







# THE AGRICULTURAL QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE NEW HUNGARIAN CERTIFICATION SYSTEM TÁJGAZDA®











The quality means availability for use.

The real quality of food products can be influenced by factors:

- producers' value
- consumers' value
- food safety







More intense prevalence in a quality assurance system can only be reached if the points and methods of *environmental management* are considered in the case of all the three factors.

#### Such products

- requires more labour force
- less yield
- pollutes the environment to a smaller extent
- more closely related to underdeveloped areas
- and the customer is willing to pay a higher production price



#### The TájGazda® certification system contains:

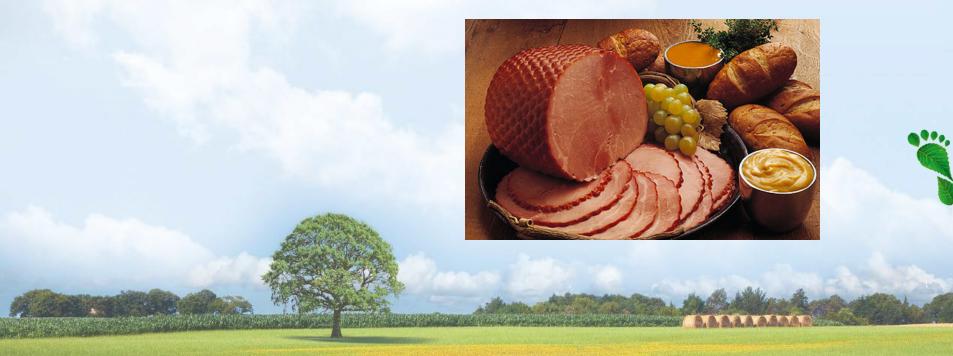
- a detailed regional full-scale (plants, cultivation, animal keeping, processing) output regulation system
- independent controlling and correspondence processes
- the certification's accredited conducting.





TájGazda® System prefers volunteer chain-certifying and the shortest food-chain strategy.

The Tájgazda® System between contractors (B2B) and between the contractors and the consumers (B2C) is able to certify in food-product supply-chain.





The determining notions of TájGazda® certification system are: landscape and landscape farming.

Landscape is the effect of nature in a given area in which human and human activities its part. Every living species are forming their environment by their need but only human is capable to form and adapt it irreversibly. Human is the part of nature and mostly lives in a certain landscape but nowadays the necessities of life are not usually come from the same landscape.









From human's point of view landscape is —by the human interferences quality can be:

- Counter active
- Unconcerned
- Cooperative

In a certain landscape we can talk about landscape farming if human's and nature's connection during the activities which are made for itself and for human society's cooperation - and the unconcerned and cooperative elements are in dominance.







From landscape and society's point of view human society's needs and necessities are secures by its own farmland in a certain landscape.

The maintenance of these farmlands depends on the preservation of natural resources condition.

The principle of landscape farming is environmental adapting so soil is used everywhere for that and with a certain intensity for it is the most suitable or it is capable to put up with it without any damage.







By economical point of view the main characteristics are those of the environmental and landscape farming which in systems is capable to produce good quality and ecological, agricultural raw material in adequate quantity to the production site's requirements. During this process they keep the balance of environment and local society, biological diversity with the use of the following:

- By leasehold striving to harmony with spatial-function) and sectoral scales ecological balance;
- Human-scaling and reasonableness, forming the factory- and field-size, spatial structuring
- The usage of ecosystems built on cycles and maintenance of cycles within factory and region;





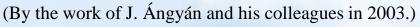
- Manufacturing special quality, protecting diversity, ensuring employment and production sites aptitudes adequate intensity farming system usage adjusted to landscape and arable farming in the following main areas:
  - maintaining agro diversity adequate to the landscape, forming economic structure, producing biological bases based on the landscape;







- using differentiated agriculture technique in each natural units, which fits perfectly to the local agro-ecological conditions;
- the lands variant production, producing harmony among animal rate and natural animal tenability,
- Universalize and protect native and/or formerly native domestic animals and also land fitting-, flexible- (to land aptitude) animal keeping systems.
- To make farmers, peasantry and the rural populations to real farmers, to use the local public, labour force, values/resources build on farming systems.







By a European Union study in the past few years significantly increased the number of voluntary certification systems for the agricultural products and foods until 2010 approximately 440 such a system was.

The most important characteristics of certification systems are: environmental protection, animal-keeping well-being; consumer value and quality; labours well-being; farmers contract agreement (e.g.: Fair Trade); climate change worries; ethical matters; religious and cultural aspects; farming methods and ancestry.







#### The TájGazda® certification system is:

- We solved the landscape farming technical certification in TájGazda® system with forming and using the so called twin tracing landscape farming and with the new explanation of the notion landscape.
- In the explanation and the keeping of the certification's regulation, in the system's operation there is a regional consulting who helps the farmer. This consulting person is declared as the local supporter, observer of the certification's regulations.
- Our certificate's data regulation is made by self- admission by farmer, animal keeper in a definite period which does not disturb producing and keeping.
- Field controlling
- The usage of the newest IT technology based document system.
- The certification's trademark can appear on products.





During the operation of TájGazda® program four disciplines must be kept all the time:

- to ensure the preparation of efficient, economical, sufficient and safe food-products,
- to keep and sustain natural forces,
- to treasure viable farming and to ensure sustainable subsistence,
- to perform social, cultural needs.







#### Operating TájGazda® certification

- The quality certification is a 3 years long period.
- Each period begins with a contract which contains the requirements of the cooperation and with a complex (audit) control. It contains the farmer's data, earth, farming aptitudes, used farming technologies, animal keeping attributes.
- In each year till the beginning of spring works or until the end of clamp the farmer fixes a plan for its lands, animals with the help of base data and the web-site.
- Regularly (weekly) and traceably keeps a diary about the production, and breeding data, which are controlled authentically with an initial control and later on with controls on the field.





The effect of TájGazda® requirements – scoring

The inspector evaluates:

- the effects of the certification requirements, regulations,
- the level correspondence
- or its non-effects, the condition of non-effect
- defines the severe deviations
- the unintelligible state if it occurs-
- and also fixes the possible high concerned frequency of range.

Reaching the 80 % of the maximum scores by main sectors means correspondence with the certification requirements but it is exclusive circumstance if with the highlighted importance with class code 6 there is no evaluable control result.









The extensibility of TájGazda® certification system

At the creation of the system we had to interpret landscape without any boundaries and we had to build up the certification processing from easy and logical elements. With the support of the IT and information background we could develop a system which can be used in any circumstances, well acceptable and usable. Without borders we would like to satisfy all demands of more and more users, as a European brand we would like to operate the system. That's why beside TájGazda® we name for TájGazda Untouched Quality and TUQ abbreviation is used for that too. We indicate to pure quality which takes the operating of nature into consideration.



## Thank you for your attention!