

LTRS DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL BUILDING RENOVATION INITIATIVES IN



Hungary

POPULATION: 9,772 756
7 REGIONS + BUDAPEST
19 COUNTIES
3,155 MUNICIPALITIES



Budapest

1,752 286
18%



Debrecen

201,432
2%



Szeged

160,766
2%



Miskolc

154,521
2%



Pécs

142,873
2%



Budaörs
pilot city

28,899
1%

Population



Prime Minister's Office, State Secretariat for Public Service, Deputy State Secretariat for Architecture and Construction

Ministry of Innovation and Technology, State Secretariat for Energy and Climate Policy

Ministry of Agriculture, State Secretariat for the Environment

Ministry of Finance, State Secretariat for Finance, Macroeconomic Department

Ministry of Justice, Deputy State Secretariat for Justice and Legislation of Private Law

Ministry of Human Capacities, State Secretariat for Health

INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING BUILDING POLICIES



INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING LONG TERM RENOVATION STRATEGY (LTRS)



Responsible Ministry

www.worldgbc.org/build-upon
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Prepared by:



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The Ministry of Innovation and Technology, particularly its State Secretariat for Energy and Climate Policy and its Department of Strategic Planning and Analysis, is responsible for developing the Long Term Renovation Strategy (LTRS). The draft LTRS initially undergoes an inter-ministerial consultation; after that it is submitted for public consultation involving public sector, industrial, professional and civil society stakeholders, interest groups and local municipalities.

Main challenges for LTRS implementation

● POOR ● ACCEPTABLE ● GOOD



- Involving as many stakeholders as possible at all levels (all levels of government, private and public stakeholders, civil society and expert groups, academia).
- Insufficient awareness about the multiple benefits of building renovations, such as improved comfort and health for occupants and better air quality. Underestimating these benefits makes energy efficiency renovation less attractive to potential investors.

Building and housing policy is a local government responsibility. Local governments manage their housing stock within the legal framework of the Housing Law. Their responsibilities include setting the rent, managing the municipal housing stock and operating local subsidy schemes.

At the local level, some cities offer ad hoc funding for residents:

- **Local building renovation subsidies** are offered by several municipalities, such as the inner districts of Budapest, mostly for improving structural conditions. However, they also cover energy-efficiency measures, such as the replacement of windows or boilers, and insulation of walls and roofs. The subsidy is typically 30-50% of total costs. Other cities such as Budaörs, Tatabánya, Gyula and Siófok offer energy efficiency subsidy programmes with 40-50% non-refundable funding, up to €1000-2000 per unit.
- Many multi-family buildings, built before 1971 and with at least 20 apartments, were renovated through the New Széchenyi Plan Condominium Energy Renovation Subprogram. The subsidy covered up to 60% of the renovation costs: it was so successful that, due to the high number of applications, the fund's total budget was exhausted in one day.

