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ikt. szám: FPH143 /132 - 3 /2025

tárgy: Javaslat pályázat benyújtására Új
Fenntartható Városok és Települések Díjra a
„Város: Globális Okos Zöld Város – Global
Smart Green City” kategóriában

előkészítő: Klíma- és Környezetügyi Főosztály

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Előterjesztés

a Főpolgármester részére

Tisztelt Főpolgármester Úr!

Az éghajlatváltozás sokféleképpen érinti a régiókat, a gazdasági ágazatokat és a társadalom tagjait, továbbá az EU régiói és városai eltérő mértékben kitettek az éghajlatváltozással kapcsolatos veszélyeknek, illetve különböző felkészültségi szinten állnak. Budapest a klímaváltozás számos hatásának jelentősen kitett város. 2019-ben a Fővárosi Közgyűlés vállalta, hogy egy zöld, lehetőségekben gazdag és demokratikusan működő várost épít. Azóta a város jelentős lépéseket tett, pl. a közösségi közlekedés dekarbonizációja érdekében, a város kerékpáros infrastruktúrájának fejlesztésében, a zöldterületek revitalizálásában és a Fővárosi Önkormányzat saját létesítményei és épületei kibocsátásának csökkentésében. Felismerve, hogy az éghajlatváltozás alapvető fenyegetést jelent a jólétre, a társadalmi békére és a jövő generációk életfeltételeire – a Fővárosi Önkormányzat kihirdette a klímavészhelyzetet és elhatározta, hogy minden döntési javaslatról az éghajlatváltozásra gyakorolt hatás és az egyéb környezeti hatások vizsgálatának ismeretében, az éghajlatváltozás elleni fellépés szempontjainak elsőbbséget biztosítva dönt. A Fővárosi Közgyűlés felkérte továbbá a főpolgármestert, hogy az éghajlatváltozás hatásaira is figyelemmel vizsgálta felül a rendkívüli időjárási helyzetek esetére irányadó intézkedési terveket, továbbá, hogy terjesszen a Fővárosi Közgyűlés elé olyan intézkedési tervet, amely biztosítja, hogy a Fővárosi Önkormányzat, annak intézményei és a tulajdonában álló gazdasági társaságok működése észszerű időn belül karbonsemlegessé, majd ezt követően teljes egészében zöldenergián alapulóvá váljék. Ennek érdekében 2022-ben Budapest benyújtotta a Fenntartható Energia- és Klíma Akciótervét (SECAP), amelyben kötelezettséget vállalt arra, hogy 2030-ra 40%-kal csökkenti a CO₂ kibocsátást a 2015-ös bázisévhez képest. A Fővárosi Önkormányzat 2022-ben csatlakozott az Európai Bizottság 100 Klímasemleges és Okos Város Küldetéséhez, amelynek keretében Budapest benyújtotta Klímaszerződését az Európai Bizottságnak, amelyben klímasemlegességi célként a szén-dioxid kibocsátások 80%-os csökkentését, és a fennmaradó 20% semlegesítését irányozza elő. A Bizottság a Klímaszerződést elfogadta, Budapest elnyerte a klímasemleges városoknak járó missziós címet.

Budapest klímasemlegességre való törekvését erősítik a klímasemleges átállásból származó társhasznok. A környezetvédelmi megfontolásokon túlmenően a gazdasági és társadalmi járulékos előnyöket is fontos megemlíteni. Az azonosított társhasznok között szerepelnek a közlekedési dugók, torlódások, a levegő- és zajszennyezés csökkenéséből származó egészségügyi és gazdasági előnyök, a közterületek funkcióváltása

és a felszabaduló terek miatt javuló városi területhasználat, a költségmegtakarítások, a helyi gazdaságok megerősödése, valamint az ellenállóbb, függetlenebb városi rendszerek kialakulása.

Az elmúlt évek környezetvédelmi törekvései, megvalósított városi fejlesztései, innovatív projektjei alapján 2025 tavaszán Budapest Fővárosi Önkormányzata felkérést kapott, hogy pályázzon az Új Fenntartható Városok és Települések Díjra a **„Város: Globális Okos Zöld Város – Global Smart Green City”** kategóriában.

A **Fenntartható Városok és Települések Díj** (továbbiakban **SCAHSA**) egy évente odaítélt nemzetközi elismerés, amelyet 2005-ben indított útjára a Global Forum on Human Settlements – GFHS (Globális Fórum az Emberi Településekért), az ENSZ Környezetvédelmi Programja (UNEP) és más ENSZ-ügynökségek támogatásával. A díj célja, hogy előmozdítsa az ENSZ Fenntartható Fejlődési Céljainak – különösen a 11. számú, fenntartható városokra vonatkozó célkitűzésnek – megvalósítását, valamint elismerje azokat a kiemelkedő eredményeket és tapasztalatokat, amelyek hozzájárulnak a városok és emberi települések biztonságosabbá, zölddebbé, ellenállóbbá, befogadóbbá és fenntarthatóbbá tételéhez. Ezzel ösztönözni kívánnak másokat is hasonló lépések megtételére és helyi szintű cselekvésre.

A SCAHSA értékelési szempontjai a 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030-as Fenntartható Fejlődési Menetrend) és a New Urban Agenda (Új Városfejlesztési Menetrend) alapelvein nyugszanak. A díjat 2024-ig tizenkilenc alkalommal ítéltek oda, különböző országokból származó díjazottaknak. **Az elismerés mára a fenntartható fejlődés egyik legfontosabb díjává vált, amely jelentős példaértékkel bír.**

A Global Human Settlements Foundation – GHSF támogatásával és a több mint 120 éves múltra visszatekintő Nobel-díj sikeres tapasztalataira építve, a 2024-es évtől a SCAHSA teljes körű megújuláson esett át, és új néven, **„Új Fenntartható Városok és Települések Díjként”** (továbbiakban: „Új SCAHSA”) folytatja működését. Az „Új SCAHSA” célja, hogy a fenntartható fejlődés egyik legmagasabb presztízsű nemzetközi elismerésévé váljon.

Az új díj kiemelkedő innovációkat és helyi vezetői kezdeményezéseket díjaz, amelyek hozzájárulnak a fenntartható városok és települések megvalósításához – beleértve az éghajlatvédelem és fenntarthatóság területén végzett tevékenységeket. Emellett célja e stratégiák, technológiák, módszerek és bevált gyakorlatok széles körű bemutatása és népszerűsítése.

A díjazottak az ünnepélyes díjátadó keretében nemcsak oklevelet és érmet kapnak, hanem pénzjutalomban is részesülhetnek. Az egyes kategóriák nyertesei 10.000 USD (3 597 200 Ft) összeget nyerhetnek (osztott helyezés esetén az összeg is osztódik), mely a város fejlesztéseire szabadon felhasználható.

A pályázónak a pályázati űrlapot és a vonatkozó pályázati anyagokat 2025. május 31-ig kell benyújtani. A nyertesek hivatalos értesítést kapnak a GFHS éves találkozásán és a díjátadó ünnepségen való részvételről 2025 augusztusában.

A pályázati anyagot a BKP (Budapest Környezetvédelmi Programja 2020-2026), a SECAP (Budapest Fenntartható Energia- és Klíma Akcióterve), a BKÁÉ (Budapest Környezeti Állapotértékelése) a BMT (Budapesti Mobilitási Terv), Budapest 2030, a készülő Településterv és további ágazati koncepció alapján állította össze a Hivatal a szakcégek bevonásával. A pályázat az alapadatokon kívül a közelmúlt digitális vagy okos és infrastrukturális fejlesztéseit sorakoztatja fel, úgy, mint a szolárterkép, BudapestGO applikáció, mobilitási pontok hálózata, közösségi gyűlések, közösségi költségvetés, csapadékstratégia, hőséglocsolási terv, közösségi komposztálás).

A díjra való jelentkezés pénzügyi kötelezettségvállalást nem tartalmaz.

Tekintettel arra, hogy a pályázati adatlap benyújtásának határideje 2025. május 31. napja, a döntés meghozatala halaszthatatlan, az nem várhat a Fővárosi Közgyűlés következő rendes üléséig.

Fentiekre tekintettel kérem Tisztelt Főpolgármester Urat, hogy az előterjesztést 1. számú mellékletét képező határozati javaslat szerinti döntést meghozni szíveskedjen.

Kelt Budapesten, a minősített elektronikus aláírásba foglalt időbélyegző szerinti időpontban.


Számado Tamás dr
főjegyző

Mellékletek:

1. Főpolgármesteri határozati javaslat
2. A „Global Smart Green City 2025” pályázati adatlapja

Függelék:

1. A „Global Smart Green City 2025” pályázati adatlapja magyar nyelven (udvariassági fordítás)

...../2025. (.....) főpolgármesteri határozat

A Budapest Főváros Önkormányzata Szervezeti és Működési Szabályzatáról szóló 1/2020. (II. 5.) önkormányzati rendelet (a továbbiakban: SZMSZ) 93. § (1) bekezdés 2. pontja alapján jóváhagyom pályázat benyújtását az Új Fenntartható Városok és Települések Díjra a „Város: Globális Okos Zöld Város – Global Smart Green City” kategóriában az előterjesztés 2. számú melléklete szerinti tartalommal. Gondoskodom a pályázat Budapest Főváros Önkormányzata képviseletében történő aláírásáról és benyújtásáról.

határidő: azonnal

Kelt Budapesten, a minősített elektronikus aláírásba foglalt időbélyegző szerinti időpontban.

Karácsony Gergely
főpolgármester



New Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements Awards

Application Form for Global Smart Green City

Applicant:

Date: Mon_____ Day_____ Year_____

Important Notes

1. The application form and attached materials are the primary basis for evaluation. Applicants should complete the form on a computer as required and prepare the necessary attachments. All information provided shall be accurate, truthful, concise, and easy to understand.
2. When filling out the form, please use data and facts to support your statements. You may also include website links or references. For important sections, additional electronic documents can be provided as supplementary materials.
3. Sections that are not applicable may be left blank, but a brief explanation should be provided.
4. If necessary, you may insert a few relevant pictures or charts in important sections. It is recommended to use JPG format with 72 DPI resolution.
5. Please enclose with the application form the approved urban master planning and land use explanatory plan.
6. If available, please enclose the economic and social development plan, ecological and environmental programme as well as the low-carbon planning. If available online, please indicate the web links.
7. To better highlight the advantages of the submitted city, the applicant may choose to submit the following additional materials:
 - 1) A comprehensive and visually illustrated document in PDF format, providing an in-depth and comprehensive introduction to the city.
 - 2) A project video, no longer than 5 minutes, in MP4 format. The video shall include English subtitles for any spoken content.
8. All photocopied documents shall be stamped or signed.
9. All submitted application materials will not be returned. Please make backups in advance.

Application Form for Global Smart Green City

Name of the City/Province/Country	Budapest, Hungary			
Contact Information	Department	Climate and Environmental Affairs		
	Contact	Ms Orsolya Barsi	P.C.	Mayor' Office of the City of Budapest
		Ms Kinga Lőcsei-Tóth		Head of department Deputy Head of department
	Tel.	+361327 1677	Mob.	+3630513647 9
	Email	barsi.orsolya@budapest.hu toth.kinga@budapest.hu Mayor contact: fopolgar mester@ budapest. hu	Website	https://budapest.hu

Basic Profile	
City's profile (location, land area, gross population, GDP, industry, development goals and targets, maximum 500 words)	Budapest, the capital of Hungary, is located in the heart of Europe, along the banks of the Danube River. The city covers an area of approximately 525 square kilometers. Budapest is home to almost 1.7 million (1 682 220 in 2022) people. The urban area in close daily contact with Budapest has a population approaching 1.3 million, making it a significant metropolitan region. Budapest is the cultural, educational, administrative, financial and service centre of the country, and the main destination of international tourism. Its rich history, architectural heritage, cultural offerings, vibrant daily life and the people who live here make it a diverse, unique and attractive city, which has been reflected in the growth of tourism over recent years. Its economic weight (GDP per capita 219% of the national average in 2022) and the role it plays in the field of research, development and innovation far exceeds its population share. The city's economy is diverse, with a strong emphasis on the service sector, which includes business services, financial services, trade, and tourism. The industrial sector, although reduced since the 1960s, remains important, particularly in high-tech and export-oriented production. The construction sector is also vital, driven by ongoing urban development and infrastructure projects. Budapest is an important member of the E UROCITIES, ICLEI, signatory of Covenant of Mayor's network; the concentration of human capital and its nodal location offer numerous advantages for business and scientific activities, international companies and institutions.

	Development Goals and Targets Budapest's Integrated Urban Development Strategy outlines several key goals and targets for the city's development until 2027: Empowering Budapest: Affordable Housing: Increase the stock of affordable housing through new models like the Budapest Housing Agency and collective ownership housing. Health Maintenance: Improve access to health care services, especially for disadvantaged groups, through programs like the Oncologic and Heart Programs. Social Services: Modernize elderly care and expand services for the homeless. Reducing Poverty and Inequalities: Implement anti-segregation programs and employment initiatives. Accessibility: Enhance public services and spaces with new public toilets and information help points. Green Budapest: Sustainable Transport: Expand the tram network and procure environment-friendly vehicles. Healthy Streets and Urban Spaces: Implement the Healthy Streets Program to reduce emissions and improve air quality. Conserving Natural Assets: Renovate major parks and revitalize small watercourses. Energy Efficiency: Modernize residential and municipal buildings and expand district heating. Circular Economy: Establish systems for separate collection and recycling of biowaste.
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	Open Budapest: Urban Development Based on Cooperation: Involve residents in budget decisions and community planning. Renewal of Communication and City Marketing: Develop the Budapest App and Card for public services. Customer-Centric Municipal Service Development: Improve e-administration and customer service. Modern Data Management: Create a comprehensive data management system and support urban innovation. Sustainable Tourism: Enhance health tourism and improve the customer experience in tourism services. Budapest aims to create a more liveable, sustainable, and inclusive city by addressing key urban challenges and leveraging innovative solutions. Please note that, the Municipality of Budapest is developing its long term urban development strategy, the current urban development strategies will be integrated into the long term strategy <u>by law</u>.
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Natural Ecology and Environmental Protection

Please describe the general condition of the natural ecology, and the policies, measures and effects on environmental restoration and protection. (maximum 800 words)	Budapest's Environmental Protection Programme for the period 2021-2026 was developed with the aim to protect and improve the environment of the capital and ensure that sustainability aspects are considered in the development of the city. The programme outlines 5 main objectives: • Ensuring a healthy, safe environment, which means managing natural resources (soil, water, air) with as little environmental impact as possible and improving climate resilience. • Protecting the city's natural assets, including halting the loss of biodiversity and maintaining the quality of natural assets. • Creating sustainable resource management, whereby optimizing the city's management and operations would enhance well-being while also reducing carbon emissions and negative impacts on the environment. • Implementing environmentally friendly governance to ensure that the decisions of the Municipality are guided by environmental considerations. • Enhancing environmental awareness to promote sustainable consumption habits and environmentally conscious attitudes. To track the implementation of the programme and the status of the environment, every year, the Municipality of Budapest prepares the Environmental Status Assessment of Budapest, which not only provides the population with information, but also forms the basis for the next period of Budapest's environmental programme, and for the development of other environmental strategies and measures. In line with the different focus areas of the Environmental Protection Programme, the report summarises the most important environmental characteristics of Budapest, such as air and water quality and noise pollution. From 2020, it also includes the results of an annual representative public opinion survey on how citizens assess the environmental status of the capital. <i>See Budapest's Environmental Protection Programme and Environmental Status Report of Budapest 2024 among the Main documents.</i>
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	Regarding its natural assets, Budapest stands out amongst European capitals. At the meeting of river Danube, Buda Hills and the Hungarian Plain in ‘good old times’ the biodiversity was extremely high. Despite the devastating wars throughout history and irresponsible development, significant natural assets still remain. On the territory of the European Union there are 7 biogeographical regions, one of them Pannonian biogeographical region is a relatively small and special one. Budapest is a huge city, it is the biggest settlement of the Pannonian biogeographical region. About 7 % of the city’s 525 square kilometers is protected. In Budapest there is a complex system of protected areas. Some areas are state owned and are nationally protected. Most of them also belong to the Natura2000 network of the European Union. The locally protected areas belong to the Municipality of Budapest. The nature conservation is a rapidly developing sector of the Budapest Municipality. There are 36 locally protected areas with total area of 1072 hectares. The growth in the last 5 years is 212 hectares. Budapest is the only local government in Hungary which operates a nature conservation ranger service. The service plays an important role in guarding the natural assets. At the same time habitat reconstruction is a priority in the Municipality. Recently with the financial support of the LIFE program of the European Union a 7-year habitat reconstruction project was launched in 3 protected areas of Budapest.
Climate type	Budapest has a humid continental climate with warm to hot summers and chilly winters. The mean yearly temperature is 12,4 °C. The annual rainfall is 526 mm. The most precipitation falls from May to August. The urban heat island effect is quite strong. E.g. on June 29, 2022 in extremely warm weather the temperature in some points of the downtown area was 40-45 °C, while in the forested areas of the city 25-30 °C, that is about 15 °C less. The effect of the global climate change is clear. From 1901 to 2022 mean yearly temperature of Budapest raised by 1,54°C.
Basic landform	The river runs through the city for about 28 kilometers, dividing it into two clearly distinguishable parts: the hilly Buda and the flat Pest. Budapest's topography is extremely varied. The western part of the city, Buda, is part of the Buda Hills, with significant elevations. The highest point in Budapest is János Hill, which rises 527 meters above sea level. Pest, the eastern part of the city, is a flat area. The city center of Pest is densely built up, with wide avenues and large squares, which ensure a lively city life.

Per capita land resources (m ²)	Human population in Budapest is 1,7 million. The land area is 525 square kilometer. The land surface per capita is 308,8 m ² per capita (2022)
Per capita surface water resources (m ³)	Exact data is not available for rivers and creeks (although the river Danube is a significant body of water in the city), for lakes and water reservoirs the estimated value is 4,7 m ³ /capita
Forest acreage %	11% The National Forest Stock Database provides data broken down by county, including Budapest. The last data are available from 2023 here: https://foldalap.am.gov.hu/Magyarország_erdeivel_kapcsolatos_adatok_n_ews_513 (10 % forest acreage % can be found here, however the data contain only the forests subject to forest management planning. The real value calculated by satellite images is 11 %, communicated also by the CEO of the Pilis Park Forestry Ltd, the manager of the state forests in Budapest. https://fataj.hu/2023/06/varosi-erdok-budapesten/)

Please specify urban surface water quality (What standard level it has reached within its host country? Or what international criteria it follows?)	In accordance with the provisions of the Water Framework Directive (Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2000 establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, WFD), which entered into force on 22 December 2000 in the EU Member States, Hungary's 3rd Watershed Management Plan for the period 2021-2027 was adopted, which describes in detail the characteristics, quantity and quality of surface and groundwaters and the problems associated with them, as well as the objectives and measures to improve them. In Hungary, including Budapest, there are several legal provisions for the protection of groundwater and surface water (e.g. Act LVII of 1995 on Water Management, Decree 219/2004 (VII. 21.) on the Protection of Groundwater, Decree 220/2004 (VII. 21.) on the Rules for the Protection of Surface Water Quality). Budapest has almost 100% sewerage coverage and the Danube is the discharge point for treated wastewater from Budapest's three wastewater treatment plants. The quality of these treated effluents complies with the limits set in the water management permits issued by the water authority. The Municipality of Budapest operates the Budapest Central Wastewater Treatment Plant with a TP80/TN70-80% removal efficiency in accordance with (Council Directive 91/271/EEC of 21 May 1991 concerning urban waste-water treatment), which is higher than the limit values set in the operating permit, by operating the plant with treatment stage III, thus contributing to the improvement of the water quality of the Danube.
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Please specify urban land quality (What standard level it has reached within its host country? Or what international criteria it follows?)	Urban land quality in Budapest shows considerable variation. While inner-city areas are often characterized by sealed surfaces, artificial infill, and degraded soils due to intensive development and historic industrial activity, the city's outer zones still include high-quality agricultural land with favourable natural conditions. These areas are largely under cultivation and retain medium or above-average soil productivity. Challenges to land quality include soil sealing, contamination from past industrial uses, and the environmental impacts of intensive agriculture. In some locations, soil loss and subsurface utility networks further reduce soil health. Nevertheless, efforts are being made through urban planning to preserve arable land and mitigate further degradation, particularly by restricting greenfield developments. Budapest maintains a comprehensive cadastre of brownfield and unused urban lands, highlighting the presence of numerous underutilized areas throughout the city, including in central districts. These sites often suffer from degraded soil quality, presenting both environmental challenges and opportunities for sustainable redevelopment. Recognizing and managing these lands is essential for advancing green urban planning and improving soil health, thereby supporting Budapest's vision of a greener, more livable city. <i>Please see also attachment No. 2. Above-average quality agricultural land by district. (which contains data above the distribution of above-average quality agricultural land by district, excluding forest land use category)</i> <i>See also Environmental Status Report of Budapest 2024, page 60-79.</i>
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The reference standard of the air pollutants' daily average concentration limits: A. The highest standard level in its host country (PM2.5, PM10, O3, NO2, SO2) B. WHO Air Quality Guidelines value: PM2.5 daily average concentration: 25µg/m³ PM10 daily average concentration: 50µg/m³ O3 daily maximum 8-h average concentration : 100µg/m³ NO2 1-h average concentration: 200µg/m³ SO2 daily average concentration: 20µg/m³	Please choose one option as below to fill in. <u>Option one:</u> In total, how many days are there in a year when the air pollutants' daily average concentration reaches the highest standard level in its host country____; please specify. <u>Option two:</u> In total, how many days there are in a year when the air pollutants' daily average concentration reaches the reference standard indicated by option B on the left____; please specify. <i>See attachment No. 3. Air pollution data.</i>
Citizens' environmental protection awareness	Strong ___ Average __X_Weak___(Please tick on the blank) <i>See attachment No. 4. Prevalence of Environmentally Conscious Behaviors, 2021 (Data from the Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024, pg 400)</i>
Percentage of citizens' satisfaction with environment%	<i>See attachment No. 5. Environmental Quality in Residential and Frequently Visited Areas 2020 2021 2023 2024 2024 (Data from the Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024, pg 399)</i>

In the planning area, the main part of rivers, lakes and/or seas is improved and restored?	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank) Yes, the aim is to achieve the targets set in the <i>Watershed Management Plan</i> : VGT3 elfogadott – VIZEINK.HU
Is urban industrial sewage discharge up to the standard	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank) Industrial wastewater is treated individually, and only wastewater of municipal quality can be discharged into the sewerage network.
Please describe the efforts in the protection of coastal areas and the ocean (applicable to coastal cities)	Not applicable
What is the proportion of native species' increase and decrease in the total number of species%	The spread of invasive species causes a serious challenge in some neglected areas of the city. In the nature conservation areas there is a strong effort to reduce the area occupied by invasive species. At the same time when planting trees, bushes and also herbaceous plants, the Municipality of Budapest and district municipalities prefers native species based on its local “tree protection” regulations. Budapest is home to approximately 1,144 vascular plant species, of which 341 are non-native, accounting for around 29.8% of the city's total vascular flora. The presence of non-native species remains an ongoing concern, with 10 new non-native plant species identified in the city's flora between 2018 and 2024, indicating a continued trend of biological invasion in urban green spaces. <i>Rigó, A., & Barina, Z. (2020). Methodology of the habitat classification of anthropogenic urban areas in Budapest (Hungary). Biologia Futura. https://doi.org/10.1007/s42977-020-00011-x</i>
There are no serious environmental pollution and ecological damage events in the past three years.	Yes ☐ No ☒ (Please tick on the blank)

Briefly introduce the efforts of engaging civil societies in environmental protection	A particularly important aim of the city is to actively engage citizens in decision-making and planning processes. For this reason, the Municipality of Budapest has multiple deliberation initiatives and participatory processes encouraging citizens to share their ideas and make decisions regarding climate mitigation and adaptation actions. Initiatives since 2020 have included: • Community planning of the parks in Budapest: The design and development of Budapest's parks are done through community planning, whereby the public can share their opinions through a consultation procedure, and a questionnaire. • Citizen assemblies: In September 2020 Budapest held its first citizen assembly, whereby a group of randomly chosen local residents gathered at the Budapest City Hall to discuss the issue of climate change and propose solutions to tackle it. Since then, a citizen assembly was held on the topic of Budapest in Europe, and air pollution from transport as well. • Participatory budgeting: The citizens of Budapest can decide on the allocation of 1 billion Forints annually. One of the categories where people can send in their ideas is called Green Budapest, giving green projects priority in the process. • Citizen involvement in traffic calming projects: Instead of immediate, expensive and permanent interventions, the Municipality of Budapest tested traffic calming ideas with temporary solutions in a series of pilot projects, giving the city's residents time to get used to and evaluate their effects. After a trial period of a few months, the Municipality asked residents for their opinions and suggestions. • Renewal of the Civil Regulation of the Municipality of Budapest: The new regulation, which was adopted in 2021, makes it easier for civil society organisations to be involved in the decision-making processes of the capital and facilitates dialogue with the relevant professional units of the City Hall. • Budapest Climate Change Platform: Its role is to expand the knowledge of decision-makers and the public on climate change, coordinate climate-related activities at the city level, ensure long-term professional communication on the issue, and effectively define its operational framework.
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Planning and Construction

Please
briefly
describe the
sustainable
land use
policies.
(maximum
600 words)

Budapest's sustainable land use strategy is primarily focused on countering suburbanization and reducing urban sprawl through strategic redevelopment of existing urban areas. The Municipality recognizes that continued outward expansion creates unsustainable transportation patterns, environmental degradation, and reduced quality of life in the core city. The city is surrounded by a zone of abandoned economic and industrial sites that provide excellent opportunities for creating new residential neighbourhoods and green spaces. Rather than expanding outward onto greenfield sites, Budapest aims to reuse these abandoned areas to create more sustainable, mixed-use neighbourhoods. These brownfield redevelopments are being designed with specific sustainability principles: human-scale density, compatibility with the existing cityscape, high-quality construction standards, and mixed-use functionality. The city envisions creating positive energy neighbourhoods in these areas that can demonstrate sustainable urban living principles. By maintaining appropriate density, these developments can support efficient public transportation and reduce car dependency. Transportation and land use integration forms another crucial element of Budapest's sustainability strategy. The city aims to develop "15-minute neighbourhoods" where most daily needs can be satisfied within short distances, accessible by walking, cycling, or environmentally friendly public transport. This approach reduces car dependency, decreases emissions, and creates more liveable urban spaces. By integrating transportation planning with land use decisions, Budapest aims to reduce commuting distances and the associated environmental impacts.

Green space development is another priority area. The city is working to increase the quantity and quality of urban green spaces, particularly in densely built areas, to improve environmental quality and residents' wellbeing.

	The Municipality recognizes that insufficient affordable housing has driven residents to distant suburbs, increasing commuting and its associated environmental impacts. By strategically using urban land to create affordable housing options, Budapest aims to retain residents within the city proper, reducing sprawl and transportation emissions. Energy efficiency improvements in housing stock represent another aspect of Budapest's land use policies, contributing to both environmental sustainability and affordability goals. By promoting energy-efficient construction in new developments and renovations, the city aims to reduce its carbon footprint while making housing more affordable to operate. Budapest's approach also emphasizes climate resilience in land use planning, recognizing the need to prepare the urban environment for climate change impacts. This includes considerations for urban heat island effects, stormwater management, and natural cooling strategies in development plans. The city is increasingly incorporating digital and smart city technologies into land use planning, using data-driven approaches to optimize space utilization and infrastructure efficiency. These technologies help identify optimal locations for development, monitor environmental impacts, and improve service delivery. Finally, Budapest recognizes the importance of promoting social sustainability alongside environmental considerations. Land use policies aim to reduce social disparities by ensuring equitable access to quality urban spaces, services, and housing opportunities across different neighbourhoods and social groups.
Strict land management by law and reasonable land use	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank)

Integrated urban master and detailed planning are lawfully compiled, approved and implemented.(please enclose the urban master plan and relevant documents)	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank) Smart Budapest Vision and Smart City Framework Strategy: Adopted in 2017 and 2019, this roadmap and strategy aim to transform Budapest into a smart city by 2030. Focus on sustainable urban development, integrating new technologies, and promoting a "close to nature" condition for sustainability https://archiv.budapest.hu/Documents/V%C3%A1ros%C3%A9p%C3%ADt%C3%A9si%20F%C5%91oszt%C3%A1ly/Smart_Budapest_summary_ENG.pdf https://budapest.hu/Documents/V%C3%A1ros%C3%A9p%C3%ADt%C3%A9si%20F%C5%91oszt%C3%A1ly/Smart%20Budapest%20Keretstrat%C3%A9gia%202019.pdf Budapest 2030 Long-term Urban Development Concept: This comprehensive plan, adopted in 2013, outlines the city's development priorities. It aims to create a harmonious, diverse urban environment, improve living quality, and strengthen a value and knowledge-based sustainable economy https://archiv.budapest.hu/Documents/V%C3%A1ros%C3%A9p%C3%ADt%C3%A9si%20F%C5%91oszt%C3%A1ly/Budapest2030_ENG_full.pdf Integrated Urban Development Strategy (AT Home in Budapest 2027): This mid-term strategy aligns with the goals of Budapest 2030. It focuses on environmental, social, and economic goals, including sustainable energy management, climate protection, and anti-segregation programs http://budapest.hu/sites/english/Documents/Urban%20Development%20Plans/ITS_2027_III_STRATEGIA_EN_20211001.pdf
Is urban growth boundary set? Please briefly introduce the measures taken to promote compact city and smart growth.	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank) Budapest has already implemented numerous concrete steps toward compact city development and smart growth (based on the Smart Budapest framework strategy): ○ Efficient land use through brownfield redevelopment and urban densification ○ Sustainable transport systems that reduce car dependency and support compact development ○ Innovation-driven growth through knowledge economy development ○ Environmental sustainability with ambitious energy and waste reduction targets Green infrastructure that enhances liveability while supporting density

The built-up area with mixed use functions is over 50%, enabling a life circle within 1000 meters, please specify.	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank) see <i>Compact city Map</i> : https://budapestkozut.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/23c7eccdf5444f5287d879a29ee880f9
The city adopts TOD model and provides the public transport service within radius of 500 meters on average.	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank)
Low impact development is adopted.	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank)
Population density in built-up area (number of people/km ²)	3.209 people/km ² in 2022 Census 2022 (Hungarian Central Statistical Office)
Greenery coverage rate in the city planned built-up area %	The goal is to increase green space per capita from 6 m ² in 2019 to 7 m ² in 2030. (6 m ² in 2024) Under the 'Urban Forest' development, a total of 5,600 saplings were planted in 2022-23. (see <i>SECAP monitoring</i> pg 36-41)

Per capita public green space area in the urban central district m2	The best served districts in terms of green spaces per capita are districts I., III., X. and XIV. The worst served districts are districts VI. and VII., where the amount of green spaces per capita is less than 1 m². The low proportion of green spaces is not only a factor in these districts, but also the high population density.
Economy and Society	
Please describe the general condition of the city's economic and social development. (maximum 800 words)	Economic Landscape Budapest serves as the economic powerhouse of Hungary, generating approximately 40% of the country's GDP. The city has undergone significant economic transformation since the fall of communism, transitioning from a centrally planned economy to a dynamic, service-oriented market economy. Key Economic Sectors Financial Services: Budapest is a key financial hub in Central Europe, attracting significant foreign investment and hosting numerous international banks and financial institutions. Tourism: The city is a major destination for cultural tourism, conferences, and business travel, known for its rich history, architectural heritage, and vibrant cultural scene. Information Technology: A growing sector driven by digitalization and innovation, supporting numerous startups and tech companies. Creative Industries: Growing sectors including design, media, and digital content creation Manufacturing: Focused on high-tech and export-oriented production, contributing significantly to the city's industrial output.

	Economic Challenges • Income Inequality: Significant disparities between different districts and socioeconomic groups • Brain Drain: Ongoing challenge of skilled workers migrating to Western European countries • Housing Affordability: Rising property prices limiting economic mobility • Dependence on EU Funding: Economic development heavily reliant on European Union investment programs Demographics • Population: Approximately 1.7 million (2022) • Age Structure: Aging population with low birth rates • Ethnic Composition: Predominantly Hungarian, with growing minority communities • Education: High literacy rates and strong educational infrastructure Social Infrastructure • Healthcare: Comprehensive public healthcare system with both public and private medical facilities • Education: ◦ Extensive network of primary, secondary, and tertiary educational institutions ◦ Several internationally recognized universities ◦ Strong emphasis on vocational and technical education • Social Services: Robust social safety net, though facing challenges of limited resources
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	Urban Social Dynamics • Gentrification: Ongoing transformation of historic districts • Cultural Diversity: Increasing internationalization, particularly in central districts • Youth Engagement: Active student and young professional communities • Social Challenges: Rising housing costs, employment pressures, and generational economic disparities Economic Development Indicators Key Economic Metrics • GDP per Capita: Significantly higher than the national average • Unemployment Rate: Generally lower than the national average, around 3-4% • Foreign Direct Investment: Continues to attract significant international investment • Startup Ecosystem: Growing, with increasing venture capital presence Innovation and Technology • Digital Infrastructure: Advanced telecommunications and internet connectivity • Startup Ecosystem: Emerging hub for tech startups and innovation • Research and Development: Increasing investment in technology and innovation sectors
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	Challenges and Opportunities Current Challenges • Demographic Decline: Shrinking workforce • Infrastructure Modernization: Continuous need for urban infrastructure upgrades • Climate Change Adaptation: Increasing focus on sustainable urban development Future Opportunities • Digital Transformation: Potential to become a leading digital innovation center • Green Economy: Growing emphasis on sustainable economic development • Cultural and Creative Industries: Significant potential for expansion • International Connectivity: Strategic location in Central Europe Comparative Perspective Budapest stands out among Central and Eastern European cities for its: • Cultural richness • Strategic geographic location • Potential for technological innovation While facing significant challenges, the city demonstrates remarkable adaptability and potential for continued economic and social development. The ongoing integration with European economic structures, combined with local innovation and entrepreneurial spirit, positions Budapest as a dynamic and promising urban center in the region.
Average life expectancy in recent years	Life expectancy at birth, a key indicator of quality of life, is steadily increasing, but Hungary will still be almost six years behind the EU average in 2021 (74.3), compared to 80.1 in 2021. The gap is more pronounced within countries and between genders. Budapest was also in a better position in this respect until 2021 (79.5 years), but the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic - as in Europe as a whole - reduced the value to 77.7 years in 2023. Women can expect to live longer (80.5 years) than men (74.8 years).
citizen per capita income last year	Net income, per capita 2023 Budapest: 3 320 778 HUF ($\approx$ 9.050 USD) (Central Statistical Office – KSH, Income conditions, Table JÖV0055)
Economic growth rate last year	17% (GDP per capita 1000 HUF/person 2022: 14597 2023:17146 (Central Statistical Office data for 2024)

Please briefly describe the city's economic structure and leading industries.	Budapest's economy is highly central to Hungary's national performance, generating approximately 38% of the country's GDP as of 2023. The city's GDP per capita is more than twice the national average, underscoring its dominant role. Unlike the national economic structure, which includes a significant agricultural component, Budapest's economy is overwhelmingly service-oriented, with market services accounting for nearly two-thirds of local economic output. The service sector is especially strong in financial and insurance services, business services, real estate, trade, tourism, and information and communication technologies. The industrial sector, although reduced since the 1960s, still plays a key role—especially in high-tech, export-oriented manufacturing. The construction sector is also important, driven by ongoing urban development and infrastructure investments. Leading Industries: • Financial Services: As a key financial hub in Central Europe, Budapest hosts major domestic and international banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies. • Tourism: A major engine of the local economy, Budapest attracts millions of visitors annually for its cultural heritage, architectural landmarks, and vibrant events. • Information Technology and Communication: A dynamic and growing sector, fuelled by digital transformation and innovation, supporting a robust startup and tech ecosystem. • Creative Industries: Rapidly expanding in areas such as design, media, and digital content. • Manufacturing: Though no longer dominant, industrial production focused on high-tech and export remains a vital contributor to the city's economy. • Real Estate and Business Services: These sectors have grown in importance since the early 2000s, significantly increasing their share in the city's gross value added. Economic Challenges: Despite its strengths, Budapest faces several economic challenges: • Persistent income inequality across social groups and districts • Complex bureaucracy that may hinder investment and innovation • Risk of brain drain, particularly among young professionals • Heavy dependence on EU funding for major development projects • Ongoing inflationary pressure and exposure to global economic volatility
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Local government's debt servicing ratio%	Total debt service as a percentage of current revenues for 2025: 4.29% (<i>source: appendix no. 5 to the budget proposal of 2025</i>)
Citizens' sense of security	Good ___Average_X___ Bad___ (Please tick on the blank) (<i>Central Statistical Office data</i>)
Citizens' happiness index	Strong ___ Average ___X_Weak___ (Please tick on the blank) see: Happy City Index 2025
There are no serious safety accidents within the recent three years.	Yes ___ No __X__(Please tick on the blank)
The city's education facilities and services are able to meet the citizens' needs.	Yes _X_ No ____ (Please tick on the blank)
The city's cultural venues and facilities are able to meet the citizens' needs.	Yes _X_ No ____ (Please tick on the blank)
Compulsory education popularization rate %	100%

Number of hospital beds for every 10,000 people	98 Total of 16.512 hospital beds. <i>Calculated based on Central Statistical Office data for 2023.</i> See attachment No. 6. City report 23-34
Number of medical workers for every 10,000 people	75 <i>Calculated based on Central Statistical Office data for number of working doctors in 2023.</i>
Gini coefficient %	Gini coefficient for Hungary: 27.6 <i>Eurostat data for Hungary, 2024. Up to date data is unavailable for Budapest. Prior research demonstrated that the Gini coefficient is higher in Budapest than in Hungary.</i>
Unemployment rate%	2,6% <i>Central Statistical Office data for 2024.</i>
Social security coverage rate%	100% of employees. <i>ILO data for Hungary, 2022. Coverage rate for self-employed is around 10%.</i>
Number of criminal cases for every 10,000 people	309 (2024) <i>Report on the Activities of the Budapest Police Headquarters in 2024</i>

Please briefly describe the policies, measures, as well as results on cultural and natural heritage protection and management.	Built heritage protection in Hungary: National Framework for Heritage Protection in Hungary The main national authority responsible for heritage protection is Ministry of Construction and Transport, which oversees: • The identification and registration of protected monuments • The issuance of permits for renovation and restoration • Professional oversight of conservation works • Enforcement of heritage protection regulations The National Heritage Protection Institute provides technical expertise, documentation, and research support for conservation efforts nationwide. Budapest's Built Heritage Protection: The city contains: • A UNESCO World Heritage Site: "Budapest, including the Banks of the Danube, the Buda Castle Quarter and Andr�ssy Avenue" • Approximately 200 nationally protected monuments • Over 1,500 locally protected buildings The Budapest City Government has its own heritage protection unit within the Urban Planning Department. The Municipality of Budapest established its first heritage protection ordinance in 1994, while district municipalities gained similar rights in 2006 following amendments to the Building Act. Initially, district municipalities proposed buildings for metropolitan protection, particularly in districts II, V, XI, XII, XIII, and XXII. Later, private owners and housing associations-initiated protection requests, hoping to access renovation funding through metropolitan grants. The protected buildings registry was renewed in 2013, supported by on-site inspections, alongside new regulations allowing local governments to review construction plans. After the 2017 Townscape Act, protection could be initiated through official channels based on specialized professional criteria or area-specific surveys. This led to protection of numerous eclectic buildings within the Grand Boulevard in 2018. Currently, industrial buildings are being assessed to preserve valuable remnants of Budapest's industrial past through adaptive reuse. The metropolitan heritage protection aims to preserve Budapest's most valuable buildings that define its image, maintain eclectic inner-city areas, integrate emblematic elements of brownfield sites into 21st-century developments, and support identity preservation in peripheral areas. Municipality of Budapest has its own public art concept which includes a special chapter about the conservation and maintenance of works of art owned by the Municipality of Budapest. There is an overproduction of public arts in the capital, there are about 1000 sculptures and monuments in public spaces. The sculptural heritage of Budapest is managed by an institution of the Municipality of Budapest, i.e. Budapest Historical Museum - Budapest Gallery, which carries out the tasks related to public art from funds provided by the Municipality. The Budapest Historical Museum is responsible for archaeological excavations in connection with major investments in Budapest. According to the relevant legislation, it is obliged to use the income from archaeological excavations for the preservation of cultural heritage.
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In Budapest **nature protection** administration operates in two different levels. Natura 2000 sites (see **attachment No. 7. Natura 2000 sites** and **No. 8. Protected areas in Budapest**) and sites of national biodiversity importance (National Park, nationally protected areas) are managed by the Duna-Ipoly National Park Directorate. Sites of local biodiversity importance/ locally protected areas are managed by the Municipality of Budapest.

Both the National Park Directorate and the Municipality are running their own ranger service charged with protecting and preserving areas, while monitoring wildlife and raising awareness providing walks, talks, and educational programs to the public.

Every year the Municipality publish on the official website the document “Assessment of the Environmental status of Budapest” that contains the evaluation of the biodiversity and nature conservation network in the city and evaluate the status of the protected areas through the presence of invasive species and their proportion in each protected area.

Each protected area has a management plan, reviewed every ten years. The management plan lists the protected species in each site, all activities, the goals to be achieved, and restrictions to be done in favor to save and ameliorate the habitat of the listed species and habitat.

The most important conservation strategies are the control of invasive alien species, habitat restoration, fight against light pollution, adaptation to climate change, and awareness raising of citizens.

The city administration and the National Park Directorate works in close cooperation with NGOs having vast volunteer network in order to monitor wildlife, protect native biodiversity against invasive alien species, organizing several programs, guided excursions and awareness raising activities.

At FŐKERT (Budapest’s urban gardening company) group of nature conservation staff is in charge of the maintenance of the protected areas, including habitat restoration, control of invasive species, maintenance of recreational infrastructure such as walks, benches, fences, information boards, etc.

Housing and Building	
Please describe the policies and measures to ensure the provision of housing for the low-income people as well as the results produced in this regard. (maximum 500 words)	Housing policy in Hungary is primarily the responsibility of the central government and is largely focused on supporting homeownership for families with children. Due to the extensive privatization policies implemented in the 1990s, the affordable housing sector is confined to the small municipal housing sector. As of 2025, municipally owned housing constitutes approximately 4% of the total housing stock in Budapest. Of this ~40,000 unit, 97% is owned by district-level local authorities, managed within a fragmented system of municipal housing governance. The Municipality of Budapest currently undertakes the following housing-related programs: • Manages approximately 1,400 municipal housing units, with a focus on providing affordable housing for homeless households; • Provides housing allowances to assist low-income families with utility expenses; • Operates a municipal housing agency aimed at expanding the affordable housing stock by incorporating privately owned housing units; • Is in the process of expanding the public housing stock by renovating and repurposing an unused municipally owned school building into 26 near-zero energy social housing units, utilizing energy-efficient technologies; • Is developing municipally owned land for housing purposes, with quotas for affordable rental housing; • Is launching a grant scheme to support and incentivize the energy-efficient renovation of prefabricated residential buildings; • Provides small-scale grants to NGOs and district-level local authorities for housing programs targeting homeless individuals and supported housing for vulnerable residents. Several additional housing policy initiatives have been stalled due to the freezing of European Union funding: • The expansion of the housing agency model, and the provision of more extensive rent subsidies (ESA budget: €7,750,000); • The conversion of additional unused municipally owned non-residential buildings into new municipal housing units, and the renovation of low-quality and energy-inefficient publicly owned housing stock (ERDF budget: €21,700,000); • The “Housing Guarantee” program (ESA budget: €18,500,000), a large-scale, long-term rent support scheme for homeless households, combined with services aimed at the prevention of homelessness.

Per capita housing area m ²	As of early 2025, the per capita housing area in Budapest is approximately 33.5 square meters per person, based on the most recent data from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH) and real estate market analyse <i>(Housing – Hungarian Central Statistical Office)</i> This figure reflects the average living space available per resident and is influenced by factors such as household size, housing stock, and urban density. For comparison, this is slightly below the EU average, which typically ranges between 35–40 m² per person in urban areas.
The population living in slums%	Slum is not a category used in official statistics. The number of substandard (non-vacant) housing units in Budapest according to the 2022 Census is 8191.
Commodity house price at the end of last year	New dwellings 2024 Q3: In Budapest, a new dwelling cost an average of HUF 78 million, 7.0 million more than in 2023. The average price per square metre was close to HUF 1.5 million. Used dwellings: in Budapest, the average price of a dwelling was HUF 53.7 million, HUF 2.3 million more than in 2023. The price per square metre rose from HUF 887,000 to HUF 955,000 in the previous year. The increase was steady and prevailed in almost all district groups in the capital - except for the inner districts of Pest, where the rise slowed down in Q3. <i>Data from the Hungarian Central Statistical Office 2024 (whole year average)</i>
Ratio between last year's commodity house price and citizen per capita income%	15.5 <i>Per capita annual net income for Budapest in 2023 (latest available year) is 3,320,778 HUF. Average price of resale housing units for Budapest in 2023 is 51,4 million HUF. $51.4 / 3.321 = 15.477$</i>

Popularization and application of energy conservation and water saving techniques in local housing	The Municipality recognizes the importance of sustainable resource use in residential buildings and has initiated several pilot projects in collaboration with district governments. These include the establishment of the Budapest Climate Agency, which promotes residential building renovations by supporting overcome financial and technical barriers, and the development of the publicly available Rooftop Solar Map for Budapest (https://budapest.hu/zold-budapest/klima-es-kornyezetvedelem/nappal-hajtva/szolar-terkep), which identifies the solar energy potential of municipal rooftops. In addition, various infrastructure and service upgrades have been made to support the broader adoption of active and micromobility transport options. While the city's financial capacity is limited—making it impossible to fully address the scale of necessary building renovations alone—it continues to explore opportunities for independent action within the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP). These include preparing an integrated urban development plan, designing home renovation support schemes with commercial banks, and implementing strategies such as stormwater management, public shading, and green infrastructure improvements. More details about the specific policies, measures and results can be found at: https://budapest.hu/api/file/doc/secap-2024-kla-maakcia-terv.pdf pages 21-26
The proportion of prefabricated building%	3,8 % if buildings are concerned, but 22% when apartments are concerned (<i>Hungarian Central Statistical Office – KSH, 2022</i>) These buildings, primarily constructed during the socialist era (1960s–1980s), are concentrated in the outer districts such as Újpest (District IV), Kőbánya (District X), and Újbuda (District XI). While exact percentages can vary slightly by source and district, the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (KSH) and urban development reports consistently indicate that hundreds of thousands of people still live in these panel buildings, which are a significant part of the city's residential infrastructure
The energy consumption of building unit is up to the host county's standard.	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank)

Annual average building energy consumption:	175 kwh/ m2 Total floor area: 63,800,435 m ² (<i>Source: Hungarian Central Statistical Office – KSH, 2022</i>) (<i>based on total energy consumption of 28 million MWh, of which approximately 40% is attributed to residential buildings – Source: SECAP, 2021</i>)
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Green and smart building status and development plan (including the ratio of green and smart building)	Current Status: ○ Number of green buildings: So far around ~110 building have gained either LEED or BREEAM certificates in the city of Budapest. While these certifications are getting increasingly common, reflecting a growing commitment to environmental responsibility, the ratio of buildings in Budapest is still very small. (HuGBC Minősített Magyar Épületek Adatbázis) ○ Number of smart buildings: While Budapest's overall smart city vision does include elements that support the development of smart buildings, the focus has been more on creating a smart environment at the city level. This includes infrastructure improvements, sustainable mobility, and environmental initiatives. (Smart Budapest, 2017) Individual developments, such as smart homes and buildings, are often driven by private investments and specific projects rather than a centralized city-wide mandate. ○ Ratio of Green and Smart buildings: While the concept of green and smart buildings is well-established globally, Budapest's progress in this area has been relatively slow. Despite the city's commitment to sustainability and technological advancement, the ratio of green and smart buildings remains modest. Development Plan: Multiple of Budapests development plans and strategies include measures dealing with green and smart buildings, including its Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP). It contains several initiatives focusing on retrofitting of existing buildings, improving energy efficiency, reducing carbon emissions, promoting the use of renewable energy sources and the integration of smart technologies to optimize building performance. These aspirations can be found across the city's development plans. In addition, Budapest is currently finalizing its new Urban Development plan, which will further establish these goals and the city's commitment to them. <i>Smart Budapest Framework Strategy:</i> https://archiv.budapest.hu/Documents/V%C3%A1ros%C3%A9p%C3%ADt%C3%A9si%20F%C5%91oszt%C3%A1ly/Smart%20Budapest%20Keretstrat%C3%A9gia%202019.pdf A new comprehensive urban development strategy — also known as the Settlement Plan (Településtervezés) — is expected to be published by the end of the year.
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Transport and Mobility	
Brief introduction of general condition of the urban transportation system and policies and measures for green mobility (maximum 800 words)	Budapest's transportation system is extensive and well-developed, comprising buses, trams, trolleybuses, metro lines, suburban railways, and shared mobility and micro-mobility services (with 4500km road network, 3300km public transport network, 4700 public transport stops, daily 3,3 million passenger journeys). The four metro lines provide rapid transit across key districts, while an extensive tram network covers densely populated areas. Bus routes complement the metro and tram services, reaching residential areas and outlying districts. Additionally, the MOL Bubi bike-sharing system offers an eco-friendly alternative for short-distance travel. The modal share (based on number of trips in 2024) shows 66% sustainable modes (42% public transport, 19% walking, 5% cycling), and 41% non-sustainable mode (personal car). Despite the comprehensive network, Budapest faces challenges such as congestion, air pollution, and aging infrastructure. In response, the city is actively implementing green mobility strategies to modernize vehicles, expand cycling infrastructure, and integrate digital solutions to enhance commuter experience and operational efficiency, based on the Budapest Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for 2030 (SUMP) harmonized with Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP). The SUMP is structured around four key pillars aimed at enhancing connectivity, modernizing vehicle fleets, improving customer experience, and optimizing institutional efficiency. These pillars are crucial in promoting green mobility and aligning the city's transport network with sustainable development goals.

	1. IMPROVED NETWORK CONNECTIONS - Budapest is prioritizing the development of an integrated and well-connected transportation network. Key measures include the expansion of public transport lines, better intermodal connections, and the creation of dedicated cycling infrastructure. The city is also implementing strategic projects to reduce transit times and facilitate seamless travel across different modes of transport. This approach is designed to minimize car dependency and promote sustainable mobility options. 2. ATTRACTIVE VEHICLES - The electrification of the public transport fleet is a central focus in Budapest's green mobility strategy. The city is planning investing in electric buses, battery-powered trolleybuses, and other low-emission vehicles to reduce the environmental impact of urban transportation. Additionally, modernizing the fleet with comfortable, energy-efficient vehicles aims to increase public transport ridership by providing a more appealing alternative to private cars. 3. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE-ENHANCING SERVICES - To encourage public transport use, Budapest is enhancing passenger services through digital integration and improved service quality. The BudapestGO app consolidates route planning, real-time traffic information, and ticket purchasing, making public transport more accessible and user-friendly. Customer satisfaction initiatives also include better station amenities, clear signage, and increased accessibility for people with reduced mobility. 4. EFFICIENT INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM - Budapest is working to streamline its transportation governance to implement green mobility initiatives more effectively. This includes fostering collaboration between municipal authorities, public transport operators, and private sector stakeholders. By adopting data-driven planning and establishing accountability frameworks, the city aims to ensure that transportation policies are efficiently executed and align with sustainability targets. Through these measures, Budapest is working to transition toward a greener, more accessible, and more sustainable urban transportation system.
The city has complete transportation system which is in good operation and does not lead to much congestion.	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank)

The citizens have good access to affordable public transport.	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank)
Traffic congestion charging mechanism and transportation needs management system were established.	Yes ☐ No ☒ (Please tick on the blank) Budapest does not have a congestion charge.
Ratio of various traffic modes	Walking 19% biking 5% driving 35% public transport 41% others (please specify) _-% (2024, number of trips, source: Budapest SUMP report)
The average daily commuting time	A. ≤30min ☐ B. 30-45min ☐ C. 45-60min ☒ D. >60min ☐ (Please tick on the blank) (estimation, no detailed calculation is available)
Number of vehicles owned by every 10,000 people	4230 cars (2023) <i>Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024, page 253 and 264</i>
Percentage of electric vehicles %	14,36% electric + hybrid in Budapest (2024)

City Management and Resource Efficiency	
Please briefly describe the policies, measures, as well as results on water resource management and efficient utilization (maximum 800 words).	Policies: • protection of aquifers • high-level operation of the drinking water supply system (partially providing the water supply of the surrounding municipalities) • relieving the sewerage system by retaining as much rainwater as possible • promoting the local use of rainwater reducing the volume of wastewater arriving via Danube storm water inlets through retention and delay of rainwater towards the combined network Measures: • energy optimization of wastewater treatment plants (both the North Pest Wastewater Treatment Plant and the South Pest Wastewater Treatment Plant are 100% self-sufficient in terms of heat energy, while the North Pest plant is 80-85% self-sufficient and the South Pest plant is 120% self-sufficient in terms of electricity (i.e. it also feeds back into the national electricity grid) • monitoring of treated wastewater parameters to protect the water quality of the Danube • measures to reduce network losses in the water supply system • water steering options in the sewerage system to ensure an even load on the different sections For more detailed information please see: Budapest's Environmental Protection Programme for the period 2021-2026 pages 30-33 and 62-65 Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024 pages 296-328 and 450-453 Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest pages 64-68 Monitoring 2024 of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest pages 35-53
City water supply coverage rate%	99.76% (Water supply coverage within the service area of Budapest Waterworks Ltd.) (2023) <i>Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024</i>
Water supply compliance rate%	99.86% (for quality parameters) (2023) <i>Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024</i>

City's per capita daily domestic water consumption (m ³)	0,1358 m ³ (2023) (83.4 million m ³ / 1 682 220 people / 365 day) (The amount of water supplied in recent years has been relatively consistent. The total water consumption ranges from 110 to 116 million m ³ , whereas residential drinking water consumption fluctuates between 81 and 85 million m ³) <i>Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024, page 301</i>
Water consumption per unit of GDP	_____m ³ /USD10000 water consumption is 83.4 million m ³ (2023) <i>Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024, page 301</i>
Urban sewage treatment rate%	100% (sewage network coverage 95%) <i>Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024, pages 306-309</i>
Please briefly describe the policies, measures, as well as results on energy efficiency.	See attachment No. 9. Energy efficiency policies, measures, results. For more detailed information please see: Budapest's Environmental Protection Programme for the period 2021-2026 pages 51-54 Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024 pages 216-250 and 460-467 Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest pages 43-55 Monitoring 2024 of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest pages 17-34
City's per capita daily domestic electricity consumption (kwh)	2021: 12,45 kWh 2022: 11,67 kWh 2023: 10,26 kWh including household, industry, services etc. electricity demand (<i>Hungarian Central Statistic Office data</i>)
Energy consumption per unit of GDP	_____tons standard coal/USD10000 0,52 Budapest yearly GDP (2022) ≈ 66 billion USD Budapest energy consumption per year = 28 611 223 MWh 1 MWh = 0.1228 tons standard coal (tce)

Central heating popularizing rate% (applicable to the heating areas)	27% (Hungarian Central Statistical Office – KSH, 2022)
Please briefly describe the policies, measures, as well as results on waste management and recycling.	Waste prevention and recovery targets: • expand the reuse incentive scheme • develop and implement a strategy for food waste prevention, management and the local food system • gradually expand the collection of green and food waste from kitchens and gardens • gradually convert the bulky waste collection into a door-to-door collection system • development of selective collection in public areas • development of the collection of textile waste • increasing the rate of material recovery • setting up decentralized biogas plants to process bio-waste • promoting the uptake of home composting • developing the recovery of sewage sludge • awareness-raising activities are needed to prevent waste and to improve the cleanliness of separately collected waste. For more detailed information please see: Budapest's Environmental Protection Programme for the period 2021-2026 pages 55-62 Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024 pages 329-357 and 468-469
City's per capita daily domestic waste generation (kg)	366 kg per capita per year Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2023 page 321 (2019)

City domestic waste is regularly and safely collected	3.9 million tonnes (2023) <i>Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024, page 331</i>
The hazard-free treatment rate of City domestic waste %	100%
The proportion of various ways of municipal domestic waste disposal?	Landfill__24__ % Incineration__50-55__% Recycling__16-18__% Composting__4-6__% Others__3-5__% <i>Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024, page 338 (figure 11)</i>
Please briefly describe the policies, measures, as well as results on disaster prevention and response.	Disaster management is primarily the responsibility of the central government; the Municipality of Budapest is involved in this task in the capacity of a stakeholder and plays a key role in continuously informing the population affected by disaster risks. However in connection with climate change, one of the most significant environmental challenges for Budapest is managing the situation arising from the increase in the design flood level. Over the past two decades, the Danube's flood levels have approached or even exceeded the previously recorded highest levels on several occasions (in 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2013), indicating an increasing frequency of extreme events. So the construction and development of flood control structures has been designated as a strategic objective by the city leadership in the SECAP. For more detailed information please see: Budapest's Environmental Protection Programme for the period 2021-2026 pages 33-34 Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024 pages 296-328 and 453 Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest pages 64-70 Monitoring 2024 of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest pages 45-46

Environmental quality automatic monitoring rate %	There are 10 automatic air quality monitoring stations in Budapest, in line with EU regulations, which measure, in addition to air pollutants, the following: ambient temperature, air pressure, relative humidity, wind speed, and wind direction. https://legszenyezettseg.met.hu/levegominoseg/automata-meroallomasok
Coverage rate of electronic police monitoring %	In Budapest there are around 6000 CCTV cameras, making the Hungarian capital the 6th most surveilled city in the EU. On average there are 3.40 cameras dotted around Budapest per 1,000 people. https://dailynewshungary.com/budapest-is-one-of-the-most-surveilled-cities-in-the-european-union/?utm_source=chatgpt.com DailyNewsHungary Budapest is one of the most surveilled cities in the European Union - DailyNewsHungary
Established a smart city public information platform integrating various information across different departments and sectors.	Yes ☒ No ☐ (Please tick on the blank) BudapestGo mobile application serves as a centralized public information platform. It integrates real-time data from various sectors —such as public transportation, traffic, and mobility services—providing residents and visitors with seamless access to urban services. Among its many features, the app also includes the locations of public drinking fountains throughout the city, supporting both convenience and sustainable urban living. The application exemplifies the city's efforts to enhance digital connectivity and improve user experience through integrated, cross-sectoral solutions.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
Overview of the climate change mitigation and adaptation plan and targets (maximum 600 words)	Up until now, the city's main emission reduction and adaptation strategy had been the Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan of Budapest (SECAP), in which the city committed to a 40% reduction in CO2 emissions by 2030 compared to the 2015 base year. The cornerstones of the plan were that: • Major energy refurbishment is realized in 1/3 of the apartments in Budapest, • the total photovoltaic capacity in Budapest increases to 1 500 MW, • district heating uses at least 50% renewable energy, 50% waste heat, 75% cogenerated heat or 50% of a combination of such energy and heat, • the proportion of car users is reduced at least to 30%, • the per capita size of green areas grows by 1m2, • the size of protected natural areas of local importance grows by 350 ha. To raise this ambition and accelerate the transition towards climate neutrality, in 2022 Budapest applied to the European Commission's 100 Climate Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030 Mission and by joining the Mission committed to preparing the city's Climate City Contract (CCC) together with its local stakeholders. The aim of the CCC Action Plan is to build on the measures of the SECAP to achieve climate neutrality by 2030, i.e. to define the actions necessary to achieve a net 100% emission reduction in Budapest. Besides the SECAP, the CCC Action Plan was prepared in line with the city's other environmental and developmental concepts and action plans. Its strategic objectives reflect them and include: • Reducing transport need through sustainable and smart city design and developments, and by promoting affordable housing • Electrifying public transport and providing comprehensive support for active mobility to promote climate-friendly means of transport • Increasing the energy efficiency of buildings and accelerating the use of renewables in urban areas, with a special focus on residential homes • Enhancing climate dialogue with key stakeholders, such as businesses, districts and the government. See attachment No. 10. Emission reduction targets by sector In the autumn of 2024, Budapest also started the process of joining the European Commission's Mission on Adaptation to Climate Change. The Mission Secretariat confirmed that Budapest is eligible to join the Mission and will be officially added to the list of signatories in 2025. As a participant, Budapest will receive assistance on climate risk assessment methodologies, adaptation strategies, access to research results and good practices, tools to engage the public and to find public and private funding. By joining, the city can also deepen its cooperation with other European cities and regions, supporting the city's capacity to adapt to the challenges of climate change.

Please briefly describe the policies, measures, as well as effects on emission reduction.	The most important actions of Budapest’s climate neutrality Action Plan, organized by sector, are summarized in the attached table (see actions of Budapest’s climate neutrality Action Plan). By prioritizing these actions, the city can achieve climate neutrality through an 80% reduction in emissions and 20% carbon offsetting. However, it is important to note that the transition of Budapest towards a climate-neutral future is a complex challenge that requires stakeholders from the entire local ecosystem to collaborate. In the centre of this transition is the Municipality of Budapest, whose responsibility is to encourage, enable and facilitate intra- and inter-institutional innovations, local, national, and international partnerships as well as participatory processes that support the implementation of the Action Plan by 2030. See attachment No. 11. Actions of Budapest’s climate neutrality Action Plan For more detailed information please see: Budapest’s Environmental Protection Programme for the period 2021-2026 pages 51-54 and 78-81 Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024 pages 216-280, 460-467 and 476-479 Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest pages 43-55 Monitoring 2024 of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest pages 17-34																
Per capita GHG emission in the past three consecutive years (t)	4,0 (2021) 3,7 (2022) 3,3 (2023) <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>2021</td><td>2022</td><td>2023</td></tr><tr><td>Population</td><td>1 690 503</td><td>1 672 443</td><td>1 671 004</td></tr><tr><td>GHG emissions (t)</td><td>6 697 121</td><td>6 250 940</td><td>5 582 855</td></tr><tr><td>GHG emissions / capita</td><td>4,0</td><td>3,7</td><td>3,3</td></tr></table> https://www.ksh.hu/stadat_files/nep/hu/nep0034.html For more detailed information about GHG emission please see: Monitoring 2024 of Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan (SECAP) of Budapest page 17 Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024 pages 229-249	Year	2021	2022	2023	Population	1 690 503	1 672 443	1 671 004	GHG emissions (t)	6 697 121	6 250 940	5 582 855	GHG emissions / capita	4,0	3,7	3,3
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Does the per capita GHG emission of previous year surpass the national average target?	Yes ___ No _X__(Please tick on the blank) According to projections, the per capita GHG emissions in Budapest are expected to reach 4.4 tons by 2050. Referring to the table below, Budapest does not surpass the national average target. <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>2021</td><td>2022</td><td>2023</td></tr><tr><td>Population</td><td>1 690 503</td><td>1 672 443</td><td>1 671 004</td></tr><tr><td>GHG emissions (t)</td><td>6 697 121</td><td>6 250 940</td><td>5 582 855</td></tr><tr><td>GHG emissions / capita</td><td>4,0</td><td>3,7</td><td>3,3</td></tr></table> https://climate.ec.europa.eu/document/download/c1356247-beea-408b-b444-790a55065134_en?filename=hu_2023_factsheet_en.pdf	Year	2021	2022	2023	Population	1 690 503	1 672 443	1 671 004	GHG emissions (t)	6 697 121	6 250 940	5 582 855	GHG emissions / capita	4,0	3,7	3,3
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Clean energy utilization rate%	18% with nuclear energy (2023) 7% without nuclear energy (2023) Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024 page 219																
Renewable energy utilization rate%	7% (2023) Budapest Environmental State Assessment 2024 page 219																

Future development plan on renewable energy	Out of all renewable sources, solar energy is the most accessible in the urban context. The geographic and climatic conditions for utilizing solar energy are excellent in Budapest: according to the data available, the portion of the buildings and roofs in Budapest which are suitable for the installation of solar panels and the areas suitable for being used for this purpose are sufficient for the installation of solar panels of a total installed capacity of 1500 MW (1750 MWp). To harvest the city's solar potential, Budapest has launched its Solar Powered project. The aim of the initiative is to promote and support the uptake of solar panels by creating a so-called Solar Map which consists of several output layers, including the results of simulated irradiance modelling for the whole year, the irradiance and estimated electricity generation potential of building roofs, etc. The map aims to provide information to property owners and decision-makers to support the implementation of different solar PV investments. The project also explores administrative and legal barriers, technical as well as economic issues, and social and community attitudes and involvement. While this can help facilitate residential and commercial investments in solar energy, the Municipality and its business associations are also investing in decarbonizing their own electricity generation by installing solar panels. There are also plans to promote the establishment of energy communities, by facilitating cooperation between condominiums, the electricity provider and offices. Beside solar energy, Budapest is also exploring the possibility of connecting geothermal heat to district heating: By installing geothermal heat sources and heat exchangers, 292,500 - 477,000 MWh/a of renewable district heat can be produced, resulting in emission reductions of 63,180 - 103,032 tCO₂/year.
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Comments from the Applicant and the Jury

Comments from the Submitted City (District, Town)

Mayor's Signature:

Seal:

Mon___ Day___ Year___

Comments from New SCAHSA Jury

Chair's Signature:

Mon___ Day ___ Year____