Revision 2012

New Renewable Direction for Japan





- Tokyo International Exchange Center
- 9-10 March 2012

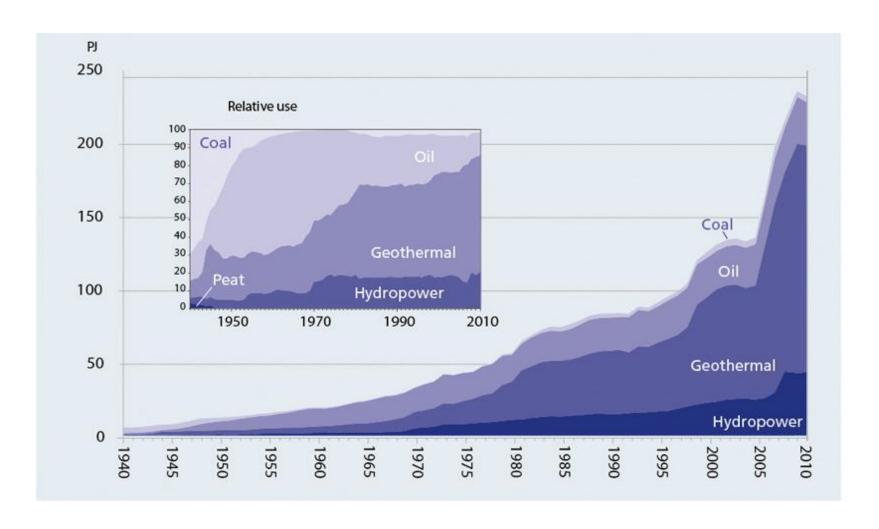


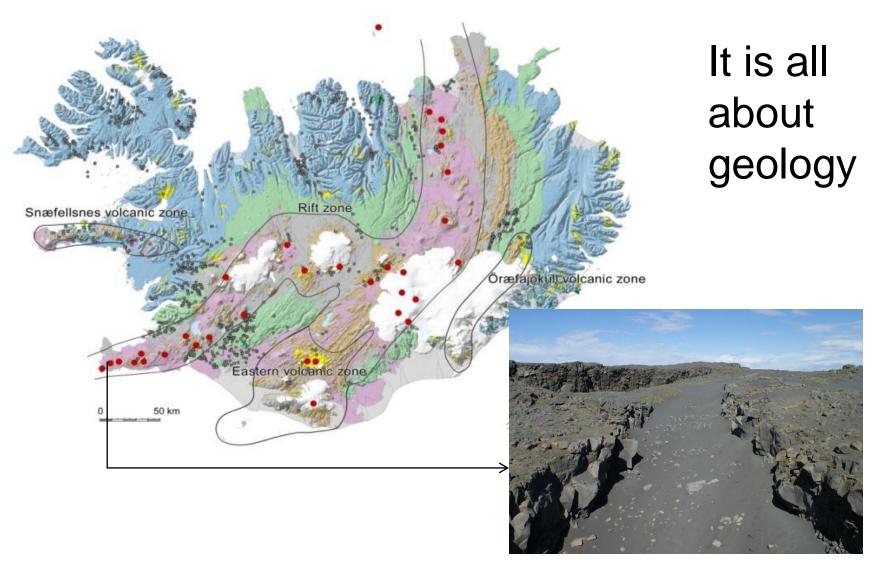
Renewable Energy in Iceland

- All stationary energy is renewable
- 81% of primary energy is from renewables
 - Geothermal contributes 66% of primary energy
 - Highest ratio in OECD and probably in the world
- Oil still needed for 19% of the primary energy demand
 - About half to operate the fishing fleet
 - The other half mainly for motor vehicles
- 88% of houses heated from geothermal sources



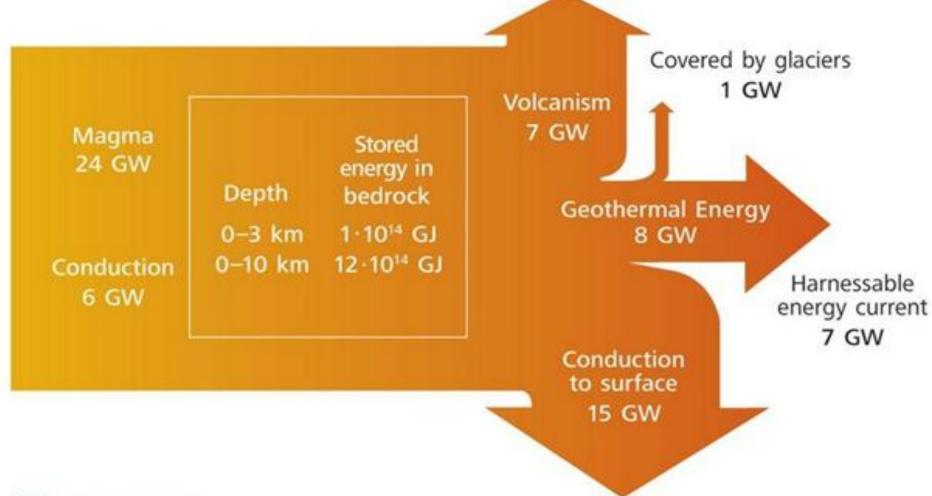
Primary Energy Use in Iceland 1940-2010





Geothermal map of Iceland. (Basemap: Geological map of Iceland by Haukur Jóhannesson and Kristján Sæmundsson 1999. Iceland. 1:1.000.000. Icelandic Institute of Natural History

Geothermal energy flow





Wells in Reykjavík



Geothermal District Heating

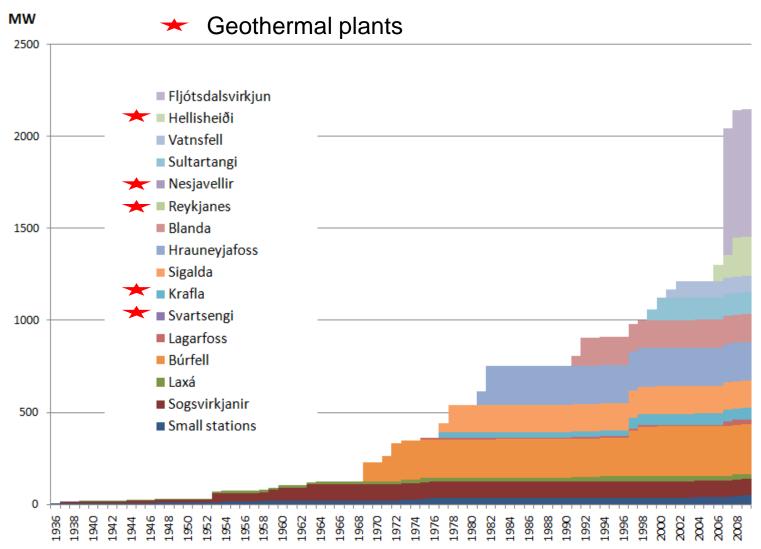




Svartsengi Geothermal Plant



Electrical power plant development



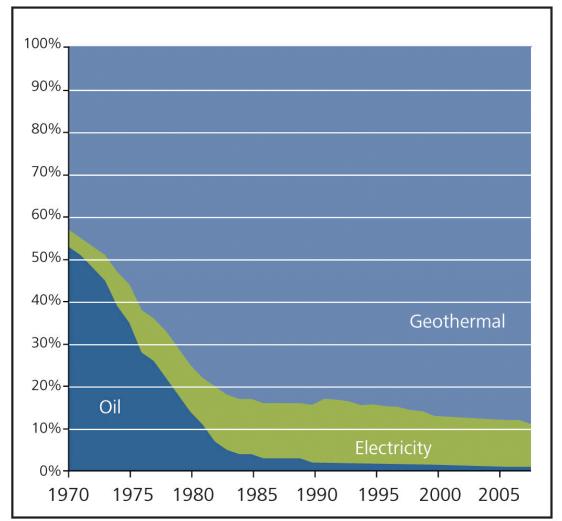
Present Electricity Use

General use 3050 GWh 18.5% Large industries 12430 GWh 75.5% System loss 1000 GWh 6.0%



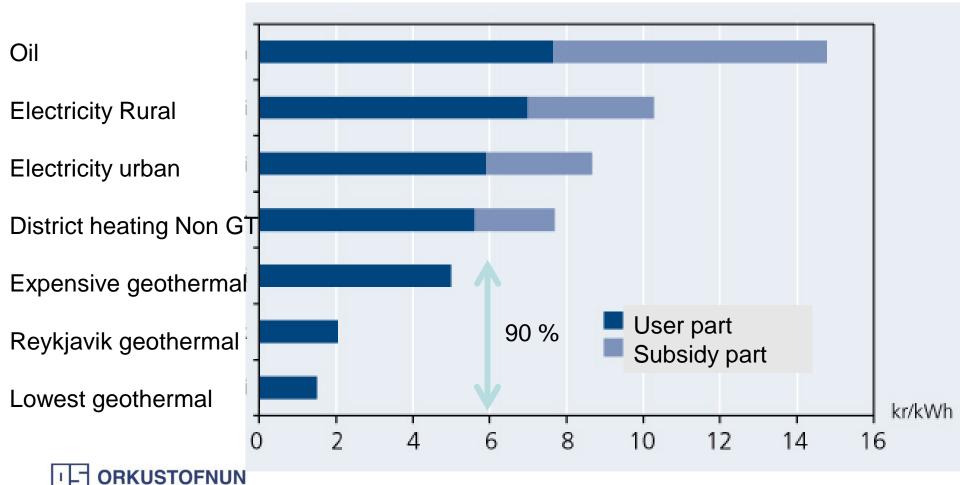


Space heating by source

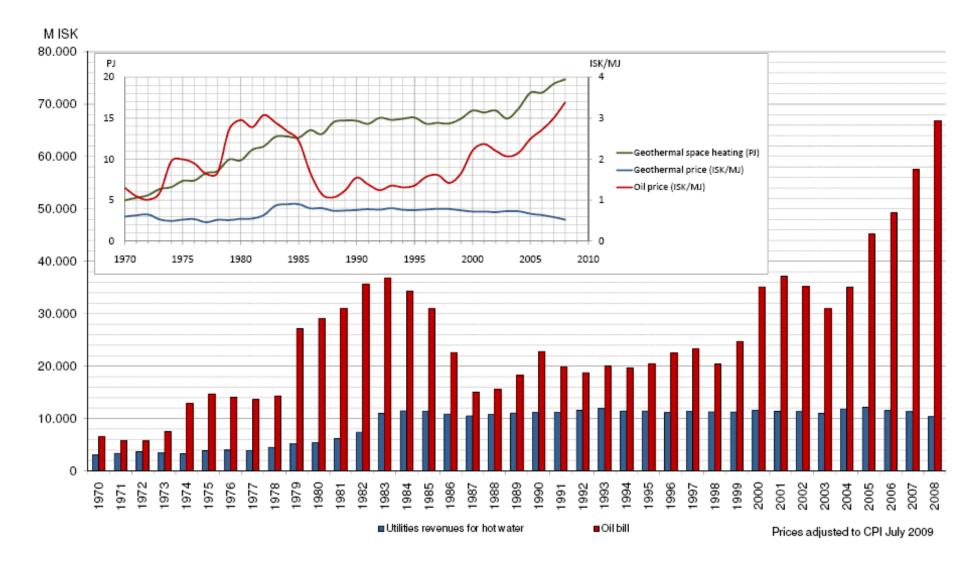




Iceland – Space Heating Cost



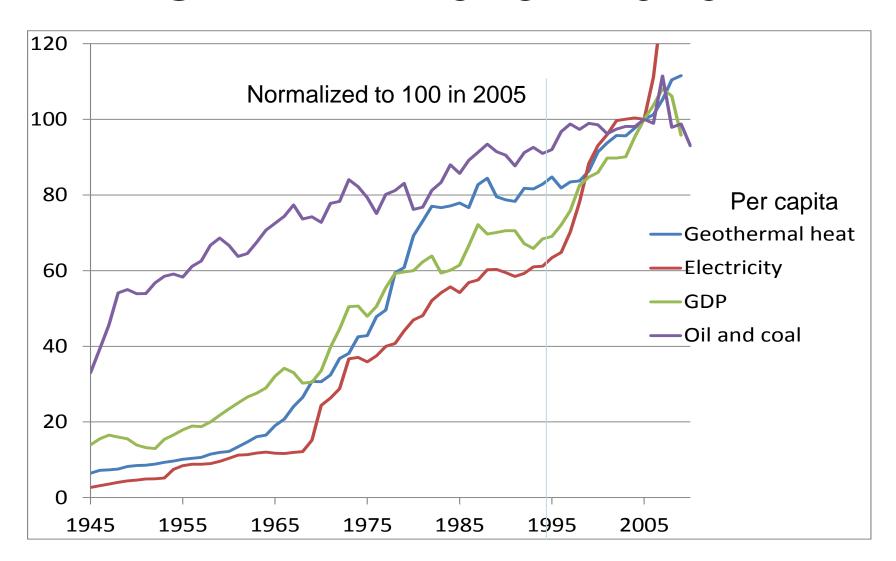
National Energy Authority



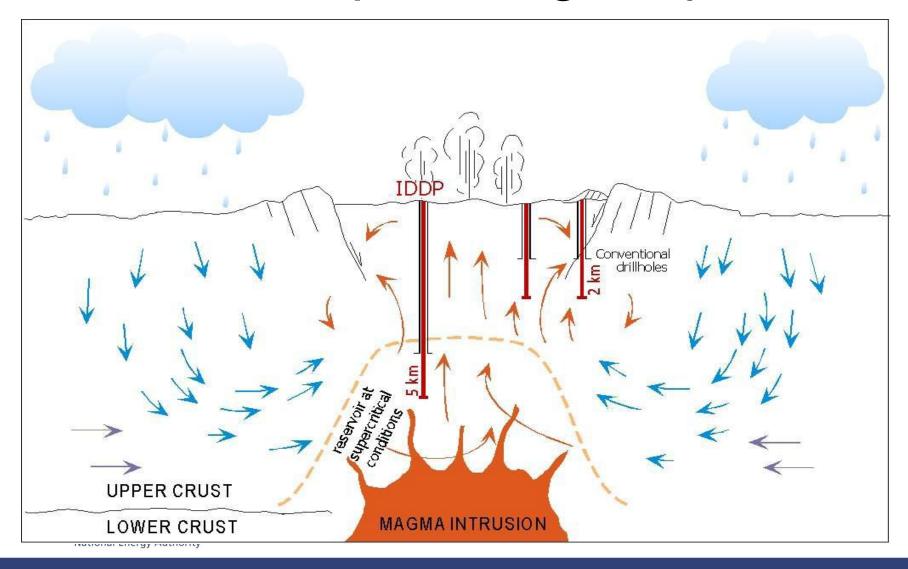
Heating cost of all houses connected at each time to geothermal supply (blue) compared to equivalent oil bill (red).



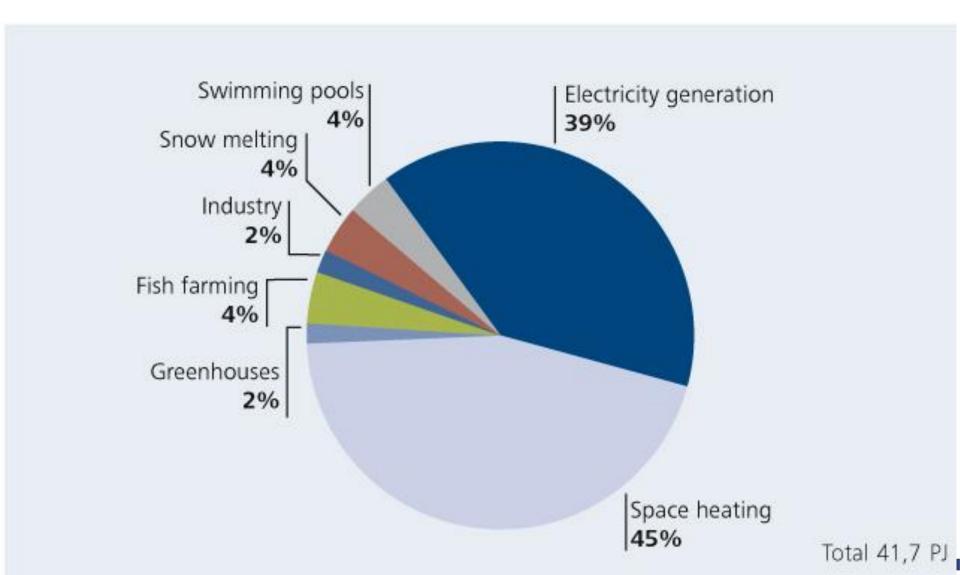
ICELAND 1945 - 2010



The Deep Drilling Project

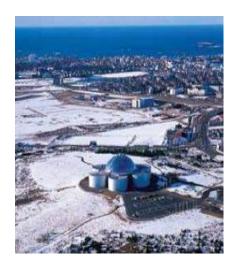


Utilisation of geothermal energy 2009



Examples of Direct Use













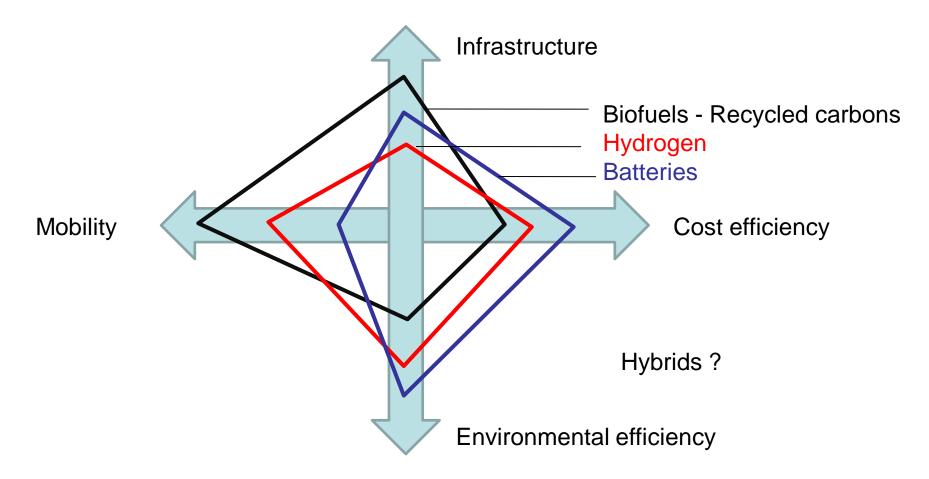
Geothermal Beach







The Alternative Fuel Race





Master Plan (present proposal)

Electric Power Potential	Hydro GWh/a	Geo- thermal GWh/a
Electricity Production (2010)	12,592	4,465
Appropriate for Development	3,326	9,908
Existing & To be developed	15,918	14,373
Appropriate for Protection	7,745	17,765
Awaiting further Consideration	6,008	3,098
Total – Existing & Master Plan	29,671	35,236



International education and capacity building

The UNU
Geothermal Training
Program has now
been run in Iceland
for more than 30
years educating and
is for now training
between 20 and 30
students every year





The Global Potential and Industrial Development

- 160 GW of geothermal power from known sources world wide could generate projects worth more than 600 Bn US dollars
- Bringing financial capacity, advanced skills and knowhow together can lead to a significant market share in this field
- Future exploration of deeper and warmer sources craves new advances in multiple fields of science and technology.
- The Japanese strong contribution on key technologies and scientific work is of major importance for advancing geothermal energy world wide



Conclusions

- The Icelandic example shows how combination of Icelandic development work and Japanese turbine technology has created highly competitive solutions not only for generation electricity from renewable geothermal sources but also for the general market.
- The environmental concerns have to be taken seriously even for renewable energy use. The Icelandic master plan project gives an example how this can be fulfilled on a national scale.
- International research cooperation aims at new exploration techniques, improved drilling economy, increasing permeability and capacity, reservoir physics and management, deep drilling for high enthalpy fluid, improved reservoir management and induced seismicity.
- The Blue Lagoon in Iceland is an example how high temperature geothermal electricity generation and a successful Onzen activity can coexist in a cascading operation.
- The Japanese strong contribution on key technologies and scientific work is of major importance for advancing geothermal energy world wide



