Geothermal shows potential

ORE THAN 500 MW of geothermal power capacity (newly installed) was realised in 2013, a 42.3% increase over 2012. This translated to an overall global capacity of approximately 12 GW of geothermal power by the end of 2013.

Unlike solar or wind, the concentration of geothermal energy seems relegated to a few select areas. New Zealand, Turkey, the United States, Kenya, Mexico, the Philippines, Germany, Australia and Italy added the bulk of the new geothermal capacity in 2013. In fact, around 75% of the global geothermal capacity was installed in five of those countries [63]-[68].Following is a breakdown:

Africa. Kenya represents around 220 MW and Ethiopia generated 7 MW of energy from geothermal resources, particularly those sources in the East African Rift Valley. Kenya added 36 MW and 16 MW of capacity at the Olkaria III complex in 2013 and early 2014, respectively. Additionally, Uganda, Ruanda and Tanzania have plans to increase or install new capacities in geothermal power plants.

Asia. This continent represents the biggest potential of geothermal reserves. Considerable geothermal reservoirs are already partly developed in the Philippines (1,900 MW) and in Indonesia (1,300 MW). By contrast Japan (540 MW), China (Tibet, 24 MW) and Thailand (0.3 MW) have a significant lower installed geothermal capacity. In Asia, roughly 60 projects are currently under development and approximately 860 MW newly installed electrical capacity are under construction (e. g. the Lumat Balai complexes in South Sumatra).

Europe. Geothermal electricity generation is dominated by Italy and Iceland. By the end of 2013 there were approximately 880 MW and 600 MW installed in these countries, respectively. Meanwhile, Turkey and Russia (Kamtschatka) have an installed capacity of 150 and 82 MW. In Germany (32 MW), Portugal (23 MW), France (17 MW) and Austria (1.4 MW) only a relatively small capacity in geothermal power plants exists. In 2013 Europe added around 140 MW in 8 power plants to this power plant stock (e.g. Kirch stockach, Dürrnhaar and Sauerlach (Germany, totaling 15 MW), Kizildere II (Turkey, 80 MW). More than 120 projects across 13 countries are

Region	Cumulated installed capacity 2013		Installed capacity 2013		Estimated electricity generation 2013	
	[GW]		[MW]		[TWh/y]	
North American	5.1		100.0		28.8	
South American	0.0		0.0		0.0	
Europe	1.9		140.0		11.5	
Asia	3.8		0.0		26.5	
Oceania	1.0		240.0		4.7	
Africa	0.2		52.0		1.5	
World Total	12.0		532.0		73	
Largest national market	USA	3.6	New Zealand	240	USA	19.0

Table 9. Summary of global geothermal power market in 2013 [63]- [69].

currently under development.

North America and Central America. The US represents the biggest player in geothermal electricity generation with 3.6 GW. In 2013 the US added around 90 MW of geothermal capacity to the existing geothermal power generation system. The most noteworthy installations were the Enel Green Power binary power plant in Fort Cove (Utah, 25 MW) and the Don A. Campbell binary power plant (Nevada, 16 MW).

In Mexico, geothermal installed capacity increased by 1,000 MW. In El Salvador (205 MW) and Costa Rica (170 MW) geothermal energy contributes up to 26% and 13% of the national electricity demand, respectively. Geothermal energy is also being developed in Nicaragua (87 MW) and in Guatemala (49 MW).

South America. This region is home to excellent geothermal reservoirs, but they remain largely untapped due to high investment costs for exploration and drilling and the lack of necessary infrastructure.

Oceania. In New Zealand geothermal energy contributes up to 11% to cover the national electricity demand in 2013 (850 MW). In 2013 the country added around 240 MW of geothermal capacity. The Ngatamariki power plant (82 MW) was commissioned in 2013; Papua New Guinea has an installed geothermal capacity of 61 MW. In Australia geothermal energy plays only a minor part (0.12 MW).

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