

Russian Oil Ban Plans Are Like ‘Dropping an Atomic Bomb on Hungary’s Economy’, Says Viktor Orban

By [Jorge Liboreiro](#), [Efi Koutsokosta](#), and [et al.](#)

Global Research, May 09, 2022

[Euronews](#) 6 May 2022

Region: [Europe](#), [Russia and FSU](#)

Theme: [Oil and Energy](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the “Translate Website” drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

To receive Global Research’s Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Visit and follow us on [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Brussels’s proposal for a gradual EU-wide ban on Russian oil imports is sowing division, with Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán comparing the embargo to an economic “atomic bomb”.

The main point of contention is the ambitious timeline [envisioned by the European Commission](#): a phase-out of all Russian crude in six months and all refined oil products by the end of the year.

During consultations, Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic have emerged as the most sceptical countries.

The trio are all highly dependent on Russian oil, which they get directly from the [Druzhba pipeline](#), and are concerned the EU ban will imperil their energy supplies and wreak economic havoc.

The latest compromise indicates Hungary and Slovakia might have until the end of 2024 to complete the phase-out, two years later than what Brussels has suggested, diplomatic sources with knowledge of the situation told Euronews.

The Czech Republic could also benefit from a similarly protracted exemption, until June 2024, while waiting to be connected to the Transalpine Pipeline, which today links Italy, Austria and Germany.

“We are ready to support this decision under the condition that the Czech Republic will be able to delay its implementation until the capacity of oil pipelines leading into the Czech Republic is increased,” the country’s prime minister, Petr Fiala, said on Wednesday, speaking at a [press conference](#).

The Commission had already prepared for a scenario where the EU-wide ban would have to accommodate national interests in order to gain the necessary unanimity for approval.

The embargo on Russian oil is considered the most radical and consequential step taken by the bloc in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The measure became almost inevitable after the Kremlin continued its costly military campaign propped by the billions spent by Europeans on fossil fuels.

The EU is Russia's top oil client, buying around 3.5 million barrels of crude and refined products on a daily basis, which last year amounted to more than €70 billion.

The ban is now shaping to be the litmus test of the bloc's political unity.

"Russian or any kind of oil can only come to Hungary by pipeline. One end of the pipeline is in Russia and the other one is in Hungary," PM Viktor Orbán told [Radio Kossuth](#) on Friday morning.

"We cannot accept a proposal that ignores this circumstance. This proposal in its current form is like an atomic bomb dropped on the Hungarian economy. "

Orbán said his country would need four to five years to revamp its energy system and become independent from Russian oil. He noted that, while other EU states can bring additional crude barrels through their ports, Hungary, a landlocked country, lacks that alternative path.

The prime minister added his government will be "happy to negotiate" to reach a compromise that takes into account Hungary's interests and demands.

□□□□ EU foreign policy chief Josep Borrell has criticised Hungary's Prime Minister Viktor Orbán for comparing the bloc's plan to gradually ban Russian oil imports to "dropping an atomic bomb on Hungary's economy".

"This is unacceptable," Borrell told Euronews. pic.twitter.com/BzTmbbdPc2

— euronews (@euronews) [May 6, 2022](#)

Reacting to Orbán's comments, a Commission spokesperson said the executive "fully understands" that certain member states are in "very specific situation" due to their geography and energy dependency.

"We need to find a solution that caters to the objectives that we're trying to reach, which is maximising the impact on the financing of the Kremlin's war machine while minimising the impact [for the EU]," the spokesperson said on Friday afternoon.

Earlier this week, Slovakia's Economy Minister Richard Sulik told a German broadcaster his country needed until the end of 2025 to implement the full embargo.

If the dispensations are eventually agreed upon, this will mark the first time since the war in Ukraine broke out that a set of EU sanctions is not uniformly implemented. However, the economic weight of the three exempted countries is limited compared to that of the main buyers of Russian oil: Germany and the Netherlands.

Another point of contention is a proposed clause that would prohibit EU-based shipping companies from transporting Russian oil to non-EU countries. The Commission included this provision to further cripple Moscow's ability to sell the profitable fossil fuel around the world.

But Greece, whose tankers enjoy a [dominant position](#) shipping Russian oil, together with Cyprus and Malta have raised concerns about the potential economic damage for their local industries.

The three countries might be given an additional three months to implement the measure, Euronews understands.

Negotiations among EU ambassadors began on Wednesday and will continue all through Friday, possibly extending into the weekend.

*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram, Twitter and Facebook. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Featured image is from [williamengdahl.com](#)

The original source of this article is [Euronews](#)

Copyright © [Jorge Liboreiro](#), [Efi Koutsokosta](#), and [et al.](#), [Euronews](#), 2022

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Jorge Liboreiro](#), [Efi Koutsokosta](#), and [et al.](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca