Lynx power in Iceland

Landsvirkjun, (Icelandic pronunciation: ['lan(t)s?vIrcYn]) the National Power Company of Iceland, is Iceland"s largest electricity generator. [1] Landsvirkjun operates 21 power plants in Iceland concentrated on five main areas of operation.

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Iceland"s unique natural conditions, including abundant hydropower and geothermal resources, have allowed the country to move from importing fossil fuels and coal to generating its own heat and power. Today, practically all stationary power is derived from indigenous renewable sources.

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Power stations connected to the national grid are shown on the map to the right. The National Power Company (Landsvirkjun) is the largest producer of electricity, which pro- duction amount to 12469 GWh or 75% of the total, followed by Reykjavik Energy, which production is 2138 GWh or 12% of the total.

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Landsvirkjun was founded in 1965 as the National Power Company of Iceland. The company builds, runs and refurbishes hydroelectric, geothermal and wind projects. It now owns and operates 15 hydroelectric, 3

geothermal and 2 wind power stations in Iceland with an installed capacity of around 2,150 MW and annual generation about 14 TWh.

Almost all of Iceland"s electricity is produced in hydroelectric and geothermal power plants. There are three main electricity producers: Landsvirkjun, which is state-owned; Reykjavík Energy, owned by three municipalities; and HS Energy, owned by local municipalities and private investors, some of whom are foreign.

The electricity sector in Iceland is 99.98% reliant on renewable energy: hydro power, geothermal energy and wind energy. [1] Iceland"s consumption of electricity per capita was seven times higher than EU 15 average in 2008. The majority of the electricity is sold to industrial users, mainly aluminium smelters and producers of ferroalloy. The ...

The hydroelectric power stations, historically all run by Landsvirkjun, are central to the existence of Iceland as an industrialized country. The largest power station by far is Kárahnjúkar Hydropower Plant (690 MW), which generates electricity in the area north of Vatnajökull for the production of aluminum .

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