

Climate Change Legislation Hungary

Report on the Concepts and Directions
of Climate Legislation

Legal Analysis

Justice and Environment 2011

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The aim of this paper is to analyze climate related legislation and to assess whether the legal measures are sufficient in order to reach long term reduction targets. J&E compares the outcome with other countries and develops policy recommendations based on the national reports.

1. Emission mitigation, prevention

Attainment of the Kyoto targets

- 1.1. List all legislative documents¹ which (should) ensure the attainment of the Kyoto targets!

UNFCCC Act (Act No. 82 of 1995 on the promulgation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1995. évi LXXXII. törvény az ENSZ Éghajlatváltozási Keretegyezmény kihirdetéséről)	This Act promulgates the UNFCCC in the Hungarian law.
Act on Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) (Act No. 15 of 2005 on the Emissions Trading Scheme of GHGs, 2005. évi XV. törvény az üvegházhatású gázok kibocsátási egységeinek kereskedelméről).	It aims to mitigate the risk of climate change through economic instruments in accordance with the Kyoto standards.
Kyoto Act (Act No. 4 of 2007 on the promulgation of the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC, 2007. évi IV. törvény az ENSZ Éghajlatváltozási Keretegyezményben Részes Felek Konferenciájának 1997. évi harmadik ülészakán elfogadott Kiotói Jegyzőkönyv kihirdetéséről)	This Act promulgates the Kyoto Protocol in the Hungarian law.
Kyoto Implementation Act (Act No. 60 of 2007 on the Implementation Framework of UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, 2007. évi LX. törvény az ENSZ Éghajlatváltozási Keretegyezménye és annak Kiotói	This Act determines – in accordance with the Convention – the most significant objectives and principles concerning GHGs and climate change and sets the institutional frames of implementation as well.

¹ Please take into account all laws, strategies, programs, etc. related to climate change if the question concerns legal, legislative documents under any points.

<p>Jegyzőkönyve végrehajtási keretrendszeréről)</p>	
<p>ETS Fee Decree (Joint Decree of the Environmental and Financial Ministers No. 38 of 2006 (22 of August) on the Payment Rules of the Fee belonging to the Operation of ETS, 38/2006. (VIII.22.) KvVM-PM együttes rendelet az üvegházhatású gázok kibocsátási egységkereskedelmi rendszer működtetésével kapcsolatos felügyeleti díj megfizetésének részletes szabályairól).</p>	<p>It lays down procedural rules on the fee belonging to the operation of the ETS, paid by the emitter, and ensures the opportunity to enforce the implementation.</p>
<p>National Climate Change Strategy (Resolution of the Parliament No. 29 of 2008 (20 of March) on the National Climate Change Strategy, 29/2008. (III.20.) OGY határozat a Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégiáról)</p>	<p>As Resolution of the Parliament it is not a law and accordingly it can not be directly enforced. It is obligatory only to the Parliament itself and its bodies. The Strategy sets general long term (2008-2025) objectives and priorities and has to be implemented by National Climate Change Programs.</p>
<p>Government Decree No. 345/2009. on the data supply regarding the emission of greenhouse gases (345/2009. (XII. 30.) Korm. rendelet az üvegházhatású gázok kibocsátásával kapcsolatos adatszolgáltatásról)</p>	<p>The Decree regulates the system of registers and data supply on GHGs emission according to the UNFCCC Act and the Kyoto Implementation Act.</p>
<p>Government Decision No. 1005 of 2010 (I. 21.) on the National Climate Change Program² (1005/2010. (I. 21.) Korm. határozat a Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Programról)</p>	<p>This document contains the measurements to be taken in order to mitigate GHG-emission in the sectors of energy, transport, agriculture, and waste- and sewerage management in the years 2009-2010.</p>
<p>Government Decree No. 323 of 2007 (XII.11.) on certain rules of the implementation of Act LX of 2007 on the implementation framework of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol thereof (323/2007. (XII. 11.) Korm. Rendelet az ENSZ Éghajlatváltozási Keretegyezménye és annak Kiotói Jegyzőkönyve</p>	<p>The Decree contains the detailed rules on the Green Investment Scheme and the trusteeship on the emission reduction units. The Programme of the Government for 2011 Fall contains the initiative for modification of the Governmental Decree No. 323 of 2007; however the draft unfortunately is not available.</p>

² The first National Climate Change Program (2009-2010) has been drafted and Friends of the Earth Hungary has carried out its SEA.

végrehajtási keretrendszeréről szóló 2007. évi LX. törvény végrehajtásának egyeb szabályairól)	
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1.2. Are the listed documents sufficient enough to fulfill the international commitments of your state?

By ratifying the Kyoto Protocol, Hungary committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 6%. The emissions were 32% lower in 2009 than in the base year (average of 1985-87); however, this significant reduction has appeared as a consequence of the regime change in Hungary (1989-90) which brought in its train radical decline in the output of the national economy, the production decreased in almost every economic sector including also GHG relevant energy, industry and agriculture.

Consequently, Hungary has fulfilled its international commitments stemming from the Kyoto Protocol. Nevertheless it is beyond doubt that the significant emission mitigation is a consequence of the industrial and economical changes and due to it, it is unrepeatable. Accordingly, in our opinion the existing laws and strategies can not ensure the attainment of the long term and future emission mitigation commitments of the state.

The Hungarian Parliament adopted the Resolution No. 60 of 2009 (24 of June) on the Preparation of a Framework Act on Climate Protection on 22 June 2009 which is in fact a political commitment and not law.³

1.3. Are there any other emission mitigation concepts discussed on political or social level?

According to the Parliament Resolution the future act shall establish a framework regulation which ensures the reduction of fossil energy sources' use. The Resolution does not determine its ways.

A conciliatory, consultative and advisory body of the Parliament, the National Council for Sustainable Development (Nemzeti Fenntartható Fejlődési Tanács – abbr. NFFT) had been responsible to elaborate the professional, technical draft of the framework act on climate change and it submitted the bill - shaped from the draft - to the Parliament on the 29th January 2010.

The Bill of The Framework Act on Climate Change (hereinafter: bill of the CC Framework Act) The first drafts of the bill of the CC Framework Act supported the input based regulation including a quota sharing system on use of natural resources (a quasi Cap and Trade system for the use of fossil fuels and natural resources). The input based regulation would have been combined with the 'traditional' European output based regulation.

Finally, the bill of the CC Framework Act aimed to provide for solutions to problems connected to climate change by mitigation of the factors causing climate change, promoting

³ http://www.nfft.hu/megsem_szuletett_meg_a_magyar_klimatorveny/ downloaded: 2011-08-25

the society in adaptation to the impacts of climate change, improvement of energy efficiency, raising the public awareness and research activity related to climate protection.

The short outline of the bill of the CC Act

Preamble

I. *General provisions* (objectives, scope, principles)

II. *Mitigation of the factors being the cause of climate change* (emission mitigation, determination of short term (2020) and long term (2050) emission reduction targets, and the baselines, use of energy)

III. *Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change* (adaptation, objectives, prevention, mitigation of damages, reparation, sectors)

IV. *Economic and Financial Bases of Climate Protection* (establishment of payback funds granting interest-free credits, definition of the objectives to be subsidized, revision of the existing subsidizing schemes and public procurement from climate protection's point of view, research and development funds)

V. *Public awareness, public participation, research and development in climate protection* (promotion of the public awareness, research and development activities, education for the sake of climate protection, participation in decision-making regarding climate protection)

VI. *Planning, impact assessment and registration activity in climate protection* (correspondence with existing strategies, review and harmonization of the existing plans and strategies, planning instruments, Strategic Climate Impact Assessment, assessment of impacts before approval of certain projects, assessment of the climate impacts of projects, registers and information systems, registration of emissions, adaptation and subsidies)

VII. *Institutions and implementation in climate protection*

VIII. *Miscellaneous and closing provisions*

Despite the support of over 400 civil society organizations and of its Environmental Committee, the Hungarian Parliament had finally not voted on the bill. Reasoning of this step, the governing party referred job concerns due to the pressure exerted by the industrial lobby.

Since the general elections in 2010 was held in April, the adoption of the bill had been delayed than and the new Parliament still have not taken the bill of CC Framework Act on its agenda.

1.4. Outline the emission mitigation concept(s) of the bill of the CC Framework Act!

According to the GHG's emission mitigation concept of the bill, the 80% emissions reduction target foreseen for 2050 have to be carried out by input based regulation which is indeed a reduction of inputs by degrees based on law. The reduction of fossil fuels and natural resources' use should be realised primarily by energy saving measures, improvement of the efficiency, substitution by renewable energy sources and handling of social aspects of climate change. The provisions of the concept deal with enhancement of the conditions of individual, social and ecological adaptation as well.

The outlined system would be completed by several financial tools supporting the realization of the targets determined. A fund financing the supported projects and programs aiming at GHG's emission mitigation would be established. The fund would grant interest-free credit

individuals and private or public entities as well. The present grants provided by the state budget should be reviewed and the grants directly or indirectly opposing with the goals of climate protection should be gradually ceased. The concept of the bill refers to the public procurements describing the obligation of taking climate protection aspects into account.

Support of renewable energy sources

- 1.5. List all legislative documents which support the use of renewable energy sources!

<p>Act on Amendment of Acts regarding to Energy (Act No. 29 of 2011 on the amendment of acts regarding to energy, 2011. évi XXIX. törvény az egyes energetikai tárgyú törvények módosításáról)</p>	<p>The Act modified several rules of Act on Electricity (see below) on the renewable energy resources introducing the terms of certificate of origin or green certificate.</p>
<p>Act on Biofuels (Act No. 117 of 2010 on promoting the use of renewable energy and mitigation of GHGs in transport, 2010. évi CXVII. törvény a megújuló energia közlekedési célú felhasználásának előmozdításáról és a közlekedésben felhasznált energia üvegházhatású gázkibocsátásának csökkentéséről)</p>	<p>This Act transposes Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport and Directive 2009/38/EC in the Hungarian law.</p>
<p>Energy Tax Act (Act 88 of 2003 on the Energy Tax, 2003. évi LXXXVIII. törvény az energiaadóról)</p>	<p>The Act constitutes the obligation of tax payment in case of electricity sales and purchase. Creating energy for personal use is exempt from taxation if it is generated by renewable energy sources. Nevertheless the Act makes no differences between the energy sources in favour of the climate protection in general.</p>
<p>Act on Electricity (Act No. 86 of 2007 on Electric Energy, a villamos energiáról szóló 2007. évi LXXXVI. törvény)</p>	<p>According to the Act in order to protect the environment and nature, the utilisation of renewable energies, waste as fuel shall be promoted. It refers to the Directive 2001/77/EC on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources.</p>
<p>New Hungary Development Plan (National Development Plan -NDP) (Új Magyarország Fejlesztési Terv, Nemzeti Fejlesztési Terv)</p>	<p>The NDP identified the priorities that were to be supported by using finance from the Structural Funds. The specific goals of the Plan were to be achieved through eight operative programmes, four of which had relevance from the</p>

<p>Operative Programme of Development of Economy (Gazdaságfejlesztési Operatív Program)</p> <p>Environment and Energy Operative Programme (Környezet és Energia Operatív Program)</p> <p>Transport Operative Programme (Közlekedés Operatív Program)</p> <p>Social Renewal Operative Programme (Társadalmi Megújulás Operatív Program)</p>	<p>aspect of GHG mitigation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The description of the tenders contains - among the aspects and priorities of sustainability – the usage of renewable energy sources. - The following priorities of Environment and Energy OP are directly or indirectly related to GHG emission mitigation: increase of the usage of renewable energy sources, efficient energy usage and promotion of sustainable production and consumption patterns. - Improving urban and agglomeration public transport is among Transport OP’s priorities. The objective is to establish a public transport, which offers a real alternative to individual transport and is economically and environmentally sustainable. - As declared in the basic document of the programme itself, Social Renewal OP can promote sustainability by creating the chances for a change in the approach. The projects implemented in the framework of Social Renewal OP must contribute to learning that is conducive to sustainable development.
<p>Act No. 40 of 2008 on natural gas supply (2008. évi XL. törvény a földgázellátásról)</p>	<p>The Act ensures the same conditions in generation of biogas and natural gas.</p>
<p>Government Decree No. 343 of 2010 (28 of December) on the requirements and certification of sustainable biofuel-production, 343/2010. (XII. 28.) Korm. Rendelet a fenntartható bioüzemanyag-termelés követelményeiről és igazolásáról</p>	<p>This decree has laid down the detailed rules of biofuel-production in accordance to the Act on Biofuels.</p>
<p>Government Decree No. 389 of 2007 (23 of December) on Binding Acceptance of Electricity Produced from Renewable</p>	<p>It transposes the Directive 2001/77/EC on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources and also the Directive</p>

<p>Energy Sources or Cogeneration (389/2007. (XII. 23.) Korm. rendelet a megújuló energiaforrásból vagy hulladékból nyert energiával termelt villamos energia, valamint a kapcsoltan termelt villamos energia kötelező átvételéről és átvételi áráról)</p>	<p>2004/8/EC on the promotion of cogeneration based on a useful heat demand in the internal energy market in the Hungarian Law.</p>
<p>Decree of the Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development No. 33 of 2007 (26 of April) on the Application Conditions of Subsidy of Cultivation for Energy Production from European Agricultural Fund (33/2007. (IV. 26.) FVM rendelet az Európai Mezőgazdasági Garancia Alapból az energetikai célból termesztett növények termesztéséhez nyújtható kiegészítő támogatás igénybevételének feltételeiről)</p>	<p>This Decree provides for additional land-based support for energy plant/crop production, in accordance with the 1973/2004/EC Regulation and refers to Regulation 1782/2003/EC too.</p>
<p>Ministry Decree No. 7 of 2006 (24 of Mai) on the Determination of Buildings Energetic Features. (7/2006. (V.24.) TNM rendelet az épületek energetikai jellemzőinek meghatározásáról)</p>	<p>This decree is explicitly of climate protection relevance on the minimum energy performance requirements, especially regarding new buildings. It mainly transposes the Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings, as the designer is obliged to present a building's energetic features.</p>
<p>Government Decree No. 176 of 2008 (30 of April) on Certification of Buildings Energetic Features. (176/2008. (VI. 30.) Korm. rendelet az épületek energetikai jellemzőinek tanúsításáról)</p>	<p>This decree provides for certification criteria connected to the previous piece of law. It transposes as well the Directive 2002/91/EC and the Directive 2006/32/EC on energy end-use efficiency and energy services.</p>
<p>Government Decree No. 105 of 1996 (16 of July) on the Support of Building Reconstruction resulting in Energy Efficiencies. (105/1996. (VII.16.) Korm. rendelet az energiamegtakarítást eredményező épületfelújítások támogatásáról)</p>	<p>Similarly to the previous ones, the decree is of positive climate protection relevance. Building reconstruction, aiming at a rise in energy efficiency is financially supported.</p>
<p>Resolution of the Parliament No. 60 of 2009 (24 of June) on the Preparation of a Framework Act on Climate Protection on 22 June 2009 (60/2009. (VI.24.) OGY</p>	<p>The Resolution declares that the Act shall assist the increasing use of renewable energy sources and the improvement of energy efficiency by adequate and</p>

határozat az éghajlatvédelmi kerettörvény előkészítéséről)	effective regulation.
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- 1.6. Are there any other ways of emission mitigation? List laws aiming at emission mitigation in different way!

The following pieces of law concern air protection and emission mitigation as well.

	Air Protection Decree (Government Decree No. 306 of 2010 (23 of December) on the Air Protection, A levegő védelméről szóló 21/2001. (II.14.) Kormányrendelet).	This is the principle piece of law in the field of air and climate protection, it transposes among others the NEC Directive (2001/81/EC).
2.	Decree of the Minister of Rural Development on (No. 4 of 2011 (14 of January)) on the Air Pollution Thresholds and Emissions Ceilings for Located Air Pollutant Point Sources , 4/2011 (I.14.) VM rendelet a levegőterheltségi szint határértékeiről és a helyhez kötött légszennyező pontforrások kibocsátási határértékeiről)	This Decree transposes large parts of Directives 1999/13/EC and 2007/107/EC. It sets different thresholds (sanitary, informative and alerting) for air pollutants and assigns as well the air protection zones.
	Joint Decree of the ministers of Environment Protection and Economy No. 7 of 2003 (16 of Mai) on the National Emissions Ceilings for particular Air Pollutants . (7/2003. (V. 16.) KvVM-GKM együttes rendelet az egyes levegőszennyező anyagok összkibocsátási határértékeiről)	In accordance with the NEC Directive it determines emissions ceilings valid from 2010 onwards.
	Decree of the Environmental and Regional Development Minister No 9 of 1995 (31 of August) on the Emissions Restriction of CO2 emitting by tankers , transport and storage of gasoline . 9/1995. (VIII. 31.) KTM rendelet a motorbenzinek tárolásakor, töltésekor, szállításakor és áttöltésekor keletkező szénhidrogén-emisszió korlátozásáról)	This law directly aims at air and climate protection. The structure of sanctions is insufficient and therefore its implementation is not ensured.

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2. Adaptation to the impacts of climate change

- 2.1. List the specific legal documents related to adaptation to the impacts of climate change!

The National Climate Change Strategy creates the general framework for mitigation and adaptation policies, it sets 'strategic targets' and identifies tools by which targets can be reached. Consequently, according to the Strategy adaptation to the impacts of climate change is of primary importance in accordance with measures aiming at emission mitigation.

Fields of adaptation are the followings in the Strategy:

- nature protection;
- human environment, human health;
- water management;
- agriculture: cultivation, animal husbandry and forestry;
- development planning, spatial planning, land use and construction.

The Strategy defines and lists the concrete tasks within the aforementioned fields to be covered by adaptation measures.

State measures have to be implemented in adaptation according to the Strategy in fields of:

- education,
- research and development and
- database and monitoring systems.

<p>Resolution of the Parliament No. 60 of 2009 (24 of June) on the Preparation of a Framework Act on Climate Protection on 22 June 2009 (60/2009. (VI.24.) OGY határozat az éghajlatvédelmi kerettörvény előkészítéséről)</p>	<p>The Resolution declares that the Act shall determine the national tasks and tools of adaptation to the impacts of climate change.</p>
<p>National Climate Change Strategy (Resolution of the Parliament No. 29 of 2008 (20 of March) on the National Climate Change Strategy, 29/2008. (III.20.) OGY határozat a Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégiáról)</p>	<p>See Points 1.1. and 2.1.</p>
<p>Act No. 37 of 2009 on the forest, protection of forestry and forestry management (2009. évi XXXVII. törvény az erdőről, az erdő védelméről és az erdőgazdálkodásról)</p>	<p>There are not any provisions directly aiming at adaptation to the impacts of climate change, climate protection is declared as one of the goals of the Act.</p>

There are not any legal provisions directly aiming at adaptation issues. Even the mentioned Forest Act is lacking of adaptation measures, it refers simply to climate protection. According to the Parliament Resolution adaptation measures should have been ensured by the bill of the CC Framework Act, which the Parliament had not been voted on.

2.2. Does the (draft) CC Act cover this issue? If yes, please outline its basic elements!

The Parliament Resolution No. 60 of 2009 determines the general goal of adaptation as follows: it shall be ensured that the members of society and economy are prepared – possessing sufficient knowledge and means - to protect against the adverse impacts of climate change.

Based on the National Climate Change Strategy the bill of the CC Framework Act determined the goals and tasks in the listed fields of adaptation (see Point 2.1.) and integrated in the fields of adaptation sectors of transport and disaster recovery.

3. Public awareness raising

3.1. List the specific legal documents related to public awareness raising with regard to climate change!

<p>Joint Decree of the Ministers of Economy and Environment Protection and Water Management and Transport No. 12 of 2002 (14 of March) on Disclosure of Fuel Economy and CO2 Emission Information in respect of New Passenger Cars (12/2002. (III. 14.) GM-KöViM-KöM együttes rendelet az új személygépkocsik üzemanyag-gazdaságossági és széndioxid-kibocsátási adatainak közzétételéről)</p>	<p>This Decree lays down provisions on consumer information regarding fuel consumption and carbon-dioxid emissions of new cars.</p>
<p>Resolution of the Parliament No. 60 of 2009 (24 of June) on the Preparation of a Framework Act on Climate Protection on 22 June 2009 (60/2009. (VI.24.) OGY határozat az éghajlatvédelmi kerettörvény előkészítéséről)</p>	<p>The Resolution declares that the Act shall determine the national tasks and tools of adaptation to the impacts of climate change, it has to be ensured that the society is aware of the ways of protection against climate change negative impacts. Furthermore the Resolution explicitly says that the future Act has to determine the tasks concerning public awareness raising.</p>
<p>National Climate Change Strategy (Resolution of the Parliament No. 29 of 2008 (20 of March) on the National Climate Change Strategy, 29/2008. (III.20.) OGY határozat a Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégiáról)</p>	<p>The Strategy covers the public awareness raising topic in frame of the adaptation issues and measures to be implemented by the state, municipalities and their institutions, NGOs and the media. (See Points 1.1. and 2.1.)</p>

- 3.2. Are there any legal provisions in order to support the society to adaptation to the impacts of climate change?

There are not any legal provisions directly aiming at public awareness raising issues. According to the Parliament Resolution No. 60 of 2009 relating provisions and measures have to be ensured by the future Climate Protection Act. The Hungarian Government has created by this time only different funding sources which have public awareness raising component as well. Through these funds the Government supported educational activities too, like propagation of energy efficiency information.

- 3.3. Does the draft CC Act cover this issue? If yes, please outline its basic elements!

Regarding to the Parliament Resolution No. 60 of 2009, the future CC Act has to cover this issue according to the Parliament Resolution (see Point 3.1.). The bill of the CC Framework Act covered the issue of public awareness raising in its V. Chapter 'Public awareness, public participation, research and development in climate protection'.

4. Research activities

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- 5.1. List the relevant legal documents related to research activity in with regard to climate change.

Resolution of the Parliament No. 60 of 2009 (24 of June) on the Preparation of a Framework Act on Climate Protection on 22 June 2009 (60/2009. (VI.24.) OGY határozat az éghajlatvédelmi kerettörvény előkészítéséről)	The Resolution declares that the future Act has to determine the tasks concerning research and development in connection with the climate change topic.
National Climate Change Strategy (Resolution of the Parliament No. 29 of 2008 (20 of March) on the National Climate Change Strategy, 29/2008. (III.20.) OGY határozat a Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégiáról)	The Strategy covers the research and development topic in frame of the adaptation issues and measures to be implemented by the state. (See Points 1.1. and 2.1.)
Act No. 90 of 2003 on the Research and Technologic Innovation Fund (2003. évi XC. törvény a Kutatási és Technológiai Innovációs Alapról)	The Government grants financial support through this Fund to research and development projects. Apart from the micro- and small enterprises, every firm is obliged to pay at least 0.3% of its turnover into the Fund. The Hungarian Government contributes to the Fund with an equivalent amount. Climate protection is not mentioned by name, but these projects also can be supported by the Fund. According to the report of the responsible agency, many of the supported programmes are either

	directly aimed at energy efficiency or renewables, or contains such components, thus indirectly contribute to GHG emission reduction.
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- 5.2. Does the (draft) CC Act cover this issue? If yes, please outline its basic elements!

Regarding to the Parliament Resolution No. 60 of 2009, the future CC Act has to cover this issue according to the Parliament Resolution (see Point 3.1.). The bill of the CC Framework Act included the obligation of establishing a fund as financial base of climate protection in its IV. Chapter and covered the issue of research and development in its V. Chapter 'Public awareness, public participation, research and development in climate protection' as well.

6. Transposition of the EU energy and climate change ,package'

- 6.1. Are there any public concepts regarding transposition of the EU energy and climate change package?

The Ministry of Rural Development – responsible for the protection of the environment, as well - has not shared any information on the transposition procedure of the EU energy and climate change package.

- 6.2. Will the (draft) CC Act transpose these pieces of law in addition?

The Resolution of the Parliament No 60. of 2009 on the Preparation of a Framework Act on Climate Protection lays down the requirement that the future Act has to be in accordance among others with the laws belonging to the EU energy and climate change package. The future Climate Protection Act shall correspond entirely to the EU energy and climate change package, or precisely the legislation based on the package.

At the same time due to the transposition obligation it is necessary to regulate the issues covered by the package (e.g. promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, geological storage of carbon dioxide) in separate laws.

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