



Country Report for Hungary

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Topics of demonstration

The most common demonstration topic is arable farming (24 out of 43), but the arable cropping is often mixed with some other type of practice such as livestock management or horticulture. Most typical activities are vegetable production (both open field and greenhouse too) followed by fruit production (viticulture).

At demonstration farms with animal husbandry, bee-keeping, beef cattle and dairy farms are the most wide-spread ones, followed by poultry and egg production.

Providers and purpose of demonstration

A total of 43 farms were participated in the survey. Half of the demonstration providers are profit-oriented (small or big) commercial farms (23 out of 43), followed by research, experimental, or knowledge transfer farms (9 out of 43), educational farms (5 out of 43). A small amount of charitable/NGO farms (e.g. foundations) (3 out of 43), self-sustainable, family farms (2 out of 43) and one community-supported agricultural farm are represented as well.

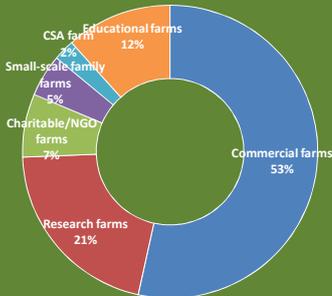


Figure 1 Providers of demonstrations

History

The history of demonstrative activities in Hungary strongly intertwines with agrarian higher education system. Educational farms have been operating in the country since the first establishment of agrarian universities and colleges – since the 1800s. Today, 9 out of 22 public universities run educational farms which function as the main practical knowledge provider for the agrarian higher education. 5 out of 9 is represented in this analysis.

Demonstrative activities of commercial farms are deeply rooted in socialist agriculture. After 2004, when Hungary joined the EU, significant funds has started to be allocated for agricultural improvement; namely sustainable practices, organic agriculture, modernization etc. In 2014, a state call was opened to farmers to apply for the title of “demonstration farm” - lasted for 2 years - and 110 farms were successfully given this new role with funding to initiate demonstration activity.



Types of Demonstrations

Oral presentations and interactive discussions are the most favoured demonstration type. Exhibitions and online tutorials are used in trace amount.

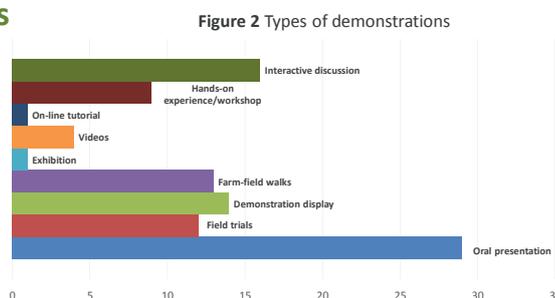


Figure 2 Types of demonstrations

Access Issues

Regarding gender balance in demonstrations, 70% of the participants gave no answer to these questions. Analyzing the remaining 30% of the data, 66% of gender equality stands out. However, a plus 22% is added in favor of male (> 90% male – 6%; 75% -90% male (16%) and only 12% of female dominance (75% - 90% female – 12%). Great majority of the participants named “all ages” as their main audience (69%), then 40-55 (17 %) followed by 25-40 (13%).

Gender balance in demonstrations (N=277)	Ratio
> 90% male	5%
75% -90% male	34%
50/50 male and female	52%
75% - 90% female	9%
> 90% female	0%
Total	100%

Figure 3 Gender balance in demonstrations

Age balance (N=288)	Ratio
All ages	69%
40-55	17%
25-40	13%
under 25	0%
55+	0%

Figure 4 Age balance in demonstrations

Major providers of demonstrations

1. Research Institutes

- largest number of demo activities (3,45) and attendees (109) per year,
- events are free to all participants,
- research, public or charitably/NGO funded,
- activities are initiated and organized by researchers,
- topics: plant breeding and certain arable cropping or vegetable production technology

2. Educational farms

- fairly large number of demo activities (2,5) and attendees (36,4) per year,
- events are basically free to students, and professors,
- demo activity is funded through university budget (public) or research,
- topics: arable cropping, animal husbandry and vegetable production methods

3. Commercial farms

- surprisingly small amount of average demo activities (0,39) and attendees (8,34) per year,
- self-funded events, initiated and organized by farmers or researchers - sometimes funded by advisory service,
- entrance is not free of charge,
- topics: innovative cropping technologies and demonstration of new varieties or breeds.



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