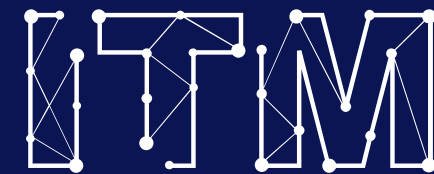


UNFCCC Multilateral Assessment (Fourth IAR cycle)  
2021 June



INNOVATION AT WORK

# HUNGARY'S PRESENTATION FOR THE MULTILATERAL ASSESSMENT



MINISTRY FOR  
INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Kinga Csontos  
Head of Unit, Climate Policy Department  
Ministry for Innovation and Technology

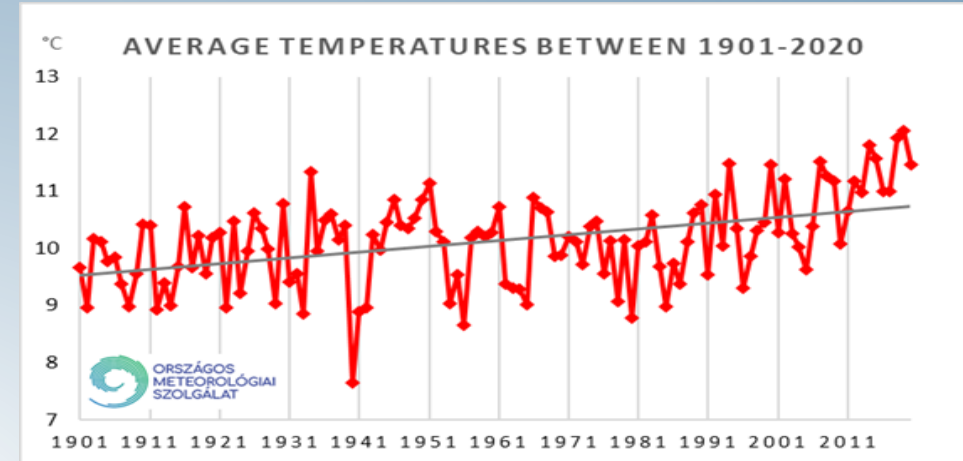


# Effects of climate change in Hungary:

## The Carpathian Basin: significant vulnerability and climate change impacts

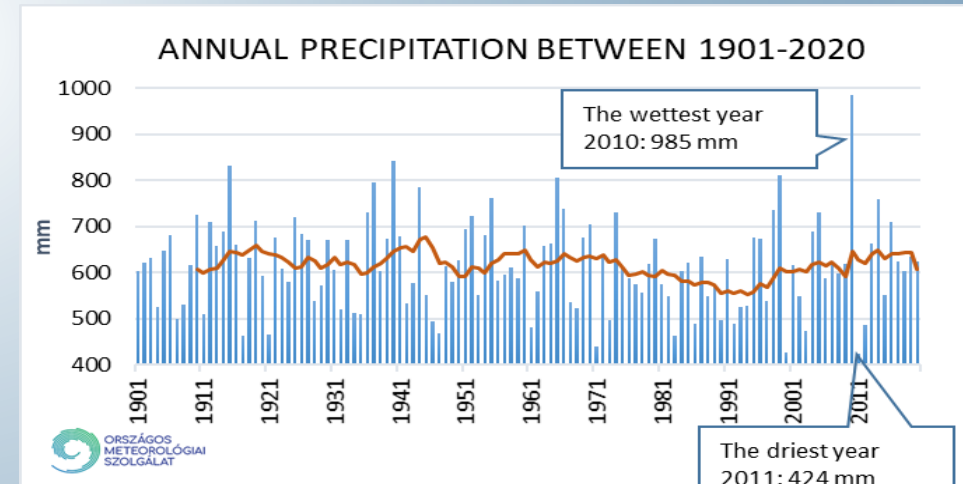
### Temperatures

- Country-level **temperatures** increased **1.23°C**, since the beginning of the previous century, exceeding the estimated 0.9°C of the global change.
- Between 1901-2020, the springs and summers warmed the most in Hungary, by 1.2 °C and 1.32 °C respectively. Warm temperature extremities have become more frequent in Hungary.



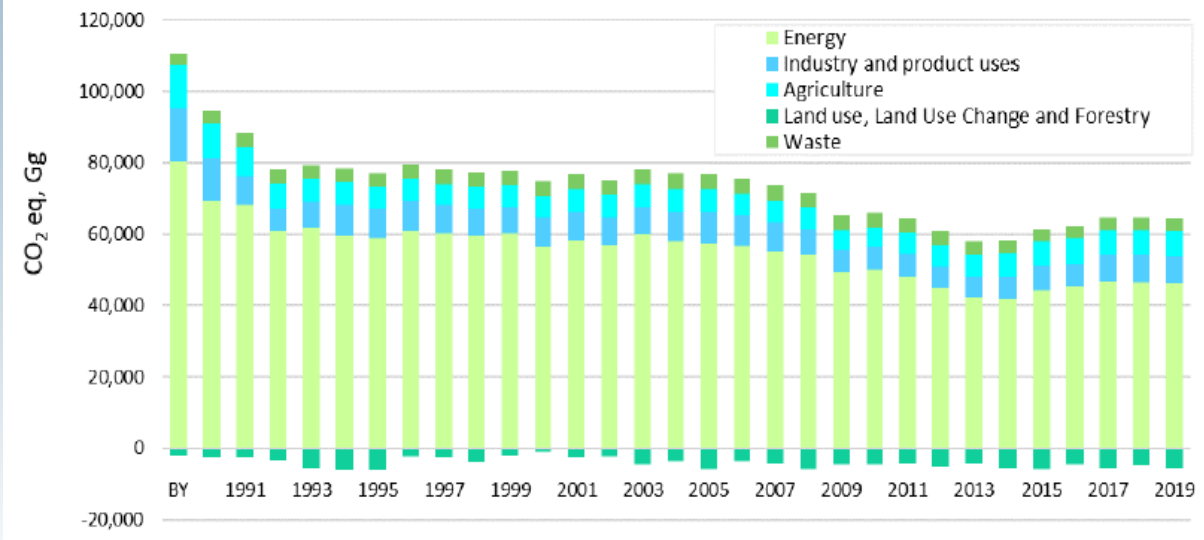
### Rain precipitation

- Changes in **precipitation** are also relevant:
  - Slight annual precipitation decrease (-3%), notably in the spring (-16%) and autumn (-10%), since 1901.
  - Fewer days with precipitation (-17 days since 1901)
  - Longer drier periods (+4 days)
  - The rainiest and driest years during the last 100 years were 2010 and 2011



# Our achievements

- In 2019, total emissions of greenhouse gases in Hungary were **64.4 million tonnes carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>-eq)** excluding the LULUCF sector.
- Being about **6 tonnes**, the Hungarian **per capita** emissions are below the European average.
- Compared to the base year (average of **1985-87**), **1990**, and **2005**, our current emissions are lower by **42%**, **32%**, and **16%**, respectively.
- With regards to the EU's Effort Sharing Decision, Hungary could have increased its ESD emissions by 10% compared to the 2005 levels by 2020, but so far we decreased our ESD emissions by around 9%.
- Successful **decoupling** of GDP growth from the GHG emission trend.



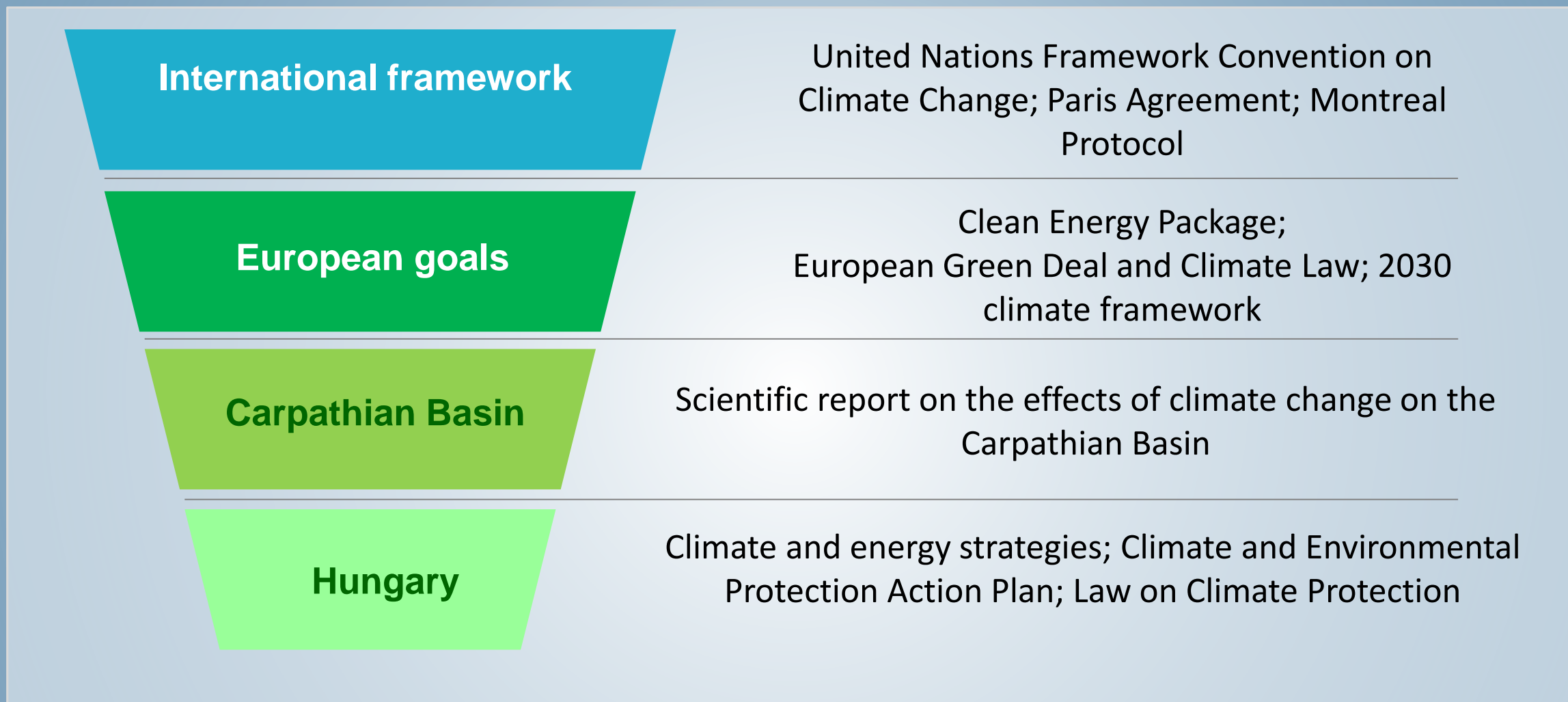
BY=average of 1985-87

Figure ES. 1 Change in greenhouse gas emissions from base year (BY, 1990-2019)



Figure 2.2 Comparison of trends in GDP and GHG emissions

# Current and future climate and energy policy environment for action



# Framework of Hungary's climate and energy policy

## Second National Climate Change Strategy

On 30 October 2018, the Parliament adopted the Strategy for the period 2018-2030 with an outlook until 2050. The strategy ensures **a comprehensive framework for the national climate policy**.

On the 8th January 2020, the Government accepted further important energy and climate related strategies

## First Climate Change Action Plan (2018-2020)

The Plan includes **mitigation, adaptation, awareness-raising and implementation measures until 2020**, based on the **Second National Climate Change Strategy**. The preparation of the second Climate Change Action Plan for the period 2021-2023 is currently ongoing.

## Report on the scientific assessment of the possible effects of climate change on the Carpathian Basin

The aim of the report is providing detailed, **scientifically verified information on the effects of climate change on the Carpathian Basin in each sector** (including agriculture, water management, forestry, energy), and identifying key responses and directions for further measures.

## Draft National Clean Development Strategy

The draft Strategy **aims to achieve climate neutrality by 2050**. The revision and finalisation of the Strategy is currently ongoing.



# Framework of Hungary's climate and energy policy II

## National Energy and Climate Plan of Hungary and the National Energy Strategy 2030, with an outlook until 2040

The main objectives are to strengthen **energy independence** and **energy security** and to **decarbonise energy production**.

## Climate and Nature Protection Action Plan

The Government has published an action plan which contains **8 action points** corresponding to the main goal of Hungary's integrated energy and climate policy, which is **to meet our 2030 climate protection goals** in order to preserve Hungary and the Carpathian Basin **for our children and grandchildren**.



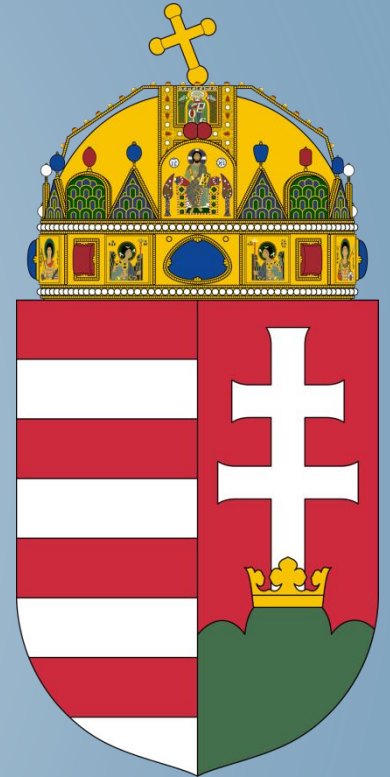
# Our commitments - Law No. XLIV of 2020 on Climate Protection

Reducing domestic greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to the 1990 levels

From 2030, in the case of final energy consumption going beyond 2005 levels, the increased consumption will be provided from carbon neutral energy sources

By 2030, the share of renewable energy sources in the gross final energy consumption will be at least 21%

**Achieving climate neutrality by 2050**



# Climate and Nature Protection Action Plan (2020)

1

FROM 1 JULY 2020, WE HAVE STARTED THE ELIMINATION OF ILLEGAL WASTE DISPOSAL SITES

2

WE WILL BAN THE DISTRIBUTION OF SINGLE-USE PLASTICS. WE WILL CREATE A DEPOSIT RETURN SYSTEM FOR GLASS AND PLASTIC BOTTLES AND METAL CANS

3

WE WILL PROTECT OUR RIVERS FROM WASTE COMING FROM OUTSIDE OUR BORDERS

4

WE EXPECT MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES TO USE ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES. WE WILL SUPPORT RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION BY SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

5

WE WILL PLANT TEN TREES FOR EVERY NEW-BORN BABY. WE WILL SUPPORT RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION BY SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES

6

IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS WE WILL REACH A SIXFOLD INCREASE IN THE CAPACITY OF SOLAR POWER PLANTS

7

WE WILL SUPPORT THE WIDER AVAILABILITY AND USE OF AFFORDABLE ELECTRIC CARS

8

WE WILL INTRODUCE GREEN GOVERNMENT BONDS





# Mátrai Erőmű Zrt. (Mátra Power Plant)

Elements of a transformation based on a modernized, low-carbon vision



New 500 MWe  
gas turbine power plant

Waste fired block

Solar power plants  
(up to 200 MWp)





Thank you for your kind attention!

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