

Session SBI45 (2016)

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[Question by Brazil](#) at Wednesday, 31 August 2016

[Category:](#) Assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) Estimates of mitigation impacts

In “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, a significant number of mitigation actions were listed. Congratulations for that. However, there is no mitigation impact estimated/available for most of the actions. Please inform the reasons for not reporting mitigation impacts of those actions. What are the difficulties?

[Answer by Hungary](#), Thursday, 27 October 2016

In case of most of the policies and measures in Hungary, when introduced, they are not accompanied by quantified emission reduction estimations. Due to capacity reasons, this deficiency could not be made up for by the Climate Policy Department. A project is now underway to improve this situation. According to our plans an integrated system of the national inventory, a PaMs database, and GHG projection models will be created. As part of the project the Climate Policy Department is planning to create a methodology to estimate the mitigation effects of PaMs. The project will be finished in mid-2018. Still from the decreasing emission trends described in the National Inventory Report it can be seen that altogether the mitigation policies implemented by Hungary are effective.

[Question by Brazil](#) at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

[Category:](#) Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

[Type:](#) Before 31 August

[Title:](#) CTF Table 3

Regarding mitigation actions referred to in “CTF Table 3 Progress in achievement of the quantified economy-wide emission reduction target: information on mitigation actions and their effects”, are there any current estimates of mitigation impacts since the respective years of implementation?

[Answer by Hungary](#), Thursday, 27 October 2016

In addition to CTF 3, table 9 of Hungary’s second biennial report include estimations on

mitigation effects of the different subprograms of the Warmth of Home Programme for 2014. Altogether the Warmth of Home Programme resulted in 38.73 kt CO₂ reduction in 2014. CTF 3 requires estimations for 2020 and 2030, yet as the subprogrammes of Warmth of Home vary every year it is hard to give an estimation. If we assume that the same mitigation will be achieved every year as in 2014, the estimated mitigation impact of the programme is 232,4 CO₂ for 2020 and 619,68 CO₂ for 2030. Furthermore, please see our answer to question 1.

Question by Brazil at Tuesday, 30 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: "Warmth of Home" Programme

How does the "Warmth of Home" Programme (mentioned in item 4.2.2.2) work? How and who can submit projects (associations, organized groups, or even families by themselves)?

Answer by Hungary, Thursday, 27 October 2016

Green Economy Financing Scheme (GEFS) 2014-

50 % of the income of the GEFS and CO₂ quota revenues is to be spent on greening activities,

(25 % for energy efficiency support programs "Warmth of Home" Programme, 25 % for promoting the use of electric vehicles)

Warmth of Home Programme Subprograms:

- Refrigerator Replacement Subprogram 2014, 780 million HUF for 22 400 machines
- Heating System Reconstruction Subprogram (Boiler Replacement) 2014. 1.2 bn HUF
- Windows, Doors Replacement Program 2014, 876 million HUF
- Complex Energy Efficient Reconstruction of Apartment Houses 2015. 11.8 bn HUF,
- Washing Machine Replacement Subprogram 2015. 1.85 bn HUF,
- Refrigerator Replacement Subprogram 2016 1.5 bn HUF
- Energy Efficiency Reconstruction Program for Family Houses from 1st of July 2016

The call for application is publicly available 60-90 days before the application deadline.

The application/tender document contains all the necessary information about the supported

energy efficiency improvements, the supported type of houses (or appliances), the requirements, the sum or % of the support, the potential applicants, and so on.

Applicants may ask questions via the agency, which manages the tender. (The agency is under the strict control of the Ministry)

In case of all tenders, application is only possible by on-line submission. All documents need to be submitted on-line. The call for tender clearly defines who can submit a project.

In the latest subprogram for the Energy Efficiency Reconstruction of Family Houses, owner(s) could themselves submit the application. In Hungary almost 100% of family houses are owned by the families which live in the house. Last year, in the Complex Energy Efficient Reconstruction of Apartment Houses subprogram, due to the collective decision of owners (who mostly live in the Apartment House) the representatives of the house associations could submit the projects. In the Heating System Reconstruction Subprogram also the owner can apply for the support.

Energy Certification of the buildings and energy consumption calculation after the renovation is compulsory and is to be carried out by certified experts. The method of calculation of energy savings is in the ministerial order 7/2006. (V. 24.) of minister without portfolio (one of the implementing order of 2010/31/EU directive).

Subsidy depends on the reached energy savings and CO2 emission reduction. In case of errors or deficiencies in the application, the applicant is asked to correct the project documentation.

Submission is by regions. During the on-line application, if the agency perceives that the submitted projects are approaching the upper limit of the budget, a message about the suspension of the tender appears on the tender's site, and the tender will be suspended 24 hours after the message.

[Question by China](#) at Monday, 29 August 2016

Category: Progress towards the achievement of its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: renewable energy

Hungary's QEWERT is coupled with a renewable energy target (14.65% of gross final energy consumption) by 2020, while the WEM and WAM projections show that renewable energy would share 12% of the country's electricity and heat production in 2020. Which sectors besides electricity and heat production will also contribute the enhancement of renewable energy? Will the 2020 renewable target be achievable with existing measures?

[Answer by Hungary](#), Thursday, 27 October 2016

While the RED Directive of the EU sets the renewable target for Hungary as minimum 13% of the total gross final energy consumption, the objective defined by the NREAP is 14.65%. The RED Directive and NREAP don't set specific obligations for electricity or heating and cooling sectors, but for the renewable transport sector there is an obligation, that is, 10% of the total gross final energy consumption of this sector. The general framework and main components of such policies are set in the NREAP, but NREAP is under review, though the main targets will not change.

According to EUROSTAT data, in 2014 the renewable energy share of gross final energy consumption was higher than the originally scheduled goal (8%) of the same year, namely 9,51%.

In recent years, the utilization of renewable energy was the most significant in the heating sector. This is reflected in the current composition of the use of renewable energy: 66% for heating and cooling, 17% for electricity and 17% for transport.

From 2011 one of the main policy tools is the regulation of mandatory blending of biofuels. It promotes the fulfilments of the obligations of Member States. According to regulations in force, 4.9 energy percent consolidated biofuel blending (both for petrol and diesel) is compulsory for fuel distributors until 31 December 2018. However, this way the expected 10% renewable energy share is not going to be reached by 2020. Consultations are currently in progress between the Ministry of National Development and the stakeholders about blending obligation during the period of 2019-2020, and also several regulatory considerations are taken into account.

The support system for renewable energy consists of operational and investment subsidies.

In the now operating feed-in-tariffs (hereinafter referred to as "FiT") system, the cogeneration power plants are no longer eligible for FiT since the middle of 2011, as a result of a legislative amendment. It should be noted; that mixed-fired power plants are newly eligible for FiT after 2013.

The modification of the current FiT system is in progress. The new operating aid for electricity production from renewable energy sources is a market based, premium system (hereinafter referred to as "METÁR"). It is based on the requirements of the Guidelines on State aid for environmental protection and energy 2014-2020 (2014/C 200/01) (hereinafter referred to as "EU Guidelines"). METÁR is fulfilling the basic requirements of the EU Guidelines and it is also using the possibility of applying tolerances within the possible framework of the EU Guidelines. The new Hungarian system is taking into consideration the current Hungarian legislation and international experiences.

The 2014-2020 Operational Programmes will contribute greatly to the improvement of the use of renewable energy sources, which will also help reaching the 2020 renewable energy targets. The use of renewable energy sources is an important target area with regard to the investment support programmes in Hungary in the period of 2014-2020. Several operational programmes (Environmental and Energy Efficiency Operational Programme, Territorial and Settlement Development Operational Programme, Competitive Central-Hungary Operational Programme, Economic Development and Innovation Operational Programme) supports renewable energy sources. For the period of 2014-2020, more than HUF 768,5 billion is allocated on operational programmes supporting energy development.

Question by China at Monday, 29 August 2016

Category: All emissions and removals related to its quantified economy-wide emission reduction target

Type: Before 31 August

Title: emission data

In BR2 it is stated that “...Hungary committed herself to a reduction of 20% of the 96961.78 kt CO₂-eq of 1990 (incl. LULUCF)...”, however, the table below (table 4) this text shows that the emission (incl. LULUCF) in 1990 was 90913 kt CO₂-eq. Could Hungary explain this inconsistency?

Answer by Hungary, Thursday, 27 October 2016

Please disregard the number included in the text. It is from a previous inventory report. The number in table 4 is from National Inventory Report 2015, the latest one available at the time the Second Biennial Report was made. Furthermore, as indicated during the review of the Second Biennial Report, the wording of the text is unfortunate as the 20% target is the European Union’s commitment not Hungary’s.

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