Climate Change Policy and Need for Adequate Statistical Information with Special Regard to Agriculture

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Outline

- Milestones of the Hungarian Climate Change Policy
- Hungarian Climate Change Strategy
- Hungarian Agriculture
- Interaction between Climate Change and Agriculture
- Adaptation
- Information needs how to improve it
- Conclusion

Milestones of the Hungarian Climate Change Policy

- Climate change related research dates back 25 years
- 1980s the first complex studies about the effects of extreme weather patterns
- 1990 first strategic documents and programs
- 2007 National Strategy on Climate Change adopted
- 2007 National Forum established for coordination of research and adaptation

Priorities of the Hungarian Climate Change Strategy (HCCS)

- Perception: inform the social and professional partners
- Mitigation: achieve emission reduction
- Adaptation: prepare for adaptation

Coverage and Results of Hungarian Climate Change Research

- Environment
- Economy
- Society
- Human health
- 300 publication over the past 2 years
 - basically examine the interaction between climate change and agriculture

Hungarian Agriculture

- 3-4 percent of GDP
- 2-3 percent of export
- 7 900 agricultural enterprises and 707 thousand private holdings
- One fifth of the Hungarian population is involved in some kind of agricultural activity

Purpose of farming

Private holdings

for market 15 %

> for family consumption 51 %

surplus is _ sold 34 %

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Land Use – Crop Production

Grassland 11%

Orchard 2%

Vineyard 2%

Kitchen garden 1%

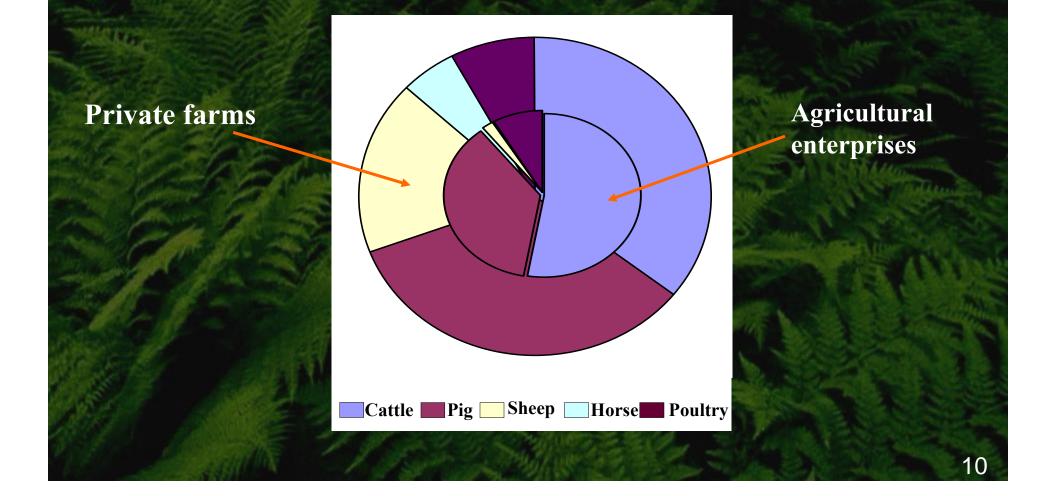
Arable land 84%

HCCS on Crop Production

Effects of CC on crop production

- more frequent extreme weather patterns
- erosion
- extreme wind
- spread of invasion species
- Effects of crop production on CC
 - nitrous oxide and methane emission
- Adaptation
 - decrease nitrous oxide and methane emission by water efficient and soil preserving production methods
 - improve production methods
 - limit the spread of invasion species

Livestock unit by species



HCCS on Animal Breeding

• Effects of CC on animal breeding

- has different effects by type of animals (extensive and intensive breeding)
- increasing water and shade requirement
- changing nutrient content of the grass composition of pasture

• Effects of livestock breeding on CC

significant carbon dioxide and methane emission

Adaptation

- improve technology of animal breeding
- increase the extensive animal breeding
- increase the number of traditional domestic species
- environmentally sound treatment of manure

Forested and Green Areas

Forest

- 20 percent (1.9 million hectares) of the total area
- 71 percent hardwood, 13 percent softwood, 16 percent pinewood

Green areas of settlements

- 40 thousand hectares
- size of green areas has been decreasing

HCCS on Forest and Green Areas

• Interaction between forest, green areas and CC

- play an important role in natural carbon cycle
- influence the concentration of greenhouse gases

Adaptation

- increasing the size of forest and green areas
- incorporation of strategies to the national forest program
- planting species suitable for the new conditions resulted by CC
- analysing the impact of energy source plantations
- expansion of green areas in urban regions

Data Sources on Agricultural Production

Agricultural Censuses

Regular Surveys

- 1872 Vineyard
- 1895
- 1935
- 1972
- 1981
- 1991
- 2000
- 2001 Vineyard and Orchard
- 2003
- 2005
- 2007

- Annually 15-20 sample surveys
- Covering:
 - Land use
 - Crop production
 - Livestock
 - Animal products
 - Prices

Weaknesses of Agricultural Production Data

- provide limited information on production methods
- do not provide information by crop and animal species
- do not cover quality characteristics of production
- regular surveys provide data only at regional level

Future Data on Agricultural Production

EU Farm Structure Survey (FSS) – since 2010 new regulation – FSS 2010 will be a full scope survey – module on agricultural production methods Indicators to be collected on Agricultural Production Methods

- Tillage methods
- Soil conservation
- Actions against erosion and nutrient leaching
- Animal grazing
- Animal housing
- Nutrients
- Manure storage and treatment facilities
- Plant protection
- Irrigation

Additional Data Sources

• Energy use of Agriculture (HCSO + administrative data sources) → quality of data/estimation need to be improved

• Forestry statistics (MARD) → coverage of data needs to be improved

• Data on green areas (HCSO) → type of plants and cultivation methods should become subject of data collection

Estimation of Emission Data

- Compilation of Emission inventory is responsibility of Ministry of Environment and Water
- Agricultural and industrial production data are provided by National Statistical Institute (HCSO)
- Data on soil types and production of plant species provided by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

Measurement of Immission Data

 Joint responsibility of Ministry of Environment and Water and Ministry of Public Health

- measurements are carried out by the ministries

• HCSO supports the analysis by applying mathematical statistical methods

Conclusion

- Hungarian Climate Change Strategy approved
- Responsibilities defined
- Detailed list of indicators and definitions need to be finalised
- Action plan on how to fill the data gaps
- Deepening the cooperation between the National Statistical Institute and professional organisations



Thank you for your attention!

