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HUNGARIAN NATIONAL INSPECTORATE
of ENVIRONMENT and NATURE
Department of
EMISSION TRADE and PRODUCT FEE

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Simplified Monitoring Plan

Experiences in HUNGARY

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OVERVIEW

LEGAL BACKGROUND
MRR Article 13(1) and 13(2) – simplified monitoring plan
MRR Article 47 – stationary installations with low emissions
MRR Article 54 – small emitters (aircraft operators)

NATIONAL LAW provides on simplified monitoring plan (in line with MRR Article 47) – no additional specific rules are provided:
- Possibility to submit simplified monitoring plan according to MRR Article 47. On submission evidences for entitlement shall be attached. Authority examines documents and decides to approve simplified monitoring plan.

Request for SIMPLIFIED MONITORING PLAN can be based on
A) Being an installation with low emissions (emission is less than 25 kt CO_2/yr)

B) Being other „simple" installations

EU guidance is available for operators.

SUMMARY II: HUNGARIAN EXPERIENCES

When an operator applies for a simplified monitoring plan, first it has to submit the risk assessment. If CA approves the application and permits the operator to use simplified monitoring plan, operator next time (when there is any modification) submits a simplified monitoring plan (without risk assessment).

Installations with simplified monitoring plan in HU practice are exempted from submission of uncertainty assessment. Such installations are entitled for conservative assessment (only for specifying quantity) and to use TIER 1).

As long as CA did not use HUNETDATA (electronic tool), CA had an excel template for simplified monitoring plan (only for operators with small emissions).

QUESTIONS

1. How can Art 13 of MRR contribute to more simplification for operators and aircraft operators?
2. What operators and aircraft operators could be eligible for using a simplified MP according to Art 13 of MRR?
3. Who can be opted out from the EU ETS besides small emitters (e.g. public institutions - hospitals, university, etc.). What is the practice in the MS's? Are there specific conditions set forth in national legal rules, which are allowed by the Directive (other „simple" installations)?
4. If such operators can be opted out based on Point 3 above, are there still rules which they must observe and authority may check?