

## TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

Hungary is a unitary republic with two spheres of subnational government. The country is divided into 19 counties at the regional level, in addition to Budapest. At the local level, Hungary has 3177 municipalities.<sup>1</sup>



Unless otherwise indicated, all the information in this profile is taken from the previously published Voluntary National Review (VNR).<sup>2</sup>

## 1. NATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR SDG IMPLEMENTATION

Although adopted in 2013, the **National Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development (NFSSD) 2012-2024** is aligned with the SDGs. The Strategy defines the tasks of the national government and municipalities, adapting the sustainability goals to the Hungarian context.

### 1.1 NATIONAL COORDINATION MECHANISMS

The **National Council for Sustainable Development** was set up by the Hungarian Parliament as a conciliatory, consultative, and advisory body for issues in the field of sustainable development in 2008. It is chaired by the Speaker of the Parliament and it has about 30 members representing key national stakeholders, including political parties, representatives of the academia, the private sector, CSOs, and church organizations. It is supported by a **Secretariat** and **four working committees**. After the adoption of the SDGs, the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)** was assigned the task of coordinating the national accomplishment of the sustainable development framework. Coordination is performed through the **Inter-ministerial Coordinative Committee for International Development Cooperation** established in 2014, consisting of high-level officials from government ministries.

### 1.2 VNR ELABORATION PROCESS

The 2018 VNR has been prepared through a newly established **interministerial coordination mechanism** set up in 2017, which has enhanced both policy coherence for sustainable development and the achievement of the sustainable development framework. Based on this mechanism, a platform has been created which facilitates the involvement of non-governmental entities as well, including the Hungarian Central Statistical Office and other consultative stakeholders, such as CSOs, the academia and the business sector. The **Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade** compiled the final text of the VNR.

### 1.3 MONITORING

The **Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO)** has a fundamental role in the national implementation of the 2030 Agenda by collecting data related to the SDGs and working out the national indicator system. Also, HCSO has developed an interactive website, where information on key indicators in connection with the 17 SDGs can be found.

Every two years, a progress report is prepared on the implementation of the NFSSD. Two reports were published in 2015 and in 2017 with the involvement of several participants (NCSO, the Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, and other stakeholders).

## 2. LRGs INVOLVEMENT IN SDG LOCALIZATION

There is no evidence of any LRG involvement in the reporting process that led to the 2018 VNR, nor in national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation. Details on the national programmes for more sustainable urban areas and cities can be found in the VNR, 2018, p. 42-45.

1. See: [https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI\\_2019\\_report\\_country\\_profiles\\_DEC2019\\_UPDATES.pdf](https://www.sng-wofi.org/reports/SNGWOFI_2019_report_country_profiles_DEC2019_UPDATES.pdf)

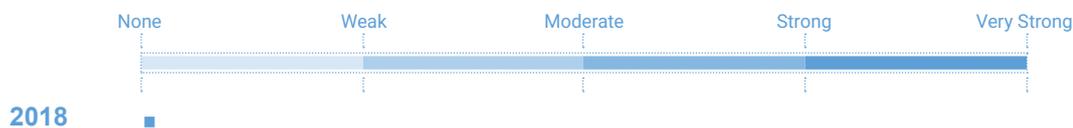
2. See: [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20137Voluntary\\_National\\_Review\\_of\\_Hungary\\_v2.pdf](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/20137Voluntary_National_Review_of_Hungary_v2.pdf) (2018)

## 2.1 LRGs PARTICIPATION

### ► In the VNR process



### ► In national coordination mechanisms for SDG implementation



This assessment is based on the information collected in the VNRs and in the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments' annual survey on the localization of the SDGs.

## 2.2 VNR REFERENCES

There are only a few references to counties and municipalities in the 2018 VNR, and no example of locally-led initiatives for SDG implementation.

## 2.3 SPECIFIC PROJECTS AND CASES

No reference.

## 2.4 VOLUNTARY SUBNATIONAL AND/OR LOCAL REVIEWS (VSRs / VLRs)

Not applicable.

## 2.5 MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

No reference.

# 3. RELEVANT INFORMATION

**General comments:** Contrary to decentralization processes in most EU Member States in Central and Eastern Europe, Hungary is the one major exception with **recentralization of powers back to the central government**, and with the share of subnational expenditure decreasing by 5% in the past 20 years. In Hungary, education, healthcare and some social services have also been recentralized, especially since 2012 (and the institution of Cardinal Law).<sup>3</sup>

## 3.1 WOMEN PARTICIPATION

No reference.

## 3.2 COVID 19

Not applicable.

3. UCLG, 2019, GOLD V Report, <https://www.gold.uclg.org/sites/default/files/ENG-GOLD-V-2020.pdf>

## 4. SDG INDICATORS<sup>4</sup>

5.5.1. (b) Proportion of seats held by women (%) in local governments		30.5 (2019)
6.1.1. Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	Urban	94 (2020)
	Rural	89 (2020)
6.2.1. (a) Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	Urban	91 (2020)
	Rural	81 (2020)
11.1.1. Proportion of population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing (%)		13.6 (2018)
11.6.1. Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed (%)		50 (2015, Budapest)
11.6.2. Air pollution – annual means of particulate matter in cities (population weighted)		16.0 (2016)
11.b.2. Proportion of local governments that have adopted local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies (%)		-

4. The data used for this table come from the UN SDG Indicators Database. See: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/IndDatabasePage>. More information on the country's progress towards the SDGs here: <https://country-profiles.unstatshub.org/hun>