



STATISTISCHES TELEGRAMM

STATISTICAL TELEGRAM

TELEGRAMME STATISTIQUE

### STATISTICAL ASPECTS OF THE ELECTRICITY ECONOMY IN 1983

After slowing down slightly in the first three months ( $-0.3\%$  compared with 1982), net consumption (including losses) of electrical energy in the Community began to increase, and this trend was accentuated in the closing months of the year. Initial data for 1983 indicate an estimated rise of  $2\%$  over 1982. In addition, growth rates became positive in all the Member States. The drop in the first quarter should therefore be attributed to the weather rather than to economic factors. Thus, in spite of the drop recorded in 1982, total net consumption in 1983, at 1 236 thousand million kWh, is in fact considerably higher than in 1981.

The increase in consumption (24 thousand million kWh more than in 1982) was met in full by an increase in Community production, the exported balance remaining unchanged from the previous year.

With regard to the different sources of electrical energy, it should be noted that less favourable hydrological conditions, particularly at the end of the year, caused a reduction in hydro-electric production ( $-1.4$  thousand million kWh). In particular, the considerable increase in power from nuclear sources ( $+50$  thousand million kWh) should be noted. This caused a considerable drop in the production of power from conventional sources ( $-25$  thousand million kWh), which enabled an overall saving to be made of 6 million tonnes oil equivalent on conventional fuels.

The data on the different fuels for the first nine months show:

- little change in solid fuels
- a considerable drop in petroleum products ( $-26\%$ )
- increased use of natural gas ( $+14\%$ ).

Lastly, it should be emphasized that the proportion of nuclear power as part of total electricity production reached the record level of  $22.5\%$  (compared with  $18.9\%$  in 1982) with  $48.3\%$  in France and  $45.8\%$  in Belgium.

## ELEKTRIZITÄT

Vorläufige Angaben 1983

## ELECTRICAL ENERGY

Provisional data 1983

## ÉNERGIE ÉLECTRIQUE

Données provisoires 1983

TWh (10<sup>9</sup> kWh)

|  | EUR 10  | BR<br>DEUTSCHLAND | FRANCE  | ITALIA | NEDERLAND | BELGIQUE<br>BELGIE | LUXEMBOURG | UNITED<br>KINGDOM  | IRELAND | DANMARK | ELLAS  |  |
|--|---------|-------------------|---|--------|-----------|--------------------|------------|--|---------|---------|--------|--|
| NETTOVERBRAUCH<br>(einschl. Verluste)                                |         |                   | NET CONSUMPTION<br>(including losses)                           |        |           |                    |            | CONSOMMATION NETTE<br>(pertes comprises)                 |         |         |        |  |
| 1981   | 1 217,2 | 352,7             | 258,3   | 179,2  | 61,1      | 47,7               | 3,4        | 258,7  | 9,7     | 24,0    | 22,2   |  |
| 1982   | 1 211,6 | 349,3             | 261,4   | 179,4  | 60,4      | 47,5               | 3,9        | 253,2  | 9,8     | 24,4    | 22,5   |  |
| 1983   | 1 236,2 | 358,2             | 268,0   | 181,7  | 61,5      | 48,7               | 3,5        | 255,5  | 10,1    | 24,9    | 24,1   |  |
| 1982/81  | - 0,5   | - 0,9             | + 1,2   | + 0,1  | - 1,1     | - 0,4              | + 0,7      | - 2,1  | + 1,0   | + 1,7   | + 1,3  |  |
| 1983/82  | + 2,0   | + 2,5             | + 2,5   | + 1,3  | + 1,8     | + 2,5              | + 2,4      | + 0,9  | + 2,6   | + 1,7   | + 7,2  |  |
| GESAMT-NETTOERZEUGUNG  |         |                   | TOTAL NET PRODUCTION  |        |           |                    |            | PRODUCTION TOTALE NETTE                                  |         |         |        |  |
| 1981   | 1 206,3 | 347,3             | 264,3   | 173,5  | 61,3      | 48,2               | 1,2        | 259,9  | 10,3    | 18,5    | 21,9   |  |
| 1982   | 1 202,8 | 344,9             | 266,3   | 176,0  | 57,6      | 47,9               | 0,9        | 254,5  | 10,4    | 22,4    | 21,8   |  |
| 1983   | 1 227,1 | 350,6             | 283,4   | 174,5  | 56,3      | 50,1               | 0,8        | 257,6  | 10,7    | 20,9    | 22,2   |  |
| 1982/81  | - 0,3   | - 0,7             | + 0,8   | + 1,4  | - 6,0     | - 0,5              | -22,3      | - 2,1  | + 1,0   | + 21,2  | - 0,5  |  |
| 1983/82  | + 2,2   | + 1,6             | + 6,4   | - 0,9  | - 2,2     | + 4,5              | -12,4      | + 1,2  | + 3,0   | - 6,9   | + 2,2  |  |
| DAVON : HERKÖMLICHE WÄRMEDIAKTWERKE                                  |         |                   | OF WHICH : CONVENTIONAL THERMAL                                 |        |           |                    |            | SOIT : THERMIQUE CLASSIQUE                               |         |         |        |  |
| 1982   | 827,2   | 265,5             | 92,2  | 122,9  | 53,9      | 32,1               | 0,4        | 210,2  | 9,2     | 22,4    | 18,2   |  |
| 1983   | 804,6   | 269,5             | 75,8  | 122,4  | 52,9      | 26,0               | 0,4        | 207,4  | 9,5     | 20,8    | 19,9   |  |
| 1983/82  | - 2,7   | + 1,2             | - 17,2  | - 0,4  | - 1,8     | - 19,1             | -16,4      | - 4,3  | + 3,0   | - 6,9   | + 9,3  |  |
| WASSERKRAFT + ERDWÄRME   |         |                   | HYDROELECTRICAL + GEOTHERMAL                                    |        |           |                    |            | HYDRAULIQUE + GEOTHERMIQUE                               |         |         |        |  |
| 1982   | 148,7   | 19,3              | 71,0  | 46,4   | -         | 1,0                | 0,5        | 5,6  | 1,2     | 0       | 3,6    |  |
| 1983   | 147,2   | 18,7              | 70,6  | 46,5   | -         | 1,1                | 0,4        | 6,3  | 1,2     | 0       | 2,3    |  |
| 1983/82  | - 1,0   | - 3,3             | - 0,6   | 0      |           | + 10,6             | - 8,9      | + 11,8   | - 2,5   | -       | - 34,4 |  |
| KERNENERGIE  |         |                   | NUCLEAR   |        |           |                    |            | NUCLEAIRE  |         |         |        |  |
| 1982   | 226,9   | 60,1              | 103,1   | 6,6    | 3,7       | 14,7               | -          | 38,7   | -       | -       | -      |  |
| 1983   | 275,3   | 62,4              | 137,0   | 5,6    | 3,4       | 23,0               | -          | 43,9   | -       | -       | -      |  |
| 1983/82  | + 21,6  | + 3,4             | + 33,0  | - 15,2 | - 8,3     | + 55,6             | -          | + 13,4   | -       | -       | -      |  |
| ANTEIL DER KERNENERGIE<br>AN DER GESAMTEN ERZEUGUNG                  |         |                   | SHARE OF NUCLEAR PRODUCTION<br>IN TOTAL PRODUCTION              |        |           |                    |            | PART DU NUCLEAIRE<br>DANS LA PRODUCTION TOTALE           |         |         |        |  |
| 1982   | 18,9    | 17,4              | 38,7  | 3,7    | 6,4       | 30,7               | -          | 15,2   | -       | -       | -      |  |
| 1983   | 22,5    | 17,8              | 48,3  | 3,2    | 6,0       | 45,8               | -          | 17,0   | -       | -       | -      |  |
| ANTEIL DER HERKÖMLICHEN WÄRMEDIAKTWERKE<br>AN DER GESAMTEN ERZEUGUNG |         |                   | SHARE OF CONVENTIONAL THERMAL<br>PRODUCTION IN TOTAL PRODUCTION |        |           |                    |            | PART DU THERMIQUE CLASSIQUE<br>DANS LA PRODUCTION TOTALE |         |         |        |  |
| 1982   | 68,8    | 77,0              | 34,6  | 69,9   | 93,6      | 67,1               | 47,7       | 82,6   | 88,6    | 99,9    | 84,6   |  |
| 1983   | 65,6    | 76,9              | 26,7  | 70,1   | 94,0      | 51,9               | 45,6       | 80,5   | 89,1    | 99,9    | 89,5   |  |