

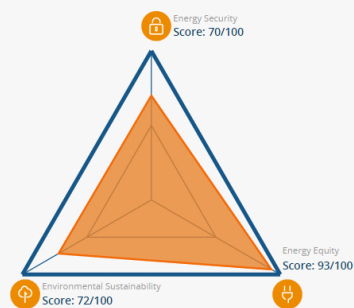
Hungary

Trilemma Rank
19Trilemma Score
76.8Balance Grade
AAB

Hungary performs well in the Trilemma, ranking 19th globally with relatively high scores in all dimensions. The Security index has been improving substantially in recent years, due to increased diversity of energy supplies and a lesser reliance on imports, while low carbon electricity generation and improved air quality have driven up the Sustainability performance since the late 2000s, but there is room for further progress through decreasing GHG emissions. High performance in Equity is associated with high scores in both energy access and affordability. Hungary gets an overall grade of AAB.

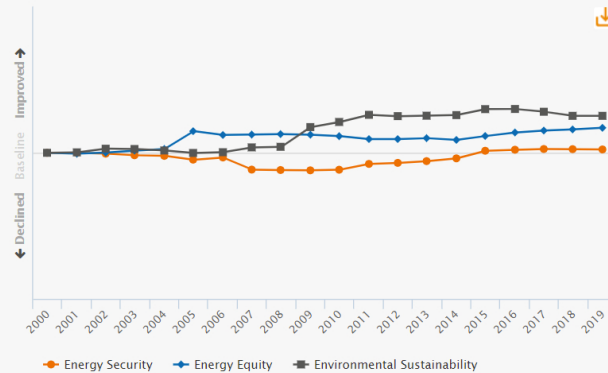
Population
9.8 (millions)Land Area
90.5 (thousand sq. km)GDP Per Capita
28,799 (PPP US\$)Industrial Sector
25.6 (% of GDP)GDP Growth
4.1 (annual %)

Balance



Historical Trilemma Scores

Trend lines track the country's performance in each dimension, beginning with a baseline of 100 in the year of 2000



Trends and Outlook

Hungary has set a target of a 13% share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption by 2020. 16.2% was achieved in 2013, and by continuous decreasing, it was 13.3% in 2017. The continuous increase of the primer energy utilisation stopped in 2018. The renewable source-based power generation has reached 8.5% in 2018 (7.5% in 2017). The power generation based on nuclear, natural gas and lignite has decreased, while PV based generation has increased by 75% (mainly due to new utility-scale PV plants). When compared with the previous year, PVs have become equal with the production of wind-based power generation. Hungary has set climate objectives until 2030 with a view to 2050 under the Second Climate Change Strategy of Hungary (NCCS -2) adopted in 2017.

Hungary's 2030 target for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (non-ETS), is -7% compared to 2005. The additional policies and measures planned in the NCCS-2 would enable Hungary to overachieve this target. Energy security objectives for electricity are framed around the role of national assets (nuclear, renewable energy) and market integration.

For gas, diversification of sources and import routes is a key element. The level of electricity interconnection already significantly exceeds 15%, and the importance of increasing cross-border capacities is acknowledged. Hungary's commitment to the innovative transformation of the energy sector is with the objective to increase energy-related research and innovation input. There is potential for intensifying the already existing regional cooperation taking place in groups such as the Visegrad Group and Central and South-Eastern European Energy Connectivity (CESEC), focusing on integration in the internal energy market, decarbonisation and renewables deployment as well as research, innovation and competitiveness, taking into account common challenges and shared objectives.

Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with the top performer receiving a full bar.

