

HU NECP-2 PaMs - 2024

Dimensional focus / Dimenzionális fókusz	Main objective for 2030 / Fő cél 2030-ra	PaM group / Intézkedéscsoport	PaM number	Section of NECP template (Annex I of Governance regulation)
1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus	Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990	A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions	1	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.2., 3.3., 3.4., 3.5., 4., 5.
1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus	Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990	A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions	2	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.3., 3.2.i., 4.
1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus	Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990	A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions	3	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2., 3.2.i., 4.

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>4</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>5</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>6</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</p>	<p>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</p>	<p>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iv.,</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</p>	<p>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</p>	<p>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</p>	<p>10</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
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<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>11</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>12</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>13</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iv., 2.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>14</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>15</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>16</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>Awareness raising</i></p>	<p>17</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>Awareness raising</i></p>	<p>18</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>A measure aimed at directly reducing GHG emissions</i></p>	<p>19</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - natural</p>	<p>20</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.vii. 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - natural</p>	<p>21</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.vii., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - natural</p>	<p>22</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - natural</p>	<p>23</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iv., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - natural</p>	<p>24</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - natural</p>	<p>25</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - natural</p>	<p>26</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - natural</p>	<p>27</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions, the LULUCF sector reaches a net - 5,724 Mt CO₂e</p>	<p>Neutralization of GHG emissions - artificial</p>	<p>28</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.ii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production</i></p>	<p>29</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with non- renewable sources</i></p>	<p>30</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1.i. 3.3.i. 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with non- renewable sources</i></p>	<p>31</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.3.i. 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with non- renewable sources</i></p>	<p>32</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.3.i. 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Reduction of gross GHG emissions by no more than 50% compared to 1990</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with non- renewable sources</i></p>	<p>33</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Climate risk management methodology</i></p>	<p>34</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Climate risk management methodology</i></p>	<p>35</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Biodiversity, protection of habitats</i></p>	<p>36</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Biodiversity, protection of habitats</i></p>	<p>37</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Biodiversity, protection of habitats</i></p>	<p>38</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Biodiversity, protection of habitats</i></p>	<p>39</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Development of the food industry</i></p>	<p>40</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Soil protection</i></p>	<p>41</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Soil protection</i></p>	<p>42</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Soil protection</i></p>	<p>43</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Soil protection</i></p>	<p>44</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i></p>	<p>45</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iv., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Climate risk management methodology</i></p>	<p>46</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Climate risk management methodology</i></p>	<p>47</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Climate risk management methodology</i></p>	<p>48</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i></p>	<p>49</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i></p>	<p>50</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i></p>	<p>51</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i></p>	<p>52</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i></p>	<p>53</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i></p>	<p>54</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus	<i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i>	<i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i>	55	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 4.
1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus	<i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i>	<i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i>	56	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.
1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus	<i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i>	<i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i>	57	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.
1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus	<i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i>	<i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i>	58	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 4.
1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus	<i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i>	<i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i>	59	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Water management, water protection</i></p>	<p>60</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Livable urban environment</i></p>	<p>61</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>
<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Livable urban environment</i></p>	<p>62</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1., 4.</p>

<p>1.1. Decarbonisation - GHG focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing adaptation to climate change by developing circular economy</i></p>	<p><i>Adaptation - Climate risk management methodology</i></p>	<p>63</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 3.1.1.,</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>64</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.3.iii., 4.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>65</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4.</p>
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<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</p>	<p>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</p>	<p>66</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4.</p>
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<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</p>	<p>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</p>	<p>67</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.vii., 3.1.3.iii., 4.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</p>	<p>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</p>	<p>68</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</i></p>	<p>69</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 4., 5.</p>
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<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</i></p>	<p>70</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 4., 5.</p>
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<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</i></p>	<p>71</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.3.ii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</i></p>	<p>72</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 4.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</i></p>	<p>73</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</i></p>	<p>74</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 4.</p>

<p>1.2. <i>Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</i></p>	<p>75</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iv., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>1.2. <i>Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - electricity</i></p>	<p>76</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - heating</i></p>	<p>77</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - heating</i></p>	<p>78</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.v., 3.2.v., 4.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - heating</i></p>	<p>79</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.vi., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - heating</i></p>	<p>80</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4.</p>

<p>1.2. <i>Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - heating</i></p>	<p>81</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.2. <i>Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - heating</i></p>	<p>82</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.vii. 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>83</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>84</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iv., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 4.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>85</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>86</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.3.ii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>87</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.3.ii., 3.1.3.ii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</p>	<p>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</p>	<p>88</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</p>	<p>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</p>	<p>89</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.2. <i>Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>90</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4.</p>
<p>1.2. <i>Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>91</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.3.ii., 3.1.3.iii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.2. <i>Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>92</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.3.ii., 3.1.3.iii., 4.</p>
<p>1.2. <i>Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</i></p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>93</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.ii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>94</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.3.ii., 3.1.3.iii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>1.2. Decarbonisation - Renewables focus</p>	<p><i>Increasing the share of renewable energy use to 30% in gross final energy consumption</i></p>	<p><i>Decarbonized energy production - with renewable sources - alternative gases</i></p>	<p>95</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.3., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.3.ii., 3.1.3.iii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>96</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.ii., 3.1.3.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>97</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.ii., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>98</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.ii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>99</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 3.1.3.ii., 3.2.ii., 3.2.vi., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>100</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.ii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>101</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>102</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>103</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.ii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>104</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>105</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>106</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 3.1.3.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>107</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 3.1.3.ii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Energetic modernization of buildings and processes of businesses (services+industry).</p>	<p>108</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 3.1.3.ii., 3.1.3.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Complex area development - Development of modernized, valuable buildings, transport and infrastructure</i></p>	<p>109</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Complex area development - Development of modernized, valuable buildings, transport and infrastructure</i></p>	<p>110</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Complex area development - Development of modernized, valuable buildings, transport and infrastructure</p>	<p>111</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Building stock development - Specification, planning</p>	<p>112</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.iv., 3.1.3.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Building stock development - Specification, planning</p>	<p>113</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>

<p><i>2. Energy efficiency</i></p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Specification, planning</i></p>	<p>114</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p><i>2. Energy efficiency</i></p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Specification, planning</i></p>	<p>115</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>116</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>117</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i. 3.2.ii. 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>118</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>119</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>120</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>

<p><i>2. Energy efficiency</i></p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>121</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>
<p><i>2. Energy efficiency</i></p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>122</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>
<p><i>2. Energy efficiency</i></p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>123</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.iv., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>
<p><i>2. Energy efficiency</i></p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Building stock development - Residential building stock</i></p>	<p>124</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Efficiency of energy supply</i></p>	<p>125</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.vi., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Metering and cost sharing</i></p>	<p>126</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Metering and cost sharing</i></p>	<p>127</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Metering and cost sharing</i></p>	<p>128</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iv., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Metering and cost sharing</i></p>	<p>129</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Public building stock</i></p>	<p>130</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Public building stock</i></p>	<p>131</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Public building stock</i></p>	<p>132</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.vi., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Public building stock</i></p>	<p>133</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Public building stock</i></p>	<p>134</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Public building stock</i></p>	<p>135</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Public building stock</i></p>	<p>136</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Development of building stock - Public building stock</i></p>	<p>137</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.ii., 3.2.iii., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>138</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>139</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>140</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>141</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.iv., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>142</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</i></p>	<p>143</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.vii., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</i></p>	<p>144</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</i></p>	<p>145</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.3.ii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</i></p>	<p>146</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>147</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</i></p>	<p>148</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</i></p>	<p>149</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4., 5.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</i></p>	<p>150</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Transport development - Reducing the energy consumption of freight transport</p>	<p>151</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iv., 3.2.vi. 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Transport development - Reducing the energy consumption of freight transport</p>	<p>152</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</p>	<p>153</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Transport development - Clean private road transport and its infrastructure</p>	<p>154</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</p>	<p>155</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</p>	<p>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</p>	<p>156</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>

<p><i>2. Energy efficiency</i></p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</i></p>	<p>157</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 4.</p>
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<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Transport development - Development of public transport, encouraging its use</i></p>	<p>158</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.3.iii., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>
<p>2. Energy efficiency</p>	<p><i>Reduction of final energy consumption to at least 740 PJ</i></p>	<p><i>Agricultural energy efficiency</i></p>	<p>159</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 3.1.1., 3.2.i., 3.2.iv., 3.2.viii., 4.</p>

<p>3. Energy security</p>	<p><i>Improving the security of current and future energy supply</i></p>	<p><i>Security of critical infrastructures and energy systems</i></p>	<p>160</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.3., 2.4., 3.3., 4.</p>
<p>3. Energy security</p>	<p><i>Improving the security of current and future energy supply</i></p>	<p><i>Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of natural gas - Supply order, diversification and stockpiling</i></p>	<p>161</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.3., 3.3., 4.</p>
<p>3. Energy security</p>	<p><i>Improving the security of current and future energy supply</i></p>	<p><i>Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of natural gas - Supply order, diversification and stockpiling</i></p>	<p>162</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.3., 3.3., 4.</p>
<p>3. Energy security</p>	<p><i>Improving the security of current and future energy supply</i></p>	<p><i>Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of natural gas - Supply order, diversification and stockpiling</i></p>	<p>163</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.3., 3.3., 4.</p>

3. Energy security	Improving the security of current and future energy supply	Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of natural gas - Supply order, diversification and stockpiling	164	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.3., 3.3., 4.
3. Energy security	Improving the security of current and future energy supply	Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of natural gas - Supply order, diversification and stockpiling	165	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.3., 3.3., 4.
3. Energy security	Improving the security of current and future energy supply	Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of natural gas - Supply order, diversification and stockpiling	166	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.3., 3.3., 4., 5.
3. Energy security	Improving the security of current and future energy supply	Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of petroleum - Inventory, diversification	167	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.3., 3.3., 4.
3. Energy security	Improving the security of current and future energy supply	Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of petroleum - Inventory, diversification	168	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.3., 3.3., 4.

<p>3. Energy security</p>	<p><i>Improving the security of current and future energy supply</i></p>	<p><i>Ensuring the uninterrupted supply of petroleum - Inventory, diversification</i></p>	<p>169</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.3., 3.3., 4. 5.</p>
<p>3. Energy security</p>	<p><i>Improving the security of current and future energy supply</i></p>	<p><i>Ensuring uninterrupted electricity supply - Security order, diversification</i></p>	<p>170</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.3., 3.3., 4.</p>
<p>3. Energy security</p>	<p><i>Improving the security of current and future energy supply</i></p>	<p><i>Ensuring uninterrupted electricity supply - Security order, diversification</i></p>	<p>171</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.3., 3.3., 4., 5.</p>
<p>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of natural gas cross-border capacities</i></p>	<p>172</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 4.</p>

<p>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</p>	<p>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</p>	<p>Development of natural gas cross-border capacities</p>	<p>173</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 4., 5.</p>
<p>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</p>	<p>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</p>	<p>Development of natural gas cross-border capacities</p>	<p>174</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iv., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</p>	<p>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</p>	<p>Development of natural gas cross-border capacities</p>	<p>175</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 4,</p>
<p>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</p>	<p>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</p>	<p>Maintenance of natural gas infrastructure</p>	<p>176</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 3.2.vi., 3.2.vii., 3.3.i. 3.4.1., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of petroleum cross-border capacities</i></p>	<p>177</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., z 3.3., 3.4.1., 4., 5.</p>
<p><i>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of petroleum cross-border capacities</i></p>	<p>178</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 4., 5.</p>
<p><i>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Expansion of electricity cross-border capacities</i></p>	<p>179</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., . 3.3., 3.4.1., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Expansion of electricity cross-border capacities</i></p>	<p>180</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 4., 5.</p>

<p>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</p>	<p>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</p>	<p>Expansion of electricity cross-border capacities</p>	<p>181</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 4.</p>
<p>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</p>	<p>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</p>	<p>Expansion of electricity cross-border capacities</p>	<p>182</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 4.</p>
<p>4.1. Internal energy market - Cross-border connections</p>	<p>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</p>	<p>Expansion of electricity cross-border capacities</p>	<p>183</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.1., 3.3., 3.4.1., 4.</p>
<p>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</p>	<p>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</p>	<p>Electricity infrastructure development and digitization</p>	<p>184</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity infrastructure development and digitization</i></p>	<p>185</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity infrastructure development and digitization</i></p>	<p>186</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity infrastructure development and digitization</i></p>	<p>187</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity infrastructure development and digitization</i></p>	<p>188</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity infrastructure development and digitization</i></p>	<p>189</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Electricity infrastructure development and digitization</i></p>	<p>190</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.2.vi., 3.2.vii., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Balancing capacity development</i></p>	<p>191</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Balancing capacity development</i></p>	<p>192</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4., 5.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Balancing capacity development</i></p>	<p>193</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4., 5.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Balancing capacity development</i></p>	<p>194</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Balancing capacity development</i></p>	<p>195</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Balancing capacity development</i></p>	<p>196</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.2.vi., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of electricity market processes and procedures</i></p>	<p>197</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.v., 3.2.vi., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of electricity market processes and procedures</i></p>	<p>198</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.v., 3.2.v., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of electricity market processes and procedures</i></p>	<p>199</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.v., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of electricity market processes and procedures</i></p>	<p>200</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.v., 3.2.vi., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of electricity market processes and procedures</i></p>	<p>201</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.v., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of electricity market processes and procedures</i></p>	<p>202</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.1.2.v., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of electricity market processes and procedures</i></p>	<p>203</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.v., 3.4.2., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.2. Internal energy market - Domestic infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Development of electricity market processes and procedures</i></p>	<p>204</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.2., 2.3., 2.4.2., 3.1.2.i., 3.3., 3.4.2., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.3. Internal energy market - Market integration</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Market coupling</i></p>	<p>205</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.3., 3.3., 3.4.3., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.3. Internal energy market - Market integration</i></p>	<p><i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i></p>	<p><i>Market coupling</i></p>	<p>206</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.3., 3.3., 3.4.3., 4.</p>

<i>4.3. Internal energy market - Market integration</i>	<i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i>	<i>Market coupling</i>	207	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.4.3., 3.3., 3.4.3., 4.
<i>4.3. Internal energy market - Market integration</i>	<i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i>	<i>Market coupling</i>	208	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.3., 2.4.3., 3.3., 3.4.3., 4.
<i>4.3. Internal energy market - Market integration</i>	<i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i>	<i>Market coupling</i>	209	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.3., 2.4.3., 3.3., 3.4.3., 4.
<i>4.3. Internal energy market - Market integration</i>	<i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i>	<i>Market coupling</i>	210	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.4.3., 3.4.3., 4.
<i>4.3. Internal energy market - Market integration</i>	<i>Maintenance and development of energy infrastructure</i>	<i>Market coupling</i>	211	1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.4.3., 3.4.3., 4.

<p>4.4. Internal energy market - Energy vulnerability, vulnerable consumers</p>	<p>Reducing the risk of energy vulnerability</p>	<p>Energetically vulnerable households</p>	<p>212</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4.4., 3.4.4., 4., 5.</p>
<p>4.4. Internal energy market - Energy vulnerability, vulnerable consumers</p>	<p>Reducing the risk of energy vulnerability</p>	<p>Energetically vulnerable households</p>	<p>213</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.3., 2.4.4., 3.1.2.vii. 3.4.4., 4.</p>

<p><i>4.4. Internal energy market - Energy vulnerability, vulnerable consumers</i></p>	<p><i>Reducing the risk of energy vulnerability</i></p>	<p><i>Energetically vulnerable households</i></p>	<p>214</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4.4., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.4.4., 4.</p>
<p><i>4.4. Internal energy market - Energy vulnerability, vulnerable consumers</i></p>	<p><i>Reducing the risk of energy vulnerability</i></p>	<p><i>Energetically vulnerable households</i></p>	<p>215</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.3., 2.4.4., 3.4.4., 4., 5.</p>

<p><i>4.4. Internal energy market - Energy vulnerability, vulnerable consumers</i></p>	<p><i>Reducing the risk of energy vulnerability</i></p>	<p><i>Energetically vulnerable companies</i></p>	<p>216</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.4.4., 3.4.4., 4., 5.</p>
<p><i>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</i></p>	<p><i>Expansion of domestic green economy</i></p>	<p><i>Enterprise development - Creation and development of green industry & services</i></p>	<p>217</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 4., 5.</p>

<p>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Expansion of domestic green economy</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Creation and development of green industry & services</p>	<p>218</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.3., 3.5., 4.</p>
<p>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Expansion of domestic green economy</p>	<p>Enterprise development - Creation and development of green industry & services</p>	<p>219</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.3., 3.5., 4.</p>

<p><i>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</i></p>	<p><i>Expansion of domestic green economy</i></p>	<p><i>Enterprise development - Creation and development of green industry & services</i></p>	<p>220</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.3., 3.5., 4.</p>
<p><i>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</i></p>	<p><i>Expansion of domestic green economy</i></p>	<p><i>Enterprise development - Creation and development of green industry & services</i></p>	<p>221</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.4.4., 2.5., 3.5., 4.</p>

<p>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Implementation of at least 20 innovation pilot projects</p>	<p>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects</p>	<p>222</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.4., 2.5., 3.5., 4.</p>
<p>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Implementation of at least 20 innovation pilot projects</p>	<p>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects</p>	<p>223</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.5., 4.</p>

<p>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Implementation of at least 20 innovation pilot projects</p>	<p>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects</p>	<p>224</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 2.1.1., 2.3., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.5., 4.</p>
<p>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Implementation of at least 20 innovation pilot projects</p>	<p>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects</p>	<p>225</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.iii., 3.5., 4.</p>

<p>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Implementation of at least 20 innovation pilot projects</p>	<p>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects - Cooperation</p>	<p>226</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 1.4., 2.1.1., 2.3., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.5., 4.</p>
<p>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Implementation of at least 20 innovation pilot projects</p>	<p>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects - Cooperation</p>	<p>227</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.ii., 3.5., 4.</p>

<p><i>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</i></p>	<p><i>Implementation of at least 20 innovation pilot projects</i></p>	<p><i>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects - Cooperation</i></p>	<p>228</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.1.2.ii., 3.5., 4.</p>
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<p><i>5. Research, Innovation and Competitiveness</i></p>	<p><i>Implementation of at least 20 innovation pilot projects</i></p>	<p><i>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects - Cooperation</i></p>	<p>229</p>	<p>1.1.iii., 1.2.i., 1.2.ii., 1.2.iii., 2.1.1., 2.1.2., 2.2., 2.3., 2.4., 2.5., 3.1.1., 3.1.2.i., 3.5., 4.</p>
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PaM neve / Name of PaM or group of PaMs	Intézkedés neve / Name of PaM or group of PaMs in national language	Egyedi intézkedés vagy intézkedéscsoport? / Is this a single PaM or a group of PaMs?
Law on Climate Protection	Törvény a klímavédelemről	Single
Environmental review and tightening of the rules on the entry into service of second-hand vehicles	Használt gépjárművek forgalomba helyezésére vonatkozó szabályozás környezetvédelmi szempontok szerinti felülvizsgálata és szigorítása	Single
Amendment to the legislation on the simplification of accounting for the consumption of externally charged hybrid and purely electric vehicles	Jogszabálymódosítás a külső töltésű hibrid és a tisztán elektromos járművek fogyasztásának elszámolásának egyszerűbbé tételéről	Single

<p>Amendment of legislation on the technical conditions for putting road vehicles into service and keeping them in service</p>	<p>Jogszabáymódosítás a közúti járművek forgalomba helyezésének és forgalomban tartásának műszaki feltételeiről</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Amendment of legislation on the creation of the possibility of fines for environmentally inappropriate vehicles</p>	<p>Jogszabáymódosítás a környezetvédelmi szempontból nem megfelelő járművek bírságolási lehetőségének megteremtéséről</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Rural development measures for the modernisation of livestock farms</p>	<p>Állattartó telepek korszerűsítését szolgáló vidékfejlesztési intézkedések</p>	<p>Single</p>

Mandatory sustainability reporting (ESG) by companies	Vállalkozások kötelező fenntarthatósági jelentéstétele (ESG)	Single
Amendment of the F-gas decree	F-gáz rendelet módosítása - 14/2015 Korm.rend - 2007. évi LX. Törvény	Single
Act on waste	2012. évi CLXXXV. törvény a hulladékról	Single

<p>Increasing the reuse, preparation and recycling rate of municipal waste</p>	<p>Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv 2021-2027 (OHT-1.): A települési hulladék újrahasználata, előkészítési és újrafeldolgozási arányának növelése</p>	<p>Single</p>
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<p>Reducing the disposal rate of municipal waste</p>	<p>Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv 2021-2027 (OHT-2.): A települési hulladékok lerakási arányának csökkentése</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Introduction of mandatory separate collection of textile waste</p>	<p>Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv 2021-2027 (OHT-3.): A textil hulladék kötelező elkülönített gyűjtésének bevezetése</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Development of legislation in order to introduce additional criteria for the termination of the waste status of construction and demolition waste and the introduction of selective demolition and separate collection.</p>	<p>OHT-1. & OHT 2.: Jogsabály kidolgozása az építési-bontási hulladék hulladékstátuszának megszűnésére vonatkozó további kritériumok és a szelektív bontás, elkülönített gyűjtés bevezetése érdekében.</p>	<p>Single</p>

<p>Development of legislation regarding the recovered – and suitable for reuse – building materials generated during state investments on national or local public roads, as well as construction and demolition activities carried out on the national railway track network and the regional, suburban railway track network.</p>	<p>OHT-1. & OHT 2.: Jogsabály kidolgozása az országos vagy helyi közúton végzett állami beruházások, valamint az országos vasúti pályahálózaton és a térségi, elővárosi vasúti pályahálózaton végzett építési-bontási tevékenységek végzése során képződő visszanyert – és újbóli felhasználásra alkalmas – építőanyagokra vonatkozóan.</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Operation of the extended producer responsibility system</p>	<p>OHT-1. & OHT-2. & OHT-3.: A kiterjesztett gyártói felelősségi rendszer működésének részletes szabályairól szóló 80/2023. (III.14.) Korm. Rendelet</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Circular economic systems and sustainability Program</p>	<p>Körforgásos gazdasági rendszerek és fenntarthatóság (KEHOP Plusz - 2. prioritás)</p>	<p>Single</p>

Climate protection awareness development for the young generation	Klímvédelmi tudatosságfejlesztés a fiatal generáció számára	Single
Attitude formation supporting the transition to a circular economy	A körforgásos gazdaságra való átállást támogató szemléletformálás	Single
National Clean Development Strategy	Nemzeti Tiszta Fejlődési Stratégia	Single

Forest law	Erdőtörvény	Single
National Forest Strategy	Nemzeti Erdőstratégia	Single
Country Afforestation Program	Országfásítási Program	Single
Urban afforestation and restoration of damaged forest areas	Vidékfejlesztési Program (VP) (2014-20) technikai segítségnyújtási eszközéből - Településfásítás és Károsodott erdőterületek helyreállítása	Single

Climate and Nature Protection Action Plan - We plant ten trees for every newborn.	Klíma- és Természetvédelmi Akcióterv - Minden újszülött után tíz fát ültetünk.	Single
Use of climate-resilient forest reproductive material	Klímatűrő erdei szaporítóanyag használata	Single
Development of a policy document aimed at increasing the production and use of wood products	Fatermékek előállításának és felhasználásának növelését célzó szakpolitikai dokumentum kidolgozása	Single

<p>CAP for "Contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and promoting sustainable energy by, inter alia, reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing carbon sequestration"</p>	<p>KAP-SO4 "Többek között az üvegházhatásúgáz-kibocsátás csökkentése és a szénmegkötés fokozása révén hozzájárulás az éghajlatváltozás mérsékléséhez és az éghajlatváltozáshoz való alkalmazkodáshoz, valamint a fenntartható energia előmozdításához"</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Introducing the use of CCUS technology</p>	<p>A CCUS technológia használatának bevezetése</p>	<p>Single</p>

National Energy Strategy 2030	Nemzeti Energiastratégia 2030	Single
Expansion of nuclear capacities	Nukleáris kapacitások bővítése	Single

<p>Law on nuclear energy</p>	<p>Az atomenergiáról szóló 1996. évi CXVI. törvény</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>LIFE-IP North-HU-Trans project (Secure and start to implement an effective roadmap for the low-carbon transition of the single largest coal-region in Hungary)</p>	<p>LIFE-IP North-HU-Trans projekt (Útiterv Magyarország utolsó szénrégiójának biztonságos, hatékony és alacsony szén-dioxid-kibocsátásúvá átalakításához)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>The phase-out of lignite-based electricity production</p>	<p>A lignit alapú villamosenergia-termelés kivezetése</p>	<p>Single</p>

Second National Climate Change Strategy	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia	Single
Development of energy efficiency and climate policy monitoring systems	Energiahatékonysági és Klímapolitikai monitoring rendszerek kialakítása	Single
Protection of biodiversity and protected areas Program	Vidékfejlesztési Program (VP), 4. prioritási tengely - 4A Biodiverzitás és védett területek védelme	Single

<p>CAP for "Contributing to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhancing ecosystem services and conserving habitats and landscapes"</p>	<p>KAP-SO6 Hozzájárulás a biológiai sokféleség csökkenésének megállításához és visszafordításához, az ökoszisztéma-szolgáltatások gyarapítása, valamint az élőhelyek és a tájak megőrzése</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>National strategy for biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>A biodiverzitás megőrzésére vonatkozó nemzeti stratégia</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Long-term conservation of Pannonian grasslands and associated habitats through the implementation of the strategic measures of the National Natura 2000 Priority Action Plan at an appropriate pace</p>	<p>A pannon gyepek és a kapcsolódó élőhelyek hosszú távú megőrzése a Nemzeti Natura 2000 Kiemelt Cselekvési Terv stratégiai intézkedéseinek megfelelő ütemű végrehajtásával</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Food industry champion program</p>	<p>Élelmiszeripar bajnokai program</p>	<p>Single</p>

Protection against soil erosion	Talajerózió elleni védekezés	Single
Soil protection Program	Vidékfejlesztési Program (VP), 4. prioritási tengely - 4C Talajvédelem	Single
CAP for "Supporting sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, including by reducing dependence on chemicals"	KAP-SO5 A fenntartható fejlődés és a természeti erőforrásokkal – például a vízzel, a talajjal és a levegővel – való hatékony gazdálkodás támogatása többek között a vegyi anyagoktól való függés csökkentésével	Single

<p>Processing of soil information from large-scale genetic soil mapping to predict soil-specific drought and inland water vulnerability of Hungarian production areas under climate change</p>	<p>Nagy léptékű genetikai talajtérképezésből származó talajinformációk feldolgozása a hazai termőterületek talajspecifikus aszály- és belvízveszélyességének előrejelzésére klímaváltozás hatására</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Good agricultural practices for protection of waters against nitrate pollution of agricultural origin</p>	<p>Jó mezőgazdasági gyakorlatok a vizek mezőgazdasági eredetű nitrátszennyezés elleni védelmére</p>	<p>Single</p>

Strengthening disaster risk assessment capacity	A katasztrófakockázat-értékelési kapacitás erősítése	Single
Connecting the modeling of NECPs and the National Air Pollution Reduction Program	NEKT és Országos Levegőterhelés-csökkentési Program modellezésének összefüzése	Single

<p>Climate change vulnerability assessment of major forest stand types by forest landscape</p>	<p>Főbb erdőállománytípusok éghajlatváltozási sérülékenységeinek felmérése erdőgazdasági táji bontásban</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Water Protection Program</p>	<p>Vidékfejlesztési Program (VP), 4. prioritási tengely - 4B Vízvédelem</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>National Municipal Wastewater Disposal and Treatment Implementation Programme</p>	<p>Nemzeti Települési Szennyvízelvezetési és -tisztítási Megvalósítási Program</p>	<p>Single</p>

National Water Strategy - Kvassay Jenő Plan	Nemzeti Vízstratégia - Kvassay Jenő Terv	Single
Water management (Recovery and Resilience Plan)	HET_D Vízgazdálkodás (Helyreállítási és Elenállóképességi Terv)	Single
Development of Alföld Water Retention and Storage Facilities	Alföldi vízvisszatartó és tároló létesítmények fejlesztése	Single
Improving decision support for surface and groundwater resources: modelling, forecasting and risk analysis	Felszíni és felszín alatti vízkészletek döntéstámogatásának javítása: modellezés, előrejelzés és kockázatelemzés	Single

Exploring options for improving resilience in surface (and groundwater) water resources management	A felszíni (és a felszín alatti víz) vízkészlet-gazdálkodás ellenálló képességének javítási lehetőségeinek feltárása	Single
Development of agricultural water supply works	Mezőgazdasági vízellátási munkák fejlesztése	Single
Further development of a water scarcity monitoring system	Vízhiány-figyelő rendszer továbbfejlesztése	Single
Reducing climate-related risks to natural bathing waters	A természetes fürdővizek éghajlattal kapcsolatos kockázatainak csökkentése	Single
Forecasting expected changes in water demand, modifying the regulatory framework of the demand management	A vízigény várható változásának előrejelzése, az igénykezelés szabályozási kereteinek módosítása	Single

Water management and disaster risk reduction Program	Vízgazdálkodás és katasztrófakockázat csökkentés (KEHOP Plusz - 1. prioritás)	Single
Promoting green roofs and green facades	Zöldtetők és zöld homlokzatok népszerűsítése	Single
Livable County Program	Élhető megye (TOP Plusz 1. prioritás)	Single

<p>Energy and Climate Policy Modernisation Scheme</p>	<p>Energia- és klímapolitikai modernizációs rendszer (korábban: Zöldgazdaság Finanszírozási Rendszer)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>National policy framework for alternative fuels infrastructure development</p>	<p>Alternatív üzemanyagok infrastruktúrájának kiépítéséről szóló nemzeti szakpolitikai keret</p>	<p>Single</p>

<p>National Mobility Strategy – Jedlik Ányos Plan 2.0</p>	<p>Hazai Mobilitási stratégia - Jedlik Ányos Terv</p>	<p>Single</p>
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<p>Introducing green license plates and providing benefits for related alternative drive vehicles</p>	<p>Zöld rendszám bevezetése és előnyök biztosítása a kapcsolódó alternatív meghajtású járművek számára</p>	<p>Single</p>
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<p>Regulation of sustainability requirements and verification of biofuels, liquid bio-energy carriers and fuels produced from biomass</p>	<p>Bioüzemanyagok, folyékony bio-energiahordozók és biomasszából előállított tüzelőanyagok fenntarthatósági követelményeiről és igazolásáról szóló 821/2021. (XII. 28.) Korm. Rendelet</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Simplification of the licensing procedure for investments related to renewable energy sources</p>	<p>HET_F-REF(3) A megújuló energiaforrásokkal kapcsolatos beruházások engedélyezési eljárásának egyszerűsítése</p>	<p>Single</p>

<p>Renewable-based electricity production Program</p>	<p>Megújuló energiagazdaság (KEHOP Plusz, 4. prioritás) - Megújuló alapú villamosenergia- és hőtermelés; villamosenergia-termelés része</p>	<p>Single</p>
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<p>Greening of industrial parks for energetic purposes Program</p>	<p>HET_REPEU-PRO(3) Ipari parkok energetikai célú zöldítése</p>	<p>Single</p>
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Renewable energy supply for energy-intensive companies	Energiaintenzív vállalatok megújulóenergia-ellátása (MA)	Single
Operating aid for the production of renewable energy (METÁR)	Működési támogatás megújuló energia előállításához (METÁR)	Single

<p>Development of compensation, development of the equalization support system by increasing the regulatory capacity of KÁT below 0.5 MW and METÁR-KÁT producers</p>	<p>Kompenzáció fejlesztése, a kiegyenlítési támogatási rendszer kidolgozása a 0,5 MW alatti KÁT és a METÁR-KÁT termelők szabályozói kapacitásának növelésével</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Solar Plus Program</p>	<p>Napenergia Plusz Program</p>	<p>Single</p>

<p>Support for residential solar systems and electrification of heating systems combined with solar systems</p>	<p>HET_F-PRO(2) Lakossági napelemes rendszerek támogatása és fűtési rendszerek elektrifikálása napelemes rendszerekkel kombinálva</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Reform of legislation on the installation of wind farms</p>	<p>HET_F-REF(2) A szélenergia-termelésre vonatkozó jogszabályok reformja</p>	<p>Single</p>

<p>Renewable heat production Program</p>	<p>Megújuló energiagazdaság (KEHOP Plusz, 4. prioritás) - Megújuló alapú villamosenergia- és hőtermelés; hőtermelés része</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Encouraging the creation of energy communities that produce and consume heat from renewable sources by amending legislation</p>	<p>Megújuló forrásból hőt termelő és fogyasztó energiaközösségek létrehozásának ösztönzése jogszabály-módosítással</p>	<p>Single</p>

Green District Heating Programme	Zöld Távhő Program (MA)	Single
Development of the geothermal regulatory framework	HET_REPEU-REF(11) A geotermikus szabályozási keret fejlesztése	Single

Geothermal utilization Program	HET_REPEU-PRO(9) Földhő hasznosítása	Single
Encouraging the use of heat pumps and efficient biomass boilers - within the framework of projects	A hőszivattyúk és hatékony biomassza kazánok alkalmazásának ösztönzése - projektek keretein belül	Single

<p>Legislative amendment to create a guarantee of origin market for alternative gas supply</p>	<p>Jogszabálmódosítás az alternatív gázellátás származási garanciapiacának létrehozása érdekében</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Supporting the use of renewable energy in bio-economy</p>	<p>Megújulóenergia-felhasználás támogatása a Vidékfejlesztési Program (VP) keretein belül, 5. prioritási tengely - 5C</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Introduction of mandatory separate collection of organic (bio-)waste</p>	<p>Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv 2021-2027 (OHT-4.): A biohulladék kötelező elkülönített gyűjtésének bevezetése</p>	<p>Single</p>

Developing a strategy for biogas/biomethane	HET_REPEU-REF(10) A biogázra/biometánra vonatkozó stratégia kidolgozása	Single
Implementation of the Biogas Concept	Biogáz Koncepció megvalósítása	Single

<p>Review of the raw material potential of biogas production beyond 2030</p>	<p>Biogáztermelés alapanyagpotenciáljának felülvizsgálata 2030-on túl</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>The introduction of separate collection of biologically degradable kitchen and canteen waste, the production of compost and biogas, and the encouragement of as much recycling as possible through regulations</p>	<p>OHT-4.: Korm. Rendelet a biológiailag lebomló konyhai- és étkezdei hulladék elkülönített gyűjtésének bevezetése, a komposzt és biogáz előállítása, és a minél nagyobb arányú újrafeldolgozás érdekében</p>	<p>Single</p>

Sludge Treatment and Recovery Strategy	Szennyvíziszap Kezelési és Hasznosítási Stratégia	Single
National Hydrogen Strategy	Nemzeti Hidrogénstratégia	Single

Ensuring the legal framework for hydrogen	HET_REPEU-REF(9) A hidrogén jogi kereteinek biztosítása	Single
Promotion of the use of hydrogen Program	Megújuló energiagazdaság (KEHOP Plusz, 4. prioritás) - Hidrogén	Single

<p>Hydrogen investments - H2 production pillar</p>	<p>HET_REPEU-PRO(7) Hidrogén beruházások - H2 termelési pillér</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Hydrogen investments - H2 utilization pillar</p>	<p>HET_REPEU-PRO(7) Hidrogén beruházások - H2 felhasználási pillér</p>	<p>Single</p>

Review and development of energy efficiency regulations	Energiahatékonysági szabályozás felülvizsgálata, fejlesztése	Single
Energy efficiency obligation scheme	Energiahatékonysági kötelezettségi rendszer	Single
Tax advantage offered to companies for investments improving energy efficiency	Vállalatok számára elérhető adókedvezmény energiahatékonyságot növelő beruházások után	Single

<p>Mandatory energy audit for undertakings other than small and medium-sized enterprises</p>	<p>Kötelező energetikai audit a kis- és középvállalkozásoktól eltérő vállalkozások esetében</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Requirement for the employment of energy consultant at companies with significant energy consumption and obligation for sub-metering</p>	<p>Energetikai szakreferens alkalmazásának előírása és almérők kötelező telepítése</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Factory rescue program for large enterprises</p>	<p>Gyármentő program</p>	<p>Single</p>

Competitiveness Enhancement Support Program	Versenyképesség-javító támogatási program	Single
Energy efficiency development of enterprises Program	HET_REPEU-PRO(6) Vállalkozások energiahatékonysági fejlesztései	Single

Energy efficiency for companies Program	Megújuló energiagazdaság (KEHOP Plusz, 4. prioritás) - Vállalatok energiahatékonysága	Single
SME energy cost and investment support program	KKV energiaköltség- és beruházástámogató program 2022-23	Single

Application of green technologies Program	HET_REPEU-PRO(5) Zöld technológiák alkalmazása	Single
Energy efficiency investments of the steel industry and foundries Program	Acélipar és öntödék energiahatékonysági beruházásai (MA)	Single
MNB Green Bond program for companies	MNB Zöld Kötvény program vállalatok számára	Single

<p>Within the framework of the Modern Cities Programme, energy efficiency-improving measures implemented with budgetary support</p>	<p>Modern Városok Program keretében, költségvetési támogatással megvalósuló energiahatékonyságot javító intézkedések</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Climate-friendly county Program</p>	<p>Klímaparát megye (TOP Plusz 2. prioritási tengely)</p>	<p>Single</p>

Budapest infrastructure developments Program	Budapest infrastrukturális fejlesztések (TOP Plusz 4 plusz)	Single
Amendment of the rules on the determination and certification of the energetic characteristics of buildings	Az épületek energetikai jellemzőinek meghatározásáról és tanúsítására vonatkozó szabályok módosítása	Single
Energy audit obligation of heating-cooling systems	Fűtési-hűtési rendszerek energetikai felülvizsgálati kötelezettsége	Single

<p>Increasing the effectiveness of energy efficiency programs</p>	<p>HET_F-REF(5) Az energiahatékonysági programok eredményességének növelése</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Long-term Strategy for Building Renovation - National Building Renovation Plan</p>	<p>Hosszú Távú Épületfelújítási Stratégia - Nemzeti Épületfelújítási Terv</p>	<p>Single</p>

Amendment of residential tariff system	Lakossági tarifarendszer módosítása	Single
Framework for energy efficiency development of residential buildings	HET_REPEU-REF(12) Lakóépületek energiahatékonysági fejlesztésének keretrendszere	Single
Residential energy efficiency investments	HET_REPEU-PRO(11) Lakosság energiahatékonysági beruházásai	Single

Residential Energy Efficiency Program	Igazságos Átmenet Alap (KEHOP Plusz, 5. prioritás) - Lakossági energiahatékonyság	Single
Residential Energy Efficiency Program	Megújuló energiagazdaság (KEHOP Plusz, 4. prioritás) - Lakossági energiahatékonyság	Single

Family Home Creation Discount (CSOK) Program	Családi otthonteremtési kedvezmény (CSOK)	Single
Village Family Home Creation Discount (CSOK) Program	Falusi családi otthonteremtési kedvezmény (Falusi CSOK)	Single
Home Renovation Grant	Otthonfelújítási Támogatás	Single
Family Home Creation Benefit Plus	Családi Otthonteremtési Kedvezmény Plusz	Single

<p>District heat energy efficiency program</p>	<p>Távhő energiahatékonysági program (MA)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Smart cost-sharing Program - (housings concerned apartments connected to district heating networks)</p>	<p>Okos költségmegosztási felhívás a távfűtési hálózatra kapcsolt lakások esetén</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Spreading smart metering</p>	<p>HET_F-PRO(5) Okos mérés elterjesztése</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Facilitating the installation of 1 million smart meters in the electricity sector</p>	<p>A villamos energia szektorban 1 millió okos fogyasztásmérőt telepítésének elősegítése</p>	<p>Single</p>

Transformation of the regulation of consumption meters and the intelligent functions and devices connected to them	HET_REPEU-REF(3) A fogyasztásmérők és a hozzájuk kapcsolódó intelligens funkciók, eszközök szabályozásának átalakítása	Single
MNB Green Bond program for public institutions	MNB Zöld Kötvény program közintézmények számára	Single
Hungarian Village Program	Magyar Falu Program	Single

Energy advisory to Public Institution by the National Energy Specialist Network	Energetikai tanácsadás közintézmények számára a Nemzeti Energetikai Hálózattól	Single
Obligation of managers of public buildings to exploit energy efficiency	Középületek vezetőinek kötelezettsége az energiahatékonyság kiaknázására	Single
Energy efficiency investments in public buildings	HET_F-PRO(3) Középületek energiahatékonysági beruházásai	Single

Energy efficiency investments in public buildings	HET_REPEU-PRO(10) Középületek energiahatékonysági beruházásai	Single
Renovation of county out-patient care facilities	HET_H Megyei járóbeteg ellátók felújítása	Single
Energy efficiency of public buildings Program	Megújuló energiagazdaság (KEHOP Plusz, 4. prioritás) - Középületek energiahatékonysága	Single

Road Transport Act ("Electromobility Act")	1988. évi I. törvény a közúti közlekedésről (" Elektromobilitási törvény")	Single
Regulation of the electromobility service	243/2019. (X. 22.) Korm. rendelet az elektromobilitás szolgáltatás egyes kérdéseiről	Single
Construction of electric chargers along the Trans-European transport network (TEN-T)	Elektromos töltők létesítése a transzeurópai közlekedési hálózat mentén	Single

Review of the installation conditions of electric charging stations in the private parking lots of existing condominiums	Az elektromos töltőállomások meglévő társasházak magánparkolóiban való telepítési feltételeinek vizsgálata	Single
Construction of an electric charging network Program	HET_REPEU-PRO(14) Elektromos töltőhálózat kiépítése	Single
The development of TEN-T railway and regional intermodal transport	TEN-T vasúti és regionális intermodális közlekedés fejlesztése prioritás (IKOP Plusz, 2. prioritás)	Single

National Transport Infrastructure Development Strategy	Nemzeti Közlekedési-infrastruktúra Fejlesztési Stratégia	Single
Integrated Transport Development Operational Programme	Integrált Közlekedés-fejlesztési Operatív Program (IKOP), 2. prioritási tengely	Single
Sustainable Green Transport - Recovery and Resilience Instrument	HET_E Fenntartható zöld közlekedés	Single

<p>On the promotion of public procurement of clean road vehicles to support low-emission mobility</p>	<p>A tiszta közúti járművek közbeszerzésének az alacsony kibocsátású mobilitás támogatása érdekében történő előmozdításáról</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Support for the purchase of electric vehicles for companies</p>	<p>HET_REPEU-PRO(13) Elektromos jármű beszerzés támogatása vállalkozásoknak</p>	<p>Single</p>

Development of clean urban-suburban transport	Tiszta üzemű városi-elővárosi közlekedés erősítése (IKOP Plusz, 1. prioritás)	Single
Green Bus Program (Continuation of Green Bus Demo Programme)	Zöld Busz Program (A Zöld Busz Demo Program folytatása)	Single

Usage-based road toll for heavy duty vehicles	Használat alapú útdíj alkalmazása nehéz tehergépjárművek esetében	Single
Support for single car freight transport by rail	Vasúti egyes kocsi teherfuvarozás támogatása	Single
Support for the European Mobility Week and car-free day	Az Európai Mobilitási Hét és autómentes nap támogatása	Single

National Cycling Strategy 2030	Nemzeti Kerékpáros Stratégia 2030	Single
Budapest Rail Node Study	Budapesti Agglomerációs Vasúti Stratégia	Single
Deployment of an integrated tariff and timetable system	Egységes menetrend és tarifaközösség létrehozása	Single

<p>Extension of exemption from excise tax in the case of water and rail passenger transport and goods transport</p>	<p>A jövedéki adó alóli mentesség meghosszabbítása a vízi és vasúti személyszállítás és áru fuvarozás esetén</p>	<p>Single</p>
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Railway electrification	HET_REPEU-PRO(12) Vasút villamosítás	Single
Energy efficiency in agriculture and food processing	Energiahatékonyság a Vidékfejlesztési Program (VP), 5. prioritási tengely - 5B	Single

Identification, designation and protection of vital systems and facilities	A létfontosságú rendszerek és létesítmények azonosítása, kijelölése és védelme	Single
Regulation of natural gas supply	19/2009. (I. 30.) Korm. Rendelet a földgázellátásról szóló 2008. évi XL. törvény rendelkezéseinek végrehajtásáról	Single
Amendment of legislation in relation to LNG supply	Jogszabáymódosítás az LNG-ellátás kapcsán	Single
Regulation of natural gas emergency stockpiling	2006. évi XXVI. törvény. a földgáz biztonsági készletezéséről	Single

Legislation of the extent of the emergency stock of natural gas	A földgáz biztonsági készlet mértékéről szóló szabályozás	Single
Regulation of measures to preserve the security of natural gas supply	A földgázellátás biztonságának megőrzését szolgáló intézkedésekről szóló 399/2023. (VIII. 24.) Korm. rendelet	Single
Ensuring the possibility of increasing natural gas production	Földgázkitermelés növelhetőségének biztosítása	Single
regulation of emergency stockpiling of imported oil and petroleum products	2013. évi XXIII. törvény a behozott kőolaj és kőolajtermékek biztonsági készletezéséről	Single
Ensuring the possibility of increasing natural gas production	Kőolaj-kitermelés növelhetőségének biztosítása	Single

Increasing the flexibility of Danube Refinery	A Dunai Finomító rugalmasságának növelése	Single
Ensuring nuclear safety	Nukleáris biztonság biztosítása	Single
Stockpiling, procurement and diversification of nuclear fuel	Nukleáris fűtőelem-készletezés, -beszerzés és annak diverzifikálása	Single
Increase of transmission capacities of the Slovakia>Hungary gas interconnection (Szada-Balassagyarmat)	A Szlovákia-Magyarország gázösszeköttetés (Szada-Balassagyarmat) átviteli kapacitásának növelése (PCI)	Single

<p>Construction of the Slovenian-Hungarian natural gas pipeline</p>	<p>A szlovén-magyar földgázvezeték építése</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>The agreement on cooperation with natural gas transmission lines crossing the Hungarian-Romanian state border, as well as electricity transmission lines</p>	<p>2010. évi LIV. törvény A Magyar Köztársaság Kormánya és Románia Kormánya között a magyar-román államhatárt keresztező földgázszállító vezetékekkel, valamint villamos távvezetékekkel kapcsolatos együttműködésről szóló megállapodás kihirdetéséről (PCI)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Regional cooperation for "North-South natural gas network interconnections in Central and South-Eastern Europe"</p>	<p>Együttműködés az 347/2013/EU rendelet szerint létrehozott „Észak-déli irányú földgázhálózati összekapcsolódások Középkelet- és Délkelet-Európában” regionális munkacsoport keretében. (PCI)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Ten-Year Network Development Plan of the Hungarian natural gas system</p>	<p>A magyar földgázrendszer tízéves hálózatfejlesztési terve</p>	<p>Single</p>

Increasing the transportation capacity of the Adria crude oil pipeline	Az Adria kőolajvezeték szállítási kapacitásának növelése	Single
Construction of a Serbian-Hungarian crude oil pipeline	Szerb-magyar kőolajvezeték építése	Single
“Smart networks: Danube Ingrid’ Project	„Intelligens hálózatok: Danube InGrid - HU-SK” (PCI)	Single
Increasing the Serbian-Hungarian electricity system interconnection capacity	A szerb-magyar villamosenergia-rendszerösszekötő kapacitás növelése	Single

<p>Construction of the second system of the Békéscsaba-Nadab (RO) 400 kV transmission line</p>	<p>Békéscsaba-Nadab (RO) 400 kV-os távvezeték második rendszerének a kiépítése (PCI)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Debrecen South-Oradea (RO) construction of a 400 kV cross-border transmission line</p>	<p>Debrecen Dél-Oradea (RO) 400 kV-os határkeresztező távvezeték létesítése (PCI)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Construction of the second system of the Sajóivánka-Rimavská Sobota (SK) 400 kV transmission line</p>	<p>Sajóivánka-Rimavská Sobota 400 kV-os távvezeték második rendszerének a kiépítése (PCI: HU-Sajóivánka-SK-2.)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Network development in the areas of JTP involvement</p>	<p>Igazságos Átmenet Alap (KEHOP PLusz, 5. prioritás) - Hálózatfejlesztés</p>	<p>Single</p>

Network development	Megújuló energiagazdaság (KEHOP Plusz, 4. prioritás) - Hálózatfejlesztés	Single
Classic and Smart Grid Developments for Transmission System Operators and Distribution System Operators	HET_F-PRO(1) Az átvitelirendszer-üzemeltető és az elosztórendszer-üzemeltetők klasszikus és intelligens hálózatfejlesztései	Single

<p>Hi-tech and green transition (DIGITAL RENEWAL OPERATIVE PROGRAM PLUS 2. priority axis)</p>	<p>Hi-tech és zöld átállás (Digitális Megújulás Operatív Program Plusz)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Energy digitization developments</p>	<p>HET_REPEU-PRO(2) Energetikai digitalizációs fejlesztések</p>	<p>Single</p>

Electricity network development and digitization	HET_REPEU-PRO(1) Villamos energia hálózatfejlesztés és digitalizálás	Single
Grid Development Plan of the Hungarian Electricity System	A magyar villamosenergia-rendszer hálózatfejlesztési terve	Single

<p>Max 1.65 GW of new CCGT capacity expansion to support electricity system flexibility needs</p>	<p>Max 1,65 GW új CCGT kapacitásbővítés a villamosenergia-rendszer rugalmassági igényeinek támogatására</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Construction of a pumped-storage (SZET) power plant</p>	<p>Szivattyús-energiatározós (SZET) erőmű létesítése</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Installation of grid energy storage at energy market players</p>	<p>HET_F-PRO(4) Hálózati energiatárolók telepítése energiapiaci szereplőknél</p>	<p>Single</p>

<p>Program for support for investments in grid-integrated energy storage</p>	<p>Hálózati integrált energiatárolási beruházások támogatását célzó felhívás (2022/MA/ETÁROLÁS/01)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Legal incentives for the spread of energy storage</p>	<p>HET_REPEU-REF(8) Jogi ösztönzők az energiatárolás elterjedéséhez</p>	<p>Single</p>

Corporate tax benefit for the installation of storage facilities	Társasági adókedvezmény tárolók telepítésére	Single
Strengthening the role of aggregators	HET_REPEU-REF(4) Az aggregátorok szerepének erősítése	Single

Expanding energy communities	HET_REPEU-REF(7) Az energiaközösségek kibővítése	Single
Harmonization of the network connection procedure	HET_REPEU-REF(1) A hálózati csatlakozási eljárás harmonizálása	Single

Establishing network tariffs	HET_REPEU-REF(2) Hálózati tarifák megállapítása	Single
Improving the transparency and predictability of the network connection process	HET_F-REF(4) A hálózati csatlakozási folyamat átláthatóságának és kiszámíthatóságának javítása	Single

Transformation of electricity regulation	HET_F-REF(1) A villamosenergia-szabályozás átalakítása	Single
Development of the legal background of dynamic pricing	HET_REPEU-REF(5) A dinamikus árképzés jogi hátterének kidolgozása	Single

<p>Renewal of the product structure of regulatory reserve markets</p>	<p>HET_REPEU-REF(6) A szabályozási tartalékpiacok termékstruktúrájának megújítása</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>NTC-based market coupling initiatives</p>	<p>NTC alapú másnapi piac-összekapcsolási kezdeményezések (Piacösszekapcsolás-1.)</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Intraday market coupling project (XBID)</p>	<p>Napon belüli piacösszekapcsolási projekt (XBID) (Piacösszekapcsolás-2.)</p>	<p>Single</p>

TERRE (Trans-European Replacement Reserves Exchange)	TERRE (Trans-European Replacement Reserves Exchange) együttműködés (Piacösszekapcsolás-3.)	Single
MARI (Manually Activated Reserves Initiative)	MARI (Manually Activated Reserves Initiative) elnevezésű együttműködés (Piacösszekapcsolás-4.)	Single
PICASSO (Platform for the International Coordination of the Automatic frequency restoration process and Stable System Operation)	PICASSO (Platform for the International Coordination of the Automatic frequency restoration process and Stable System Operation) elnevezésű együttműködés (Piacösszekapcsolás-5.)	Single
Establishment of cooperation between the Serbian-Slovenian and Hungarian parties regarding the regional electricity exchange	Együttműködés kialakítása szerb-szlovén és magyar felek között regionális áramtőzsdét illetően	Single
The establishment of cooperation between Serbian and Hungarian adolescents on a regional power exchange	Földgázpiaci integráció vizsgálata és a hazai földgáztőzsde szerepének erősítése	Single

Preparation and implementation of a Social Climate Plan	Szociális Klímaterv elkészítése és megvalósítása	Single
Social fuel subsidy	Szociális tüzelőanyag-támogatás	Single

Catching Up Settlements Program	HET_C Felzárkózó Települések Program	Single
Promoting a just transition	Igazságos átmenet elősegítése	Single

Company Development Program	Igazságos Átmenet Alap (KEHOP Plusz, 5. prioritás) - Vállalkozásfejlesztés	Single
Preparation and implementation of Hungary's Industrial and Technological Action Plan	Magyarország ipari és technológiai cselekvési tervének elkészítése és megvalósítása (2024-2030)	Single

Construction of green production capacities	HET_REPEU-PRO(4) Zöldgazdasági gyártókapacitások kiépítése	Single
Developing green skills	HET_REPEU-REF(13) Zöld készségek	Single

Strengthening the human resources of the green economy	HET_REPEU-PRO(8) Zöldgazdaság emberi erőforrásának megerősítése	Single
Shared Ownership Model	Megosztott Tulajdoni Modell	Single

<p>A research program aimed at the treatment of nuclear waste, the shortening of the decomposition time and the recycling of waste</p>	<p>Nukleáris hulladék kezelésére, a lebomlási idő rövidítésére és a hulladék újrahasznosítására irányuló kutatási program</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>Starting energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects</p>	<p>Energetikai innovációs pilotok /demonstrációs projektek indítása</p>	<p>Single</p>

<p>Pilot projects for climate adaptation in cooperation between cities and local industries</p>	<p>Kísérleti projektek az éghajlati alkalmazkodásra a városok és a helyi iparágak együttműködésében</p>	<p>Single</p>
<p>National Research, Development and Innovation Fund (NRDI Fund)</p>	<p>Nemzeti Kutatási, Fejlesztési és Innovációs Alap</p>	<p>Single</p>

Participation in the work of the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN)	Részvétel az Európai Nukleáris Kutatási Szervezet (CERN) munkájában	Single
Participation in SET-Plan working groups	Részvétel a SET-Plan munkacsoportjaiban	Single

Cooperation of V4 countries in R&D	V4-országok együttműködése a KFI-ben	Single
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Intergovernmental Cooperation in Science and Technology (SaT)	Kormányközi együttműködés a tudomány és a technológia területén (SaT)	Single
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Rövid leírás / Short description

Hungary has set a climate neutrality goal for 2050. The Law no. XLIV 2020 on Climate Protection, also set out a reduction of GHG 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%.

In relation to the import of second-hand cars, a set of proposals for decisions is being prepared, examining possible technical, economic, legal, fiscal or “criminal” options. The aim is to promote the uptake of second-hand and new cars with the highest technical and environmental (EURO) characteristics on the Hungarian automobile market rather than the import of vehicles in poor technical condition, which are outdated from a climate and road safety point of view.

The deductibility is ensured by Act CXVII of 1995 on personal income tax, and its amendment in 2022 has simplified the deduction of fuel costs for plug-in hybrid and purely electric vehicles. This can have a stimulating effect on the widespread use of zero-emission vehicles in corporate fleets. The amendment to Act CXVII of 1995 on personal income tax, effective from October 1, 2022, now includes provisions specifying the missing fuel consumption norms for plug-in hybrid and purely electric vehicles in the cost accounting

With the amendment of the Government Decree 511/2017 (XII. 29.) on supplementary procedural rules applicable to administrative proceedings in road transport in December 2020, incoming used vehicles from the European Union must now undergo a separate examination during the vehicle homologation process. This examination includes assessing the vehicle's age and the number of kilometers it has traveled concerning its environmental compliance. Based on the examination results, if the number of kilometers traveled by the vehicle exceeds 160,000 km or its age, calculated from the year of manufacture, exceeds 6 years, or if it visibly emits smoke (which has been a criterion in previous examinations), it must undergo an inspection to determine if it complies with factory specifications according to the required emission standards in Hungary. If, during the environmental inspection, it is found that the vehicle is not operational, has a hazardous defect, exceeds the emission limits set by the vehicle manufacturer during emission testing, or emits pollutants inadequately, the supervising/processing transport authority restricts the technical validity of the vehicle to the current day.

As of January 31, 2021, the amendment to Government Decree 156/2009 (VII. 29.) regarding the amount of fines that can be imposed for violations related to road freight transport, passenger transport, and certain provisions related to road traffic, as well as the authority tasks related to fines, has introduced the possibility of fining vehicles that do not meet environmental standards.

For vehicles providing passenger or cargo transport services, a fine ranging from HUF 40,000 to HUF 600,000 may be imposed if "the emission-reducing device installed by the manufacturer is missing, modified, influenced in its operation, or obviously malfunctioning." The new fine regulations became effective on January 31, 2021.

These measures allow farms to build new and modern manure or slurry storage facilities or to purchase new manure or slurry spraying equipment using modern regulatory, spraying and control technologies. The technology applied by farms is in conformity with Best Available Technology (BAT) requirements. Manure and slurry can be stored for at least 6 months based on the storage capacities. Soil and walls must have 100 % insulation. This measure enables agricultural producers to apply good agricultural practices and to reduce NH₃, NO₂ and CH₄ emissions.

CVIII of 2023 Act on the amendment of the rules of corporate social responsibility and other related laws, which take into account environmental, social and social aspects that serve to encourage sustainable financing and uniform corporate responsibility. In the case of companies subject to the ESG Act, on the one hand, the reputation, and on the other hand, making the sustainability of activities in terms of social, environmental and governance more transparent encourages the development and implementation of emission reduction action plans, which orientate the activities of investors and the level of private capital raising.

Fluortartalmú gázok kibocsátásának csökkentése, felhasználásának hatékony csökkentése és az alternatív, alacsony vagy nulla GWP-jű hűtőközegek felhasználásának ösztönzése - szivárgásvizsgálati kötelezettség

Act CLXXXV of 2012 on Waste contains the basic rules of waste management, which in its main elements comply with EU regulations.

The National Waste Management Plan (NWMP) includes the main waste management targets for the period 2021-2027. It defines general and specific actions related to specific waste flows, identifies objectives, areas of intervention, planned measures, and determines the resources necessary for their implementation. The objectives of the NWMP were defined consistently with the EU waste goals. Sustainable development is a basic element, while the implementation of a waste hierarchy is the main principle of the NWMP. The NWMP contains the National Prevention Programme (NPP) covering mainly agriculture, construction and infrastructure, manufacturing, sales, trade, transport, residential and public services. Types of waste concerned: biodegradable waste, construction and demolition waste, hazardous waste, municipal waste, packaging waste, waste from electrical and electronic equipment, battery and accumulator waste, and other types of waste. The NPP defines 5 areas of intervention: reduction of construction and demolition waste, increase of recovery share, green public procurement, environmentally friendly production and economic operation, awareness raising. In accordance with the provisions of the Waste Framework Directive, the review of the NWMP due in 2023 is currently underway.

The measure supports the National Climate Change Strategy's measure "Proper management of production waste and encouraging its maintenance in the production cycle" (M12)

European Union Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that by 2035 the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight), or with derogation to 25% and to 10% by 2040.

European Union Member States shall set up separate collection for textiles by 1 January 2025. The introduction of separate collection helps to reduce the share of textiles that disposed on landfills.

The purpose of the draft government decree is to ensure that only materials or objects that cannot be sustained in the construction-production cycle become waste during construction and demolition activities. The production of high-quality construction secondary raw materials and the increase of their competitiveness are important for the preservation of natural resources.

The aim of the government decree is to ensure that recovered and reusable construction materials generated during construction and demolition activities related to state investments on national or local roads, as well as construction activities on the national railway network and regional/suburban railway networks, will not be classified as construction and demolition waste. Instead, their reuse will be regulated within defined frameworks, thereby reinforcing economic efficiency and environmental protection.

The aim of Government Decree 80/2023 (III.14.) on the detailed rules of the operation of the extended producer responsibility system is to increase the separate collection and recovery of circular products (packaging, certain single-use plastic products, electrical and electronic equipment, batteries, vehicles, tyres, office paper, advertising paper, cooking oil, textile products, wooden furniture).

Aim to support the development of circular economies and improve sustainability.

Interventions:

- Creating sustainable water utility systems (water saving, water harvesting, waste water)
- Municipal green and blue infrastructure investments, nature-based solutions
- Supporting transition to circular economy

Organization of educational materials and programs for the younger generations by maintaining and developing the Sustainability Theme Week and the World's Largest Classroom, as well as the Ecoschool Network. Children are the most receptive to a change in attitude, which is why it is important for them to learn about the importance of the topic at school age and to be aware of their personal involvement, since with a little attention they too can do a lot to protect the Earth.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: Sz3 és Sz4

The KEHOP-3.1.5 grant supported attitude formation in the field of waste management and the circular economy, which we plan to continue. According to the plans, it will be possible to shape attitudes as part of the projects to be implemented.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: Sz2

The National Clean Development Strategy is Hungary's long term strategy presenting roadmaps for reaching climate neutrality by 2050.

The strategy covers all sectors.

The Forest Act legally ensures and obliges the forest owner to replace the cut forest in the prescribed quality and time frame, thus guaranteeing the sustainability of the forests and the continuous provision of their various services at the national level.

Hungarian forest management basically meets the criteria prescribed in the amended REDIII directive. In addition to the obligation to renew forests, the legality of logging is based on the system of forest planning and forest supervision. Most of the protected natural areas of national importance were declared protected decades ago. Based on the legal provision in force since 1997, their nature conservation management plans must be announced by law. The nature conservation management regulations for forests of the ministerial decrees containing the nature conservation management plan must be incorporated into the district forest plans that form the basis of forest management activities. The implementation of the contents of the forest plan (including interventions to avoid soil damage) is checked by the competent authorities (forestry, nature conservation). Since one of the bases for the selection of tree species is the place of production, during the renovation of forests, tree stands that are suitable for the place of production (which can also adapt to its future changes) and make the best use of it are established, thus ensuring the long-term maintenance of the forests and the preservation and improvement of their productive capacity.

The main objective of the National Forest Strategy is to continue on the path started with the National Forest Programme (2006-2015) to reach the 2030 target. One of the main objectives is to increase the wood cover (forest and other tree planting) ratio to 27 % by 2030, which necessitates the planting of approximately 7 thousand hectares of forest annually. The Strategy emphasises the use of forests as a renewable source of energy; the protection of forests, adaptation to climate change; monitoring of the condition of forests, including monitoring of the negative effects of climate change; reduction of climate change effects; the importance of semi-natural forest management. The measures of the strategy aim to maintain or even increase the carbon sequestration of forests.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M25

Under the national afforestation programme the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Innovation and Technology (its successor is the Ministry of Energy) agreed on a multi-annual afforestation programme financed by national CO₂-commerce surplus. The programme organises and finances the afforestation activity of the state-owned forestry companies as their afforestation activities are excluded from the EAFRD programme financing.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M29

Under the Technical assistance scheme public areas are planted with matured saplings as a public awareness activity. In the first run approx. 500 settlements were provided with max 40 "kits" each (altogether approx. 12 000 kits), in the second run another 1000 settlements are planned. The saplings and planting accessories as a kit are provided by the National Rural Network, the local communities are asked to plant them and professional foresters as members are asked to assist them in every settlement.

Within the framework of the program, we will also continue to ensure the restoration of the damage caused to the forest management potential in the damaged forest areas

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M26

The fifth action point of the Climate and Environment Action Plan is: "We will plant ten trees for every newborn baby. It means one million trees a year". In 2020, the Ministry for Innovation and Technology handed over 2 billion HUF to the Ministry of Agriculture from the former Green Economy Financing System to support certain forest cover increasing measures of the action point and implementation of some measurements of the first National Climate Change Strategy. The overall aim is to plant one million trees per year (at least ten for every newborn baby) and the forest cover will be increased to 27% of the area of the country by 2030. This action will effectively contribute to increase the country's natural carbon absorbing capacities.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M28

The National Afforestation Programme aims to increase and maintain forest cover, as well as improve the resilience of existing forests and restore them after damage. Priority will be given to natural regeneration and the use and promotion of indigenous reproductive material, including forest reproductive material from drier climatic regions south of Hungary, to adapt to changes in soil conditions caused by climate change. Additionally, more drought-tolerant species and ecotypes will be supported.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A22

The content of the policy document aimed at increasing the production and use of wood products has been completed, and preparations for the social consultation are underway.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M27

The CAP-SO4 measures in the field of "Contribution to the mitigation or and adaption to climate change, as well as the promotion of sustainable energy, in part through the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and increased carbon sequestration" include the following for the protection and development of the natural environment and natural carbon sinks:

- Agro-ecological program
- Payments encouraging agro-ecological land use change
- Maintenance and income support for tree planting investments
- Support for organic farming
- Agri-environmental management payments (AKG)
- Support for tree planting and afforestation investments
- Agro-ecological non-production investments
- For-profit investments supporting competitive forest management
- Non-profit investments promoting the environmental sustainability of forest management
- Collaboration-based support for the prevention and risk reduction of forest fires
- In situ conservation of plant genetic resources
- Ex situ conservation of plant genetic resources and microorganisms
- Support for green investments in agricultural operations
- Development of agricultural enterprises to reduce ammonia emissions
- Support for green investments related to the value enhancement of agricultural products
- Rural development collaboration for the development of a biomass-based economy (Regional)
- Investment within agricultural enterprises to improve water use efficiency
- Support for agricultural irrigation communities to enhance water use efficiency
- Support for individual wastewater treatment solutions (municipal)
- Agricultural Risk Management System (MKR Pillar III): Digital transformation of the National Agricultural Hail Damage Mitigation System
- Support for rural infrastructure development in farmsteads
- Infrastructure development in rural areas (municipal)

The measure supports the measure "Methodological development of the measurement of agricultural

In the future, Hungary intends to increase the use of CO2 capture technologies through targeted regulatory and financial instruments.

The new National Energy Strategy published in 2020 is the comprehensive policy document of the energy sector. Providing clean, smart and affordable energy is the main goal of the strategy. It describes the planned measures in 6 flagship projects: 1. Climate friendly, flexible electricity production, 2. Improving the energy efficiency of the economy, 3. Transport greening, 4. Energy conscious and modern Hungarian homes, 5. Energy innovation projects, 6. Program to establish the energy and climate conscious society

In line with the National Energy Strategy, two new 1200 MW units will be added to the Paks Nuclear Power Plant. The new blocks could enter the system around 2030.

The 4 units currently in operation (total power of 2006 MW) were expected to shutdown in 2032, 2034, 2036 and 2037. In addition to supporting the newly built Paks II. Nuclear Power Plant investment (with the issued permits, the project's second authorization conditions for entering the construction phase were met), the Hungarian Government decided in the summer of 2022 to extend the operating time of the four units of the Paks Nuclear Power Plant, a decision confirmed by the Parliament's decision with a large majority. The lifetime of the Nuclear Power Plant can be extended by another 10-20 years.

The scope of the Act covers the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the rights and obligations related to it, and the protection of human beings and the living and non-living environment against the harmful effects of ionising radiation of natural and artificial origin.

Overall objective: enhance the successful implementation of the NECP, with special emphasis on the decarbonisation and sustainable, just transition of the Mátra Power Plant and its region. Actions: decarbonisation, GHG emission reduction; capacity-building; sustainable and just transition for lignite-sector employees; recultivation of post-mining sites; economic diversification in the post-coal region; reduction of energy poverty in the (low-income) households using lignite for heating; greening public transport in the region; awareness-raising and knowledge sharing. Project time: 1. September 2020. - 31. October 2029. The project consists of several actions and it includes massive capacity building in national, regional and local governmental level.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M2

Hungary's largest emitter of CO₂ (CO₂), accounting for about 11 % of total domestic CO emissions. With tighter pollutant emission standards and rising greenhouse gas emission unit prices, it is unlikely that a profitable conventional coal-fired power plant in Europe will be built until CO₂ capture and storage becomes economically viable. The more modern lignite blocks of the Mátra power plant will be placed in a strategic reserve and the older units will be phased out.

The power plant's decommissioned lignite capacity is planned to be replaced locally with capacity for gas turbines, RDF fuel and solar power plants.

The second National Climate Change Strategy relates to the 2018-2030 period, with an outlook to 2050. Hungary has set climate objectives until 2030 with a view to 2050 under the Second National Climate. The strategy contains the National Decarbonisation Road Map, the National Adaptation Strategy and the 'Climate Partnership' Awareness Raising Plan. Since this is a framework strategy, consecutive 3-year Action Plans – to be approved in the future – will specify the concrete measures.

A climate policy monitoring system is planned.

4A Focus Area - Restoring, preserving and enhancing biodiversity, including in Natura 2000 areas, and in areas facing natural or other specific constraints, and high nature value farming, as well as the state of European landscapes;

The CAP-SO6 objectives in the field of "Contributing to the halting and reversal of biodiversity decline, enhancement of ecosystem services, and conservation of habitats and landscapes" include the following measures for the adaptation and risk management of agriculture:

- Agro-ecological program
- Rural development collaboration for the development of a biomass-based economy
- Payments encouraging agro-ecological land use change
- Long-term commitments for forest genetic resources
- Long-term commitments for forest environmental protection
- Support for organic farming
- Agri-environmental management payments (AKG)
- Compensation payments for Natura 2000 agricultural areas
- Compensation payments for Natura 2000 forest areas
- Support for tree planting and afforestation investments
- Agro-ecological non-production investments
- Ex situ conservation of animal genetic resources
- In vitro conservation of animal genetic resources
- In situ conservation of animal genetic resources
- In situ conservation of plant genetic resources
- Ex situ conservation of plant genetic resources and microorganisms
- Animal welfare support in the beekeeping sector
- Support for regional active and ecotourism developments

The current national biodiversity strategy in place expired at the end of 2020 and needs to be reviewed and renewed in line with the EU Biodiversity Strategy to 2030 (COM(2020) 380 final) and the Global Framework Strategy for Biodiversity Conservation for the next decade. The Global Framework Strategy will be adopted by the 15th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in 2021. This is Hungary's 3rd National Biodiversity Strategy.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A19

The existence and restoration of healthy habitats and ecosystems through ecosystem services contribute significantly to influence climate change through mitigation and increase adaptation options.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A20

Support for the development of the food and processing industry

From 2023 onwards, the Conditionality provides a set of binding standards for Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC) and Statutory Management Requirements (SMR). The rules on conditionality are laid down in the AM Decree No 14/2023 of 19 April 2023 on the conditions for the use of aid from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (hereinafter the Conditionality Decree).

Regulation No 5 of GAEC lays down rules for soil cultivation to reduce the risk of soil degradation and soil erosion, including the consideration of slope angles. It is prohibited to grow certain crops (e.g. maize, sunflower) on land with a slope greater than 12% unless the farmer implements the erosion control measures in Regulation 5 of the GAEC.

In addition, the requirements of SMR 1 include qualification cases for soil erosion.

Exercise specifically related to erosion control in the agro-ecological programme (mulching of plantations on slopes below 12% by mulching, cultivation of annual row cover crops).

4C Focus Area - Preventing soil erosion and improving soil management.

The CAP-SO5 objectives in the field of "Supporting sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources – such as water, soil, and air – in part through reducing dependence on chemicals" include the following measures for the adaptation and risk management of agriculture:

- Agro-ecological program
- Investment within agricultural enterprises to improve water use efficiency
- Payments encouraging agro-ecological land use change
- Support for organic farming
- Agri-environmental management payments (AKG)
- Support for tree planting and afforestation investments
- Agro-ecological non-production investments
- Support for regional active and ecotourism developments

From an agricultural point of view, one of the most important consequences of climate change is an increase in the frequency of extreme water stress situations. Knowledge of soil water management is the basis for assessing and conserving the water resources potentially stored in soils. The water management of soil is determined by its hydrophysical properties (water holding capacity, water conductivity and water holding capacity). In the future, it will be essential to collect data in this area in a targeted manner and to develop estimation methods based on easily measurable soil parameters. Modelling results also confirm that the same weather conditions on different soils and different crop stands result in different drought or inland water sensitivity. The development of national water management maps and hydrophysical databases integrated into modern spatial information systems, providing reliable information beyond the surface soil layer to deeper layers, would be more effective than ever in supporting the prediction of extreme water balance situations and the mitigation of the damage they cause. The 1:10,000 scale map material and accompanying textual explanations that can be found and still preserved in various map repositories (former large farms, county plant protection and agrochemical stations, successor land offices) provide essential and missing soil information on the state of our farmland. The spatial processing of the information from the maps and the conversion into target maps with soilphysics-water management content can provide essential information for e.g. the development of the planned Operational Drought and Water Shortage Management System, the foundation for irrigation development investments or the further development of the methodology of the current inland water hazard map. A more detailed knowledge of the hydrophysical properties of soils could be used to develop natural water retention measures, groundwater resource modelling, agricultural water management policy programmes or to predict expected soil movements in response to weather extremes, using national spatial data. The maps could also help farmers to develop good soil management and conservation practices. A model project is to be implemented in Zala County, which could serve as an example for the further implementation of tasks at national level.

In the past period, we started collecting and processing archival map data using other institutional and state resources. We expanded the planned West Hungarian soil database (in addition to Zala and Vas Counties, we also collected data in Somogy and Veszprém Counties), during the work - in line with the needs of funding sources - we focused primarily on the Balaton watershed. We also started - with the involvement of other

Decree 59/2008 (IV. 29.) FVM on the detailed rules of the action programme for the protection of waters against nitrate pollution of agricultural origin and on the procedure for data provision and registration (hereinafter: Nitrate Decree) continues to contain the procedural rules for nitrate pollution of agricultural origin. The GAECs include by name nitrate pollution of agricultural origin in the GAEC 2 of the Regulation on Conditionality, which is based on the requirements of the Nitrate Regulation. In addition, the Regulation contains a requirement for the establishment of water protection zones along surface waters in its Regulation GAEC 4.

Natural disasters may become more frequent as a result of climate change. Therefore efforts must be made to improve knowledge of disaster risks and to develop information systems.

The air pollution reduction goals and measures of the National Energy and Climate Plan and the National Air Pollution Reduction Program are often related. By linking the modeling of these two, our goal is to identify measures that strengthen each other's goals.

Following previous expert work in the NATÉR and the proposed orientations and technical considerations of the NCCS-2, it is recommended to conduct landscape-scale assessments and analyses of forest vulnerability. The research results and climate change projections to date indicate that forest areas in our country vary significantly in their exposure to climate change. Forest stands' vulnerability values may vary due to growing conditions, genetic endowments, and forest management. Objective evaluations are preferred over subjective ones. The text adheres to conventional academic structure and maintains regular author and institution formatting. Technical term abbreviations are explained when first used. The text uses high-level, standard language with consistent technical terms and avoids unusual or ambiguous terms. To define the main drivers of exposure and the range of characteristics that influence vulnerability to them for larger ecological landscapes, it is necessary to consider the specificities of the area and the direct effects of climate change. The language is clear, objective, and value-neutral, with passive tone and impersonal construction. The text is grammatically correct and free from spelling and punctuation errors. The content of the improved text is as close as possible to the source text, and no further aspects have been added. The results can identify the mitigation and adaptation interventions in forest management that are likely to have the greatest impact. This is true not only in general terms but also when taking into account landscape specificities. To implement this task, it is necessary to have knowledge of the local mesoclimatic characteristics of climate changes. This can be achieved by establishing and operating a network of agrometeorological stations. The network should operate with sufficient resolution, accuracy, and at appropriate locations, measuring parameters that allow for monitoring changes in the production site within a given forest landscape and predicting future production conditions. The data provided by the resulting system will serve as the foundation for landscape-scale forest management recommendations. The data may be made publicly available during the implementation of the measure.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A24

4B Focus Area - Improving water management, including fertiliser and pesticide management;

GOVERNMENT DECREE 25/2002 (II. Pursuant to Directive 27/91/EEC, Government Decree No 271/2 covers waste water disposal agglomerations with a p.e. () of more than 2 000. The programme was introduced in 2002 and aims to support sewerage tasks, waste water treatment, modern sludge treatment and recovery of agglomerations above 2000 p.e., as well as the disposal of domestic waste water collected by non-public utilities in waste water treatment plants. The targets set by the programme are outdated, and are therefore under revision.

The Kvassay Jenő Plan – published in 2017 – provides for measures to develop water management, including utility sewer systems and municipal wastewater disposal. The Kvassay Jenő Plan sets the aim of increasing the share of recycled water by 2030.

With climate change, we can expect a further increase in extremes, which is one of the main drivers of the threat of a water crisis. Hungary is also feeling the effects of climate change on water, so prevention has an important role to play in the integrated management of agriculture, agrotechnology, industry and water management issues, which, based on the division of responsibilities between government departments, involve several ministries.

Project subject: Provision of financial support for the installation of 30 new surface hydrographic stations and the drilling of at least 60 new wells to improve the groundwater monitoring system

Objective: Water replenishment in areas with water shortage, water retention, regional water diversion, storage, protection of groundwater resources, equalization of the uneven distribution of water resources in space and over time. Extending the scope of water replenishment, preserving wetlands, increasing the proportion of water bodies in good status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). Awareness-raising to protect water resources. Implementing a monitoring system and creating a public information system.

Many low-lying areas in our country are experiencing both water scarcity and water abundance. Improving water retention can increase local water resources for irrigation, ecological, and microclimatic benefits. This can help mitigate the effects of climate change and reduce water-related risks.

The projects are in the planning and preparation process, depending on the source, the implementation can start. The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A5

Water resources are distributed unevenly in space and time, which can lead to conflicts among water users, particularly due to climate change. Currently, some areas are experiencing pressure on water resource management. Water is a publicly-owned, renewable but finite resource, and its responsible management requires decision-support systems. Modelling water resources is a useful tool for maintaining a balance between water demand and supply.

We currently have 48 operating surface and 6 underground model areas. The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A6

The National Water Strategy aims to enhance water recharge and drainage infrastructure to tackle drought and water scarcity. To achieve this, it is crucial to develop and implement measures that enhance the resilience of territorial water management systems. This will enable dynamic water management to meet the increasing water demands at the lowest possible cost.

Energy supply constitutes a significant portion of the operational costs of water management systems. Linking water and energy systems could enhance the flexibility and cost-effectiveness of both. One of the most significant challenges for water management is to find a solution to the problem of water recharge in the Duna-Tisza and Nyírség regions, where current agricultural production could be several times higher. The plans for the water replacement of the Danube-Tisza Sand Ridge were completed in 2022, it has an environmental and water rights permit, and a source of support is required. In the Water Management (component D) chapter of the RRF, the planning of water replacement for Nyírség has been completed, it has an environmental protection permit, and the water rights permit is in process. The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A7

The temporal and spatial variability and extremes of water balance continue to gradually increase due to climate change, making our country increasingly exposed to the risk of inland water and drought, especially since barely more than 2% of its arable land is covered by water recharge systems. Irrigated farming is an effective response to one of the biggest challenges to agricultural production, the effects of climate change, and offers the possibility of growing crops with higher production value. Therefore, the Government will continue to prioritise the dissemination and promotion of irrigated farming and better use of existing opportunities. The development of irrigation also contributes significantly to the ecological water replenishment of the areas under development.

The most significant projected consequence of climate change for agriculture is the projected reduction in average rainfall during the growing season. The Operational Water Scarcity Assessment and Forecasting System is primarily for water management purposes, but its data can also be used by farmers. It provides information on the extent of water scarcity, predicts its evolution and helps to plan irrigation.

We expand the network according to available resources. In 2023, we expanded the number of stations by 5 stations. The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A16

Climate change-induced weather events such as flash floods, extreme rainfall events, droughts, and rising summer water temperatures can have a detrimental impact on the quality of natural bathing waters. Flash floods and extreme rainfall events have the potential to wash pollution from the shore or cause sewage overflows into combined sewage collection systems. During periods of drought, dilution and natural self-cleansing are reduced. This, combined with rising water temperatures, can lead to the emergence and survival of new pathogens in the water. To protect bathers' health, it is necessary to better understand the risks and events that trigger them. Based on this knowledge, a water quality prediction system should be developed. The current system, which is based on water quality testing, is only suitable for detecting pollution after it has occurred.

Some of the necessary tests have been carried out, further tests are expected to be planned and carried out in 2024. The evaluation of the tests is also in progress.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A27

In the energy sector, the use of metering equipment with a transmitter is not unknown (and mandatory above a certain nominal power). Transmitter meters allow both the user and the supplier to continuously monitor their water use, so that the supplier can predict the expected water demand and the load on the wastewater treatment plant from drinking water use. The daily and historical data can be used to plan maintenance schedules and regulate water production. By simultaneously measuring water use and analysing the measured data of the main branch meters and the aggregated deviation of end-users, it is possible to detect illegal consumption in certain sections and identify water losses in the network.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A12

The aim is to strengthen the capabilities of disaster management with investments related to the scope of activities of the bodies involved in disaster management. KEHOP Plus continues the started developments, relying on professional disaster prevention agencies, municipal fire departments, volunteer and other rescue units, or to the Hungarian Defense Forces.

Many water management investments are carried out for the benefit of a settlement(s). The localities must be given the opportunity to finance elements that can be realized more cost-effectively together with the basic investment, and that are complementary to it, in line with the objectives of the OP (e.g. green infrastructure, climate adaptation, ecosystem services or elements that help maintain the investment).

Project elements:

- Disaster risk reduction
- Water and settlement

A crucial aspect of the decarbonisation process involves significantly reducing energy consumption and associated CO2 emissions from buildings. This objective can be accomplished through sustainable and climate-friendly strategies, such as implementing sustainable urban water management and utilizing green infrastructure, specifically green building tools like green roofs, green walls, and green facades. These solutions have a positive impact on the urban microclimate, including the reduction of heat islands, shading, and provision of recreational opportunities.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A31

Creating a Livable County through Sustainable Urban Development. (local transport infrastructure and services, municipal green and blue infrastructure, climate adaptation, brownfield regeneration, local community and cultural, sports and leisure spaces and services, ICT and smart city development and social urban regeneration.)

Since 2013, the dominant source of revenue has been the sale of quotas under the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS) in the form of quota auctions in accordance with a pre-defined auction calendar. This revenue is 50 % part of the Energy and Climate Policy Modernisation Scheme. The use of resources is decided annually. Energy and Climate Policy Modernisation Fund was previously called Green Economy Financing Scheme. Funds are usually spent on the promotion of electric mobility, energy efficiency, renewable energy.

The national policy framework on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (adopted by Government Decision 1783/2016 in 2016) sets national targets for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (CNG, LNG, biofuels, electricity in the transport sector) for 2020, 2025 and 2030 and summarises the legal and financial incentives for the use of such fuels and R & D. The policy framework will be the subject of a progress report in the course of 2022, reviewing the measures, objectives and projections contained in the policy framework.

Jedlik Ányos Plan is the main policy document in Hungary on the promotion of electric mobility. The first version of the plan was published in 2015. Jedlik Ányos Plan 2.0 has been adopted in 2019. The plan determines goals, policies and measures on the following fields: formation of detailed market model; charging infrastructure development; promotion of battery electric vehicles (BEVs); deploying charging infrastructure and expanding the electric vehicle fleet of the central and local governments; decarbonisation of public transportation and development of electric buses; energy production of local governments and development of smart grid solutions; utilising the cost reduction possibilities in charging; awareness-raising related to electric mobility.

According to Government decree 326/2011. (XII. 28.) light green licence plates are issued for environmentally friendly vehicles. Environmentally friendly vehicles are zero emission vehicles that comply with requirements on range. Apart from tax allowances presented in line 6 vehicles with green licence plates are exempted from parking fees. Furthermore, green licence plates help raise awareness.

The provision has also been extended to motorcycles.

Compared to the beginning of 2020, there are five times more vehicles on domestic roads, i.e. more than 88,000 vehicles with green license plates, more than half of which are purely electric cars. In January 2024, 498 motorcycles with green license plates were driving on domestic roads.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M20

According to Government Decree 821/2021. (XII. 28.) between 1 January and 31 December 2023 the mandatory blend rate of biofuels is 8.4%, of which the mandatory minimum share of advanced biofuels, biogas is 0,5% in 2024; 1% in 2025 and 3,5% in 2030.

Subject of the reform measure: Introduction of an integrated procedure for environmental permits and construction permits for solar and wind power plants with an installed capacity of more than 0.5 MW. The reform also simplifies the procedures for connecting small-capacity (below 0.8 kW) photovoltaic systems to the grid.

- Promoting energy efficiency measures
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- Promotion of renewable energies
- Promotion of renewable energies in electricity generation at community and power plant level
- Renewable energy for community heating and cooling

- Developing smart energy systems, networks and storage
- Developing transmission and distribution network flexibility, promoting smart energy systems and energy storage
- Promote the widespread use of hydrogen as an energy carrier and storage

Subject of the project: Providing financial support to industrial parks with ~200 MW of new renewable electricity generation capacity.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Support of energy-intensive companies from the Modernization Fund in the field of renewable electricity production and energy storage.

Within the framework of METÁR, support can only be provided for technology-neutral renewable capacity in competitive tenders. In the traditional mandatory feed-in system, only experimental technologies and pilot projects are eligible for production support. Until 2026, the annual maximum new support equivalent distributable under METÁR, based on the regulations in effect when the strategy was formulated, may amount to 45 billion HUF. The first three METÁR tenders defined the small category as between 0.3 and 1 MW, while in the large category, the second METÁR tender allowed larger projects with nearly 50 MW installed capacity to apply. The fourth tender announcement was canceled. The emphasis in the 5th tender was on brownfield investments, leading to the definition of larger size categories (5-20 MW and 20-50 MW). In the case of the 6th tender, new renewable power plant investments were eligible for application. In total, 271 MW production capacity can be built with the support won in the 6th METÁR tender. It should be noted that according to preliminary calculations, no support was allocated in the third and sixth tenders. The actual support will depend on market price developments and will be calculated retrospectively monthly by MAVIR Zrt., the entity disbursing (or collecting) the premium.

Of the power plant units commissioned after 1 January 2026, only power plant units with a rated capacity of less than 0.2 MW using renewable energy sources will be eligible for compulsory purchase at the reference market price.

Development of a compensation, i.e. equalization support system, to increase the regulatory capacity of KÁT and METÁR-KÁT producers below 0.5 MW. If the cost increase of the balancing energy produced is due to bad scheduling, it reduces the amount of compensation, thus also the burden on the cost bearers;

The program, with a budget of 75 billion HUF, supports households subject to gross settlement starting from January in the establishment of solar panels and energy storage. According to the call for proposals, the program covers two-thirds of the family's costs, up to a maximum grant value of 5 million HUF. The support can be provided for investments carried out on the permanent residence family house or in a building section of a row house, semi-detached house, or a condominium with up to 6 apartments. Eligible expenses include application administration, planning, permit costs, equipment and material costs, and installation labor. Only one grant can be awarded per property, exclusively for new investments; therefore, it cannot be used for expanding, replacing, or renovating existing systems.

The solar panel system can consist of at least 4 and at most 5 kilowatts of power inverter and a minimum of 7.5 and a maximum of 10 kilowatt-hour capacity storage. The program enables more than 15,000 families to implement green energy developments.

Subject of the project: Provision of financial support to households to participate in the installation of solar PV systems and/or heating upgrades, resulting in ~140-175 MW of installed solar PV capacity and 50 MW of installed electric heating system capacity by 2026.

The measure aims to increase renewable energy generation capacity and energy efficiency in the residential sector, which will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution (such as particulate matter and sulphur dioxide) from outdated heating solutions.

Subject of the reform measure: Enactment of a legislative amendment that removes unnecessary restrictions on the installation of wind turbines in areas with wind energy densities greater than 460 W/m.

Reforming the legislation on installing wind power plants in order to increase capacities and diversify the country's renewable energy portfolio. The entry into force of amended legislation removing unnecessary restrictions on the installation of wind farms.

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Creating a regulatory environment that encourages the creation of energy communities that generate and consume heat from renewable sources

Act XL of 2008 on natural gas supply transposes the provisions on renewable energy communities of the Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC. By amending the legislation, the legislator creates the legal framework for the renewable energy communities.

Under the programme, the greening of the district heating sector is to be achieved mainly by increasing the use of geothermal, cost-effectiveness and waste hierarchy waste, as well as biomass produced on the basis of sustainability criteria for heating/cooling purposes. Another objective is to increase the use of waste water treatment, deponia gas and the use of biogas of agricultural origin. The incentives for the use of these resources will be developed on the basis of a detailed analysis carried out on a case-by-case basis in larger districts, taking into account local conditions.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M4

Subject of the reform measure: Evaluate and review the existing regulatory framework, ensure transparent and competitive regulation for the exploitation of geothermal energy resources.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Subject of the project: To provide financial support for 13 geothermal research activities to increase the amount of geothermal energy harnessed from 6.4 PJ in 2021 to 13-15 PJ in 2030, in order to reduce methane emissions.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

The measure supports the measure "Preparation of Geothermal Risk Management Program" (M3) of the National Climate Change Strategy

In the field of individual heating, the main direction of intervention - in addition to reducing the heat demand of buildings - is the promotion of heat pumps and biomass boilers. We are gradually withdrawing support for fossil boilers.

The legal institution of guarantee of origin, which is already used in the field of electricity production, will also be introduced in the field of natural gas regulation. The Office issues guarantees of origin for renewable gases and ensures reliable and authentic electronic storage of guarantees of origin. The seller can only prove the energy quantity of the renewable gas to the user with a guarantee of origin. The detailed rules for the guarantees of origin of renewable gases are laid down in the Government Decree.

5C Focus Area - Facilitating the supply and use of renewable sources of energy, of by-products, wastes and residues and of other non food raw material, for the purposes of the bio-economy;

European Union Member States shall ensure that, by 31 December 2023 bio-waste is either separated and recycled at source, or is collected separately and is not mixed with other types of waste. The introduction of separate collection helps to reduce the share of bio-waste that disposed on landfills.

Announcement is expected continuously from Q2 2024.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M14

Subject of the reform measure: Preparation of a strategy document for biogas and biomethane by exploring the availability of feedstock and potential uses of biogas and biomethane.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

HET_REPEU-REF(10) A biogázra/biometánra vonatkozó stratégia kidolgozása alapján.

The applicability of the technical potential of biogas raw material is limited. The optimal raw material application determined on the basis of the raw material potential estimation is influenced by the agricultural demand beyond the territorial limitation of the raw material. In the case of some raw materials, it is necessary to include the optimal amount by 2030, in order to meet the share of renewable energy as soon as possible and in a diversified manner. However, due to the limited raw material, it is necessary from 2030 to review the availability of the biogas raw material and the potential for additional raw material intake, in the light of demand and supply conditions and technological developments, with the agreement of the agricultural management field and the energy field.

According to the regulation of the government decree, there will be a significant role in promoting home and community composting in the future, which will have the greatest impact on reducing the amount of waste generated. In addition to the use of non-waste plant-based organic materials, an important role is given to the production of biogas or the treatment in a biomass power plant, i.e., the energy utilization of biowaste (additional investments are needed for this). Another consequence of the separate collection of biodegradable waste is the reduction in the quantity of municipal waste, thereby decreasing the amount of waste landfilled and the formation of biologically degradable content, including greenhouse gases (e.g., landfill gas).

The Strategy sets out a 10-year (2014-2023) development plan concerning sludge management in Hungary. Its first stage (Sludge Treatment and Recycling Programme 2014-2017) mainly addresses the preparation of development tasks and treatment equipment. The second stage (2018-2023) involves the implementation of the above, and the preparation and implementation of additional development. The Strategy also provides a conceptual outlook until 2027. (1) capacity building/expansion according to sludge utilisation, application of more recent technologies on demonstration projects and then on a wider scale; (2) implementation of effective territorial organisation of sludge management; (3) encouraging the use of sewage sludge in agriculture by improving the tools available to farmers; (4) validate strategic planning in the use of recultivation areas; The progressive build-up of energy recovery capacity; Management and management tools.

Hungary's National Hydrogen Strategy (accepted in 2022) is ambitious, but provides a realistic vision of the future as it opens the way for the establishment of a hydrogen economy, therefore contributing to the achievement of decarbonisation goals and providing an opportunity for Hungary to become an active participant of the European hydrogen sector.

Subject of the reform measure: Enactment of a legislative amendment to support which, in collaboration with stakeholders, it is necessary to assess relevant legislation and identify barriers to the development of the hydrogen ecosystem.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

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Subject of the project:

Provision of financial support for the implementation of an electrolysis capacity for the production of renewable hydrogen (30 MW), contributing to the development of renewable hydrogen production capacity and the deployment of renewable hydrogen as targeted by the national and EU hydrogen strategy. The production of renewable hydrogen could achieve annual GHG savings and reduce natural gas consumption, assuming that renewable hydrogen would replace grey hydrogen.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Subject of the project: Providing financial support for a total of 47 hydrogen-powered vehicles and the commissioning of 5 new hydrogen filling stations, which promotes the implementation of the National Hydrogen Strategy. By replacing diesel-powered buses and freight vehicles, our goal is to reduce diesel consumption and reduce GHG emissions.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

The development of energy efficiency regulation is necessary in order to implement the provisions of the new EED and to increase energy efficiency

The obligation scheme requires energy distributors and/or retail energy sales companies to introduce programmes and implement measures that deliver certified energy savings to the end-user. Traders selling electricity, natural gas and transport fuels to end users are obliged to achieve new final energy savings annually. The ratio of savings in 2021 is 0.05% of sales in 2019, in 2022 0.1% of sales in 2020, and in 2023 0.3% of sales in 2021. Accordingly, between 2024 and 2027 the savings ratio is 0.5% annually; 0.35% in 2028, 0.15% in 2029 and 0.05% in 2030. Obligated traders can redeem the liability in the amount of HUF 50,000 / gigajoule (called Energy Efficiency Contribution).
The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M8

Corporate tax allowance for energy efficiency investments was introduced in 2017. Under the new tax incentives for energy efficiency, the aid intensity is 30 percent for large companies in the Budapest region and 45 percent in all other regions, with an increase of 20 percentage points for small companies and 10 percentage points for medium-sized companies. Conditions were amended in accordance with the amendment of Commission decree 651/2014/EU, issued on 30.06.2023.

According to Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on energy efficiency, undertakings other than small and medium-sized enterprises are required to undergo an energy audit every four years from 2015 (or operate an energy management system).

Companies with significant (the preceding three years' average is beyond 400,000 kWh electricity or 100,000 cubic meter natural gas or 3,400 GJ heat) energy consumption have to employ independent energy consultant. Energy Consultants have specific tasks listed in § 21/B. (2) of Act LVII of 2015 and § 7/A. (2) of Government Decree 122/2015. The energy consultants explores energy saving opportunities at the company, provides data to MEKH on policy measure and prepares monthly and annual reports on energy saving measures that can be implemented at the company.
Art 11. of the (EU) 2023/1791 Directive extends the energy audit obligation to 10 TJ. So, the policy measure's target needs to be adjusted.

Large enterprises could apply for subsidy to cover energy costs by undertaking energy efficiency investments. The Factory Rescue Program provides large companies with non-refundable support for energy efficiency and energy production investments. With a support intensity of up to 30% in Budapest and up to 45% in rural areas, a total of 15 million euros (approx. HUF 6.2 billion) per company is available. The Government has allocated HUF 150 billion budget resources for implementation in 2022.

Competitiveness Enhancement Support Program for companies

Subject of the project: Providing financial support for the development of the energy efficiency of businesses, which contributes to the implementation of country-specific recommendation No. 4 of 2023.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

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SMEs can apply for subsidy by undertaking energy efficiency investments

Subject of the project:

The greening of industrial parks for energy purposes, as a result of which the reduction in GHG and/or air pollution emissions is expected to be achieved by 30% per beneficiary.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

The measure supports the National Climate Change Strategy's measure "Technological development of domestic environmental manufacturers" (M17)

Energy efficiency improvements in the steel industry and foundries (iron, steel and non-ferrous metals), (such as replacing a fossil furnace with an efficient electric furnace) and related peripheral investments, which are prerequisites for normal operation (for example, metal waste pretreatment).

Market companies can apply for low-cost energy efficiency financing sources. In the case of green corporate bonds, based on the available allocation and impact reports with a reference date of 12.31.2022, the estimated CO2 saving is approx. 100 thousand tons

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: V5

The target group of the Modern Cities Program, announced in 2015, is the 23 cities with county status, with which the agreements were signed in 2017. The aim of the program is to support the implementation of large, complex investments of regional significance, which development goals could be determined by the persons concerned - the cities themselves - according to their own needs. Of the 270 development goals, 133 have already been fully realized, and according to the plans, a large proportion of the investments will be completed by 2025. More than half of the program's total budget - two-thirds of which is a domestic budget source - has already been paid to the project managers. Modern Cities scheme provided Hungarian cities with more than 150 billion HUF in 2018. The program is scheduled to be completed in 2025, by which time the total used for development, including European Union funds, may reach 3,750 billion HUF. The programme also include energy investments.

Main lines of intervention:

1. Promote energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions

- This type of action will support investments in energy modernisation and energy saving in buildings and in energy modernisation and energy saving in bathing facilities.

2. Promote renewable energy in line with sustainability criteria

The following actions are supported under this type of action:

Energy modernization of municipally owned buildings

- Installation of equipment that utilizes the energy content of solar radiation, and related structural and support elements

- Design and expansion of small photovoltaic power plants with a connection capacity of up to 500 kVA

- Decentralized renewable energy source-based incentive to meet local heat and cooling and electricity needs

- Establishing a connection to an existing local community heating plant or waste heat utilization system powered by renewable energy sources

Opportunity and Green Budapest interventions: creating a more liveable urban environment through integrated urban development interventions, opportunity services, social urban regeneration and improving the energy-efficient infrastructure of the building stock.

Elements of the intervention:

Energy modernization of municipally owned buildings

- Installation of equipment that utilizes the energy content of solar radiation, and related structural and support elements
- Design and expansion of small photovoltaic power plants with a connection capacity of up to 500 kVA
- Decentralized renewable energy source-based incentive to meet local heat and cooling and electricity needs
- Establishing a connection to an existing local community heating plant or waste heat utilization system powered by renewable energy sources

The government decree 176/2008. (VI. 30.) on the rules of certification of energy characteristics of buildings has been amended. As a result from November 2023 the energy certificates of the buildings in the future are prepared in a modern system and contain more detailed renovation proposals than before. 9/2023 on determining the energetic characteristics of buildings. ÉKM decree (revised TNM decree 7/2006) stipulates that the "near-zero energy building" level ("BB") requirement, which is 76 kWh/m²a, applies to newly built properties and properties that have undergone significant renovation after 2024 characterized by a specific primary energy consumption and an emission of 20 kg CO₂e/m²/year, which encourages the further growth of small household-sized power plants.

As a result of the regulations, energy certificates for buildings in the future will be prepared in a modern system and contain more detailed renovation proposals than before. The transparent certificate, with sample classifications, graphically shows the energy consumption of the entire building (or an independent part of the building) and the individual mechanical systems. The certificate records detailed renovation and modernization proposals in stages, with a schedule and cost plan. The recommendations can also help the staff of public buildings to use energy in a profitable way.

The advantages of the new certification regulations: 1. Stricter significant renovation requirement 2. Commonly understood qualification of the building and individual architectural and building technical elements. 3. Comprehensible renovation proposals. 4. Renovation roadmap 5. The new methodology approaching the standards increases reliability. 6. Operational CO₂ emission based on life cycle was methodologically developed and new requirements were created.

The energy audit obligation of heating-cooling systems was introduced as of January 1, 2022 in accordance with Act LVII of 2015 on energy efficiency. within the framework of the law. As part of this, we stipulated that heating and air-conditioning systems with a nominal output of over 70 kW must undergo a regular energetic review (inspection) due every 8 years. The aim of the inspection is to encourage consumers towards more favorable energy use by suggesting the optimization of systems without implementing investments aimed at energy efficiency. Condominiums and housing cooperatives are obliged to inform the residents about the results and recommendations of the review in a general meeting resolution, and in terms of costs, the state will assume the fee for the review of larger systems of residential buildings until 2025.

Subject of the reform measure: Implementation of a legislative amendment, the purpose of which is to increase the effectiveness of energy efficiency programs.

The entry into force of legislation setting minimum energy efficiency requirements for public support schemes for building renovation. As a minimum, the legislation requires (co-)financed renovation aid schemes to achieve at least a 30% reduction in energy consumption in residential, commercial and public buildings.

In 2017, the National Building Energy Strategy was revised in the framework of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan. The new Long Term Renovation Strategy was approved by the Government. Its preparation followed our relevant national law harmonisation of the Amended Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2018/844/EU).

Ministry of Construction and Transport (ÉKM) decree 9/2023. on determining the energetic characteristics of buildings came to effect from 01.11.2023. Government decree 176/2008. (VI. 30.) on certification of building energy performance was amended at the same time.

The Long-Term Renovation Strategy sets out 35 actions.

The development objective is to lay the foundation for achieving the decarbonized building stock in 2050. The measures of the Long-Term Renewal Strategy (HTFS) are planned. According to the NEW EPBD, measures can be programmed and reviewed in the National Building Renovation Plan by December 31, 2025 at the latest. Some elements of the 35 HTFS measures have been partially or fully implemented. The majority of the measures are planned to be implemented between 2023-27. The HTFS includes monitoring indicators and milestones.

The measure supports the National Climate Change Strategy measure "Development of HTFS (LTRS)" (M9) At the same time, the update of the LTRS has become timely, which we plan to implement from 2025 with the National Building Renovation Plan.

The tariff system for residential energy (natural gas and electricity) has been changed. A market price must be paid above average consumption

Subject of the reform measure:

Develop a framework for the energy efficiency development of residential buildings, the results of which can be used to incorporate the requirements into the relevant support systems. Its purpose is to ensure the proper preparation of grant applications and effective support for renovations, as well as the operation of an effective monitoring system.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Subject of the project:

Improving the energy efficiency of residential buildings (insulation, window replacement and heating modernization)

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Enabling regions and people to manage the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement, to meet the EU's 2030 climate goal. In this context, the goal is to implement fair energy transition plan for Baranya, Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties.

- Promoting energy efficiency measures
- Promotion of energy efficiency measures (SMEs, residential buildings, public buildings, other systems)
- Improving the efficiency of district heating and cooling systems

- Promotion of renewable energies
- Promotion of renewable energies in electricity generation at community and power plant level
- Renewable energy for community heating and cooling

- Developing smart energy systems, networks and storage
- Developing transmission and distribution network flexibility, promoting smart energy systems and energy storage
- Promote the widespread use of hydrogen as an energy carrier and storage

The Családi Otthoneremtési Kedvezmény (CSOK) is a non-refundable state subsidy, worth up to HUF 10 million, which can be claimed for an existing or adopted child, and which can be used for the purchase, construction or extension of a new or used apartment or residential building.

Support is available in 2,631 preferred small settlements of the Village CSOK in Hungary. The Government has extended the program, so it is available until December 31, 2024. The village CSOK subsidy can be used for the purchase of a used property and for its simultaneous expansion and modernization, as well as for the modernization and expansion of an existing property. An important condition is that half of the claimable amount can be spent on purchases, and the other half must be used for modernization or expansion.

Residential housing modernization support program with the aim of energy modernization and economic revitalization. The special feature of the program is that its budget expenditure effect is neutral/positive on the central budget.

In support of the spread of HMKE, from January 1, 2021, the Home Renovation grant could also be applied for the installation of solar systems in the case of households raising at least 1 child, with the grant a non-refundable amount of HUF 3 million could be settled. The request for support could be submitted after the completion of all renovation work on the apartment, within 60 days after the payment of the invoices, but no later than December 31, 2022.

The Home Improvement Grant Program was open from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2022. It covered 50% of the renovation costs, with a maximum available amount of HUF 6 million. In this framework, the Government supported the renovation of the homes of around 300,000 families with children, for a total of more than HUF 700 billion. According to the data, half of the investments were aimed at energy efficiency.

Mortgage loan program to support housing for families having children, with a maximum loan amount of 50 million HUF. Upon the arrival of the first child, applicants receive a 1-year loan repayment moratorium, and for each additional child, they receive a capital repayment support of 10 million HUF.

Although the average transmission loss of the Hungarian district heating system is 10-12%, which corresponds to the EU average, there are settlements where this ratio is much higher. The purpose of the subsidy is to reduce heat loss within the district heating system.

Eligible activities: energy efficiency renovation of the primary district heating system, replacement and/or insulation of heat transfer lines, underground installation of pipelines.

There are still 200 district-heated dwellings in Hungary where the technical solutions used do not allow the provision of heat to be regulated. In addition, the use and uptake of smart cost-sharing to enable continuous monitoring of energy consumption is an effective tool to strengthen the awareness of users. The goal is to continue the projects implemented in 2019 and 2020. The "Spreading the application of smart cost sharing, radiator replacement program" was a non-refundable subsidy in 2021, the maximum amount of which was 50% of the eligible, gross heating modernization costs of a given apartment building. HUF 3 billion was available to complete the entire tender. The minimum amount that can be won per condominium is HUF 150,000, but it could be as much as HUF 75 million.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M10

The subject of the project:

Providing financial support for the further spread of smart metering.

The objective of the intervention is to support the purchase of smart meters and their communication units, the related IT software and the installation of the devices. The investment will include the installation of 290,680 smart meters with standard technical content.

Az intézkedés támogatja az Éghajlatváltozási cselekvési terv "Az energiafogyasztói tudatosság és a villamosenergia-hálózat rugalmasságának erősítése az okosmérés magyarországi elterjedésének elősegítésével" (M6) című intézkedését

It is specified that if certain conditions are met, conventional meters can only be replaced by smart meters at the end of their validity. The involvement of distribution licensees in the installation of the oscillators is inevitable in order to ensure optimal scheduling of meters to the most useful locations. In parallel, universal service providers, commercial and network licensees, are obliged to provide their smart metered customers with flexible service package offers encouraging better network use.

Subject of the reform measure:

Implementation of legislative amendments in the field of transformation of the regulation of consumption meters and related intelligent functions and devices, making data more transparent and easier to access for users and other market players, especially aggregators.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Public institutions could apply for low-cost energy efficiency financing sources

The Government announced the Hungarian Village Program in 2018. The aim of the program is to strengthen and develop small settlements with less than 5,000 inhabitants, to improve the local quality of life and to stop the migration of the population. The program also finances projects that improve energy efficiency.

After 1 January 2017, the roll-out of the National Energy Network started.

One of the tasks of the National Energy Efficiency Network are to provide free energy consultancy services to public institutions in accordance with Government Decree 122/2015 (26 May 2015) on the implementation of Act LVII of 2015 on Energy Efficiency.

The offices of the Network are in the capital's and county government offices, and in the capital's districts' offices. The network produces: 1. provides free energy consulting for public institutions; 2. maintains continuous contact with local governments; 3. encourages public institutions to create an energy management system including energy audits at regional and local level;

Under the professional leadership of the Ministry of National Development, the development of the National Energy Network was launched on 1 January 2017.

In order to fulfill the energy efficiency obligations of public institutions (renovation of 3% of the floor space) and to exploit the energy saving potential inherent in the operation of public buildings, a legal obligation has been imposed on the managers of public institutions. We are developing a personal interest system for the operators of public institutions. We make clear the rules for using the proposals of energy auditors and specialist referees. The energy efficiency measures of public institutions are supported by the National Energy Network. The planning and evaluation of renovations can be further assisted by the ministerial decree on the determination of the energy characteristics of buildings and the government decree on the certification of the energy characteristics of buildings.

Subject of the project:

Providing financial support for the energy efficiency improvements of public buildings. (388,000 m²)

The project aims to improve the energy performance of public buildings. During the investment period, primary energy consumption must be reduced by 30% compared to the baseline, as certified by an energy auditor, auditing organisation or building energy certification body registered with the Hungarian Chamber of Architects or the Hungarian Chamber of Engineers.

Subject of the project:

Providing financial support for the energy efficiency improvements of public buildings. (1 442 000 m²)

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

The goal of the project, the XXI. within the framework of establishing the conditions for health care in the 20th century, the energy efficiency renovation of health facilities, and the construction of new health facilities with greater efficiency than almost zero energy demand.

- Promoting energy efficiency measures
- Promotion of energy efficiency measures (SMEs, residential buildings, public buildings, other systems)
- Improving the efficiency of district heating and cooling systems

- Promotion of renewable energies
- Promotion of renewable energies in electricity generation at community and power plant level
- Renewable energy for community heating and cooling

- Developing smart energy systems, networks and storage
- Developing transmission and distribution network flexibility, promoting smart energy systems and energy storage
- Promote the widespread use of hydrogen as an energy carrier and storage

Act I of 1988 is relevant to the subject. The Act was amended from an electromobility point of view. (The amended Act splits the roles of electric car charging operator and electromobility service provider and excludes the network licensees (DSOs) operating the electricity networks from the roles of operator and service provider.).

Government Decree 243/2019. (X. 22.) sets detailed rules on electric mobility services including permits, pricing rules, data reporting etc.

Several CEF projects e.g. NEXT-E, MVM-Ultra, Connect-E, Ultra-fast Charging Network, NEAT, Expand-E Cohesion; OMV

In the framework of the transposition of the provisions of the AFIR, the examination of the installation conditions of electric charging stations in the private parking lots of existing condominiums.
The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M21

Project subject: Provision of financial support for the construction of an electric charging network

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Aim is to develop a resilient, smart, safe, sustainable and intermodal TEN-T to cope with the impacts of climate change.

- TEN-T (international) rail international infrastructure development (stations, railway track and safety equipment), electrification
- Purchasing motor trains
- TEN-T port investments

The National Transport Infrastructure Development Strategy is the main policy document for the transport sector. It describes the current status of the transport sector, sets objectives and assigns measures for fulfilling the objectives. In addition to other goals, the strategy aims to reduce the environmental impact of transport through the modal shift to public transportation, increased energy efficiency, demand management and the use of renewable energy. The Plan is implemented between 2014 and 2050.

The aim of the priority axis is the improvement of international (TEN-T) railway and waterway accessibility. The priority axis contributes to "promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures" thematic objective and to "supporting a multimodal Single European Transport Area by investing in the TEN-T" investment priority

The goal of the coming decades, up to and including 2040, is the facilitation of the green transition of the Hungarian transport system achieving systemic results so that Hungary's low-emission transport system will be uniformly reliable, all core network elements installed in compliance with the relevant European technical standards, bottlenecks eliminated and track based transport properly linked to urban networks in passenger transport.

Elements of the investments:

- Increasing the capacity of the metropolitan/suburban rail network (HÉV)
- Rail network bottleneck replacement on TEN-T corridor
- Development of zero-emission bus transport
- Deployment of centralised traffic management on TEN-T railway lines
- Awareness-raising measure

The purpose of the legislation is to transpose the provisions of Directive 2019/1161 (CVD), amending Directive 2009/33/EC on the promotion of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles. The regulation imposes a certain percentage of clean and energy-efficient vehicle procurement in specified procurement categories for member states in two phases, with emission limit tightening (2021-2025; 2026-2030).

In the domestic regulation, the target values set for buses are higher (in line with the Government's new bus strategy concept and the tasks related to the Green Bus Pilot Project). The decision requires the preparation of an impact assessment to consider the possibility of setting stricter targets, such as 100% for purely electric (battery, fuel cell) propulsion, beyond the provisions of the transposed regulation.

Subject of the project: Provision of financial support to businesses for the purchase of an electric vehicle

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Suburban rail upgrades in large cities

- Zero emission public transport vehicles (e.g. urban electric buses, trolleybuses, trams) and related development of electric charging stations and sites
- P+R, B+R, intermodal hub investments

The replacement polluting buses with electric buses and trolley in the next 10 years from 2019. The central government provides a maximum 20%-80% subsidy for local governments and public transport companies on the purchase price of these buses. Promotion of the accompanying charger infrastructure in case of electric buses. The initially planned amount of support was HUF 36 billion, but increasing the amount from the Recovery and Resilience Instrument financing fund is on the agenda.

The Green Bus Programme is coordinated by HUMDA.

Since the start of the Green Bus Program, a total of 139 purely electric buses have been in circulation, and an additional 55 electric buses will be procured by the end of the program. The expected GHG emission reduction result for the 194 buses is 12,804 tons of CO₂.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M19

Vehicles above 3.5 tonnes are obliged to pay a usage-based road toll. The toll applied in the road toll system consists of two elements, the infrastructure charge and the external-cost charge. The infrastructure charge is intended to recover the costs incurred in constructing, maintaining, operating and developing road infrastructure, depending on the infrastructure element used (expressway or main road) and the number of axles of the vehicle (J2-J5). The external-cost charge is set in relation to the costs caused by traffic based air pollution, noise pollution, CO2 emissions or any combination.

The system represents the user and polluter pays principle. It gives incentive for better organisation of freight delivery, better use of payload capacity and for using vehicles with lower emission.

The Government, in its decision outlined in Resolution No. 1414/2020 (VII. 16.), has established a support system for the freight transport of individual railcars and the development of the related transport sector. Starting from the year 2021, state support will be provided for a period of five years. The annual amount allocated for this support is up to HUF 3,842,000,000 in 2021 and up to HUF 6,407,000,000 for each year from 2022 to 2025. This state support allows railway freight companies to participate in the support system through non-discriminatory application procedures. The essence of individual railcar transport is that it facilitates the transportation of smaller quantities of goods, even as little as the capacity of a single railcar, with significant manual labor ("car sorting") and relatively high costs. However, compared to road transport, it achieves freight operations with much lower pollutant emissions.

Environmental awareness-raising campaign focusing on transport. Support for municipalities and organisations owned by municipalities to cover the costs related to the European Mobility Week and the Car Free Day.

It was not retained in 2020 due to the COVID epidemic. The granting of subsidies is decided separately each year.

The granting of subsidies is decided separately each year.

In order to define long term goals and find proper actions the Hungarian Government adopted the National Cycling Strategy in 2030. It sets ambitious goals and establishes guidelines to follow in order to make our country a better place for cycling by 2030.

- Promotional cycling campaigns (Bike to Work! campaign, Cycling across 7 borders, Cycle to Green!)
- Cyclist Friendly Awards (Cyclist Friendly Municipality and Cyclist Friendly Workplace)

Within its framework, the development of bicycle traffic and the amendment of legislation to increase the share of bicycle traffic are implemented

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M23

Strategy of rail-based developments in Hungarian capital and its agglomeration

Budapest has a strategic location in the heart of Europe at the crossroads of national Trans-European and international transport corridors. The Hungarian capital is one of the most important economical centres of Central Europe. Easily accessible by rail, road, water and air, Budapest has significant passenger and freight transit traffic on its transport networks.

Budapest Rail Node Study addresses future railway development.

The main goal of the project is to make a long-term strategic document which corresponds to the aims of the country and of the capital:

- vancing a sustainable traffic system, maximising the usage and the efficiency of the railways, including both passenger and freight traffic,
- improving the environmental performance of the traffic sector on national and municipal level,
- reducing the effects of the climate changing through mitigating the sector's emission of greenhouse gases,
- increasing the quality of life of the urban population through effective and comprehensive traffic planning and urban design.

The lack of integrated tariff system is still an obstacle of a better cooperation between rail and bus transport and thus a more efficient public transport.

Therefore new area-based passes will be introduced on 1st May, 2023, which will be valid for all rides of interurban transport providers (except for trains with mandatory seat reservation).

This level of tariff integration has never existed before in domestic public transport.

From now on, the bus and rail timetables will be mutually interpretable, which will create an opportunity to continue timetable coordination, rationalisation and further increase of efficiency.

In its decision number C(2023) 5276 dated August 4, 2023, the European Commission granted approval to Hungary's request for state aid under the title "Scheme on excise duty exemptions and refunds for fuel used in railway and inland waterway transportation 2023-2029." This approval extends the system until April 3, 2029, for an additional six years, allowing Hungary to support environmentally friendly modes of transportation through the maintenance of excise duty exemptions and refunds.

Subject of the project:

Electrification of a 14.5 km railway line and construction of 7 electric substations and modernization of electric substations.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Since 2010, a total of 436 kilometers of railway sections have been electrified. The ratio of electrified sections to the entire railway network increased from 36% to 43%. Currently, the electrification of the 13 km Szeged - Röske - (Szabadka) and the 26.6 km Debrecen-Balmazújváros railway line, which will be put into operation in 2023 and 2025, respectively. In addition, a total of 232 km long railway electrification projects are under preparation (Balatonfüred-Tapolca-Keszthely, Zalaszentiván-Nagykanizsa, Kőbánya-Kispest – Lajosmizse – Kecskemét, Szombathely-Kőszeg). Their implementation can start after the licensing (e.g. environmental protection, construction) procedures and construction public procurement, according to the plans, from the 2021-2027 EU subsidies. (e.g. Integrated Transport Development Operational Program Plus).

5B Focus Area - Increasing efficiency in energy use in agriculture and food processing;

The Hungarian energy regulations CLXVI of 2012 on the identification, designation and protection of vital systems and facilities. are subject to the law, i.e. "vital system elements". During the selection process for national vital system elements, the "essential service providers" are selected from among the operators of the designated national vital system element. The regulation ensures the availability of procedures and tasks related to critical infrastructures.

Decree on the implementation of the provisions of Act XL of 2008 on the Supply of Natural Gas. It sets detailed rules on system control, transmission of natural gas, distribution of natural gas, storage of natural gas, trade, services, connection, access, capacity contracts, metering, settlement of accounts, etc. to provide consumers with a secure and reliable supply of natural gas. In order to decrease import dependency the legislation contains provisions for market participation of biogas producers and licensees performing safety gas storage.

Act XL of 2008 on natural gas supply transposes the LNG provisions of the Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC in accordance with European decarbonization goals provisions. By amending the legislation, the legislator creates the legal framework for the use of liquefied gas.

The Hungarian Parliament enacted the law to improve the security of natural gas supply with the transparent and competitively neutral regulation of the emergency stockpiling of natural gas.

ITM Decree 59/2021 (XII. 15.). on the extent of the emergency stock of natural gas replaced the NFM decree 13/2015. (III. 31.). The regulation sets rules on the extent of the emergency stock of natural gas, it defines the emergency gas storage facilities and the mandatory minimum of injectability and deliverability capacities, as well as the rules regarding the extent and conditions of stock purchase, and in the case of stock sales, the amount of natural gas to be sold, the method of sale, the value of the natural gas and the range of beneficiaries, the conditions to replace the natural gas and order of the replacement, as well as the sale of free capacities.

The Government Decree regulates the detailed rules for performing the natural gas distribution service, maintaining the security of the natural gas supply, as well as the responsibilities and powers of organizations entitled to take action in a natural gas supply crisis situation, detailed provisions on restrictions, and regulations on the use of the safety stock. The purpose of the new legislation is to reconsider the restriction categories, to create consistency with European regulations and to create a national-level electronic emergency classification register in order to effectively manage the gas supply crisis and prepare for the next winter. Due to the transformation of the Hungarian natural gas market, it was necessary to modernize the natural gas supply emergency restriction classification and registration system in order to maintain security of supply and to ensure continuous supply to consumers. An essential element of preparing for natural gas supply crisis situations is the updating of the restriction categories and the construction of the IT background of the uniform restriction classification system. In view of the preparation for the construction of the IT system, the relevant part of the regulation will enter into force later.

New concession areas will be announced.

Act XXIII of 2013 on the emergency stockpiling of imported oil and petroleum products

— Oil stocks

Provision of data

— crisis management

Act XXIII of 2013 on emergency stocks of imported petroleum and petroleum products Under the Act, the Hungarian Hydrocarbon Stockpiling Association is required to maintain a safety stock equivalent to at least 90 days of net imports, consisting of crude oil and petroleum products. When determining the composition of the emergency stocks of crude oil stored, Hungary's security of energy supply, its dependence on crude oil imports shall be taken into account, and domestic oil production and processing and consumption indicators shall be taken into account. The emergency oil stocks must be stored in licensed, technologically controlled storage space in conformity with safety and environmental legislation, which is suitable for (a) maintaining the quality of oil stocks; ensure the availability and control of oil stocks at any time; allow physical access to, removal from and entry into oil stocks in order to carry out the stock-holding or stock-release tasks.

New concession areas will be announced.

Increasing the flexibility of the Dunube Refinery. The goal to be achieved is the ability to process 100% of crude oil of non-Russian origin.

Safe operation is ensured by multi-faceted regulation and multi-stage, complex, mutually substituting, complementary systems and operating mechanisms in order to ensure that the use of nuclear energy does not have a harmful effect on the population. Protection is guaranteed by security solutions, technologies and regulations for the physical protection of the nuclear facility, radioactive waste storage, nuclear and other radioactive materials.

The establishment of new nuclear blocks is also possible under strict conditions. A facility as complex as a nuclear power plant, involving many fields of expertise, is not authorized and supervised by a single authority. The individual authorities issue the necessary permits in their own licensing procedures and, as specialized authorities, enforce their own specialized aspects in the procedures of other authorities. The National Atomic Energy Agency (OAH) is responsible for the nuclear safety, protection and safeguard licensing of the construction and operation of the nuclear power plant.

A strategy to ensure the long-term supply of nuclear materials and fuel is available, especially with regard to the expansion of nuclear capacity. Nuclear fuel diversification efforts. In Hungary, the legal regulations in force ensure the principle possibility of using a different heating element in the nuclear power plant. In order to diversify its nuclear fuel supply, Hungary has negotiated and concluded an agreement with France on the supply and operation of alternative fuels.

Further to the joint Demand Assessment Report issued and published by FGSZ and EUSTREAM in October 2023 under the CAM NC, the concerned TSOs agreed to increase the exit capacity HU>SK up to 300,000 cm/h (2.62 bcma) at the Balassagyarmat-Velke Zlievce cross-border network point by optimising the operational conditions without additional CAPEX in Hungary. The present capacity of the interconnector in the direction of Slovakia-Hungary is 4.4 billion cubic metres per year (bcma) and in the direction of Hungary-Slovakia is 1.75 bcma. The capacity expansion up to 5.2 bcm/y would mean a significant step in the development of the North-South Gas Corridor. In November 2021, the expansion project was included in the 5th PCI list published by the European Commission.

The construction of a natural gas pipeline crossing the Hungarian -Slovenian border which would enable bidirectional transport between the countries. In October 2023, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the concerned ministries of Hungary and the Republic of Slovenia to support the establishment of the planned HUSI interconnector with a bidirectional technical capacity of 50,000 cm/h (0.44 bcma).

The Hungarian Parliament hereby authorises the Government of the Republic of Hungary to enter into an agreement with the Government of Romania on cooperation in natural gas transmission lines and electricity transmission lines crossing the Hungarian-Romanian state border (hereinafter: "Agreement").

The North-South natural gas corridor and electricity network comprises the infrastructure network development programme aimed at diversifying the supply of energy sources and greater energy security in the Central and South-Eastern European region. It aims to implement the appropriate interconnection of the natural gas and electricity networks concerned.

The Company sees the need for improvements in the proposal from the analysis of the domestic gas transmission system, on the basis of capacity needs and on the basis of gas forecasts.

Our aim is to keep the import exposure at a manageable level and to diversify the supply. In addition to increasing domestic production, a tangible means of this could be the expansion of the capacity of the Adriatic crude oil pipeline - and with it the increase of the flexibility of refinery capacities - which, however, also requires the cooperation of the Croatian side.

The new 128 km long oil pipeline between Algyó (HU) and Újvidék (SRB) will start in 2025 and should be completed by 2027, the cost of which will be around 150 million euros, and it is expected to have a capacity of 5 million tons per year.

The Danube InGrid Project (Danube Intelligent Grid) is part of the European Commission's Project of Common Interest, in the intelligent grid category. The goal of the Danube InGrid Project is to strengthen cooperation and integration in the Slovak and Hungarian energy markets. The project promotes the development of modern energy infrastructure by applying smart grid technologies, both within and across borders.

From a wider perspective in the region, it can be said that Hungarian wholesale prices are relatively high. That is why the expansion of the Serbian-Hungarian border crossing is included in the plans.

Enabling regions and people to manage the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement, to meet the EU's 2030 climate goal. In this context, the goal is to implement fair energy transition plan for Baranya, Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties.

- Promoting energy efficiency measures
- Promotion of energy efficiency measures (SMEs, residential buildings, public buildings, other systems)
- Improving the efficiency of district heating and cooling systems

- Promotion of renewable energies
- Promotion of renewable energies in electricity generation at community and power plant level
- Renewable energy for community heating and cooling

- Developing smart energy systems, networks and storage
- Developing transmission and distribution network flexibility, promoting smart energy systems and energy storage
- Promote the widespread use of hydrogen as an energy carrier and storage

Subject of the project:

Provision of financial support for the classic and smart network development of the transmission system operator and the distribution system operator due to excess capacity of electricity generating power plants that can potentially be connected to the electricity grid and utilize weather-dependent renewable energy sources

The aim of the investment is to upgrade the electricity grid so that additional renewable energy sources can be safely integrated, thus increasing the flexibility of the system.

The share of renewable energy sources is increasing, but the electricity grid systems needed to support them are not flexible enough and need to be improved.

Above-average temperature rises reduce the resilience of ecosystems, so the development of disaster management systems is urgently needed to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources, too. The issue of waste management also has an impact on climate change and it is therefore important that the circular economy is also addressed by digital developments.

The Operational Programme would create digital solutions in these and related areas to ensure that improvements in living standards can be sustained without increasing emissions: developments include the digitalisation of building energy, IT services for energy communities, and digital sensor systems to support climate change monitoring.

Key elements of the action include:

- Promoting energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- Developing smart energy systems, networks and storage outside the TEN-E network
- Promoting climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account ecosystem-based approaches
- Promoting the transition to a circular and resource-efficient economy

Subject of the project:

Providing financial support for energy digitization developments.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Subject of the project:

Providing financial support for electricity network development and digitization.

As part of the project, the development of a weather forecasting system that serves renewable energy production more accurately will be implemented, with which the sector will receive more accurate and frequent weather forecasts. The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A26

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Pursuant to Act LXXXVI of 2007 on electricity (VET), Section 25(1), the transmission system operator (Mavir) shall:

preparation of the electricity system network development plan for networks of 132 kV and above by distributors taking into account plans prepared by licence holders.

The final decision was taken on the installations foreseen by the Hungarian electricity system network development plan ("The Hungarian Electricity System Network Development Plan" The implementation projects can be completed on time.

The Tiszaújváros and Visonta sites of the Tiszaai Power Plant and the Mátra Power Plant will have the capacity to generate 1500 MW of modern power to meet the growing demand for electricity. The MVM Group has launched open, conditional public procurement for the construction of combined cycle gas turbine power plant units at the sites in Borsod and Heves counties. The developments will strengthen Hungary's energy sovereignty by increasing domestic electricity production. The state-of-the-art facilities will allow for more efficient use of natural gas and hydrogen and a higher share of renewables.

Building 600-800 MW of capacity by 2035

Subject of the project:

Providing financial support for the installation of network energy storage at energy market players. The capacity of the new installed facility suitable for electricity storage, appearing on the deregulation market: 885 MWh.

The objective of the investment is to provide market players already present or wishing to enter the balancing market (e.g. aggregators, generators and large industrial consumers) with access to technologies that provide environmentally friendly and resilient services.

This measure will support market players in the deployment of grid energy storage.

Beneficiaries will be selected through an open call for proposals. The selection process will be based on a cost-benefit analysis of project proposals to be implemented with different technologies, thus ensuring a technology-neutral selection process with a focus on cost-effectiveness. Beneficiaries will be required to inject all or part of the capacity from the supported electricity storage into the balancing market.

The call for proposals "SUPPORT FOR NETWORK INTEGRATED ENERGY STORAGE PROJECTS" aims increasing grid flexibility, in line with the objectives of the National Energy and Climate Plan.

The HUF 33 billion tender provides non-reimbursable support jointly financed by the government and the Modernisation Fund for enhancing the national electrical distribution and transmission networks with energy storage equipment, making it more resilient and able to incorporate higher degrees of weather-variable renewable production.

The application deadline was 3 October 2022.

Subject of the reform measure:

Implementation of legislative amendments regarding storage, development and development of a transparent, unique regulatory framework, in order to facilitate the rapid integration of storage capacities into the network. We intend to increase the size of the energy storage market (currently a very low installed battery capacity of around 20 MW) through a combination of legislative and financial incentives.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

The tax incentive support intensity, combined with all state aid, is 30% of the eligible costs of the investment, but no more than 30 million euros, present value. The intensity can be increased by 20 percentage points for small businesses and by 10 percentage points for medium-sized enterprises. The eligible cost is the investment's acquisition value.

Subject of the reform measure:

Implementing legislative amendments to strengthen the role of aggregators, developing tools that encourage beneficiaries of universal service to contract with one or more community service providers. Amendments to aggregator legislation and network policies, including model contracts.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Subject of the reform measure:

Implementation of legislative amendments and creation aimed at increasing the number of energy communities by simplifying the creation and operation of energy communities as legal entities.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Subject of the reform measure: Implementation of legal amendments related to the harmonization of the grid connection procedure (MEKH) and methodological review, ensuring consistency between distribution system controllers in the interpretation of the rules, and issuing grid connection permits for weather-dependent renewable energy sources up to a total output of 12,000 MW per second.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Subject of the reform measure: Development of a new methodology for determining the network tariff by MEKH.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Subject of the reform measure: Implementation of a legislative amendment in order to improve the transparency and predictability of the network connection process.

As a result of the first publication process, 3,800 MW of PV, 660 MW of storage and 45 MW of other power plants will be connected to the grid. The second procedure is being evaluated.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: M7

Subject of the reform measure: Implementation of legislative amendment to transform electricity regulation.

The aim of the reform is threefold: to strengthen the position of consumers within the energy system, to create a legal framework that promotes the wider uptake of renewable energy sources, and to maintain and enhance security of supply.

Subject of the reform measure:

Bringing into force a legislative amendment to develop the legal background for dynamic pricing so that households with a suitable consumption meter can voluntarily enter into an electricity purchase contract with dynamic pricing also within the framework of a universal service

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Subject of the reform measure:

Enactment of legislative amendments and amendments to contract models to renew the product structure of the regulatory reserve markets, in order to facilitate the market entry of new types of flexibilities.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

Due to the slow progress of the market coupling project based on flow-based capacity calculation, the 4M MC parties attempted to achieve faster integration results on an NTC basis, and have therefore initiated projects on several borders (HU-AT, CZ-AT, CZ-DE, DE-PL, PL-CZ and PL-SK borders), which could be implemented before the successful launch of the FB MC.

The Interim Coupling project was launched in December 2018 following the request of the relevant national regulatory authorities (NRAs) in order to further develop regional integration of day-ahead organized electricity markets. The project aimed to connect the borders of 4M MC (Czech-Slovak-Hungarian-Romanian market coupling) with the Multi-Regional Coupling (MRC) by introducing Net Transmission Capacity (NTC) based implicit capacity allocation on the abovementioned six borders

The new market interconnection was successfully launched on 17 June 2021, when for the first time the day-ahead cross border capacity was implicitly allocated on the 6 new borders.

The XBID project – established for coupling the pan-European intraday market – was initially made up of the members of 14 European countries, which has since been expanded with all Member States subject to the CACM Regulation. The XBID Market Project aims to implement cross-zonal continuous trading and to improve efficiency on the pan-European single cross-zonal intraday market.

Integration was taking place in several stages, and the founding members were successfully connected on June 2018 and the system became operational. On 19 November 2019, HUPX and MAVIR successfully joined XBID, the Single European Market Interconnection Solution.

The TERRE cooperation is an early implementation project for a European platform for the exchange of balancing energy from replacement reserves under the EB GL in order to meet the EB GL requirements as soon as possible. Methodology approved. The expected start of sharp operation is the first quarter of 2020. MAVIR is an observer and does not plan to join the project.

Hungary is still a full member of the MARI project. The MARI (Manually Activated Reserves Initiative) cooperation is an early implementation project for a European platform for the exchange of balancing energy from frequency restoration reserves with manual activation under the EB GL in order to meet the EB GL requirements as soon as possible. The methodology shall be finalised and approved by ACER. The deadline for this is January 2020. The deadline for the implementation of the project is the third quarter of 2022.

The Electricity Balancing Guideline specifically provides for European transmission system operators to put forward a strategy for implementing a common platform for exchange of automatic frequency restoration reserves or aFRR. The PICASSO project (Platform for the International Coordination of Automated Frequency Restoration and Stable System Operation), launched by 26 European TSOs, aims to implement this platform.

Joining PICASSO is mandatory, but our country has requested a derogation, which means that we will join in 2024.

ELES, EMS, and EPEX SPOT established the first regional power exchange for Central and South-Eastern Europe. The newly founded Alpine-Adriatic Danube Power Exchange - ADEX - will offer harmonised one-stop-shop spot power trading services in Slovenia and Serbia, with the ambition to also extend business and services to other countries in the Central and South-Eastern European (CSEE) region.

In 2022, Hungary joined the Serbian-Slovenian initiative to create a joint regional energy exchange.

Promoting regional gas market integration is a goal of strategic importance. A market free of cross-border tariffs and operating with uniform wholesale price signals can provide more effective competition, lower prices, and a greater degree of security of supply. Hungary is therefore also investigating the possibility of connecting with the Slovak, Slovenian, Austrian and Romanian gas markets. In parallel with the promotion of market integration, Hungary also aims to further strengthen the liquidity of the domestic gas exchange (CEEGEX) and its role as a regional price indicator. The regional sales model for Hungary's significant domestic natural gas storage capacities is also being developed.

The preparation of the Social Climate Plan has begun, which covers building renovation, the decarbonization of building heating and cooling, and the related integration of renewable energy production and storage and/or the enhancement of the spread of emission-free and low-emission mobility and transport, the selection of related indicators and targets and in addition to specifying measures.

Act CLXXXIX of 2011 on Local Governments in Hungary, in Section 13 (1) Paragraph 8a, stipulates that within the scope of tasks defined for local governments, municipal support can be established by local authorities in the framework of social services and provisions. On an annual basis, the type and quantity of necessary fuel, as well as the expected range of beneficiaries, are determined. Additionally, within the municipal responsibility, fuel is typically provided to a supplementary extent from local resources.

The program covers the entire territory of Hungary, and based on the data from the Ministry of Interior as of January 1, 2022, municipalities with a population not exceeding 5,000 residents were eligible to apply for the support.

The number of supported households averages between 180,000 and 200,000 per year.

According to the 2022 Act XXV on the Central Budget of Hungary for the Year 2023, in Annex 3, Point 2.2.1, the support for the purchase of fuel for social purposes by local governments is allocated with a total of HUF 5,000 million for the 2023 social fuel program.

Based on ministerial decisions, during this heating season, eligible municipalities can purchase 161,684 cubic meters of hardwood, amounting to HUF 4,499,168,040; 10,145 cubic meters of softwood, amounting to HUF 177,940,970; and 73,202 quintals of brown coal, amounting to HUF 322,583,023. Typically, more than this is distributed as municipalities usually purchase additional fuel beyond these quantities using their own resources.

The purpose of the Catch-up Settlements program is to build and renovate social housing and improve housing conditions in the 300 poorest Hungarian settlements (in addition to improving access to quality education, basic health care and social services). Detailed definitions, with indicators, will be defined for each supporting policy measure - in the framework of the Catching-up Settlements Programme - to define the vulnerable consumer category.

- The "Housing" and "Energy" pillars of the Catch-up Settlements program (<https://fete.hu/a-programrol/>), which support energy efficiency and promote renewable energy supply respectively, support vulnerable consumers:

- o TASK: to help the 300 most disadvantaged settlements in the country through targeted interventions. The 300 settlements have been selected in cooperation with the Central Statistical Office using a complex index taking into account as many indicators as possible. In these settlements, all statistical indicators show the accumulation of disadvantages. Within the framework of this investment, the use of renewable energy, modern and safe heating technologies, regular and safe electricity consumption combined with debt prevention solutions (e.g. prepaid hours) combine the aspects of social and environmental sustainability.

- ▣ The energy efficiency part of the programme aims to build, modernise and renovate 2,000 social rental dwellings in a total of 300 disadvantaged settlements by 30.06.2026 at the latest. Project ID No: RRF-3.3.1-22-2022-00001, Project title: Construction and renovation of social housing, improvement of housing conditions

- ▣ The renewable energy component of the Programme aims at increasing the renewable community energy production capacity by a total of 25 000 kWp in 300 disadvantaged settlements, and supporting selected disadvantaged families by returning to them the revenues from the sale of energy produced by the 52 solar power plants installed in the Programme sites, by 31.12.2025. Project ID No: Project ID No: RRF-3.4.1.-22, Project Title: Community Renewable Energy Production and Use

Territorial Just Transition Plans have been created for Heves, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén and Baranya Counties to promote the Just Transition in the regions where the transition to a clean energy economy would endanger the jobs in fossil fuel intensive sectors. It includes the regional development for the Matra power plant. (creating a more diversified economy, more stable, long-term, more sustainable jobs, reduced vulnerability of consumers; reducing emissions of air pollutants; improving water management; restoration of mining areas; preparing the automotive supply chain for decarbonisation.

In order to achieve a "Just Transition", the plans aims to:

- provide an opportunity to monitor labour market developments with energy transitions and to reverse possible adverse trends;
- to help improve the employability of the workforce in the green economy sectors, thereby improving the competitiveness of the area;
- provide support for the upskilling and reskilling of vulnerable workers;
- extend certain opportunities for development policy support to vulnerable social groups and regions.

For the programming period 2021-27, KEHOP Plus (Priority 5) will support the Just Transition with EUR 294 836 732 (EU share: 250 611 222).

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: V2

Enabling regions and people to manage the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050, based on the Paris Agreement, to meet the EU's 2030 climate goal. In this context, the goal is to implement fair energy transition plan for Baranya, Heves and Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén counties.

The aim of the industrial strategy is for industry to be a driving force in the economy, to ensure the security of supply for the population and domestic enterprises, and the competitiveness of the sustainable Hungarian economy.

Priority sectors of the strategy:

- Vehicle industry
- Healthcare industry
- Food industry
- Basic material industries
- ICT (infocommunication technologies) sector
- Creative industry

Subject of the project:

Providing financial support to increase the number of enterprises that become suitable for the production of green technology or provide related services, or receive related capacity expansion.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Subject of the reform measure:

Development of a detailed national-level strategy for micro-certificate training programs supporting the green transition, as well as related regulations and other regulatory documents, in line with the framework-level regulation of the Adult Education Department of the Ministry of Culture and Innovation, in order to develop and launch micro-certificate training programs that ensure the acquisition of targeted green skills, so that facilitate the smooth and efficient implementation of the green transition.

The REPowerEU chapter complements the Recovery and Resilience Plan with additional important and necessary reform measures. The majority of these are legal measures related to electricity consumption and production, aiming to provide an effective response to domestic needs and the higher prevalence of renewable energy use.

The subject of the project:

Providing financial support to strengthen the human resources of the green economy by participating in retraining and further education programs.

The investments in the RRP REPowerEU chapter were prepared to establish an energy system ready for the challenges of the future. Within the REPowerEU funding instrument, in addition to the non-repayable resources available to member states (268 billion HUF), it also includes loans amounting to an additional 1,482 billion HUF.

Housing program for employees of industrial centers and government employees, introducing a new form of ownership into the domestic legal system.

We are launching a new research programme to manage nuclear waste, shorten its decay time and recycle it.

Launch of energy innovation pilots/demonstration projects by MVM

In Hungary, large areas of cities were transformed into industrial zones during the 20th century and in recent decades. However, there is no cooperation between city administrations and industrial enterprises beyond the economic linkages, and this is particularly true for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In order to adapt to, prepare for and mitigate the already unavoidable impacts of climate change, there is a need to identify opportunities for action and to take exemplary steps through concrete cooperation.

The measure is also included in the National Climate Change Strategy: A32

The National Research, Development and Innovation Fund is a tender fund financed with innovation levies paid by Hungarian companies

The NRDIFund has the function of supplementing and balancing EU funding based on national or even geographical criteria.

The NRDIFund managed by the NRDIFund Office is a State extra-budgetary fund exclusively providing national public funding for RDI; the source of funding is the innovation levy paid by undertakings and supplemented with budgetary funds. It aims to ensure foreseeable financing for encouraging R & D and value-adding innovation based on Hungarian and foreign research results.

The European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN), based in Geneva, is the world's largest particle physics laboratory, Hungary joined in 1992. Over the past years, Hungary's involvement in the construction and operation of experiments in CERN, in the evaluation of the data obtained and in the understanding of the physical results has increased significantly. According to the MTA Wigner FK Particle and physics Institute, "based on the size of the Hungarian contribution, it can also be considered that 1 % of CERN is a Hungarian research institute, the location of Hungarian high energy physical research.

The European Commission intends to stimulate the EU towards research and development and also play the leading role in the field of renewable energy technologies. They revised the implementation plans of SET Plan working groups in order to stimulate the 2020 climate and energy policy goals. Hungary is currently represented in five out of 10 working groups (TWG)

V4 cooperation in the field of research and innovation was initiated by Hungary in 2013, during the Hungarian V4 presidency. At their regular meetings, they work on increasing the economic and scientific diplomacy of the region. The regional cooperation of the V4 countries enables them to participate more effectively in joint international programs, to make better use of their resources, and to become more attractive for long-term cooperation with foreign partners.

Hungary signed intergovernmental and interinstitutional agreements on cooperation in science and in technology (SaT) with 36 and 10 countries, respectively. The NRDIO and its predecessor institutions signed interinstitutional agreements on cooperation with organisations of an additional 9 countries in charge of R&D policies and financing. International SaT relations are also supported by SaT attachés posted at 15 locations.



Dimenzó / Dimensions

**Az energiaunió releváns
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Research, innovation and competitiveness

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Releváns célkitűzés, cél vagy hozzájárulás, amelyhez a szakpolitika vagy intézkedés hozzájárul / Relevant objective, target or contribution the policy or measure contributes to

Member State's binding national target for greenhouse gas emissions and the annual binding national limits pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 (Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals)
Other objectives and targets, including sector targets and adaptation goals (Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals);
A contribution to the Union's binding target of at least 42% renewable energy in 2030 as referred to in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (Decarbonisation: Renewable energy)
The indicative national energy efficiency contribution to achieving the Union's final energy consumption target of at least -11,7 % - Other national objectives, including long-term targets or strategies and sectoral targets, and national objectives in areas such as energy efficiency in the transport sector and with regard to heating and cooling (Energy efficiency)

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Member State's binding national target for greenhouse gas emissions and the annual binding national limits pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 (Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals)
Member State's commitments pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/841 (Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals);

Member State's binding national target for greenhouse gas emissions and the annual binding national limits pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/842 (Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals)
Member State's commitments pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2018/841 (Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals);

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National objectives with regard to addressing constrained or interrupted supply of an energy source, for the purpose of improving the resilience of regional and national energy systems(Energy security);

National objectives related to other aspects of the internal energy market such as increasing system flexibility, in particular related to the promotion of competitively determined electricity prices in line with relevant sectoral law, market integration and coupling, aimed at increasing the tradeable capacity of existing interconnectors, smart grids, aggregation, demand response, storage, distributed generation, mechanisms for dispatching, re-dispatching and curtailment, and real-time price signals (Internal energy market);

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National objectives related to other aspects of the internal energy market such as increasing system flexibility, in particular related to the promotion of competitively determined electricity prices in line with relevant sectoral law, market integration and coupling, aimed at increasing the tradeable capacity of existing interconnectors, smart grids, aggregation, demand response, storage, distributed generation, mechanisms for dispatching, re-dispatching and curtailment, and real-time price signals (Internal energy market);

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Other objectives and targets, including sector targets and adaptation goals (Decarbonisation: GHG emissions and removals);

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			Sector(s) affected and Objective(s)
Kapcsolódó ÜHG / Greenhouse gas(es) affected	Előrejelzési scenárió, melybe a PaM tartozik / Projections scenario in which the PaM is included	Földrajzi lefedettség / Geographical coverage	Érintett szektor / Sector(s) affected
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄); F-gases (PFC; SF ₆)	With additional measures	National	All
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Agriculture

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With additional measures	National	Industrial Processes
F-gases (PFC; SF ₆)	With additional measures	National	Industrial Processes
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Circular economy / Waste management

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Circular economy / Waste management
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Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Circular economy / Waste management
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Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Circular economy / Waste management
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Circular economy / Waste management

<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Methane (CH₄); F-gases (PFC; SF₆)</p>	<p>With existing measures</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>All</p>
<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Methane (CH₄); Nitrous oxide (N₂O)</p>	<p>With existing measures</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Circular economy / Waste management</p>
<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Methane (CH₄)</p>	<p>With existing measures</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Energy Supply, Energy Consumption</p>

Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	LULUCF
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	LULUCF
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	LULUCF
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	LULUCF

Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	LULUCF
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	LULUCF
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	LULUCF

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Agriculture, LULUCF
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	With additional measures	National	Industrial Processes

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture

Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With additional measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Agriculture

<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Methane (CH₄)</p>	<p>With existing measures</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Climate Adaptation, Agriculture</p>
<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Methane (CH₄); F-gases (PFC; SF₆); Sulfur dioxide (SO₂); Nitrogen oxides (NO₂); Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC); Ammonia (NH₃); Small particulate matter (PM_{2.5})</p>	<p>With additional measures</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Climate Adaptation</p>

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, LULUCF
Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management

Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Methane (CH ₄); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management

Methane (CH4); Nitrous oxide (N2O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Methane (CH4); Nitrous oxide (N2O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Methane (CH4); Nitrous oxide (N2O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Methane (CH4); Nitrous oxide (N2O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Methane (CH4); Nitrous oxide (N2O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management

Methane (CH4); Nitrous oxide (N2O)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Water management
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Climate Adaptation, Buildings
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Local	Climate Adaptation, Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Transport
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Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Transport
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Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
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Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
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Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Methane (CH₄); F-gases (PFC; SF₆)</p>	<p>With additional measures</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes</p>
<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Methane (CH₄); F-gases (PFC; SF₆)</p>	<p>With existing measures</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes</p>
<p>Carbon dioxide (CO₂); Nitrous oxide (N₂O); Methane (CH₄); F-gases (PFC; SF₆)</p>	<p>With existing measures</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes</p>

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄); F-gases (PFC; SF ₆)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄); F-gases (PFC; SF ₆)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄); F-gases (PFC; SF ₆)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄); F-gases (PFC; SF ₆)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption; Industrial Processes

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Local	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	Local	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply, Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Local	Energy Consumption, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport
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Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption, Transport
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Local	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Energy Supply

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Poverty, Energy Supply, Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Poverty, Energy Supply, Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Poverty, Energy Supply, Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Poverty, Energy Supply, Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	Local	Energy Poverty, Energy Supply, Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With additional measures	National	Energy Supply, Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	National	Energy Supply, Energy Consumption
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄)	With existing measures	Local	Energy Poverty, Energy Supply, Energy Consumption

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Research
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Research

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Research
Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Research

Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄); F-gases (PFC; SF ₆)	With existing measures	Covering two or more countries	Research
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂); Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O); Methane (CH ₄); F-gases (PFC; SF ₆)	With existing measures	National	Research

Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Research
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Carbon dioxide (CO2); Nitrous oxide (N2O); Methane (CH4); F-gases (PFC; SF6)	With existing measures	National	Research
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Számszerűsített célok / Quantified Objective	PaM hozzájárulása a 2021/1119 R. 2. cikk (1) bekezdése szerinti uniós klímasegességési cél eléréséhez és az (EU) 2018/1999 R. 15. cikke szerinti hosszú távú stratégia megvalósításához. / Assessment of the contribution of the policy or measure to the achievement of the Union's climate-neutrality objective set out in Article 2(1) of Regulation 2021/1119 and to the achievement of the long-term strategy referred to in Article 15 Regulation (EU) 2018/1999
Net zero GHG emission in 2050	It enshrines the 2050 climate neutrality target into law.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Lower emissions of GHGs with vehicles with lower emissions.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Lower emissions of GHGs with vehicles with lower emissions.

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Lower emissions of GHGs with vehicles with lower emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Lower emissions of GHGs with vehicles with lower emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of agriculture.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of companies.</p>
<p>Phase out F-gas import and production by 2050</p>	<p>Lower emissions of GHGs by regulating the equipment and GHGs used</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector.</p>

The following target values will have to be met regarding the preparation for reuse and recycling reprocessing of municipal waste for reuse:

by 2025: 55% (with derogation 50%)

by 2030 60% (with derogation 55%)

by 2035 65% (with derogation 60%)

Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector.

<p>Until 2035 the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight), or with derogation to 25% and to 10% by 2040.</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector.</p>
<p>Additional capacity for waste recycling, tons/yr: baseloine (2021): 0, Target (2029): 250 000 tons/year additional waste recycling capacity</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of awareness.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of awareness.</p>
<p>Achieving climate neutrality by 2050 (net zero GHG emissions): the overall target is to reduce gross GHG emission by 95% until 2050 compare to 1990 level.</p>	<p>It provides possible roadmaps for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050. The 2050 deadline has also been enshrined in law.</p>

<p>Forest protection; Afforestation and reforestation (Land use, land use change and forestry); Conservation of carbon in existing forests (Land use, land use change and forestry); Prevention of deforestation (Land use, land use change and forestry)</p>	<p>It increases the sink capacity of the country. Lower net GHGs emission through the development of forestry.</p>
<p>No loss of forest area, increasing the area under tree cover to 27% (2016: 20,8%). The expected implementation of new forest plantations in a given year by 2030 is 385,000 tons of CO2.</p>	<p>It increases the sink capacity of the country. Lower net GHGs emission through the development of forestry.</p>
<p>Contribution to the country's forest and wood cover from 25% to 27% by 2030. The expected implementation of afforestation in a given year by 2030 is 23,729 tons of CO2</p>	<p>It increases the sink capacity of the country. Lower net GHGs emission through the development of forestry.</p>
<p>Planting of more than 10,000 trees in the interior per year</p>	<p>It increases the sink capacity of the country. Lower net GHGs emission through the development of forestry.</p>

<p>Every year we will plant one million trees – at least ten for every newborn baby and forest cover will be increased to 27% of the area of the country by 2030. The expected implementation of the post-newborn afforestation program in a given year by 2030 is 11,755 tons of CO2.</p>	<p>It increases the sink capacity of the country. Lower net GHGs emission through the development of forestry.</p>
<p>Area covered by reforestation and afforestation with reproductive material more resistant to the effects of climate change: 25 ha</p>	<p>It increases the sink capacity of the country. Lower net GHGs emission through the development of forestry.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It increases the sink capacity of the country. Lower net GHGs emission through the development of forestry.</p>

<p>Based on agricultural projections</p>	<p>Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of agriculture.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It increases the sink capacity of the country. Artificial absorption capacities can support decarbonization in sectors that are difficult to decarbonize</p>

<p>40% gross GHG emission reduction by 2030 compared to 1990; 21% share of renewables in GFEC, FEC in 2030 is to be below 2005 level</p>	<p>Along with the National Energy and Climate Plan it defines the decarbonisation roadmap until 2030</p>
<p>Maximum 4400 MW nuclear capacity (current level 2000 MW+ future level 2400 MW) ~17+21 TWh karbonneutral energy</p>	<p>Nuclear power contributes to the long term GHG reduction, providing a carbon-free source of electricity that is not weather dependent</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Nuclear energy is essential to achieve net zero emissions.</p>
<p>Reduce GHG emissions of Hungary by 40% until 2030 compared to 1990 levels (93.7 million tonnes CO₂e); Reduce the share of the energy sector in Hungarian GHG emissions from 70% to 17%; Increase the share of renewables up to 21% in the gross final energy consumption; Increase the share of renewables up to 20% in the national electricity consumption; Ensure that the country's final energy consumption in 2030 does not exceed 2005 levels (785 PJ/1875 ktoe); Reduction of natural gas import through the transition to alternative heating solutions in residential buildings (appr. 2 billion m³ reduction per year); Increase the share of electricity interconnections to around 60% by 2030 (mandatory level according to EU obligations: 15%)</p>	<p>Increase in renewable energy sources in the electricity sector; Increase in renewable energy in the heating and cooling sector; Switch to less carbon-intensive fuels; Enhanced non-renewable low carbon generation (nuclear); Reduction of losses; Efficiency improvement in the energy and transformation sector; Increase the number of sources used in primer energy generation; Improve the resilience of energy supply infrastructure, including ensuring energy supply in case of major disruptions to the network; Increase the ability of the power network to absorb increased share of renewable generation; Increase electricity interconnectivity; Increase price convergence of electricity markets; Increase consumer participation in energy markets; Increase electricity system flexibility and adequacy; Research and innovation in energy supply; Efficiency improvements of buildings; Efficiency improvement of appliances; Efficiency improvement in services/tertiary sector; Efficiency improvement in industrial end-use sectors; Demand management/reduction; Research and innovation in technologies, processes and materials, which will contribute to reduction in energy consumption; Efficiency improvements of vehicles; Modal shift to public transport or non-motorized transport; Low carbon fuels; Electric road transport; Demand management/reduction; Improved behaviour; Improved transport infrastructure; Research and innovation to reduce emissions from the transport sector; Innovation in digitalisation of transport: Installation of</p>
<p>Lignite-based electricity production by at the latest by 2029</p>	<p>Considerably contributes to the decarbonisation of the power sector through phasing out the lignite-fired blocks of the largest emitter installation in Hungary</p>

<p>Since the strategy was adopted, new targets have been set.</p>	<p>The document sets the tasks for Hungary in the fields of mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and in adaptation to climate change impacts.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Supporting activities for achieving lower GHG emissions.</p>
<p>4A Focus Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of agricultural land under management contracts supporting biodiversity and/or landscapes (2025): 11,79%; Agricultural land under management contracts supporting biodiversity and/or landscapes (ha)(2025): 552 748 ha; • Percentage of forest/other wooded area under management contracts supporting biodiversity (2025): 5,08%; Forest/other wooded area under management contracts supporting biodiversity (ha) (2025): 104 100 ha. 	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Number of strategies developed: 1</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Extent of restored grasslands : 2997 ha Number of strategies developed: 1</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>4C Focus Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of agricultural land under management contracts to improve soil management and/or prevent soil erosion (2025): 8,39%; Agricultural land under management contracts to improve soil management and/or prevent soil erosion (ha)(2025): 393 071 ha; • Percentage of forestry land under management contracts to improve soil management and/or prevent soil erosion (2025): 0,77%; Forestry land under management contracts to improve soil management and/or prevent soil erosion (ha) (2025): 15 800 ha. 	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>

<p>Number of new map themes integrated into the NATER system: 12 Number of drought and inland water sensitivity models developed: 3 Number of online expert advice interfaces developed: 1</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>

<p>Number of disaster risk assessment systems established: 1</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>

<p>Number of local forest management plan proposals developed: 116 Number of agrometeorological field stations in operation: 20</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>4B Focus Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of agricultural land under management contracts to improve water management (2025): 3,57%; Agricultural land under management contracts to improve water management (ha)(2025): 167 257 ha; • Percentage of forestry land under management contracts to improve water management(2025): 0,59%; Forestry land under management contracts to improve water management (ha)(2025): 12 000 ha. 	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>The targets set by the programme are outdated, and are therefore under revision.</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion. With climate change, we can expect a further increase in extremes, which is one of the main drivers of the threat of a water crisis. Hungary is also feeling the effects of climate change on water, so prevention has an important role to play in the integrated management of agriculture, agrotechnology, industry and water management issues, which, based on the division of responsibilities between government departments, involve several ministries.</p>
<p>Number of installations put into service: 90 (30 new surface hydrographic stations and more than 60 new wells to be drilled to improve the groundwater monitoring system)</p> <p>Building sustainable water management communities, number – baseline (2020):0, Target (2024 q3): 100; Areas farmed by farmers implementing water-efficient farming in ha – baseline (2020):0, Target (2026 Q1): 50000; Development of a national system for quantitative and qualitative monitoring of surface and groundwater bodies, number – baseline (2020):0, Target (2025 Q4): 90; Total increase in hectares of green infrastructure or protected or Natura 2000 sites targeted by interventions to restore water balance - – baseline (2020):0, Target (2026 Q2): 4950</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion. The project elements improve adaptability by the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extending the scope of water replenishment, preserving wetlands, increasing the proportion of water bodies in good status under the Water Framework Directive (WFD). - Awareness-raising to protect water resources. - Implementing a monitoring system and creating a public information system.)
<p>Expanded and newly constructed reservoir capacity: 10 000 m3</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Number of river basins and water bodies subject to stock assessment: 293 (108 surface, 185 groundwater)</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>

<p>Number of feasibility studies developed: 1</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Number of projects completed: 22</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Number of new stations in drought monitoring network: 40</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Number of completed sample area surveys: 1 Number of feasibility studies developed: 1</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>
<p>Number of consumer sites equipped with smart meters: 5000</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptaion.</p>

<p>Population affected by protection measures against climate-related natural disasters (except floods or forest fires), additional number of persons: baseline (2020): 0, target (2029) 9 730 000 persons; Population with access to new or upgraded green infrastructure, additional number of persons: baseline (2021): 0, Target (2029) 78 000 persons; Population affected by flood protection measures, additional number of persons: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 313245 persons;</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptation. The measure will promote climate change adaptation and disaster risk prevention and resilience, taking into account ecosystem-based approaches.</p>
<p>Number of training courses held: 6 in total (2 per year) Number of information materials produced: 1</p>	<p>Restoring, preserving and enhancing ecosystems related to agriculture and forestry, improve capacity for adaptation.</p>
<p>Supported targeted cycling infrastructure, km: baseline (2021):0, Target (2029): 728,1 km; Length of additional inland and stormwater protection facilities, m: baseline (2021): 0, Target (2029):1845366 m; Newly built to adapt to climate change or renovated green infrastructure, ha: baseline(2021):0, target (2029): 24,44 ha</p>	<p>Strengthening climate awareness and adaptation.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Fund is available for projects aim with decarbonization</p>
<p>The national policy framework on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (adopted by Government Decision 1783/2016 in 2016) sets national targets for the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure (CNG, LNG, biofuels, electricity in the transport sector) for 2020, 2025 and 2030.</p>	<p>Emissions from transport are growing. Fossil fuels need to be reduced with alternative solutions to achieve decarbonisation.</p>

The new strategy targets 450,000 electric vehicles on Hungary's roads by 2030, with 45,000 electric chargers across the country to help make them convenient to use.

Promotes the use of electric vehicles thereby the decarbonisation of transport

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Environmentally friendly vehicles are zero emission vehicles that comply with requirements on range. Apart from tax allowances, vehicles with green licence plates are exempted from parking fees. Due to incentivising measures, the introduction of green plates pomote the use of electric vehicles thereby support the decarbonisation of transport.</p>
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<p>In the period of 1 January and 31 December 2023, the mandatory blend rate of biofuels is 8.4%, of which the mandatory minimum share of advanced biofuels, biogas is 0,5% in 2024; 1% in 2025 and 3,5% in 2030.</p>	<p>The mandatory blendin rate of biofuels contributes to the decarbonisation of transport to a considerable extent as the majority of vehicles will use combustion engines in the mid-term.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The reform contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Households with improved energy performance, piece (additional): baseline (2020):0 , Target (2029): 27 000; Public buildings with improved energy performance (additional): baseline (2020):a, Target (2029): 1000000; Length of newly built or upgraded district heating and cooling network pipelines, km: baseline (2021): 0, target (2029): 100; Additional renewable energy generation capacity (electricity and heat), MW: 459; Solutions for electricity storage or hydrogen production: 351MWh (2029); Estimated GHG emission reduction, tonnes CO2 eq/year: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 317353,5; Total additional renewable energy produced (electricity and heat), MWh/yr: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1 458 108; Number of additional users connected to smart energy systems: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1438801</p>	<p>The elements of the programme (planned measures) will help to reduce energy use and GHG emissions and contribute to an increase in renewable energy use.</p>
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<p>Installed renewable energy capacity (excluding heat pumps): 197 MW, Installed heat pump capacity: 10 MW, Installed microgrid systems: 50 pcs. Industrial parks could produce at least 277 GWh of renewable electricity annually (if only PV is considered). By substituting electricity purchased from the grid, this would result in the avoidance of GHG emissions of 72.7 thousand tCO₂eq annually.</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
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<p>Installed renewable energy production capacity of at least 160 MW.</p>	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>At least 15,000 new households supported Maximum 5 million HUF per household 4-5 kW inverter and 7.5-10 kWh battery per household</p>	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>OBJECTIVE: ~140-175 MW installed solar PV capacity and 50 MW installed electric heating system capacity</p> <p>Number of households equipped with solar panels and/or upgraded heating: 30 794 households (data source: operating agency)</p>	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Expansion of wind capacities to 1 GW by 2030</p>	<p>The reform contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Households with improved energy performance, piece (additional): baseline (2020):0 , Target (2029): 27 000; Public buildings with improved energy performance (additional): baseline (2020):a, Target (2029): 1000000; Length of newly built or upgraded district heating and cooling network pipelines, km: baseline (2021): 0, target (2029): 100; Additional renewable energy generation capacity (electricity and heat), MW: 459 (~179 MWe); Solutions for electricity storage or hydrogen production: 351MWh (2029); Estimated GHG emission reduction, tonnes CO2 eq/year: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 317353,5; Total additional renewable energy produced (electricity and heat), MWh/yr: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1 458 108; Number of additional users connected to smart energy systems: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1438801</p>	<p>The elements of the programme (planned measures) will help to reduce energy use and GHG emissions and contribute to an increase in renewable energy use.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The reform contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Reducing the share of natural gas in district heating to below 50% by 2030</p>	<p>Hungary has a great geothermal potential. Using it in the district heating could replace a significant amount of fossil fuels.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The reform contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Achieve 6.6-8.6 PJ of additional geothermal production</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The reform contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The reform contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>5C Focus Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total investment in renewable energy production (2025): 37 805 276 EUR. 	<p>Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors (VP 5) - reducing GHG emissions</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector. The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Production of 600,000 m3 of biogas by 2030</p>	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Production of more than 600,000 m3 of biogas after 2030</p>	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector. The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>By 2027, energy recovery should reach 70 000 tce/year, or 95 000 tce/year in other scenarios, with a safety margin of 100-120 thousand tonnes of dry matter per year, to fill the expected shortfall in other recovery capacities. Other targets in the plan.</p>	<p>Creation of a circular economy. Lower emissions of GHGs through the development of waste sector. The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Low carbon and carbon free hydrogen production: base yr (2021): 0 t, 2030 target: 36 000 t /yr; HFC vehicles: base yr (2021): 2, Target (2030): 4800 vehicles; HRS: baseline (2021): 0, Target (2030): 20 2% blending</p>	<p>Supporting the creation of sustainable and environmentally friendly transport and industry. Hydrogen will support decarbonization of the hard-to-abate industry and the heavy-duty transport.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The reform contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Households with improved energy performance, piece (additional): baseline (2020):0 , Target (2029): 27 000; Public buildings with improved energy performance (additional): baseline (2020):a, Target (2029): 1000000; Length of newly built or upgraded district heating and cooling network pipelines, km: baseline (2021): 0, target (2029): 100; Additional renewable energy generation capacity (electricity and heat), MW: 459; Solutions for electricity storage or hydrogen production: 351MWh (2029); Estimated GHG emission reduction, tonnes CO2 eq/year: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 317353,5; Total additional renewable energy produced (electricity and heat), MWh/yr: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1 458 108; Number of additional users connected to smart energy systems: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1438801</p>	<p>The elements of the programme (planned measures) will help to reduce energy use and GHG emissions and contribute to an increase in renewable energy use.</p>

<p>Implementation of 30 MW additional electrolysis capacity, The production of renewable hydrogen could achieve annual GHG savings of about 7 500 tCO₂eq. Furthermore, the investment could save almost 3.8 million m³ of natural gas per year, assuming that renewable hydrogen would replace grey hydrogen.</p> <p>RePowerEUExpected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Number of hydrogen powered vehicle (average 20l diesel consumption per 100 km): 47 pcs Number of hydrogen refuelling station: 5 pcs GHG emission reduce: at least 15-20 000 tCO₂e</p> <p>RePowerEUExpected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure contribute to an increase in renewable energy use and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Revising and increasing the quantified objectives of some PAMs</p>	<p>The reform improves energy efficiency, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Cumulative energy savings: 88 PJ (16 PJ FEC) between 2021-2030</p> <p>The ratio of savings in 2021 is 0.05% of sales in 2019, in 2022 0.1% of sales in 2020, and in 2023 0.3% of sales in 2021. Accordingly, between 2024 and 2027 the savings ratio is 0.5% annually; 0.35% in 2028, 0.15% in 2029 and 0.05% in 2030. Obligated traders can redeem the liability in the amount of HUF 50,000 / gigajoule (called Energy Efficiency Contribution).</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies.</p>

-	The measure improves energy efficiency of companies.
<p>The expected decrease in primary energy consumption achieved by energy efficiency improvements compared to the initial state is 71.09 GWh/year. If this were to completely replace natural gas, slightly more than 14,000 tCO₂eq GHG emissions could be saved annually.</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.

<p>Households with improved energy performance, piece (additional): baseline (2020):0 , Target (2029): 27 000; Public buildings with improved energy performance (additional): baseline (2020):a, Target (2029): 1000000; Length of newly built or upgraded district heating and cooling network pipelines, km: baseline (2021): 0, target (2029): 100; Additional renewable energy generation capacity (electricity and heat), MW: 459; Solutions for electricity storage or hydrogen production: 351MWh (2029); Estimated GHG emission reduction, tonnes CO2 eq/year: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 317353,5; Total additional renewable energy produced (electricity and heat), MWh/yr: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1 458 108; Number of additional users connected to smart energy systems: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1438801</p>	<p>The elements of the programme (planned measures) will help to reduce energy use and GHG emissions and contribute to an increase in renewable energy use.</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies.</p>

<p>Reduction of 30% GHG emission/beneficiary</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>15% energy efficiency development is a minimum requirement, total annual energy savings of at least 15,000,000 GJ.</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

-	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of settlements, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>More energy efficient public buildings: m2 (2021): 0, Target (2029): 607 028,65 m2; Estimated greenhouse gas emission reduction, tO2eq/year: reference yr (2021): 56 222,62 tCO2eq/yr, TArgat (2029): 47194,11 tCO2eq/year; New production capacity of renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal energy), MW: Baseline (2021): 0, Target (2029): 27,98 MW ; Total additional renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal energy), MWh: Baseline (2021):0, Target (2029): 30 780,00 MWh/year</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of settlements, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>GHG emission from heating and cooling systems swithed rom solid fossil fuels to natural gas estimated (additional), tCO2eq/yr: reference yr (2021): 1, Target (2029): 16000 tCO2eq/yr; Supported targeted cycling infrastructure (additional): baseline (2021): 0. Target (2029): 23 pieces; Population affected by protection measures against climate-related natural disasters: reference yr (2021): 0, target (2029): 750 000 persons; Annual users of new or upgraded public transport (users per year): reference yr (2021): 0, TArget (2029): 500 000 users /yr</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of settlements, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The reform improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>The Hungarian Long-Term Renovation Strategy sets out the following objectives: Achieve a renovation rate of 3% per year for the total housing stock by 2030. This will reduce the total energy consumption of residential buildings and CO2 emissions by about 20%. Over the same period, the objective is to reinforce the renovation rate for public buildings at 5% per year. If this is gradually achieved, the total energy consumption of public buildings and CO2 emissions can be reduced by 18%. The objective is to achieve a higher proportion of buildings reaching or approaching the level of nearly zero energy buildings (BB). The target is to reach 90% of near-zero energy buildings by 2050.</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>The building stock, consuming approx. 330 PJ annually, has a large potential to improve energy efficiency and to reduce GHG emissions</p>

-	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	<p>The reform improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>The expected decrease in primary energy consumption due to energy efficiency improvements is 171 GWh/year. If this savings is entirely natural gas savings, more than 34,000 tCO₂eq GHG emissions could be avoided annually.</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Level of private investment linked to public aid (broken down by grant and financing instrument) , EUR: baseline (2021): , target (2029): 79518277; Annual primary energy consumption (of which: households, public buildings, enterprises, other), MWh/év: reference yr (2020): 514500, Target (2029):478409; Estimate of greenhouse gas emissions reduction from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC for assisted enterprises, tonnes CO2 equivalent/year: baseline (2021): 0, Target 20293350743)</p>	<p>Ensuring just and socially fair transition: The program enables and empowers some part of the society (people, regions and sectors) to manage social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition in just and socially fair way.</p>
<p>Households with improved energy performance, piece (additional): baseline (2020):0 , Target (2029): 27 000; Public buildings with improved energy performance (additional): baseline (2020):a, Target (2029): 1000000; Length of newly built or upgraded district heating and cooling network pipelines, km: baseline (2021): 0, target (2029): 100; Additional renewable energy generation capacity (electricity and heat), MW: 459; Solutions for electricity storage or hydrogen production: 351MWh (2029); Estimated GHG emission reduction, tonnes CO2 eq/year: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 317353,5; Total additional renewable energy produced (electricity and heat), MWh/yr: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1 458 108; Number of additional users connected to smart energy systems: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1438801</p>	<p>The elements of the programme (planned measures) will help to reduce energy use and GHG emissions and contribute to an increase in renewable energy use.</p>

	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>A program encompasses demographic, housing, energy, construction industry, and credit market objectives, contributing to GDP growth as well.</p>
	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>A program encompasses demographic, housing, energy, construction industry, and credit market objectives, contributing to GDP growth as well.</p>

-	<p>Improves energy efficiency. The call for proposals was open to investments in the modernisation and renovation of district heating systems that result in demonstrable energy savings and CO2 emission reductions</p>
<p>Number of households: 410000</p>	<p>Improves energy efficiency. The call for proposals was open to investments in the modernisation and renovation of district heating systems that result in demonstrable energy savings and CO2 emission reductions</p>
<p>Number of installed smart meters: 290,680</p>	<p>Improves energy efficiency. The call for proposals was open to investments in the modernisation and renovation of energy systems that result in demonstrable energy savings and CO2 emission reductions</p>
<p>1 million smart meter (currently</p>	<p>Improves energy efficiency. The call for proposals was open to investments in the modernisation and renovation of energy systems that result in demonstrable energy savings and CO2 emission reductions</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Improves energy efficiency. The call for proposals was open to investments in the modernisation and renovation of energy systems that result in demonstrable energy savings and CO2 emission reductions</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of public buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>-</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of settlements, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of public buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of public buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Public building renovated with energy efficiency improvements, floor area in m2: 388 000</p> <p>Planned primary energy savings of 35 GWh/year: 35 GWh/year If this would mean natural gas savings, approximately 7,000 tCO₂eq GHG emissions could be saved annually.</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of public buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Public building renovated with energy efficiency improvements, floor area in m2: 1 442 000</p> <p>Planned primary energy savings of 130 GWh/year: 35 GWh/year If this would mean natural gas savings, approximately 26,200 tCO₂eq GHG emissions could be saved annually.</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of public buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>HUF 29 133 858 268</p> <p>Number of newly built or renovated health facilities: 109</p> <p>Floor area affected by renovation - m2: 4000</p> <p>The primary energy requirement of new buildings must be at least 20% lower than the nearly zero energy requirement in the requirement for buildings.</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of public buildings, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Households with improved energy performance, piece (additional): baseline (2020):0 , Target (2029): 27 000; Public buildings with improved energy performance (additional): baseline (2020):a, Target (2029): 1000000; Length of newly built or upgraded district heating and cooling network pipelines, km: baseline (2021): 0, target (2029): 100; Additional renewable energy generation capacity (electricity and heat), MW: 860; Solutions for electricity storage, MW - 2021; Estimated GHG emission reduction, tonnes CO₂ eq/year: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2021): 209 000; Total additional renewable energy produced (electricity and heat), MWh/yr: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 73300; Number of additional users connected to smart energy systems: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1438801</p>	<p>The elements of the programme (planned measures) will help to reduce energy use and GHG emissions and contribute to an increase in renewable energy use.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Promotes the use of electric vehicles thereby the decarbonisation of transport</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Promotes the use of electric vehicles. The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>In line with the AFIR expected to be adopted soon. 220 new charger</p>	<p>Promotes the use of electric vehicles. The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Promotes the use of electric vehicles. The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Number of EV chargers: 80 pcs</p> <p>RePowerEUExpected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>Promotes the use of electric vehicles. The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Length of upgraded or renewed railway lines - TEN-T, km (additional) : Baseline (2020): 0 km, Target (2029): 119,6 km; Green vehicle capacity in the Community in public transport, additional number of passengers: Baseline (2020): 0 passengers, Target (2029): 24996 passengers;</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>- Railway: Total length of reconstructed or upgraded railway line, of which: TEN-T" output indicator: milestone for 2023: 154 km -Capacity of new suburban multiple unit trains travelling on the TEN-T network output indicator: milestone for 2023: 9000 seats</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Introduction of additional electric buses and related charging stations, number of units (piece) - baseline (2020): 0 piece ; target (2025.Q4): 300 piece; Upgrading of non-TEN-T railway lines (H5, H6 and H7) - baseline (2020): 0 km; target (2026.Q2): 56 km; Installation of new B+R bicycle lockers at HÉV stops, number (pieces) - baseline (2020): 0; target (2026.Q2): 1500 pieces; Putting into service of the Central Traffic Management System on 272 km of suburban and other high-speed lines – baseline (2020): 0 km; target (2026.Q2): 272 km</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions. This investment will support low-emission community transport a viable alternative to road transport by private vehicles at the same time diminishing road traffic in urban areas by regulatory and active technical means and restricting the use of trucks in long-distance freight transport.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Number of fully electric vehicles placed on the market, for own use by companies: 12 500 vehicles</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>Promotes the use of electric vehicles. The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Length of new tram and metro lines, km: Baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 11,5 km; Green vehicle capacity in the Community in public transport, passengers: Baseline (2021): 20054 passengers; Urban Community transport NOx emissions, tCO2eq/yr: reference yr (2019-2028): 5 535 tCO2eq/yr, Target (2029): 5 258 tCO2eq/yr; Estimated greenhouse gas-emissions, tCO2eq/yr: reference yr (2020): 544 tCO2eq/yr, Target (2029): 1 tCO2eq/yr</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Replacement of 194 buses with environmentally friendly ones. The expected GHG emission reduction result for the 194 buses is 12,804 tons of CO2.</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>It gives incentive for better organisation of freight delivery, better use of payload capacity and for using vehicles with lower emission.</p>
	<p>Preserving the share of rail freight by reducing CO2 emissions. The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>There are at least 3000 certified cycling-friendly services in the country. 35% of the population use bicycles as their main means of transport more than once a week. Cycling fatalities will be reduced by 50% compared to 2022. Additional targets in the strategy.</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p>

<p>GOAL: Coordinating transportation</p> <p>Total budget: 214,200,000 EUR (35.7 EUR per capita)</p> <p>The notified scheme will cover the period from 1 May 2023 until 30 April 2029. The total estimated budget for the entire duration is approximately EUR 214.2 million over six years, corresponding to an annual budget of approximately EUR 35.7 million.</p> <p>(12) The estimated budget for the railway sector is approximately EUR 89.4 million, representing 41.7% of the estimated total budget. Within this budget, the Hungarian authorities estimate that approximately EUR 33 million will be provided to rail freight transport (37%), while approximately EUR 56.4 million will be provided to rail passenger transport (63%). Accordingly, the annual budget will amount to EUR 5.5 million for rail freight transport and EUR 9.4 million for rail passenger transport.</p> <p>(13) The estimated budget for the inland waterway sector is approximately EUR 124.8 million, representing 58.3% of the estimated total budget. Within this budget</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>Maintaining and increasing railway freight transport.</p>
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<p>Electrification of a 14.5 km railway line and construction of 7 electric substations and modernization of electric substations. A reduction in energy consumption of 349.53 MWh/year can result in a reduction of GHG emissions of 92 tCO₂eq/year.</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of transport sector, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>Maintaining and increasing electric railway freight transport.</p>
<p>5B Focus Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total investment for energy efficiency (2025): 888 306 248 EUR. 	<p>Promoting resource efficiency and supporting the shift towards a low carbon and climate resilient economy in agriculture, food and forestry sectors (VP 5) - reducing GHG emissions</p>

Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.

Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.
Maintaining of stocks corresponding to 90 days of net oil imports	Improving security of petroleum products supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of petroleum products supply.

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Improving security of petroleum products supply.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Maintaining and developing nuclear safety.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Maintaining and developing nuclear safety.</p>
<p>2,62 bcma</p>	<p>The present capacity of the interconnector in the direction of Slovakia-Hungary is 4.4 billion cubic metres per year (bcm/y) and in the direction of Hungary-Slovakia is 1.75 bcm/y. The capacity expansion up to 5.2 bcm/y would mean a significant step in the development of the North-South Gas Corridor.</p> <p>Benefits: reduction of the probability of congestion (contractual congestion), diversified transmission route, diversified gas sources.</p> <p>The capacity expansion would mean a significant step in the development of the North-South Gas Corridor.</p> <p>Benefits: improving energy market, enhancing energy security by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction of the probability of congestion (contractual congestion) - diversified transmission route - diversified gas sources.

0,44 bcma	Improving security of gas supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas and electricity supply. It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Improving security of gas supply.

-	Improving security of petroleum products supply.
-	Improving security of petroleum products supply.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Level of private investment linked to public aid (broken down by grant and financing instrument) , EUR: baseline (2021): , target (2029): 79518277; Annual primary energy consumption (of which: households, public buildings, enterprises, other), MWh/év: reference yr (2020): 514500, Target (2029):478409; Estimate of greenhouse gas emissions reduction from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC for assisted enterprises, tonnes CO2 equivalent/year: baseline (2021): 0, Target 20293350743)</p>	<p>Ensuring just and socially fair transition: The program enables and empowers some part of the society (people, regions and sectors) to manage social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition in just and socially fair way. It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Households with improved energy performance, piece (additional): baseline (2020):0 , Target (2029): 27 000; Public buildings with improved energy performance (additional): baseline (2020):a, Target (2029): 1000000; Length of newly built or upgraded district heating and cooling network pipelines, km: baseline (2021): 0, target (2029): 100; Additional renewable energy generation capacity (electricity and heat), MW: 860; Solutions for electricity storage, MW - 2021; Estimated GHG emission reduction, tonnes CO2 eq/year: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2021): 209 000; Total additional renewable energy produced (electricity and heat), MWh/yr: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 73300; Number of additional users connected to smart energy systems: baseline (2020): 0, Target (2029): 1438801</p>	<p>The elements of the programme (planned measures) will help to reduce energy use and GHG emissions and contribute to an increase in renewable energy use. It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>
<p>3 609 MW of excess electricity generating capacity potentially connectable to the electricity grid from weather-dependent renewable energy sources</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Number of monitored, connected meters (additional): baseline (2021): 0, Target (2029): 1225 piece; Number of district heating systems using intelligent control systems (additional): baseline (2021): 0, Target (2029): 4piece; Number of organisations involved in the energy management system (additional): baseline (2021): 0, Target (2029): 102; Number of energy communities using the smart energy system: baseline (2021):0, Target (2029): 16 pieces;</p>	<p>The improvements to be implemented will contribute to energy efficiency through advanced digital and IT solutions. It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Number of digital solutions supporting the operation of energy systems and services: 35</p> <p>RePowerEUExpected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The improvements to be implemented will contribute to energy efficiency through advanced digital and IT solutions. It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Number of digital solutions supporting the operation of energy systems and services: 35</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The improvements to be implemented will contribute to energy efficiency through advanced digital and IT solutions. It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Max 1,65 GW new CCGT capacity</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p>
<p>~0,5 GW</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>
<p>new installed capacity of 885 MWh of electricity storage capacity entering the dispatching market</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Installation of electricity storage with an effective capacity of at least 33 MW/66 MWh at transmission and distribution system licensees nationwide as an integrated network element.</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Increased system integration of renewable generation, allowing more weather-dependent renewables to join the system. Substitution of fossil energy sources by renewables reduces GHG emissions.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>This NTC-based market coupling represents a major step towards the achievement of European Single Day-ahead Coupling.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>The connection process was smooth and without any major disruptions to trading on both HUPX and MAVIR. Joining the XBID has opened up a new perspective for the Hungarian intraday electricity market. XBID initiative has increased the overall efficiency of intraday trading.</p>

Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Not relevant. (MAVIR ZRt. is an observer in the project and has no plans to join for the time being.)
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>More flexibility capacity will appear in the balancing market which will support the integration of variable electricity generation capacities.</p>
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>More flexibility capacity will appear in the balancing market which will support the integration of variable electricity generation capacities.</p>
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	<p>It contributes to strengthening the internal energy market and security of supply, improves the conditions for electrification, and indirectly has a positive impact on GHG emissions.</p> <p>Strengthen market integration and have a positive impact on wholesale energy prices.</p>
Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)	Strengthen market integration and have a positive impact on wholesale energy prices.

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Ensuring a just and socially fair transition and support for currently and future vulnerable consumers. Ensuring just and socially fair transition.</p>
<p>On average, 180,000-200,000 households min. 172,000 m3 firewood min. 73,000 quintals of brown coal</p>	<p>Ensuring a just and socially fair transition and support for currently and future vulnerable consumers. Ensuring just and socially fair transition.</p> <p>Regarding the social fuel support/application, currently, there is no possibility for changes or actions. The winter weather poses difficulties for some families and elderly individuals living in small villages. Therefore, the Government launched the social fuel program in 2011 to provide assistance to hundreds of thousands of families in need each year. The program aims to provide temporary, supplementary support to the most vulnerable families, reduce household fuel costs, and, in some cases, prevent families from being without heating. (In their case, there is no possibility for any other alternative.)</p>

<p>Number of newly built households: 400 Number of renovated, modern buildings (and equipped with a modern heating system): 1,600 Solar power plant capacity: 25 MW</p>	<p>Ensuring a just and socially fair transition and support for currently and future vulnerable consumers. Ensuring just and socially fair transition.</p>
<p>More energy efficient housing : 3518 pieces untill 2027. Annual primary energy consumption: 2027: 478 409 MWh/year (2020: 514 500 MWh/year)</p>	<p>Ensuring a just and socially fair transition and support for currently and future vulnerable consumers. Ensuring just and socially fair transition.</p>

<p>Level of private investment linked to public aid (broken down by grant and financing instrument) , EUR: baseline (2021): , target (2029): 79518277; Annual primary energy consumption (of which: households, public buildings, enterprises, other), MWh/év: reference yr (2020): 514500, Target (2029):478409; Estimate of greenhouse gas emissions reduction from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC for assisted enterprises, tonnes CO2 equivalent/year: baseline (2021): 0, Target 2029: 3350743)</p>	<p>Ensuring just and socially fair transition: The program enables and empowers some part of the society (people, regions and sectors) to manage social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition in just and socially fair way.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions. A program encompasses demographic, housing, energy, construction industry, and credit market objectives, contributing to GDP growth as well.</p>

<p>Number of enterprises that become suitable for the production of green technology or provide services, or receive capacity expansion: 35</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>A program encompasses demographic, housing, energy, construction industry, and credit market objectives, contributing to GDP growth as well.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>A program encompasses demographic, housing, energy, construction industry, and credit market objectives, contributing to GDP growth as well.</p>

<p>Persons who completed retraining and further education programs (number of certificates): 50,000</p> <p>RePowerEU Expected impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potentially connectable renewable energy power plant capacity utilizing weather-dependent renewable energy sources: 1,623 MW, resulting in a potentially producible quantity of renewable electricity of 2.1 TWh. - 200 MW of new renewable electricity production capacity. - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions: 500,000 - 800,000 tCO₂eq annually. - Decrease in primary energy consumption by 356 GWh per year. 	<p>The measure improves energy efficiency of companies, will help to reduce energy consumption, contribute to an increase in share of renewable energy and will help to reduce GHG emissions.</p> <p>A program encompasses demographic, housing, energy, construction industry, and credit market objectives, contributing to GDP growth as well.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Program encompassing economic revitalization, housing, energy, and construction industry objectives.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Maintaining and developing nuclear safety. Innovation can improve energy efficiency, help reduce energy consumption, contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy, and contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Innovation is needed all around the energy sectors to realise the roadmaps included in the NECP.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Innovation can improve energy efficiency, help reduce energy consumption, contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy, and contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Innovation is needed all around the energy sectors to realise the roadmaps included in the NECP.</p>

<p>Number of joint adaptation plan documents developed: 2 Number of small-scale nature-based adaptation measures implemented: 6 Number of smart adaptation tools developed and tested: 5</p>	<p>Innovation can improve energy efficiency, help reduce energy consumption, contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy, and contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Innovation is needed all around the energy sectors to realise the roadmaps included in the NECP.</p>
<p>~80 mrd HUF/a</p>	<p>Innovation can improve energy efficiency, help reduce energy consumption, contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy, and contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Innovation is needed all around the energy sectors to realise the roadmaps included in the NECP.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Innovation can improve energy efficiency, help reduce energy consumption, contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy, and contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Innovation is needed all around the energy sectors to realise the roadmaps included in the NECP.</p>
<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Innovation can improve energy efficiency, help reduce energy consumption, contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy, and contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Innovation is needed all around the energy sectors to realise the roadmaps included in the NECP.</p>

<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Innovation can improve energy efficiency, help reduce energy consumption, contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy, and contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Innovation is needed all around the energy sectors to realise the roadmaps included in the NECP.</p>
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<p>Supportive/Prescriptive measure (No numerical effect)</p>	<p>Innovation can improve energy efficiency, help reduce energy consumption, contribute to increasing the share of renewable energy, and contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Innovation is needed all around the energy sectors to realise the roadmaps included in the NECP.</p>
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				Végrehajtás / Implementation Period
A szakpolitika típusa / Type of policy Instrument	PaM-et eredményező uniós szabályozás / Union policy which resulted in the implementation of the PaM	Releváns rendelkezés(ek) / Relevant Provision(s)	Végrehajtás státusza / Status of Implementation	Kezdés / Start
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2020
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-	Planned	2027
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art.	Implemented	2022

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2022
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2021
Fiscal	Common Agricultural Policy, and its delegated and implementing acts		Implemented	2007

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector		Adopted	2024
Regulatory	REGULATION (EU) No 517/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 April 2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases and repealing Regulation (EC) No 842/2006		Adopted	2024
Regulatory	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851		Implemented	2012

Planning	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851	<p>Article 11</p> <p>5. In the event of postponing the attainment of the targets in accordance with paragraph 3, the Member State concerned shall take the necessary measures to increase the preparing for re-use and the recycling of municipal waste:</p> <p>(a) to a minimum of 50 % by 2025 in the event of postponing the deadline for attaining the target referred to in point (c) of paragraph 2;</p> <p>(b) to a minimum of 55 % by 2030 in the event of postponing the deadline for attaining the target referred to in point (d) of paragraph 2;</p> <p>(c) to a minimum of 60 % by 2035 in the event of postponing the</p>	Implemented	2021
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Planning	Directive 1999/31/EC on the landfill of waste amended by Directive (EU) 2018/850	<p>Article 5.</p> <p>5. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that by 2035 the amount of municipal waste landfilled is reduced to 10 % or less of the total amount of municipal waste generated (by weight).</p> <p>6. A Member State may postpone the deadline for attaining the target referred to in paragraph 5 by up to five years provided that that Member State:</p> <p>(a) landfilled more than 60 % of its municipal waste generated in 2013 as reported under the Joint Questionnaire of the OECD and Eurostat; and</p> <p>(b) at the latest 24 months before the deadline laid down in paragraph 5 of this Article, notifies the Commission of its intention to postpone the deadline and submits an implementation</p>	Implemented	2021
Planning	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851	<p>Article 11</p> <p>1. Subject to Article 10(2) and (3), Member States shall set up separate collection at least for paper, metal, plastic and glass, and, by 1 January 2025, for textiles.</p>	Planned	2025
Regulatory	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851	Article 11	Planned	2024

Regulatory	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851	Article 11	Planned	2024
Regulatory	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851	Article 11	Implemented	2023
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)		Adopted	2024

Economic, Education	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Adopted	2016
Economic, Education	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Planned	2024
Planning	Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2021

Planning	LULUCF Decision No 529/2013/EU		Implemented	2009
Planning	LULUCF Decision No 529/2013/EU		Implemented	2016
Fiscal	LULUCF Regulation 2018/841		Implemented	2020
Fiscal	Common Agricultural Policy, and its delegated and implementing acts		Implemented	2020

Planning	LULUCF Regulation 2018/841		Implemented	2020
Planning	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-	Implemented	2021
Planning	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-	Adopted	2023

Fiscal	Common Agricultural Policy, and its delegated and implementing acts		Adopted	2023
Planning	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-	Planned	2030

Planning	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2020
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Adopted	2022

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	1996
Planning	1293/2013/EU	Article 14 of the EU LIFE regulation (1293/2013/EU regulation) on the Climate Change Mitigation Priority Area; the national Long-term Low-emission Development Strategy (in accordance with the 2018/1999 EU regulation on the Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action); the revised National Energy Strategy; the first National Climate Change Strategy (CCAP-1) to the National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS-2). EU 2030 climate and energy framework; the EU Directive on the EU Emission Trading System (ETS), the EU Industrial Emissions Directive; the EU Directive on renewable energy sources (RES); the EU Electricity Directive and the EU Water Framework Directive, and the Just Transition Mechanism as part of the	Implemented	2019
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-	Adopted	2027

Planning	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2018
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Planned	2023
Fiscal	LULUCF Decision No 529/2013/EU		Implemented	2014

Fiscal	Common Agricultural Policy, and its delegated and implementing acts		Adopted	2023
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including	Implemented	2023
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art.	Implemented	2021
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Planned	2024

Regulatory	Common Agricultural Policy, and its delegated and implementing acts		Implemented	2023
Fiscal	LULUCF Decision No 529/2013/EU		Implemented	2014
Fiscal	Common Agricultural Policy, and its delegated and implementing acts		Adopted	2023

Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2021
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2008

Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including	Implemented	2021
Planning	COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING DECISION (EU) 2018/1522 of 11 October 2018 laying down a common format for national air pollution control programmes under Directive (EU) 2016/2284 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants		Planned	2024

Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2021
Fiscal	LULUCF Decision No 529/2013/EU		Implemented	2014
Planning	Directive 91/271/EEC on Urban Waste Water Treatment		Implemented	2002

Planning	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC		Implemented	2017
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2020
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Regulation (EU) 2021/1119	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including	Implemented	2021
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-	Implemented	2021

Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2021
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art.	Implemented	2021
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art.	Implemented	2021
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2021
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art.	Adopted	2024

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Other	Adopted	2023
Economic, Education	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art.	Implemented	2021
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)		Adopted	2022

Economic	EU ETS directive 2003/87/EC as amended by Directive 2008/101/EC, Directive 2009/29/EC and Directive 2018/410 and implementing legislation, in particular 2010/2/EU, 2011/278/EU, 2011/638/EU, 176/2014/EU, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814	District heating and cooling Art. 24 REDII; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII	Implemented	2014
Regulatory	Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2018/842 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; Directive on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure 2014/94/EU	Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII	Implemented	2016

<p>Planning</p>	<p>Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU</p>	<p>Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII</p>	<p>Implemented</p>	<p>2019</p>
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Regulatory	<p>Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU</p>	Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII	Implemented	2016
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Regulatory	<p>Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU</p>	Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII	Implemented	2021
Regulatory	<p>Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility</p>		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII	Adopted	2023
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Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
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Fiscal	<p>Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU</p>		Adopted	2024
Economic	<p>Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU</p>	<p>Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation</p>	Implemented	2017

Economic	<p>Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of</p>		Planned	
Fiscal	<p>Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU</p>		Implemented	2024

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII	Adopted	2023
Regulatory	Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC	Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC Art. 22.	Planned	2024

Fiscal	<p>Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU</p>	<p>Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation</p>	Planned	2024
Regulatory	<p>Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility</p>		Adopted	2023

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Economic	Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13		Adopted	

Regulatory	Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC	Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC	Implemented	2024
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Implemented	2014
Planning	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851	Article 22 1. Member States shall ensure that, by 31 December 2023 and subject to Article 10(2) and (3), bio-waste is either separated and recycled at source, or is collected separately and is not mixed with other types of waste.	Implemented	2024

Planning	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023
Planning	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2025

Planning	Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC;		Planned	2030
Regulatory	Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC, amended by Directive (EU) 2018/851	Article 11	Adopted	2024

Planning	Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of		Implemented	2014
Planning	EU ETS directive 2003/87/EC as amended by Directive 2008/101/EC, Directive 2009/29/EC and Directive 2018/410 and implementing legislation, in particular 2010/2/EU, 2011/278/EU, 2011/638/EU, 176/2014/EU, and Decision (EU) 2015/1814	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Calculation rules with regard to the minimum shares of renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 27 REDII	Implemented	2021

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII	Adopted	2023

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive (EU) 2023/1791		Planned	2023
Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002	Energy Efficiency Obligation Scheme Art. 7 EED	Implemented	2021
Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Implemented	2017

Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002	Art. 8 EED - Audit obligation	Implemented	2014
Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Implemented	2017
Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2022

Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2021
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII	Adopted	2023
Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2022

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Planned	2024
Economic	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2018

Fiscal	Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2018/842 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations		Implemented	2015
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Implemented	2022

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Adopted	2023
Regulatory	DIRECTIVE 2010/31/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings	Article 4 Setting of minimum energy performance requirements / Article 6 New buildings / Article 7 Existing buildings / ANNEX I Common general framework for the calculation of energy performance of buildings	Implemented	2023
Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002		Implemented	2022

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Planning	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002	Long Term Renovation Strategy Art. 2a EPBD	Adopted	2020

Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2022
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Promote and facilitate the development of renewable energy communities Art. 22(5) of REDII	Adopted	2023
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII	Adopted	2023

Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2016
Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2019
Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2021
Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Planned	2024
Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Adopted	2019
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Adopted	2024

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023
Economic	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2022
Fiscal	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2018

Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED; Public sector renovations Art. 5 EED	Implemented	2017
Regulatory	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU as amended by Directive 2018/2002	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED; Public sector renovations Art. 5 EED	Implemented	2017
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII	Adopted	2023

Regulatory	REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure	Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII	Implemented	2019
Regulatory	REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU	Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII	Implemented	2019
Fiscal	Directive on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure 2014/94/EU		Implemented	2022

Planning	Directive on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure 2014/94/EU		Planned	2024
Fiscal	Directive on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure 2014/94/EU		Adopted	2024
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII	Adopted	2023

Planning	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2014
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Implemented	2014
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Other provisions on renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 28 REDII	Adopted	2020

Regulatory	2019/1161 (CVD) irányelv: A tiszta és energiahatékony közúti gépjárművek használatának előmozdításáról szóló 2009/33/EK irányelv módosításáról	<p>Közbeszerzési területekre vonatkozó alkalmazása:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Közúti tömegközlekedési szolgáltatások • Különleges közúti személyszállítási szolgáltatások • Nem menetrendszerű utasszállítás • Hulladékgyűjtési szolgáltatások • Közúti postai szállítás • Csomagszállítási szolgáltatás • Postai kézbesítési szolgáltatások • Csomagkézbesítési szolgáltatások <p>Minimális beszerzési célértékek a vonatkozó gépjármű kategóriákban: - Személygépkocsik, kisbuszok és könnyű haszongépjárművek, akkor tiszták, ha 2025. december 31-ig, max. 50 g/km a CO2 kibocsátása és a menet</p>	Implemented	2021
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)		Adopted	2023
Fiscal	Directive 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, recast of the directive 2009/28/EC; Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU	Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII	Implemented	2020

Economic	Directive (EU) 2022/362 amending Directives 1999/62/EC, 1999/37/EC and (EU) 2019/520, as regards the charging of vehicles for the use of certain infrastructures		Implemented	2013
Economic	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2021
Economic, Education	Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2023/857 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations; REGULATION (EU) 2023/1804 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on the deployment of alternative fuels infrastructure, and repealing Directive 2014/94/EU	Mainstreaming renewable energy in the transport sector Art. 25 REDII	Adopted	2017

Planning	Effort Sharing Regulation EU 2018/842 and implementing decision on ESR Annual Emission Allocations		Adopted	2023
Planning	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791	EU sustainable and smart mobility strategy	Implemented	2021
Economic	Energy Efficiency Directive 2012/27/EU and (EU) 2023/1791		Implemented	2023

Regulatory	Decision of the European Commission C(2023) 5276	Support for transportation other than road traffic, public transportation.	Implemented	2023
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Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED	Implemented	2014

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance	Implemented	2012
Regulatory	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC		Implemented	2009
Regulatory	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC	Implemented	2024
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010		Implemented	2006

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the		Implemented	2015
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010	Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010	Implemented	2023
Economic, Security	Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the		Planned	2021
Regulatory	Council Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products	Directive 2009/119/EC	Implemented	2013
Economic, Security	Council Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil		Planned	2021

Economic, Security	Council Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products		Planned	
Economic, Security	Council Directive 2009/71/ Euratom of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations		Planned	
Economic, Security	Council Directive 2009/71/ Euratom of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations		Planned	
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 concerning measures to safeguard the security of gas supply and repealing Regulation (EU) No 994/2010		Adopted	2024

Economic	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC		Planned	
Economic; Voluntary/negotiated agreements	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC		Implemented	2020
Economic; Voluntary/negotiated agreements	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC		Implemented	2015
Planning	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC		Implemented	2022

Economic, Security	Council Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products		Planned	
Economic, Security	Council Directive 2009/119/EC of 14 September 2009 imposing an obligation on Member States to maintain minimum stocks of crude oil and/or petroleum products		Planned	2025
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1153, Regulation (EU) 347/2013		Implemented	2020
Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Planned	2024

Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Planned	2024
Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Planned	2024
Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Planned	2024
Economic, Education	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Promote and facilitate the development of renewable energy communities Art. 22(5) of REDII	Adopted	2023

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII	Adopted	2023
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation; Promote and facilitate the development of renewable energy communities Art. 22(5) of REDII	Adopted	2023
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Planning	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Implemented	2022

Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Adopted	2023
Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Planned	2024
Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Fiscal	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity and amending Directive 2012/27/EU; Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Implemented	2022
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023

Regulatory, Fiscal	<p>Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity</p>		Planned	2024
Regulatory	<p>Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility</p>		Adopted	2023

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023

Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023
Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Implemented	2018
Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Implemented	2020

Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Implemented	2017
Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Implemented	2018
Economic	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for electricity		Implemented	2018
Economic; Voluntary/negotiated agreements	Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity, Regulation (EU) 2019/943 on the internal market for		Planned	2022
Economic; Voluntary/negotiated agreements	Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas		Planned	2022

Planning	Regulation (EU) 2023/955 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 establishing a Social Climate Fund and amending Regulation (EU) 2021/1060		Planned	2024
Economic	Council Directive 2009/71/ Euratom of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations		Implemented	2011

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Implemented	2019
Economic	Just Transition Fund Regulation (EU) 2021/1056	Alternative measure Art. 7 EED; Mainstreaming renewable energy in heating and cooling Art. 23 REDII; Promote and facilitate the development of renewable energy communities Art. 22(5) of REDII	Adopted	2021

Fiscal, Education	European Structural and Investment Funds (Provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund under the Multiannual Financial Framework)	Promote and facilitate the development of renewable energy communities Art. 22(5) of REDII	Adopted	2023
Planning	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Planned	2024

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Regulatory	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2023

Fiscal	Regulation (EU) 2021/241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 February 2021 establishing the Recovery and Resilience Facility		Adopted	2024
Economic	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Planned	2024

Research	Council Directive 2009/71/ Euratom of 25 June 2009 establishing a Community framework for the nuclear safety of nuclear installations		Planned	2024
Research	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Planned	2024

Research	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2021
Research	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2015

Research	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	1992
Research	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2008

Research	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	2013
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Research	Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality (EU Climate Law)	Achieve the national contribution to the 2030 binding Union target for renewable energy as indicated in point (Art. 4(a)(2) of REDII), including sector- and technology-specific measures Art. 20(b)(1) of Governance Regulation	Implemented	
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384 HUF/EUR

HUF:

Időszak / Period		19.338	8.671	4.881	1.131	
Befejezés / Finish	Végrehajtásért felelős szervezeti / Entities responsible for implementing the policy	Planned minimum Budget (Mrd HUF)	Minimum EU financial resources (Mrd HUF)	Minimum HU State financial resources (Mrd HUF)	Minimum Own resources (Mrd HUF)	Hivatkozás / Reference
2050	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2020. évi XLIV. törvény a klímavédelemről
	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	511/2017. (XII. 29.) Korm. Rendelet a közúti közlekedésre vonatkozó közigazgatási hatósági ügyekben alkalmazandó kiegészítő eljárási szabályokról
	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	1995. évi CXVII. Törvény a személyi jövedelemadóról

	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	511/2017. (XII. 29.) Korm. rendelet a közúti közlekedésre vonatkozó közigazgatási hatósági ügyekben alkalmazandó kiegészítő eljárási szabályokról
	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	156/2009. (VII. 29.) Korm. Rendelet a közúti árufuvarozáshoz, személyszállításhoz és a közúti közlekedéshez kapcsolódó egyes rendelkezések megsértése esetén kiszabható bírságok összegéről, valamint a bírságotól összefüggő hatósági feladatokról
	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország KAP Stratégiai Terve 2023-2027

	National government: Ministry of National Economy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2023. évi CVIII. törvény a fenntartható finanszírozás és az egységes vállalati felelősségvállalás ösztönzését szolgáló környezettudatos, társadalmi és szociális szempontokat is figyelembe vevő, vállalati társadalmi felelősségvállalás szabályairól és azzal összefüggő egyéb törvények módosításáról
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti Klímavédelmi Hatóság
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2012. évi CLXXXV. törvény a hulladékról

2035	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv (2021-2027)
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2040	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv (2021-2027)
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv (2021-2027)
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv (2021-2027)

	National government: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv (2021-2027)
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	80/2023. (III. 14.) Korm. Rendelet a kiterjesztett gyártói felelősségi rendszer működésének részletes szabályairól
2029	National government: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	412,0	350,2	61,8	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

	National government: Ministry of Interior	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Fenntarthatósági Témahét A Világ Legnagyobb Tanórája Ökoiskola Hálózat
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2050	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti Tiszta Fejlődési Stratégia / National Clean Development Strategy

	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2009. évi XXXVII. Törvény az erdőről, az erdő védelméről és az erdőgazdálkodásról
2030	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti Erdőstratégia 2016-2030
2030	National government: Ministry of Agriculture, Others: State owned forest companies	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Országfásítás
2023	National government: Ministry of Agriculture, Others: Hermann Ottó Institute	1,9	1,7	0,3	-	Országfásítás

2030	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Klíma- és Természetvédelmi Akcióterv
2024	National government: Ministry of Agriculture, Prime Minister's Office	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia

2027	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	21,3	12,2	9,2	N/A	Magyarország KAP Stratégiai Terve 2023-2027
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	-

2030	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti Energiastratégia
2032	National government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	56/2022. (XII. 8.) OGY határozat a Paksi Atomerőmű meglévő blokkjai üzemidejének további meghosszabbításáról

	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	1996. évi CXVI. törvény az atomenergiáról
2029	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Igazságos Átmenetért LIFE-IP North-HU-Trans
2030	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	MVM Mátra Zrt. Igazságos Átmenet

2050	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
2025	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
2025	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	308,3	268,3	52,4	N/A	Vidékfejlesztési Program - felhívások

2027	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	83,2	47,4	35,8	N/A	Magyarország KAP Stratégiai Terve 2023-2027
	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
2026	National government: Ministry of Agriculture, Others: Hermann Ottó Institute	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	750,0	-	750,0	N/A	Élelmiszeripar Bajnoki program

	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
2025	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	322,6	280,6	54,8	N/A	Vidékfejlesztési Program - felhívások
2027	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	13,4	7,6	5,8	N/A	Magyarország KAP Stratégiai Terve 2023-2027

	National government: Ministry of Agriculture, Others: National Rural Network	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	59/2008. (IV. 29.) FVM rendelet vizek mezőgazdasági eredetű nitrátszennyezéssel szembeni védelméhez szükséges cselekvési program részletes szabályairól, valamint az adatszolgáltatás és nyilvántartás rendjéről

	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Public	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Országos Levegőterhelés-csökkentési Program modellezésének összefüzése

2023	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
2025	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	323,0	281,0	54,9	N/A	Vidékfejlesztési Program - felhívások
	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti Környezetvédelmi Program

	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	NEMZETI VÍZSTRATÉGIA (Kvassay Jenő Terv)
2026	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	56,1	N/A	N/A	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2023	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia

2026	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
2023	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
2023	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia

2029	National government: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	307,0	261,0	46,1	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2023	National government: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	-
2029	National government: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	604,7	501,9	102,8	-	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Energia- és klímapolitikai modernizációs rendszer
2030	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti szakpolitikai keret

2030	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	HAZAI ELEKTROMOBILITÁSI STRATÉGIA: JEDLIK ÁNYOS TERV 2.0
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	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	326/2011. (XII. 28.) Korm. Rendelet a közúti közlekedési igazgatási feladatokról, a közúti közlekedési okmányok kiadásáról és visszavonásáról
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	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	821/2021. (XII. 28.) Korm. Rendelet a bioüzemanyagok, folyékony bio-energiahordozók és biomasszából előállított tüzelőanyagok fenntarthatósági követelményeiről és igazolásáról
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	81,6	69,3	12,2	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
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2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	402,3	201,1	-	201,1	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
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2029	National government: Ministry of National Economy	170,7	76,8	N/A	93,9	Modernizációs Alap
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	45,0	-	45,0	N/A	Megújuló Támogatási Rendszer (METÁR)

	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	383/2023. (VIII. 14.) Korm. Rendelet az állam közvetlen vagy közvetett többségi tulajdonában lévő gazdasági társaságok bérleti szerződéseinek miniszteri jóváhagyásáról
2026	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Others: International Development and Resource Coordination Agency Ltd. (NFFKÜ Zrt.)	75,0	-	25,0	50,0	Napenergia Plusz Program (Tárolóval kiegészített lakossági háztartási méretű kiserőművek telepítésének támogatása) Pályázat

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime MInister's Office	163,94	163,94	-	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	81,6	69,3	12,2	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	31/2014. (II. 12.) Korm. rendelet az egyes sajátos ipari építményekre vonatkozó építésügyi hatósági eljárások szabályairól

	National government: Ministry of Energy	50,0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Modernizációs Alap
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	159,6	159,6	-	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	-

	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	215/2024. (VII. 29.) Korm. Rendelet a megújuló gázok származásának igazolásáról
2025	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	14,5	12,6	1,9	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Országos Hulladékgazdálkodási Terv (2021-2027)

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2030	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Biogáz koncepció

	National government: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Biogáz koncepció
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2012. évi CLXXXV. törvény a hulladékról

2023	National government: Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	SZENNYVÍZISZAP KEZELÉSI ÉS HASZNOSÍTÁSI STRATÉGIA 2014-2023
2030	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti Hidrogénstratégia / National Hydrogen Strategy

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	54,3	46,2	8,1	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	75,4	52,8	-	22,6	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	25,1	17,6	-	7,5	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2015. évi LVII. törvény az energiahatékonyságról
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Energiahatékonysági Kötelezettségi Rendszer (EKR)
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, National Tax and Customs Office	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Energiahatékonysági beruházások normatív társaságiadó kedvezménye; Tao. Tv. 22/E. §; 176/2017. (VII. 4.) Korm. Rendelet

	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2015. évi LVII. törvény az energiahatékonyságról MEKH Oszággyűlési Beszámolók
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2015. évi LVII. törvény az energiahatékonyságról
2023	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Prime Minister's Office	350,0	N/A	150,0	N/A	Gyármentő program

	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Others: Hungarian Investment Promotion Agency (HIPA)	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	KKV támogatás
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	175,3	175,3	-	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	51,4	43,7	7,7	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2023	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Others: IFKA	70,0	-	35,0	35,0	KKV támogatás

2026	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of National Economy	84,8	42,4	-	42,4	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2029	National government: Ministry of National Economy	110,9	25,0	-	86,0	Modernizációs Alap
	National government: Ministry of Finance, Others: Hungarian National Bank, ÁKK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Zöld Kötvény

2025	National government: Prime Minister's Office	3.750,0	N/A	N/A	N/A	250/2016. (VIII. 24.) Korm. rendelet a Modern Városok Program megvalósításáról
2029	National government: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	204,3	169,6	34,7	-	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

2029	National government: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	63,3	25,3	38,0	-	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	9/2023. (V. 25.) ÉKM rendelet az épületek energetikai jellemzőinek meghatározásáról
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2015. évi LVII. Törvény az energiahatékonyságról

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2030	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Hosszú Távú Épületfelújítási Stratégia

	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Lakossági tarifarendszer
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	224,0	190,4	-	33,6	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	21,7	18,4	3,3	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	133,2	113,2	20,0	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

2024	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Culture and Innovation, Ministry of Finance	542,9	-	542,9	-	122/2015. (V. 26.) Korm. Rendelet az energiahatékonyságról szóló törvény végrehajtásáról
2024	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Culture and Innovation, Ministry of Finance	283,8	-	283,8	-	122/2015. (V. 26.) Korm. Rendelet az energiahatékonyságról szóló törvény végrehajtásáról
2023	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Energy	700,0	-	700,0	-	122/2015. (V. 26.) Korm. Rendelet az energiahatékonyságról szóló törvény végrehajtásáról
	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Ministry of Culture and Innovation, Ministry of Finance	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	122/2015. (V. 26.) Korm. Rendelet az energiahatékonyságról szóló törvény végrehajtásáról

	National government: Ministry of Energy	44,0	44	N/A	N/A	Modernizációs Alap
2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: district heating suppliers	15,0	-	15	N/A	ÉMI
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office	22,25	22,25	0,00	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: distribution licensees	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Klíma- és Természetvédelmi Akcióterv

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
	National government: Ministry of Finance, Others: Hungarian National Bank, ÁKK	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	MNB Zöld Kötvény-kibocsátási útmutató
	National government: Prime Minister's Office	309,0	N/A	309,0	N/A	Magyar Falu Program

	National government: Ministry of Energy, The capital's and county government offices	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2015. évi LVII. törvény az energiahatékonyságról
	National government: Ministry of Energy, The capital's and county government offices	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2015. évi LVII. törvény az energiahatékonyságról
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	24,40	21,96	2,44	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	90,6	81,5	-	9,1	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2026	National government: Ministry of Interior	36,7	29,1	7,6	-	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	103,1	87,6	15,5	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Interior	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	1988. évi I. törvény a közúti közlekedésről
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	243/2019. (X. 22.) Korm. rendelet az elektromobilitás szolgáltatás egyes kérdéseiről
2025	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	11,0	11,0	-	N/A	CEF - TEN-T hálózatfejlesztés

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	-
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Investment Promotion Agency (HIPA)	30,1	30,1	-	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2029	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	719,8	611,8	108,0	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

2050	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti Közlekedési-infrastruktúra Fejlesztési Stratégia
2023	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	459,3	390,4	68,9	-	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2026	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	543,0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2030	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	397/2022. (X. 20.) Korm. Rendelet a tiszta közúti járművek beszerzésének az alacsony kibocsátású mobilitás támogatása érdekében történő előmozdításáról
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Investment Promotion Agency (HIPA)	80,0	60,0	-	20,0	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2029	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	785,1	667,3	117,8	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: HUMDA Hungarian Motorsport and Green Mobility Development Agency (Humda Green)	36,0	N/A	N/A	N/A	Zöld Busz Program

	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	HU-GO Elektronikus Útdíjszedési Rendszer
2025	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MÁV Plc.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	A vasúti egyes kocsi teherfuvarozás támogatási rendszerének létrehozásáról, valamint a kapcsolódó fuvarozási ágazat fejlesztéséről szóló a 1414/2020. (VII. 16.) Korm. határozat
	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport, Others: HUMDA Hungarian Motorsport and Green Mobility Development Agency (Humda Green)	174,0	174,0	-	N/A	Európai Mobilitási Hét

2030	National government: Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Nemzeti Kerékpáros Stratégia 2030
2040	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Budapesti Agglomerációs Vasúti Stratégia 1994/2021. (XII. 28.) Korm. határozat a Budapesti Agglomerációs Vasúti Stratégia elfogadásáról
	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Egységes menetrend és tarifaközösség létrehozása

2029	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	82,3	-	82,3	-	Authorization of state aid pursuant to Articles 107 and 108 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union SA.104781 (2023/C 327/04)
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2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Construction and Transport	37,7	37,7	-	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2025	National government: Ministry of Agriculture	341,1	296,8	44,3	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2012. évi CLXVI. Törvény a létfontosságú rendszerek és létesítmények azonosításáról, kijelöléséről és védelméről
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	19/2009. (I. 30.) Korm. Rendelet a földgázellátásról szóló 2008. évi XL. törvény rendelkezéseinek végrehajtásáról
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	-
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: Hungarian Hydrocarbon Stockpiling Association	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2006. évi XXVI. törvény. a földgáz biztonsági készletezéséről

	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	13/2015. (III. 31.) NFM rendelet a földgáz biztonsági készlet mértékéről
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	399/2023. (VIII. 24.) Korm. rendelet a földgázellátás biztonságának megőrzését szolgáló intézkedésekről
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Koncessziók
	National government: Ministry of Energy; Companies / businesses / industrial associations: Hungarian Hydrocarbon Stockpiling Association	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	2013. évi XXIII. törvény a behozott kőolaj és kőolajtermékek biztonsági készletezéséről
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Koncessziók

	Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MOL Plc.	N/A	-	-	N/A	-
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Atomic Energy, Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyar Atomenergia Hivatal / Hungarian Atomic Energy Authority
	National government: Ministry of Foreign and Trade, Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	44/2002. (XII. 28.) GKM rendelet az 50 MW és annál nagyobb teljesítményű erőművek energiahordozó- készletének legkisebb mértékéről és a készletezés rendjéről
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: FGSZ Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	PCI; A magyar földgázrendszer tízéves hálózatfejlesztési terve

	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: FGSZ Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	A magyar földgázrendszer tízéves hálózatfejlesztési terve
	National government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	PCI, 2010. évi LIV. törvény A Magyar Köztársaság Kormánya és Románia Kormánya között a magyar-román államhatárt keresztező földgázszállító vezetékekkel, valamint villamos távvezetékekkel kapcsolatos együttműködésről szóló megállapodás kihirdetéséről
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	PCI, HU-RO kooeráció
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: FGSZ Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	A magyar földgázrendszer tízéves hálózatfejlesztési terve

	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MOL Nyrt.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
2027	National government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Energy	57,6	N/A	N/A	N/A	SRB-HU kooperáció
2025	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: E.ON Észak-dunántúli Áramhálózati Zrt., Západoslovenská distribučná, a. s., Slovenská elektrizačná prenosová sústava, a. s.	93,3	93,3	-	-	A magyar villamosenergia-rendszer hálózatfejlesztési terve Danube InGrid Project webiste
2028	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	A magyar villamosenergia-rendszer hálózatfejlesztési terve

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	PCI, A magyar villamosenergia-rendszer hálózatfejlesztési terve
2030	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	PCI, A magyar villamosenergia-rendszer hálózatfejlesztési terve
2027	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	PCI, A magyar villamosenergia-rendszer hálózatfejlesztési terve
2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	2,9	2,5	0,4	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	170,0	144,5	25,5	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office	419,60	255,90	0,00	163,70	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office	164,4	131,6	32,9	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	180,0	90,0	-	90,0	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	363,6	363,6	-	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2024	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	A magyar villamosenergia-rendszer hálózatfejlesztési terve

2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MVM Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Kapacitásfejlesztés
	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office	137,78	62,00	0,00	75,78	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2025	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: International Development and Resource Coordination Agency Ltd. (NFFKÜ Zrt.)	33,0	20,0	13,0	N/A	Pályázati felhívás HÁLÓZATI INTEGRÁLT ENERGIATÁROLÁSI BERUHÁZÁSOK TÁMOGATÁSA című pályázatához
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

	National government: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, National Tax and Customs Office	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	TAO törvény
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Hungarian Energy, and Public Utility Regulatory Authority	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2024	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt. & HUPX Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	MAVIR projektek
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt. & HUPX Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	MAVIR projektek

	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	MAVIR projektek
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	MAVIR projektek
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	MAVIR projektek
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	MAVIR projektek
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MAVIR Zrt.	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	-

2032	National government: Ministry of Energy	1.081,3	811,0	270,3	-	-
	National government: Ministry of Interior	5,0	-	5,0	-	2011. évi CLXXXIX. Törvény Magyarország helyi önkormányzatairól

2026	National government: Prime Minister's Office, Others: Hungarian Charity Service of the Order of Malta	63,8	63,8	-	-	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
	National government: Ministry of Energy	113,2	96	17	-	Széchenyi Terv Plusz

2029	National government: Ministry of Energy, Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Public Administration and Regional Development	85,7	72,8	12,9	N/A	Széchenyi Terv Plusz
2030	National government: Ministry of Construction and Transport	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország ipari és technológiai cselekvési terve (2024-2030)

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy, Ministry of National Economy	400,0	200,0	-	200,0	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan

2026	National government: Ministry of Energy	14,0	14,0	-	N/A	Magyarország Helyreállítási és Alkalmazkodási Terve / Hungary's Recovery and Resilience Plan
	National government: Ministry of National Economy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MVM Zrt.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

	National government: Ministry of Energy	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
	National government: Ministry of Energy, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MVM Zrt.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia

2024	National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: University of Miskolc	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	Második Nemzeti Éghajlatváltozási Stratégia
	National government: Ministry of Culture and Innovation, Companies / businesses / industrial associations: MVM Zrt., Others: National Research, Development and Innovation Office	640,0	N/A	640,0	N/A	NKFIH

	<p>National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: Wigner Centre for Physics, ELTE, the University of Debrecen, ATOMKI, MATE and the University of Miskolc are participating.</p>	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	NKFIH
	<p>National government: Ministry of Energy, Others: National Research, Development and Innovation Office</p>	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	SET-Plan Konferencia

	National government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Energy, Others: National Research, Development and Innovation Office	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	NKFIH
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	National government: National government: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Others: National Research, Development and Innovation Office	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	NKFIH
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