



*D2 Case Study
and
SWOT analysis*

PERKUPA



BAY-LOGI

Institute for Logistics
and
Production Systems

Supported by

Intelligent Energy  Europe

Profile of PERKUPA

Geographical position

Situation: Northern part of Hungary, Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén County, 10 km away from the Slovakian border, in the valley of the Bódva River.

Population: 941 inhabitants

Population density: 45,1 hab/km²

Area: 1940 ha

The closest biggest city: Miskolc (49 km, 170 234 inhabitants in Jan. 2009)

Land Use:

The settlement is located in the area of Aggtelek National Park. The most important mineral resources in this area are chalk-stone and gypsum. There was a gypsum mine and a mill functioning up until 1990, then a marble and band-stone factory operated up until 2008. The community is connected to the electricity and gas network.

Natural resources for energy

There are a lot of forests in the area, biomass potential is very high.

Inhabitants and activities:

- 875 inhabitants in 2008, 357 households
- Unemployment rate was 8% in 2008
- The traditional economical activities of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture (potatoes, cereals growing), animal breeding and forestry.

Legal framework and public policies

Hungary's Genex is spending 3 billion Ft to convert an old mining base in Perkupa into an air conditioner factory. They realized the recultivation of the brown-field area. The environmental authority accepted and encouraged the idea of an air conditioner and a heat-pump assembling factory in the area. Part of the cost of the plant is being covered by state and EU funding. The zero-emission plant, powered exclusively by renewable energy sources, will start in the near future.

Renewable Energy Sources

Existing plans to build an air-conditioner and a heat-pump assembling factory. The high-priced heating with gas is a big problem for inhabitants with low solvency, because of high unemployment.

Plans to the future: Proceeding biomass for solid fuel and modernising the heating system of public buildings

Rational Use of Energy

Preparation of projects and initiatives based on the utilisation of RES, and creation of new work opportunities related to these activities.

Plans to the future: Collecting the solid biomass produced in the neighbourhood and using it within the heating system of governmental buildings instead of gas.



STRENGTHS

- RES potential (biomass)
- High value of natural heritage, favouring the development of clean energies
- Research & Development in RES issues
- Promotion of RES investments (Plans of air-conditioner and a heat-pump assembling factory)
- Ambitious mayor

WEAKNESSES

- lack of financial support
- No feed-in-law for thermal applications
- Absence of TOR for the construction of the building
- Energy efficiency in buildings in not an obligation yet
- Insufficient infrastructure for RES use
- Low public awareness
-
- Low sensitiveness to energy saving
- Few RES/ES/RUE applications in the area
- No incentives at a local level
- Absence of a local Energy Plan
- Lack of RES recourses

OPPORTUNITIES

- Funds to invest in clean technologies
- Secured tariff for RES electricity
- Private investors
- Country commitments
- Subsidies – incentives
- Liberalization of electricity market
- Suitable climate for bioclimatic applications
- Existence of areas suitable of taking measures

THREATS

- Bureaucracy
- Excessive dependency on fossil fuels
- Reactions and suspicious to RES applications
- Unwillingness to changes
- Lack of capacity and resources at regional and local level