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### STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE ELECTRICITY ECONOMY IN 1986

In 1986 Community demand (including distribution losses) amounted to 1 515 thousand million kWh, an increase or some 2% over 1985. This increase is almost two percentage points below those recorded in the previous two years.

Half the Member States showed increases of between 2 and 3%; the largest increase was recorded by Portugal (+ 7.4%), which contrasted with the relative stagnation in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Total net Community production was 1 518 thousand million kWh, an increase of 32 000 million kWh, or 2.2%. However, as with consumption, this increase is well below that of recent years.

The replacing of conventional energy by nuclear energy has slowed down. Nuclear energy production went up by more than 34 000 million kWh, but conventional energy production also recovered by more than 5 000 million kWh, a contrast to the downward trend of conventional energy production during recent years (- 12 000 million kWh in 1984 and - 11 000 million kWh in 1985).

As a result, the contribution of conventional power stations to total production remained at 56%, and that of nuclear power stations rose to 32%.

As far as the nuclear energy producing countries are concerned, with the exception of the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom there was a general increase of between 8.3% (Netherlands) and 34.4% (Spain). Consequently, the contribution of nuclear energy towards total production was 70% in France, 67% in Belgium and 30% in the Federal Republic of Germany and Spain.

