



**HUNGARIAN
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Climate change statistics in Hungary

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Background

- Participation in both 2017 and 2020 pilot surveys.
- Contribution to the Global Consultation in 2021. Filling in the questionnaires and also providing proxy indicators.
- Hungarian Central Statistical Office follows the work and outputs of various international and domestic organizations (UN, UNECE, Eurostat, ministries and background institutions) closely and continuously.

Experiences with the Global Consultation

- We contacted 17 national institutions during the Global Consultation. (We also reached different departments within the same institution). And we also questioned many experts from different fields within NSI and found various databases and surveys.
- The process of the Global Consultation proved again that meta description is needed. The thorough meta descriptions of the indicators made our job more efficient, compared to the previous pilot surveys, where we had to cope also with the lack of such detailed descriptions.
- Our general impression was that the vast majority of the community in the public sector tried to do their best to facilitate our work, so we could face just with the lack of data as a main barrier.

Information gap examples

- Governmental supports: Reforming and phasing out government support for fossil fuels by fuel type and type of support (Mitigation)
- Soil: Area of organic soils (Driver)
- Hazardous events: Crop loss due to climate extremes (Impact), Buildings and infrastructure vulnerable to climate change (Vulnerability)
- Meteorological data: Reduction of lake and river ice cover (Impact)
- Biodiversity data: Species habitat index (Impact), Biodiversity monitoring index (Adaptation)
- Climate change adaptation policies, strategies, plans: List and description of adaptation actions (Adaptation)
- If there is a national or international obligation for the production of the data, the coverage is much higher.

Current and future work, setting up new cooperations

- **Preparatory work on National Indicator Set on Climate Change**
- Analysis of various internationally available indicator sets (UN, UNECE, domestic indicators).
- Analysis of domestic strategies, plans and policies. (metadata is not (yet) available for most of the indicators, and many overlapping fields). About 400 indicators were collected.
- Started official dialogue with the domestic stakeholders and we organised an initial meeting with the Ministry responsible for climate policy and exchanged views on the national indicator set.
- Continue to liaise with already known, and seek new key players, and setting up a working group to build up the national indicator set (by the end of 2022).
- **Publishing national indicator set**
- We pay attention to harmonize domestic and international indicator systems.

Conclusions

- It is important to have relevant, reliable and timely data to support climate policy makers, researchers and general public on a subject that affects everyone.
- There is a need for co-operation between NSIs and different national stakeholders, since most of the data needed for a national and international sets is scattered.
- Plenty of different indicator sets are available, and also indicator needs should be analysed. International sets such as the Global Set is a good and comprehensive starting point and can help to elaborate, establish and launch a domestic indicator set as well.