

Hungary: Packs nuclear plant expansion, country still has big imports

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Current status of electricity production in Hungary since the first quarter of the year has continued to deteriorate: the capacity barely increased, compared to the constant shortages, which means that some plants are not efficient. For example, there is a constant shortage of the Tisza II. All four power plant units, the Danube F block, the Tiszapalkonya, Borsodi and Debrecen DKCE Plant, with a capacity of 1,547 megawatts.

Hungary has stable supply thanks to the expansion of the import ratio. The current import is a reasonable step because of imported electricity which is currently cheaper than in Hungary.

In 2013, the current domestic production fell nearly 12 percent, though the demands shrank slightly. 36.4 per cent of the demand is satisfied with Paks Nuclear Power Plant, the Matra Power Plant, 10.2 percent of other large, 10.6 percent and 14.5 percent of other small power plant MAVIR according to the data.

The remaining 28.2% comes from imports, which in 2012 was about 18, and in 2010 was only 12 percent. Imports surged in 2010, the current production is shrinking at the same time.

In the longer term the situation is not reassuring, because it seems only the building of new nuclear capacity may provide energy security.

The main question is how to build power plants in the next few years, and what are the new Paks units at the same time or after them.

But it is not clear that the current 10 Gwh what facilities will represent the 8 to 11 gigawatts, no more than 14 nuclear capacity in increasing our gigawatt power plants. A few years ago they were big, gas-fired power plant construction plans, but later removed from the economic reasons. Such is the Csepel III and Ercsi the power plant and the power plant in Szeged.