

Legal Framework for the Coordination of Competing Uses of the Underground in Germany

Prof. Dr. Hartmut Weyer

Institute of German and International Mining and Energy Law, Clausthal University of Technology

Coordinator of the Department for Energy Law, Energy Research Center of Lower Saxony (EFZN)

 3^{rd} Sino-German Conference: Underground Storage of CO_2 and Energy Goslar, 22 May 2013



Legal Framework for the Coordination of Competing Uses of the Underground in Germany

- Introduction
- Coordination by means of regional planning
- Coordination by means of exclusive rights
- Coordination in the absence of exclusive rights
- Résumé



Introduction

- Competing uses of the underground
 - E.g. mining, geothermal energy, storage of natural gas, oil, compressed air or CO₂
 - Need for a selection decision → increasing relevance
- Instruments for coordination
 - Regional planning (seldom for underground uses)
 - Exclusive rights (concerns mainly projects for the same purpose)
 - Relevant for mining of free (i.e. so far ownerless) minerals, geothermal energy, CO₂ storage
 - Authorization decisions (most important)
 - Relevant for all underground uses
- Different legal sources
 - Regional planning → Federal Regional Planning Act (ROG)
 - Mining, geothermal energy → Federal Mining Act (BBergG)
 - CO₂ storage → Federal CO₂ Storage Act (KSpG)
 - Other underground storage → parts of the Federal Mining Act (BBergG)



- Introduction
- Coordination by means of regional planning
- Coordination by means of exclusive rights
- Coordination in the absence of exclusive rights
- Résumé



- Regional planning serves to develop, organize and secure the use of the territory of Germany and its regions, in particular:
 - Co-ordination of different uses
 - Providing for specific uses and functions of the space
- Regional planning until now is applied mainly to the surface, but regional planning of the underground is not excluded
- Certain guiding rules (Grundsätze der Raumordnung) apply to underground uses:
 - Mining (§ 4 (2) no 4 clause 4 ROG)
 - Climate protection, e.g. CO₂ storage (§ 4 (2) no 6 clause 8 ROG)
 - → But not sufficient for a selection decision: not very precise and moreover to be balanced with other concerns



- Mandatory provisions (Ziele der Raumordnung) possible in plans and programs of the German States and Regions, in particular:
 - Priority areas for certain uses (Vorranggebiete, § 8 (7) no 1 ROG) → excludes other uses in the area that are incompatible with the priority use or function
 - e.g. priority areas for the production of raw materials (but seldom)
 - Concentration areas for certain uses (Eignungsgebiete, § 8 (7) no 3 ROG) → excludes this use outside the concentration area
 - but not applicable to underground uses
- Mandatory provisions on CO₂ storage possible by the German States (§ 2 (5) KSpG)
 - CCS Directive allows Member States to exclude CCS storage on their territory in general (Art. 4 (1) CCS Directive)
 - Germany took a limited approach: CO₂ storage can be excluded outside designated areas or within designated areas
 - State competence in order to gain consent to the Federal CO₂ Storage Act



 Extract from the Regional Planning Program for Lower Saxony (2008)

Ziele der Raumordnung

Oberzentrum

Mittelzentrum mit oberzentralen Teilfunktionen

Mittelzentrum

Vorranggebiet

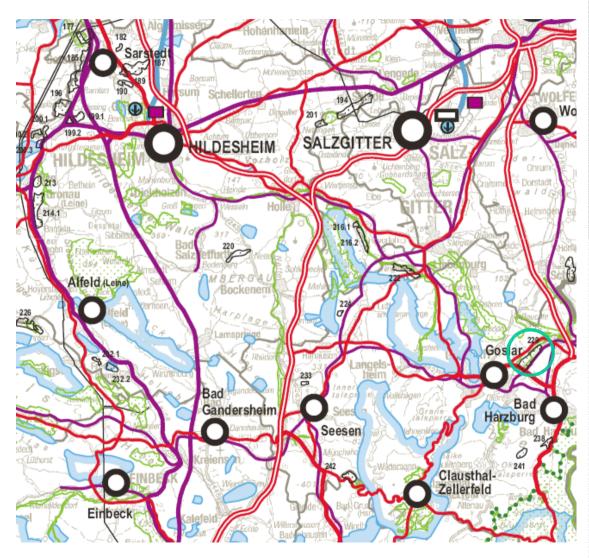
- hafenorientierte wirtschaftliche Anlagen

- Natura 2000

- Rohstoffgewinnung
(nachrichtlich: Gebietsnummer)

- Trinkwassergewinnung

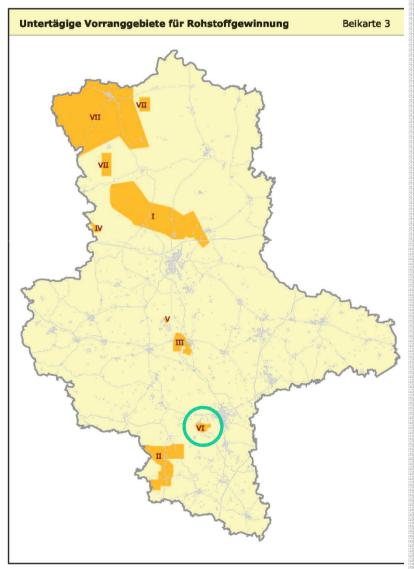
- Güterverkehrszentrum





 State plan for Saxony-Anhalt (2010): Underground priority areas for the production of raw materials







Selection decision by means of the State plan for Saxony-Anhalt

- Priority areas for the production of raw materials are mandatory provisions (Ziele der Raumordnung)
 - Other uses in the area are excluded if they inhibit or seriously impede the production of the raw materials
 - It is not excluded that in part of the priority area other concerns are opposed to the production of the raw materials
 - Certain priority areas for the production of raw materials also secure storage facilities for natural gas or other gases
- Geographical scope of protection
 - Only the surface area is depicted in the map
 - No explicit statement as to the limits of the area in depth



- Introduction
- Coordination by means of regional planning
- Coordination by means of exclusive rights
- Coordination in the absence of exclusive rights
- Résumé



Coordination by means of exclusive rights

Free minerals and geothermal energy

- Exploration / production license (Erlaubnis/Bewilligung/Bergwerkseigentum)
 - Permit to seek / use the resource
 - Confers rights regarding a (so far) ownerless resource
 - But not yet for the technical realization of the exploration / production project (which needs an additional approval of the "operations plan" (Betriebsplanzulassung))
 - For a geograhically limited exploration / production field
 - Field not limited in depth (no "floor ownership")
 - Special rule for minerals and geothermal energy produced on specific premises in the context of buildings (§ 4 (2) BBergG)
 - For a limited period of time
 - possibly renewable



Coordination by means of exclusive rights

Free minerals and geothermal energy

- Exploration / production license confers an exclusive right to seek / use the resource
 - Excludes any other exploration / production project for the same mineral / geothermal energy
 - selection decision between competing applicants:
 - Production license priority given to the holder of an exploration license
 - In other cases → applicant best fit for a useful and systematic exploration / production, considering his work program and financial means
 - Also excludes any exploration / storage of CO₂ (§ 7 (1) no 3, § 13 (1) clause 2 KSpG)?
 - According to the reasoning of the German legislator (BT-Drs. 17/5750 p. 40)
 - But doubtful whether compatible with the primary goal of exploration / production licenses to decide about the rights regarding a (so far) ownerless resource



Coordination by means of exclusive rights

CO_2

- Exploration / storage license for CO₂
 - Permit to seek / use a CO₂ storage site (concerns the technical realization)
 - For a limited geographical area
 - Exploration field limited in depth
 - Exploration / storage fields limited to (parts of) specified geological formations
 - For a limited period of time or quantity of CO₂
- Exclusive right to explore / use the (potential) CO₂ storage site
 - Exclusive right for exploration; less clear for storage
 - Excludes any other exploration / storage project for CO₂; selection decision between competing applicants:
 - Storage license: priority given to the holder of an exploration license
 - Exploration license: applicant whose work program best (first) fulfills the legal requirements (§ 8 (1) clause 4 and § 7 (1) KSpG)
 - Excludes any conclicting use of the geological formations used for CO₂ storage: decision by EU law (Art. 6 (1) CCS Directive)



- Introduction
- Coordination by means of regional planning
- Coordination by means of exclusive rights
- Coordination in the absence of exclusive rights
- Résumé

Coordination in the absence of exclusive rights

- Authority decides upon application whether to grant a permit for a certain use of the underground
 - All relevant uses of the underground require a permit by the competent authority
 - Authority is legally required to consider other uses of the underground before granting a permit
 - But little guidance on the question how different projects are to be weighed in comparison
 - regional planning: guiding rules very general and only to be used if authority has descretion (generally not in mining law), priority areas for underground uses seldom
 - exclusive rights: mainly limited to competing projects for the same purpose; further-reaching provisions only in the context of exploration / storage of CO₂
 - → Outside the few clear cases the selection decision has to be taken by the authority on a case-by-case basis

Coordination in the absence of exclusive rights

Legal basis

- Free minerals, geothermal energy
 - First stage: exploration / production license (§ 11 no 8-10, § 12 (1) BBergG)
 - Second stage: authorization of the operations plan (Betriebsplanzulassung) (§ 55 (1) no 4, § 48 (2) clause 1 BBergG)
- Other minerals (grundeigene Bodenschätze)
 - Authorization of the operations plan (§ 55 (1) no 4, § 48 (2) clause 1 BBergG)
- CO₂ storage
 - Exploration / storage license (§ 7 (1) no 3, 8; § 13 (1) no 1, 8 and clause 2 KSpG)
 - Weighing of different uses despite unclear wording of § 7 (1) no 3 KSpG
- Other storage
 - Authorization of the operations plan (§ 55 (1) no 4, § 48 (2) clause 1 BBergG)



Coordination in the absence of exclusive rights

- Elements for the decision
 - Weight attached to the specific use of the underground
 - Certain guidance in regional planning laws
 - KSpG: depending on the importance for the public good, special weight attached to the aim of climate protection (e.g. CO₂ and compressed air storage, geothermal energy)
 - Relevance of the project for the aims pursued
 - Negative impact of the project
- Possibility to give general guidance?
 - Difficult to give guidance on the level of law making
 - Detailed analysis of the competing projects needed
 - In particular environmental impact assessment only possible within the authorization procedure
 - More guidance by law as to the weight attached to specific uses might be possible
 - might require more information as to the extend to which the different underground uses are needed



- Introduction
- Coordination by means of regional planning
- Coordination by means of exclusive rights
- Coordination in the absence of exclusive rights
- Résumé



Résumé

- Regional planning
 - So far limited application to underground uses
 - Delimitation in depth unclear
 - Binding effect limited
- Exclusive rights
 - Mainly exclude competing projects for the same purpose → insofar clarity at an early stage
 - Approach extended in the context of CO₂ storage
 - exploration / storage permits: priority established by EU law
 - exploration / production permit: reasoning of the German legislator doubtful
- Case-by-case decision of the authority
 - So far little guidance given by rules of regional planning law
 - Difficult to give guidance on the level of law making
 - More guidance by law can be imagined as to the weight attached to certain uses of the underground



Thank you for your attention!

Prof. Dr. Hartmut Weyer
Institute of German and International Mining and Energy Law
Clausthal University of Technology
Arnold-Sommerfeld-Str. 6
D-38678 Clausthal-Zellerfeld

E-Mail: hartmut.weyer@tu-clausthal.de

Phone: +49 5323 72-3026