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**National Statement of Hungary**  
**on**  
**‘Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its seventy-  
second session’**  
**Cluster I.**

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**Intervention by**  
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Madam Chair,

Since this is the first time I take the floor to address the Report of the International Law Commission, I would like to commend the Commission for the productive session it has completed and also thank the Chairman for the introduction of the Report.

As we are only a few weeks away from the election of new members of the ILC, let me also take this opportunity to draw attention to the importance of improving the gender balance in the Commission's composition. We believe that it is of utmost importance that states nominate and elect more female candidates to the ILC so that we achieve a better gender parity in this august body. With this goal in mind, Hungary decided to present a female candidate, Réka Varga at this year's election.

Madam Chair,

Today we have the honour to address an important topic related to the protection of the environment that have been considered by the Commission, namely the protection of the atmosphere.

For Hungary, protecting the environment and adapting to climate change is a priority, as we all need cleaner water, air and environment. The latest report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, published in August 2021, confirms unequivocally that human activity causes the increase of the Earth's average temperature. This is why countries of the world need to work together to stabilise the rise in temperatures through swift, well-chosen climate action and social cohesion.

We appreciate the growing involvement of the Commission in analysing legal aspects of several climate change related issues, such as the protection of the atmosphere and sea-level rise. We also acknowledge the indispensable role of science in tackling climate change and support science-based policy making.

As regards Chapter IV of the ILC Report on the protection of the atmosphere, let me commend Special Rapporteur Shinya Murase for the elaboration and the Commission for the adoption of

the Guidelines on the Protection of the Atmosphere. The document with its a pioneering approach well reflects the complexity of the issues at hand and addresses important questions, such as the need for international cooperation and systematic approach in respect of legal documents.

Hungary is of the view that international treaties and complementary instruments, such as the ILC's Guidelines are crucial for joint action. In this context I would like to highlight the fact that Hungary was one of the first countries in the world to ratify the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 14 October 2018.

Let me also emphasize that Hungary was the seventh country in the world which codified in law the objective of reaching climate neutrality on the national level by 2050. The path towards net zero greenhouse gas emissions is set out in the National Clean Development Strategy which was adopted by the Government this September. According to the Strategy's most important guiding principle, Hungary will achieve climate neutrality by 2050 while also maintaining its economic growth.

Thank you, Madam Chair.