

European Commission  
Directorate-General for Agriculture

*Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries*

**Country Report**  
**on**  
**Hungary**

*July 2002*

## **Foreword**

This report is one of a series of short reports aimed at providing key statistical and economic information on the agricultural situation in each Candidate Country.

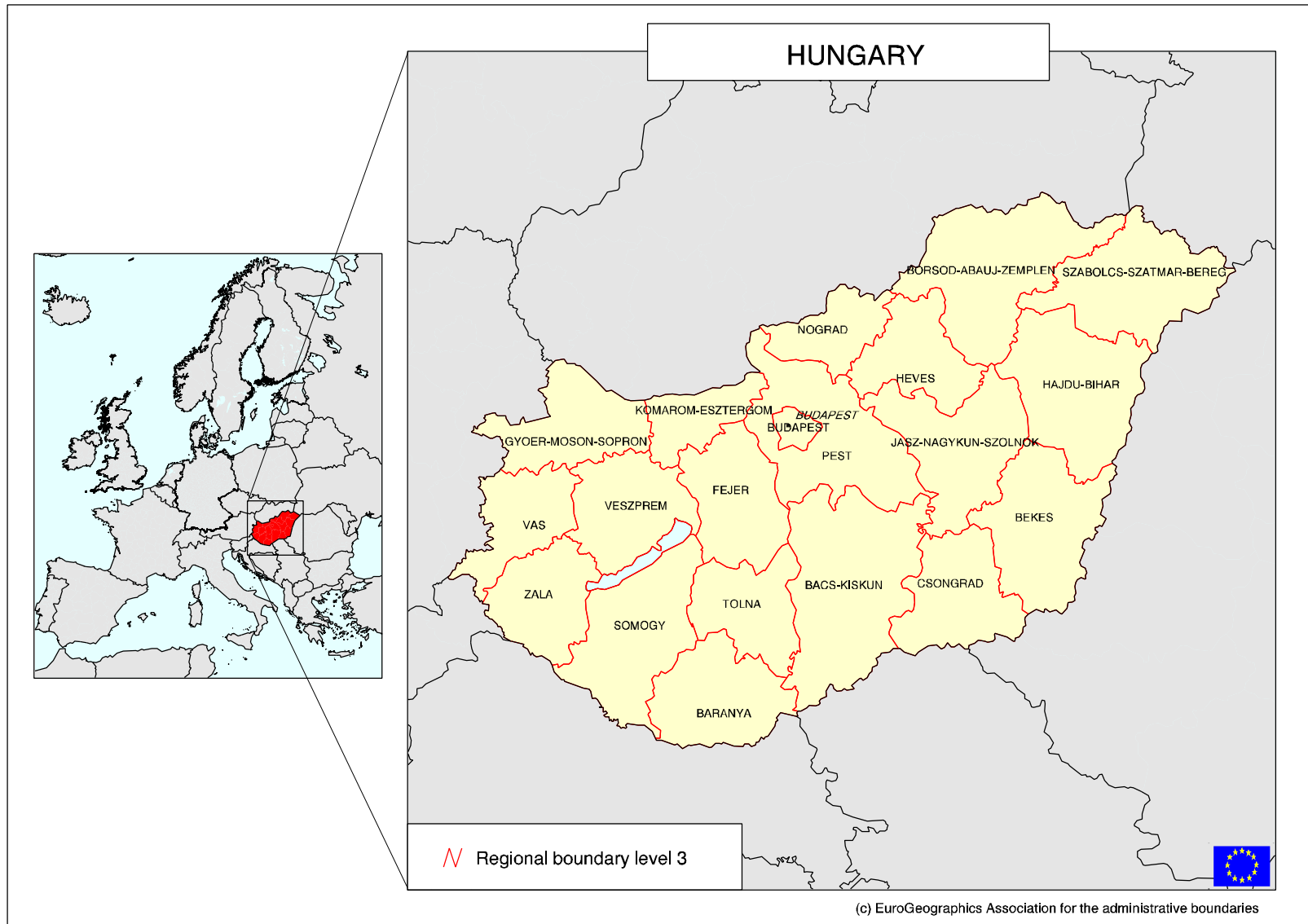
The report has been prepared within the Directorate General for Agriculture by Clemens Fuchs and is based on the information available in May 2002. It is primarily based on statistical information available from Eurostat. Where necessary, use has also been made of data from the FAOSTAT database as well as from national statistics. The country experts participating in the Network of Independent Experts in the Central and Eastern European Candidate Countries (CEECs), set up by the European Commission in 2000 in order to obtain expertise and up-to-date information on agriculture in the Candidate Countries, have provided a significant part of the information contained in the report and valuable insights on the data. In particular, the following experts have contributed to this report: Martin Banse and Tibor Ferenczi.

The views expressed in the report do not necessarily correspond to those of the European Commission.

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Map 1: Hungary

## 1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Hungary has a size of 93,030 km<sup>2</sup> and is the fourth largest country in the CC-12. It would be the twelfth largest member state by area in the EU-27. Hungary's area represents almost 9 % of the CC-12 surface and 2.2 % of the EU-27 surface (Tab. 1).

Hungary's population of 10 million is the fourth largest of the twelve Candidate Countries. In an EU-27 it would represent the twelfth biggest country by population. 9.5 % of the CC-12 population lives in Hungary and the country would contribute 2.1 % to the EU-27 population.

The total gross domestic production (GDP) of Hungary is about 13 % of that of all the CC-12 together and would amount to 1.2 % of that of EU-27. The GDP of 11,700 € per capita is at 133 % of the level of all the CC-12, but still equates to only 52 % of the EU-15 average.

**Table 1: Hungary – Area, Population and GDP in 2000 compared with CC-12 and EU**

	Area 000 km <sup>2</sup>	Population End of period (million)	Density Inhabitants / km <sup>2</sup>	GDP in PPS <sup>(1)</sup>		
				Bio € PPS	000 € per capita PPS	PPS/ capita % of EU-15
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>52*</b>
CC-12	1,088	106	97	929	8.8	39*
EU-15	3,236	375	116	8,510	22.5	100
EU-27	4,324	481	111	9,439	19.6	87*
<i>Hungary in % of CC-12</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>133</i>	
<i>Hungary in % of EU-15</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>52</i>	
<i>Hungary in % of EU-27</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>59</i>	

(1): Purchasing Power Standard (Source: Eurostat), \* = estimate  
SOURCES: Eurostat, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

## 2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1. General Economy

The Hungarian economy reached GDP growth of 5.2 % in 2000 and it is expected to achieve 3.8 % growth for 2001 (Tab. Annex 1). The slowing of the economy, while nevertheless maintaining a relatively high growth rate, is due to the downturn in external demand, but domestic demand is expected to partly cushion the downturn. A renewed strengthening of external demand should allow the Hungarian economy to return to a higher growth rate of around 4.5 % in 2003.<sup>1</sup>

Over recent years, unemployment in Hungary has stabilised at a low level and stood at an average of 5.8 % in 2001. The labour market is becoming increasingly tight in the industrialised West and Centre of the country, whereas important regional disparities remain. A high share of the long-term unemployed (44.2 %) comprises mostly unskilled persons and cannot be fully considered as an active labour reserve. Due to further economic development

<sup>1</sup> European Commission; Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs (2002). The European Commission Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002.

no significant rise in unemployment figures is expected, while a further decline appears equally unlikely.

Inflation is still relatively high at a level of 9.8 % for the year 2000 and 9.2 % for 2001. A committed anti-inflation policy, the monetary policy of the National Bank, the drop in crude oil prices, falling inflation in the EU and other supportive factors for disinflation might reduce inflation to 4.2 % in 2003.

Hungarian trade shows a surplus balance during the summer period, but all in all for 2001 the account deficit can be expected to remain around or below 3 % of GDP. While the EU is the most important trade partner, an increasing trade turnover with developing countries and, in particular, with Russia and other CEECs can be observed. On the basis of an improving infrastructure, Hungary's tourism industry, as a budget-priced holiday destination, might even gain market share and therefore improve the current account deficit.

Hungary's consumer income reaches about 52 % of the EU average, which is somewhere around the middle compared to other CEECs. A relative large part of income has to be spent on food; food expenditure is approximately 26.6% of total expenditure and about 1.5 times higher than the average for the EU-15 of 17.4 % (Tab. 2).

## **2.2. Agriculture in the Economy**

From a total area of 9.3 millions ha, Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) represents 5.8 million ha or 62.9 % of the total. This is the highest share of cultivated land in all CC-12 and EU member states; the EU-15 average is 40.6 % and EU-27 average would be 44 %. Arable land represents approximately 76 % of UAA, permanent crops 5 % and permanent grassland 19 %. The agricultural area of Hungary is 10 % of that of the CC-12 and would contribute nearly 3.1 % of the UAA of EU-27 (Tab. 2). Hungarian agriculture in 2000 accounted for 3.9 % of GDP (EU-15 average was 2.0 %).

About 227,000 people work in agriculture, fishery and forestry, corresponding to 6 % of total civilian employment; the CC-12 average is 22 % and in EU-15 it is 4.3 %<sup>2</sup>. Hungarian agricultural employees amount to 2.5 % of the CC-12 agricultural labour force and the country would contribute to 1.4 % of the agricultural employment in the EU-27.

Hungary is one of the few CC's with a positive agricultural trade balance. Agricultural trade has a share of 9.1 % of total exports and 3.7 % of total imports. While total trade is mainly with the EU (62 % of imports and 74 % of Exports), agricultural trade with the EU has a share of less than 50 %, and therefore a higher proportion of agricultural trade with other CEECs, the former Soviet Union and the rest of the world.

In the transition process the value of agricultural production declined until 1995 where it dropped to about 70 % of the 1989 to 1991 average. Since then agricultural production has stabilised and reached a level of 76 % in the year 1999. While the value of animal production declined about 30 % over the last decade, the drop in crop production was at 20 %.

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<sup>2</sup> The Labour Force Survey as the most harmonised and reliable data source is used to analyse agricultural employment. It is accounting only active persons.

**Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Hungary**

	Utilised Agricultural Area		Gross Value Added of Agriculture <sup>(1)</sup>		Agricultural Employment <sup>(1)</sup>		Food Expenditure % of total
	000 ha <sup>(2)</sup>	% of total area	million EUR	Share of Agriculture in GDP (%)	000	% of total employment	
Year	2000						1998
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>
CC-12	58,808	54.1	18,552*	4.5	8,950*	22.0	39.1
EU-15	131,619	40.6	167,197	2.0*	6,767	4.3	17.4 <sup>(3)</sup>
EU-27	190,427	44.0	185,748	2.2	15,717	7.9	19.5
<i>Hungary in % of CC-12</i>	<i>10.0</i>		<i>10.3</i>		<i>2.5</i>		
<i>... in % of EU-15</i>	<i>4.4</i>		<i>1.1</i>		<i>3.4</i>		
<i>... in % of EU-27</i>	<i>3.1</i>		<i>1.0</i>		<i>1.4</i>		

(1): Including Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector ; (2): Utilized Agricultural Area; (3)= 1997; \* = estimate  
 SOURCES: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

### 3. STRUCTURE OF FARMING

Hungary's land privatisation program included the privatisation of state farms, the restructuring of the ownership of collective farms and the compensation of expropriated owners. About 2.5 million ha of collective land and 0.2 million ha of state owned land were privatised through auctions, where 1.5 million people received, on average, less than 2 hectares each. Hungary's land privatisation program has generated a great diversity in the legal status, size and ownership of agricultural holdings. The majority are nearly one million private holdings with an average size of 4 ha. These farms cultivate about 60 % of the agricultural area. The 8,382 corporate farms (0.87 % of total holdings) cultivate a share of 40.5 % of the land (Tab. 3a).

**Table 3a: Private and corporate agricultural holdings in Hungary (2000)**

	Number of holdings	<i>in %</i>	000 hectares	<i>in %</i>	Average size in ha
Total	966,916	<i>100</i>	6,448	<i>100</i>	6.7
Private holdings	958,534	<i>99.1</i>	3,834	<i>59.5</i>	4.0
Corporate farms	8,382	<i>0.9</i>	2,614	<i>40.5</i>	311.9

The development of structure of farming in Hungary reveals that the total number of farms declined from 1991 to 2000. Individual farms especially are shrinking in number. In 2000, this number had declined by about 30% in comparison to 1991. The number of farms in the lower size classes up to 1 ha shrank by about a half, while those in the one from 1 ha to 10ha gained most in numbers. Relatively speaking however, the class between 10 and 100ha increased fastest (Tab. 3b).

**Table 3b: Number of individual farms by land size (Thousands)**

Category	1991	1994	2000
0-<0.2	645	458	374
0.2-<0.5	412	345	204
0.5-<1.0	200	152	99
1.0-<10.0	138	225	232
10.0-<100.0	1	22	49
100.0-	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>1202</b>	<b>960</b>

Sources: Census of the indicated year made by the Central Statistical Office; Farm Structure Report of Expert Network, 2001

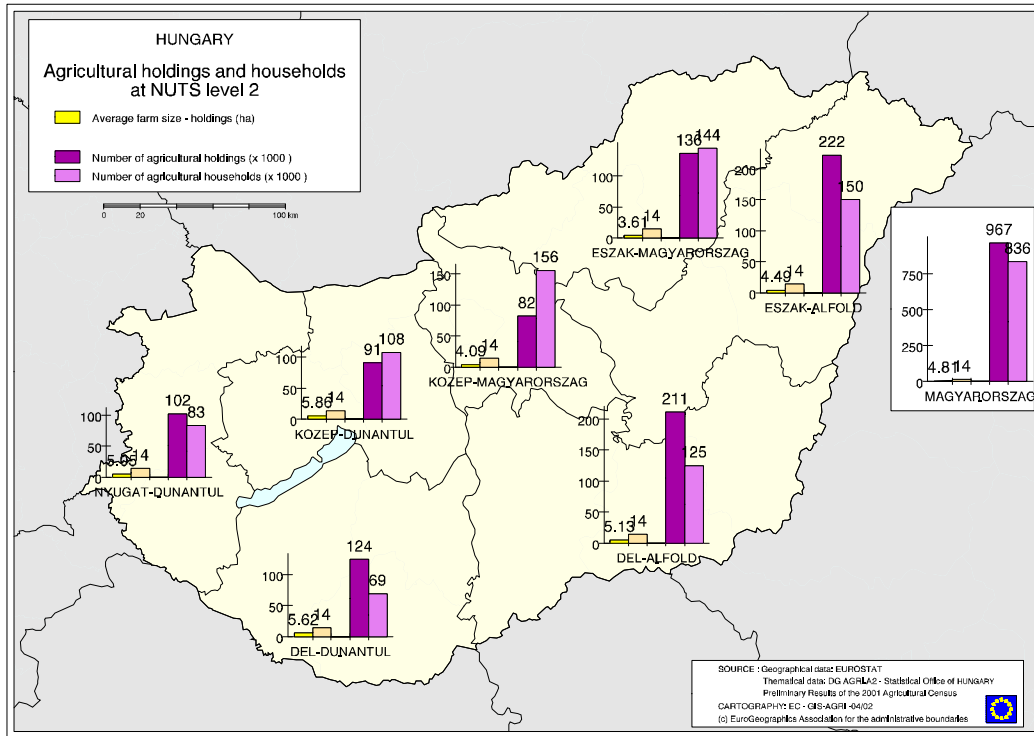
Small Farms are located with their plots around the villages. The greater the distance from the homes, the bigger are the fields. In Hungary small farms are excused from certain taxes, so there is an incentive to register several farming operations within one family, even if the land is cultivated as a unit. At the other end of the range of farm sizes, for example farms larger than 100 ha, use could be made of economies of scale. These farms have a share of slightly more than 50 % of total area (Tab. 3c).

**Table 3c: Distribution of farm size and cultivated area in Hungary (2000)**

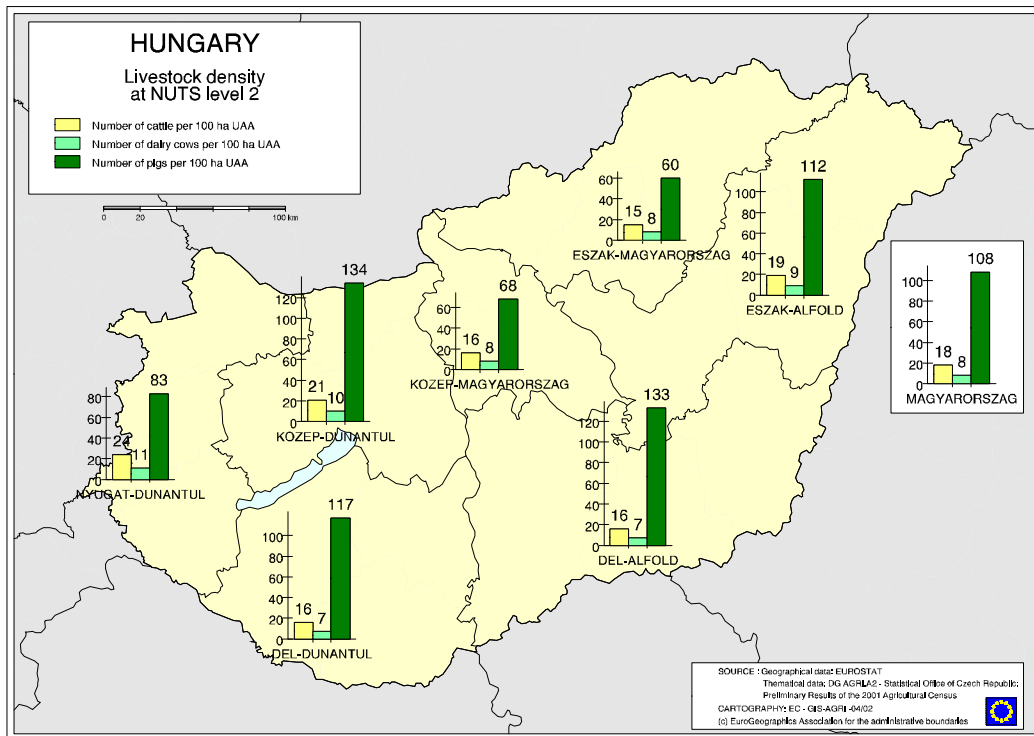
	Unit	<10	10<to<50	50<to<100	100 <	Total
Number of holdings	1000	909.9	44.6	5.4	7.2	967.1
<i>Share of total</i>	%	<i>94.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>100</i>
Area cultivated	1000 ha	1308.3	1371.9	507.7	3259.7	6447.6
<i>Share of total</i>	%	<i>20.3</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: Network of Independent Agricultural Experts in the CEE Candidate Countries: Farm Structure in the CEE Candidate Countries - SYNTHESIS REPORT, 2001

**Map 2: Regional Farm Structure in Hungary**



**Map 3: Regional Livestock Density in Hungary**



#### 4. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICE RELATIONS AND FARM INCOME

##### 4.1. Value of Agricultural Production

Agricultural production declined over the last decade by about 25 % in value relative to 1990, and amounted to 4.4 Bio € in 1999 (Tab. 4). Hungarian agricultural output represents around 13.8 % (1999) of that of the CC-12.

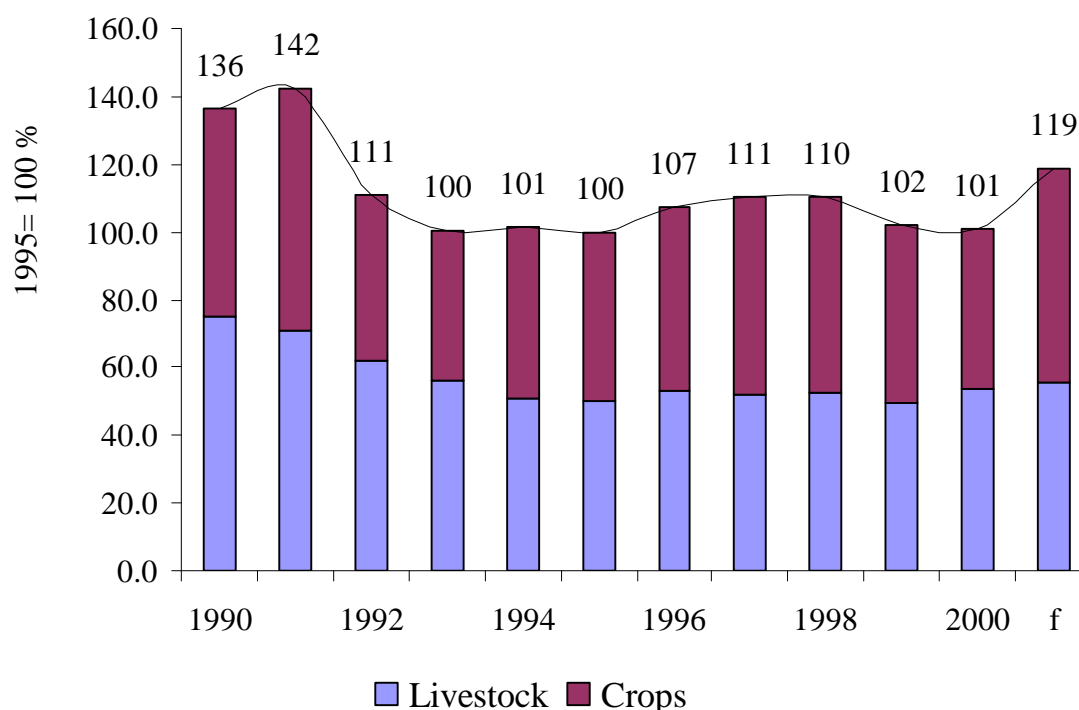
**Table 4: Agricultural Production in Hungary**

	1999	
	in million€	in %
Agricultural output	4,395	100
Crop output	2,296	52.2
Animal output	1,922	43.7
Other (Services, ...)	177	4.0

Source: Eurostat

From 1995 through to 1998 agricultural production increased slightly (by 7 % to 11 % depending on the year), but fell back in 1999 and 2000 (Fig. 1). The yearly fluctuations are mostly due to changes in the crop production. While Livestock production accounted for the larger share of production up until the year 1995, the situation has changed since then, with a clear shift towards crop production.

**Figure 1: Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1990 - 2001)**



Source: FAO and Eurostat

The most important products, measured by their share of the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 and 1999, are cereals (17.6 %), vegetables (11.2 %), fruits (7.5 %), oilseeds (4.5 %) and potatoes (3.7 %). For animal production, milk and beef together accounts for 12.6 %, pork for 15.8 % and eggs and poultry together for 13.6 % of agricultural output (Tab. 5).

**Table 5: Share of the Average Value of Production (1998-1999)**

Products	in % of total
Cereals	17.6
• Wheat	5.9
• Barley	1.5
• Maize	9.4
• Oat	0.2
• Rye	0.1
• Other cereals	0.5
Rapeseeds	1.0
Sunflower seeds	3.5
Vegetables	11.2
Potatoes	3.7
Fruits	7.5
Milk	10.3
Beef	2.3
Pork	15.8
Eggs	3.3
Poultry	10.3
Sheep meat	0.7

Source: Eurostat

#### 4.2. Current Economic Conditions and Income

In 2000, crops had a share of slightly more than half (50.9 %) of total gross agricultural output, animal production 45.6 % and agricultural services 3.5 % (Table 6). For crop output, cereals contributed most (43 %) and for animal output, pigs (33.8 %) and poultry (23.1 %). Among the items of intermediate consumption, which is about 64% of total gross agricultural output, animal feed and maintenance of machinery had the largest share with 42.0% and 12.3 %, respectively in 2000.

**Table 6: Simplified Economic Accounts for Agriculture in Hungary, 1998 – 2000, in million EUR**

	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
<i>Crop output</i>	2147	2432	2334
Cereals (including seeds)	660	928	1007
Industrial crops	331	368	229
Forage plants	155	127	96
Vegetables and horticultural products	489	508	462
Potatoes (including seeds)	157	172	107
Fruits and grapes	339	307	394
Other crop products	16	23	38
<i>Animal output</i>	2042	1795	2095
Cattle	108	100	101
Pigs	710	584	708
Sheep and goats	29	30	37
Poultry	465	413	485
Other animals	31	32	26
Milk	460	460	496
Eggs	170	123	183
Other animal products	69	53	53
<i>Agricultural services output</i>	159	177	159
<b>Value of Gross Agricultural Output</b>	<b>4348</b>	<b>4404</b>	<b>4588</b>
<b>Total intermediate consumption</b>	<b>2570</b>	<b>2638</b>	<b>2913</b>
Seeds and planting stock	111	165	209
Energy and lubricants	328	351	343
Fertilisers and soil-improving chemicals	218	226	189
Plant protection products and pesticides	105	100	165
Veterinary expenses	27	30	16
Animal feed	991	949	1223
Maintenance of machinery	367	396	357
Maintenance of buildings	124	129	128
Agricultural services	159	177	159
Other intermediate goods and services	141	115	125
<b>Gross Value Added at market prices</b>	<b>1779</b>	<b>1766</b>	

Source: Central Statistical Office(2000a), p. 4-5.

To provide the possibility of comparison with other countries Table 7 reports the gross value added per agricultural worker. The reader is reminded that persons working in agriculture are quite different in number from agricultural work units (AWU). The agricultural gross value added per person working in agriculture is about 6,400 EUR. Assuming that the agricultural labour force expressed in AWU is about 50% of the number of agricultural workers then gross value added per AWU is about 12,700 EUR. In comparison with the agricultural income level per person in the EU-15 Hungary reaches a level of about 40 %.

**Table 7: Gross value added per agricultural worker in 1998 in Hungary**

Gross value added at market prices in million EUR	1,779
Agricultural workers, in 1000	279
Gross value added at market prices per agricultural worker, EUR*	6,375

Source: \* Estimates of the Network Experts

#### 4.3. Development of Terms of Trade and Agricultural Product Prices

As in all other candidate countries, agriculture in Hungary faced a deterioration in its terms of trade since the beginning of transition (Table 8). Although the decline slowed down during the second part of the last decade, the unfavourable development in the relative prices could have been offset by the agricultural sector through an increase in its efficiency. However, such attempts have often been hampered by lack of capital leading to the use of inappropriate machinery and equipment. This restricts the efficient use of inputs such as fertiliser, pesticides, high yielding crop varieties, compound feeds and others. Since the beginning of transition the major source of gains in efficiency has, therefore, been a substantial reduction in the labour force.

**Table 8: Development of agricultural producer, input prices and terms of trade of agriculture in Hungary, (1990 = 100)**

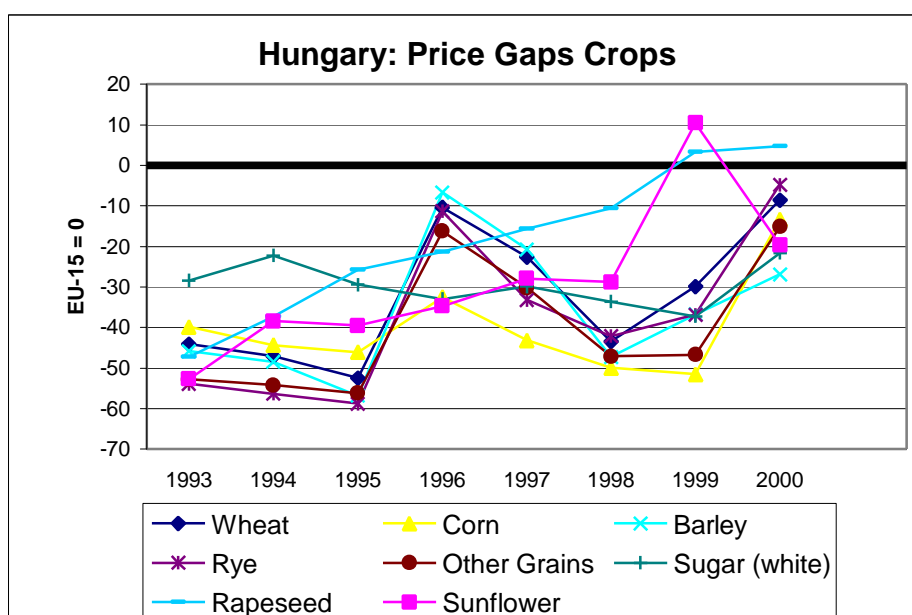
	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Agricultural producer- price index	100.0	206.4	276.0	301.4	309.9	317.9	389.4
Input prices for industrial intermediates	100.0	250.9	351.7	404.8	425.9	443.2	491.6
Terms of trade of agriculture	100.0	82.3	78.5	74.5	72.8	71.7	79.2

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture 2000, CSO p. 33

In 1993 - 1995 prices for most crops were some 40 % to 60 % below the EU-15 level. Exceptions were sugar (-20 %) and rapeseeds. The latter have approached world market prices, as in the EU-15.

In 1996 cereal and oilseed prices benefited from exceptional high world market prices which lifted wheat, barley and maize prices almost to a level of 90 % of EU-15 producer prices (Fig. 2). In the following years crop prices decreased again and, for example, wheat fell back to 42 % below EU price levels. In 2000 prices increased again after a bad harvest, but still remained below EU levels except for rapeseeds.

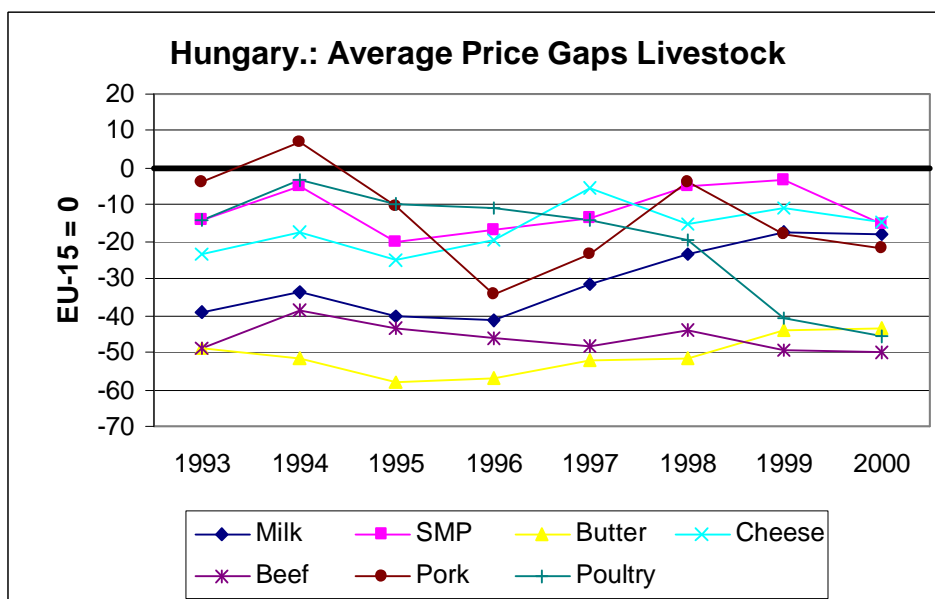
Figure 2:



The average quality of beef and pork meat in Hungary is still substantially below average EU levels. Livestock prices in Hungary represent average prices across all qualities and are compared to EU prices of the high quality segment (R3 prices, E carcasses). The comparison should therefore be treated with care, and the price gaps for beef should be significantly lower and price gaps for pork should be consistently at and above EU levels, if adjusted for quality.

Livestock prices in Hungary have been always below the EU-15 levels, except for pork in the year 1994 where it was +7.2 % higher. In general the price gaps between EU-15 and Hungary show a relatively constant pattern over time (Fig. 3). On average for the years 1993 to 2000 the prices for butter were 50.8 %, beef 46.1%, milk 30.6 %, poultry 19.8 %, Cheese 16.5 %, pork 13.5 %, skimmed milk powder 11.7 % and eggs 10.2 % below EU-15 level. After a tendency towards further increase of the price gaps in the years 1993 to 1996, the difference to EU-15 prices generally decreased over the following three years. The only exception is poultry where meat prices declined from a -3.5 % level in 1994 to a level -45 % below EU-15 price levels in 2000. In the year 2000 for most of the livestock products the price gaps have again widened, except for butter and eggs.

Figure 3:

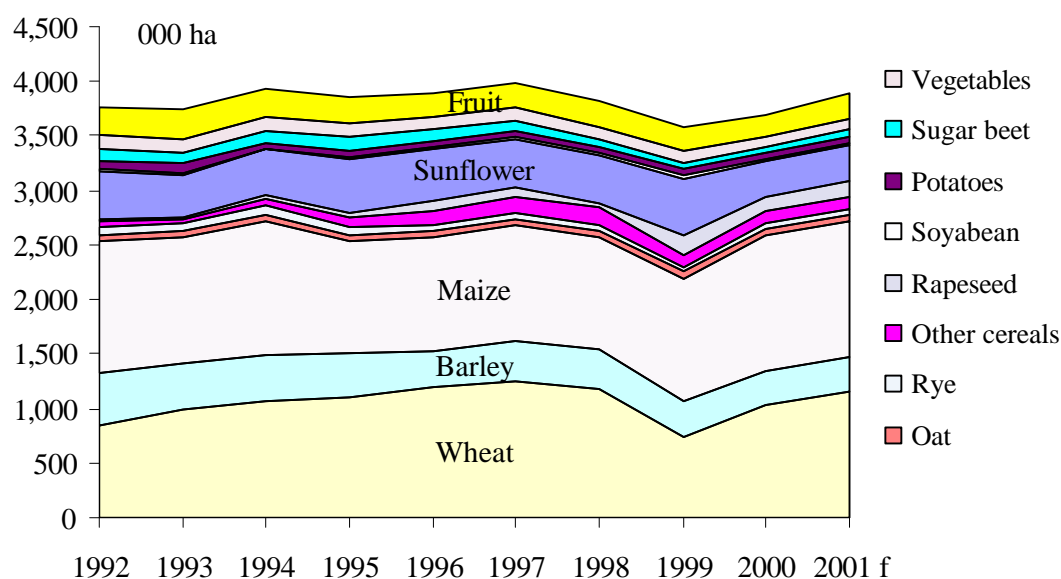


## 5. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

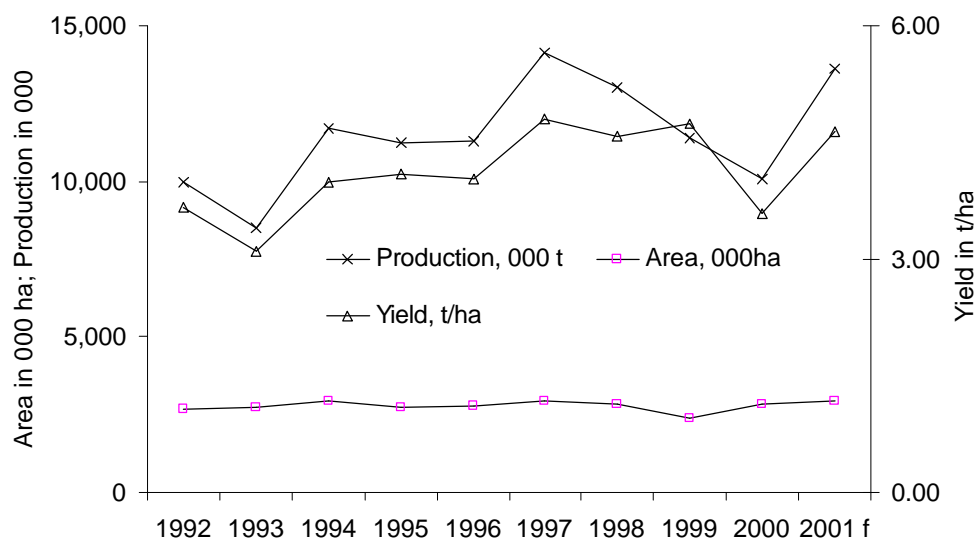
### 5.1. Crop Production

Currently, cereals use nearly half of the agricultural area of 5.8 millionha. The area used for cereals has increased from approximately 46.3 % in 1992 to 48.1 % in 2000 (59 % in 2001). The maize area of 1.2 million ha represents 44.2 % of the total cereal area in Hungary. Another 1 million ha or 36.3 % of cereals area is used for wheat and 10 % of cereals area is planted with barley.

Sugar beet area has been reduced by half between 1992 and the 2000 planting season and covers now 57,470 ha or 1 % of UAA. Oilseeds have a share of 8.1 % of which sunflower amounts to two-thirds. Other important crops are vegetables with 91,000 ha or 1.6 % of UAA in 2000 and fruits with 205,000 ha or 3.5 % of UAA. The area of barley, rye, sugar beets, potatoes (which have 0.8 % of UAA in 2000), sunflower seeds, vegetables and fruits declined in the period from 1992 to 2000, while the area of wheat, maize and rapeseeds increased (Fig. 4).

**Figure 4: Crop Area in Hungary**

While cereals area has been relatively stable over the last decade, output has varied according to the yield level. Transition effects had let average cereal yields drop to 3.7 t/ha in 1992, but they recovered until 1997 to 4.8 t/ha and have fluctuated around that level since then, apart from the low yield of 2000 (Fig. 5).

**Figure 5: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Hungary**

Excluding the year 2000, where cereals reached only 3.6 t/ha in Hungary, yields have tended to increase faster than in the EU and the gap to average EU yields has reduced. The average cereal yield in Hungary is about 80 % that of the EU-15 (Fig. 6). Individual crop yields are at levels of 40 to 80 % of comparable levels in the EU-15. Still a potential for yield increases exists, which is however linked to the use of advanced varieties, increased use of inputs and availability of capital, as well as to the restructuring of farms (Fig.7).

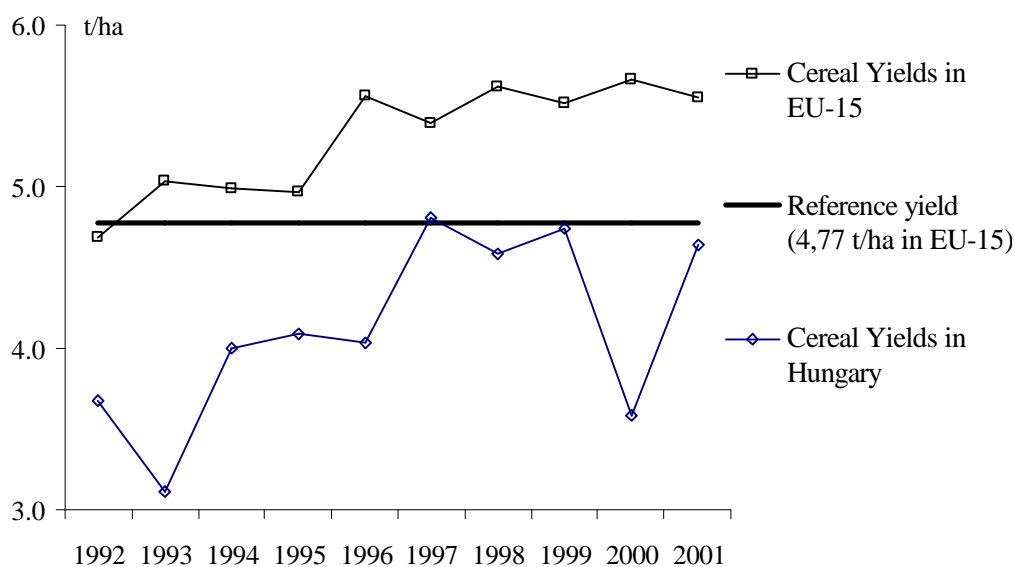
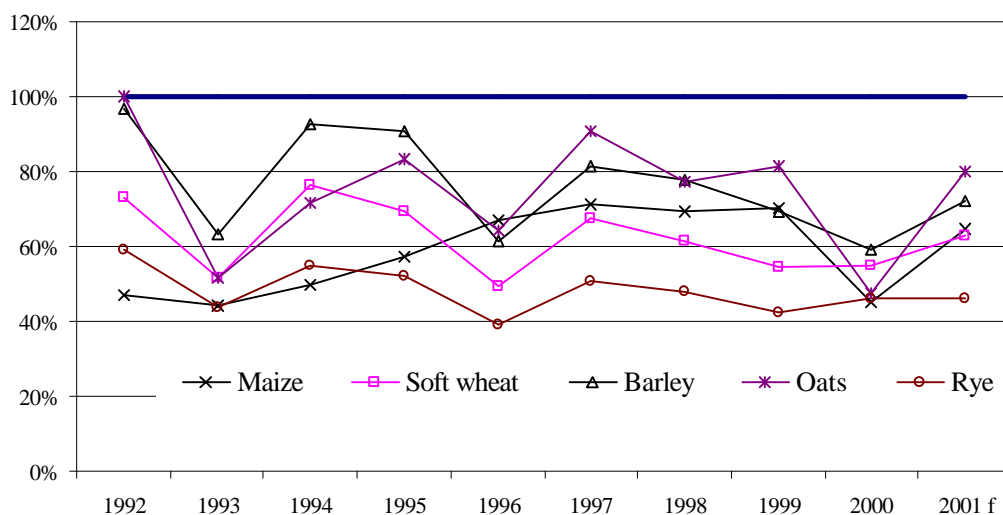
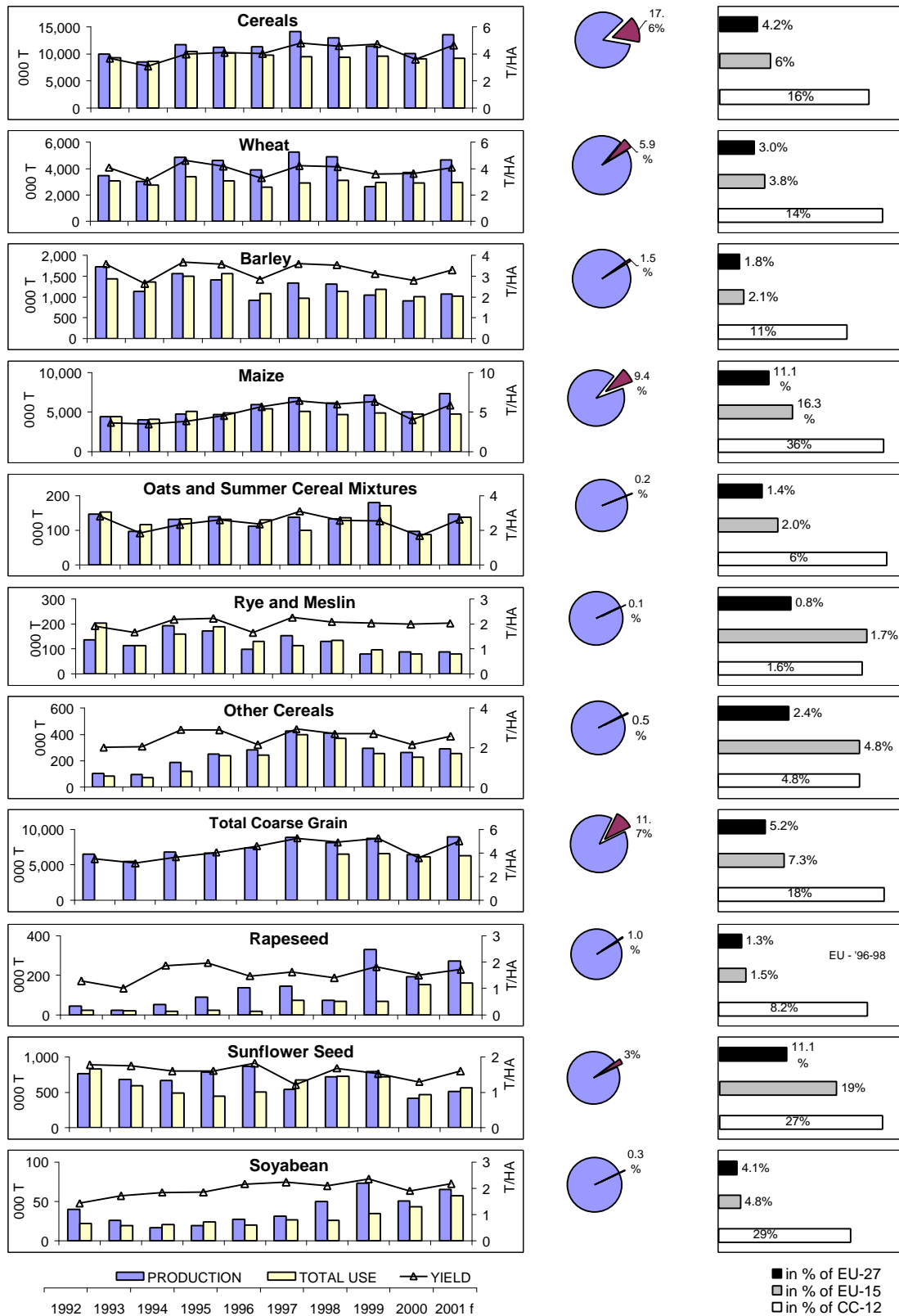
**Figure 6: Cereal Yields in Hungary relative to the EU-15****Figure 7: Individual Cereal Yields in Hungary - Compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)**

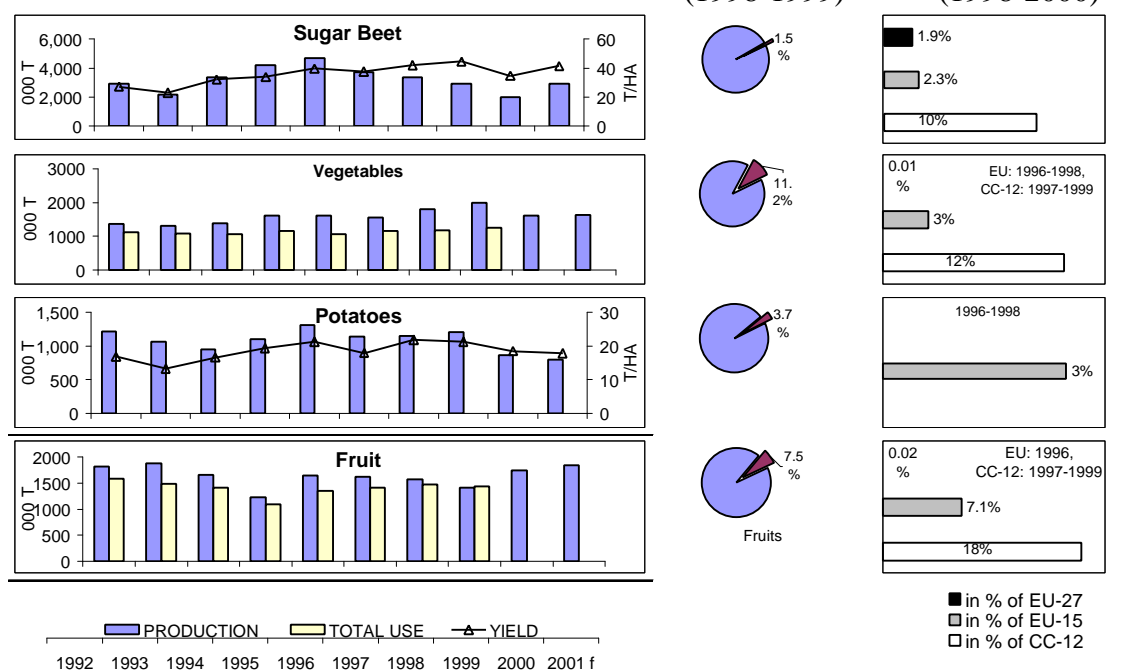
Figure 8 shows the development of cereal and oilseed yields, production and use in Hungary. Additional information about the share of value of the product group or the individual product is given. Also the share of the production as a percentage of overall production in the CC-12, the comparison to EU-15 and the calculated share of the EU-27 region is shown. Figure 9 gives the same kind of information for other crops and Figure 11 for animal products.

**Figure 8: Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in Hungary**

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



**Figure 9: Production and Use of other Crops in Hungary**

The self-sufficiency for most crop commodities in Hungary is (except for the years with low yields) far beyond 100 % (Tab. 9). Under current policy conditions self-sufficiency is forecasted to increase especially for wheat and maize.

**Table 9: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%)**

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 *	2001 f
Cereals	117	96	129	107	99	112	111	116	148	138	119	111	148
Wheat	130	126	135	113	107	141	149	150	182	158	90	128	159
Barley	103	87	93	120	84	104	90	85	138	115	88	90	105
Maize	110	74	133	100	98	94	96	108	135	131	146	106	153
Rye	98	89	115	67	100	121	91	75	136	95	83	109	109
Other	135	104	337	121	134	157	109	117	111	111	115	117	115
Rapeseed	165	167	220	189	110	332	381	768	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sunflower	108	93	136	93	115	135	176	173	80	140	110	89	91
Oilseeds	125	137	173	180	137	80	79	136	117	172	209	119	114
Sugar beet	112	-37	-26	16	-466	111	119	138	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: DG AGRI

## 5.2. Livestock Production

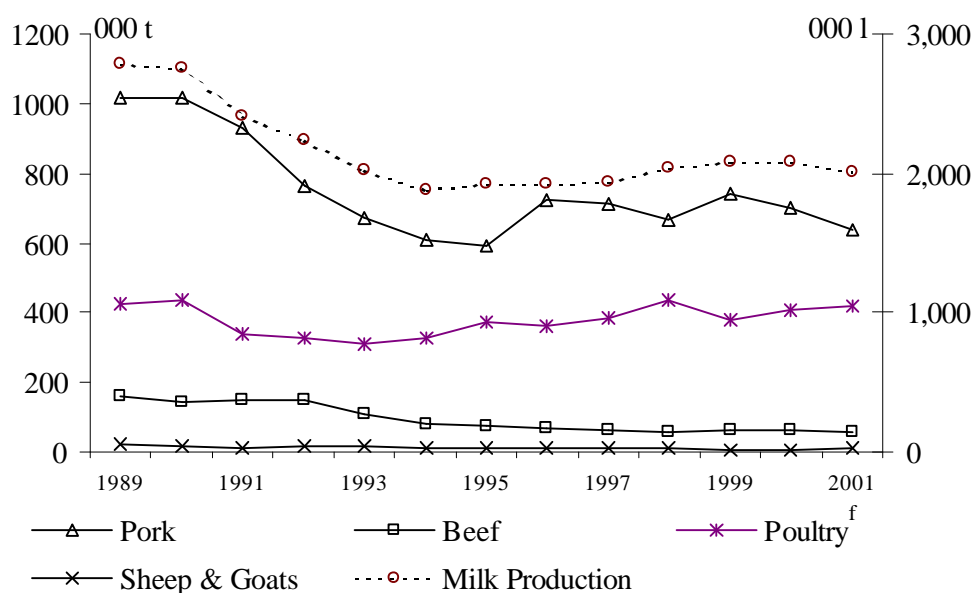
In Hungary pork and poultry production far exceed beef production (Fig. 10). Pig production is most important with a share of 16 % of total agricultural output, followed by poultry production (10 %) and milk production also with 10 %. Comparison with the other CCs also shows Hungary's strength in intensive animal production: Hungary's share of all CC-12 production is 24 % for poultry, 14 % for eggs and 16 % for pork (Fig. 11). Intensive livestock production is basically supported by low cereal prices.

In the transition process livestock production has developed differently: In the period from 1992 to 2000 the number of dairy cows declined by 18 % and has reached a level of 400,000 cows (380,000 cows in 2001). In the same period milk production has declined by 7 % as the effect of declining cow herd is nearly compensated by the increasing milk yields. In 2000 milk yields reached a level of 5,200 kg (5,300 kg in 2001) per cow per year, which is only 9 % below the EU-15 average of 5,707 kg per cow per year.

There is nearly no specialised beef production in Hungary, beef is a by-product of milk production and follows the herd size of dairy cows. Beef and veal meat production has declined by 68 % in the last decade (1992 to 2000), while cattle stocks declined by 40 %. A decline in sheep stocks and sheep meat production was observed in the same period.

The most important meat product in Hungary is pork. In 1996 pork production increased again after a five year decline. Poultry meat production increased by 25 % in the period from 1992 to 2000.

**Figure 10: Livestock and Milk Production in Hungary**



While the consumption of milk (-4 %), beef (-20 %) and pork (-12 %) has declined, poultry consumption has increased by +5 % in the period 1992 to 2000. Due to the reduced cattle stocks, the high surplus of beef has been reduced over the years. In 2000 self-sufficiency for livestock production was 99 % for beef and 101 % for milk, for pork 116 % and for poultry even higher at 158 % (Tab. 10).

**Table 10: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in %**

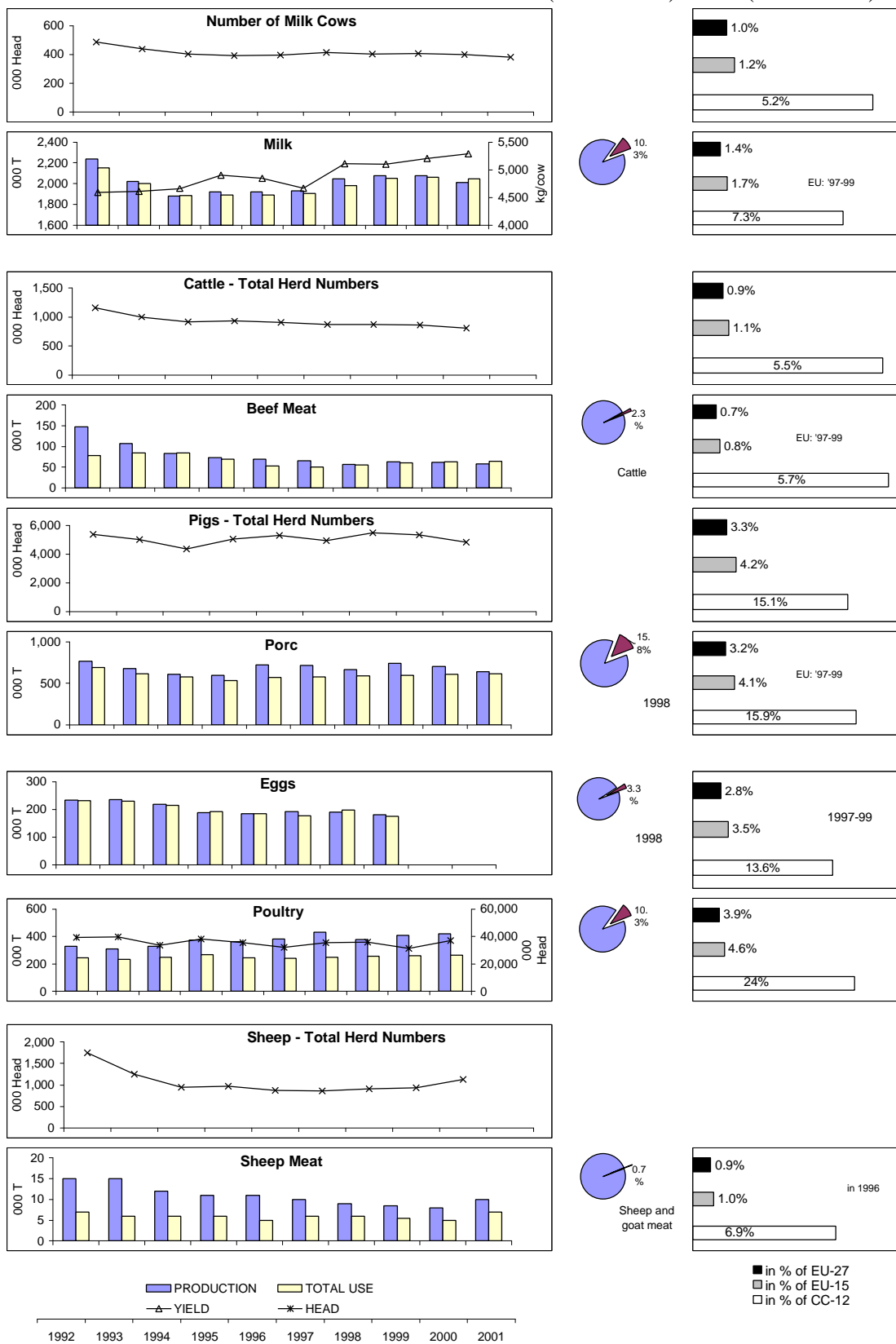
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001 <sup>f</sup>
Beef	195	204	137	187	126	98	104	130	129	102	103	99	90
Milk	104	104	103	104	101	100	102	101	101	103	101	101	98
Pigs	120	125	131	110	110	107	110	126	124	113	124	116	103
Poultry	176	170	163	133	131	132	140	148	158	174	149	158	159

Source: DG AGRI

**Figure 11: Livestock Production and Use in Hungary**

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



## 6. FOOD INDUSTRY

The role of the food industry in Hungary is shown by its 13.8 % share of the total value of production in the economy in 2000 (measured by the value of net sales). Significant for Hungary is the importance of the meat and fruit and vegetable processing sectors, with other foods, beverages and dairy processing also playing important roles (Tab. 11)

**Table 11: Structure of the Hungarian food industry (% of food industry total)**

1999	Shares %		Total growth 1993-97 %		
	Output	Employment	Output (local currency)	Output (EUR)	Employment
Meat	25.4	29.2	82.2	18.6	-3.5
Fish	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fruit & veg	8.4	9.6	89.3	23.2	-28.8
Oils	4.5	1.7	174.4	78.6	77.9
Dairy	12.5	8.2	142.2	57.7	-34.0
Grain mill	7.2	6.1	211.0	102.5	10.5
Animal feeds	7.1	4.0	75.2	14.1	-32.7
Other foods	16.8	28.3	93.5	26.0	25.1
Beverages	13.9	11.3	121.7	44.3	-14.2
Tobacco	4.2	1.6	141.9	57.5	-20.7
Total food	100	100.0	107.3	35.0	-5.8

Source: Network of Independent Experts in the CEECs

### 6.1. Recent performance of the food industry

The food industry performed strongly recent years, with the value of nominal output doubling over the past five years (1993 to 1997), although this growth has been slower when valued in EURs. Overall employment has fallen slightly. The industry has benefited from strong growth in vegetable oil processing, grain milling and dairy processing. Contrary to most other CEECs, growth in the other foods sector has been below average, as has animal feeds, meat and fruit and vegetable processing.

### 6.2. Ownership structures

Privatisation of the Hungarian food industry was completed in 1997. Before the transition, the industry was highly concentrated, following the traditional communist structure. Privatisation was largely through the sale of shares in the decentralised plants of the formerly state-owned companies, although the national vegetable oil company was privatised in its intact monopoly form in 1991. The composition of shares by type of investor was as follows 61.2 % foreign investors and 37.5 % domestic investors, while 1.3 % remain in state ownership.

After privatisation the number of food companies in the food processing sector increased, including a doubling of the number of small enterprises (defined as those using simplified

book-keeping) up until 1996. Since then, the number of small enterprises has continually declined. Industrial structure appears to be quite concentrated, with the top three firms in the fish processing, vegetable oils, starch products and tobacco sectors accounting for 100% of production.

Significant foreign direct investment (FDI) has been attracted into the food industry. Foreign ownership is highest in the tobacco industry (83%), a little less in the beverages sector and approximately 56% in the remaining food industry branches.

### 6.3. Policy issues

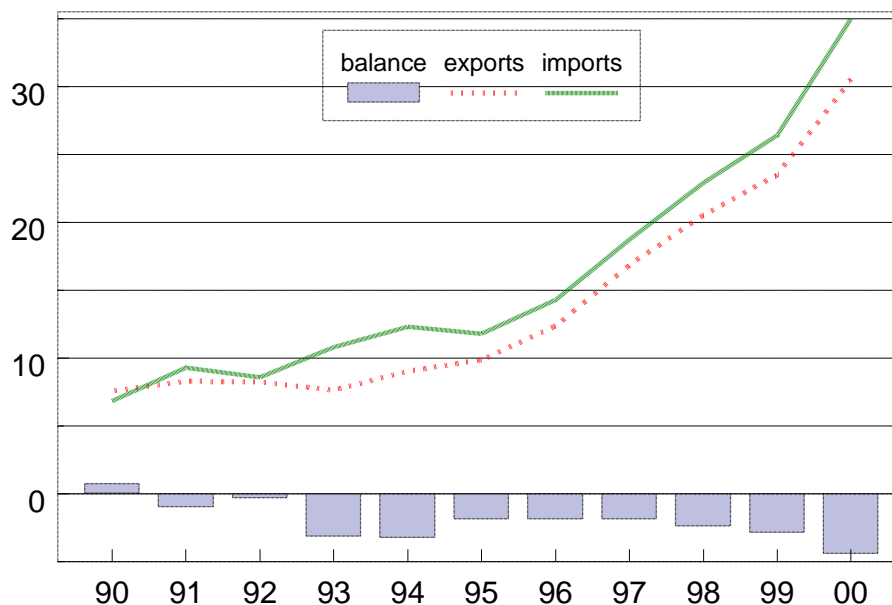
The export share of the food sector was 15% in 1992 and has increased to 18% in 1999. In some branches, however, exports are even more important, for example, vegetable oils, fruit and vegetable processing, meat and wine. The export share of the remaining food processing activities is about 10% or less. Statistical data for EU certified capacities do not exist. Certification is most relevant to the meat sector. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that about half of firms in the meat sector are able to export to the EU. Almost all poultry companies are certified, and about 30% of the remaining meat firms. However, as it is the larger companies which have achieved certification, the majority of slaughtering capacity is now covered.

## 7. TRADE

### 7.1. General Trade

Hungary's trade balances have shown a slight deterioration since the early 1990s, but the value of Hungary's trade has increased since then by about 4 times (Fig. 12).

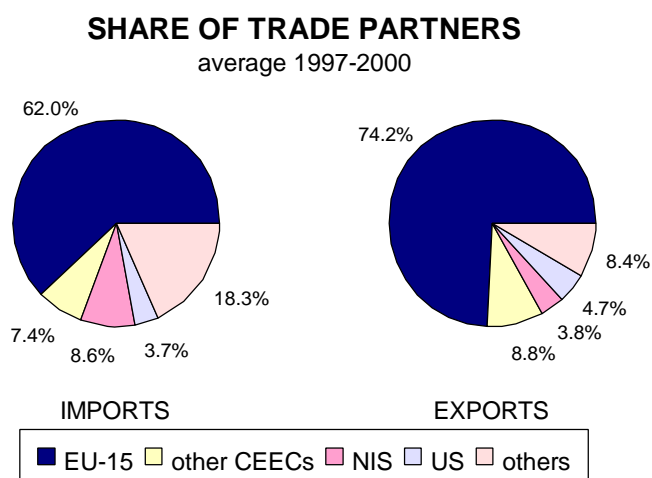
**Figure 12: Development of Total Trade in Hungary (billion €)**



Source: Eurostat

Hungary has increasingly integrated into the European economy. The most important trading partner is the EU which accounts for 74 % of all exports and 62 % of all imports (Fig. 13).

**Figure 13:**

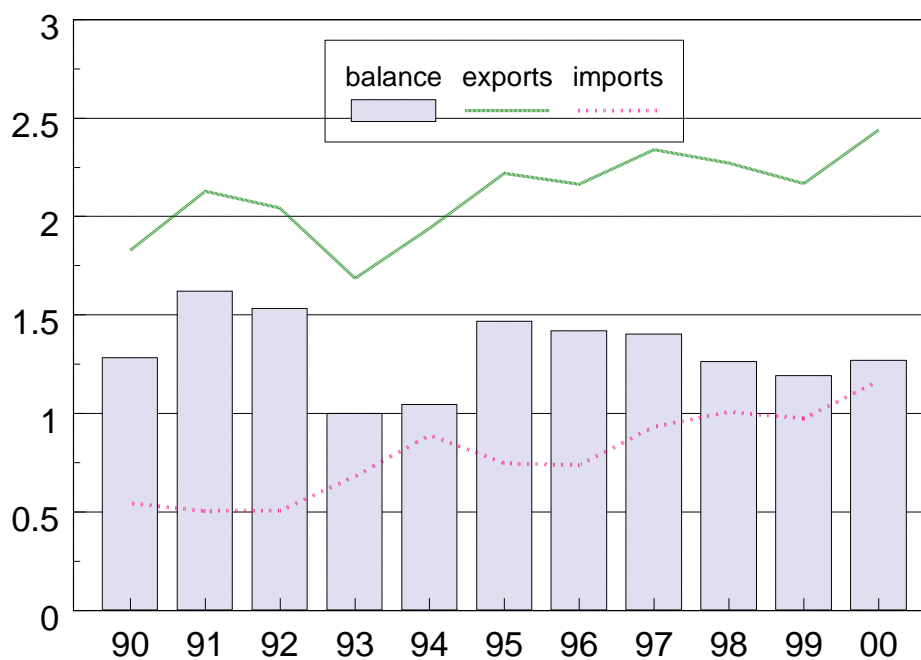


Source: Eurostat

## 7.2. Agricultural Trade

Overall the self sufficiency of the total food/beverages sector in Hungary is 120 %, indicating a strong export orientation. The share of imports in the supply of processed foods is relatively low. Imports are significant in the supply of sweets, confectionary and dairy products, where a wide variety of products is needed, and fruits/vegetables, (often out of season produce).<sup>3</sup>

**Figure 14: Development of Hungarian Agricultural Trade (billion EUR)**



<sup>3</sup> USDA - Foreign Agricultural Service, GAIN Report: Hungary - Food Processing Ingredients Sector, Report 2001.

Source: Eurostat

The trade of agricultural products account for 8.0 % of total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 3.4 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab.12).

**Table 12: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000**

	% of total exports	% of total imports
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
EU-15	6.2	5.7

All Agricultural Products - less fish and fish products but incl. UR products.

The most important products with a share of more than 5 % of imports or exports, are shown in Tab. 13 (as an average of the years 1997 to 2000). On the import side “residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder” (18.8 % of total agricultural imports), “coffee, tea, maté and spices” (7.2 %) and “fruits” (5.6 %) are of most importance, while exports are led by “meat and edible meat offal” (21.6 % of total agricultural exports) followed by “cereals and rice” (11.8 %) and “preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts” (11.3 %).

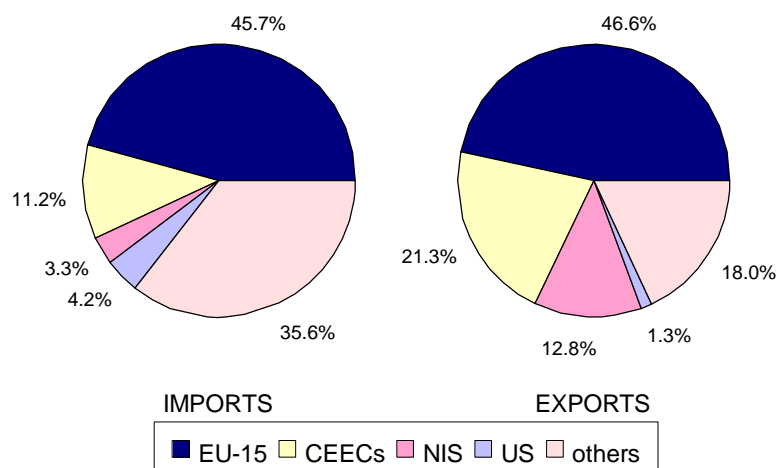
**Table 13: Share of most important products or products group on agricultural trade (average 1997 – 2000)**

Products	Imports in %	Exports in %
<b>Animal products</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>33.1</b>
• Meat and edible meat offal	4.0	21.6
<b>Vegetable products</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>
• Vegetables	2.1	5.4
• Fruits	5.6	3.3
• Coffee, tea, maté and spices	7.2	1.1
• Cereals and rice	2.8	11.8
<b>Prepared foodstuffs</b>	<b>47.5</b>	<b>33.6</b>
• Fats and oils	5.3	3.0
• Preparations of meat, of fish	0.1	5.3
• Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts	4.9	11.3
• Miscellaneous edible preparations	5.8	2.7
• Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2.6	5.9
• Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	18.8	2.9
• Tobacco	5.2	1.1

Source: Eurostat - Comext - Phare

A pattern of trade flows similar to that of general trade is observed in agricultural trade. The major trading partner is again the EU, though less important than for Hungarian trade in general (Fig.15). About 46 % of Hungary’s agri-food imports come from the EU-15, while approximately 47 % of Hungary’s agri-food exports went to this destination.

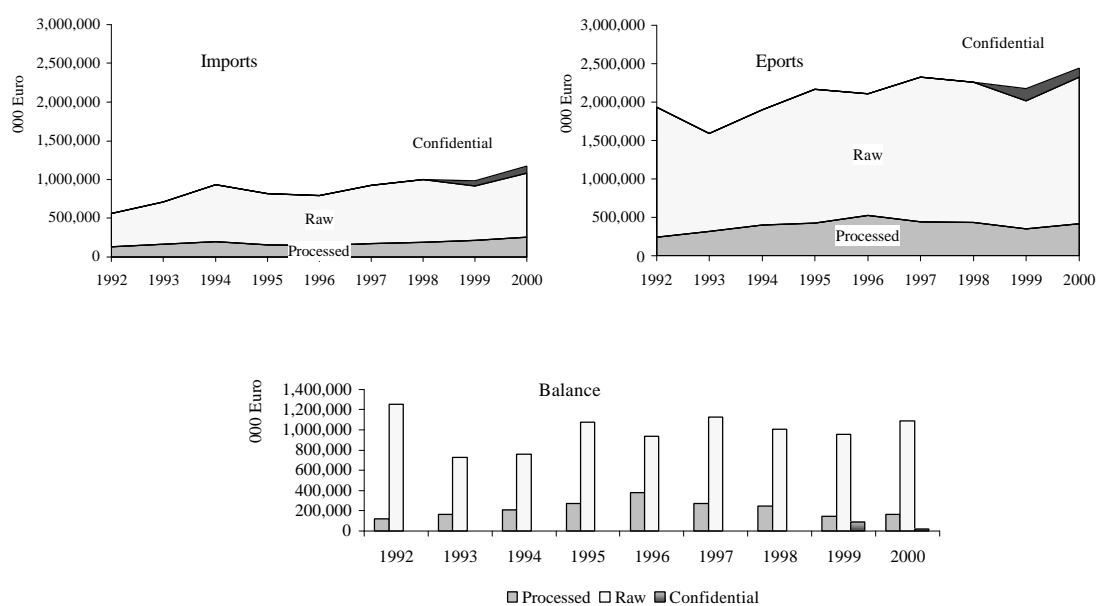
Figure 15: Hungary – Share of Agricultural Trade Partners (Average 1997 – 2000)



Source: Eurostat

Agricultural trade in total, and with the EU-15 in particular, increased over the last decade (Fig. 16). While imports from the EU-15 have doubled, exports increased only slightly (1.2 times) between 1992 and 2000 (Tab.14), the agricultural trade balance was still at a level of €1.27 Bio in the year 2000.

Fig. 16: Hungary - Total Agricultural Trade (000 ECU)



Confidential = Products which were not declared in a single chapter.

Source: Eurostat

**Table 14: Hungary - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (million ECU)**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 /1992
<b>Imports</b>										
Raw	178	262	361	306	257	295	324	276	366	2,1
Processed	105	133	159	122	119	123	124	135	164	1,6
Confidential								20	36	
All Agric	283	396	520	428	375	418	449	431	566	2,0
<b>Exports</b>										
Raw	861	772	890	871	872	882	907	917	951	1,1
Processed	93	71	94	95	126	132	121	153	168	1,8
Confidential								14	22	
All Agric	953	843	984	966	998	1014	1028	1083	1141	1,2
<b>Balance</b>										
Raw	682	509	529	565	615	587	583	641	585	0,9
Processed	-12	-62	-65	-27	8	9	-3	17	4	-0,3
Confidential								-6	-14	
All Agric	670	447	464	538	623	596	580	652	575	0,9

Source: Eurostat

## 8. AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND BUDGET

After reaching its lowest level in 1997 (7 %) support to agriculture, measured as the PSE in percentage terms, increased in 1998 to 13 % and again in 1999, to 20 %. This increase was mainly the result of an increase in market price support. Total PSE increased accordingly from 73.5 million Ft (347.0 million EUR) in 1997, to 148.4 million Ft (617.0 million EUR) in 1998 and further to 212.8 million Ft (841.9 million EUR) in 1999.

### 8.1. Domestic Support Measures

Market price support forms the main element of support in Hungary. It accounted in 1998 for one-third and in 1999 for half of total support. Market price support is based on a system of guaranteed prices in the case of crops. If market prices are below the guaranteed prices the state purchases limited quantities of wheat (bread-wheat) and maize. For the former the guaranteed price is limited to quantities of 2.4 t/ha, for the latter it is limited to 3.2 t/ha. As a reaction to continuously declining world market prices, guaranteed prices declined considerably in the period 1998 to 2000 (if measured in EUR) for both products. This ensured that guaranteed prices for bread-wheat and maize were much closer to market prices in recent years inducing a decline in market price support for those products.

Prices for milk, pig meat and beef are supported by a guarantee and guidance price system. Subsidies are paid to processors who pay prices above the guidance price to farmers, or to farmers in case the price they receive is below the guidance price. In addition price premiums are paid for high quality production of milk, pig meat and beef. While guaranteed prices for milk and beef increased if measured in national currency as well as in EUR in the period 1997 to 1999 they were reduced in 2000. As a reaction to the depressed pork market guarantee and guidance prices declined considerably in EUR over the period 1997 to 2000, implying a considerable reduction in protection to this sector. In fact the % PSE for pork was slightly

negative (-3 %) in 1998 and zero in 1999. The 1999 and 2000 milk quota was fixed at 1,900 million kg and was extended by 5.3 % in 2001.

Area payments are granted to all farms with less than 300 ha of agricultural land, with payments inversely related to the land's production potential (OECD 2000b, p. 84). Budgetary support is also provided for credit subsidies, loan guarantees, investment grants and fuel tax subsidies. Although support based on the use of inputs declined considerably in the years 1999 and 2000 it still remains the most important item in budgetary support.

## **8.2. Market Access**

Imports are regulated by ad-valorem tariffs and tariff rate quotas. In the period 1997 to 2000 Hungary lowered its MFN tariff rates for most agro-food products in accordance with the Uruguay Round Agreement in Agriculture (URAA). In 2000, only for rice was the applied tariff lower than the bound rate. For all other products the commitments of the URAA are binding. In 2000 applied MFN tariff rates amount to 32 % for all grains but rice (10 %), to about 50 % for dairy products except butter (101.8 %), to about 50 % for all fruits and vegetables relevant for Hungary, and to 62.9 % for wine. For meat MFN tariff rates vary between 25.6 % for sheep and 71.7 % for beef.

## **8.3. Export Subsidies**

Before 1997 expenditure on export subsidies was about twice the level of Hungary's URAA commitment<sup>4</sup> and covered 149 products as against 16 specified in the WTO schedule. Against this background the Hungarian government applied for a waiver. In 1997 this waiver was granted. It allows Hungary to provide support for exports of 119 products. The base level commitment is set at 50.9 billion Ft instead of the former 21.6 billion Ft. However, the final 2002 value of export subsidy payments is unchanged under the waiver agreement and will be 14.3 billion Ft.

Export subsidies are granted for a wide range of products. In 1999 the total amount spent is estimated to have been 24.4 billion Ft (97 million EUR), which amounts to about two-thirds of its permitted export subsidy level (32.9 billion Ft). Compared to 1998 this is an increase of 14% if calculated in Ft (OECD 2000b, p. 85).

In 1998 the Agricultural Intervention Centre (AIC) was established to monitor and control export subsidy spending. This, together with a change in the system of tendering for export subsidies, has increased transparency and helped to prevent fraud.

From 2000 to 2006, the financial plan foresees €12.7 million appropriations for co-financing of Phare and Sapard programmes. In comparison to 1995, allocations for agriculture, rural development and agricultural markets in 2001 more than doubled, and represent 5.9% of the total budget.

The development of the agricultural budget and the structure of expenditure between 1995-2002 is presented in Table 15. In comparison to 1995, where almost 60 % of the agricultural

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<sup>4</sup> Hungary expressed its commitment on domestic support and export subsidy budgetary outlays in Ft. However, due to the considerable depreciation of the Ft against the US\$ the real value of the allowed export subsidies eroded.

budget was spent for market price support, market related measures represents only 15 % of the (planned) agricultural budget in 2002.

**Table 15: Agricultural Budget 1995-2002**

	1995		1996		2000		2001		2002 <sup>a</sup>	
	Mill. €	%	Mill. €	%	Mill. €	%	Mill. €	%	Mill. €	%
Market related	292.2	58.6	235.8	45.4	189.0	35.0	147.0	14.3	169.3	15.4
Rural development					7.6	1.4	66.5	6.5	78.2	7.1
Target support programs	37.3	7.5	105.6	20.4	137.4	25.4	261.9	25.5	262.6	23.9
Supports to reduce costs	71.4	14.3	85.7	16.5	181.8	33.6	261.4	25.5	269.2	24.5
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>499.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>519.1</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>540.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,026.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,100.0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Law CXXXIII of 2000, Statistical Yearbook of Agriculture, 2000, CSO 2001, pp. 70-73. <sup>a</sup> Budget Law Guideline.

Currently, the main goal of Hungarian agricultural policy is the implementation of the *Aquis Commaunautaire*. In recent years the agricultural budget has increased significantly, due to the necessary building-up of institutions, the improvement of registration and information systems as well as the implementation of programmes and policies to conform to the CAP.

The current law, valid since 2001, specifies the support in agriculture under eleven main items.

**Item 1** defines financial support aid for agriculture. Area payments are granted to those farms where agricultural sales achieve 50 % of total output, that use quality seeds at least on 40 % of the total area and 100 % of the maize area. These payments can be used to reimburse invoices without VAT taken from the purchase of fertilisers, seeds and agrochemicals for plant protection. The maximum amount of payment is HUF 12,000 (€47) per ha for holdings from 1 to 10 ha, and over that size HUF 8,000 (€31) per ha. Furthermore, farms from 1 to 300 ha might get preferential short-term credits up to HUF 15,000 (€58) per ha, with 80 % State Guarantee and 100 % interest subsidy.

Animal husbandry is supported by a headage payment for the original varieties and for the inseminated females, e.g. per dairy cow HUF 20,000 (€78), sheep and goats HUF 1,500 (€6), swine from 10,000 to 17,000 (€39 – 66) based on an index measuring the number of live piglets.

Financial support for agricultural production is offered through preferential credits. In addition, reorganisation programmes for farming and processing companies have been established with the start of privatisation, but since then, the goals and conditions have changed. Currently the improvement of marketing and processing capacities are the most important issues. Agri-environmental programmes are also supported for holdings larger than 1 ha of arable land, or with more than 0.5 ha of orchards and vineyards, or for fish ponds larger than 5 ha. Organic farming is also supported: first changing the farming system to organic farming is supported at a level of HUF 25,000 (€97) per ha. Later, organic farming is subsidised at a level of HUF 15,000 (€58) per ha.

Services to farmers are also supported. The grants for advisory work are distributed to counties and the decisions are made by the county authorities. Special attention and support is given to the creation and development of the producer marketing organisations. Agricultural insurance is supported at a rate of 30 per cent of the fees.

**Item 2** deals with the market related-supports. Here, not only market interventions and export subsidies are included but also support for improving the food safety system. A significant part of this item is related to the agri-marketing programme where the improvement of market information, of market promotion programmes and of quality improvements are the most important topics.

**Item 3** deals with technical investment programmes in agriculture. In this programme preferential conditions for supports are granted to young farmers. **Item 4** is dedicated to irrigation and other improvements, where 40 % of the capital can be subsidised if 25 % of the total investment are from own financial resources. In addition, 40 % of the interest will be granted under this programme. **Item 5** describes the programmes against flood damage. **Item 6** deals with forest management and protection. **Item 7** is related to land use and protection, where land reparcelling is subsidised by 40 % of the costs involved. **Item 8** concentrates on animal breeding management and institutions. **Item 9** deals with fisheries, and **item 10** with game management. Finally, **item 11** allocates resources to various targets, information systems, border quarantines and training programmes for young farmers, and study trips abroad.

At the end of 2001, a new law passed the Parliament where the term ‘family farm’ has been introduced. The government intends to identify those farms, which are supposed to be competitive with the farms of current EU Member States. These farms have to meet certain conditions, and if registered, can receive extra supports within the framework of the existing programmes. For technical investments, they can receive an additional 10 % (in total 60 %), and the credit guarantees and grants have further preferential arrangements. For these farms area payments will be doubled, e.g. HUF 24,000 (€ 94) for farms from 1-10 ha and HUF 16,000 (€62) for farms from 10-300 ha.

## 9 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Hungary

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Hungary)

## Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Hungary

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 <sup>(e)</sup>	2002 <sup>(f)</sup>
<b>(I) Main Economic Indicators</b>										
GDP	% change		1.5	1.3	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.2	3.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	3.5 <sup>(1)</sup>
Industry + construction	% of total		30.9	30.6	32.7	32.8	32.3	33.8		
Services	% of total		62.3	62.8	61.4	61.7	62.8	62.1		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total		6.7	6.6	5.9	5.5	4.8	4.1		
Inflation	%			23.5	18.5	14.2	10.0	9.8	9.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	5.2 <sup>(1)</sup>
Unemployment	% of labour force *		10.2	9.9	8.7	7.8	6.9	6.4	5.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	5.8 <sup>(1)</sup>
Government deficit	% GDP				-6.8	-7.8	-5.4	-3.1	-4.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	-4.9 <sup>(1)</sup>
Trade balance	mio ECU	-3140	-1828	-2088	-1726	-2110	-2059	-2303		
Trade balance	% of GDP		-5.4	-5.9	-4.3	-5.0	-4.6	-3.8	-3.9 <sup>(1)</sup>	-3.5 <sup>(1)</sup>
Current account	mio ECU	-3417	-1814	-1319	-840	-2059	-1969	-1627		
Current account balance	% of GDP		-5.3	-3.7	-2.1	-4.9	-4.4	-2.9	-2.2 <sup>(1)</sup>	-2.3 <sup>(1)</sup>
PPS per capita	€/ capita	:	8100	8500	9200	9800	10600	11500		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita	:	45.9	46.0	47.4	48.3	49.9	51.0		
<b>(II) Development of Employment and Production in Hungary's Agriculture</b>										
Agricultural Employment	1000	328	295	302	288	279		227		
in % of total employment		8.7	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.5		4.8		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	101.3	100.0	107.3	110.6	110.5	106.8			
• Share of Crops	% total	50.0	49.6	50.5	53.1	52.5	50.4			
• Share of Livestock	% total	50.0	50.4	49.5	46.9	47.5	49.6			
<b>(III) Agricultural Structures in Hungary</b>										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	6122	6179	6184	6195	6193	6186	5854	5853	
in % of total area		65.8	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.5	62.9	62.9	
Number of Holdings	1000							967.1		
Average farm size	ha							6.7		

Source: Eurostat; <sup>(1)</sup> = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2002): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002. <sup>(e)</sup> = estimate, <sup>(f)</sup> = forecast

**Annex 2: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Hungary (million€)**

Average 1997 - 2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
<b>01</b> Live animals	15.3	7.0	5.8	0.0	2.0	0.6	108.7	60.6	14.5	2.5	0.0	31.0	93.3	53.6	8.7	2.5	-1.9	30.4
<b>02</b> Meats and edible meat offal	40.6	31.4	1.6	0.0	0.7	6.9	497.2	320.8	62.5	33.2	0.2	80.5	456.6	289.5	60.9	33.2	-0.6	73.5
<b>04</b> Dairy products, eggs, honey	36.3	17.1	10.9	4.7	0.9	2.7	87.3	27.3	6.5	3.7	4.0	45.8	51.0	10.2	-4.4	-1.0	3.1	43.1
<b>05*</b> Others products of animal origin	20.2	14.2	1.3	0.3	1.7	2.6	69.0	54.7	2.0	0.0	1.3	10.9	48.8	40.5	0.8	-0.2	-0.4	8.2
<b>Animal Products</b>	<b>112.4</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>762.1</b>	<b>463.3</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>649.7</b>	<b>393.7</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>155.3</b>
<b>06</b> Plants and flowers	21.2	19.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.3	13.6	7.2	3.2	0.6	0.0	2.5	-7.5	-12.1	2.8	0.6	-0.1	1.2
<b>07</b> Vegetables	21.0	11.9	4.5	0.0	2.4	2.1	124.0	86.5	19.2	0.8	0.9	16.6	103.1	74.6	14.7	0.8	-1.6	14.5
<b>08</b> Fruit	56.9	23.4	3.1	0.4	1.2	28.8	76.1	61.0	9.8	1.0	0.0	4.3	19.2	37.7	6.7	0.6	-1.2	-24.6
<b>09</b> Coffee, tea, maté and spices	73.2	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	67.4	26.4	11.7	10.4	1.1	0.3	2.9	-46.8	6.5	9.8	1.1	0.2	-64.5
<b>10</b> Cereals and rice	28.3	16.3	1.2	0.2	2.5	8.1	272.0	70.6	89.7	25.2	0.6	85.9	243.7	54.3	88.4	25.0	-1.8	77.8
<b>11</b> Flours, malt, starches	4.5	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	44.6	0.4	19.0	14.4	0.1	10.7	40.1	-1.8	16.8	14.4	0.0	10.6
<b>12</b> Oilseeds	41.9	19.4	3.7	2.3	4.9	11.5	104.3	81.1	12.0	0.8	0.2	10.2	62.5	61.7	8.3	-1.5	-4.7	-1.4
<b>13</b> Gums, resins, juices	7.5	5.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-7.2	-4.9	-0.1	0.0	-1.1	-1.1
<b>14</b> Vegetables plaiting materials	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.2	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	4.6	4.8	0.0	-0.0	0.1	-0.3
<b>Vegetable products</b>	<b>255.0</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>120.9</b>	<b>666.6</b>	<b>323.6</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>133.2</b>	<b>411.6</b>	<b>220.8</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>-10.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>
<b>15</b> Fats and oils	<b>54.2</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>-24.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>16*</b> Preparations of meats	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	121.5	58.5	22.8	27.9	5.2	7.2	120.7	57.9	22.8	27.9	5.2	7.0
<b>17</b> Sugars and sugar confectionery	17.2	7.3	9.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	36.8	5.4	8.7	8.5	0.5	13.7	19.6	-1.9	-0.4	8.5	0.2	13.2
<b>18</b> Cocoa and its preparations	48.5	29.7	10.0	0.2	0.0	8.7	30.0	9.2	9.4	5.3	0.9	5.3	-18.5	-20.5	-0.5	5.1	0.8	-3.4
<b>19*</b> Preparations of cereals, flours	37.2	19.5	16.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	35.1	7.0	20.3	4.1	0.2	3.4	-2.1	-12.5	4.2	3.8	-0.6	3.0
<b>20</b> Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	50.3	21.0	6.8	0.1	0.9	21.5	259.6	92.0	53.3	89.7	9.8	14.9	209.4	71.0	46.5	89.6	8.9	-6.6
<b>21</b> Preparations of various products	59.1	32.5	10.3	0.0	2.8	13.6	62.4	3.5	36.3	9.3	1.0	12.2	3.2	-29.0	26.0	9.3	-1.7	-1.4
<b>22</b> Beverages, spirits and vinegar	26.3	20.7	2.8	0.0	1.3	1.5	135.2	49.6	26.3	36.8	1.9	20.6	108.9	28.9	23.5	36.7	0.6	19.1
<b>23*</b> Residues and waste from food industries	192.5	50.8	10.9	1.9	7.0	121.9	67.8	24.5	24.8	7.9	0.4	10.2	-124.7	-26.3	13.9	6.0	-6.6	-111.7
<b>24</b> Tobaccos	53.0	12.6	1.3	0.0	6.7	32.3	25.6	8.1	12.2	2.0	0.0	3.4	-27.4	-4.5	10.9	1.9	-6.7	-29.0
<b>Prepared foodstuffs; beverages;</b>	<b>484.9</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>200.5</b>	<b>774.0</b>	<b>257.8</b>	<b>214.2</b>	<b>191.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>146.9</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-109.7</b>
<b>Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)</b>	<b>115.1</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-81.8</b>	<b>-46.9</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-23.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
<b>Agri. products (Uruguay Round)</b>	<b>1,021.6</b>	<b>467.6</b>	<b>113.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>362.6</b>	<b>2,305.0</b>	<b>1,073.7</b>	<b>490.6</b>	<b>296.5</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>415.2</b>	<b>1,283.4</b>	<b>606.2</b>	<b>376.7</b>	<b>261.6</b>	<b>-13.7</b>	<b>52.5</b>
<b>Total of all products</b>	<b>25,692</b>	<b>15,932</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>2,197</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>22,844</b>	<b>16,949</b>	<b>2,023</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>-2,849</b>	<b>1,017</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>-1,327</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-2,786</b>
<b>% Agri. products/All products</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

## Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Hungary (million€, 2000)

2000 Chapters of Customs Duties	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	20.6	8.6	9.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	136.8	65.1	29.1	2.9	0.1	39.7	116.2	56.5	20.0	2.9	-1.8	38.6
02 Meats and edible meat offal	53.6	50.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	1.2	535.8	340.6	52.4	25.6	0.0	117.2	482.2	290.1	50.6	25.6	-0.0	116.0
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	46.7	25.6	11.6	5.9	1.0	2.7	110.4	28.3	6.8	1.7	7.2	66.3	63.7	2.7	-4.7	-4.1	6.2	63.7
05 * Others products of animal origin	21.7	14.9	2.2	0.2	1.7	2.6	82.2	63.7	2.7	0.0	1.0	14.8	60.5	48.9	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	12.1
<b>Animal Products</b>	<b>142.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>865.3</b>	<b>497.7</b>	<b>91.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>722.7</b>	<b>398.1</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>230.4</b>
06 Plants and flowers	27.4	25.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.6	15.2	7.6	3.9	0.8	0.0	3.0	-12.2	-17.4	3.1	0.8	-0.1	1.3
07 Vegetables	30.3	17.2	6.4	0.0	3.7	3.0	135.0	94.1	20.5	0.7	1.3	18.4	104.7	76.8	14.2	0.7	-2.5	15.5
08 Fruit	63.7	27.2	3.8	0.4	1.8	30.5	74.3	58.5	11.1	0.3	0.0	4.3	10.6	31.3	7.3	-0.1	-1.8	-26.2
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	71.0	5.1	0.9	0.0	0.1	64.9	29.7	11.4	14.1	1.2	0.4	2.5	-41.4	6.3	13.2	1.2	0.3	-62.4
10 Cereals and rice	34.8	24.8	1.1	0.0	4.2	4.6	227.4	47.8	77.8	49.7	1.0	51.1	192.6	23.0	76.7	49.7	-3.2	46.5
11 Flours, malt, starches	5.6	3.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	50.8	0.5	25.6	16.1	0.2	8.4	45.2	-3.0	23.5	16.1	0.2	8.3
12 Oilseeds	38.8	16.7	2.9	1.4	6.3	11.5	135.5	113.6	15.2	0.7	0.2	5.8	96.8	97.0	12.3	-0.7	-6.1	-5.7
13 Gums, resins, juices	7.8	4.9	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-7.6	-4.8	-0.1	0.0	-1.1	-1.6
14 Vegetables plaiting materials	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	6.5	5.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.9	5.6	0.3	-0.0	0.4	-0.3
<b>Vegetable products</b>	<b>280.0</b>	<b>124.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>674.6</b>	<b>339.3</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>394.6</b>	<b>214.9</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>-24.5</b>
15 Fats and oils	64.8	36.9	16.4	0.0	0.8	10.7	89.9	7.6	29.3	23.1	0.0	29.9	25.1	-29.3	12.9	23.1	-0.8	19.2
16 * Preparations of meats	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	103.4	56.4	23.4	7.6	7.7	8.2	101.7	55.0	23.4	7.6	7.7	8.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	22.2	7.8	13.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	27.1	4.8	9.9	1.2	0.3	11.0	4.9	-3.0	-3.7	1.2	-0.1	10.4
18 Cocoa and its preparations	49.2	29.8	12.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	29.5	8.5	14.8	0.7	0.8	4.7	-19.7	-21.3	2.2	0.7	0.8	-2.0
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	49.3	23.6	24.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	35.8	8.3	22.4	0.5	0.2	4.4	-13.5	-15.3	-1.8	0.2	-0.5	3.9
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	65.9	31.1	11.9	0.3	1.4	21.3	283.4	113.5	59.5	91.1	5.2	14.1	217.5	82.4	47.7	90.8	3.8	-7.2
21 Preparations of various products	77.9	37.0	18.8	0.0	3.4	18.7	58.3	4.5	32.0	6.6	0.5	14.6	-19.6	-32.5	13.3	6.6	-2.8	-4.1
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	32.3	24.2	4.1	0.0	2.3	1.7	112.3	48.3	31.2	7.5	1.5	23.7	80.1	24.1	27.1	7.5	-0.7	22.1
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	220.9	63.0	16.0	7.3	3.3	131.3	112.2	34.6	47.8	14.5	0.4	14.9	-108.6	-28.4	31.8	7.2	-2.9	-116.4
24 Tobaccos	40.4	11.1	1.5	0.0	6.9	21.0	20.8	2.5	16.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	-19.6	-8.6	14.8	0.1	-6.9	-19.0
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	559.7	229.0	102.7	7.9	18.3	201.8	782.9	281.4	257.4	129.9	16.7	97.5	223.2	52.4	154.7	122.0	-1.6	-104.3
<b>Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>74.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-94.0</b>	<b>-59.8</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-21.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-11.7</b>
<b>Agri. products (Uruguay Round)</b>	<b>1,167.4</b>	<b>564.7</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>354.0</b>	<b>2,439.0</b>	<b>1,140.9</b>	<b>550.2</b>	<b>254.6</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>463.2</b>	<b>1,271.6</b>	<b>576.3</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>-12.8</b>	<b>109.2</b>
Total of all products	34,833	20,348	2,657	3,180	1,328	7,319	30,525	22,929	2,588	773	1,603	2,632	-4,308	2,581	-69	-2,407	275	-4,688
<b>% Agri. products/All products</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

## Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Hungary (million€, 1999)

1999	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
<b>01</b> Live animals	14.8	7.0	5.4	0.0	1.7	0.7	90.4	52.3	13.4	2.8	0.0	21.9	75.7	45.3	8.0	2.8	-1.7	21.3
<b>02</b> Meats and edible meat offal	19.4	15.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	3.3	459.7	304.6	63.8	15.4	0.0	75.8	440.3	289.1	63.2	15.4	-0.0	72.5
<b>04</b> Dairy products, eggs, honey	31.9	16.1	9.9	3.4	1.0	1.5	85.7	30.8	7.9	4.8	5.1	37.1	53.8	14.7	-2.0	1.4	4.1	35.7
<b>05*</b> Others products of animal origin	19.6	14.2	1.1	0.4	1.9	1.9	66.7	57.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	6.9	47.1	43.3	1.0	-0.4	-1.7	5.0
<b>Animal Products</b>	<b>85.7</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>702.6</b>	<b>445.3</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>616.9</b>	<b>392.4</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>134.4</b>
<b>06</b> Plants and flowers	21.5	19.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	13.2	7.2	3.1	0.6	0.0	2.3	-8.3	-12.6	2.8	0.6	-0.1	1.1
<b>07</b> Vegetables	19.8	10.8	5.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	133.0	94.3	18.9	0.7	1.2	17.9	113.1	83.5	13.9	0.7	-1.6	16.6
<b>08</b> Fruit	58.1	23.0	2.9	0.5	1.9	29.9	75.5	58.9	11.4	0.7	0.1	4.5	17.4	35.9	8.5	0.2	-1.8	-25.4
<b>09</b> Coffee, tea, maté and spices	78.4	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.1	72.4	32.3	11.5	17.0	0.6	0.2	3.0	-46.1	6.9	15.7	0.6	0.1	-69.4
<b>10</b> Cereals and rice	29.5	13.9	0.9	0.2	1.7	12.8	238.3	79.4	69.3	18.3	0.8	70.5	208.8	65.5	68.5	18.0	-0.9	57.7
<b>11</b> Flours, malt, starches	3.3	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.8	0.6	14.3	10.7	0.0	13.1	35.5	-1.0	12.6	10.7	0.0	13.1
<b>12</b> Oilseeds	39.9	17.4	3.1	1.1	5.2	13.1	102.1	81.8	8.6	1.2	0.1	10.5	62.2	64.4	5.5	0.0	-5.1	-2.6
<b>13</b> Gums, resins, juices	7.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-7.6	-5.0	0.0	0.0	-1.6	-1.1
<b>14</b> Vegetables plaiting materials	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	5.5	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.3	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.4
<b>Vegetable products</b>	<b>259.1</b>	<b>96.3</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>132.3</b>	<b>639.0</b>	<b>339.1</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>379.9</b>	<b>242.8</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-10.3</b>
<b>15</b> Fats and oils	<b>56.2</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>109.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>-27.1</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>21.4</b>
<b>16*</b> Preparations of meats	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	92.2	58.4	18.0	8.5	2.1	5.1	91.7	58.0	18.0	8.5	2.1	5.1
<b>17</b> Sugars and sugar confectionery	18.6	6.5	11.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	28.9	5.3	9.2	1.1	0.1	13.3	10.3	-1.2	-2.4	1.1	-0.1	13.0
<b>18</b> Cocoa and its preparations	50.2	29.9	9.9	0.0	0.0	10.4	24.1	6.9	10.5	1.0	0.7	5.1	-26.1	-23.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	-5.3
<b>19*</b> Preparations of cereals, flours	40.8	21.1	18.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	30.9	7.2	19.4	0.9	0.2	3.3	-9.9	-13.9	1.4	0.6	-0.9	3.0
<b>20</b> Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	44.4	14.3	8.7	0.0	0.5	20.9	231.6	102.0	51.2	62.4	2.5	13.4	187.2	87.7	42.5	62.4	2.0	-7.5
<b>21</b> Preparations of various products	65.7	36.3	13.0	0.0	3.1	13.3	59.2	3.2	36.4	5.8	0.0	13.8	-6.5	-33.1	23.4	5.8	-3.1	0.5
<b>22</b> Beverages, spirits and vinegar	27.8	20.9	3.7	0.0	1.2	2.0	109.5	54.3	26.7	7.9	1.6	19.1	81.7	33.4	23.0	7.9	0.3	17.1
<b>23*</b> Residues and waste from food industries	166.1	43.5	8.6	0.0	3.5	110.5	66.9	25.9	21.3	5.4	0.5	13.9	-99.1	-17.6	12.7	5.4	-3.0	-96.5
<b>24</b> Tobaccos	65.0	11.5	1.4	0.0	12.2	39.9	41.1	5.0	32.6	1.8	0.0	1.8	-23.9	-6.5	31.1	1.8	-12.2	-38.0
<b>Prepared foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco</b>	<b>479.2</b>	<b>184.4</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>684.6</b>	<b>268.1</b>	<b>225.1</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>205.4</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>150.3</b>	<b>94.4</b>	<b>-14.2</b>	<b>-108.8</b>
<b>Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-62.5</b>	<b>-39.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-11.7</b>	<b>-0.0</b>	<b>-9.8</b>
<b>Agri. products (Uruguay Round)</b>	<b>975.7</b>	<b>430.5</b>	<b>118.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>365.6</b>	<b>2,168.1</b>	<b>1,083.3</b>	<b>481.5</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>392.5</b>	<b>1,192.4</b>	<b>652.8</b>	<b>363.1</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>-25.2</b>	<b>26.9</b>
<b>Total of all products</b>	<b>26,286</b>	<b>16,930</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>4,727</b>	<b>23,487</b>	<b>17,902</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>-2,799</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-1,244</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>-2,850</b>
<b>% Agri. products/All products</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

## Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Hungary (million€, 1998)

1998 Chapters of Customs Duties	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	14.4	8.5	3.1	0.0	2.3	0.5	89.0	52.4	8.1	2.0	0.0	26.4	74.6	44.0	5.0	2.0	-2.2	25.9
02 Meats and edible meat offal	50.4	31.1	3.3	0.0	1.6	14.4	468.7	304.2	73.4	33.7	0.4	56.9	418.3	273.1	70.2	33.7	-1.2	42.6
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	33.8	15.7	10.1	4.3	1.0	2.7	87.6	32.2	7.8	5.9	2.7	39.0	53.8	16.5	-2.4	1.7	1.7	36.3
05 * Others products of animal origin	20.1	14.6	1.0	0.3	1.7	2.5	64.2	49.2	2.6	0.1	2.5	9.8	44.1	34.5	1.5	-0.2	0.9	7.3
Animal Products	118.7	69.9	17.5	4.6	6.6	20.2	709.5	438.0	91.8	41.8	5.7	132.2	590.8	368.1	74.3	37.2	-0.9	112.1
06 Plants and flowers	20.2	18.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	13.3	7.1	3.2	0.7	0.0	2.4	-6.9	-11.3	2.7	0.7	-0.0	1.0
07 Vegetables	17.5	11.5	3.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	122.7	87.7	19.4	0.7	0.7	14.2	105.2	76.2	16.3	0.7	-1.0	13.0
08 Fruit	55.3	22.3	2.1	0.4	0.7	29.8	75.2	62.4	8.6	0.6	0.0	3.6	19.9	40.1	6.5	0.2	-0.7	-26.2
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	77.9	5.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	72.0	22.6	12.8	5.3	1.2	0.3	3.0	-55.4	7.2	5.1	1.2	0.2	-69.0
10 Cereals and rice	24.0	11.5	2.5	0.3	2.4	7.2	352.8	107.5	115.5	7.7	0.7	121.5	328.8	95.9	113.0	7.4	-1.7	114.3
11 Flours, malt, starches	3.7	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	35.2	0.2	18.4	8.9	0.0	7.7	31.4	-1.2	16.2	8.9	-0.1	7.6
12 Oilseeds	52.2	27.4	3.8	2.4	5.1	13.5	87.8	65.6	8.4	0.8	0.3	12.6	35.5	38.3	4.6	-1.6	-4.8	-1.0
13 Gums, resins, juices	8.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-7.8	-5.4	-0.0	0.0	-1.2	-1.2
14 Vegetables plaiting materials	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.5	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.3	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Vegetable products	259.6	103.6	14.3	3.2	11.3	127.2	714.4	347.7	178.7	20.5	2.0	165.3	454.7	244.1	164.4	17.4	-9.3	38.1
15 Fats and oils	51.9	30.1	3.8	0.0	6.6	11.4	30.4	7.4	7.6	13.3	0.0	2.1	-21.5	-22.7	3.8	13.3	-6.5	-9.3
16 * Preparations of meats	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	124.3	50.5	27.3	36.2	5.8	4.4	123.7	50.2	27.3	36.2	5.8	4.2
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	14.7	7.0	6.6	0.0	0.4	0.7	54.9	8.0	7.2	18.5	1.2	20.0	40.2	1.0	0.7	18.5	0.7	19.3
18 Cocoa and its preparations	50.9	28.8	10.1	0.0	0.0	12.0	31.0	9.8	6.5	7.1	0.7	7.0	-19.9	-19.0	-3.6	7.1	0.7	-5.0
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	32.7	17.0	14.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	47.5	7.5	23.9	12.4	0.2	3.4	14.8	-9.4	9.9	12.0	-0.7	3.0
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	45.6	18.5	3.5	0.0	0.8	22.9	247.9	77.5	50.1	93.6	12.8	13.9	202.2	59.0	46.6	93.6	12.0	-9.0
21 Preparations of various products	50.1	29.9	7.0	0.0	2.3	10.9	74.2	2.9	45.4	13.6	0.8	11.4	24.1	-26.9	38.5	13.6	-1.5	0.5
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	21.6	17.3	2.3	0.1	0.6	1.3	157.7	50.1	23.4	60.1	1.9	22.3	136.2	32.8	21.1	60.0	1.3	21.0
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	195.6	53.9	12.7	0.2	10.3	118.5	47.5	19.6	15.4	5.8	0.2	6.5	-148.2	-34.3	2.6	5.6	-10.1	-112.0
24 Tobaccos	51.9	11.6	1.2	0.1	3.4	35.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	-50.9	-11.3	-1.2	0.6	-3.4	-35.5
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	463.5	184.2	57.4	0.7	18.8	202.4	785.8	226.2	199.2	247.9	23.6	88.9	322.3	42.0	141.8	247.3	4.8	-113.5
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	114.9	65.1	4.2	26.5	3.4	15.6	33.2	23.8	4.2	1.3	1.0	2.9	-81.7	-41.3	0.0	-25.2	-2.5	-12.8
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	1,008.6	452.9	97.2	34.9	46.7	376.9	2,273.3	1,043.2	481.5	324.9	32.3	391.4	1,264.7	590.3	384.2	290.0	-14.4	14.6
Total of all products	22,928	14,699	1,620	1,758	886	3,966	20,520	14,969	1,946	930	932	1,743	-2,408	270	327	-828	47	-2,223
% Agri. products/All products	4.4	3.1	6.0	2.0	5.3	9.5	11.1	7.0	24.7	34.9	3.5	22.5	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

## Continuation: Trade with Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Hungary (million€, 1997)

1997 Chapters of Customs Duties	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	11.6	3.9	5.6	0.0	2.0	0.1	118.4	72.3	7.5	2.4	0.0	36.1	106.8	68.4	1.9	2.4	-2.0	36.0
02 Meats and edible meat offal	39.1	28.2	0.7	0.1	1.2	8.9	524.5	333.9	60.4	58.1	0.2	71.9	485.4	305.7	59.8	58.0	-1.1	63.0
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	32.8	11.0	11.9	5.3	0.6	4.0	65.5	17.8	3.5	2.4	0.9	40.8	32.6	6.8	-8.4	-2.9	0.3	36.8
05 * Others products of animal origin	19.2	13.3	0.7	0.1	1.6	3.5	62.9	48.5	0.8	0.0	1.6	12.1	43.6	35.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	8.6
<b>Animal Products</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>771.2</b>	<b>472.4</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>160.9</b>	<b>668.4</b>	<b>416.1</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>144.4</b>
06 Plants and flowers	15.6	14.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.2	12.7	7.1	2.7	0.5	0.0	2.5	-2.8	-7.0	2.4	0.5	-0.0	1.3
07 Vegetables	16.3	8.1	3.7	0.0	1.6	2.8	105.5	70.1	17.9	1.3	0.4	15.8	89.2	61.9	14.2	1.3	-1.2	13.0
08 Fruit	50.6	20.9	3.8	0.4	0.4	25.2	79.6	64.3	8.1	2.6	0.0	4.6	29.0	43.4	4.3	2.2	-0.3	-20.5
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	65.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.1	21.2	11.0	5.4	1.6	0.3	2.9	-44.3	5.7	5.3	1.6	0.2	-57.1
10 Cereals and rice	24.9	15.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	7.8	269.6	47.9	96.0	25.1	0.1	100.4	244.7	32.9	95.6	25.0	-1.5	92.6
11 Flours, malt, starches	5.3	2.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.5	0.2	17.8	21.9	0.0	13.5	48.2	-2.1	14.9	21.9	0.0	13.5
12 Oilseeds	36.7	16.3	4.9	4.3	3.1	8.0	92.0	63.6	15.8	0.7	0.2	11.7	55.3	47.3	10.9	-3.7	-2.9	3.7
13 Gums, resins, juices	6.2	4.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-6.0	-4.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.5
14 Vegetables plaiting materials	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.2	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.9	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
<b>Vegetable products</b>	<b>221.3</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>638.5</b>	<b>268.2</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>151.6</b>	<b>417.2</b>	<b>181.4</b>	<b>147.4</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>45.8</b>
15 Fats and oils	43.9	25.0	0.5	0.0	5.4	13.1	46.5	6.1	32.7	2.7	0.0	5.1	2.6	-18.9	32.2	2.7	-5.4	-8.0
16 * Preparations of meats	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	166.2	68.6	22.4	59.1	5.1	11.1	165.7	68.3	22.4	59.1	5.1	10.8
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	13.4	8.0	4.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	36.1	3.6	8.4	13.1	0.4	10.6	22.8	-4.4	3.9	13.1	0.2	10.0
18 Cocoa and its preparations	43.8	30.4	7.2	0.6	0.0	5.5	35.5	11.7	6.0	12.3	1.2	4.3	-8.3	-18.7	-1.2	11.7	1.2	-1.3
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	26.0	16.3	8.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	26.1	5.1	15.7	2.7	0.2	2.4	0.1	-11.2	7.1	2.4	-0.4	2.1
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	45.2	20.1	3.2	0.0	0.9	21.0	275.6	74.9	52.4	111.5	18.7	18.1	230.5	54.8	49.3	111.5	17.7	-2.8
21 Preparations of various products	42.9	26.8	2.4	0.0	2.3	11.4	57.7	3.4	31.4	11.1	2.8	9.0	14.9	-23.4	29.0	11.1	0.5	-2.4
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	23.4	20.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.9	161.2	45.7	24.1	71.5	2.5	17.3	137.8	25.4	22.9	71.5	1.5	16.5
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	187.2	42.7	6.4	0.1	10.8	127.2	44.6	17.9	14.8	6.0	0.5	5.4	-142.6	-24.8	8.4	5.9	-10.3	-121.8
24 Tobaccos	54.8	16.5	1.1	0.0	4.2	33.0	39.5	24.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	9.6	-15.3	8.2	-1.1	5.2	-4.2	-23.4
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	437.1	181.5	34.5	1.2	20.0	200.0	842.6	255.6	175.1	292.7	31.3	87.9	405.5	74.1	140.7	291.5	11.4	-112.2
<b>Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>-88.8</b>	<b>-47.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-34.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-10.4</b>
<b>Agri. products (Uruguay Round)</b>	<b>934.8</b>	<b>422.2</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>354.0</b>	<b>2,339.6</b>	<b>1,027.4</b>	<b>449.2</b>	<b>412.3</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>413.6</b>	<b>1,404.8</b>	<b>605.2</b>	<b>376.0</b>	<b>366.3</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>59.6</b>
Total of all products	18,722	11,751	1,383	2,048	703	2,837	16,842	11,995	1,629	1,218	545	1,455	-1,880	244	246	-830	-158	-1,382
<b>% Agri. products/All products</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare