


Basic information	
2023/2111(INI) INI - Own-initiative procedure Geothermal energy Subject 3.60.05 Alternative and renewable energies	Procedure completed

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<div style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">ITRE</div> Industry, Research and Energy	KRASNODBSKI Zdzisaw (ECR)	02/09/2023
		Shadow rapporteur WEISS Pernille (EPP) PETERSEN Morten (Renew) BORCHIA Paolo (ID)	
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Research and Innovation	IVANOVA Iliana	

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
12/07/2023	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
07/12/2023	Vote in committee		
12/12/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0432/2023	Summary
17/01/2024	Debate in Parliament	CRE link	
18/01/2024	Decision by Parliament	T9-0049/2024	Summary
18/01/2024	Results of vote in Parliament		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2023/2111(INI)
Procedure type	INI - Own-initiative procedure
Nature of procedure	Initiative
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 55
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165

Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/9/12583

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Committee draft report		PE752.863	25/09/2023	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE754.723	18/10/2023	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0432/2023	12/12/2023	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T9-0049/2024	18/01/2024	Summary

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
FUGLSANG Niels	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	28/11/2023	REScoop.eu vzw
FUGLSANG Niels	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/11/2023	Euroheat and Power
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	20/10/2023	Danish Permrep
MESURE Marina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	13/10/2023	AFPG (Association française pour la géothermie)
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	12/10/2023	Cleantech for Europe Danish District Heating Association/Dansk Fjernvarme European Geothermal Energy Council ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability European Secretariat Innargi A/S Wien Energie GmbH Eurelectric SWM – Stadtwerke München Euroheat & Power Logstor Bankwatch Qheat
PETERSEN Morten	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	11/10/2023	Baker Hughes Holdings
KRASNOBOSKI Zdzisaw	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/10/2023	European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)
KRASNOBOSKI Zdzisaw	Rapporteur	ITRE	10/10/2023	Polish Geothermal Association
FUGLSANG Niels	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/10/2023	WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH
FUGLSANG Niels	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/10/2023	Baker Hughes Holdings
FUGLSANG Niels	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	10/10/2023	Clean Air Task Force, Inc.
FUGLSANG Niels	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	06/10/2023	Dansk Fjernvarme
MESURE Marina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	05/10/2023	ADEME
KRASNOBOSKI Zdzisaw	Rapporteur	ITRE	04/10/2023	Vulcan Energy Resources GmbH
MESURE Marina	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	04/10/2023	CGT BRGM
NIINISTÖ Ville	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	22/09/2023	European Geothermal Energy Council

KRASNOBSKI Zdzisaw	Rapporteur	ITRE	20/09/2023	Baker Hughes
FUGLSANG Niels	Shadow rapporteur	ITRE	08/09/2023	European Geothermal Energy Council
KRASNOBSKI Zdzisaw	Rapporteur	ITRE	30/08/2023	European Geothermal Energy Council (EGEC)

Geothermal energy

2023/2111(INI) - 18/01/2024 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 531 votes to 2, with 20 abstentions, a resolution on geothermal energy.

Parliament regretted that the potential of geothermal energy has not been sufficiently exploited sooner and that its recent uptake is largely being driven by the energy crisis and an urgent need to ease the socio-economic pressure of demand for heating and cooling in Europe. It warned that the influx of subsidised gas, limited public awareness and high upfront investments needed have been effectively hampering the development of geothermal energy for years.

Development and potential

The resolution stated that the development of technologies has broadened the area suitable for cost-efficient geothermal projects and their scope. Geothermal energy still often plays a peripheral role in the discussion on renewable energy. However, Members stated that geothermal installations do not require critical raw materials to the same extent as other renewables. Moreover, geothermal has low environmental impact and typically requires limited land use and can easily be integrated into the landscape.

The resolution underlined the potential of geothermal energy to make a substantial contribution to attaining key strategic objectives within the EU, including reaching climate targets by decarbonising different industrial sectors, bolstering the EU's open strategic autonomy by strengthening energy security needs, eliminating fossil-fuel dependencies on unreliable third countries, such as Russia, increasing the competitiveness of European industries and empowering consumers thanks to an affordable and reliable supply of heat and electricity.

The resolution stressed that the greatest potential of geothermal energy use in the EU lies in district heating and cooling systems and networks of shallow geothermal installations. Geothermal can help to decarbonising heating and cooling sector that accounts for almost half of the EU's overall final energy consumption and contributes up to 35 % of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions related to energy use.

Policy recommendations

The Commission is called on to:

- present an EU geothermal strategy giving concrete guidance to Member States and local administrations to accelerate the deployment of geothermal energy in order to decarbonise heating and contribute to the EU's energy independence and to meet the objective of at least tripling the share of energy demand covered by solar heat and geothermal energy by 2030 as announced in the EU Solar Strategy;
- base the strategy on a comprehensive assessment of the potential of geothermal energy in the shallow, medium, deep, and ultra-deep subsurface across all 27 Member States;
- address in the strategy the obstacles for the development of geothermal projects, including cross-borders issues and to provide a guide on best practices in geothermal energy use in the EU for national and local authorities, project developers, and financial institutions;
- establish a 'geothermal alliance', including Member States, geothermal adoption enablers, industry, the scientific community and civil society that would facilitate the exchange of best practices and to implement the future geothermal strategy;
- explore the potential of geothermal energy to contribute to objectives production of clean hydrogen established in the REPowerEU plan.

Geothermal district heating and cooling

Underlining the need to modernise existing heating and cooling networks and build new ones using the potential of geothermal energy, the Commission and the Member States are called on to create strong incentives to support the above and to favour 4th and 5th generation heating and cooling systems.

Funding

Noting that high upfront drilling and installation costs tend to discourage the selection of geothermal heat pumps (GHPs) in favour of less efficient technological solutions, Parliament called on the Member States to explore possible financial incentives to bridge this gap, including through 'pay as you save' (PAYS) financing models. The Commission should also address this issue in the upcoming EU heat pump action plan.

The resolution also called on the Commission to take appropriate steps to ensure that geothermal projects are better taken into account when using existing European funds and instruments.

Regulatory issues

Faster permitting rules for geothermal, in compliance with existing EU environmental legislation, would facilitate the deployment of geothermal energy projects across the EU. Geothermal projects encounter lengthy permitting processes and Member States are urged to create more efficient streamlined and digitalised permitting processes for new geothermal projects and for the expansion of existing facilities, including by creating a **one-stop shop** for the whole permitting process across authorities and to provide support for local authorities to ensure their workforce is adequately skilled.

Parliament stressed that geothermal should have the **same regulatory status**, including in EU procurement, as already exists for other renewables, and in the Temporary Crisis and Transition Framework, as well as in any subsequent measures. The Commission is called on to review the classification of geothermal energy applications in the taxonomy provisions in order to put geothermal on an equal regulatory footing with wind and solar.

Technology development

While stressing that the EU is the leader in geothermal research and development, high-value patents, publications and manufacturing, Members stated that support measures for next-generation geothermal technologies are needed at European and national level in order to maintain this position, particularly in geothermal storage and industrial applications.

Visibility and public acceptance

Members called on the Commission, in cooperation with the geothermal industry and Member States, to develop **guidelines and best practices** for cooperation between project promoters and local authorities and communities in order to build trust, foster support and create mutually beneficial relationships.

International cooperation

Parliament stressed the need to share best practices, technological know-how, results of research and innovation on geothermal technologies with partner countries and organisations that have already developed deep and surface geothermal energy on a larger scale or are in process of implementing ambitious plans to rapidly grow the geothermal energy sector.

Geothermal energy

2023/2111(INI) - 12/12/2023 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the own-initiative report by Zdzisaw KRASNODBSKI (ECR, PL) on geothermal energy.

Development and potential

Firstly, the report noted that the development of technologies has broadened the area suitable for cost-efficient geothermal projects and their scope. Geothermal energy still often plays a peripheral role in the discussion on renewable energy. However, Members stated that geothermal installations do not require critical raw materials to the same extent as other renewables. Moreover, geothermal has low environmental impact and typically requires limited land use and can easily be integrated into the landscape.

The report underlined the potential of geothermal energy to make a substantial contribution to attaining key strategic objectives within the EU, including reaching climate targets by decarbonising different industrial sectors, bolstering the EU's open strategic autonomy by strengthening energy security needs, eliminating fossil-fuel dependencies on unreliable third countries, such as Russia, increasing the competitiveness of European industries and empowering consumers thanks to an affordable and reliable supply of heat and electricity.

The report stressed that the greatest potential of geothermal energy use in the EU lies in district heating and cooling systems and networks of shallow geothermal installations. Geothermal can help to decarbonising heating and cooling sector that accounts for almost half of the EU's overall final energy consumption and contributes up to 35 % of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions related to energy use.

Policy recommendations

The Commission is called on to:

- present an EU geothermal strategy giving concrete guidance to Member States and local administrations to accelerate the deployment of geothermal energy in order to decarbonise heating and contribute to the EU's energy independence and to meet the objective of at least tripling the share of energy demand covered by solar heat and geothermal energy by 2030 as announced in the EU Solar Strategy;
- base the strategy on a comprehensive assessment of the potential of geothermal energy in the shallow, medium, deep, and ultra-deep subsurface across all 27 Member States;
- address in the strategy the obstacles for the development of geothermal projects, including cross-borders issues and to provide a guide on best practices in geothermal energy use in the EU for national and local authorities, project developers, and financial institutions;
- establish a 'geothermal alliance', including Member States, geothermal adoption enablers, industry, the scientific community and civil society that would facilitate the exchange of best practices and to implement the future geothermal strategy;
- explore the potential of geothermal energy to contribute to objectives production of clean hydrogen established in the REPowerEU plan.

Geothermal district heating and cooling

Underlining the need to modernise existing heating and cooling networks and build new ones using the potential of geothermal energy, the Commission and the Member States are called on to create strong incentives to support the above and to favour 4th and 5th generation heating and cooling systems.

Funding

Members stressed that high upfront costs are stunting the growth of geothermal energy, particularly for actors with limited financial resources, making them to favour investments that are more profitable in the short term, but offer lower environmental sustainability. Therefore, they called on the Commission to take appropriate steps to ensure that geothermal projects are better taken into account when using existing European funds and instruments.

Regulatory issues

Faster permitting rules for geothermal, in compliance with existing EU environmental legislation, would facilitate the deployment of geothermal energy projects across the EU. Geothermal projects encounter lengthy permitting processes and Member States are urged to create more efficient streamlined and digitalised permitting processes for new geothermal projects and for the expansion of existing facilities, including by creating a one-stop shop for the whole permitting process across authorities and to provide support for local authorities to ensure their workforce is adequately skilled.

Technology development

While stressing that the EU is the leader in geothermal research and development, high-value patents, publications and manufacturing, Members stated that support measures for next-generation geothermal technologies are needed at European and national level in order to maintain this position, particularly in geothermal storage and industrial applications.

The report noted that investment in research and development (R&D) in the geothermal energy field has received considerably less funding than other sectors, with only two projects on geothermal energy being supported so far by the Innovation Fund.

Visibility and public acceptance

According to the report, public acceptance remains a challenge for geothermal projects, particularly on the basis of environmental concerns such as the possible interference with ground water, non-condensable gas emissions, over-exploitation of water resources, and seismic activity. Members called on the Commission, in cooperation with the geothermal industry and Member States, to develop **guidelines and best practices** for cooperation between project promoters and local authorities and communities in order to build trust, foster support and create mutually beneficial relationships.