Overview

By 2017, Hungary had reduced its GHG emissions in ESD sectors by 8.8 % compared with the ESD base year, meaning it was well within its target to limit emission increases to 10 % by 2020. In 2017, the country also fulfilled its renewable energy commitment, but increases in primary energy consumption over the past few years has put Hungary 0.4 Mtoe above its national target. In 2018, Hungary took more than half a million people out of risk of poverty and social exclusion, thus meeting its poverty reduction target. Thanks to a 12.9 percentage point increase in its employment rate since 2008, the country in 2018 was just 0.6 percentage points below its 2020 target of 75 %. Progress towards the national education targets has been ambiguous since 2008. Although Hungary met its national target on tertiary education in 2014, by 2018 it was 0.3 percentage points away from
An increase in the share of early school leavers from education and training over the past four years has also widened the target gap. In terms of R&D expenditure, Hungary was 0.45 percentage points below its national target in 2017, putting it closer to its target than the EU was to its overall target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employment rate age group 20–64 (%)</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross domestic expenditure on R&amp;D (% of GDP)</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenhouse gas emissions in ESD sectors (% change since ESD base year)</td>
<td>–8.8 (+)</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption (%)</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary energy consumption (million tonnes of oil equivalent)</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>24.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early leavers from education and training (% of population aged 18–24)</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 30–34)</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People at risk of poverty or social exclusion (thousands)</td>
<td>1,887</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2,344</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Provisional data.  
Source: Eurostat (see dedicated web section: Europe 2020 headline indicators)

Table 1: National Europe 2020 indicators: most recent data and targets  
Source: Eurostat (see dedicated web section: Europe 2020 headline indicators)

Data sources

More information about the origin of the data and the calculation of indicators can be obtained via the Europe 2020 indicators dedicated website.

Under 'Main tables', click on the icons next to the indicators:

- 'Explanatory texts (metadata)' for a detailed overview of the collection and compilation methods;
- 'Information on the leaf' for data availability per country.

A more general overview of quality procedures can be found in Implementation of standard reference metadata for indicators - the ESMS Indicator Profile (ESMS-IP) (PDF file).

Context

Europe 2020 is the EU’s agenda for jobs and growth for the current decade. It emphasises smart, sustainable and inclusive growth as a way to strengthen the EU economy and prepare its structure for the challenges of the next decade. As a main objective, the strategy strives to deliver high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion in the Member States, while reducing the impact on the natural environment.

Other articles

- All articles on Hungary
- Europe 2020 headline indicators

Tables

- Europe 2020 indicators

Dedicated section

- Europe 2020 indicators

Publications

- Smarter, greener, more inclusive - indicators to support the Europe 2020 strategy - 2019 edition
Methodology


Legislation


External links

- European Commission website on the European Semester