

## Climate Policy Survey for CCPI 2023

Please evaluate the national and international performance of your country. The national performance is composed out of a country's policy performance in six categories: **GHG Emissions, Energy Supply and Renewable Energy, Energy Use, Future Targets – NDC, Fossil Fuel Extraction and Infrastructure** and **Non-Energy Sectors**. For each category, we ask for the evaluation of specific policies/targets. If a specific policy is not implemented in your country, please indicate by making your cross at “No policy in place”.

Please make sure that you fill in the **overall performance** for each category, as they are most essential for the calculation of the results.

The **comment boxes** below each category leave room for highlighting the **most important features of respective policy frameworks, shortcomings & concrete action points**.

Please input your answers directly in the Word file, save it, and return it to **Thea Uhlich** ([uhlich@germanwatch.org](mailto:uhlich@germanwatch.org)) or **Jan Burck** ([burck@germanwatch.org](mailto:burck@germanwatch.org)).

**Thank you very much for your input! Your contribution is extremely valuable to our work!**

*Disclaimer EU-countries: We are aware that some of the policies in this questionnaire are regulated by EU-level legislations. If existing, please refer to national legislation; if there are “only” EU-level policies in place please evaluate their implementation (“strength of policy” and “level of implementation”) in your country.*

National Performance Category 1: GHG Emissions Reduction						
	1	2	3	4	5	No policy in place
<b>Long-term low GHG emission development strategy (LTS - 2050)</b>						
Strength of policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Plan to phase out fossil fuel subsidies</b>						
Strength of policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Carbon price signal</b> <i>(e.g. emissions trading scheme/carbon tax)</i>						
Strength of policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[1 = weak, 2 = rather weak, 3 = medium, 4 = rather strong, 5 = strong]

Overall performance: GHG emission reduction										
Overall grade	very low		low		medium		high		very high	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Comments: GHG Emissions Reduction	
<b>Key features &amp; strength of policy framework</b>	The aims and principles described in the Hungarian LTS are excellent.

<b>Main shortcomings of policy framework</b>	The part on implementation is very general and vague. Very important measures are missing. On the basis of the current LTS, meaningful actions to achieve the climate goals are impossible.
<b>Concrete action points</b>	The concrete action points can be summarized as follows: More money should be spent for climate-friendly activities.

<b>National Performance Category 2: Energy Supply and Renewable Energy</b>						
	1	2	3	4	5	No policy in place
<b>Coal phase out</b>						
Strength of policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Gas phase out</b>						
Strength of policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Oil phase out</b>						
Strength of policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<b>Support schemes for RE in the electricity sector</b> <i>(e.g. green certificates, fiscal/financial incentives like feed-in tariffs and auctioning, obligation schemes, net metering or direct investment)</i>						
Strength of policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Support schemes for sustainable biofuels</b> <i>(e.g. fiscal/financial incentives and obligation schemes)</i>						
Strength of policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[1 = weak, 2 = rather weak, 3 = medium, 4 = rather strong, 5 = strong]

<b>Overall performance: Energy supply and Renewable Energy</b>										
Overall grade	very low		low		medium		high		very high	
	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

<b>Comments: Energy Supply and Renewable Energy</b>	
<b>Key features &amp; strength of policy framework</b>	<p>The most important strength is that at least there is a Hungarian renewable energy policy on paper (in NECP, LTS, etc.).</p> <p>The installation and use of solar panels is booming, their total capacity is more than 5000 MW (according to official figures in September 2023, the total capacity of industrial solar power plants is 3124 MW and that of household photovoltaics is 2080 MW. (The total capacity of all other Hungarian power plants is about 7000 MW. However, one has to take into account the strongly limited number of hours when solar panels produce with full capacity.)</p>
<b>Main shortcomings of policy framework</b>	According to the revised NECP, in 2030, 54% of the renewable energy sources will be "bio": biomass, biogas, and biofuels, and this share will

	<p>only decrease by 20% until 2040. The overwhelming majority of the “bio” will be biomass, predominantly wood. Much more use of biomass is foreseen than the actually available biomass in Hungary. Moreover, wood is not a renewable energy: it can be burned in a few minutes but the “renewal” usually takes a decade or even several decades while ghg emission reduction must take place now. Moreover, wood burning (especially in households) emits an enormous amount of black carbon which is an extremely strong climate polluter. (It heats the atmosphere 500,000 times more intensely than CO<sub>2</sub>, per unit of mass during the one week it usually stays in the atmosphere. After that, settling on ice or snow, it greatly accelerates their melting.) In August 2022, the Hungarian government adopted a new decree which permits the clearcutting of forests even in protected areas! The cutting of trees and elimination of green areas has also continued in cities.</p> <p>The installation of new wind turbines is practically forbidden. The use of geothermal energy and small hydro power is extremely low in comparison with their potential.</p> <p>Waste incineration in power plants is also considered as renewable energy, which is to be doubted.</p> <p>Waste burning in households is illegal, but it is tolerated and extremely widespread. It emits up to 40 times more black carbon than wood burning per unit of mass burnt.</p>
<p><b>Concrete action points</b></p>	<p>The Hungarian government abolished the price cap on gas and electricity for households which consume above a certain level. This has resulted in about 17% reduction of the use of gas and 3% reduction in the use of electricity but there are already many signs that this has resulted in more people burning wood, coal (especially lignite), and even waste.</p>
<p><b>Are there any human rights violations regarding the expansion of renewable energy or does the expansion of renewable energy pose any severe threats to food security in your country? Which ones?</b></p>	<p>There are gross human rights violations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Wood burning emits an enormous amount of substances harmful for the human health.</li> <li>2) Wood burning is often accompanied by household waste burning, and the fumes from waste burning can be several thousand times more toxic than those of wood burning.</li> <li>3) There is an enormous political discrimination (which is illegal according to EU and Hungarian law) against environmental NGOs which means, among others, that the information provided by them on the problems of household heating and possible solutions is not published in the overwhelming majority of the media. (The overwhelming majority of the media is under strict government control which in itself is a violation of human rights, i.e. freedom of speech.)</li> </ol> <p>The expansion of renewable energy might pose a serious threat to food security in the near future:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Due to the effects of climate change (especially widespread draught) and environmental degradation, Hungarian agriculture can produce much less and in a lower quality than in the previous years.</li> <li>2) The above factors have already contributed (together with the energy crisis and the Russian aggression against Ukraine) to a substantial increase in food prices.</li> <li>3) The above-mentioned new regulation permitting the clearcutting of forests might also detrimentally influence agricultural production (among others, by disrupting the soil’s water balance).</li> </ol>

### National Performance Category 3: Energy Use

	1	2	3	4	5	No policy in place
<b>Transport</b>						
<b>Overarching policies: low-carbon infrastructure strategy for the transport sector</b> (e.g. urban planning and infrastructure investment to minimize transport needs, modal split long-term vision, strategy for emissions reduction in good transport)						
Strength of policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Specific policies</b> (e.g. minimum energy/emissions performance standards or support for energy efficient for light and heavy duty vehicles, e-mobility programs)						
Strength of policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Industry</b>						
<b>Measures to achieve best available technology benchmark standards with appropriate public support</b> (voluntary approaches, fiscal/financial incentives, obligation schemes, etc). (This can include (a) setting and enforcing of environmental standards to prevent pollution, ecosphere destruction and emission of non-CO2-GHG (b) measures for energy efficiency, including minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and support for energy efficiency in industrial production)						
Strength of policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>National roadmap for industrial defossilisation and climate neutrality (industrial deep decarbonisation) with appropriate public support</b> (voluntary approaches, fiscal/financial incentives, obligation schemes, etc). (This can include (a) circular economy and shift to secondary materials (b) carbon management (c) deep decarbonisation including electrification, feedstock switches and defossilisation, demanding low carbon breakthrough technologies (d) systemic integration of industrial processes to support the overall domestic energy transition (e) build-up of required infrastructure like power grid extension and pipelines for H2, CO2 etc.)						
Strength of policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Buildings</b>						
<b>Energy/emissions performance standards for buildings</b>						
Strength of policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Minimum energy performance standards for appliances</b>						
Strength of policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[1 = weak, 2 = rather weak, 3 = medium, 4 = rather strong, 5 = strong]

Overall performance: Energy Use										
Overall grade	very low		low		medium		high		very high	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Я рад видеть тебя

Comments: Energy Use

<b>Key features &amp; strength of policy framework</b>	There is an NECP, Climate Change Strategy, Energy Strategy, Transport Strategy and LTS which to a large extent set the right targets and correct principles of policy measures.
<b>Main shortcomings of policy framework</b>	<p>The provisions of the strategies are not suitable for concrete actions. The revised NECP envisages from 2019 a 14% decrease in transport energy use by 2030 and 43% by 2050. However, it also envisages a 22% and 43% increase in car transport passenger-kilometres, and 43% and 99% increase in truck transport ton-kilometres, respectively. How all this can be achieved parallelly remains a mystery.</p> <p>The NECP also envisages substantial increase in industrial and power energy use.</p> <p>There is no meaningful programme for decarbonising buildings. Hungary's REPowerEU Plan envisages improving the energy efficiency of 20,000 flats by at least 30% by 2026. This is insignificant compared to what is needed. (In principle, it should decrease substantially according to the ESR: the total emission reduction target for ESR for Hungary is 18.7% by 2030 in comparison with 2005. If the emission in other sectors will substantially increase, then the emission from buildings must decrease much more than 18.7%.)</p>
<b>Concrete action points</b>	<p>The government put a price cap on transport fuels between November 2021 and December 2022 (480 HUF instead of the market price which has varied between somewhat less than 700 HUF and more than 800 HUF). This has led to a 14% increase of fuel consumption in the first half of 2022 in comparison with the same period of the previous year – despite the fact that the food and other price increases already put a serious burden on the budget of households. At the same time, local governments (especially in Budapest) are struggling to maintain public transport services as the national government has taken away a lot of money from them. The government closed 10 secondary railway lines in 2023 despite protests by local communities and NGOs.</p> <p>On the positive side, air travel ticket tax was introduced (although rather moderate), and the reconstruction of railway lines and replacement of the old railway rolling stock has continued.</p> <p>There is some EU funding available for energy efficiency improvements in industry, but the resulting ghg emission reduction is almost negligible. Moreover, the Hungarian government has approved and has substantially subsidised and plans to subsidise new highly energy-intensive industries: car manufacturing, battery manufacturing, etc. According to the Head of the Hungarian Energy Office, these investments might require nearly 50% increase of the electric energy production capacity of Hungary in the coming years!</p> <p>There is very little support for improving the energy efficiency of buildings. At the same time, the government has continued to support the construction of new homes without any energy efficiency requirements. Moreover, many of these new homes are being built outside of cities, contributing to urban sprawl.</p> <p>A lot of new constructions have been financed partly or completely with public money which have increased energy use and often had no sense economically (the construction of stadiums, new hotels, underused roads, etc.). Corruption has been practically the only reason behind these constructions.</p> <p>Due to the energy crisis, many new investments are planned to be postponed which might contribute to a decrease (or at least slower increase) of ghg emissions.</p>

**National Performance Category 4: NDCs - Future Targets 2030**

	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>No target in place</b>
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Emissions reduction target						
Compatibility with well below 2°C/1.5°C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ambition in relation to the country's capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Renewable energy target						
Compatibility with well below 2°C/1.5°C	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ambition in relation to the country's capacity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level of implementation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Energy use target						
Compatibility with well below 2°C/1.5°C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ambition in relation to the country's capacity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

[1 = weak, 2 = rather weak, 3 = medium, 4 = rather strong, 5 = strong]

Overall performance: Future targets										
Overall grade	very low		low		medium		high		very high	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

Future target enhancement	Yes	No	Under discussion	Already submitted
Commitment to submit updated/ enhanced NDC pre-COP27?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Participatory stakeholder consultation for NDC enhancement process in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Net-zero target in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: NDCs – Future targets 2030 – Net-Zero target				
As practice has proven, the targets laid down in various strategies don't mean anything for the government. Almost nothing has been done for their implementation. Just to the contrary, many measures have been taken which increase ghg emissions and make adaptation much more difficult.				

National Performance Category 5: Non-Energy Sectors						
	1	2	3	4	5	No policy in place
Forestry						
Incentives to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and support schemes for afforestation						
Relevance for country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strength of policy framework	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Level of implementation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Peat lands						
Incentives or regulation to limit peat cutting						
Relevance for country	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Strength of policy framework	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	







Comments: International Performance	
Progressive actions and positions	We do not know of any except for some nice speeches on the topic.
Regressive actions and positions	The Hungarian government has been regularly trying to undermine EU climate action.
Concrete action points	

Country profiles	
On our CCPI-Website we provide detailed <a href="#">country profiles</a> . The related text puts the country specific CCPI results in a more detailed context with political action points, most disruptive politics and other relevant information.	
<b>In a nutshell: What are the main demands for your country?</b>	<p>The CCPI national experts note a negative performance in the country's climate policy at the national level. Although good principles and proper main targets are laid down in various strategic documents, the actions necessary to achieve these targets are lacking. Just the opposite is taking place: the existing and planned measures will further increase greenhouse gas emissions. In light of this, the experts call for greater ambition across all relevant policy areas. The most important measures they propose</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Meaningful measures against corruption and the violation of the rule of law.</li> <li>2) Effective nation-wide public awareness raising campaign on climate change and the necessary mitigation and adaptation measures. The campaign should be carried out in cooperation with independent European and Hungarian civil society organisations.</li> <li>3) Immediate ending of all types of political discrimination (such discrimination strongly hits also environmental NGOs).</li> <li>4) Elimination of environmentally harmful subsidies, internalisation of external costs with parallel monetary compensation for households.</li> <li>5) Abandonment of all planned investments which do not contribute to climate action and/or substantial improvement of public services (education, care, etc.).</li> <li>6) Use of the surplus revenue and money saved due to the above measures for improving the energy efficiency of buildings (this is the most important!), environment-friendly transport, and environmental agriculture.</li> </ol>
<b>What is the main improvement of the last year?</b>	No improvements.
<b>Further important notes/developments</b>	<b>EU funding to the Hungarian government has substantially contributed to the negative tendencies described above. <a href="https://eu.boell.org/en/2021/11/05/tragic-consequences-eu-funding-environment-hungary">https://eu.boell.org/en/2021/11/05/tragic-consequences-eu-funding-environment-hungary</a></b>

## Questions of Anonymity: Press Contact and Reference

Would you like to be...	
...mentioned as a press contact for your country in the CCPI press release?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
...give a feedback on the country text draft?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
...cited as a reference for your country's policy evaluation on our website and in the CCPI report?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
<b>If yes:</b> In which way would you (and if applicable other colleagues that participated in the survey) like to be cited? Please provide name(s) and/or organisation	András Lukács, Clean Air Action Group (Hungary)