



Electricity and heat is 100% renewable

#### Electricity generation:

- 72% Hydro
- 28% Geothermal
- < 0.1% Wind

#### Space heating:

- 90% Geothermal
- 10% Renewable electricity





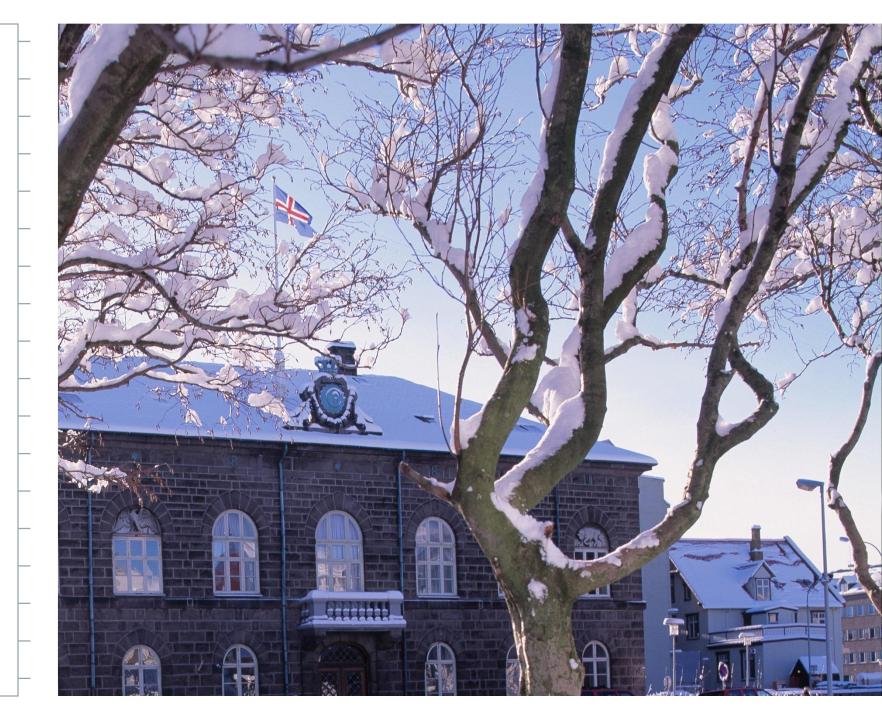


#### **Legal environment**

Electricity Act No. 65/2003 (Implements the Directive for the internal market in electricity)

Master Plan for energy resources in Iceland

Environmental impact assessment, regional development, permits, etc.







Landsvirkjun was founded in 1965

Landsvirkjun is 100% state owned and generates 73% of Iceland's electricity.

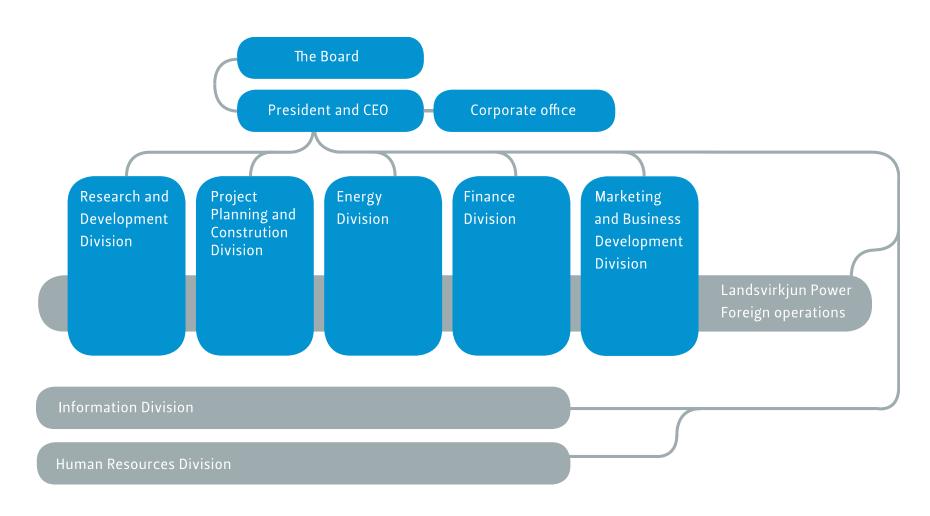
14 hydropower stations,2 geothermal stationsand 2 windmills.

Installed capacity is 2 GW and our generation was 13.4 TWh in 2016



### Company structure





## Key figures





#### Key figures 2016

Hydropower stations 14 (96,3% of generation)

Geothermal stations 2 (3.7% of generation)

Wind turbines 2 (experimental)

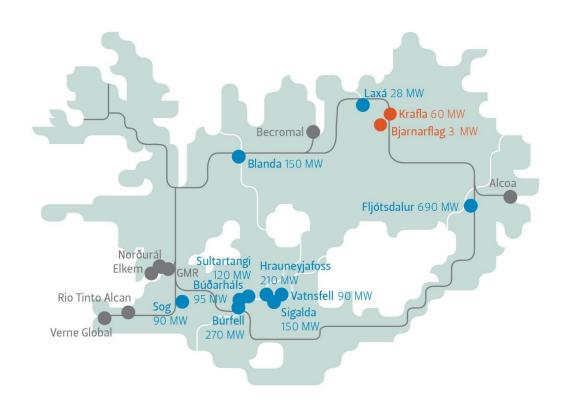
Capacity 1,957 MW
Output 13,411 GWh

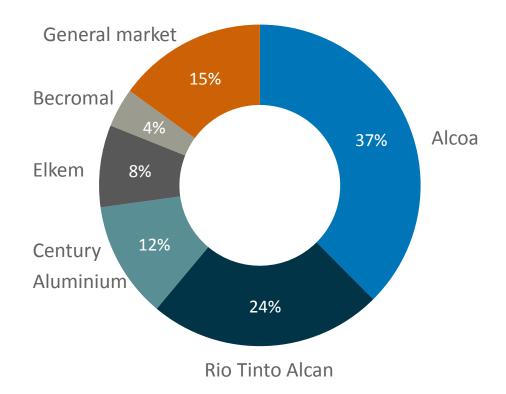
Revenues USD 420 m
EBITDA USD 302 m
Profit USD 118 m
Total Assets USD 4,333 m
Liabilities USD 2,364 m

Equity Ratio 45,4%

#### **Customers**







Energy-intensive industry 85% of sales

#### **Power Stations**





Ljósafossstöð 1937



**Írafossstöð** 1953



Steingrímsstöð 1959



Búrfellsstöð 1969



Sigöldustöð 1977



Hrauneyjafossstöð 1981



Laxá I-III 1939/53/73



**Bjarnarflag** 1969 **Kröflustöð** 1977



Blöndustöð 1991



Sultartangastöð 1999



Vatnsfellsstöð 2001



Fljótsdalsstöð 2007



Búðarhálsstöð 2014



Þeystareykir 2017



Burfell 2 2017

## **Environmental Policy**





Landsvirkjun is at the forefront of environmental issues and supports sustainable development within society. The Company is committed to acquiring knowledge on the environmental impact of its operations and to reducing any impact.

- Use natural resources more efficiently
- Carbon neutral operations
- Operate in harmony with nature and the appearance of land
- Stakeholder engagement
- Operations without environmental incident



## Climate Change Impacts

- Iceland will become warmer and wetter
- Glaciers are expected to disappear in the next 200 years
- Generation capacity has already increased 8% due to warming
- Energy in inflow to current hydro system is expected to increase further by 15% to 2050
- Optimization and design take future climate conditions into account
- Landsvirkjun has adopted an action plan to reduce emissions and to become a carbon neutral company.

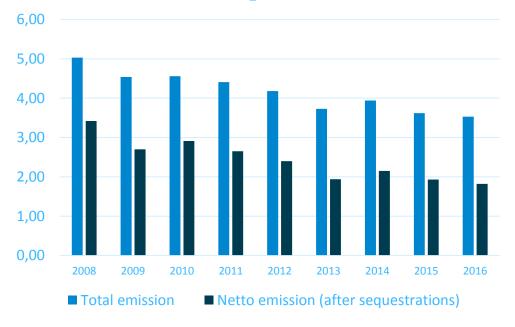






## Landsvirkjun to become carbon neutral in 2030

## GHG from the power production (gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh)



#### 1) Reducing the use of fossil fuels in Company owned vehicles

- Ecofriendly vehicles purchased when possible
- Contractors and partners encouraged to use ecofriendly transport

#### 2) Compensating for the inevitable release of carbon via re-vegetation

- Agreements with The Icelandic Forest Service and The Soil Conservation Service
- Reclamation of wetland
- · Agreement with an Icelandic fund

#### 3) Actively participating in the Energy Exchange Plan for Iceland

- Co-owner of a company involved in projects promoting use of ecofriendly fuel in transport
- Board member of Green Energy a platform for dialogue between industry and authorities
- Initiating and funding conferences and educational material for the public
- Employees encouraged to use and to be ambassadors for ecofriendly transport

## **Recent Power Projects**



### Kárahnjúkar 2007 690 MW

#### Main data

Installed capacity 690 MW
Energy production 4.8 TWh/a
Gross head 600 m
Tunnels 73 km

Kárahnjúkar dam

Height 200 m

Supplies energy for an aluminum smelter that produces 340.000 tons per year.





#### Búðarháls 2014 95 MW

Generation: 585 GWh

Head: 40 m

Discharge: 280 m<sup>3</sup>/s

Tunnels: 4 km

Dam height: 25 m





## Wind 2013 2 MW

Two wind turbines in operation for research purposes.

Initial results indicate very high capacity factor (45%) and significant role in combination with hydropower







#### Theistareykir Geothermal Project: 90 MW

Under Construction.

2x 45 MW phases, 720 GWh/a

Estimated start-up: Phase 1: Autumn, 2017.

EIA valid for up to a 200 MW power station.

Close cooperation with local stakeholders





#### **Búrfell Extension HEP**

Rated power 100 MW

Units one unit

Energy production 300 GWh/a

Design discharge 92 m<sup>3</sup>/s

Bjarnalón reservoir 1 km²

Net head 119,2 m

Commissioning May 2018



## **Future Power Project - Development**

### **Master Plan for Nature Protection and Energy Utilisation**



- The Parliament passed a law in 2011 on the master plan for nature protection and energy utilisation
  - Phase 1: 1999 2003
  - Phase 2: 2004 2010
  - An steering committee manages the masterplan, appoints expert committees to provide advise in their respective fields of expertise
  - Projects are to be classified into three categories: "protection", "on hold" or "energy utilization"
  - First Parliamentary resolution, based on work in Phase 2, was passed in January 2013
  - Phase 3: 2013 2017
    - Report with proposal handed in 2016
    - The Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources put forward a proposition for a Parliamentary resolution on February 28 2017
  - The steering committee for Phase 4 has been appointed

- Our main concerns
  - Ranking of power projects only based on nature protection and tourism
  - So far the social and economical aspects have not been taken into account in the ranking process, although the law explicitly states so

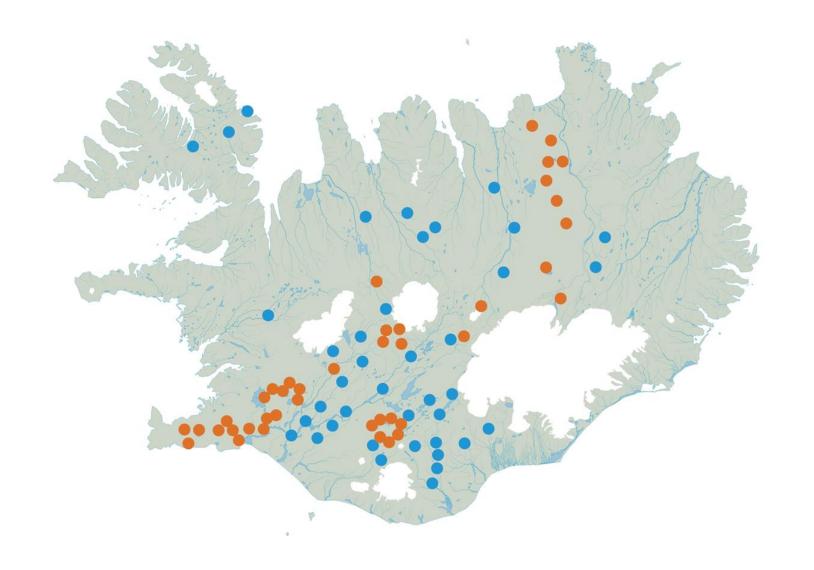
# Hydro and geothermal project under consideration in the Master Plan



- 9 TWh recommended for harnessing
- 13 TWh on hold
- 14 TWh recommended for conservation



Hydro and geothermal options examined in the Master Plan's 2<sup>nd</sup> phase



### **Contact information**



Óli Grétar Blöndal Sveinsson

Executive Vice President Research and Development Division oli.gretar.sveinsson@landsvirkjun.is

#### Jón Ingimarsson

Manager of Environmental Department Research and Development Division jon.ingimarsson@landsvirkjun.is

