Regulatory and financial barriers on geothermal energy utilization in Austria, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia

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Tools and methods

- EU and national policy overview.
- Authorities' view on geothermal resources development status (recommendations from GTR-H project).
- NEW: Benchmarking of management sustainability.





Regulation

Water policy 2000/60/EC

Groundwater within aquifer

Environmental objectives:

- Constant level / no intrusions
 - RBMPs : A, HU, SK, SI
- 2009 **2015** 2021 2027

Energy policy 2009/28/EC

 Geothermal energy stored beneath the surface

Energy objectives:

- Significant specific increaments
 - NREAPs: A, HU, SK, SI
- 2010 **2020** 2030

Distribution of management of geothermal resources between two sectors is actually still represented as an obstacle!







Regulation

Water policy 2000/60/EC

Energy policy 2009/28/EC

Basic, suplementary and aditional measures

Incentives

aimed to:

stable highly developed geothermal resources / highest stage of comprehensive and effective management / high level of abstraction / sound balance between competing stakeholders interests.

Management sustainability

2010 - <u>2020</u> - 2030 - 2050 -

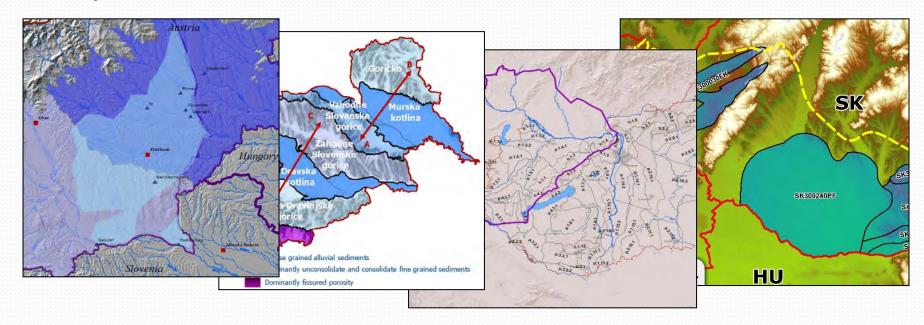




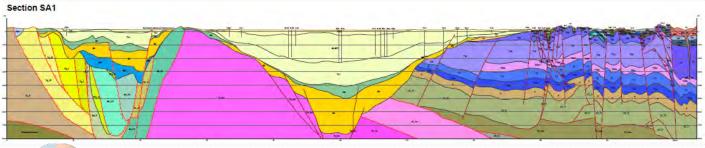




Very different delineations of resources and ...



... supraregional views!











Basic, suplementary and aditional measures

PERMITING:

- 1. <u>Start licensing for water abstractions</u> that are without permits; if necessary, terminating them.
- 2. <u>Detailed definition of the depth and the exploited aquifer</u> in the application for permiting.
- 3. Explicit permitting for activation of new layers in the same well in the research permit.
- 4. <u>Modifications or restrictions in water rights granting</u> depending on the trend of water level or reinjection.
- 5. <u>Particular attention to the cross-border services</u> because they have higher demands for the assessment.







Basic, suplementary and aditional measures **MONITORING**:

- 6. <u>Databases development of geothermal resources</u> and their exploitation and processing of geothermal water balance.
- 7. Further development of established monitoring system.
- 8. Determination of <u>referential observation points</u>.





Basic, suplementary and aditional measures **REPORTING**:

- 9. <u>Re-evaluation and updating of geothermal potential of significant structures.</u>
- 10. <u>Elaboration of deep aquifers maps</u>, survey of geothermal units.
- Evaluation of available thermal water reserves for the direct use of heat abstraction and tourism.
- 12. <u>Definition of critical levels and alert system</u> establishment where available reserves are in question.
- 13. <u>Appropriate well technology</u> application, well reconstruction.
- 14. Development of re-injection technologies.









Incentives

REGULATORY:

- 1. An independent professional expert body, resp. for promotion and development of the GE sector has to be established.
- 2. <u>Proactive awareness campaigns</u> to target professionals for RES-H&C technology, in particular for GE.
- Standardization and research & development support measures have to be more exploited.
- 4. <u>Templates to ensure full reporting monitored data</u> have to be developed.
- 5. The confidentiality of all submitted data defined by licence period, confidentiality period or after licence period.







Incentives

FINANCIAL:

- The cost of site characterization has to be funded from the research and development support.
- 2. <u>The exploration stage of GE projects</u> has to be considered in exemptions from environmental impact assessment.
- Completion of GE boreholes has to be subject of waived or reduced cost of national drilling permits.
- 4. <u>Long term GE production data</u> have to be a basis for the assessment of the project for financial incentives.
- 5. <u>Fees regulation and definition of financial incentive parameters</u> are the most unexploited or unknown tools.







Sustainability of geothermal resources management

Sustainability is reached when:

- there is a favourable efficiency of resources exploitation,
- the real expenses are not postponed to the next generation.

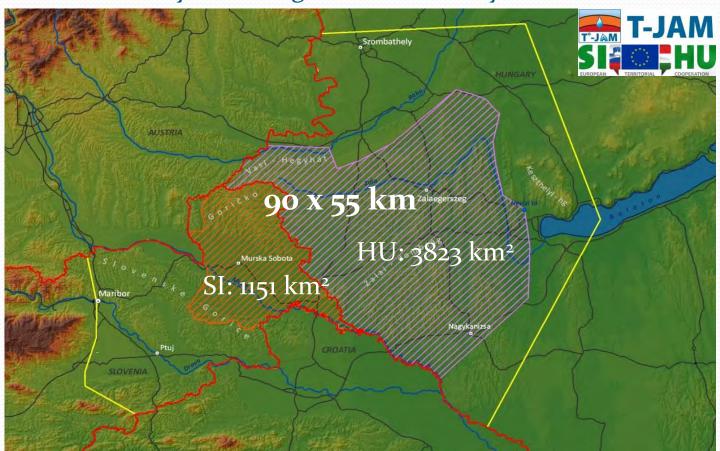
What is local weakness (bad) and what is strength (good)?

Very bad	Bad	Medium	Good	Very good





Management sustainability - benchmarking essay: Transboundary thermal groundwater body "Mura – Zala"

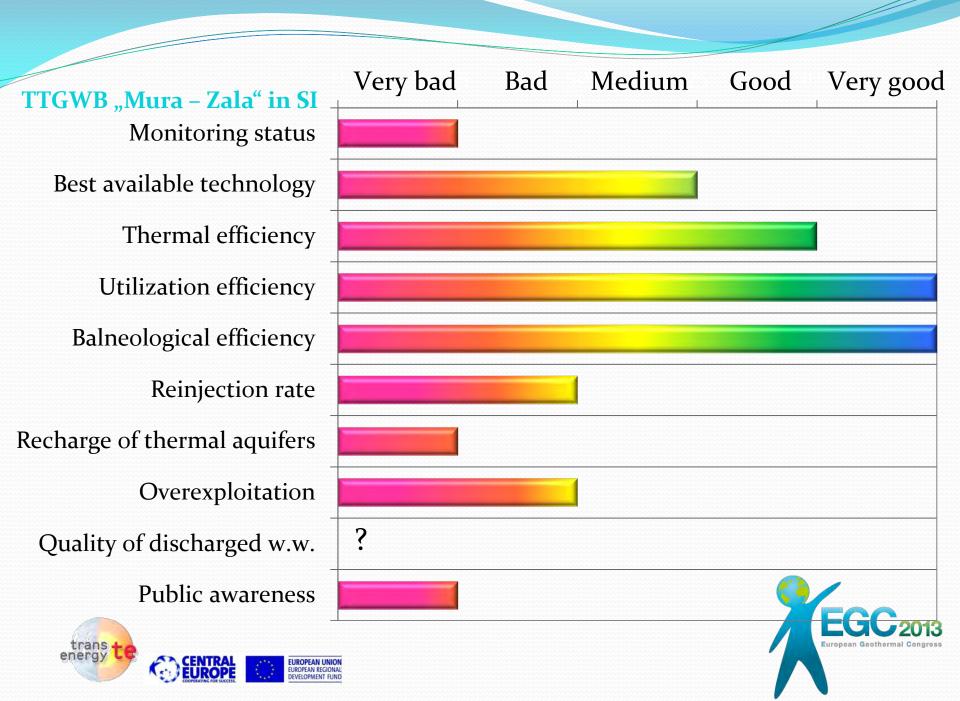


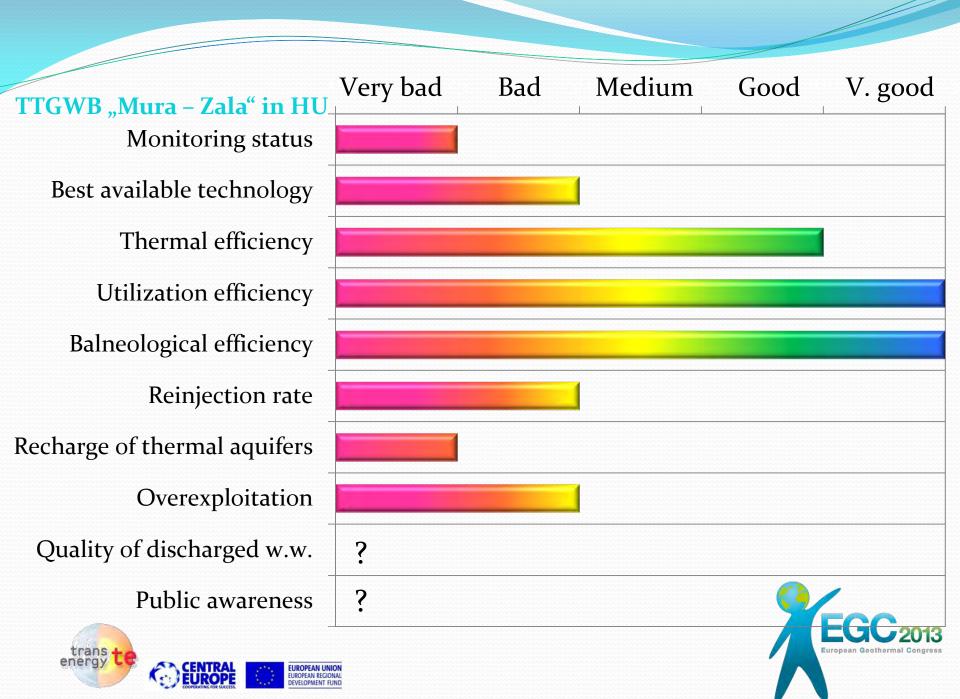
4,974 km² (= significant in Danube River Basin Management scale)











Benchmarking essay: TTGWB "Mura – Zala" in SI and HU

- Management efforts are not promoted adequately from user to user.
- There are 3 the most significant issues to promote:
- 1) <u>yearly reports of monitoring results</u> submitted by user and approved by granting authority,
- 2) <u>critical level points</u> of the abstracted wells defined at least from other available data or locations,
- 3) public should get <u>free accessible information</u>, at least of quality status of waste water.



Conclusion

- Database of authorities' views enables to follow integrated regulatory and financial incentives structure.
- Benchmarking facilitate to manage priorities.
- 3. Cross borders models (geological, heat flow, water flow, water suitability, recharge) enable to understand response of natural system.













http://transenergy-eu.geologie.ac.at/





