Hungary

**Trilemma Rank**
# 12

**Trilemma Score**
78.5

**Balance Grade**
AAB

Hungary performs well in the Trilemma, with stable improvement over the past decade with relatively high scores in all dimensions. The Security dimension has been improving as a result of continued diversification of energy supplies and a lesser reliance on imports, while low carbon electricity generation and improved air quality have driven up Sustainability scores since the late 2000s, but there is room for further progress by lowering GHG emissions and improving energy intensity. It scores highly in the Equity department due to 100% energy access and affordability. Hungary gets a balance grade of AAB and its global ranking is 12.

**Population**
9.8 (millions)

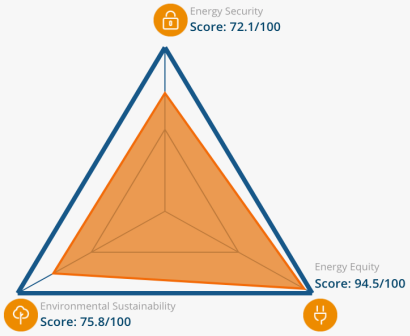
**Land Area**
90.5 (thousand sq. km)

**GDP Per Capita**
16,162 (PPP US$)

**Industrial Sector**
25.4 (% of GDP)

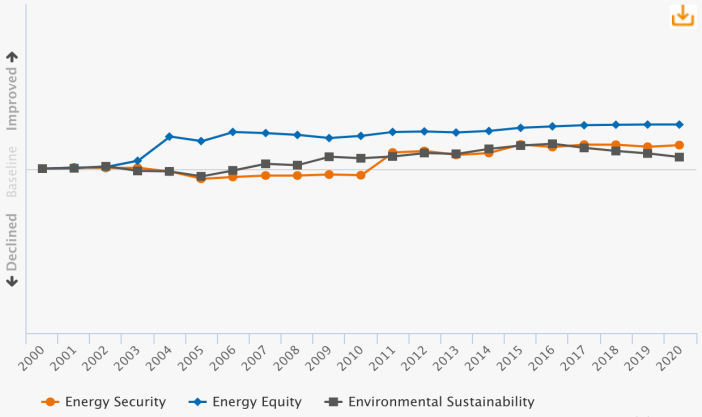
**GDP Growth**
5.1 (annual %)

## 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

In 2019 Hungary published its National Energy Strategy 2030', following consultation with a wide range of national stakeholders as well as guidance from the goals set by the European Commission for Member States

The main targets contained within the Strategy are:
- 20% share of renewable energy sources of gross final energy consumption (revision from a target of 14.65% by 2020)
- 8-10% reduction in total energy consumption
- 40% reduction in total GHG emissions

Whilst some of these metrics are somewhat less ambitious than the European Union average (30% renewable sources and 32.5% reduction in energy consumption), the goals would result in meaningful progress, as renewable sources accounted for 13.3% of total energy consumption in 2017.

One of the main concerns for Hungary is energy security (with 80% of energy being imported), with depleting traditional energy sources and its geographic location. In order to maintain security as well as transition to an environmentally sustainable energy system, the following key policy directions have been established:
- Increased energy efficiency
- An increase in the share of renewables for a balanced national energy mix
- Nuclear energy and associated electrification of road and rail transport infrastructure
- Integration into the European energy infrastructure

Hungary's dependence on gas imports remains a key policy consideration, reflected in the ambitions for regional cooperation (Visegrad Group, CESEC), integration into the EU infrastructure and continued focus on energy-related research and innovation funding.

## Key metrics

Metrics are determined relative to other countries, with a full bar representing a score of 100.