



CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTION PLAN







Climate change and the increased incidence of extreme weather phenomena are clearly being felt all over the world, and their environmental, economic and social impacts are affecting ever more people. So the origins of the climate crisis are not new. Hungarians are also aware of this. Climate protection has become politically fashionable, with a lot of empty talk undermining the serious nature of the issue. If we are truly concerned for the earth, the natural environment and the climate, then the time has come to replace talk with action.

Major requirements for national climate and energy policy are formulated at four levels: we must comply with our international commitments on climate protection; we must likewise comply with our European climate protection commitments; we must provide appropriate solutions for the entire Carpathian Basin; and we must meet the challenges facing the environment within our country.

The primary task is to protect and preserve the Carpathian Basin's natural environment, rich water resources, agricultural land, forests and diverse flora and fauna. Even in the event of worst-case climate scenarios, the Carpathian Basin will be able to sustain the common life of Hungarian families.



With regard to climate change, Hungary is in a special position: its share of the production of global greenhouse gas emissions is negligible. Over the past twenty years only 21 countries have been able to grow economically while cutting carbon dioxide emissions. One of these has been Hungary, which has outperformed Austria, the Netherlands and Germany, among others.

Hungary can be made a climate-neutral country by 2050. To achieve this goal, however, there are four criteria that need to be satisfied:

- The costs of transitioning to a climate-neutral economy must primarily be borne by those who are damaging the climate: countries and large companies that are major polluters.
- The prices paid by Hungarian families for energy and food must not increase as a consequence of the process of adaptation.
- It is unacceptable for the European Union's next budget to fund climate protection goals by reducing the Cohesion Fund set aside for the economic integration of poorer countries.
- A climate-neutral economy will be impossible without nuclear energy. Therefore in Europe the use of nuclear energy should be supported, not restricted.

In addition to further reducing emissions, priority is given to aligning energy security, climate protection and economic development objectives in a mutually reinforcing way, and to protecting our environment, facilitated by the concrete measures contained in the Climate and Environmental Action Plan.



From 1 July we will begin the elimination of illegal waste disposal sites.





We will rid the country of illegally discarded waste.



We will introduce the strictest possible measures against the improper collection, management, treatment, processing and dumping of waste.

We will take decisive action to eliminate illegal waste disposal sites and penalise those responsible.

On 1 July 2020 we will set up a Waste Management Authority, the duties of which will be the following: monitoring the waste management sector; tracing illegal waste disposal sites; apprehending fly tippers while in the act of illegal dumping; imposing penalties; and – in cooperation with local governments – obliging property owners to remove waste. We will create incentives for the wider availability of reusable products, we will use recyclable waste and we will protect settlements and people from the harmful effects of pollution. The Government will adopt detailed initiatives on this in the spring.

The current annual amount of illegally dumped waste – 328,000 m³ – is enough to cover Kossuth tér to a depth of 6 metres.





We will ban the distribution of single-use plastics.

We will create a deposit return system for glass and plastic bottles and metal cans.





We will ban single-use plastics.



We will put an end to the use of environmentally harmful products.

From 2021 we will ban the distribution of single-use plastics, particularly plastic cups, cutlery, plates, straws and carrier bags.

We will take all measures needed to ensure that mass-produced single-use products currently in use are replaced with other easily reusable and recyclable products. To this end we will support businesses – in particular Hungarian small and medium-sized enterprises – in the development and manufacture of new products to replace single-use plastics.

In six years we halved the per capita number of plastic bags.









We will create deposit return schemes for glass and plastic bottles and metal cans.

We will radically transform systems for the use of glass and plastic bottles and metal cans, effectively eliminating their harmful effect on the environment.

Any waste that cannot be recycled will be converted into energy for the use of Hungarian families and Hungarian businesses.

Our environment is being inundated with plastic and glass bottles and metal cans. At the same time, however, a significant proportion of this material can be reused in the economy, promoting the transition to a so-called "circular economy". As waste has value, the social participation of the businesses concerned will assist us in creating a system in which we will refund the cost of empty glass and plastic bottles and metal cans.



8 years from now, 90% of all plastic bottles will be recycled.





We will protect our rivers from waste coming from outside our borders.



We will protect our waters.



Clean water is a national treasure; we value the Carpathian Basin's water resources and will protect them.

In adapting to climate change we will place particular emphasis on retaining the water flowing into the territory of Hungary, and on protecting our waters.

Climate change also has an impact on the distribution of precipitation throughout the year, and thereby on the quantity and quality of available water: in a number of regions around the world there can be too little water during one part of the year and too much during another part of the same year.

Waterborne waste coming into the country from outside Hungary's borders as a result of environmentally irresponsible practices will not be allowed to further damage our natural treasures, our rivers and waters and their ecosystems. We will focus on ridding our rivers – particularly the Tisza and the Danube – of plastics.

We will be working on reviving habitats and creating conditions for conservation across 150,000 hectares of protected natural areas by 2021.











We expect multinational companies to use environ/mentally friendly technologies.

We will support renewable energy production by small and medium-sized enterprises.









We will support renewable energy production by SMEs.



We will act decisively in demanding that multinational companies use environmentally friendly technologies. At the same time, we will provide HUF 32 billion to support renewable energy production by Hungarian SMEs.

We will contribute to the use of locally accessible renewable energy sources, thereby not only making energy consumption cleaner, but also strengthening the energy independence of small and medium-sized enterprises. We will support the full or partial replacement of their energy supply with locally available renewable energy sources, and will help to improve the competitiveness of businesses.

We will provide HUF 32 billion to support renewable energy production by Hungarian SMEs.



CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTION PLAN





We will transform the Mátra Power Plant into an environmentally friendly facility.



Instead of pollution, modern and innovative solutions in domestic energy production.

The development of a green vision for the future Mátra Power Plant will see the Government launching the coming decade's most important climate protection and priority regional development project in Hungary.

We will complete the transformation of the Mátra Power Plant, while at the same time ensuring that Hungary has a safe, uninterrupted supply of electricity. The power plant provides direct employment for 2,100 people, and indirectly supports some 10,000 family members. The Government has identified one of its priority goals during transformation of the region as supporting its businesses in finding solutions to any related employment problems. The Mátra Power Plant's lignite-burning units will be gradually phased out, and no coal-fired generation will occur after 2025. In addition to developments based on natural gas, in parallel with the phasing out of the use of lignite, there will be a role for new technologies such as solar power, electricity storage and an increase in the plant's waste-to-energy capacity.

The modernisation of the Mátra Power Plant will enable us to significantly reduce the country's greenhouse gas emissions.









We will plant ten trees for every newborn baby.

This will amount to one million trees a year.





Every year we will plant one million trees – at least ten for every newborn baby.



We will increase the country's forest cover.

The Government sees it as important for Hungary to have an increasing area of good quality forest across the country.

We will start a tree-planting programme in managed forests, by the sides of roads and railway lines, on brownfield sites and on areas no longer required for defence purposes. As part of this we will plant one million trees a year, or at least ten for every newborn baby. In addition to furthering climate protection through their carbon sequestering capacity, forests also provide clean air, a liveable environment and recreational opportunities for every Hungarian family.

By 2030 forest cover will be increased to 27% of the area of the country.







In the next 10 years we will effect a sixfold increase in the capacity of solar power plants.





In a 10-year period we will effect a sixfold increase in the capacity of solar power plants.



We will protect the results of reductions in household utility bills, and we will provide Hungarian families with cheap and innovative energy.

We will help to keep household electricity bills permanently low.

We will support households' solar electricity production with preferential loans and a net metering system. We will incentivise the commissioning of solar power generating capacity of 3,000 megawatts by 2022, and at least 6,000 megawatts by 2030. We will place special emphasis on individual consumers (with household-sized "mini power plants" on the roofs of peoples homes), as well as on energy production by large-scale power plants. Locally available renewable energy sources (biomass, geothermal energy or solar energy) should also be used at settlement-wide level.

In the next 10 years we will effect a sixfold increase in Hungary's solar energy production capacity.









By 2030 90% of energy generated in Hungary will be carbon-neutral.



We will guarantee the country's energy security, while at the same time preserving the results of reductions in household utility bills.

The basis of Hungary's energy strategy is that a significant percentage of the country's electricity supply will primarily be provided by nuclear and solar energy.

We guarantee that no one will be left without electricity or gas. We will review the vulnerability of energy networks (gas, district heating, electricity) to extreme weather conditions and climate change, and will ensure that weather-related risks are also taken into consideration in power generation and energy developments.



Electricity production in Hungary will be 90% carbon-neutral by 2030.









We will install smart meters.



We will help to enable Hungarian households to make their own decisions on the quantity and timing of their energy consumption.

In order to make electricity consumption controllable, by 2030 we will have installed at least 1 million smart meters.

For homes receiving district heating supplies, we will make heating systems controllable and will introduce consumption-based billing in 200,000 homes. Smart meters will also result in service providers offering their customers better terms. Being more aware of their energy consumption, households will themselves be able to contribute to climate protection, while at the same time reducing their energy bills.

Over the next 10 years we will install smart meters in 25% of Hungarian households.









We will support the wider availability and use of affordable electric cars.





We will support the wider availability and use of affordable electric cars.



We will transform the market in electric vehicles.

We will not be Europe's scrapyard. We will strictly limit the import of polluting cars.

Electric transport is not a privilege of the rich. We will reform the system of incentives related to electromobility, and we will create the possibility for small and economy car models to receive higher subsidies. In order to develop the necessary support infrastructure, all newly-built residential and office buildings will be required to have charging stations for electric cars. We will place particular emphasis on replacing the vehicles of public service providers and fleet operating companies.

Electric vehicles will represent a significantly larger share of new car sales.



2020

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION ACTION PLAN





We will launch a Green Bus Programme.



We will support the procurement of low- and zero-emission public transport vehicles.

The Green Bus Programme will be launched as a contribution towards cleaner air and climate protection. As part of this, from 2022 new buses in all settlements with a population of over 25,000 must be electric.

Within 10 years every second bus in the public transport systems of Hungarian cities will be environmentally friendly. Over the programme period of 10 years the budget for this will be HUF 36 billion. This measure is part of an action plan to strengthen Hungarian bus manufacture. The Government will support increased use of public transport and the development of suburban rail transport.



Within 10 years every second bus in the public transport systems of Hungarian cities will be environmentally friendly.





CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTION PLAN



We will introduce Green Government Bonds.





We will introduce Green Government Bonds.



We will launch a Green Government Bonds Programme, the proceeds from which will be used exclusively to finance green initiatives.

We have started preparations for issuing green bonds to finance public spending on climate protection. Anyone purchasing such bonds will be supporting the cause of climate protection, because the Hungarian government pledges to use the proceeds exclusively for climate-friendly programmes.



We will issue Green Government Bonds.









Thank you for your attention.