# ELIGIBLE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING - HUNGARY

Trajectory

Residential buildings in Hungary are eligible for certification if their specific primary energy consumption (fajlagos primer energiafogyasztás) published on an Energy Performance Certificate (Energetikai tanúsítvány) dated after Jan 1 2016, lies below the hurdle rate established for the midpoint of the term of the bond.

The trajectories used to establish the hurdle rate for residential dwellings in Hungary is shown in the diagram above. It can be seen that the hurdle rate starts at the 2020 baseline of primary energy consumption falls over time. The rate of fall is determined to achieve net zero emissions in 2050.
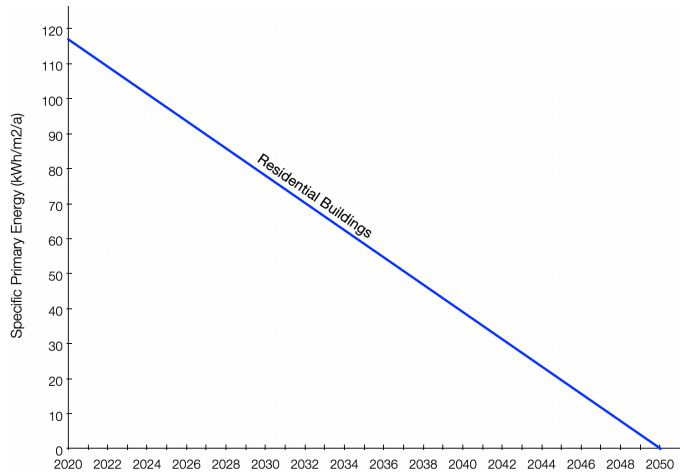
The hurdle rate is established from a trajectory defined by the 2020 baseline of primary energy consumption ≤ 118 kWh/m2/annum and a 2050 target of 0 kWh/m2/annum.

Residential property upgrades

Residential property upgrades can be eligible through the building Upgrades Criteria of the Climate Bonds Standard.

Eligible properties shall have achieved a minimum E-Value reduction of 30% for a 5-year bond, rising to a minimum of 50% reduction for a 30-year bond. E-Value reductions shall be demonstrated through comparison of the E-Value indicator given Energy Performance Certificates undertaken before and after the upgrade works. The before and after certificates are required to be of the same version.

Additional Information

These criteria for Hungary are subject to periodic review and may change.

Primary energy consumption is used as a GHG index is not recorded in the central database of EPC ratings.

Only Energy Performance Certificates issued after 1 January 2016 are eligible as certificates issued prior to this date are prepared on a different basis.

Climate Bonds would like to acknowledge the work undertaken by [The Central Bank of Hungary](#) in supporting the development of the criteria for residential buildings in Hungary.