Dairy production is intended to comply with home consumption in the first place.

Export is effected only in order to utilize the quantity of home produced primary products exceeding internal needs, except for certain kinds of cheese which are traditionally exported.

Our dairy consumption is characterized by the relatively high proportion of milk consumption and the relatively low proportion of processed dairy products.

As for the years to come, the current tendencies are supposed to be continued: the increase of dairy production serves to satisfy the growing internal consumption.

The higher dairy production is expected to be attained by a smaller cattle stock, through the increase of the specific output in the field of milk production.

With a view to attaining the above objectives, appropriate measures are taken, among them investment, price and other promotion is granted to the producers. (The relevant decree is contained in issue No. 77 of 1979 of the Hungarian Official Journal – "Magyar Közlöny" – 42/1979/XI. 1./ PM-MÉM.) Milk is purchased at prefixed, guaranteed prices.

In 1980 producers get Ft 1.80 per litre on the sale of milk. Hungary applies the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

At present dairy products falling under the International Dairy Arrangement are subject to tariffs between 20 and 30 per cent, except for butter that is subject to a 60 per cent tariff.
In Hungary exports are not subject to duties and other charges.

In the case of the import of milk powder for animal feed purposes, control regulations are being prepared, in order to check whether the said product is used exclusively for these purposes.

Sanitary prescriptions in Hungary are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; in case of exports it is the sanitary requirements of the importer that are taken into consideration.