

**Interreg
Danube Region**



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REHEATEAST

Stakeholder cooperation models for successful energy renovation of residential neighbourhoods

Accelerating the Future of District Heating: From Policy to Practice

REHEATEAST transnational workshop for Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia

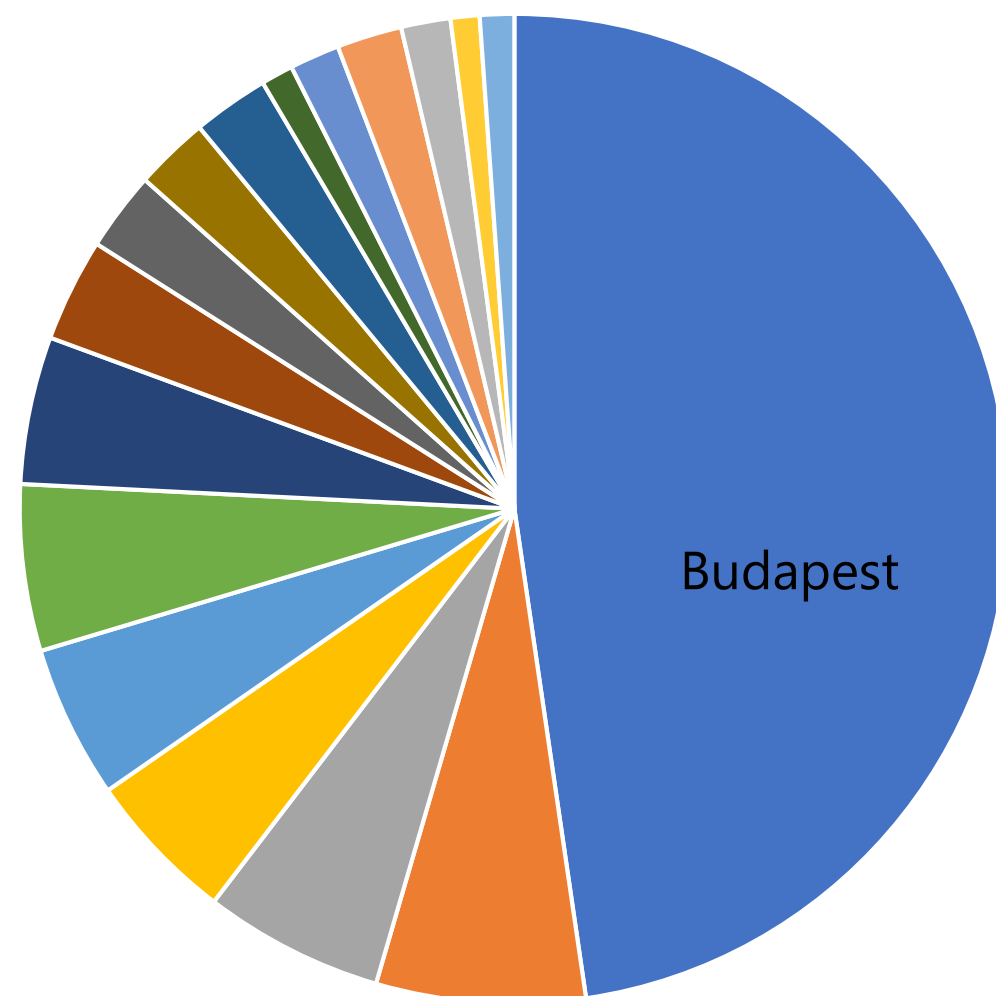
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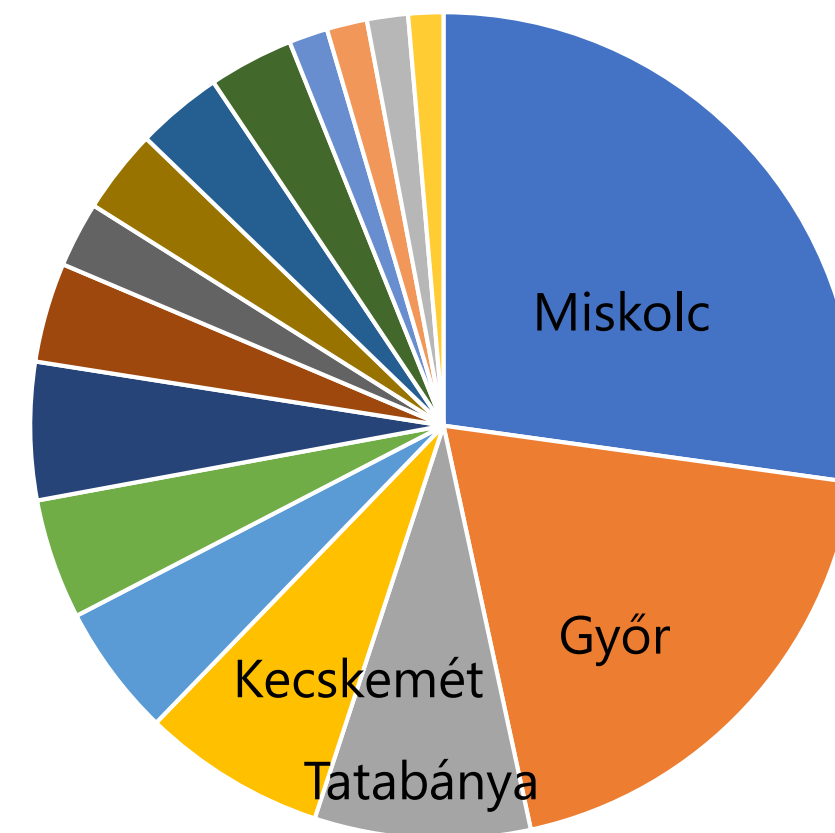
Overview of Hungarian DHC

DHC firms with >100.000 GJ/annum residential heat sales (17)



■ Budapest	■ Miskolc	■ Debrecen	■ Győr	■ Pécs
■ Szeged	■ Tatabánya	■ Székesfehérvár	■ Nyíregyháza	■ Kecskemét
■ Szombathely	■ Kaposvár	■ Veszprém	■ Kazinc-barcika	■ Ózd
■ Esztergom	■ Salgótarján			

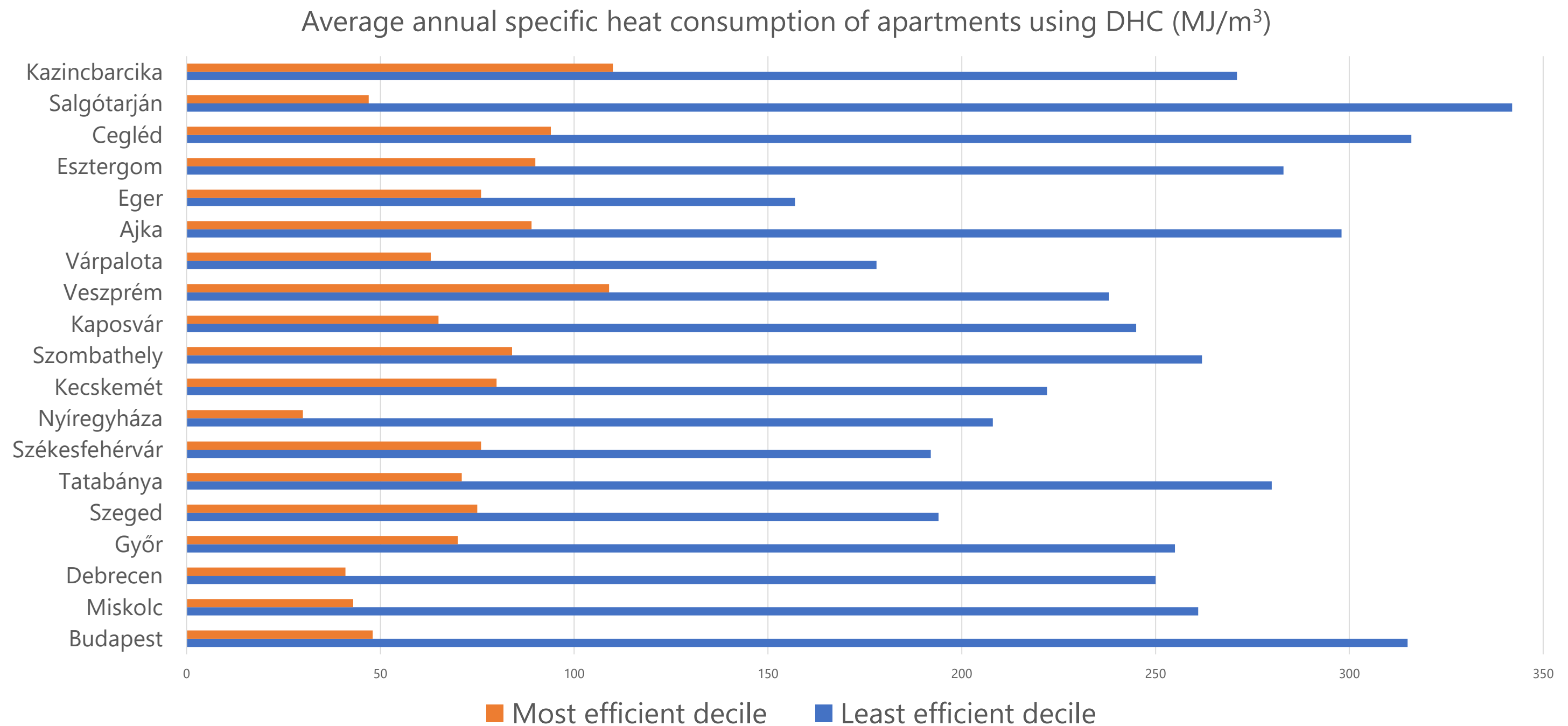
DHC firms >1.000 apartments in buildings without heat centres regulating heat (> 100.000 in total on the national level)



■ Miskolc	■ Győr	■ Tatabánya
■ Kecskemét	■ Szombathely	■ Kazincbarcika
■ Sopron	■ Nyíregyháza	■ Pécs
■ Esztergom	■ Mosonmagyaróvár	■ Várpalota
■ Budapest	■ Ajka	■ Ózd
■ Szentes		

Of the REHEATEAST countries, Hungary is most exposed to natural gas imports
 ≈1/3 of the cumulative natural gas imports of the 8 countries, per capita import is 2nd after Slovakia

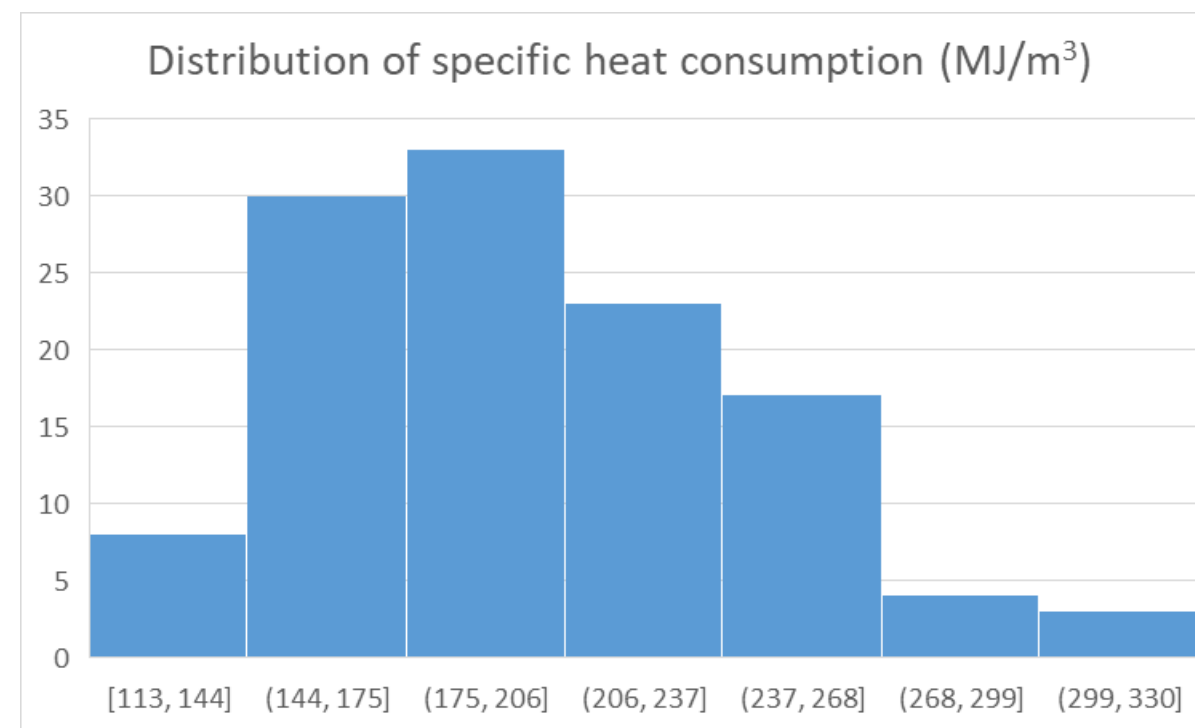
Specific residential heat consumption



REHEATEAST pilot – demand-side actions

Area in focus (in District III of Budapest): $\approx 15,000$ apartments in > 100 buildings with a total final heat consumption equivalent to over 10 million m^3 of natural gas per annum.

Average total annual heat consumption: $\approx 200 \text{ MJ} / \text{air cubic meter}$.



$\frac{3}{4}$ of apartment owners live in own property , $\frac{1}{4}$ plan to live there for more than five years.

Prior building heating systems projects typically resulted around 20% heat savings, while well-planned comprehensive retrofits of buildings with “one-pipe” heating systems (where heat could not be regulated before retrofits) resulted in over 40% heat savings.

National regulations are key

Apartment building energy retrofit market & stakeholder cooperation is determined by:
Energy, housing & fiscal (national policy and regulatory) measures:

- fossil fuel subsidies – financial (de)motivation for energy efficiency
- transparency of consumption information - energy awareness facilitation
- reducing building retrofit project implementation risks (one-stop-shops)
- introducing Article 4 of EU Energy Efficiency Directive - energy efficiency obligations
- policies for DHC firms to support residential energy efficiency (e.g. on-bill finance)
- preferential loans or other financial support for building retrofits
- targeted measures to eliminate unregulated heating
- regulations on energy communities (apartment buildings)
- grants to certain groups for residential real estate purchases – housing price bubble
- central bank monetary policies

Thank you for your attention😊