Trends and projections in Hungary 2017
Tracking progress towards Europe's climate and energy targets
Acknowledgements

This country profile was prepared by the European Environment Agency (EEA). The EEA project manager was Claire Qoul. The EEA contributors were Iratxe Orbe and Melanie Sporer.

Legal notice

The contents of this publication do not necessarily reflect the official opinions of the European Commission or other institutions of the European Union. Neither the European Environment Agency nor any person or company acting on behalf of the Agency is responsible for the use that may be made of the information contained in this report.

All rights reserved

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording or by any information storage retrieval system, without permission, in writing, from the copyright holder. For rights of translation or reproduction, please contact the EEA directly (contact details below).

Information about the European Union is available on the internet. It can be accessed through the Europa server (see http://europa.eu).

© EEA, Copenhagen, 2017

European Environment Agency
Kongens Nytorv 6
DK-1050 Copenhagen K
Tel. +45 33367100
Fax +45 33367199
Enquiries: https://www.eea.europa.eu/contact-us/
Introduction

This country profile contains key data on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency for each EU Member State (MS). This profile is part of a package of country profiles that support and complement the EEA publication ‘Trends and projections in Europe 2017 – Tracking progress towards Europe’s climate and energy targets’ (EEA, 2017m).

This country profile includes:

- A comparative index of emissions intensity;
- A comparative assessment of emissions per capita;
- A brief assessment of progress towards national targets concerning GHG emissions in the sectors covered by the ESD, renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- A comparative assessment of sectoral emissions.

In the EU, each MS is committed to meet targets concerning GHG emissions, renewable energy and energy efficiency:

- Under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD), Member States must meet 2020 targets on GHG emissions from the sectors that are not covered by the European Union (EU) Emissions Trading System (ETS). These targets range from a 20 % reduction to a 20 % allowed increase compared with 2005 base-year levels. To ensure progress towards 2020 targets, the ESD also sets binding targets for each Member State and for each year of the 2013–2020 period. These annual targets are expressed in terms of emission budgets, as quantities of Annual Emission Allocations (AEAs).

- Under the Renewable Energy Directive (RED), Member States must meet 2020 targets on the proportion of renewable energy sources (RES) in their gross final energy consumption. These targets range from 10 % to 49 %. To ensure progress towards 2020 targets, the RED also sets indicative trajectories for the period from 2011 to 2020. Member States have also set their own estimated trajectories in their national renewable energy action plans (NREAPs).

- Under the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED), Member States have to set indicative, non-binding targets on primary or final energy consumption for 2020. For primary energy consumption, Member States have set targets ranging from a 24 % reduction to a 22 % increase compared with 2005 levels. For final energy consumption, these targets range from a 22 % reduction to a 43 % increase compared with 2005 levels. No indicative trajectory has been formally set to monitor progress towards these targets. This analysis uses a simple approach for monitoring progress, which considers an indicative linear trajectory between 2005 energy consumption levels and 2020 targets.

The information presented in the country profiles originates mainly from the information submitted under the following legislation:

- EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation (MMR) (EU, 2013e);
- Renewable Energy Directive (RED) (EU, 2009d);
Greenhouse gas emissions intensity of the economy in 2015

Source: EC 2017a; EEA, 2017a and 2017c.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita in 2015

Source: Eurostat 2017e; EEA, 2017a and 2017c.
National greenhouse gas emissions

National emissions are reported for every year since 1990. They constitute emissions from Energy Use and Supply, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Land-Use, Land Use Change and Forestry and Waste.

Figure 1: Greenhouse gas emissions by sector in Hungary

Progress towards EU Member States’ greenhouse gas emission targets

Each Member State shall meet its legally binding targets concerning greenhouse gas emissions covered under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) for each year of the period from 2013 to 2020. The ESD covers emissions from sectors such as transport, buildings, agriculture and waste that are not covered by the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS).

Figure 2: GHG emission trends and projections under the Effort Sharing Decision in Hungary

Sources: EEA, 2017a and 2017c.

Note: The GHG emission trends represent emissions covered under the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD). For projected emissions, the ‘with existing measures’ (WEM) scenario reflects existing policies and measures, while the ‘with additional measures’ (WAM) takes into account the additional effects of planned measures reported by Member States.
**Progress towards EU Member States’ renewable energy targets**

Each Member State shall meet its legally binding targets concerning the 2020 share of renewable energy sources (RES) in gross final energy consumption.

*Figure 3: Progress towards targets regarding renewable energy sources (RES) consumption as a proportion of Hungary’s energy consumption*

Sources: EC, 2017b; EEA, 2017j; EU, 2009d; Eurostat, 2017c and 2017d.

**Progress towards EU Member States energy efficiency targets**

Each Member State shall meet its non-binding targets for energy consumption for 2020.

*Figure 4: Progress towards Hungary’s primary and final energy consumption targets*

Sources: European Council, 2014; Eurostat, 2017a and 2017b.
References


