

**COMPROMISE AMENDMENT (CA1)**  
**on the ITRE Committee report on Geothermal energy**

Covering all text of the Draft Report.

Where text is not amended, the compromise maintains the text of the Draft Report.

If adopted, all AMs (1-302) fall.

Supported by: EPP, S&D, Renew, ECR, ID

New or amended text is highlighted in *bold italics*; deletions are indicated by ~~strikethrough~~

**MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION**

**on geothermal energy**  
**(2023/2111(INI))**

*The European Parliament,*

- having regard to Article 194 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU),
- ***having regard to the Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law'),***
- Directive (EU) 2023/2413 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 October 2023 amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001, Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and Directive 98/70/EC as regards the promotion of energy from renewable sources, and repealing Council Directive (EU) 2015/652<sup>1</sup>
- having regard to the amendments adopted by Parliament on 14 March 2023 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the energy performance of buildings (recast)<sup>2</sup>,
- ***having regard to the Commission proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Amending Regulations (EU) 2019/943 and (EU) 2019/942 as well as Directives (EU) 2018/2001 and (EU) 2019/944 to improve the Union's electricity market design,***
- having regard to the amendments adopted by Parliament on 14 September 2023 on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a

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<sup>1</sup> OJ L, 2023/2413, 31.10.2023

<sup>2</sup> Texts adopted, P9\_TA(2023)0068.

framework for ensuring a secure and sustainable supply of critical raw materials and amending Regulations (EU) 168/2013<sup>3</sup>,

- having regard to the Commission ***to the amendments adopted by Parliament on 21 of November 2023 on the*** proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe’s net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act) (COM(2023)0161)<sup>4</sup>,
- having regard to the Commission communication entitled ‘REPowerEU Plan’ (COM(2022)0230),
- having regard to the amendments adopted by Parliament on 14 December 2022 on the proposal for a directive of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Directive (EU) 2018/2001 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, Directive 2010/31/EU on the energy performance of buildings and Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency<sup>5</sup>,
- ***having regard to the Sustainable Finance Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and the attached Delegated Regulation establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives***<sup>6</sup>,
- having regard to its resolution of 15 December 2021 on the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive<sup>7</sup>,
- ***having regard to the European Parliament resolution of 10 July 2020 on a comprehensive European approach to energy storage***<sup>8</sup> ***and the Commission recommendation of 14 March 2023 on Energy Storage – Underpinning a decarbonised and secure EU energy system***<sup>9</sup>),
- ***having regard to its resolution of 21 January 2021 on access to decent and affordable housing for all***<sup>10</sup>,
- having regard to Commission Regulation (EU) No 813/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for space heaters and combination heaters<sup>11</sup>,

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<sup>3</sup> Texts adopted, P9\_TA(2023)0325.

<sup>4</sup> Texts adopted, P9\_TA(2023)0401

<sup>5</sup> Texts adopted, P9\_TA(2022)0441.

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 317, 9.12.2019, p. 1–16

<sup>7</sup> OJ C 251, 30.6.2022, p. 58.

<sup>8</sup> OJ C 371, 15.9.2021, p. 58–67

<sup>9</sup> OJ C 103, 20.3.2023, p. 1–5

<sup>10</sup> OJ C 456, 10.11.2021, p. 145–160

<sup>11</sup> [OJ L 239, 6.9.2013, p. 136.](#)

- having regard to Directive 2014/52/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 amending Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment<sup>12</sup>,
- having regard to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/138 of 21 December 2022 laying down a list of specific high-value datasets and the arrangements for their publication and re-use<sup>13</sup>,
- having regard to the International Renewable Energy Agency report of February 2023 entitled ‘Global geothermal market and technology assessment’,
- ~~having regard to the report of the European Technology and Innovation Platform on Deep Geothermal entitled ‘Vision for Deep Geothermal’,~~
- ~~having regard to the European Geothermal Energy Council’s Geothermal Market Report 2022 published on July 14, 2023,~~
- having regard to the report of the Clean Energy Technology Observatory entitled ‘Deep Geothermal Heat and Power in the European Union – 2022 Status Report on Technology Development, Trends, Value Chains and Markets’<sup>14</sup>,
- having regard to the report of the Clean Energy Technology Observatory entitled ‘Overall Strategic Analysis of Clean Energy Technology in the European Union – 2022 Status Report’<sup>15</sup>,
- ***having regard to the European Commission study entitled “Geothermal plants and applications emissions: overview and analysis”,***
- ***having regard to the Commission report entitled ‘District heating and cooling in the EU – Overview of markets and regulatory frameworks under the revised Renewable Energy Directive’,***
- ***having regard to the Joint Research Centre report entitled ‘The heat pump wave: opportunities and challenges’,***
- ***having regard to the European Commission 2023 study entitled ‘Overview of heating and cooling - Perceptions, markets and regulatory frameworks for decarbonisation’,***
- having regard to Rule 54 of its Rules of Procedure,
- having regard to the report of the Committee on Industry, Research and Energy (A9-0000/2023),

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<sup>12</sup> [OJ L 124, 25.4.2014, p. 1.](#)

<sup>13</sup> [OJ L 19, 20.1.2023, p. 43.](#)

<sup>14</sup> Bruhn, D. et al, Clean Energy Technology Observatory: Deep Geothermal Heat and Power in the European Union – 2022 Status Report on Technology Development, Trends, Value Chains and Markets, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022.

<sup>15</sup> Georgakaki, A. et al, Clean Energy Technology Observatory: Overall Strategic Analysis of Clean Energy Technology in the European Union – 2022 Status Report, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2022.

- A ***Whereas geothermal energy is a valuable and local source of renewable energy that can provide, in a cost-effective way, dispatchable electricity, heat or a combination of both and has great potential for the power sector and for heat production, as well sustainable production of raw materials and can be a source of quality jobs;***
- A. whereas the EU solar energy strategy stated that the proportion of the energy demand covered by ***solar heat and*** geothermal must increase at least threefold if the EU is to meet its 2030 climate and energy targets;
- Aa ***whereas the production and use of energy account for more than 75% of the EU's greenhouse gas emissions; whereas regrettably more than a half of final energy consumption in the residential sector for space heating is covered by fossil fuels<sup>16</sup>;***
- Ab ***whereas the energy price crisis and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine demonstrated the urgent need to increase Europe's open strategic autonomy; whereas geothermal heating, cooling and power has already contributed to the EU efforts to reduce imports of fossil fuels;***
- Ac ***whereas geothermal energy can contribute to the objectives laid out in the REPowerEU Plan, especially to increasing the production of clean energy and diversifying energy supplies and have potential to provide reliable and affordable electricity and heat to industries and businesses, particularly to SMEs, strengthening their competitiveness and to citizens, tackling, among others, the problem of energy poverty;***
- Ad ***whereas geothermal energy is a renewable, constant and reliable source of energy that is readily accessible once the necessary infrastructure is in place and that provides net-zero and local solution to decarbonise district heating networks, in line with the Energy Efficiency Directive's definition of "efficient district heating and cooling systems", and which can contribute to building local 'energy communities' and to collective self-sufficiency in renewable energy consumption;***
- Ae ***whereas sector integration with geothermal technologies will play a crucial role in enhancing the flexibility and efficiency of the energy sector and decreasing its carbon footprint;***
- B. whereas heat pumps and geothermal energy technologies are ~~categories deemed~~ ***listed*** as strategic net-zero technologies for Europe ***in the annex of the Commission proposal*** for Net Zero Industry Act;
- C. whereas the industry estimates that geothermal can supply more than ~~25~~ ***75 %*** of the heating and cooling consumed in Europe and over ~~40~~ ***15 %*** of its electrical power ***by 2040;***
- Ca. ***whereas comprehensive policy conditions and frameworks are still missing at EU level to boost the development and use of geothermal energy in Europe; whereas advances in different policy areas at national level are also urgently needed so as to***

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<sup>16</sup> Eurostat 2021, Energy consumption in households, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Energy\\_consumption\\_in\\_households#Energy\\_consumption\\_in\\_households\\_by\\_type\\_of\\_end-use](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Energy_consumption_in_households#Energy_consumption_in_households_by_type_of_end-use)

*enable geothermal actors to boost deployment of projects through improved research, strengthening of the supply chain, efficient support schemes and increased public awareness.*

#### **DEVELOPMENT AND POTENTIAL**

1. Notes that the development of technologies has broadened the area suitable for cost-efficient geothermal projects and their scope;
  - 1a. Stresses the potential of **ubiquitous** low-temperature, shallow geothermal resources that are available in all Member States; **highlights the potential of deep-geothermal energy that can be directly used for heat and power generation;**
  - 1b. *Notes that geothermal energy plays still often a peripheral role in the discussion on renewable energy; draws attention that geothermal installations do not require critical raw materials to the extent of other renewables; notes that taking into account sustainable lifecycle approach geothermal has low environmental impact, and typically requires limited land use and can be easy integrated into landscape;*
  - 1c. *Emphasizes that geothermal energy offers long-term benefits that can outweigh the high upfront costs associated with its development, such as a sustainable source of energy with low environmental impact, stable and predictable energy costs, low operating costs, long lifespan and reliability, that creates business and employment opportunities in local communities, and helps to reduce dependence on imported fuels;*
  - 1d. *Regrets that potential of geothermal energy was not harvested sufficiently earlier and that its recent uptake is largely caused by energy crisis and an urgent need to ease a socio-economic pressure of heating and cooling demand in Europe; warns that that influx of subsidised gas, limited public awareness and high upfront investments needed have been effectively hampering the development of geothermal energy for years;*
  - 1e. *Underlines 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 affordable and reliable heat and electricity supply;*
2. ~~Welcomes the development of geothermal beyond power generation and heating and cooling;~~ Stresses that the process of extracting **raw materials** from geothermal brines **in environmental sustainable way** could help **contribute to securing local and reliable supply of strategic critical raw materials, including lithium, therefore strengthening the EU's economic resilience;** notes, in this regard, that facilities that extract both geothermal energy and raw materials induce higher employment effects than traditional geothermal plants as well as attract businesses looking to use multiple resource streams;

3. Draws attention to geothermal solutions that are able to store excess wind and solar ~~power~~ **energy** for subsequent use in heating, cooling and power production, and their crucial role for the development of renewable-based energy systems; ***stresses in this regard the role of inactive mines that particularly well suited for large scale seasonal thermal storage and long-duration electrical storage underlines the potential of geothermal energy for grid balancing and auxiliary services due to its high capacity factor, flexibility of supply and dispatchable potential;***
  - 3a. ***Stresses that the greatest potential of geothermal energy use in the EU lies in district heating and cooling systems and networks of shallow geothermal installations; highlights that they can provide local, baseload and flexible renewable energy and protection against volatile and rising fossil fuels prices; stresses that 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; notes the potential and growing need for geothermal district cooling that will be an important element of sustainable adaptation to climate change in cities as warmer temperatures and heat waves are expected to become more frequent;***
  - 3b. ***Notes the substantial potential of geothermal heat for industrial processes, in particular for low to medium energy intensive processes (below 200 degrees), which represents as much as half of industry production in Europe; stresses, in this regard, that developing the use of geothermal heat for this purpose would increase the competitiveness of European companies by providing a reliable and affordable source of heat supply;***
  - 3c. ***Underlines also potential of geothermal heat in domestic food production, in particular for the production of agricultural products, horticulture, and aquaculture; notes that there are already successfully examples of geothermal application in these sectors in different European regions; underlines that the use of geothermal heat will contribute to decarbonisation of these sectors and to more sustainable and environmentally friendly practices, while reducing production costs, high energy costs, price volatility for producers as well as promoting resilience in food systems;***
4. Notes the potential of cascaded use, where the same geothermal fluid is used for multiple purposes; stresses the need to foster cross-industry synergies between geothermal and other sectors, including through shared use of sites, infrastructure, data and workforce skills;
  - 4a. ***Considers that presence of geothermal energy should be taken into account when designating the geographical location of Net-Zero Industry Valleys as part of the Net-Zero Industry Act;***

#### **POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS**

5. ***Calls on the Commission to present an EU geothermal strategy giving concrete guidance to Member States and local administration to accelerate deployment of geothermal energy in order to decarbonise heating and contribute to the EU's energy independence and to meet the objective to at least triple energy demand covered by solar heat and geothermal by 2030 as announced in the EU Solar Strategy;***

Highlights that 151 business and industries called on the Commission in 2022 to prepare a European strategy to unlock the potential of geothermal energy

6. Stresses that national and EU-wide measures for geothermal energy should be based on an assessment of the geothermal potential of Europe, taking into account the diverse geological and climate conditions, and an estimate of the cost-efficiency of deploying geothermal solutions;
  - 6a. ***Calls on the Commission to 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; notes that this assessment should help identify the potential of geothermal energy for various uses, including but not limited to, district heating, cooling, industrial processes, food production, heat pumps, electricity generation, renewable hydrogen and lithium production; notes that this study should also assess the impact of developing geothermal energy on the decarbonisation of the economy, job creation, competitiveness, empowering of consumers, and cost-effectiveness compared to other energy sources;***
  - 6b. ***Calls on the Commission to address in the strategy the obstacles for the development of geothermal projects, including cross-borders issues and to provide a guide on best practices of geothermal energy use in the EU for national and local authorities, project developers, and financial institutions;***
7. Welcomes the growing awareness of and support for geothermal at national level; ~~notes that some Member States~~ ***asks Members States to follow an example of countries that have developed geothermal roadmaps, targets and dedicated policy measures for geothermal<sup>17</sup> ; stresses the need to facilitate the exchange of information about these measures and data to support geothermal policies and to promote existing best practices and knowledge sharing;***
  - 7a. ~~considers that this can be achieved through the~~ ***Calls on the Commission to establishment of a ‘geothermal alliance’, including Members States, uptake sector, industry, scientific community, civil society that would facilitate the exchange of best practices and to implement the future strategy on geothermal;***
  - 7b. ***Asks the Commission to explore the potential of geothermal energy to contribute to objectives production of clean hydrogen established in the REPowerEU plan;***

#### ***Geothermal district heating and cooling***

- 7c. ***Underlines the need to modernise existing and build new heating and cooling networks using the potential of geothermal energy; calls on the Commission and Member States to create strong incentives to support the above and to favour 4th and 5th generation of heating and cooling systems; notes that the development of heating and cooling networks is integral for the preparation of comprehensive municipal heating plans, as required by the Energy Efficiency Directive, and is aligned with objectives of national energy and climate plans; calls on the Commission to provide Member States with***

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<sup>17</sup> Such as national initiatives launched by Poland (Multi-year Program for the Development of the Use of Geothermal Resources in Poland - 2022), France (National Action Plan on Geothermal Energy - 2023), and Germany (The German Geothermal Energy Strategy 2022).

*guidelines for the preparation these plans, including for the assessment of geothermal potential;*

- 7d. Welcomes the growing number of projects involving conversion of already existing DHC infrastructure into geothermal based DHC; emphasizes in particular the potential of the above conversions, in Central and Eastern European countries, where they can significantly contribute to decarbonisation policies; stresses that these actions should be broadly supported by the Modernisation, Just Transition and Cohesion Funds; calls for investments supported by the Modernisation Fund, which aid the conversion of exiting district heating systems, to always consider the potential for geothermal energy to be supplied into such systems;*
- 7e. Expresses concerns that too often the development of geothermal projects is prevented or significantly delayed by lack of developed networks; stresses the need to ensure coordination between energy companies and local authorities to jointly plan, invest and manage district heating and cooling networks;*
- 7f. Draws attention that some of recent geothermal DHC projects implemented with new business models allowing private companies, including utility companies, to build public infrastructure on behalf of local authorities; invites Member States to explore innovative regulatory possibilities to foster geothermal development of geothermal DHC;*
- 7g. Highlights the importance of making data available from existing district heating networks, including the level of modernisation and heat demand, to geothermal stakeholders across Europe; underscores that this data is crucial to evaluate the potential of a region and engage with local authorities throughout the initial stages of a project; calls on the Commission to facilitate and coordinate that availability of existing district heating and cooling data;*

#### *Data availability*

- a8. Notes the lack of easy access to subsurface data is currently an important barrier to de-risking and thereby the fast deployment of geothermal energy projects; underscores that easy and equitable access to subsurface data in Member States is crucial for the project appraisal phase; underlines, further, that this lack of data access prevents scientists from creating geological models that are essential to predict the potential and yield of geothermal energy in a given subsurface area and are thus crucial in reducing uncertainty for project developers;*
- 8. Urges the Member States and the Commission to explore methods of collecting different types of geological data from public and private entities with a view to organising, systematising and making it available to the public by expanding existing basic geological databases using the digital formats for collection of the data and making it available; notes that this should be achieved in compliance with confidentiality requirements and data protection rules, ~~copyright/ownership, protection of know-how,~~ applicable rules on data protection, on protection of commercially sensitive data, including the protection of trade secrets, and the protection of intellectual property rights, and security consideration and, where necessary, include incentives and or compensation for data sharing by private entities; expresses opinion*

*that publicly funded geological data needed for geothermal projects (such as those obtained due to public support received for exploratory drilling) should be made available to the public within a short period of time set by the Member State concerned draws attention that in some Member States there is a practice to share publicly and for free geological data held by private entities after a certain period of time;*

- 8a. *Urges the European Commission to explore the benefits of and barriers to harmonising national legislation on granting access to subsurface data and the storing of geological data on a centralised portal at the EU level freely and easily accessible to all;*
9. Stresses that ~~for~~ *in* areas with insufficient subsurface data, governments can play a role in funding geothermal resource mapping and exploratory drilling; welcomes the fact that some Member States have already taken steps in this direction; *calls on the Commission to continue supporting this data collection through relevant projects, such as EGDI, which aims to create to-creating a EU-wide atlas of geothermal potential resources; highlights the relevance of the Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (CLMS), which can provide reliable land temperature data, that are particularly useful for surface geothermal energy;*
10. Emphasises the geothermal potential of repurposed *repurposing* inactive oil and gas wells *and mines*; ~~calls on the Member States, in cooperation with oil and gas and mining companies, to produce publicly available maps of decommissioned wells and mines with their specifications;~~ *Calls on the Member States in cooperation with oil, gas and coal companies to prepare a public inventory and maps of depleted, abandoned and end of life hydrocarbon infrastructures and their specifications, that has a potential to be used as geothermal resource; stresses the need to prioritise funds to carry out detailed studies of the conditions of this infrastructure in order to assess potential of each site;*
11. Expresses its concern about the fragmented nature of statistics on geothermal energy; *stresses that the assessment of deployment of geothermal energy in Europe is very difficult due to the lack of standards for industry data reporting;* calls on the Member States, in cooperation with the industry and the Commission, to overhaul existing statistical data collecting procedures for geothermal and to replicate best practices in the sector *by creating standards for industry data reporting;*

### ***Funding***

12. Reiterates that uncertainty about subsurface resources makes it challenging to secure project funding; *notes that the initial project phase, such as the exploration and construction phase, requires a significant amount of upfront costs and major entrepreneurial risks that hinder the investment decision* calls on the Member States to explore *financial* de-risking solutions appropriate to the maturity of their local markets, *such as* grants, loans that are convertible to grants, state-backed guarantees, *exploration insurance and hedging mechanisms*, as well as the potential benefits of an EU-wide risk mitigation scheme; *notes examples of risk coverage mechanisms that are backed up not only by public funds but also by contributions from the private sector; notes, in this regard, that an EU financial risk mitigation scheme would be*

*particularly useful for the least mature markets in the geothermal sector; notes the importance of such other de-risking measures such as granting easy access to subsurface data, sharing best practices on new types of business models synergies between public and private funding;*

13. *Expresses concern that while geothermal heat pumps (GHPs) are currently the most efficient heat pumps, producing more heat for less electricity in cold climates compared to air source heat pumps, their much higher upfront drilling and installation costs tend to discourage their selection; Expresses concerns that high upfront drilling and installation costs tend to discourage selection of geothermal heat pumps (GHPs) at favour of less efficient technological solution; calls on the Member States to explore possible financial incentives to bridge this gap, including through 'Pay As You Save' (PAYS) financing models; calls on the Commission to address this issue in the upcoming EU Heat Pump Action Plan;*
14. *Stresses that high upfront costs stunt growth of geothermal, particularly for actors with limited financial resources, making them to favour investment that are more financially profitable in the short term, but of lower environmental sustainability; calls on the Commission to take appropriate steps to ensure that geothermal projects are better taken into account when using existing European funds and instruments; asks the Commission to consider setting up a dedicated geothermal fund or to dedicate resources under existing funds to support exploration, development, modernisation of geothermal projects, particularly based on innovative technologies, and reskilling and upskilling of workers;*

#### *Regulatory issues*

15. *Stresses that faster permitting rules for geothermal, in compliance with existing EU environmental legislation, would facilitate the deployment of geothermal energy projects across the European Union; notes that deep geothermal energy projects are currently subject to the requirements of mining laws designed for large-scale mining projects, which are difficult to uphold, particularly for in much smaller-scale geothermal projects; calls therefore on the Member States to review existing mining laws in order to better reflect specificity of geothermal projects and to develop dedicated permitting rules for geothermal, while taking into account that different geothermal technologies have significantly different impact and risks towards the geology and environment; asks the Commission to provide guidelines to ensure the requisite level of coherence, similar to the approach taken in for the regulatory framework supporting the storage of CO2 (2009/31/EC);*
- 15a. *Draws attention that in some Member States project assessment deadlines are rooted in tacit approval principle under clearly defined conditions and unless a reply is required by EU or national law; calls on Member States to explore the benefits and barriers of application of this principle to geothermal projects and to consider its introduction in their legislation;*
- 15b. *Expresses concerns that geothermal projects experience lengthy permitting processes; urges Member States to create streamlined, more efficient and digitalised permitting process for geothermal projects, also for expansion of existing facilities, including via creating a one-stop-shop - where it was not yet done - for the whole*

*permitting process across authorities and to ensure support for local authorities enabling them to have adequately skilled workforce; believes that these one-stop-shops should also promote information sharing about funding opportunities collected by Commission in a centralised portal;*

- 15c. *Notes the differences between geothermal exploitation in urban and rural settings; draws attention to the specificity of urban geothermal heating projects and calls on Member States to develop more efficient and streamlined permitting procedures for geothermal heating projects, including facilitated access to urban plots suitable for geothermal plants; calls, therefore, on the Commission to issue recommendations to Distribution System Operators on the modalities of working with local authorities to establish local heat and cold plans with a focus on geothermal energy, in order to facilitate the integration of geothermal energy use in both urban management plans and modern approaches to underground space management;*
16. *Notes that permits for geothermal installations must be made ~~extensible~~ easier to expand for project promoters to cover the extraction of ~~lithium~~ raw materials or the production of hydrogen from existing capacity under the same lease;*
- 16a. *Calls on the Commission to issue guidance for permitting agencies on best practices about managing shallow geothermal permitting applications and potential interference with drinking water to accelerate the permitting process whilst ensuring the full application of environmental standards;*
- 16b. *Regrets that a life cycle analysis is being applied to geothermal energy but not to other renewables, which contradicts the technology-neutral approach of the Taxonomy Regulation, minimizes the considerable potential of geothermal energy as a contribution to decarbonisation, especially in heat supply, and exposes it to unequal competitive conditions to other renewable energy sources; calls, therefore, on the Commission to review the classification of geothermal energy applications in the taxonomy provisions in order to put geothermal on equal regulatory footing with wind and solar;*
- 16c. *Stresses 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;*

#### *Workforce, training and skills*

17. *Expresses its concern over the reported backlogs and delays in the installation of GHPs, the drilling of wells and the granting of the requisite permissions due to a shortage of qualified staff; highlights that the need for skilled workforce will further increase in future and urges Member States in collaboration with industry and, where appropriate, with trade unions to step up measures for skilling and reskilling specialists for geothermal since sufficient number of workforce will be critical to meet the objectives for geothermal deployment;*
- 17a. *Calls on Member States to ensure that certification schemes or equivalent qualification schemes are available, particularly for installers of small-scale shallow geothermal systems and heat pumps;*

**17b.** *Notes that only a limited number of university degrees are dedicated to geothermal energy, with a majority of offered classes only covering basic skills, are short-time and optional; encourages, therefore, Member States to cooperate with educational establishments with a view to update and strengthen degrees dedicated to geothermal energy to adequately train the future generations of workers in the sector; welcomes projects supported by Erasmus+ to remedy the lack of qualified junior graduates in the geothermal energy value chain, such as the Geo3En program which aims at laying the foundation for a future Erasmus Mundus Master's degree in geothermal engineering; underlines, that geothermal industry needs to raise awareness among students, and teaching staff about the geothermal sector and its career opportunities;*

### ***Technology development***

18. Stresses that while the EU is the leader in geothermal research and development, **high-value patents, publications** and manufacturing, support measures for next-generation geothermal technologies are needed at European and national level in order to support this position, particularly in geothermal storage and industrial applications;

**18a** *Notes that investment in research and development of geothermal energy has received considerably less funding compared to other sectors, with only two projects on geothermal energy to be supported so far by the Innovation Fund; calls, therefore, on the Commission to support investments in R&D on geothermal technologies, such as, development of reliable pump technology and new drilling techniques;*

**18b.** *Underlines in particular the importance of underground pumped hydroelectric and thermal storage projects, calls on the Commission and the Member States to support research and development for these solutions and to implement large-scale pilot plants; asks for broader support of these projects, particularly those developed on a basis of decommissioned mines and quarries convertible into water basins, in calls of EU Innovation Fund and Horizon Europe framework, since this solution can be a vital piece in development of decarbonised electricity systems;*

19. Highlights that some Member States have expressed concerns over the lack of conformity of some imported heat pumps to their declared energy efficiency status; stresses that third-party conformity assessment (instead of self-declaration) should be discussed as part of the revision of the ecodesign energy labelling rules;

### ***Territories in transition***

20. *Stresses that the exploitation of geothermal potential, in particular for district heating, is one of the natural resources that can contribute to a just energy transition in the affected areas by offsetting job losses, as mines and other extractive facilities close, eradicating energy poverty, and strengthening the self-sufficiency of local communities and their administrations by reducing their dependence on energy imports;*

**20a** *Regrets that the potential of repurposing for geothermal applications of depleted, abandoned and end-of-life hydrocarbon reservoirs as well as oil and gas wells is not being fully tapped;*

21. Draws attention to existing repurposing projects in decommissioned mines, where applied cavern thermal energy storage technology is able to provide heating or cooling; notes the development of projects which plan to use oil reservoirs for **geothermal** energy storage; takes note of ongoing projects to repurpose decommissioned oil and gas wells for geothermal applications, thereby greatly reducing exploration risks and drilling costs;
22. Notes that many of these projects are implemented by the ~~hydrocarbon~~ **fossil-fuel** industry, which sees them as an opportunity to be part of the energy transition, and that there is a need for the even stronger, **early** involvement of this industry in exploring the potential for geothermal; stresses that early assessment of resources, when the mines are still accessible, ensures the more efficient development of their alternative use; **notes that due consideration on the liability regime should be applied;**
23. Calls on the Member States to make use of existing European funding opportunities to support the re-skilling of the workforce in transition areas, with a view to capitalising on the jobs arising from geothermal projects; notes that oil and gas industry skills can be applied to **and be highly valuable to** the geothermal sector; **stresses, therefore, the need to attract and support this relevant workforce to the geothermal sector, including by the creation of incentives and training programmes;**
- 23a **Draws attention to the specific needs of the outermost regions to develop renewable energy sources in line with their geographical, geological and meteorological characteristics; points out that, due to their geographical remoteness, these regions are not connected to European energy grids; notes that a large proportion of the outermost regions are volcanic territories, presenting high potential for the production of both surface and deep geothermal energy; underlines the essential role that geothermal energy can play in these regions to guarantee their energy autonomy;**

### **Visibility and public acceptance**

24. Draws attention to the online mapping of existing geothermal installations in a given city or region as a good practice which can raise the visibility of geothermal solutions and help support **public and private** investment decisions;
25. Notes that public ~~resistance~~ **acceptance** remains a challenge for geothermal projects, particularly on the basis of environmental concerns such as the possible ~~contamination~~ **of interference with** ground waters, **non-condensable** gas emissions, water over-exploitation, and **seismic activity**; ~~expresses the opinion that~~ **recalls the importance of** maintaining high environmental and **scientific** standards **throughout all stages of geothermal energy projects and of application of sustainable life-cycle assessment approach; stresses that strict observation of these requirements, transparency of the investment, greater stakeholder engagement, and involvement of local communities in the planning and implementation phases** can serve as an efficient way of **addressing public concerns and** overcoming distrust; **calls 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***

- 25a. Stresses the need to share best practice, 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 in the process of implementing ambitious plans to rapidly grow the geothermal energy sector;***
- 25b. Highlights the importance of inclusion of geothermal energy in cooperation agenda with developing countries in a view of transfer of environmentally sound technologies, knowledge sharing and capacity building to meet growing energy demand;***

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26. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.