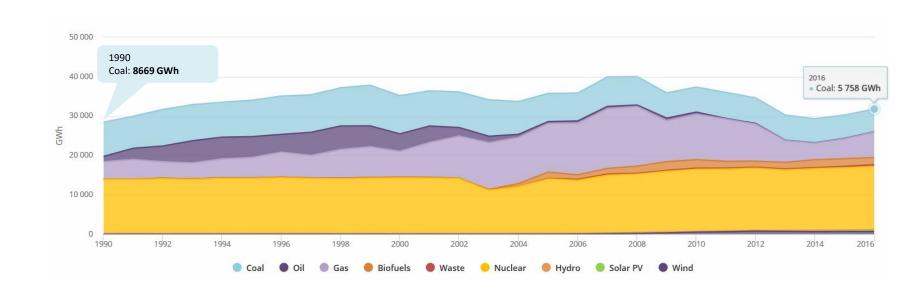


Platform on Coal Region in Transition Hungary

Ministry for Innovation and Technology 2018.

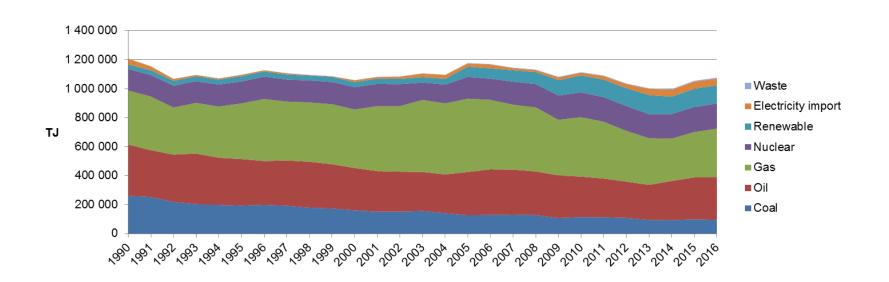


Coal based electricity generation has been decreasing in Hungary



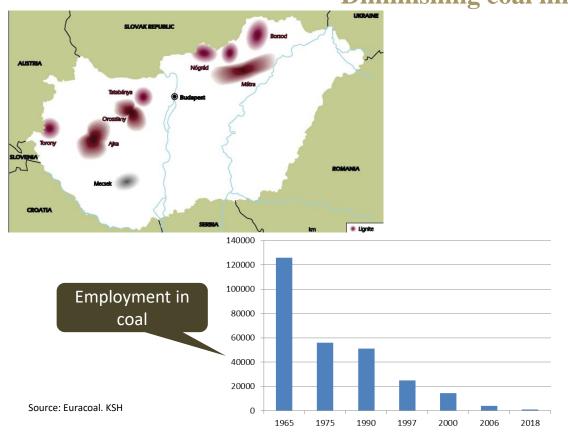


Gross domestic energy consumption by type The role of coal has significantly changed





Diminishing coal mining



10 coal/lignite basins

Most of them closed

Last underground coal mine was closed in 2016

Only ONE operating lignite basin remained for electricity production

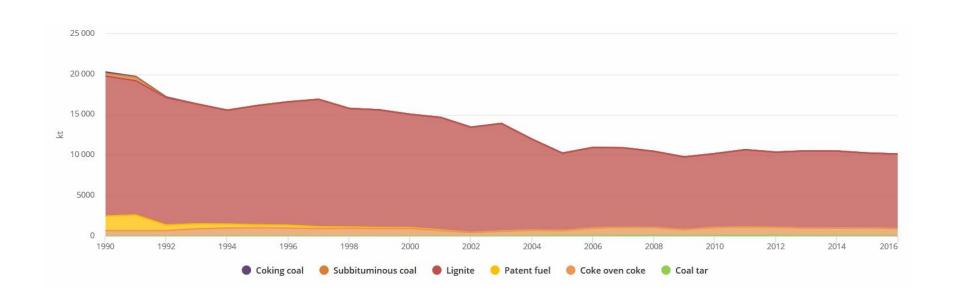
Two open-cast lignite mines

1965: >125 000 miners

2018: < 2 000 miners

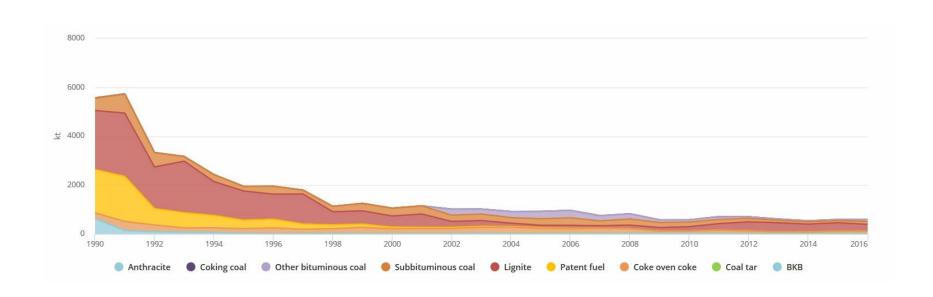


Coal production has been gradually decreasing in Hungary



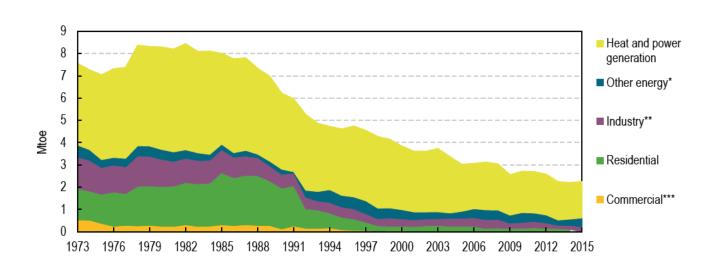


Coal consumption has also fallen



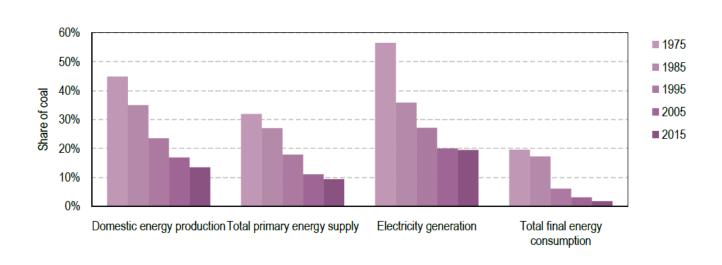


Coal consumption by sector The role of coal has significantly changed



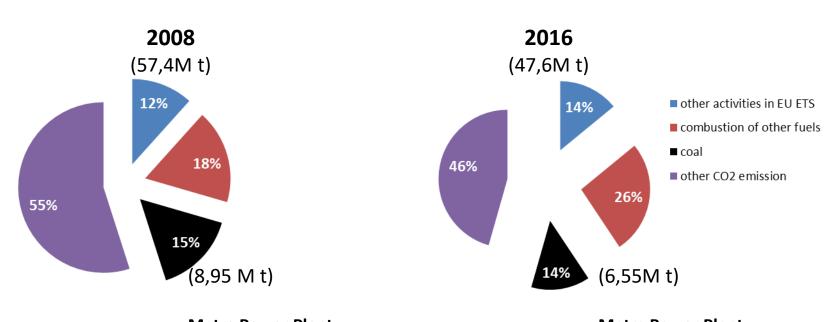


Coal share in different energy supplies (1975-2015) The role of coal has significantly changed





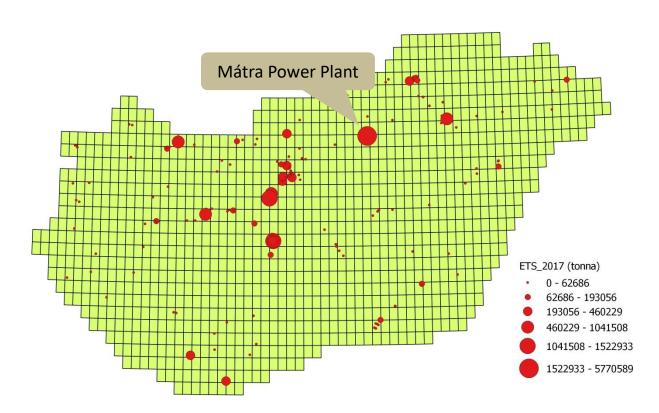
Lignite is responsible for 14% of CO2 emission



Matra Power Plant: 11% 6,24M t Matra Power Plant: 14% 6,48M t



CO2 emission of ETS installations (2017)





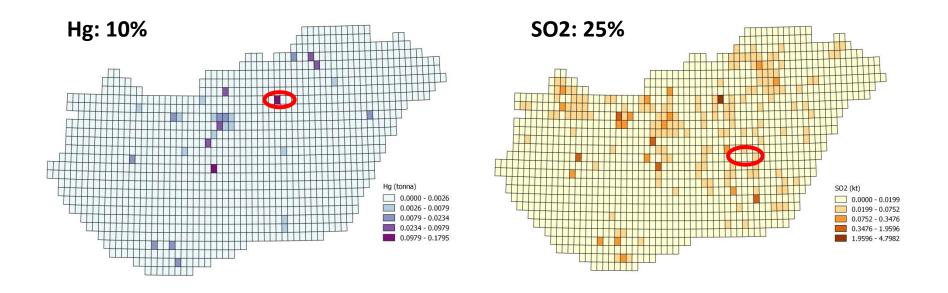
The 30 EU coal power plants amitting the most CO2

ank	Power plant	Country	Main fuel	MW	2015 CO ₂ emissions, Mt	
	Belchatów	Poland	Lignite	5,400	<u>@</u>	37.1
	Neurath	Germany	Lignite	4,168	<u>@</u>	32.1
	Niederaussem	Germany	Lignite	3,430	<u>@</u>	27.3
	Jänschwalde .	Germany	Lignite	2,790	<u>@</u>	23.3
	Boxberg	Germany	Lignite	2,427	<u>@</u>	19.4
	Weisweiler	Germany	Lignite	1,800	<u>@</u>	18.1
	Drax	United Kingdom	Hard coal	2,580	<u>@</u>	13.2
	Brindisi Sud	Italy	Hard coal	2,428	<u>@</u>	13.1
	Schwarze Pumpe	Germany	Lignite	1,500	<u>@</u>	12.2
0	Kozienice	Poland	Hard coal	2,919	<u>@</u>	11.4
1	Maritsa East 2	Bulgaria	Lignite	1,473	<u>@</u>	11.3
2	Torrevaldaliga	Italy	Hard coal	1,821	<u>@</u>	10.7
3	Agios Dimitrios	Greece	Lignite	1,456	<u>@</u>	10.6
4	Lippendorf	Germany	Lignite	1,750	<u>@</u>	10.3
5	Kardia	Greece	Lignite	1,110	<u>@</u>	8.9
6	Sines	Portugal	Hard coal	1,192		8.7
7	West Burton	United Kingdom	Hard coal	2,012	<u>@</u>	7.7
8	Turów	Poland	Lignite	1,488	<u>@</u>	7.6
9	Aboño	Spain	Hard coal	843	<u>@</u>	7.5
0	As Pontes	Spain	Lignite	1,403	<u>@</u>	7.5
1	Longannet	United Kingdom	Hard coal	2,260	<u>@</u>	7.5
2	Mannheim	Germany	Hard coal	1,953**	<u>@</u>	7.3
3	Cottam	United Kingdom	Hard coal	2,008	<u>@</u>	6.8
4	Aberthaw	United Kingdom	Hard coal	1,586	<u>@</u>	6.7
5	Rybnik	Poland	Hard coal	1,775	<u>@</u>	6.5
6	Litoral	Spain	Hard coal	1.066	<u> </u>	6.4
7	Mátrai Eromu	Hungary	Lignite	812	<u>@</u>	6.4
	Polanica	Polaniu	Halo coal	1,007	<u></u>	0
9	Centrale Maasvlakte	Netherlands	Hard coal	1,040	<u>@</u>	5.9
0	Opole	Poland	Hard coal	1,532	<u>@</u>	5.8





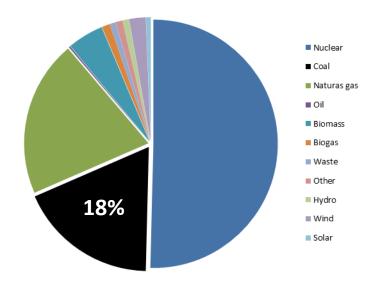
Other pollutions





Coal is still significant in the electricity mix

Gross electricity production in 2016 (31,8TWh)



- 18% of gross electricity production
- 5 800 GWh
- Mainly generated in the Mátra Power Plant
- 5 lignite fired units (+ natural gas and RE)
- 884MW
- Operation since 1969

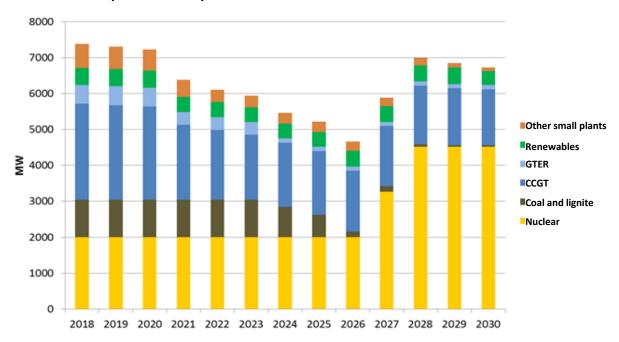


884MW lignite 5 unit + 2 mines FGD and SNCR Pulverised lignite combustion Operating since 1969



Time to start discussions about transition away from coal

Domestic power capacities without additional investments

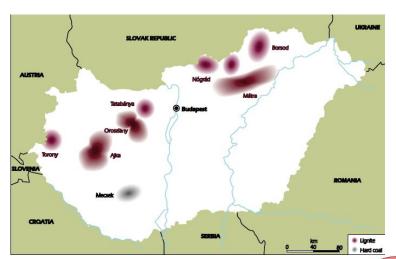




Post coal mining regions are often marginal zones

Overlap

Coal mining regions



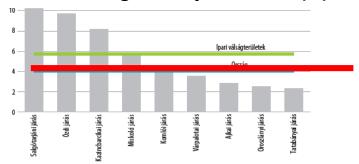
Least-developed post-industrial subregions



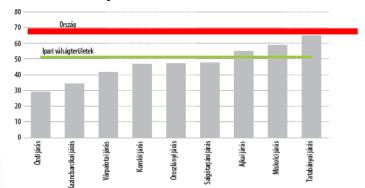


Post coal mining regions are below the average

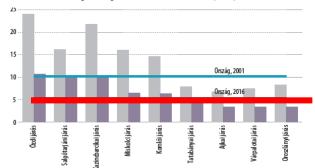
The ratio of registered job seekers (%)



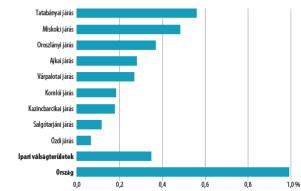
Businesses / 1 000 inhabitants



The unemployment rate (%)



The ratio of new residential buildings (%)





The last remaining coal region – transition planning needed

Budapest

Bioenergy (co-firing)

16 MW solar PV on post-mining site

2*20MW additional solar PV

Benefits for the industry:

Gypsum, alumina, cement, raw material for construction, limestone,

Rail freight transport (lignite from mines)

2,100 direct jobs

4,700 indirect jobs

Income for 10,000 households

400,000 tons of biomass

Business tax for 11 municipalities

300 GWh heat energy for 6 industrial companies

350,000 tons of lignite for residential heating



The main objective of the transition

Key stakeholders > drive GHG emission reduction > lignite industry > low-carbon transition > in Northern-Hungary

To avoid the risk of sudden and disruptive closure

Regional energy, socio-economic and environmental transition

Distribute benefits



Starting points and regional potential

- High biomass potential (agricultural byproducts)
- Existing heat energy demand of the industrial park
- Decentralized pumped-hydro storage opportunities in post-mining sites
- Experience in solar PV project development and operation;
- Large areas of active and post-mining sites available for solar PV and other renewable technologies;

- Developing and expanding industrial park;
- Large energy consumer companies in the vicinity;
- Functioning biomass supply chain and contracted suppliers;
- 10 district-heating systems in the region;
- 100 thousand households dependent on lignite heating in the wider region;
- Three regional education and research centres,



Key stakeholders involved

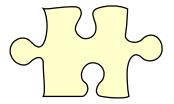
Central government



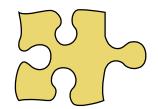
Matra Power Plant



Regulatory Authority



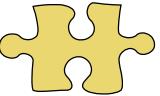
District governments



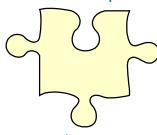
MVM Group



Industry and SMEs



Local municipalities

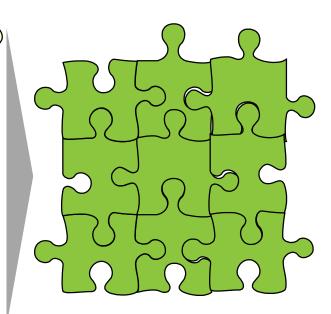


Trade unions



Universities







- Pathway for the transition away from lignite
- Capacity building at local, regional and central government level to manage the successful regional and sectorial transition.
- Promote renewable energy technologies in post-mining sites to replace lignite based electricity generation.
- Regional energy, economic, social and environmental transition
- Magnification in Central and East European coal regions.

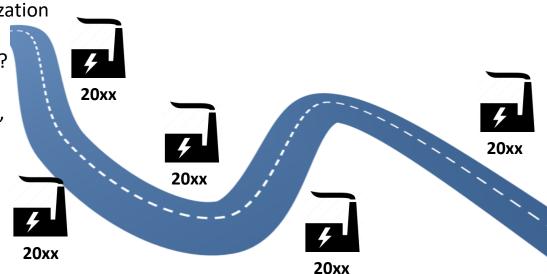


Clear pathway and timetable for the transition away from lignite power production and mining.

 Timetable for gradual decarbonization transition of 884 MW lignite power capacity by 20xx???

 Responsibilities & obligations (owner, government, authorities, municipalities etc.)

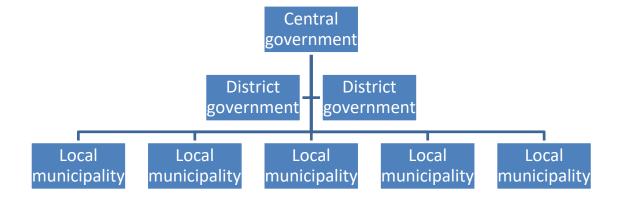
 Identify and mobilize funding sources for the transition





Capacity building at local, regional and central government level to manage the successful regional and sectorial transition.

- Lack of human capacity at every level
- Lack of management capacities with transition experience
- o Regional and local economic, social, environmental and energy transition management





Promotion of renewable energy technologies in post-mining sites to replace lignite based electricity generation.

- Existing experience in developing and operating solar PV on post-mining sites
- Two additional solar PV projects in pipeline
- Good theroetical potential for pumped-hydro storages
- Existing biomass supply chain > new biomass CHP





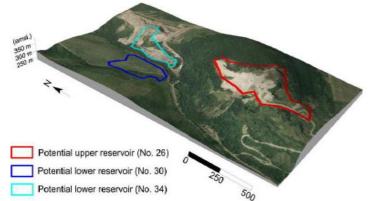














Regional Just Transition: energy, economic, social and environmental transition

- Assess regional labour market and identify real shortage of job positions
- Vocational training courses specifically for green job positions in the region
- Joint programme with education centers, local municipalities and companies to develop education programme to help smart specialization for affected workforce;
- Expand the existing industrial zone around the power plant
- Support entrepreneurs, SMEs and start-ups develop innovating projects;
- Land reclamation with multiple goals:
 - Create space on post-mining sites for active recreation and outdoor sport activities
 - Create space on post-mining sites for water retention



Initiate multiplication in Central and East European lignite regions



Source: Europe Beyond Coal



Thank you for your kind attention!

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