

# MEGÚJULÓ ENERGIA ALAPÚ KISERŐMŰVEK ARÁNYA A MAGYAR TELEPÜLÉSÁLLOMÁNY VILLAMOSENERGIA-ELLÁTÁSÁBAN

KULCSÁR BALÁZS

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The need for energy transition is already unquestionable now and the process is taking place in an accelerating pace at a global level. Hungary has a lot of interests (it would have) to increase the share of renewable energy sources: decreasing the energy dependence and increasing the energy security, considering the aspects of environment, lawly and acquisly obligations, emissions commitments and the energy cost of the settlements.

The Hungarian electricity system differentiates four categories of electric power plants. Since the act LXXXVI/2007 on electricity came into force, 152 power plants have been built with 44 MW installed capacity, and more than a 20,000 power plants in the small-size household power plant (SSHPP) category, they had 165,5 MW installed capacity between 2008 and 2016.

The purpose of the researches is to determine that what extent the power plants can contribute to gratify the electricity demand of the Hungarian settlements in under 0,5 MW and 50 kW power plants category.

We made these investigations based on two aspects: firstly, we condensed the location and the decentralization of the power plants. On the other hand, we investigated the degree of self-sufficiency of the settlements, where the small power plants located.