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Geothermal energy in **Europe**

More than **1.7** million **GEOTHERMAL HEAT PUMPS** installations





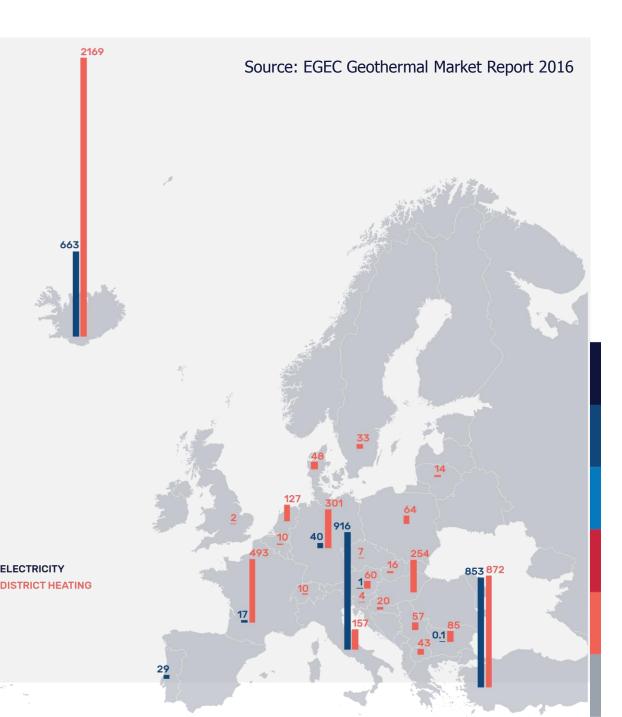
More than **100** power plants

2.5 GWe Installed capacity for GEOTHERMAL POWER

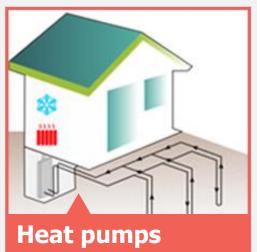
More than **280** DH plants

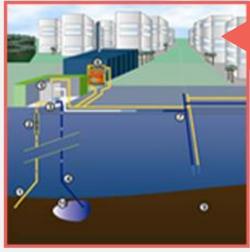
4.8_{GWe} Installed capacity for GEOTHERMAL DISTRICT HEATING





Geothermal heating and cooling technologies in Europe

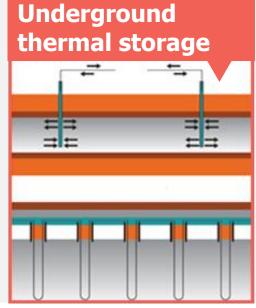




District heating and cooling







Geothermal District Heating: TOP COUNTRIES

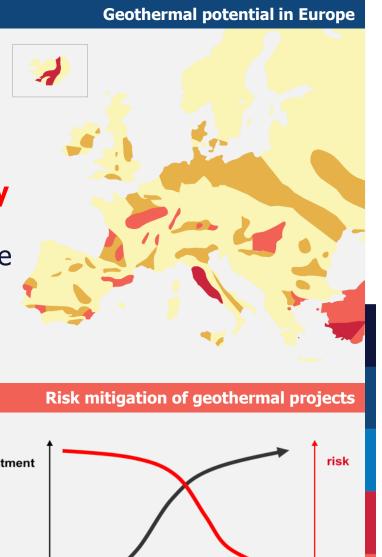
TOP 7 COUNTRIES (production in GWh, 2015 data)

1	#	Iceland	6421
2		France	1335
3		Germany	662
4		Hungary	380
5		Austria	272
6		Italy	249
7	(Serbia	243

Source: EGEC Geothermal Market Report 2016

Key success factors for geothermal development in Europe

- An open energy market: European internal market=Accessibility
- A right regulatory framework: data availability, licensing, resource ownership=Stability
- A fair market competition: carbon pricing, stop of fossil fuel subsidies=Level playing field
- Financial incentives schemes adapted=Technology Maturity
- A geological risk mitigation scheme=Investment Security



Most of the investment falls into the high-risk phase!

project progress

The contribution of EGEC and of the European industry in the achievement of the GGA goals

- EGEC contribution: Mainly through in-kind work for the Working Groups, and for promotion and communication activities.
- EGEC can bring expertise on geothermal power and geothermal H&C.
- Experience from GEOELEC, GEODH and REGEOCITIES.
- EGEC can participate to the categories mentioned below:
 - Regulatory barriers:
 - Financial barriers
 - Technical Barriers & R&I
 - Social & Environmental barriers

The contribution of EGEC and of the European industry in the achievement of the GGA goals

Examples of policy and regulatory instruments which have proven to be successful in promoting geothermal development?

- Regulatory instruments: best practices
- Reduced Length of licensing procedures; protection of investors through ownership of the resources > adapted mining code, with proper geothermal legislation in France, Germany, Netherlands...
- Open Market competition

Financial barriers

- Geological Risk coverage: public in Iceland, France, Netherlands and private in Turkey
- Innovative financial mechanisms: in many EU countries
- Research funds to develop new pilot projects and to progress down the learning curve: national and EU with H2020 and ERANET

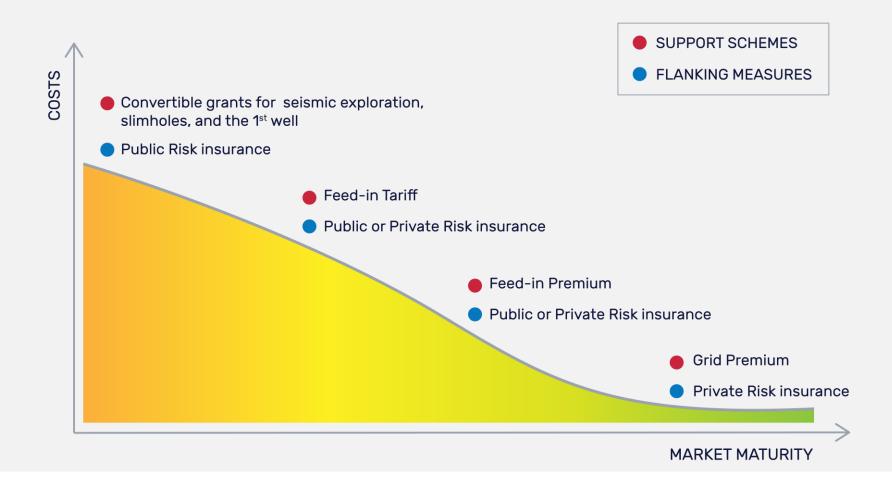
Why public funds should be used to support the geothermal industry and interfere with the market?

- 1) To compensate for market failures and unfair competition
- 2) To favor the deployment of a given technology

Support schemes should be phased out when technology reaches full competitiveness ...

... in an open internal market where a level playing field is fully established!

Support schemes for Geothermal adapted to technology maturity



The Geothermal VISION in the achievement of the GGA goals

- Integration in energy system
- Heat storage
- Commercial deep geothermal projects for industrial use and agriculture applications, desalination and innovative applications
- Large integrated district heating and cooling systems in which geothermal energy is flexibly used in different forms, alone or in combination with other RES.
- Heat from geothermal CHP systems (Cascade Utilizations)
- Geothermal from low temperature and low permeability deeper resources
- New district heating systems for dense urban area
- Geothermal & flexible generation synergy with intermittent « other renewables »
- Geothermal as multiple/distributed generation/cogeneration
- Geothermal & networks (heat & electricity)
- Geothermal & smart grids/cities
- Customer perspective: diffusion of geothermal knowledge and acknowledgement
- Role of consumers/prosumers (attractiveness of indigenous, locally available, environmental benign, clean, renewable & sustainable energy source)