

Path to achieve climate goals in Hungary

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Transition has to be gradual and economically sound

Carbon neutrality does not entail zero carbon emissions for the region

as carbon sinks can offset continued use of natural gas in the energy mix where other alternatives are not affordable

Short-and-medium term decarbonisation drive has to target the most polluting energy sources first

especially coal and oil including kerosene in aviation and heavy fuel oil in shipping

Natural gas has an important role in reducing GHG emissions and improving air quality in CEE countries

Low-income neighbourhoods in settlements especially in CEE frequently burn illegally obtained biomass or communal waste (including textile and rubber materials) which is a heavy burden for air quality. Affordable heating alternatives, most frequently natural gas can help to improve air quality. Usually these low-income households have low awareness and no financial sources for energy efficiency or electrification measures.

Natural gas infrastructure is needed for affordable balancing in a decarbonised electricity mix based on nuclear and variable renewables in Hungary

Economically affordable full electrification does not seem to be realistic

Specific industrial processes need natural gas at an affordable price

Excluding natural gas infrastructure from European/international funding hinders the realisation of a well-integrated European gas market

as well as source diversification goals of countries relying on one major gas supplier

- 1. Low-carbon gases need incentives**
- 2. No compulsory targets should be set for low-carbon gases into the natural gas system including gas storages**
- 3. Green taxonomy should not result in banning investment into natural gas infrastructure**
- 4. The interest of consumers, (especially so called vulnerable consumers) should be taken into account during the energy transition; specific country measures aimed at them should remain possible**