search

Albania
Austria
Belgium
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Luxemburg
Macedonia, FYROM
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Slovenia
Slovakia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
Ukraine

Further info on Organic Farming In Hungary

FASonline
US Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) / GAIN Reports:

- Hungary Organic Products Report 2002
- Hungary: Organic Production 1999

Organic Farming in Hungary 2005

Annamária Kovács, Ferenc Frühwald

1 Agriculture in Hungary

The potential agricultural area of Hungary is 9.3 million hectares, while the total agriculturally utilised area is around 5.8 million hectares. Hungary is still an agricultural country. In 2001, this sector employed 6.2% of the labour force and produced 4.3% of the gross domestic product (GDP) (FVM, 2003).

2 History and Development of Organic Agriculture in Hungary

Organic agriculture in Hungary started in the 1980s. In 1983, the *Biokultura-Klub* was founded in Budapest. Two years later, the export organisation *"Natura WG"* was established. At that time, inspections were carried out by the Dutch inspection body SKAL ("SEC" before 1992). Export possibilities and contacts with the organic sector outside of Hungary encouraged the first state farms to convert to organic agriculture as soon as Hungarian trade companies were founded, with the aim of establishing a Hungarian market for organic products. However, the lack of demand for these products hindered the further development of the domestic market.

In December 1987, the *Biokultúra* Association (*Biokultúra Egyesület*) was officially registered as an association for organic agriculture, the environment and health. In the first years of *Biokultúra's* existence, the development of organic agriculture was slow due to the weak domestic market. In 1992, *Biokultúra* members managed approximately 3,300 hectares organically (see table below). In 1993, this amount decreased as a result of privatisation measures and the collapse of former state farms which had converted to organic agriculture.

The export-oriented organic sector was dominated by big farms, and small farms found it difficult to find markets for their products. Apart from certified organic production, a number of home gardeners were growing organic products for self-sufficiency.

After 1995, the number of farms and proportion of organic land increased rapidly due to the improved export potential, and also to the fact that *Biokultúra* was accredited through the IFOAM Accreditation Programme. This caused Western inspection bodies to increase their activities in Hungary, and Hungary was included on the Third Countries List under EU Regulation 2092/91.

top of page

top of page

3 Development of Organic Agriculture in

Papers on Organic Farming in Hungary in the Organic Eprints Archive

General Country Information about Hungary at FAO's Organic Aims Homepage

Hungary in Figures

Table 1: Development of Organic Farming in Hungary: Number of Organic Farms and Agricultural Area (inspected by *Biokultúra*/Biokontroll)

Year	Number of organic farms	Hectares under organic management
1988	15	1,000
1989	18	1,500
1990	49	1,965
1991	56	2,840
1992	51	3,330
1993	67	2,540
1994	73	2,250
1995	108	8,232
1996	127	11,397
1997	161	15,772
1998	330	21,565
1999	327	32,609
2000	471	47,221
2001	764	79,178
2002	995	103,672
2003	1,255	113,816
2004	1,420	128,690

(Source: Biokontroll 2000 and 2004, Biokontroll Hungaria / Roszík et al. 2005)

top of page

top of page

In 2004, slightly more than two percent of total agricultural area was organically managed. The organically managed area has been increasing by 12 to 20% annually. Between 2003 and 2004 the number of operators grew by 22,9; the organic land by 13.1 % (Biokontroll Hungaria / Roszík et al. 2005).

top of page

Organic farming is practised in all regions. Most organic farms are situated in the North and South Alföld regions, as well as in the north of Hungary. Most of Hungary's organic land is located in the sub regions of Komárom and Baranya. The average farm size in Hungary is 23.56 ha (KSH, 2000).

4 Organic Agriculture Organisations in Hungary

top of page

Biokultúra Alliance

As early as 1983 the *Biokultúra Klub*, the first organic agriculture organisation in Central Eastern Europe (CEE), was founded in Budapest. Its members consisted mainly of weekend gardeners, environmentalists and people interested in natural healing methods or who simply wanted to follow a different way of life. All were looking

for a kind of agriculture that could produce foods without using strong, hazardous chemicals. *Biokultúra* became a full member of IFOAM (the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements) in January 1987, and was IFOAM's first member from the CEE region. Nowadays the Biokultúra Alliance has the largest number of members (ca. 1400). It is an umbrella organisation with 7 regional and 4 functional Biokultura Associations. The main goal of the Biokultúra Alliance is the representation of organic farmer's interests.

top of page

Sárközy Péter Foundation for Organic Culture (Sárközy Péter Alapítvány a Biokultúráért)

The foundation was established in June 2001 in memory of one of the founders of Biokultúra. The aims of the Sárközy Péter Foundation for Organic Culture are:

- To collect and maintain the work of Péter Sárközy
- Promotion of organic agriculture
- Dissemination of Publications and organisation of Conferences
- In October 2002 the foundation stated to set up farmers' markets.

top of page

Association of Hungarian Organic Farmers (MÖSZ)

The Association was founded in 2001. It represents the interests of organic farmers, supplies professional information and promotes the organic farming approach. The organisation has a farmers' cooperative (production and trade) in Hortobágy (region of Hungary).

Biokontroll Hungary Company in the Public Interests (Biokontroll Hungária Közhasznú Társaság)

Since 1996 Biokontroll Hungary has been the acknowledged inspection and certifying body in Hungary.

top of page

Hungary Eco Guarantee Ltd. (Hungária Öko Garancia Kft.)

In 2002 the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development approved the inspection and certifying body Hungária Öko Garancia.

Hungarian Environmental Partnership Foundation (Ökotárs Alapítvány)

top of page

The foundation Ökotárs Alapítvány gives grants and technical support to environmental organisations. It helps to organise farming organisations with information and organising courses, events and finances the administrative costs of organic organisations.

Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development, Hungarian Collective Agricultural Marketing Centre Company in the Public Interests (FVM AMC Kht.)

The public authority AMC assists the marketing of Hungarian organic products with publications, market research, organisation of events, participation on international exhibitions and markets.

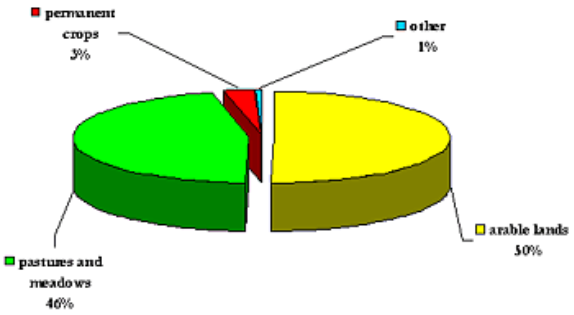
top of page

5 Land Use and Animal Husbandry

Land use and production structure in organic farming is similar to that in Hungarian agriculture in general. Hungary has a high share of organic arable land and of organic grassland. A detailed breakdown of the organic land is available from Biokontroll Hungaria / Roszík et al. 2005. The major part of the organic area is used for arable cropping (50%), followed by pastures and meadows (46 %) and permanent crops (3 %).

Figure 1: Utilisation of organic land in 2004

top of page



top of page

Source: Biokontroll 2005

Recently, the share of organic land has increased compared to organic grassland. This means that there has been an intensification of land use.

Table 2: Land use in organic farming 2001 – 2003 (inspected by Biokultúra/Biokontroll)

2001						
	In conversion area		*Organic area*		*Total inspected area*	
	ha	**%**	**ha**	**%**	**ha**	**%**
Arable land	1,5603	52.6	20,344	41.1	35,947	45.4
Permanent pastures and meadows	9,390	31.6	20,914	42.3	30,304	38.3
Other areas utilised for agriculture	4,694	15.8	8,233	16.6	12,927	16.3
Total	*29,687*	*100.0*	*49,491*	*100.0*	*79,178*	*100.0*
2002						
	In conversion area		Organic area		Total inspected area	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Arable land	20,812	42.3	25,050	46.0	45,863	44.2
Permanent	20,867	42.4	21,777	40.0	42,644	41.1

top of page

top of page

pastures and meadows						
Other areas utilised for agriculture	7,496	15.3	7,670	14.0	15,165	14.7
Total	*49,175*	*100.0*	*54,497*	*100.0*	*103,672*	*100.0*

2003						
	In conversion area		Organic area		Total inspected area	
	ha	%	ha	%	ha	%
Arable land	23,990	55.2	30,420	43.3	54,410	47.8
Permanent pastures and meadows	15,149	34.8	33,533	47.7	48,682	42.8
Other areas utilised for agriculture	4,360	10.0	6,364	9.0	10,724	9.4
Total	*43,499*	*100.0*	*70,317*	*100.0*	*113,816*	*100.0*

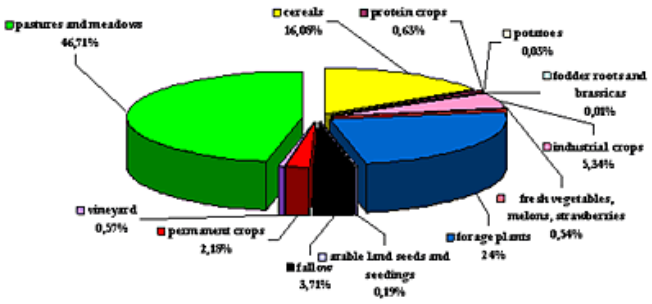
top of page

Source: Biokontroll 2002, 2003, 2004

top of page

The main crops grown organically are wheat, spelt, barley, sunflower and oilseeds.

Figure 2: Distribution of organic land areas in terms of crops grown in 2004



top of page

Source: Biokontroll 2005

Compared to crop production animal husbandry is not so important in organic farming. The importance of animal husbandry increased, however, sharply in 2002, and the number of farms with animal husbandry doubled; the number of livestock units increased by 40% (8,387 livestock units and 72 organic livestock farms in 2001; 11,210 livestock units and 137 organic livestock farms in 2003).

Table 3: Number of animal units according to animal species in 2001, 2002 and 2003

top of page

	2001		**2002**		**2003**	
Animal species	***Animal unit (500kg)***	***%***	***Animal unit (500kg)***	***%***	***Animal unit (500 kg)***	***%***
Poultry	195.9	2.3	162.1	1.7	85.4	0.7
Buffalo	123.5	1.5	70.3	0.6	289.2	2.6
Sheep	1292.4	15.4	1608.5	13.5	2273.0	20.4
Goat	86.1	1.0	146.9	1.2	260.5	2.3

Horse	281.2	3.3	677.4	5.6	341.2	3.0
Pig	225.3	2.8	327.4	2.7	444.8	4.0
Cattle	6180.7	73.7	8862.4	74.7	7503.4	66.9
Donkey	2.4	0.0	-	-	12.5	0.1
Total	8387.5	100.0	11855.0	100.0	11 210.0	100.0

Source: Biokontroll 2002, 2003, 2004

Cattle farming and sheep production are the most significant types of organic animal husbandry. Organic poultry, however, has decreased in importance.
In addition, there were also 177 Hungarian bee keepers in 2003, managing a total of 114,466 bee colonies organically (2003).

top of page

6 Training for Organic Producers

top of page

Biokultúra organised the first seminars (of 25 and 70 hours) on organic agriculture. The tradition of these events has stood the test of time. Events are still organized today, which afford organic farmers the opportunity to receive training and further education. These events are not recognised or sponsored by the state. The seminars focus on business planning, optimum crop rotation and effective administration.

Training courses for organic farmers have been sponsored by the state since 1996. The National Agri-environmental Programme made organic farmers' participation in training a condition for direct payments. The organisations which were responsible for training were selected via an application process in 2002 and via invitation in 2003. The agricultural chamber, Szent István University and the Biokultúra Association have organised courses. Since accession to the EU, participation in training has ceased to be a condition for direct payment and the financing of the events has become uncertain.

top of page

The number of organic agriculture-related subjects is increasing in high schools and colleges, as well as in universities, and pupils and students are afforded the opportunity to focus on organic agriculture as part of their education.

The most well-known higher education institutions are the Department of Organic Agriculture at the Szent István University of Gödöllõ and the Department of Ecological and Sustainable Production Systems at Corvinus University in Budapest.

7 Research

top of page

Besides the specialities of organic farming at agricultural and horticultural universities, the characteristics of the organic market also became a focal research topic. The focus moved away from the business sphere and the common market and towards the organic market at the beginning of 2000. The market research institute GFK Hungária and the Agrármarketing Centre (AMC) carried out larger scale research in 2002.
In the summer of 2005 the Marketing Institut an der Szent István Universitat Gödöllő carried out a major survey on consumers of Organic food.

8 Advisory Service

Hungary's advisory system for organic farming is still in its

top of page

developmental stages. In 2004, 29 organic farming advisors were registered on the Ministry of Agriculture and Regional Development (FVM)'s list of advisors. Following the new approach, this number is to be expanded. The Ministry plans to finance the advisory service, providing organic farmers with access to a general and a specific advisory service. The advisory service is to be a condition of direct payment.

9 Standards and Certification

Before 1996, inspection and certification was carried out by the *Biokultúra* Association (*Biokultúra Egyesület*) and some foreign organisations (e.g. SKAL). The *Biokultúra* standards were developed in 1987, and are based on the IFOAM standards and the standards of the British Soil Association. In 1996, *Biokontroll Hungaria Kht.* was officially accredited, and started to carry out inspections.

top of page

The accreditation of *Biokontroll Hungária* as a private inspection body pursuant to EU Regulation 2092/91 by the Hungarian government gave this body an advantage over foreign inspection bodies. Approx. 90% of the Hungarian organic producers and processors are inspected by *Biokontroll Hungária. Biokontroll Hungária's* certification code is: HU-ÖKO-01.

In 2000, SKAL ceased operations in Hungary. In 2002, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development approved a competitor inspection organisation, Hungarian Eco Guarantee Ltd. (*Hungária Ökogarancia Kft.*). *Hungarian Eco Guarantee's certification code is: HU-ÖKO-02*.

top of page

10 State Regulation of Organic Farming

Hungary has been on the EU Third Countries List since 1996, since the Hungarian inspection system's conformity to EU Regulation 2092/91.The domestic organic farming regulation (140/1990) was put in place in 1999. It did not bring a significant change to organic farming. This regulation highlighted the question of labelling. Since 1999, the terms "bio" and "eco"may only be used for products originating from organic farms which have been legally inspected.

top of page

11 State Support

The government's first step in supporting organic farming was support for conversion in 1997. The support covered certain costs during conversion and was reimbursed based on an itemised cost statement. Some expenses may be paid in full, including membership fees, analysis and consultation costs. In 1999, the government decided to introduce the National Agri-environmental Programme (NAKP). It brought a positive change to the support mechanism, which has become area-based and its figures have become better calculable than the previous mechanism, which was based on cost statements. It was available for both in-conversion and converted areas.

Table 4: Structure of the support system for organic farming in Hungary

top of page

Conditions (eligibility criteria)	Approved*	yes
	Minimum farm size	yes
	Taxes paid	no

	Registered**	no
Economic measures supporting organic farming	Grants	yes
	Loans	no
	Cert/insp. costs	yes (1997-2001)
	Lower taxes	no
	Other	yes
State (or partial state) support for organic farming	Research	yes
	Advice	no
	Education/training	yes

*Approved: farmers contained in a list of organic farmers
**Registered: farmers contained in register of farmers in a particular country
Source: Prazan et al. 2004, p. 28-30

top of page

Table 5: Amount of annual per hectare contributions in organic farming in Hungary in 2004, Euro/ha

Crops	***Conversion***	***Regular OF***
Arable crops	176	125
Vegetables*	325	200
Fruits	396	278
Viticulture	396	278
Permanent pastures and meadows	59	59

*without greenhouse
Source: Biokontroll, 2004

top of page

Since Hungary's accession to the EU, a new direct payment system has been in force. The annual per hectare contributions were increased. Table 5 shows annual per hectare contributions as applicable from 2004 onwards. However, the basis of the new support system – the advice network and the institutional conditions – yet needs to be developed.

top of page

12 Marketing

top of page

12.1 Organic Exports

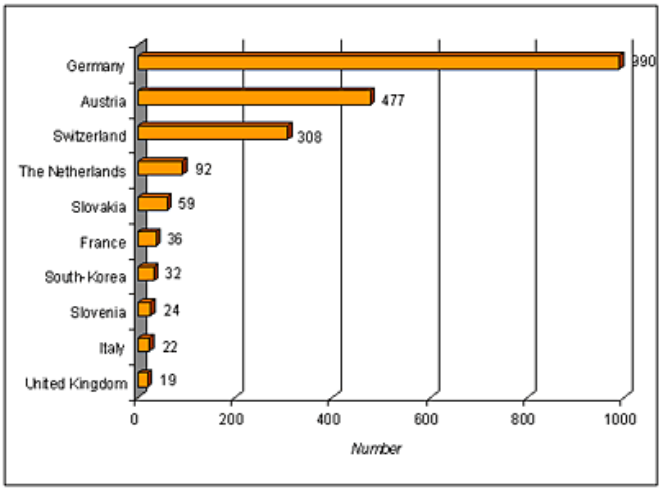
As the first eastern European country, Hungary has been on the EU Third Countries List since 1995. This has allowed Hungary to export organic products freely to the EU. Since accession to the EU on 1 May 2004, Hungary has been able to export duty-free to all EU-countries, as well as to import from them. Hungary is on the Swiss Country List. This allows Hungary to freely export organic products to Switzerland.

About 90% of organic products are exported. Historically, the first target market for Hungarian products was Holland. In the period from 1986 to 1990, Dutch traders started to import Hungarian organic goods to Holland and trade them to Germany, Great Britain and Scandinavia.

top of page

Since 1990, the ranking of the export countries has changed. In 2003, the 4 most important countries were Germany, Austria, Switzerland and the Netherlands.

Figure 3: Target country ranking in terms of number of export licences granted by *Biokontroll Hungaria Kht*



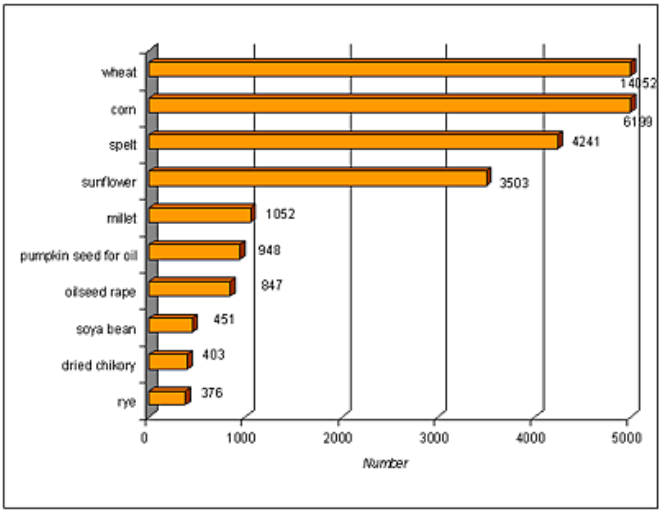
top of page

Source: Biokontroll 2004

90% of Hungarian organic products are exported. The most significant export products are cereals and oil crops. The overall export volume in 2001 was estimated at 35 million Euros (AMC, 2003).

top of page

Figure 4: Export of some important, certified vegetable products



top of page

Source: Biokontroll 2004

The number of organic farmers who take charge of their organic exports themselves is very low (approx. 3.5%). 35% of organic farmers export via integrator companies and most produce is exported via wholesalers (Kürthy 2001 in AMC 2003).

top of page

12.2 Processing

In the mid-1990s, Hipp Organic Baby Food was the only product marketed all over the country and via all distribution channels. The immaturity of domestic processing industries has also hindered the development of marketing structures for organic products on the domestic market.

The most important obstacles to the development of the processing industries can be identified as follows:

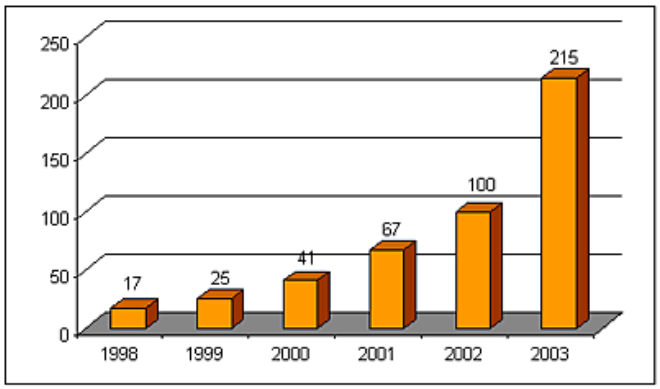
- 90% of Hungarian organic products are exported as raw materials.
- Approx. 80% of the domestic market product portfolio is made up of imported products from Germany, Austria and the Netherlands.
- Lack of technology and of capital needed for technological acquisitions.

top of page

At the end of the 1990s, the significance of domestic processing of organic products in Hungary increased dramatically. The reduction in export opportunities and the increasing interest from consumers contributed towards the trend. The number of processing plants increased by more than 12 times between 1998 and 2003, and the portfolio of domestically produced products has also expanded. Several segments of the consumer market are being targetted. Organic products seem to be shedding their alternative image. Product innovation is moving in the direction of satisfying the demands of ordinary people. More and more traditional foods are being manufactured to organic standards. Even some convenience goods are on offer as organic products. Nowadays, domestic goods from every product category are being sold on the domestic market.

top of page

Figure 5: Numbers of processors of organic produce in Hungary



Source: Biokontroll, 2004

Besides the companies who manufacture products mainly for alternative dietary habits, a number of large conventional companies have also developed an organic line (e.g. Pick AG., Naszálytej AG.).

On-site processing however, is of little significance. Only approx. 2-2.5% of organic farmers process their own milk, meat or fruit and vegetables, and 6% of businesses produce their own wine (KSH, 2000).

12.3 Marketing Channels

The marketing structure of organic products has gained a new profile over the last 5 years. In 1999, 20 health stores were the biggest actors in the marketing of organic products in Budapest. They offered mostly dried products, of which an approx. 80-90% share was imported. Fresh

produce was distributed almost exclusively via direct marketing channels. The capital's weekly market offered the largest biofresh selection (in Marczibányi Square).

The organic sector has also been influenced by the restructuring of the conventional food retail trade. In 2000, hypermarkets and supermarkets attained a 32% share of total food sales, the discount supermarket chains a 13% share. The large-scale retailers have also been increasing in importance in terms of the marketing of organic products. Most organic food products with a 50-60% share are marketed via the conventional food retail trade (in hypermarkets and supermarkets). The approx. 300 organic and health food stores attain a 35-40% share. Direct sales via organic box subscriptions, farm shops and weekly markets only have a share of between 1 and 5% (ZMP, 2004). Markets selling fresh organic produce are opening up in increasing numbers of towns (e.g. Budapest-Újpest, Szeged, Debrecen, Esztergom, Győr, Kecskemét).

12.4 Consumer Awareness and Consumer Trends

According to calculations, the niche market of organic product consumers was estimated to make up 1.7% of the adult population in 1994, and the frequent consumers to make up 0.5-0.6%. The potential consumers were estimated to make up 5-6% (Lehota et al., 1999). According to AMC study estimates, the market was five times as large in 2001 as in 1998, which translates into a turnover of 4 million Euros and 40 cents worth of organic food consumption per capita (AMC, 2003).

The success of organic agriculture depends mainly on the acceptance of its products by the public, the consumers. In all Central Eastern European countries, consumer survey results show that purchases are motivated far more by personal health reasons than by environmental concerns.

A survey carried out on a representative sample of 1000 consumers (Kürthy, 1997) shows that the consumer base is not expanding due to the high price of products, lack of proper information and insufficient marketing channels. the survey also highlights the problem that consumers do not know the criteria by which organic products can be identified. Only 11.7% of the consumers questioned could precisely define the terms 'organic farming' and 'organic product', while 60.1% could not. 22% of the consumers questioned said they only eat organic products that they have grown themselves, but only 6.1% of them follow the principles of organic farming. 11.2% of those questioned trust the guarantee of the manufacturer and 6.8% trust the oral guarantee of the producer and only 5.9% considered official guarantee important. The survey revealed that it is mostly people living in the capital and the middle-aged who pay attention to the official guarantee, and as the level of education and income increases, so does the number of people who prefer the official trade mark.

Research carried out by the AMC commission in October 2002 (questioning 1,235 consumers in an omnibus research) shows that 3.0% of those questioned are aware of, and consume, organic food, 2.6% are aware of, and given the choice buy, organic food and 12.7% are aware of, and sometimes buy, organic food (AMC, 2003).

The scale of values of the frequent, casual and non-consumers was compared in a survey in 1994 on a representative sample of 713 consumers. The analysis showed that there are differences in the scale of values and risk perception. The consumers of organic products connected the values with inner harmony and the risk factors with health. The motivations for refusal were found to be high price (75.9%), unfavourable taste (51.6%), lack of trust (34.6%), insufficient quality (28.7%) and presentation imperfections (26.3%) (Lehota et al., 1999).

The change in the marketing structure has contributed towards the expansion of the organic buyer sector. In the literature, the target groups of health food stores and specialist organic food stores are divided into three categories:

- Families with young children and a high income, who are primarily concerned with providing their children with healthy food.
- The young and educated high wage-earners who have often learnt about organic agriculture and organic products while abroad.
- The sick or elderly, who purchase organic products as part of a diet plan.

These consumer categories lay particular emphasis on aspects of safety and health. The health trend contributes to the increasing numbers of buyers. They mostly purchase a few additional organic products besides their usual product selection in conventional stores. For those who shop in hypermarkets and supermarkets, the choice of organic products is more strongly influenced by social factors (such as recognition, status). For them, friends' recommendations and opinions play a significant role (Horváth-Kovács, 2004).

According to research carried out in 2002 by GFK-Hungária on a representative sample of 1,000 consumers, an above-average proportion of women, those between 39-40 years old, graduates, those living in smaller towns and those with a higher income, have a positive approach to organic products (Élelmiszer 2002).

13 Challenges

Consumers are not very well informed. It is not clear who should be responsible and pay for informing the consumers. This situation contributes to the negative image of organic products. The majority of consumers are not prepared to pay extra for organic products, the beneficial features of which lack clarity and credibility. This situation facilitates the sale of cheap, semi-organic products.

Organic stores sell a large proportion of semi-organic products as well as various esoteric products. This mixed portfolio contributes to large segments of the consumer market holding back, and damages the image and the prospects of inspected and certified organic products. It is hoped that the work of ORA (Organic Retailers Association) will help to improve this situation.

A national organic label is lacking. Biokultúra Alliance's organic logo is used to distinguish organic products. However, it is not a standard Hungarian organic seal. The logo does not have to be indicated on all organic products, and the manufacturers incur additional costs to use it. The Biokultúra logo is only narrowly communicated and only a small segment of consumers is aware of it.

With Hungary's accession to the EU, the import of organic products from member states has been simplified. This has contributed to an increased proportion of imported organic products on the domestic market. The multinational chains, who are of increasing importance in the marketing of organic products, are unable to offer an adequate range of organic products from domestic sources. They therefore view the simplified import process as a good opportunity.

14 Literature

- AMC (2003): Az ökotermékekkel kapcsolatos fogyasztói szokások, értékesítési csatornák, Budapest
- Biokontroll Hungária Kht. / Roszík et al. (2000-2005): Report on the activity, Budapest;

- Élelmiszer (scientific review): 2002/4
- FVM (2003): A Magyar mezőgazdaság és élelmiszeripar számokban,
- Horváth, Á. – Kovács, A. (2004): A biotermékek értékesítési stratégiája a konvencionális kereskedelmi csatornákban, 9-th International Scientific Days of Agricultural Economics, 25-26 March, 2004
- KSH (2000): Biogazdálkodás Magyarországon, Budapest
- Kürthy, Gy. (1997): A bioélelmiszerek fogyasztása Magyarországon, University of Gödöllő, Ph. D Thesis
- Lehota et al. (1999): Az ökológiai mezőgazdálkodás termékeinek export és hazai piaci helyztete, Környezetbarát mezőgazdálkodás, MTA, Budapest
- Prazan et al. (2004): Further Development of Organic Farming Policy in Europe with Particular Emphasis on EU Enlargement, Prague.
- Richter, Toralf und Kovacs, Annamaria (2005) Strategies to support domestic organic markets in countries with emerging organic sectors. Paper presented at the conference: Researching Sustainable Systems - International Scientific Conference on Organic Agriculture, Adelaide, Australia, September 21-23, 2005.
- ZMP (2004)AiZ Mittel - und Osteuropa 2004, Bonn

15 Authors

Annamária Kovács, Szent István Egyetem, Marketing Intézet, Páter K. u. 1., HU-2100 Gödöllő, Tel: +36 30 851 9049, E-Mail: amkovacs@vipmail.hu

Ferenc Frühwald, Ökoszervíz, Bécsi út 211, HU - 1032 Budapest Hungary, Tel: +361-387-8007 Fax: +361-387-8007

Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL
Ackerstrasse, CH-5070 Frick
Tel: +41 62 865 72 72 Fax +41 62 865 72 73
Internet http://www.fibl.org
Contact: Helga Willer