

Studies in Agricultural Economics

Volume 116, Number 1

Editor-in-Chief

Andrew F. FIELDSEND
Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

Chairman of the Editorial Board

POTORI Norbert
Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

Editorial Board

Sabine BAUM
Halle (Salle), Germany

Štefan BOJNEC
Univerze na Primorskem, Koper, Slovenia

Richard M. CRUSE
Iowa State University, Ames, USA

Sophia DAVIDOVA
University of Kent, Canterbury, UK

Thomas DAX
Bundesanstalt für Bergbauernfragen, Wien, Austria

FARKASNÉ FEKETE Mária
Szent István Egyetem, Gödöllő, Hungary

FEHÉR Alajos
Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary

FELFÖLDI János
Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary

FERTŐ Imre
Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary

Matthew GORTON
University of Newcastle, Newcastle, UK

David HARVEY
University of Newcastle, Newcastle, UK

Wim J. M. HEIJMAN
Wageningen University, Wageningen, The Netherlands

Carmen HUBBARD
University of Newcastle, Newcastle, UK

Mária KADLEČÍKOVÁ
Slovenská poľnohospodárska univerzita v Nitre, Slovakia

KAPRONCZAI István
Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

KEREKES Kinga
Universitatea Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, Romania

MAGDA Róbert
Károly Róbert Főiskola, Gyöngyös, Hungary

Jan W. OWSIŃSKI
Instytut Badań Systemowych, PAN, Warszawa, Poland

POPP József
Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest, Hungary

Włodzimierz REMBISZ
Instytut Ekonomiki Rolnictwa i Gospodarki
Żywnościowej - PIB, Warszawa, Poland

SZABÓ G. Gábor
MTA Közgazdaság-Tudományi Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

SZÉKELY Csaba
Nyugat-Magyarországi Egyetem, Sopron, Hungary

Vladimír SZÉKELY
Geografický ústav, SAV, Bratislava, Slovakia

TAKÁCSNÉ GYÖRGY Katalin
Károly Róbert Főiskola, Gyöngyös, Hungary

TÓTH József
Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary

Hillka VIHINEN
MTT Taloustutkimus, Helsinki, Finland

Associate Editor

MIHÓK Zsolt
Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

Technical Editor

BARNAFI László
Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, Budapest, Hungary

Contents

FOREWORD

ARTICLES

The reflexive relationship between local land markets and farmers' strategies in Germany 1
Anne MARGARIAN

The 2013 Common Agricultural Policy reform and its impact on small ruminant farming in Austria 13
Josef HAMBRUSCH

Modelling of cereal and oilseed crop production in Bulgaria in the context of policy changes 18
Bozhidar IVANOV and Emilia SOKOLOVA

Economic crisis and labour force transition to inactivity: a comparative study in German rural and urban areas 25
Ílka UNAY GAILHARD and Karin KATARIA

Female unemployment trends in rural areas of Poland in 2008-2012 33
Joanna RAKOWSKA

Where to put the focus in rural development? Changing the focus from funding to learning 41
KATONA KOVÁCS Judit

From mass production to a genuine rural experience economy: the case of the Villány wine region in Hungary 49
KOVÁCS Dezső

Short communication

Events as boosters of the regional economy 57
Laurey-Anne KRAMMER and Wim HEIJMAN

CONFERENCE REPORT

Global Forum and Expo on Family Farming

EXTENDED SUMMARY

Results of Hungarian FADN Farms, 2012
KESZTHELYI Szilárd and MOLNÁR András

INFORMATION FOR AUTHORS

Manuscripts should be prepared in English and sent via e-mail to the Editor-in-Chief at studies@aki.gov.hu.

The cost of printing this issue is supported by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

© Agrárgazdasági Kutató Intézet, 2014
1463 Budapest, POB 944, Hungary
<https://www.aki.gov.hu/studies>
ISSN 1418-2106 (printed)
ISSN 2063-0476 (electronic)
Established 1962

Foreword

The ‘theme’ of this issue of *Studies in Agricultural Economics* is the European Rural Development Network (ERDN, www.erdn.eu). The ERDN was set up in 2002 to bring together the efforts and competencies of various research institutions, mainly located in eastern central and south eastern Europe, through jointly conducted work on the state and the paths of transformation of rural areas, and especially farming, in the region, in the perspective of the anticipated enlargement of the European Union (EU) and its future policies.

The ERDN is coordinated by the Institute of Agricultural and Food Economics - National Research Institute in Warszawa and encompasses the leading research centres in the region. The network goes from strength to strength, and its annual autumn conference is now well established. Agricultural economists are strongly represented but the ERDN appreciates that one of the main features of rural development is its complexity, and therefore the network includes scientists with a broad range of competences.

Several members of the Editorial Board of *Studies in Agricultural Economics* have actively participated in the work of the ERDN over the years and it therefore seems appropriate to publish a thematic issue of the journal that would showcase the research competences of the network. The idea was favourably received and this issue includes contributions from Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary and Poland.

The study of local land markets in western Germany by Margarian shows that there is a complex relationship between farmers’ strategies, their general attitudes and farm development dynamics. This result implies (a) that the specific conditions in local land markets can contribute to a regional differentiation of farm development strategies, and (b) that the observed differences result from path-dependent development and reflect rational considerations rather than irrational behaviour or exogenous cultural differences.

The first of two papers looking at the possible impacts of Common Agricultural Policy reform focuses on small ruminant farming in Austria. Through the use of farm models and an analysis of the Austrian Integrated Administration and Control System data sets, Hambrusch identifies redistribution effects resulting from the implementation of an area-based payment scheme instead of the Single Farm Payment Scheme in favour of less extensive farm management systems. By contrast, Ivanov and Sokolova model crop production in Bulgaria in the period 2013-2017 in the con-

text of the policy changes. The areas of maize and sunflower may increase, while those of wheat, barley and rapeseed will remain static or slightly decline. There is a positive growth trend in the projected yields for all five crops but prices per tonne will fall.

The next two papers address labour market issues. Unay Gailhard and Kataria analysed the determinants of labour force transition to inactivity in the German labour market. They found that, although education level and marital status both influenced the transition to inactivity during the global economic crisis (2008-09), the effects in rural and urban areas were different. The interaction of individuals with institutional settings was also a contributory factor. Rakowska’s study on unemployment trends in Poland since the start of the global economic crisis shows that the highest unemployment rates continue to be amongst females in rural areas. In the most problematic LAU 2 regions the combination of the lower mobility of many women and the remoteness from the main employment centres is the main cause of high unemployment rates.

The paper by Katona Kovács demonstrates why the focus of actions in rural areas has to be changed from funding to learning. Using the why-how-what approach, the author firstly argues that human and social capital are the most important resources for enhancing the development of rural regions, and then describes some actions which are already putting the focus on learning in rural areas.

Learning and innovation have been major factors in the transformation from mass production to a genuine rural experience economy in the Villány wine region in Hungary. This process unfolded over a period of 25 years or more. Kovács firstly identifies its five distinct phases and discusses the general and specifically local factors that can be implicated in it.

Finally, a short communication from Krammer and Heijman reports that the spending of visitors during the Christmas Festival ‘Magisch Maastricht’ in 2012 supported the creation of approximately 400 new jobs in Maastricht, mostly in the wholesale and retail sector.

It is a pleasure to be able to promote awareness of the ERDN through *Studies in Agricultural Economics* and I hope that readers will take an active part in future ERDN activities.

Andrew Fieldsend
Budapest, March 2014

Reviewers

Prof. Dr. Štefan BOJNEC • Dr. FEHÉR Alajos • Dr. Zbigniew FLORIAŃCZYK • Dr. GYÖRE Dániel • Dr. KERÉKES Kinga
Dr. MAGDA Róbert • Dr. Jan OWSIŃSKI • Prof. Dr. POPP József • Dr. POTORI Norbert • Dr. Vladimír SZÉKELY
Dr. TAKÁCSNÉ GYÖRGY Katalin • Prof. Toivo MUILU • Dr. TOTH József • Prof. Dr. Włodzimierz REMBISZ • Prof. Hilka VIHINEN

Editorial Advisory Panel

CSÁKI Csaba, Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem, Budapest, Hungary • KERÉKES Sándor, Kaposvári Egyetem, Kaposvár, Hungary
KISS Judit, MTA Világgazdasági Kutatóintézet, Budapest, Hungary • LEHOTA József, Szent István Egyetem, Gödöllő, Hungary
SCHMIDT Rezső, Nyugat-Magyarországi Egyetem, Sopron, Hungary • SZABÓ Gábor, Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, Budapest, Hungary
SZAKÁLY Zoltán, Debreceni Egyetem, Debrecen, Hungary • VÉHA Antal, Szegedi Tudományegyetem, Szeged, Hungary

Conference report

Global Forum and Expo on Family Farming

Budapest, 4-6 March 2014

Family farming plays a central role in achieving global and local food security, as well as in ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources. In order to raise the profile of family farming and smallholder farming, to reposition family farming at the centre of agricultural, environmental and social policies in the national agendas by identifying gaps and opportunities, and to promote a shift towards a more equal and balanced development, the United Nations (UN) declared 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming.

As a key event for the International Year, the Ministry of Rural Development of Hungary, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), organised a *Global Forum and Expo on Family Farming* that was held in Budapest on 4-6 March 2014.

The Forum addressed four main subjects: (1) The role of family farms in contributing to local and global food security; (2) Family farming and the three dimensions of sustainability – harmonising the social, environmental and economic aspects; (3) Key challenges and opportunities for agricultural investments in family farming; and (4) The role of women and young farmers in family farming.

By covering these issues in an integrated manner, combining policy, scientific, financial-economic and governmental approaches, the Forum contributed to the global dialogue and debates on policies and programmes that affect family farming at national, regional and local levels. The main policy discussions of the Forum were conducted through plenary sessions, a Ministerial roundtable that focused on subject (1) above, and three concurrent panel discussions that addressed subjects (2) - (4).

Parallel to the Forum, the Expo provided an opportunity for the family farmers of the participant countries to introduce their activities to Forum participants and the general public.

At the closing plenary session a Closing Summary document was presented and the wording of this was as follows:

“Initiated by the Government of the Philippines and the World Rural Forum, the UN General Assembly declared 2014 as the International Year of Family Farming. Against this background, the FAO and the Hungarian Ministry of Rural Development organised a Global Forum to identify the various political, policy, business and social elements that play a role in the complex environment in which family farms operate. The overall objective was to find ways in which economies and communities could benefit from the values that family farms represent in food production, management of natural resources, biodiversity, human relations and the preservation of cultural heritage.

The main findings of the two day event, which emerged from the ministerial roundtable and the three parallel panel discussions, are the following:

Even if family farms differ to a large extent from region to region, they have values that all nations share and challenges that all nations need to tackle.

Most smallholder farms are family-based and make a significant contribution to global food and nutrition security. However, family farms and the countries in which they operate are diverse in many ways and the solutions offered for them should be tailored for this diversity.

Farmers need a high enough income to maintain their rural livelihoods and not to move to urban areas in the hope for a better life. To this end, a decent price for their produce and services needs to be obtained.

Limited access to land and other natural resources, knowledge, education and financing are seriously hindering family farming development globally. Best practices of coping mechanisms should be widely disseminated.

Co-operation could offer access to investment, technology and markets, making family farming viable. An enabling environment, including clear and simple legislation and a proper taxation system, is crucial for the development of co-operatives and farmers’ organisations. Socially responsible partnerships with civil society organisations and with the private sector can play an important role in the promotion of co-operation.

Women are the backbone of family farming but their large contribution is not duly recognised in terms of income earned and access to productive resources and assets. If both women and men have adequate access to productive resources, rural societies can become more resilient. Hence, women’s meaningful participation in decision making processes should be enabled. We should continue raising awareness of the role of women in family farming management and promote women’s equal access to land, credit, education, technology, networks and decision-making processes.

Youth are increasingly losing interest in agriculture and are migrating away from rural areas in search for job opportunities in other sectors. In order to provide young farmers with adequate livelihoods, appropriate income, targeted policies, programmes and projects are essential.

The common ground among the views expressed reflects the key position that family farms occupy in sustainable agriculture. Since we all want our agrarian systems and rural networks to be sustainable, we must strive to support family farms.

Economic sustainability is essential for family farming. Viable farming helps to keep young people on the farm. We also need pragmatic co-operation and responsible actions from different stakeholders: especially government, business, farmers and civil society.

Environmental regulations should take into account the measured and internalised positive and negative externalities of different types of family farming. Traditional family farming strongly contributes to environmental sustainability. New environmental challenges should be answered by participative research, knowledge transfer and life-long learning.

The social sustainability of family farming is based on the next generation’s willingness to take part in farming and the society valuing the culture behind traditional family farming”.

Extended summary

KESZTHELYI Szilárd and MOLNÁR András

Results of Hungarian FADN Farms 2012

The Hungarian Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) consists of 1,599 individual and 388 corporate sample farms. These farms are representative of the approximately 106 thousand commercial Hungarian agricultural producers in terms of farm type, economic size and legal form. The Research Institute of Agricultural Economics (AKI) is responsible for the collection of micro-economic data on the costs and incomes of these. The results are published annually by AKI and may be downloaded in Hungarian or English from the AKI website (www.aki.gov.hu) or requested in printed form from aki@aki.gov.hu.

The publication begins with a short introduction about the general context and the purpose of the publication, definitions of the economic terms and indicators used, and a description of the method of deriving the balance sheet and income. The profitability and the change in assets in the agricultural sector as a whole are then described, the factors influencing the income situation of individual and corporate farms are separately highlighted, the effect of subsidies on profitability is discussed, and a comparison is made of the results of individual and corporate farms. Following this the development of land prices and rental fees across the different FADN regions of Hungary are reviewed, and a narrow international comparison limited only to financial indicators is made. Attention is then paid to the application of environmental indicators in the FADN context, and the publication concludes with a short overview on the small farms below the sampling threshold level. The book is supplemented by a comprehensive set of tables that introduce aggregated FADN farm data broken down by legal form, region, type of farming and economic size.

The main findings are as follows. Since the 2009 financial crisis the profitability of the agricultural sectors has been continuously growing, although the pace of growth in 2012 has slowed down substantially, and differentiated between farm types. Profit before taxes of individual farms has risen by 6 per cent and of corporate farms by 7 per cent. The net value added has stagnated. Below average crop yields have been balanced by favourable crop prices. In the livestock sector the average prices of animal products have also exceeded those of the previous year. Gross production value and production costs per hectare increased by 5 and 6 per cent respectively in the case of individual farms, while for corporate farms both figures rose by 2 per cent.

An important element of favourable profitability is that accumulated 2011 stocks were sold at 2012 high prices. In terms of net value added, pig producers have increased their profits the most, by 48 per cent. Greenhouse vegetable farms managed to expand their profit levels by 25 per cent, and the profits of poultry producers and field vegetable farms increased by about 10 per cent. By contrast, arable crop producers and dairy farms experienced stagnating profit levels. The profits of cattle and sheep rearing together with fruit growing farms shrank by about 10 per cent while those of mixed farms and vine producers fell by 25 and 32 per cent respectively.

Investments per hectare – regarding all farms – amounted

to HUF 76.7 thousand while the amount of subsidies attached to investments stood at HUF 4.9 thousand per hectare. The value of investments decreased by 4 per cent and the amount of investment subsidies by 11 per cent. The drop is without question related to the substantially (13 per cent) reduced investments into buildings. Investments into machinery on the contrary grew by 3 per cent. Despite this setback net investments (gross investments less depreciation) were HUF 14.7 thousand per hectare higher; meaning that technological development and rejuvenation have continued. Investment intensity was the highest in the case of pig and poultry farms which is the result of development programmes initiated earlier.

The structure of financing the businesses changed considerably in 2012; businesses moved towards self-financing. Profits generated in previous years have been reinvested in the sector. The equity of farms has increased by 15 per cent, while the amount of liabilities fell by 6 per cent and interest costs declined by 27 per cent. This, under favourable conditions, shows considerable potential in the financing of agricultural businesses.

The increase of land prices continued in 2012. The price of arable land went up by 12 per cent – well above the inflation rate – to HUF 601 thousand per hectare. Land rental fees grew even more, by 17 per cent. On average farmers had to pay HUF 36.3 thousand to rent one hectare of arable land in 2012. Based on the data of 2012 we can conclude that farms cultivating partly on Nitrate Vulnerable Zones used slightly less nitrogen and achieved lower yields. There are significant regional differences in nitrogen use, which mostly follow the profitability as well. However, in Heves and Nógrád counties, contrary to general correlation between nitrogen use, wheat yield and profitability witnessed in other NUTS 3 regions, the less profitable farms used larger amounts of nitrogen but produced lower yields. This suggests that some farms use inappropriate practices and/or they experienced higher than average rates of natural disaster(s).

This was the first year that farms below the economic threshold were also selected for the purpose of rural development issues. Despite the fact that these households are producing a certain share of their own foodstuffs, a sizeable amount of their incomes are spent on food. The average share spent on food is 29 per cent but, because of the specific nature of the produced foodstuffs, in the case of crop producers this share is higher (34 per cent) while for livestock keepers it is lower (25 per cent).

Studies in Agricultural Economics

Information for authors

Studies in Agricultural Economics publishes original research papers, review papers, policy analyses and book reviews on agricultural economics, rural development and related topics including: agricultural production and competitiveness, environmental resource management, agri-food supply chain management, markets and marketing, international trade, econometrics, rural economic geography, rural economy and sociology, and development of information and knowledge based society in rural areas.

Audience

Researchers, academics, policy makers and practitioners in agricultural economics and rural development, especially in eastern central and south eastern Europe.

Submission of manuscripts

Submission of an article implies that the work described has not been published in English in any other peer-reviewed journal, is not under consideration for publication elsewhere, and that its publication is approved by all authors and tacitly or explicitly by the responsible authorities where the work was carried out. The author will retain the copyright of the article but agrees to identify AKI as the original publisher. Papers will not normally exceed 6000 words including the reference list and figure and table captions. Authors intending to prepare a book review should first consult the Editor-in-Chief and such a review should not exceed 2000 words.

Shorter papers and comments, of up to 1500 words, will also be considered for publication. Such notes might deal with the economic aspects of policy, with the results of small research projects that do not justify a full-length article, or comment on articles previously published.

Manuscripts should be submitted in .doc or compatible format. They should be prepared using A4 format, TNR 12 pt text and 1.5 line spacing and be in single-column format with wide margins. Do not hyphenate words and use **bold** face and *italics* only sparingly, but use subscripts and superscripts where appropriate. Avoid the use of single-sentence paragraphs. Tables should be placed at the end of the manuscript and figures should be submitted as separate files, numbered accordingly. Page and line numbering must be used but no reference should be made to page numbers in the text. You should use the 'spell-check' and 'grammar-check' functions of your wordprocessor, which should be set to *English* English, to avoid unnecessary errors.

Manuscripts will be double-blind reviewed by at least two reviewers and may be returned to the author(s) for revision before acceptance for publication. The Editor-in-Chief will normally consider only one re-submission.

Article structure

Divide your article into clearly defined sections but do not use section or subsection numbers. Each heading should appear on its own separate line. For research papers you are urged to consider using the following structure:

- **Introduction.** State the objectives of the work and provide an adequate background with reference to the

international literature, but avoiding a detailed literature survey or a summary of the results.

- **Methodology.** Provide sufficient detail to allow the work to be reproduced. Methods already published should be indicated by a reference: only relevant modifications should be described.
- **Results.** Results should be clear and concise.
- **Discussion.** This should explore the significance of the results of the work, not repeat them. A combined Results and Discussion section should normally be avoided. You should show how your results add to existing knowledge but avoid extensive citations and discussion of published literature.

Where it is not appropriate to use the above framework, you should finish the paper with conclusions.

Essential title page information

- **Title.** Concise and informative. Avoid abbreviations and formulae where possible.
- **Running title.** Please provide an abbreviated title of no more than 60 characters (including spaces) that can be used as a running title on the page header.
- **Author names and affiliations.** Present the authors' affiliation addresses (where the actual work was done) below their names.
- **Corresponding author.** Clearly indicate the corresponding author who will handle correspondence at all stages of refereeing and publication, also post-publication. Please provide a telephone and fax number in addition to the e-mail address and the complete postal address.
- **Present/permanent address.** If an author has moved since the work described in the article was done, or was visiting at the time, a 'Present address' (or 'Permanent address') may be indicated. The address at which the author actually did the work must be retained as the main, affiliation address.

Additional information

- **Abstract.** A single paragraph of 100-250 words should state the purpose of the research, the principal results and major conclusions.
- **Keywords.** Please provide a maximum of six keywords.
- **Abbreviations.** If necessary, define abbreviations that are not standard in this field on the first page of the article.

- **Acknowledgements.** If applicable, collate acknowledgements in a separate section at the end of the article before the references. List here those individuals and/or organisations that provided help, including financial support, during the research.
- **Nomenclature and units.** Follow internationally accepted rules and conventions: use the international system of units (SI) i.e. metre, second, kilogramme etc. or accepted alternatives e.g. day, litre, tonne.
- **Math formulae.** Present simple formulae in the line of normal text where possible. Number consecutively any equations that have to be displayed separately from the text (if referred to explicitly in the text). For simple fractions use the solidus (/) instead of a horizontal line. Powers of e are often more conveniently denoted by exp. Give the meaning of all symbols immediately after the equation in which they are first used. Levels of statistical significance which can be mentioned without further explanation are: *P <0.05, **P <0.01 and ***P <0.001.
- **Footnotes.** Footnotes should be used sparingly. Number them consecutively throughout the article, using superscript Arabic numbers. Indicate each footnote in a table with a superscript lowercase letter.

Tables and figures

- **Tables.** Number tables consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text. Each table should be accompanied by a title and fully descriptive caption. Column headings should be brief but sufficiently explanatory and standard abbreviations of units of measurement should be included between parentheses. Do not use vertical rules to separate columns. Large tables should be avoided. If many data are to be presented, you should consider dividing them over two or more tables. Reversing columns and rows will often reduce the dimensions of a table.
- **Figures.** Graphs, drawings or photographs should be supplied in digital format in monochrome and be of sufficient contrast. Figures prepared with professional software such as Jandel SigmaPlot® (but saved in .doc or compatible format) are preferred. Captions should be included in the main manuscript, not attached to the figure, and should explain all symbols and abbreviations used. The text should include references to all figures. The use of figures from other publications is discouraged but, if used, permission of the author(s) or the copyright owner is necessary.

References

Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Citations may be made directly (or parenthetically). Groups of references should be listed first alphabetically, then chronologically. For example: ‘as demonstrated (Allan, 1996a, 1996b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1995). Kramer *et al.* (2000) have recently shown ...’ Citation of a reference as ‘in press’ implies that the item has been accepted for publication.

In the reference list, references should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. They should not be numbered. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters ‘a’, ‘b’, etc. placed after the year of publication. The title of a non-English publication should be followed by the English translation in square brackets. Journal titles should not be abbreviated. Examples:

- **Reference to a journal publication.** Van der Geer, J., Hanraads, J.A.J. and Lupton, R.A. (2000): The art of writing a scientific article. *Journal of Science Communication* **163**, 51-59.
- **Reference to a book.** Strunk Jr., W. and White, E.B. (1979): *The Elements of Style* (3rd edition). New York: Macmillan.
- **Reference to a chapter in an edited book.** Mettam, G.R. and Adams, L.B. (1999): How to prepare an electronic version of your article, in Jones, B.S and Smith, R.Z. (eds), *Introduction to the Electronic Age*. New York: E-Publishing, 281–304.

For Web references, as a minimum, the full URL should be given and the date when the reference was last accessed. Any further information, if known (DOI, author names, dates etc.), should also be given. Web sources should be included in the reference list alphabetically according to the author’s surname or organisation’s name.

Publication ethics

Studies in Agricultural Economics aims to comply with the standards outlined in the COPE Codes of Conduct for Journal Editors and Publishers. These can be accessed at www.publicationethics.org/resources/code-conduct.

After acceptance

The corresponding author will be provided, at no cost, with a PDF file of the article via e-mail. The PDF file includes a cover sheet with the journal cover image and a disclaimer outlining the terms and conditions of use. *Studies in Agricultural Economics* has no page charges or submission fees.

Complete full-text articles may be published on the AKI website in advance of their publication in a printed issue. These do not yet have volume, issue or page numbers, so cannot be cited in the traditional way. They are therefore given a Digital Object Identifier (DOI), which allows the article to be cited before it appears in printed form.

Studies in Agricultural Economics is accessible online at www.aki.gov.hu/studies and at <http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/handle/44317>. It is listed in EconLit, in the Directory of Open Access Journals (www.doaj.org), as a Commendable Journal in the Cabell’s Directory of Publishing Opportunities in Economics and Finance, and is included in the Citations in Economics database (<http://ideas.repec.org/s/ags/stagec.html>). Papers are abstracted in the CABI Agricultural Economics Database (www.cabi.org) and indexed by Google Scholar.

The printed version of *Studies in Agricultural Economics* is designated by the publisher as the original version of the journal.