

VIENENERGY 2008

Budapest



General Information About Budapest

Budapest is the capital of Hungary, the City is the political, cultural, industrial, trade and transport center of the country, it's famous furthermore for its thermal bathes.

Budapest is the 9th most populated city in the European Union. The city is geographically located on the two embankments of the Danube, at the meeting of the Great Plain and the Buda hills. Because of its natural and geographic endowments Budapest is considered to be one of the cities with the best location in the world.

The Danube embankment panorama and the Buda Castle Hill district are part of the World Heritage sites. Among the innumerable sights of the city there are several attractions which are known at international level, such as churches, special monuments, castles, art relics from the ancient, medieval and Turkish era, public and residential buildings built in baroque, classicist, romantic, neorenaissance, eclectic and secession style, 223 museums and art galleries (several of them are housing collections of international reputation), historical bridges and a great number of statues and monuments on public places.



Present Energy Situation

Electricity consumption : 7 407 GWh/year 860 m€/year

Gas consumption: 2 446 million m³/year 723 m€/year

Length of pipeline network: 5 650 km

Consumption of residents: 951 million m³/year

Heat consumption of residents for heating: 7 487 TJ/year 94,6 m€/year

Heat consumption of residents for hot water: 2 781 TJ /year 22,7 m€/year

Number of housings connected to the district heating network: 240.000 pcs

Length of district heating pipeline network : 473 km

Budapest Power Plants (BERT only)

Electricity production: 1 650 GWh

Heat production: 8 269 TJ



Political Targets

- responsible energy management and adaptation of measures aiming the increase of energy efficiency
- dissemination of energy-consciousness and high level energy supply
- protection of the environment, reduce air pollution, waste management, reduction of CO₂ emission
- safe energy supply, with priority for residential consumers
- cost reduction, principle of buying energy on the lowest market price available and implement the energy strategy and energy consumption in the most efficient way
- preference of eco-friendly heating systems when rehabilitating housings
- consideration of the relative directives of the European Union
- making use of renewable energy sources, increase of the ratio of renewable energy sources within the total energy consumption



B U D A P E S T

City Planning Process, -instruments

Multi-storey housings: energetic rehabilitation

Family house areas: support of individual energetic investments

Frequented city areas: decrease of car traffic

Industrial parks: support and permission of eco-friendly technologies

Transport: priority of public transport

Public lighting: exclusive use of energy saving equipments when designing and implementing lighting projects (the modernisation program of the existing public lighting network has been finalised, the total built-in consumption was reduced from 34 MW to 22MW)

Heating and cooling: support eco-friendly technologies

Podmaniczky Programme : „Implement 130 development projects within 9 years to modernise the the city transport, housing, environment (rehabilitation of residential and green areas, *building of new housing estates*, increase of the green areas within the city), *street cleaning (complex waste management)*, *schools and hospitals*, modernisation of the district heating network.”



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Perspectives

- Increase the application ratio of renewable energy sources (geothermic possibilities)
- Re-use and recycling of waste
- Use of bio fuels
- Development of the public transport
- Complete energetic rehabilitation of certain areas
- Increase the use of energy and heat gained from waste handling