REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IN CHILE

Rodrigo Godoy Ibañez Lawyer Ministry of Energy



Present situation of Geothermal Energy Licences in Chile

- Licence Registry
- Division by company
- Geographical Location

Regulatory Framework for Geothermal Energy

- ❖ Statute No. 19657, basic concepts and important milestones in the licence procedure
- ❖ New Regulation Supreme Decree No. 114 of 2012, principal amendments
- ❖ Statute No. 20698 (20/25)



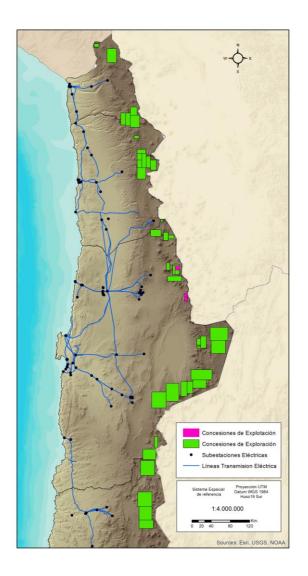
Present situation of Geothermal Energy licences

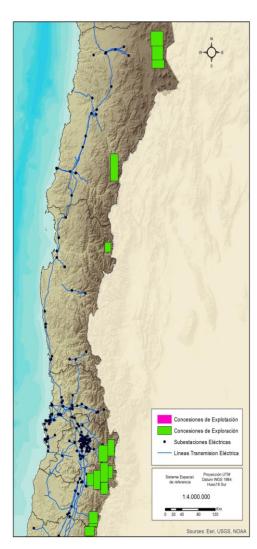
Current Exploration licences	48
Expired Exploration licences with exclusive rights	30
Current Exploitation licences	8
Exploration applications being processed	68
Exploitation applications being processed	6

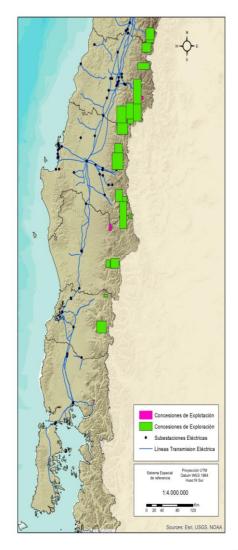




Present situation of Geothermal Energy licences

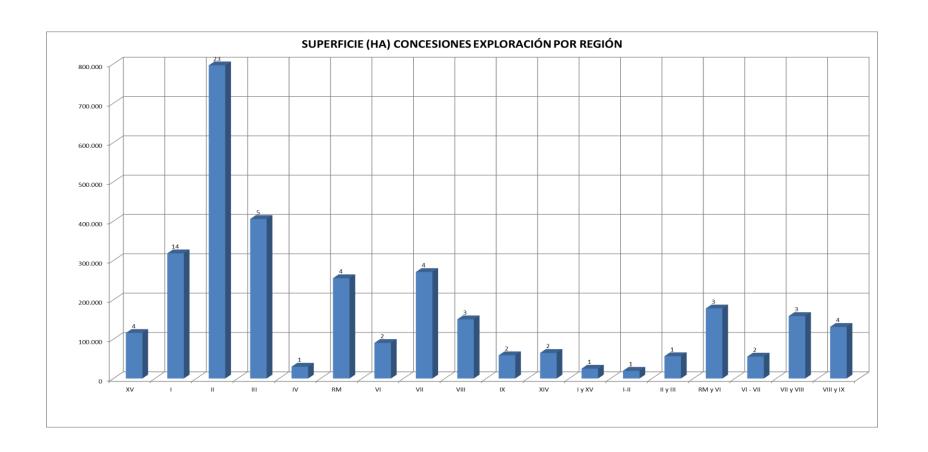








Present situation of Geothermal Energy licences





- ❖ 2000: Enactment of the Geothermal Licences Act, Statute No. 19657
- ❖ 2004: Supreme Decree No. 32 of 2004, adopting the Regulations of the Geothermal Licences Act, Statute No. 19657
- ❖ 2009: Statute No. 20402, creating the Ministry of Energy
- ❖ 2012: New Regulation to implement Statute No. 19657. Supreme Decree No. 114 of 2012
- **2013**: Approval of Statute No. 20698 (20/25)



Statute No. 19657 on Geothermal Energy Licences

The legal system applicable to geothermal energy is based on three fundamental elements:

- Public ownership of geothermal energy (a State resource).
- Recognition of a **legal title** that allows the holder to use public property (exploration or exploitation licence).
- Recognition of the legal title (rights) stems from an administrative procedure. (Decree granting licence)

Geothermal energy may only be explored for or exploited with an appropriate legal title: a licence

A licence is an **administrative act** (declaration of intent by the administrative authority, the Ministry of Energy) that creates rights for the holder



- Statute No. 19657, the Geothermal Licences Act: main stages in the administrative process
- The application must be submitted and must meet formal and technical requirements.
- ❖ A summary of the application is **published** in national and regional media. Possible superimposition of applications: **Bidding for the licence area.**
- ❖ The Ministry's power to request information from other Public Entities to avoid or try to avoid possible conflicts of rights or interests between the geothermal energy licence applicant and the holders of other rights in the requested area and to reach the best decision.
- Possibility of claims by affected third parties.



Statute No. 19657, the Geothermal Licences Act: main stages in the administrative process

- ❖ Once any claims have been settled and information has been gathered on the surface area of the licence, a **Technical Report** is drawn up by the Ministry of Energy's Renewable Energy Division in which it gives its reasoned recommendation to accept or reject the application.
- ❖ The above is without prejudice to the environmental or social (indigenous communities) considerations addressed in the Environmental Impact Assessment System.



Statute No. 19657, the Geothermal Licences Act: main stages in the administrative process

- An **exploration** licence is awarded for **2 year**s and may be extended for **2 more**, subject to evidence showing that **25%** of the promised investment has been made.
- When the exploration licence expires, the Exclusive Right may still be exercised for 2 years.
- ❖ An exploitation licence has an indefinite life and an annual licence fee is paid in accordance with the size of the area.
- Obligation to submit an **annual report** to the Ministry on the **progress** made in the licence.



New Regulations Supreme Decree No. 114 of 2012

Main amendments

- **Simplification and standardization** of formal requirements for the submission of the licence application (exclusion of facts that establish financial capacity).
- Change of the **Coordinates System** from PSAD 56 to SIRGAS (WGS84).
- Elimination of evidence of the geothermal resource in order to apply for an exploitation licence – Elimination of administrative uncertainty.
- Elimination of the Geothermal Energy Analysis Committee the **technical issues** of the application are analyzed internally by the Ministry of Energy.
- Requirement to report drilling campaigns and their location with georeferenced coordinates.

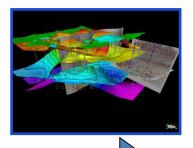


Statute No. 19657 on Geothermal Energy licences

EXPLORATION

SURFACE EXPLORATION

DEEP EXPLORATION



2 years

Term of licence

2 Años

Need to request extension after it has been in effect for 18 months, subject to evidence demonstrating that 25% of the investment in works has been made as promised in the licence order.

EXPLOITATION

Period for exercising the exclusive right under Article 14

2 Años

ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION



OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE



Indefinite

Flat licence

Statute No. 20698, which favours expanding the energy matrix with non-conventional renewable sources.

- ❖ Enacted on 14 October 2013 and requires 20% NCRE by 2025. (Article 2 modifies the NCRE percentages laid down in Statute No. 20257, the Act for the promotion of Renewables).
- ❖ Introduces a system of annual Public Bidding for NCRE blocks to begin in 2015 (up to two bidding events per year if all the block on offer is not taken up).
 - Participating projects must have an approved Environmental Qualification Resolution, where applicable.
 - They must have a legal title for the use of the land (owner, licensee, lessee, etc.)
 - The successful bid is chosen on the basis of the energy volumes offered and associated unit prices.
- ❖ The Regulations that will govern the Bidding terms and conditions in detail are being drafted.



Thank you for your attention

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