor Elek, Csaba Forgács	Comprehensive time series of the Central Statistical office for rural development
12.09.2005	Gyula Módos	Rural areas in Hungary
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## 1. An introduction to the rural areas of Hungary

Hungary is fundamentally a rural country in all its significant characteristics. The total area of the country is 93,030 km<sup>2</sup>. It has a population of 10,135,400 persons, the equivalent of 109 persons per km<sup>2</sup>. There are 19 counties (NUTS 3) and seven regions (NUTS 2) in the country. The seven statistical regions were created with the Act XCII of 1999, which is the amendment of modification to the Act XII of 1996. In this division there are 168 statistical sub-regions (NUTS 4).

According to the EU standard definition, 96 percent of Hungary comprises rural areas. There are 237 towns and 2,898 villages. Some 19 percent of the population live in the capital, 45 percent in other towns and 36 percent in villages. In total, 74.5 percent of the population live in rural areas.

The act on regional development (the Act XXI of 1996 on Regional Development and Physical Planning) has introduced the role, the objectives and the institutional system of regional policy in Hungary. The Act defined the sub-regional statistical levels regarding regions as NUTS 2 level, and small regions as NUTS 4. These levels are not public administration units. Counties, the traditional public administration units with local governments, form the NUTS 3 level.

The seven NUTS 2 regions which were set up in Hungary are as follows: Central Hungary, Central Transdanubia, Western Transdanubia, Southern Transdanubia, Northern Hungary, Northern Great Plain, and Southern Great Plain. Northern Great Plain is the second largest region in terms of its area (17,729 km<sup>2</sup>) after Southern Great Plain (18,339 km<sup>2</sup>). The smallest NUTS 2 region is Central Hungary, where 28 percent of the whole Hungarian population live. The typical demography of rural areas shows an unfavourable picture compared with that in the urban regions, in terms such as the age composition of the population, a decreasing natural population growth, outward migration, etc.

Regional differences are explained by geographical and political history, and by global economic development. These factors are interdependent and continuously change over time. Differences between the regions can be seen in:

- **The production place facilities:** The lack of employment opportunities, small-sized farms and poor infrastructure cause economic and social problems in rural areas. Services that support farmers and rural populations are underdeveloped.
- **Economic performance:** In Central Hungary the GDP reached 88 percent of the EU-15 average per head in 2000. Western Transdanubia is the second most developed region at 55 percent of the EU-15 value. In the other five regions the level of GDP is less than half of the EU-15 average, while in Northern Hungary and Northern Great Plain it is even less than 40 percent of it. In line with the general level of regional development, investment per head and foreign direct investment (FDI) per head are significantly higher in Central Hungary. The two north-western regions, Western and Central Transdanubia, are in a relatively good position in this respect, meanwhile the four other regions lag markedly behind.
- **Economic activity of labour:** The economic activity is very low in villages (on average just 30,4%) and Northern Great Plain and Northern Hungary are far below even 30 percent. In villages with under 1000 people the inactive population exceeds 70 percent. The proportion of the inactive women is 44 percent in the working age group, exceeding that of the men by 10 percent.
- **Unemployment rate:** Unemployment primarily affects rural areas and the unemployment rate is higher in the villages than in the country. It is difficult for the under-trained and for elderly people to find jobs in the villages, particularly single women with children, who face a critical situation in villages. In the regions of Central Hungary, Central-Transdanubia and Western-Transdanubia, where the economic activity rate is higher, the unemployment rate is lower. In the other regions, especially in Northern Hungary, lower economic activity is linked to the unemployment rate.
- **Wages:** Big differences can be pointed out in relation to gross average wages. In the rural areas wages are under the national average. In the other regions, especially in the two least developed regions (Northern Great Plain and Southern Great Plain), wages are below the national average (139 thousand HUF in 2003.).
- **Infrastructure:** Electricity and telecommunication services usually satisfy current needs but the other components of infrastructure are not well developed. In the small villages 30.6 % of flats are without any conveniences, that is above the country average by 60%. Homesteads

(Northern Great Plain and Southern Great Plain) are in the most unfavourable situation in terms of public utility, infrastructure, and services.

All the factors mentioned above contribute to the slower rate of economic development and the poorer chances of people living in rural areas.

The climate and topography of the country are favourable for agriculture. Some 86.4 percent of the country's area is productive land, of which the share of arable land is 67 percent. The proportion of the agricultural area for 100 capita exceeds the European average (45ha/100persons) by 35%. In the smaller villages it is hard to find any other economic activities than agriculture and related activities.

In the Southern Great Plain and Northern Great Plain priority is given to the breeding of non-ruminant animals (pigs, poultry). On territories with less agricultural potential sheep breeding is the most characteristic activity. In micro regions traditional plantations (fruit, vegetables) remain but need to be modernised. At the same time modernisation also results in a more efficient utilisation of potential characteristic of certain regions.

In Northern Hungary, in hilly grassland, beef cattle and sheep breeding predominate, whereas in the traditional vine-growing regions (Tokaj, Eger) quality vine-growing and wine-production is being developed.

In Southern Transdanubia the whole region is traditionally a beef and poultry producing zone, while there are also traditional vine-growing and wine-producing regions (Mecsek, Villány, Szekszárd) as well.

In Northern Transdanubia the main orientation is animal husbandry, specialising in milk and meat production.

In the Budapest conurbation agriculture supplying products for the city will strengthen because of the good market potential, especially in the areas of vegetable and fruit production.

Besides the agricultural activities there is a large potential for income diversification in Hungarian rural areas. There are developing sectors such as: the gastronomic tradition, handicrafts, and other work (i.e. green tourism or thermal tourism in the area of Northern Hungary, Hortobágy, Lake Balaton, Great Plain, and Transdanubia).

## 2. Annotated bibliography

### Axis 1: Competitiveness of agricultural and forestry sectors

Citation	Bozsik, N. (2004). Investigation of the competitiveness of the Hungarian agricultural products, <i>Gazdálkodás</i> 48(9), 21-34. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Mr. Bozsik is lecturer at the Department of Economics, Károly Róbert College. Results of investigations carried out by the author have indicated that several products of Hungary are competitive on EU markets. Unfortunately, competitiveness is lacking in case of some products, and it is not unambiguous in case of some other products, e. g. milk, dairy products, eggs, and sugar. Several strategic developments are required for increasing the competitiveness of Hungarian agricultural products, such as investments into technologies and environmental protection, and the support of companies in respect of coming onto the market. Farmers have to be supported by means of private storage, as well as offering them export guarantees and export credits. Such measures as the establishment of producing and selling cooperatives, and the support of effective marketing activities, may further add to the competitiveness of Hungarian agricultural products.

Citation	Elekes, A. (2004). Agricultural Competitiveness after Accession - Lessons from Customs Union Theories, <i>Acta Oeconomica</i> , 54(4), 451-474. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Ms. Elekes is a Ph.D. student at the Szent István University. She is in her final year of her studies. The author's opinion is that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is a very complex area of the European integration. As agriculture (especially agricultural trade) plays a very important role in the Hungarian economy, agricultural adaptation and its competitiveness is a crucial question for the whole economy. The author researched how market players are expected to respond to new market challenges. In order to reveal some competitive effects of CAP adaptation, the author turned to customs union (CU) theories, focusing on the possible theoretical production and consumption reactions. Finally the relevance of these presumptions to Hungarian agricultural accession is explored, revealing certain competitive effects. To point out these effects the author widely examined the agricultural situation. She considered all aspects of EU accession and used good methodology to present the expected effects relating to the task of the research.

Citation	Farkas-Fekete, M., and Sági, J. (2005). Foreign exchange rate policy implications on competitiveness in agriculture, <i>Gazdálkodás</i> , 49(12), 1-6. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr.Farkas-Fekete is a senior lecturer at the Department of Agricultural and Rural Economics, Szent István Egyetem, Dr. Sági is a lecturer at Department of Finance, College of Finance in Budapest. By this study the authors follow the discussion initiated by Magda in his article "Exchange rate policy and the agriculture", also reflecting to Lakner-Podruzsik "Does the depreciation of the forint mean a medicine or a placebo?" The authors argue that the real effective exchange rate – in case of small and open economies, especially in the medium term – basically determines the competitiveness of the economy as a whole, and the agriculture, as a part. In this paper they analyse the effects of the forint exchange rate divergence from the equilibrium exchange rate and its volatility, in relation to the specifications of the agricultural sector with possibilities to accommodate. In this sense they correspond to Csáki, saying that recent appreciation of the forint has clarified the insufficient competitiveness and weak effectiveness of the Hungarian agriculture.

Citation	Ferto, I. (2004). Revealed comparative advantage in Hungarian agriculture. <i>In: I. Ferto, Agri-food trade between Hungary and the EU</i> . 101-130. Századvég, Budapest (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr. Ferto is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In this chapter of his book the author focuses on revealed comparative advantage (RCA), a common approach to analysing trade data. The chapter is organised as follows: The first section outlines alternative approaches to measuring RCA and methodological issues. The empirical model and procedures are described in the second section. The results are presented and discussed separately in three contexts from section 3 to section 5. Changes in Hungary's RCA are also reported within the same sections. Policy interventions are discussed in section 6. Finally, a summary is presented in section 7. The book is one of the first in Hungary that presents strong potential equipments how to measure competitiveness in the agricultural sector. It presents a wide range of methodology and models to fulfil not descriptive but quantitative analysis for the Hungarian agricultural sector.

Citation	Ferto, I., Hubbard, L. (2001). Competitiveness and comparative advantage in Hungarian agriculture, <i>Közgazdasági Szemle</i> , 48(1), 31-43. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr. Ferto is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Dr. Hubbard is a senior lecturer at the School of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, University of Newcastle upon Tyne. In their paper the authors examines the competitiveness of Hungarian agriculture in relation to that of the EU, based on four indices of revealed comparative advantage, for the period of 90s. Consistency tests suggest the indices are less satisfactory as cardinal and ordinal measures, but useful in identifying whether or not Hungary has a comparative

	<p>advantage in a particular product group. Despite significant changes in Hungarian agriculture during the 90s, the research result indicated that the pattern of comparative advantage has remained stable. The findings suggested that there is comparative advantage for live animals and meat, but not for cereals. This contradicts the findings of previous studies that used different approaches to measuring competitiveness.</p>
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Citation	<p>Ferto, I., and Hubbard, L. (2003). Revealed comparative advantage and competitiveness in Hungarian agri-food sector, <i>The World Economy</i> 26(2) 247-259. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>Dr. Ferto is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Dr. Hubbard is a senior lecturer at the School of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, University of Newcastle upon Tyne. The authors examine the competitiveness of Hungarian agriculture and food processing in relation to that of the EU, based on four indices of revealed comparative advantage, using highly disaggregate data for the period 1992 to 1998. Consistency tests suggest that the indices are less satisfactory as cardinal measures, but are useful in identifying the demarcation between comparative advantage and comparative disadvantage. Hungary is shown to have a comparative advantage in a range of agri-food products, including animals and meat. This complements the findings of those studies that have used price and cost based approaches in identifying competitiveness in cereals and crops. Results indicate that the RCA indices, when interpreted as a binary measure, have remained surprisingly stable during the period of transition, although there is evidence of a weakening in the level of comparative advantage as revealed in the Balassa index. The study is supported by the most recent methodology.</p>

Citation	<p>Fogarasi, J., and Tóth, J. (2004). The operational competitiveness of Hungarian cereal growing farms, <i>Gazdálkodás</i>, 48(6) 11-20. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>Dr. Fogarasi is a research fellow at the of Agricultural Economics Research Institute, and Dr. Tóth is senior lecturer at the Department of Agricultural and Rural Economics, Corvinus University of Budapest. The authors investigated in this study the operational competitiveness of Hungarian cereal growing farms as a function of farm size and type, quality of soil and age of manager controlling the farm. According to the OCRA model used by the authors, unstable improvements in operational competitiveness of cereal growers could be observed during the study period at the studied farms. Of the investigated enterprises bigger farms displayed higher operational competitiveness than smaller farms. Farms specialising in cereal growing achieved higher operational competitiveness than those specialising in animal husbandry or mixed operations. Quality of soil as a variable yielded the expected conclusion: the better soil farmers were working, the higher operational competitiveness they could achieve. Cereal grower managers aged between 40 to 50 years achieved the highest operational competitiveness. The author considered all the important facts than could influence the competitiveness of the Hungarian farmers' operation. They support their research with a good updated model for farm state.</p>

Citation	<p>Gorton, M. et al. (2004). International competitiveness of Hungarian agriculture: past performance and future projections, <i>Közgazdaság Szemle</i>, 52(1), 66-80. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>Dr. Gorton is lecturer at the School of Agriculture, Food and Rural Development, University of Newcastle upon Tyne. In this study the international competitiveness of Hungarian agriculture is assessed by common used estimating domestic resource cost (DRC) ratios for the pre-accession period. The estimates indicate that Hungary was less internationally competitive in arable production, compared with the mid-1990s, due to appreciation of the Hungarian forint, static domestic demand, and improving harvest in neighbouring countries. Meanwhile dairy production remained uncompetitive, due to lower field costs and better access to EU markets. The future international competitiveness of the Hungarian agriculture was assessed for 2007-13. Predicted price changes are based on a good computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, developed to quantify the implications of the 2004 EU accession. The analysis</p>

	indicates that accession will impact negatively on the international competitiveness of the Hungarian agriculture by increasing land and labour prices. To maintain the competitiveness in the arable sector, Hungary will need to achieve dynamic improvements in productivity, to offset the effect of higher factor costs. The dairy sector, under all scenarios, is likely to remain uncompetitive.
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Citation	Meisel, S., and Mohácsi, K., (1997). Some interrelations of agriculture and food production with Hungary's joining to the European Union, <i>Közgazdasági Szemle</i> , 44(3), 217-232. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Mr. Meisel and Mr. Mohácsi are research fellows at the Institute of World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. By joining the EU the Hungarian agriculture and food production will get into hard competitive conditions and the freedom of decision of the national agrarian policy will significantly diminish. This is why preparation for EU membership only partly means adjustment to the community norms. The other major task is to lay the foundations for such a position of the branch which makes Hungarian agriculture and food production competitive also under the condition of market economy. Ability to rationally join the integration (that is to enter the market effectively and efficiently) depends above all on the internal components of the Hungarian agrarian sector.

Citation	Molnár, A. (2002). The competitiveness of Hungarian agrarian economy in foreign trade on the markets of the European Union, <i>Külgazdaság</i> , 46(10), 23-38. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr. Molnár is an independent research fellow, with a Ph.D. in agricultural economics. In his descriptive analysis in the paper, the author finds that the preparation for joining the EU proceeds equally well in the domain of individual farms, as well as on the level of institutional regulations and economic policy. Due to the inflow of foreign capital, the majority of the branches of the provisions-trade is prepared for joining, while due to lack of capital, an inadequate technological level, and the scantiness of the adaptation of the EU-conform regulations, certain agricultural sections are presently unable to compete on the markets of the European Union. There are requirements to adjust the supply system to the market sales, to spread the more popular erudition, and to increase the proportion of such products which are processed on a higher level, are quality packaged and which permanently suit the demands of the market.

Citation	Szucs, I., and Udovecz, G. (1998). Present status and expected competitiveness of Hungarian agriculture, <i>Agrárgazdasági tanulmányok</i> No.16. p. 135. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr. Szucs is a professor at the Szent István University, and Dr. Udovecz is the director of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute. The authors present in their descriptive article the main success of the EU accession negotiations. According to the findings from the study, the authors shows that, from the viewpoint of competitiveness, natural potential and partly farm structure of Hungary can put the country in a favourable position, as regards capital supply. There are serious problems, but the lag in development of the institutional background can be made up. In this study the authors intend to systemize by sectors these pivotal points and negotiation objectives. According to the analysis they suggest the central aims to promote quality changes and improve competitiveness. Nevertheless from the viewpoint of a long term and aggressive agricultural strategy that is to be developed quantity parameters will also be of great importance. The authors approached the case from the point of agricultural policy maker. In their comparative study the needs of economy is not justified empirical research.

Citation	Udovecz, G. (2003). Competitiveness of Hungarian agriculture, <i>Gazdálkodás</i> . 47(4), 15-27. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr. Udovecz is the director of the Agricultural Research Institute. Due to the author's findings in his article the result of study characteristic is more political then scientific.

	<p>The author writes that the future chances of Hungarian agriculture in the field of competitiveness give cause for confidence in spite of some weak points. Considerable selection can be expected in the course of the first year or two as a member of the EU. He has highlighted the importance of focussing state and civil effort, mainly on the improvement of the organisation of products, channels, and on the raising of the farmers' willingness to co-operate. He says that it is still an urgent task to raise the technical level of agriculture and to increase the chances of high-quality Hungarian produce to be marketed by means of creating the necessary infrastructure and enhancing marketing activities. He suggested that the government cannot be expected to solve the problems alone by itself: civil responsibility is also required.</p>
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## Axis 2: Improving the environment and countryside

Citation	<p>Ángyán, J. (2001). <i>The European model of agriculture model, the Hungarian path-finding and management of environment</i>. Agroinform Kiadó és Nyomda Kft., Budapest (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>The author is a professor of Department of Land Use and Landscape Management, Szent István University, Gödöllo. His special fields are agricultural policy and economics, nature preservation, nature and landscape management.</p> <p>In this book, he criticises the industrialized agricultural production from many aspects and emphasizes the multi-functionality of this sector. He analyses the European agricultural model focusing on the "three pillar": economic, ecologic and social aspects (he uses the term "efficiency"). The study draws attention to certain processes in the global situation, the European legislation system, and in the Hungarian economy, that interfere with the coexistence of the "three pillars".</p> <p>In the second part of the study, the author describes the main issues of environment and landscape management, with a special regard to diversification in the agricultural production and presents a complex example for implementing theory to farming practice.</p>

Citation	<p>Bándi, G. (1999). <i>Enironmental Protection Handbook for Local Governance</i>. Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, Budapest (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>The author is a professor of Eötvös Loránd University of Sciences, Faculty of Law. The volume he has contributed is a local governance specific handbook, which discerns the actors, competencies and goals of environmental planning, programme making and financing on the local level. He deals with questions like waste handling, land usage and protection, environmental protection, air pollution and noise, energy, transportation, water management and water protection. The study also presents an indicator system, which can be used to evaluate the environmental progression of local governance, based on the European Union's standards. He uses Csömör, as a case study</p>

Citation	<p>Buday-Sántha, A. (2001). <i>Agricultural policy – rural policy</i>. Dialóg Campus Kiadó, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>The author is a professor economics at University of Pécs. His special areas include agricultural policy and economics, environmental policy and economics and rural development and cohesion policy.</p> <p>His present study focuses on some basic questions of rural development policy, like employment and life quality in rural areas, preservation of environment and landscape, animal protection and tourism. The author analyses rural development in relation with agricultural policy-making, and finds different rural development models for settlements or rural territories with different characteristics (mountainous, plain with good soil, plain with lower quality of soil and/or unfavourable settlement structure, agglomerations of a bigger city, holiday and recreational areas). Adjusted strategies and suggestions can be found in the study for each type.</p>

Citation	<p>Kerekes, S. and Kiss, K. (1998). <i>Production, market, natural environment</i>.</p>
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	<i>Magyarország az ezredfordulón, Környezetvédelem és integráció.</i> Szerk. MTA, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr. Kerekes, professor and dean of Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Business Administration and Dr Kiss, associate professor of the same Faculty, summarizes their main observations in regard of energy balance, industrial structure, environmental market, food industry and transportation. They present a model for environmental friendly agriculture in environmentally sensible areas, including animal husbandry, plant production, land usage and countryside development. The paper has got references to many other studies.

Citation	Kerekes, S. and Kiss, K. (2001). <i>The Hungarian environmental policy in the web of the EU.</i> Agroinform Kiadóház, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr.Kerekes, a Professor and Dean of Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Business Administration, and Dr Kiss, Associate Professor of the same Faculty, summarize trends of environmental policies in the European Union in Western and Eastern countries, like environment efficiency in regard of acidity, eutrophisation, air pollution, soil, fauna, waste water conduction and cleaning, waste handling. The paper gives a status analysis and gives suggestions for handling the situation. The authors see some of the necessary means available on behalf of macro economic regulations: improving general conditions with tax policy, subsidies, marketing, authority control, supporting investments and promotion for the public. The work refers to certain experiences in the European Union.

Citation	Kerekes, S. and Kiss, K. (2003). <i>The questioned "success sector" – Environment protection and integration.</i> MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	The publisher, the Research Centre of Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the editors, Dr. Kerekes, professor and dean of Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Business Administration and Dr. Kiss, associate professor of the same Faculty, have collected numerous high quality studies dealing with the "success sector", namely the environmental protection. The main emphasis of these papers is that new infrastructural developments and increasing economic efficiency of production contributed to a higher level of environmental pollution, even in the European Union, which is perceived "environmental friendly" for many Hungarians. Compared to some of the most developed countries, Hungary's environmental indicators are not so bad as one would think: in fact they are significantly better in many cases. The problem is that those indicators, which directly affect the life quality and expectations of the population, unfortunately, are below the average. The conclusions suggest adjustments to the macro economic conditions of production and changes in the institutional system. Some keywords from the studies: Environmentally Sensible Areas, extensification of animal husbandry, biomass energy, nitrate control of soils. A list of relevant researches and a complex case study can be found at the end of the volume, dealing with the analysis of Heves county.

Citation	Kerekes, S. and Kiss, K. (2004). <i>European dimensions of the Hungarian environmental policy.</i> MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr. Kerekes, professor and dean of Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Business Administration and Dr. Kiss, associate professor of the same Faculty, summarize a three years long research line, which was supported by the Ministry of Environment. The authors explore the strategic questions of environmental policy, including the interest nets, lobby groups. They use contextualized examples like the environmental product tax case or waste management, to underline their argument. Their further inspections lead to an analysis of environmental tax systems. The study recognizes the role and the economic effects and environmental impacts of the motorway system, which was built by the financial support of the Széchenyi Plan, as another strategic question. The authors put strong emphasis also on the social background of the environmental decision making and local level conflict handling. They suggest public participation as

	<p>one of the most important means to lead governmental resolutions.                  This volume is relevant for both the Axis 2 (Improving the environment and countryside) and Axis 3 (Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification) citations, for the wide range of issues it has presented. The work team discloses a considerable amount of primary research results, and makes very reasonable conclusions.</p>
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Citation	<p>Ohnsorge-Szabó, L., Ungvári, G. and Kajner, P. (2005). <i>Towards sustainable EU (?) – Critical analysis of the environmental policy of the European Union and Hungary</i>. L'Harmattan Kiadó, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>The author team uses a rather fresh voice to criticize and question the achievements of the environmental policy of the European Union and Hungary. The work includes numerous different topics (problem sources), like business groups and lobbies, common market, climatic changes, energy policy, electricity and heat energy production, industry and services sector, traffic and transportation, as well as agriculture. The study analyses these topics on global, European Union, Hungarian (NUTS-1) and NUTS-3 levels. The work uses a holistic (sometimes even ontological) approach, and gives some fresh ideas, and new viewpoints to analyse other readings.</p>

Citation	<p>Orbán, A. (2005). Institutionalisation of sustainable development? Theoretical viewpoints, international and Hungarian experiences, in I. András, ed. <i>EU Tanulmányok</i>. Nemzeti Fejlesztési Hivatal, Budapest 431-461. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>The author is an associate professor in Department of Sociology and Communication, Budapest University of Technology and Economics. The author conducts a theoretical analysis of sustainable development in the first part, while the second part is a strong criticism towards the present national schemes of sustainable development, which are – in her respect – sometimes only exist to conceive or camouflage processes that are against sustainability by their nature. One of her goals is to reveal political marketing and factual data can be differentiated.</p>

Citation	<p>Pájer, J. (2002). <i>Nature preservation in the new millenium</i>. Szaktudás Kiadó Ház, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>J. Pájer is an associate professor and head of the Institute of Environment Sciences, University of West Hungary. His special areas are environmental effect studies, environmental protection and landscape preservation. This study is a comprehensive study on the principles, areas and factors of nature and landscape preservation. The fourth section is referring to questions of land and landscape usage and shows the connections between different systems. Pájer also gives a descriptive study on Hungary's national parks.</p>

Citation	<p>Szlávik, J. (2005). <i>Sustainable environment and resource management</i>. KJK KERSZÖV Jogi és Üzleti Kiadó, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>Dr János Szlávik is an economist, professor and head of the Department of Environmental Management, Budapest University of Technology and Economics. His special area is sources and economics of environment and nature, evaluation of environment. He has published 11 books and book sections and more than 70 academic papers. His present work gives a definition for sustainability on the base of the relations of economy, society and the biosphere. In his book, he shows a special emphasis towards economic evaluation of environment. A collection and analysis of experiences about the tasks and achievements of the Local Agenda 2001 Programme in the European Union and Hungary.</p>

Citation	<p>Thyll, S. (1996). <i>Environmental management in Agriculture</i>. Mezőgazda Kiadó, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)</p>
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Annotation	<p>Dr Szilárd Thyll and his co-authors in this book won a Prize of Niveau in 1996 for the excellence of work, which they contributed. Thyll is a professor of the Agricultural University of Debrecen, Department of Water and Environment Management.</p> <p>Their holistic book contains a wide range of local (Hungarian) knowledge and some international outlooks for planning environmental management. It gives an inventory of different types of natural sources: continuous, renewable and non-renewable sources. Air quality, surface and under surface waters, soil, landscape, fauna, flora and the area surrounding the settlements receive special emphasis during the strategic planning for environmental management. This respected volume received numerous citations from other Hungarian academic papers, therefore including it in our knowledge base inventory seems to be reasonable.</p>
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### Axis 3: Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification

Citation	<p>Ángyán, J. (2001). <i>The European model of agriculture model, the Hungarian path-finding and management of environment</i>. Agroinform Kiadó és Nyomda Kft., Budapest. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>Dr József Ángyán is a professor of Department of Land Use and Landscape Management, Szent István University, Gödollo. His special fields are agricultural policy and economics, nature preservation, nature and landscape management.</p> <p>In this book, he criticises the industrialized agricultural production from many aspects and emphasizes the multi-functionality of this sector. He analyses the European agricultural model focusing on the “three pillars”: economic, ecologic and social aspects (he uses the term “efficiency”). The study draws attention to certain processes in the global situation, the European legislation system and in the Hungarian economy, that interfere with the coexistence of the “three pillars”. In the second part of the study, the author describes the main issues of environment and landscape management, with a special regard to diversification in the agricultural production and presents a complex example for implementing theory to farming practice.</p>

Citation	<p>Buday-Sántha, A. (2001): <i>Agricultural policy – rural policy</i>. Dialóg Campus Kiadó, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>Dr Attila Buday-Sántha is a professor economics at University of Pécs. His special areas include agricultural policy and economics, environmental policy and economics and rural development and cohesion policy.</p> <p>His present study focuses on some basic questions of rural development policy, like employment and life quality in rural areas, preservation of environment and landscape, animal protection and tourism. The author analyses rural development in relation with agricultural policy-making, and finds different rural development models for settlements or rural territories with different characteristics (mountainous, plain with good soil, plain with lower quality of soil and/or unfavourable settlement structure, agglomerations of a bigger city, holiday and recreational areas). Adjusted strategies and suggestions can be found in the study for each type.</p>

Citation	<p>Csáki, C. et al. (2003). <i>Studies of Agricultural Economics</i>. Budapesti Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem, Agrárközgazdasági és vidékfejlesztési Tanszék, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)</p>
Annotation	<p>This book contains numerous studies from different authors. The publisher is the University of Economics, Budapest – Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development (the name of the University has been recently changed to Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Economics). This collection of studies is focusing on the main issues of agricultural development, taking Hungarian characteristics under scrutiny in the first place. These issues include unemployment and relations within different incomes; the characteristics of Hungarian rural development policy in comparison with the European Union’s achievements; the role of marketing in relations</p>

	of rural development. The works conclude in suggestions how foreign experiences can be implemented to the Hungarian socio-economic environment.
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Citation	Dobos, K. (2000). <i>Family farms</i> . Mezőgazdasági Szaktudás Kiadó, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	<p>Dr Károly Dobos (1921-2001) published more than 120 papers and books in his life in the field of agricultural economics. He was a prominent figure of the Szent István University of Agriculture in Gödöllo, having the title of honoris causa doctor, and a long-time member of the editorial board of <i>Gazdálkodás</i>, Hungarian academic journal of agricultural economics.</p> <p>In this book, he gives an overall know-how about farm management for family farms with the aim of providing means for enhancing life expectations and quality of the population in rural areas. He puts a main emphasis on profitability even in small scale farming, which conveys multiplicative welfare for the producer's environment.</p> <p>The author deals with numerous important problems, like unemployment in the rural sector, family work's recognition by policy, crisis and distress-resistance, work efficiency, financial questions, export-import transactions in the small scale, integration and product lines. Besides that this work can be considered as a "guidebook" for family farming, it makes an attempt to place family farms macro-economically in the Hungarian agricultural system.</p>

Citation	Faragó, L (2005). <i>Suggestions for base studies of the new National Development Plan</i> , in EU Tanulmányok. A. Inotai, ed., Nemzeti Fejlesztési Hivatal, Budapest p. 9-42. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	<p>Dr László Faragó is a Senior Research Fellow of the Centre for Regional Studies, Pécs (this institute is a specialist research centre, founded in 1943, focusing on regional policy and development as well as urban and environmental issues). In his present work, László Faragó accusing the National Development Plan of being too general, having only horizontal dimensions, centrally processed and preferring the growing rate of gross domestic production in an unfavourable extent, compared to regional differences. The marketing approach it (the National Development Plan) takes is also favourable for the most developed regions – he argues. He remarks also the overrepresentation of agriculture in the Plan. Faragó proposes an integrated regional planning scheme and new alternatives.</p>

Citation	Kerekes, S. and Kiss, K. (2004). <i>European dimensions of the Hungarian environmental policy</i> . MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	<p>Dr Sándor Kerekes, professor and dean of Corvinus University of Budapest, Faculty of Business Administration and Dr Károly Kiss, associate professor of the same Faculty, summarize a three years long research line, which was supported by the Ministry of Environment. The authors explore the strategic questions of environmental policy, including the interest nets, lobby groups. They use contextualized examples like the environmental product tax case or waste management, to underline their argument. Their further inspections lead to an analysis of environmental tax systems.</p> <p>The study recognizes the role and the economic effects and environmental impacts of the motorway system, which was built by the financial support of the Széchenyi Plan, as another strategic question.</p> <p>The authors put strong emphasis also on the social background of the environmental decision making and local level conflict handling. They suggest public participation as one of the most important means to lead governmental resolutions.</p> <p>This volume is relevant for both the Axis 2 (Improving the environment and countryside) and Axis 3 (Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification) citations, for the wide range of issues it has presented. The work team discloses a considerable amount of primary research results, and makes very reasonable conclusions.</p>

Citation	Kovács, T. (2003). <i>Rural development policy</i> . Dialóg Campus Kiadó, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr Teréz Kovács is a Ph.D of sociological sciences, Senior Research fellow of the Transdanubian Research Institute of the Centre for Regional Studies. She has published 1 book, 8 editions and 123 articles in regard of rural society, rural development and the role of agriculture. This volume is a comprehensive monograph of rural development policy. The author discloses many experts' and her own research experiences, and reports the special characteristics of Central Eastern European countries (which are well known by her) in this respect. She makes some important observations and draws up suggestions for those Hungarian NUTS-2 regions, suffering from lag behind and desolation.

Citation	Kovács, T. (2005). <i>Harmonizing rural development and structural policy</i> , in EU Tanulmányok. A.Inotai, ed. Nemzeti Fejlesztési Hivatal, Budapest p. 221-265. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Dr Teréz Kovács is a Ph.D of sociological sciences, Senior Research fellow of the Transdanubian Research Institute of the Centre for Regional Studies. She has published 1 book, 8 editions and 123 articles in regard of rural society, rural development and the role of agriculture. The author suggests some top priorities for policy makers in this paper. These are to sustain and enhance viability of rural regions, to stop desolation, help to reach a better age structure of rural population, inspire diversification of agriculture, explore local values more efficiently, preserve landscapes. In all her works one can find the strong emphasis on the eco-social role of rural areas to be constant. An analysis of the CAP reform, the SAPARD programme, the National Development Plan and the subsidies spent or going to be spent on rural development in 2004-2006 are also important parts of this study.

Citation	Puczkó, L. and Rátz, T. (2005). <i>Impacts of tourism</i> . Aula, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	The authors are both associate professors of the Kodolányi János University College and of the Corvinus University, Faculty of Economics. Their areas of interest overlap in the field of alternative tourism. Dr Tamara Rátz conducted her PhD research in connection with the social and cultural effects of tourism in a specific region of Balaton. This volume is a complete study on tourism in every respect, and, in addition, analyses a novel term, "sustainable tourism" in Hungarian relations. The authors collect arguments for alternative, sustainable tourism from the international academic literature, and contrast them with opinions of Hungarian experts. Besides the book is providing theoretical, economic, social and cultural analysis of tourisms, it promotes environmental effect studies for evaluating different types of tourism.

Citation	Rechnitzer, J. (1998). <i>Regional strategies</i> . Dialóg Campus Kiadó, Budapest. (Source: Hungary)
Annotation	Professor János Rechnitzer is the head of the West Hungarian Research Institute, Centre of Regional Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His areas of interest are: regional sciences, regional policy and economics, rural development, cross border economic co-operations. This volume describes regional strategies and possible directions, based on examples from Austria, Germany, France. It contrasts Hungary's and the European Unions' progress in terms of rural development. Some interesting strategies are also presented for Hungarian regional planning, referring to questions like means, participants, sources, evaluation and sustainability of development. A SWOT analysis is also presented for evaluating strategies.

Citation	Sarudi, C. (2005). Creating multifunctional agriculture on the way of joining the EU: an emphasise on tourism. in EU Tanulmányok. A. Inotai, ed., Nemzeti Fejlesztési Hivatal, Budapest p. 439-464. (Source: Hungary)
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<p>Annotation</p>	<p>Dr Csaba Sarudi is the recently assigned head of the National Office for Rural Development, and associate professor and head of Institute of Economics and Finance, University of Kaposvár. His study is based on the special characteristics of Hungary, which enable the conduction of multifunctional agriculture. The primary goal for rural development – in his respect – is to utilize the subsidies the most possible efficient way. To reach this, policy should support local movements and action groups, expertise service for farmers, education, training and re-training. Sarudi gives a reference to the past (socialist) system in agriculture, where second and third branches were established next to the primer branch of production in agriculture. He argues that this system had significantly contributed the life quality of people living there, and cut the pace of desolation in rural areas. Sarudi believes that tourism in rural areas can be only a complementary (although very important) branch to agricultural production or other types of activity. Main appeals of rural tourism in his opinion: rural life style, demonstration of agricultural work and national traditions, gastronomy, wine and calmness and rest for visitors.</p>
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<p>Citation</p>	<p>Szakály, Z., Szigeti, O. and Szente, V. (2005). <i>Marketing opportunities of traditional Hungarian products, with a special regard of the viewpoints of rural development.</i> in EU Tanulmányok. A. Inotai, ed. Nemzeti Fejlesztési Hivatal, Budapest p. 465-496 (Source: Hungary)</p>
<p>Annotation</p>	<p>Dr. Zoltán Szakály is an associate professor and head of Department of Marketing and Quality, University of Kaposvár. This paper presents the marketing opportunities of traditional Hungarian products, like grey cattle, mangalica pig, red pepper and onions of Makó. These products can be integrated to agricultural production sites or farm activity, without causing any further damages to nature. Although high quality and low environmental costs describe their production, the low cost efficiency prevents them of being especially competitive on their own, but as a part of a diverse farming, they can contribute to the rural welfare. The study presents a SWOT analysis for each product type.</p>

### 3. Current availability of statistical data

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source <sup>1</sup>
GDP/capita (EU-25 = 100)	GDP/capita (abs. value)	NUTS-3	1994	2003	Központi Statisztikai Hivatal [Hungarian Central Statistical Office] (HCSO) – purchasable data set "MR Star" type
Rate of unemployment (% active population)	Unemployment (abs. number)	NUTS-5	1993	2004	Allami Foglalkoztatási Szolgálat [Employment Office] (EO)  NOTE: EO has got an informative website, with downloadable datasets: <a href="http://www.afsz.hu/engine.aspx?page=AFSZ_KOZOS_Statisztika">http://www.afsz.hu/engine.aspx?page=AFSZ_KOZOS_Statisztika</a>
Rate of female unemployment	Female unemployment (abs. value)	NUTS-5	1993	2004	EO
Rate of young people (<25 y.o.) unemployment	Young people unemployment (abs. value)	NUTS-5 NUTS-2	2002 1998	2004 2004	EO HCSO
% of GVA in primary sector	GVA in primary sector (abs. value)	NUTS-3	1994	2003	HCSO
% employment in primary sector	Employment in primary sector (abs. number)	NUTS-3 NUTS-3	1992 1999	1998 (over 20) 2004 (over 4)	HCSO
Importance of young people (5-14) %	=	NUTS-5	1986	2003	HCSO
Importance of middle people (15-54 + 54-64) %	=	NUTS-5	1986	2003	HCSO
Importance of age people (>=65) %	= <b>&gt;=60</b>	NUTS-5	1986	2003	HCSO
% employment in Secondary sector	=	NUTS-3 NUTS-3	1992 1999	1998 (over 20) 2004 (over 4)	HCSO
% employment in Third sector	=	NUTS-3 NUTS-3	1992 1999	1998 (over 20) 2004 (over 4)	HCSO
% of self-employed + family workers	=	NUTS-3	1994	2003	HCSO Note: Sole proprietors and agricultural family labour are recorded separately.
% Long-term unemployment	=	NUTS-5	1993	2004	EO
Share of population covered by LAG's	Population covered by LAG's (abs. number)	NUTS-4	2004	2005 in progress	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development <a href="http://www.fvm.hu/main.php?folderID=1547">www.fvm.hu/main.php?folderID=1547</a>
% farmers with basic and full education attained	Farmers with basic and full education attained (abs. number)	NUTS-3	2003	2003	HCSO (2004): Farm Structure Survey 2003

<sup>1</sup> using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

- CEEC AGRI POLICY -

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source <sup>2</sup>
Labour productivity in agriculture (EU-25 = 100) - total and by sector.	Labour productivity in agriculture (abs. value) - total and by sector.	NUTS-1	1992	2003	HCSO
% farmers < 35 years	= 15-59 < 35	NUTS-4 NUTS-3	2000 2003	2000 2005 (not yet)	HCSO
% farmers >= 55 years	= >= 60 >= 55	NUTS-4 NUTS-3	2000 2003	2000 2005 (not yet)	HCSO
GFCF in agriculture / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in agriculture (abs. value)	NUTS-1	1998	2004	HCSO
Share of GVA in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry (abs. value)	NUTS-1	1992	2003	HCSO
GVA /employee in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry	NUTS-1	1992	2003	HCSO
GFCF in food industry / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in food industry (abs. value)	NUTS-1	1992	2003	HCSO
% farms < 1 ESU	number of farms < 1 ESU	NUTS-1	2000	2003	Agriculture in Hungary – Farm typology 2000, 2003. HCSO (2004)  NOTE: Farm sizes below 6 ESU are not recognized by the methodology. (6=<8 ESU is the smallest value of the variable)
Farm size (ha) average and distribution	=	NUTS 3	2000	2005	<a href="http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/stadat/load3_4_1_11.html">http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/stadat/load3_4_1_11.html</a>
Farm size (ESU) and distribution	=	NUTS 1	2000	2003	<a href="http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/pdf/momg.pdf">http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/pdf/momg.pdf</a>
Number of farms	=	NUTS 2	1972	2003	<a href="http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/pdf/gsoz.pdf">http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/pdf/gsoz.pdf</a>
Utilized agricultural area (ha)	=	NUTS 1	1990	2004	<a href="http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/stadat/load2_02_01_01.html">http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/stadat/load2_02_01_01.html</a>
Agricultural Work Unit	=	NUTS 1	1999	2004	<a href="http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/mgterm/mgterm04.pdf">http://portal.ksh.hu/pls/ksh/docs/hun/xftp/idoszaki/mgterm/mgterm04.pdf</a>
GFCF in forestry / area of forest available for wood supply (€/ha)	GFCF in forestry (abs. value)	Not available			
GVA /employee in forestry	Gross Value Added in forestry	NUTS-1	1994	2003	Calculation based on Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture series, HCSO or "MR Star" purchasable long term data set
Employment in forestry sector	=	NUT 1	2000	2003	Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture 2003 (2004), Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest
area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS)	=	NUT 1	2001	2003	Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture 2003 (2004), Hungarian Central Statistical Office, Budapest

<sup>2</sup> using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

- CEEC AGRI POLICY -

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source <sup>3</sup>
ownership (% area of FAWS under private ownership)	=	NUTS-3	2000	2000	Agriculture in Hungary 2000 – Summary Data, HCSO (2002)
average size of holding (of total forest area) by type of ownership (ha)	=	NUTS-3	2000	2000	Calculation based upon: Agriculture in Hungary 2000 – Summary Data, HCSO (2002)
% UAA under Natura 2000	Agriculture areas under Natura 2000 (abs. value)	under preparation			
% forest area under Natura 2000	Forestry areas under Natura 2000 (abs. number)	under preparation			
Trends of index of population of farmland birds	=	under preparation			
% UAA of High Nature Value Farmland areas	High Nature Value farmland areas (abs. number)	under preparation			
% UAA of extensive agriculture	area of extensive agriculture (abs. number)	under preparation			
% UAA with low grazing LU/ha	area of extensive livestock (abs. number)	under preparation			
% area LFA (mountainous)	=	under preparation			
% area LFA (non mountainous)	=	under preparation			
% area Natura 2000	=	under preparation			
gross nutrient balance: surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha	=	under preparation			
% UAA designated as nitrate vulnerable zone	=	under preparation			
% irrigated area	=	NUTS-1	1961	2002	FAOSTAT – downloadable long term timelines (free) <a href="http://faostat.fao.org/faostat/collections?version=ext&amp;hasbulk=0&amp;subset=agriculture">http://faostat.fao.org/faostat/collections?version=ext&amp;hasbulk=0&amp;subset=agriculture</a>
		NUTS-3	2003	2003	HCSO (2004): Farm Structure Survey 2003
		NUTS-1	1994	2003	HCSO: Statistical yearbook of agriculture series

<sup>3</sup> using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

- CEEC AGRI POLICY -

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source <sup>4</sup>
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface water	=	NUTS-4 (Referring to the significant lakes and rivers)	1975- 1990-  1996	2003  2004	HCSO: Statistical yearbook of environment series  Szabó E.-Pomázi I. (2003): Magyarország környezeti mutatói 2002. Környezetvédelmi és Vízügyi Minisztérium, Budapest  OECD Inventory of Environment Series (published in every second year), Ministry of Environment, Budapest
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in ground water	=	Not available			NOTE: Although data on annual trends of nitrate concentrations in ground water are not recorded in public databases, thus not available, the Ministry of Environment should provide relevant survey data upon official inquiry.
concentrations of pesticides in ground and surface waters	=	NUTS-4 (Most significant rivers and lakes)  Not available for ground waters	1990-  1996	2003  2004	HCSO: Statistical yearbook of environment series  Szabó E.-Pomázi I. (2003): Magyarország környezeti mutatói 2002. Környezetvédelmi és Vízügyi Minisztérium, Budapest  OECD Inventory of Environment Series (published in every second year), Ministry of Environment, Budapest
% UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops	UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops (abs. number)	NUTS-1	2000  (2005-)	2003	HCSO: Statistical yearbook of environment series NOTE 1: Only biomass.  NOTE 2: The Energiaközpont Kht. (www.energiakozpont.hu) - as an official body for energy efficiency in Hungary - is going to collect annual data on details of energy production, starting from 2005.
share of agriculture in total production of renewable energy	total production of renewable energy by agriculture (abs. number)	Not available	(2005-)		NOTE: The Energiaközpont Kht. (www.energiakozpont.hu) is going to collect annual data on details of energy production, starting from 2005.

<sup>4</sup> using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

- CEEC AGRI POLICY -

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source <sup>5</sup>
share of agriculture in GHG emissions	emissions of GHG by agriculture (abs. number)	NUTS-1	1988	2003	Ministry of Environment and Water  Annual reports: <a href="http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/2761.php">http://unfccc.int/national_reports/annex_i_ghg_inventories/national_inventories_submissions/items/2761.php</a>  About the method: <a href="http://www.kvvm.hu/szakmai/klima/dokumentum/uhgleltar2002.htm">www.kvvm.hu/szakmai/klima/dokumentum/uhgleltar2002.htm</a>
Soil : areas at risk of soil erosion (in risk level)	=	NUTS-4	1981	1981	Stefanovics Pál (1981): Talajtan. Mezőgazdaság Kiadó, Budapest NOTE: This source is widely used as an original data set (including HCSO). The study contains a detailed soil erosion risk map.
% UAA under organic farming	UAA under organic farming (abs. number)	NUTS-5	Although there are timelines starting from 1988, comprehensive data available only since 1995	2004  2005 (up to date) data is available on request	By request from Biokontroll Hungária Kht  <a href="http://www.biokontroll.hu/english/index.html">http://www.biokontroll.hu/english/index.html</a> <a href="http://www.biokontroll.hu/biokontroll/index.html">http://www.biokontroll.hu/biokontroll/index.html</a>  NOTE: Biokontroll Hungária Kht. is the exclusive provider of official certifications for organic farming activities.
Protective forests – soil, water and other	=	NUTS-1	1981	2003	HCSO: Statistical yearbook of agriculture series
Land use (% land cover agriculture / forestry / nature)	=	NUTS-1	1961	2002	FAOSTAT – downloadable long term timelines, free of charge <a href="http://faostat.fao.org/faostat/collections?version=ext&amp;hasbulk=0&amp;subset=agriculture">http://faostat.fao.org/faostat/collections?version=ext&amp;hasbulk=0&amp;subset=agriculture</a>  HCSO: Statistical yearbook of agriculture series and HCSO: Statistics of land usage series
		NUTS-3	1993	2003	
% holders with other gainful activity	holders with other gainful activity (abs. value)	NUTS-3	2003	2003	HCSO (2004): Farm Structure Survey 2003
% employment in non-agricultural sector	Employment in non-agricultural sector	NUTS-3	1992	2004	Calculation based on HCSO: Statistical yearbook of Hungary series
Number of micro enterprises / 1000 hab	Number of micro enterprises (abs. value)	NUTS-3	1996	2004	HCSO: Statistical yearbook of Hungary series or HCSO “MR-Star”

<sup>5</sup> using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

- CEEC AGRI POLICY -

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source <sup>6</sup>
% GVA in non-agricultural sector	GVA in non-agricultural sector	NUTS-3	1994	2003	HCSO: Statistical yearbook of Hungary series or HCSO "MR-Star"
Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc) / km <sup>2</sup>	Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc)	NUTS-4	1992	2003	HCSO: Statistical yearbook of Hungary series or HCSO "MR-Star"
% of households having access to internet at home	households having access to internet at home (abs. value)	NUTS-1	1999	2003	Ministry of Informatics and Communication  Comprehensive study: <a href="http://www.ihm.gov.hu/kutatasok/ihm_kutatasok/nszs2005/nszs_egyeb_anyagok">http://www.ihm.gov.hu/kutatasok/ihm_kutatasok/nszs2005/nszs_egyeb_anyagok</a>  Other relevant studies: <a href="http://www.ihm.gov.hu/kutatasok">http://www.ihm.gov.hu/kutatasok</a>
DSL and cable modem coverage	DSL and cable modem coverage	NUTS-2 (Spatially illustrated dissemination: NUTS-5)	1999	2003	Ministry of Informatics and Communication  Comprehensive study: <a href="http://www.ihm.gov.hu/kutatasok/ihm_kutatasok/nszs2005/nszs_egyeb_anyagok">http://www.ihm.gov.hu/kutatasok/ihm_kutatasok/nszs2005/nszs_egyeb_anyagok</a>
Share of GVA in services	GVA in services (abs. value)	NUTS-3	1994	2003	HCSO
Net migration rate	=	NUTS-5	Periodically: 1965  Annually: 1980	2004	HCSO – T-STAR System or HCSO: Demographic yearbook series
% of active population of adults participating in life long training	active population of adults participating in life long training (abs. number)	NUTS-1	2003	2003	EUROSTAT comparative study: <a href="http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL&amp;p_product_code=KS-NK-05-008">http://epp.eurostat.cec.eu.int/portal/page?_pageid=1073,46587259&amp;_dad=portal&amp;_schema=PORTAL&amp;p_product_code=KS-NK-05-008</a>  Annual reports: HCSO  EO EO
		NUTS-3	1990	2003	
		NUTS-1 NUTS-3	1998 2000	2002 2002	
% persons with (Medium + High) educational attainment (25_64)	persons (25_64) with (Medium + High) educational attainment	NUTS-5	<1980	2001	HCSO: Population census series (decennial) NOTE: First sets were made in 1870
% females with (Medium + High) educational attainment (25_64)	females (25_64) with (Medium + High) educational attainment	NUTS-5	<1980	2001	HCSO: Population census series (decennial) NOTE: First sets were made in 1870

<sup>6</sup> using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

- CEEC AGRI POLICY -

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source <sup>7</sup>
% area in rural areas		NUTS-5	1990	2003	HCSO
% population in rural areas		NUTS-5	1990	2003	HCSO
density population in rural areas		NUTS-5	1990	2003	HCSO Statistical yearbook of Hungary series
% GVA in rural areas		Available only for NUTS-3 disaggregation level	1990	2003	HCSO Statistical yearbook of Hungary series
% employment in rural areas		NUTS-5	2000	2005 (up to date)	EO downloadable dataset

<sup>7</sup> using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources