

# Gas supply security in Hungary

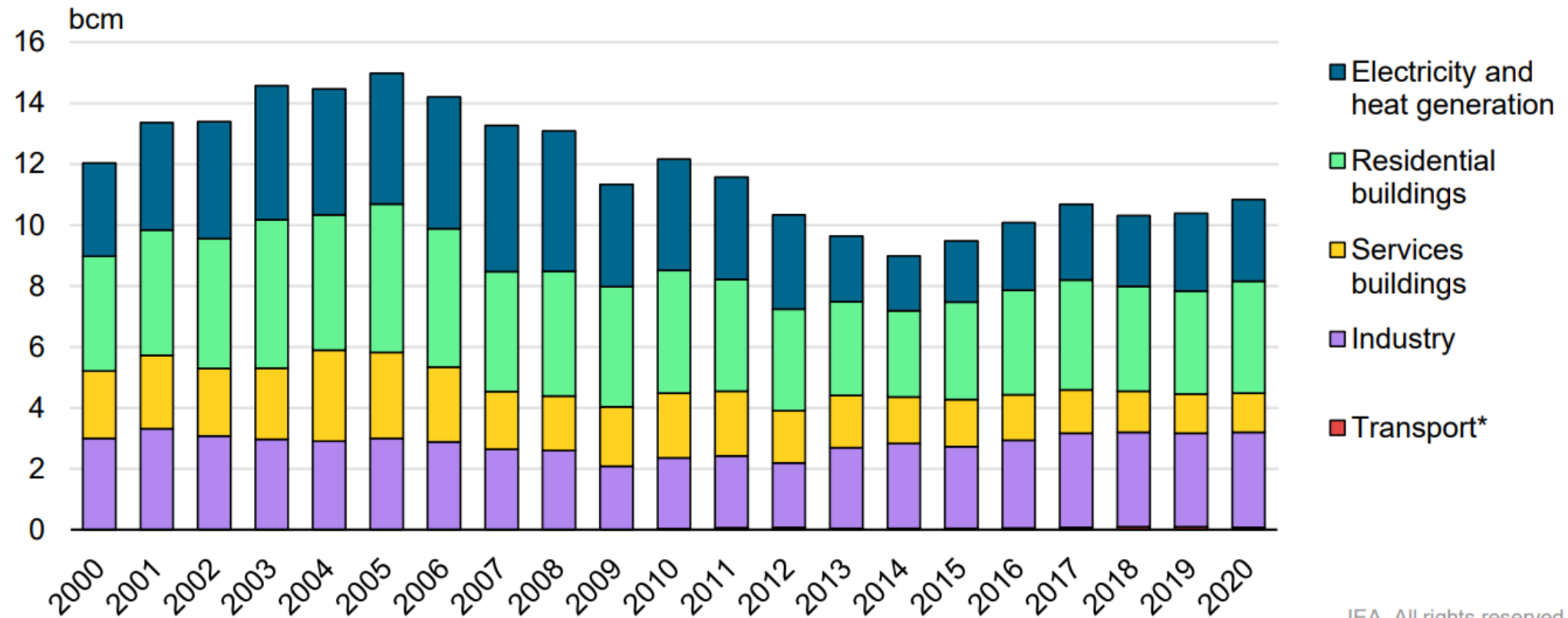
15. 02. 2024

**Hungarian Energy and Public Utility Regulatory Authority**

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# Natural gas consumption has sharply declined

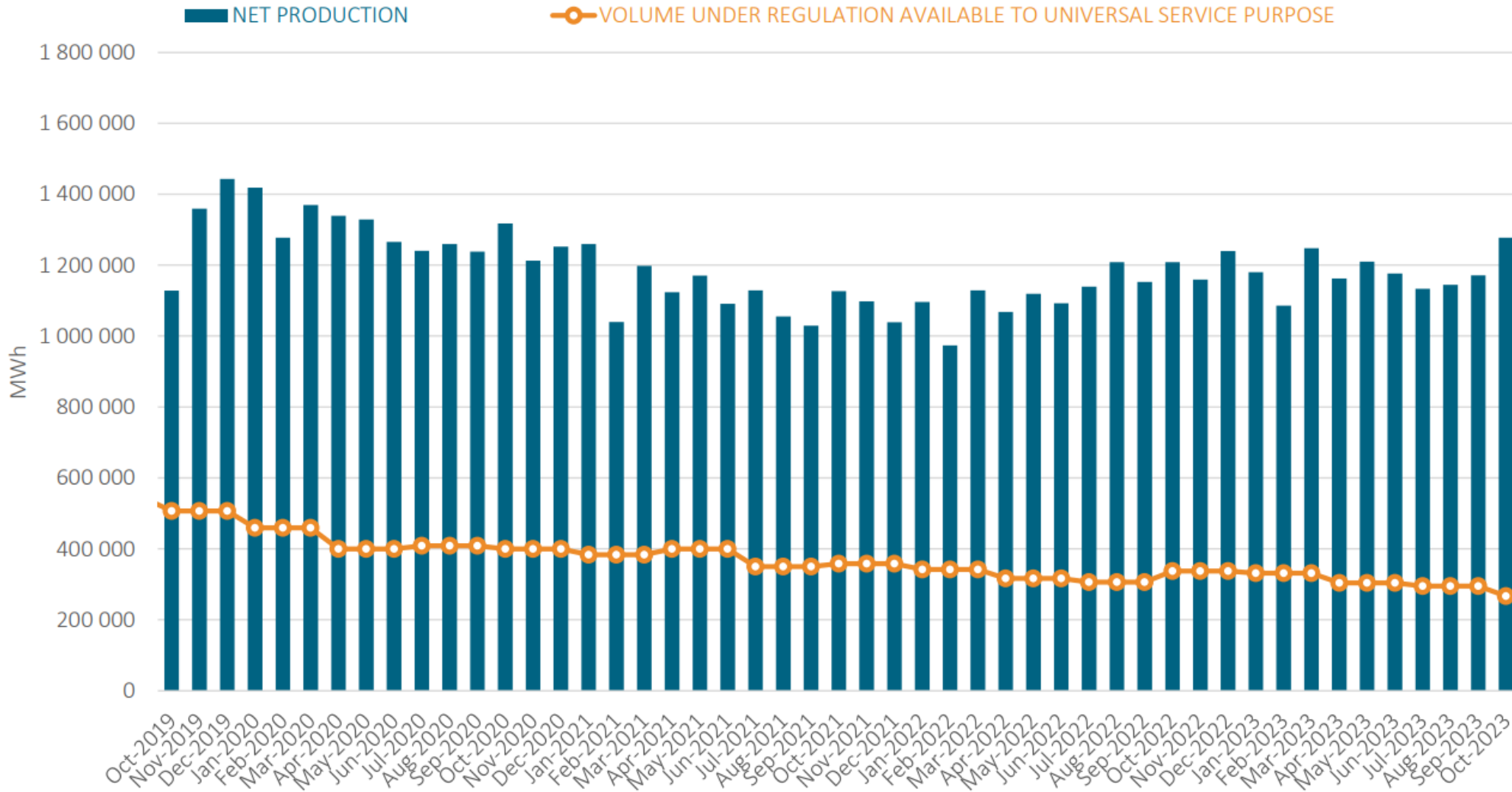
## Natural gas consumption by sector, 2000-2020



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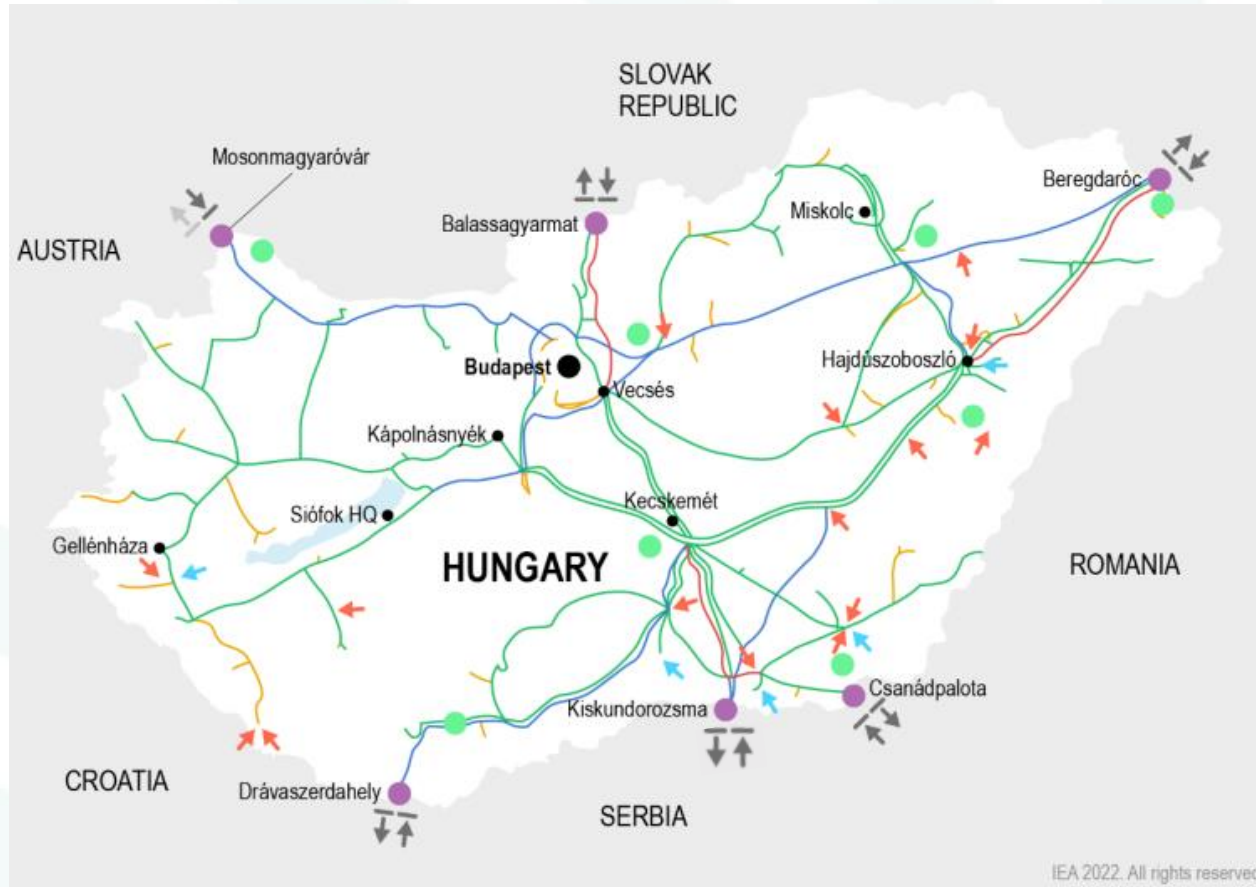
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# Domestic production is declining; lately new efforts to increase production



Source: MEKH gas markets monthly report, October 2023, Figure 13












# Well developed domestic gas infrastructure



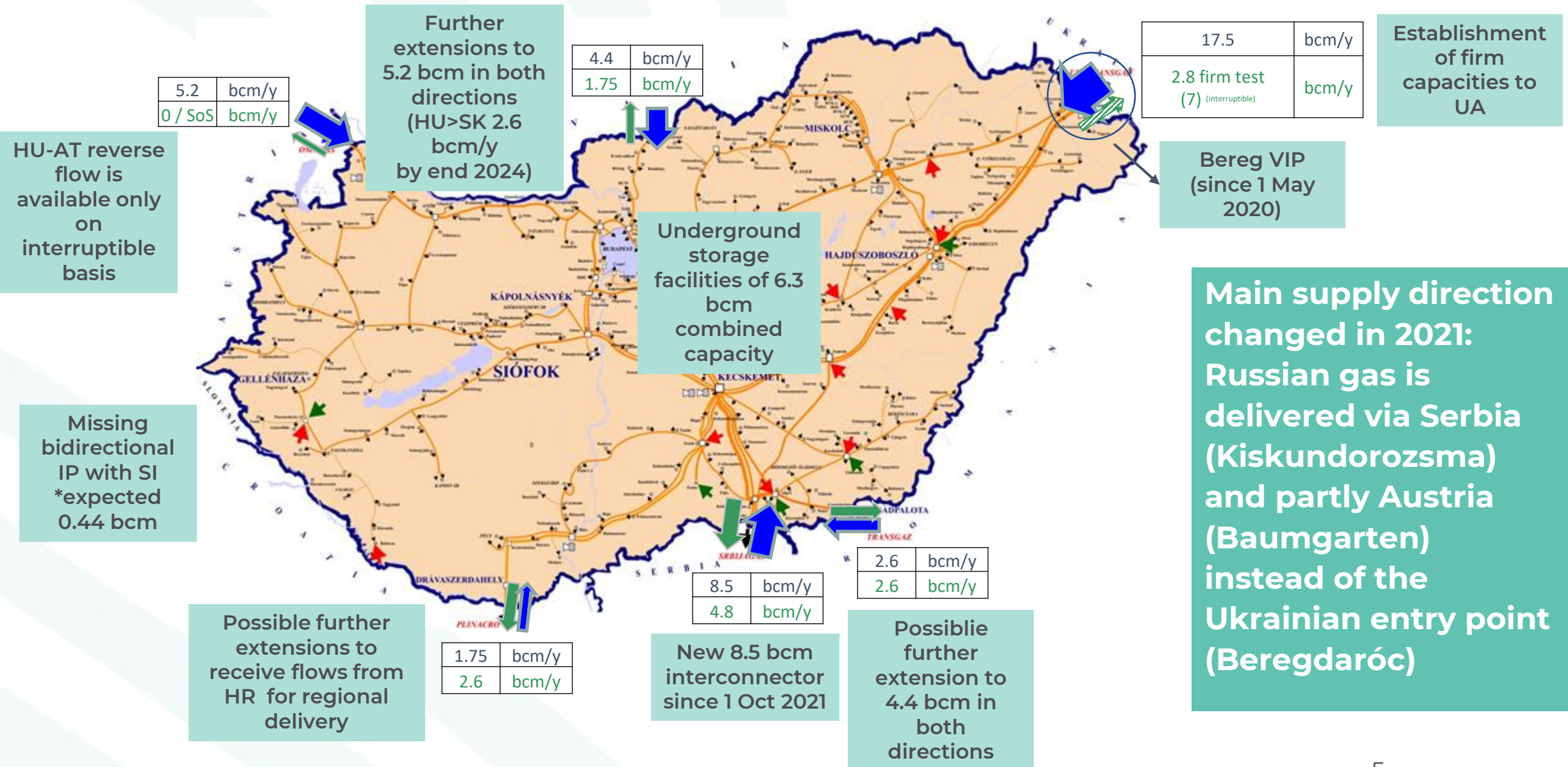
- 5.889 km of high-pressure pipeline
- 400 gas delivery points
- Gas interconnections with all neighbours except Slovenia

- Distribution system: 84.917 km
- 11 regional DSOs

## According to pipeline diameter

 1 000 ≤ D gas pipeline	 Domestic production inlet point	 Cross border entry point
 600 ≤ D ≤ 800 gas pipeline	 Underground storage entry/exit point	 Cross border exit point
 300 ≤ 500 gas pipeline	 Virtual reverse flow	 Cross border point
 D ≤ 300 gas pipeline		 Compression station

# Infrastructure developments resulted in high level of connectivity: UA, SK, AT, HR, RS, RO



- 15 year long gas supply contract with Gazprom, signed in 2021 by MVM CEEnergy: **4,5 bcm/year** - to be supplied through the Serbian interconnection, Kiskundorozsma via TurkStream (3,5 bcm) and through Austria, Baumgarten (1 bcm)
- 7 year long contract signed in 2020 by MVM CEEnergy to reserve **1 bcm/year** capacity in Krk LNG terminal (technical capacity 2,9 bcm )
- **0,1 bcm/year** gas from Azerbaijan, contracted by MVM CEEnergy, which could be increased based on long term contract to 1 or 2 bcm/year

## **Gas source diversification**

- Black Sea resources - HU-RU interconnection capacity? RO internal gas network?
- Azeri sources – bottlenecks in the Southeast gas infrastructure; Solidarity Ring could be a solution
- Other LNG sources – geographical distance manifests in transportation cost; significant cost disadvantage

## **Develop a national biogas/biomethane strategy**

- So far only limited focus on this energy source

## **Potential role of hydrogen**

- Limitations due to affordability

# Increasing diversification: Solidarity Ring (STRING) project

## Objective:

- Transport Caspian/Azeri gas from TR-BG border towards RO, HU and SK (and beyond)

## Description:

- The project builds on already existing infrastructure but certain pipeline capacities need to be increased
- April 2023, Sofia: MoU signed with SOCAR (Azerbaijan)

## Participating gas TSOs:

- Bulgartransgaz
- Transgaz
- Eustream
- FGSZ

## SOLIDARITY RING SUMMARY



Capacity (bcm)	Existing	Incremental	TOTAL
BG to RO	5.0	4.5	9.5
RO to HU	2.3	2.3	4.7
HU to SK	1.7 – 2.4	3.3	4.9

Incremental Capacity Investments (mEUR)	
BG	201
RO	150
HU – borders	220
HU – internal	159
SK	-
TOTAL	730

Commissioning of incremental capacity can be expected at the end of 2026.



## Objectives:

- Transport gas from South to North and vice versa
- Debottlenecking the route (Bulgaria, Romania)
- Supply Black Sea gas towards North
- More active use of Ukrainian storages

## Description:

- January 2024: MoU signed in Athens

## Participating gas operators:

- DESFA
- Gastrade S.A. (Greece)
- Bulgartransgaz
- Gas Interconnector Greece-Bulgaria (ICGB) AD (Bulgaria)
- Transgaz (Romania)
- FGSZ
- Eustream (Slovakia)
- Gas TSO of Ukraine
- Vestmoldtransgaz (Moldova)



# Thank you for your attention!

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