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Climate change policy making and the need for adequate statistical information with special regard to agricultural sector

Hungary has a 25-year of history and experience in the field of climate research. In the second half of the 80's the first climate impact monitoring emerged recording impacts of long term drought and other extreme climate phenomena.

The results of research have been integrated in the project “Global climate change: impacts and responses” initiated in 2003 by a co-operation of the Ministry of Environment and Water (MoEW) and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS).

The National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) elaborated by MoEW in 2007 is significantly based on the results of the previous research.

The comprehensive objective of the Strategy is to contribute to international initiations of trying to minimize the likelihood of global average temperature raise of 2-2.5 °C, furthermore to assist to the preparation of the environmental, social and economic systems to cope with the consequences of global warming.

Although the Hungarian Strategy covers the interaction between the climate change and the field of water management, crop production, animal breeding, forest and green areas, wildlife, human health and built environment, the Hungarian paper is going to focus on only the interaction between the climate change and crop production, animal breeding and forest and green areas in Hungary pointing out

- the impact of the above mentioned subjects on the climate change
- the impact of the climate change on the subjects in question
- challenges and solutions
- available and required data sources

Reviewing the tasks, it is obvious that for reaching the goals the strong co-operation between policy makers and statisticians is essential.