

# 2016 Working Group 10 Report – Data Collection and Information

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## 1. Introduction

Working Group 10 was initiated at the end of 2010, with full activity underway from 2011. The main objective is to collect data on geothermal energy use, trends and developments in IEA Geothermal countries and to publish the data in the Geothermal Trend Report. The objectives are achieved by the member countries providing information to the Working Group Leader and sharing the work of the Working Group.

All Contracting Parties are obliged to participate and Sponsors have also agreed to contribute.

The Operating Agent for Working Group 10 is the Leibniz Institute for Applied Geophysics (LIAG), Germany with Josef Weber as the WG Leader.

The task of data collection and information is important in terms of a growing international demand for data on renewable energy use. The main objective of Working Group (WG) 10 is to collect and analyze geothermal applications data from member countries and to publish the data in an annual Trend Report. Data collection activities started in 2011 with data for 2010. To provide trends and allow a comparison with geothermal uses worldwide, additional data, from sources such as the publications associated with the World Geothermal Congress, have also been compiled and analyzed.

The Geothermal Trend Report provides a brief overview of key data on geothermal energy use and shows the development of geothermal energy in the member countries. To expand the database on geothermal energy uses to include non-member countries, work is in progress to establish a collaboration with other institutions and organizations operating in the field of geothermal energy internationally.

## 2. Progress in 2016

Work on the Trend Report for the reporting year 2014 started with data collection in 2015. A questionnaire developed by WG 10 was used to collect information on geothermal power generation and heat use, economic data, CO<sub>2</sub> and energy savings from utilization of geothermal energy, national policy, support mechanisms, project highlights, and challenges.

Based on the data and a review of other publications, the fifth Geothermal Trend Report was published in 2016. This report provides key data about geothermal energy use in member countries as well as selected non-member countries and is available as a free download from the IEA Geothermal website.

Data collection activities continued in 2016. It should be noted that the questionnaire used for data collection has been revised in accord with the recommendations in the report “International Collection of Geothermal Energy Statistics: Towards Reducing Fragmentation and Improving Consistency” (Ketilsson et al. 2015). The purpose of this is to minimize discrepancies between geothermal energy statistics published by various international organizations in order to allow comparability of statistics, reduce fragmentation and increase reliability.

### 3. Outputs

The Trend Report for the reporting year 2014 (Weber & IEA-GIA, 2016) has been published and was presented at the European Geothermal Congress 2016 in Strasbourg, France.

In 2016, there have been several in-person meetings and telephone conferences with representatives of the IEA Geothermal and the International Geothermal Association (IGA) in order to expand data collection to non-member countries by sharing information on geothermal energy statistics.

### 4. Highlights

Publication of the fifth GIA Trend Report with geothermal key data from 2014 including basic data of six non-member countries.

### 5. Future Activities

Finalization and publication of Trend Report 2015 and data capture for 2016.

Presentation of Working Group 10 activities at the German Geothermal Congress “Der Geothermiekongress” in September 2017 in Munich.

Continued collaboration with other organizations and institutions to expand the data collection to further extend the countries involved and to improve the statistics making them more reliable. A joint IEA Geothermal / IGA workshop on energy statistics is planned to be held in Florence in May 2017.

### 6. References

Ketilsson, J., Sigurdsson, T. & Bragadóttir, E. R. (2015): International Collection of Geothermal Energy Statistics: Towards reducing fragmentation and improving consistency. Publication of Orkustofnun, Reykjavik, Iceland; <http://os.is/gogn/Skyrslur/OS-2015/ERA-NET-International-Collection-of-Geothermal-Energy-Statistics.pdf>.

Weber, J. & IEA-GIA (2016): Trends in Geothermal Applications. Survey Report on Geothermal Utilization and Development in IEA-GIA Member Countries in 2014, with trends in geothermal power generation and heat use 2000-2014. Publication of the International Energy Agency, Geothermal Implementing Agreement: 48 p (available at: <http://www.iea-gia.org>).



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