Table P1: Measuring Policy Coherence

Theme	#	Question	Answer	Points	Answer Criteria	Supporting Evidence
1. Political Commitment	*1.1*	Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? *For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.*	Not in place	0	There is no clear political statement in place, and there are no plans or actions to include it in national strategic documents, policies or legislation.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	1.2	Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? *For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Some factors may be preventing full implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity, data, siloed institutional approaches, normative or regulatory gaps, including at sectoral level, or lengthy bureaucratic processes.)	Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance stipulates the need for coherence in terms of domestic policies and strategies pertaining to development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. As such, the Act places great emphasis on the Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as a key principle focusing on development effectiveness, the essence of which is that different policy areas (trade policy, security policy, industrial policy, agriculture, etc.) can also have an impact on international development policy goals and objectives.(DAC peer review self-assessment) Hungary, as the former co-chair of the Open Working Group (OWG) entrusted with the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), actively took part in developing and formulating the SDGs, and highly committed to implement those and creating sustainable, resilient societies that leave no one behind and provide a solid foundation for prosperity and security. NEFE2025_summary_en.pdf (kormany.hu) Hungary will strive to engage more substantively with the African continent, in particular Sub-Saharan Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as well as the Middle East. At the same time, prioritising the European neighbourhood and the Eastern Partnership – in line with Hungary's traditional foreign policy interests – will continue to be an important feature of Hungary's development cooperation. Furthermore, realising a more effective policy coherence for development (PCD) is a key element of IDC2025. In this context, international development coordinators have been appointed in each relevant ministry to establish a closer, continuous inter-ministerial coordination. Hungary will thus implement policies aimed at improving geographical and sectoral coordination. Realising more effective policy coherence for development is a key element of Hungary's International Development Cooperation Strategy for the period 2020-2025 (IDC2025). Hungary's current international development cooperation is in line with the implementation of the SDGs. In addition to this overall objective, promotion of the 2030 Agenda and SDG-aligned project implementation constitutes one of the pillars of IDC2025. It seeks to enhance the country's development cooperation focus on those Goals in which Hungary or Hungarian actors have a comparative advantage. According to IDC2025, Hungary strives to engage more substantively with the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), taking into account their needs and demands in order the effectively address the challenges LDCs are facing with. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.** The review of the Second National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS-2), adopted in 2018, is currently underway. As part of this process, particular emphasis is placed on the development of sector-specific action lines for climate adaptation across key sectors and policy areas, including energy, water management, agriculture, forestry, and disaster management. To support the development of a coherent and coordinated strategy, six thematic interministerial expert consultations are planned (one of which has already taken place). These consultations aim to define the sector-specific action lines of NCCS-2 with the involvement of experts from the relevant ministries and their affiliated institutions. In addition to the six thematic, sector-based consultations, two further meetings addressing more horizontal issues will be organised, focusing on decarbonisation and green financing. The thematic consultations are also intended to enhance overall policy coherence.
	1.3	Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? *For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD. However, these roles have only been partially implemented. (Several challenges could be causing the partial implementation, including limited financial, human, or technical resources, resistance from existing institutional practices, lack of inter-ministerial collaboration, normative or regulatory gaps and insufficient capacity-building for staff involved in PCSD.)	The National Council for Sustainable Development (NFFT) was established in 2008 based on a five-party consensus and initiated by the Parliament to work as an advisory and interest reconciliation body. The president of NFFT is the incumbent speaker of the Parliament while its members are the social groups included in the Parliament's relevant resolution. The composition of NFFT is largely varied including representatives of political parties, the scientific community, economic interest groups, civil and religious organisations. NFFT as an independent national institution is responsible for facilitating the definition of the principles, objectives and comprehensive tasks of sustainable development in Hungary, the consideration of the related international cooperation, promoting the regular revision and implementation of the sustainable development strategy, supporting the coordination of the relevant planning and consultation activities, raising awareness and social engagement and implementation of the international Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) adopted in 2015. **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			**6**		
	2.1	Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? *For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence, but the level of implementation is incomplete. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include poor integration into sectoral policies, undefined objectives, limited stakeholder engagement, inadequate monitoring, capacity constraints, normative gaps, and low public awareness.)	The review of the Second National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS-2), adopted in 2018, is currently underway. As part of this process, particular emphasis is placed on the development of sector-specific action lines for climate adaptation across key sectors and policy areas, including energy, water management, agriculture, forestry, and disaster management. To support the development of a coherent and coordinated strategy, six thematic interministerial expert consultations are planned (one of which has already taken place). These consultations aim to define the sector-specific action lines of NCCS-2 with the involvement of experts from the relevant ministries and their affiliated institutions. In addition to the six thematic, sector-based consultations, two further meetings addressing more horizontal issues will be organised, focusing on decarbonisation and green financing. The thematic consultations are also intended to enhance overall policy coherence.

2. Long-term Vision	*2.2*	Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? *For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government uses long-term strategic planning tools to enhance coherence. However, these tools have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include: resource constraints, insufficient political will, institutional resistance, normative gaps insufficient training, etc.)	**The review of the Second National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS-2), adopted in 2018, is currently underway. As part of this process, particular emphasis is placed on the development of sector-specific action lines for climate adaptation across key sectors and policy areas, including energy, water management, agriculture, forestry, and disaster management. To support the development of a coherent and coordinated strategy, six thematic interministerial expert consultations are planned (one of which has already taken place). These consultations aim to define the sector-specific action lines of NCCS-2 with the involvement of experts from the relevant ministries and their affiliated institutions. In addition to the six thematic, sector-based consultations, two further meetings addressing more horizontal issues will be organised, focusing on decarbonisation and green financing. The thematic consultations are also intended to enhance overall policy coherence.**
	2.3	Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? *For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD. However, their tasks have only been partially implemented. (e.g. The full implementation of government measures can be hindered by political interference, insufficient resources, bureaucratic resistance, poor coordination among ministries or departments, public opposition, complex legal frameworks, normative gaps or other gaps in monitoring and evaluation.)	The review of the Second National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS-2), adopted in 2018, is currently underway. As part of this process, particular emphasis is placed on the development of sector-specific action lines for climate adaptation across key sectors and policy areas, including energy, water management, agriculture, forestry, and disaster management. To support the development of a coherent and coordinated strategy, six thematic interministerial expert consultations are planned (one of which has already taken place). These consultations aim to define the sector-specific action lines of NCCS-2 with the involvement of experts from the relevant ministries and their affiliated institutions. In addition to the six thematic, sector-based consultations, two further meetings addressing more horizontal issues will be organised, focusing on decarbonisation and green financing. The thematic consultations are also intended to enhance overall policy coherence.
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			**9**		
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	*3.1*	Does the government have a budgetary process that integrates sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas? *For example, through the use of SDG budgeting (i.e. tagging budget measures, etc.) or checklists.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed a budgetary process to integrate sustainable development into sectoral policies, and to address synergies and trade-offs across economic, social and environmental policy areas, but its implementation remains partial. (e.g. Several challenges could be hindering full implementation, including the complexity of integrating sustainable development priorities into existing frameworks, difficulties in data collection, balancing resource allocation across competing goals, weak institutional capacity, insufficient political will and commitment, normative gaps, and financial constraints.)	By Government Decision No. 1023/2025 (II. 18.), the Government decided to introduce the environmental and climate-related assessment of the central government budget, i.e. green budgeting. As a first pilot exercise, the Ministry for National Economy compiled the green budget using the tagging methodology. The Green Budget for 2026 is available at the following link (end of Volume II): https://www.parlament.hu/web/guest/iromanyok-lekerdezese?p_p_id=hu_parlament_cms_pair_portlet_PairProxy_INSTANCE_9xd2Wc9jP4z8&p_p_lifecycle=1&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_auth=IyGcrdig&_hu_parlament_cms_pair_portlet_PairProxy_INSTANCE_9xd2Wc9jP4z8_pairAction=%2Finternet%2Fcplsql%2Fogy_irom.onind_html%3Fp_ckl%3D42%26p_izon%3D9894 With the involvement of the Ministry of Energy, a working group was established to further develop the green budgeting methodology in greater depth for 2027 and the subsequent years. The objective of green budgeting is to identify and present budgetary revenues and expenditures related to environmental and climate protection and, on this basis, to support the long-term planning and implementation of relevant policy objectives. Pursuant to a government decision, from the preparation of the 2027 budget onwards, this task will be carried out by the line ministries.
	3.2	Does the government have dedicated mechanisms or tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral or financing plans of line ministries? *For example, strategies, guidelines, regulations, provisions or coordination mechanisms for ministries and government agencies to align their mandates, policies and sectoral objectives with sustainable development priorities.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has developed dedicated mechanisms and tools to integrate sustainable development into the sectoral and financing plans of line ministries. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Several factors might contribute to the partial implementation. These could include insufficient funding, capacity constraints, bureaucratic burdens, coordination issues, data unavailability normative gaps, etc.)	By Government Decision No. 1023/2025 (II. 18.), the Government decided to introduce the environmental and climate-related assessment of the central government budget, i.e. green budgeting. As a first pilot exercise, the Ministry for National Economy compiled the green budget using the tagging methodology. The Green Budget for 2026 is available at the following link (end of Volume II): https://www.parlament.hu/web/guest/iromanyok-lekerdezese?p_p_id=hu_parlament_cms_pair_portlet_PairProxy_INSTANCE_9xd2Wc9jP4z8&p_p_lifecycle=1&p_p_state=normal&p_p_mode=view&p_auth=IyGcrdig&_hu_parlament_cms_pair_portlet_PairProxy_INSTANCE_9xd2Wc9jP4z8_pairAction=%2Finternet%2Fcplsql%2Fogy_irom.onind_html%3Fp_ckl%3D42%26p_izon%3D9894 With the involvement of the Ministry of Energy, a working group was established to further develop the green budgeting methodology in greater depth for 2027 and the subsequent years. The objective of green budgeting is to identify and present budgetary revenues and expenditures related to environmental and climate protection and, on this basis, to support the long-term planning and implementation of relevant policy objectives. Pursuant to a government decision, from the preparation of the 2027 budget onwards, this task will be carried out by the line ministries.
	3.3	Does the government have established mechanisms or measures to promote the mobilisation of public, private, domestic, and international resources for sustainable development? *For example, specific programmes or policies informed by policy coherence to enhance the contribution of domestic resources to sustainable development; incentives or frameworks to attract private investment for sustainable development projects; partnerships between the government and private sector to finance sustainable development initiatives, etc.*				N/A
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			**6**		
	4.1	Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? *For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.*	Not in place	0	There are no high-level coordinating mechanisms in place, and there are no plans or actions to establish them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**

4. Whole-of-government Coordination	*4.2*	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? *For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The government has established formal governance structures or informal channels to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD. However, these mechanisms have only been partially implemented. (e.g. Full implementation may be hindered by bureaucratic rigidities, inflexibility, resource constraints, poor communication, resistance to change, normative gaps, and external factors like political instability or economic downturns.)	Several governmental and non-governmental actors are working on promoting and implementing the concept of sustainable development in both the internal and external strategic plans and policies, therefore, regular consultation and cooperation between these actors is essential. In accordance with Act XC of 2014 on International Development Cooperation and International Humanitarian Assistance, an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on Deputy State Secretary level has been set up in order to coordinate international development cooperation and international humanitarian assistance activities, and for policy coherence of development. The Committee seeks to foster coordination between relevant domestic actors and reviews, evaluates and reports on the relevant policies and activities. According to IDC2025, international development coordinators have been appointed in each line ministry to establish a closer inter-ministerial coordination to promote mutually reinforcing policy actions and synergies when planning international development project or humanitarian aid. Hungary thus implements policies aimed at improving geographical and sectoral coordination. (DAC peer review self-assessment) . **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	4.3	Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? *For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.*	Not in place	0	There are no capacity-building programmes or other resources in place, and there are no plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			**3**		
5. Sub-national Engagement	*5.1*	Are there provisions or mechanisms in place to align national and sub-national plans, policies, budgets, or regulatory frameworks for sustainable development? *For example, National Sustainable Development Strategies outline relevant action and mandate sub-national engagement; or data exchanges and other engagements between government levels are institutionalised in other ways.*	Not in place	0	There are no provisions or mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	5.2	Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between national and sub-national levels of government for enhancing PCSD? *For example, interterritorial commissions, the participation of local governments in National Councils for the 2030 Agenda, and focal points for the implementation of SDGs at the regional and local level.*	Not in place	0	There are no formal governance structures or informal channels in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	5.3	Are there mechanisms or processes in place to ensure coordinated action between national and subnational agencies on international initiatives or development co-operation for sustainable development? *For example, national agencies provide advisory services, networks, or matchmaking for sub-national entities engaging in international initiatives or development cooperation.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or processes in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			**0**		

6. Stakeholder-engagement	*6.1*	Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? *For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	6.2	Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? *For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	6.3	Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? *For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			**0**		
7. Impact Assessment	*7.1*	Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms or tools in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	7.2	Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? *For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.*	Not in place	0	There are no ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	7.3	Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? *For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			**0**		

8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	*8.1*	Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development? *For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts).*				N/A
	8.2	Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD? *For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities.*	In place, partially implemented	3	The mechanisms for regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies are in place, but are only partially implemented. (Several challenges could be hindering the full implementation. These could include the administrative burden or a lack of regular data collection, normative gaps.)	The National Council for Sustainable Development publishes a Monitoring Report every two years to inform the public and the Parliament on the implementation of the Framework Strategy on Sustainable Development. Government measures implemented in the field of sustainable development are part of the report. Each line ministry reports to the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on an annual basis on their activities related to international development and humanitarian assistance, which provides a good opportunity to review the progress made regarding the policy coherence for development. (DAC peer review self-assessment) **SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	8.3	Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies? *For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers.*	Not in place	0	There are no mechanisms in place, and there are no formal plans or actions to develop them.	**SOURCE: OECD 2023 Questionnaire to Adherents for assessing the implementation, dissemination and continued relevance of the OECD Recommendation on Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development.**
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			**3**		
Total Score				**27**		