

東獨 에너지 統計

동구권의 개방화 정책에 따라 統獨 열기에 가득차 있는 東獨은 올 상반기중 우리나라와 무역사무소 교환설치가 이루어질 전망이다. 다음은 WEC 第14次 總會에 제출된 東獨의 국가에너지 통계자료를 입수하여 전문을 게재한 것이다.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ENERGY ECONOMY

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) disposes of a territory of 108,333 km² and 16.6 million inhabitants. It is a highly developed industrialized country with relatively few natural raw material deposits. Regarding energy resources besides small natural gas resources there are considerable brown coal deposits.

For the realization of a high economic growth, the establishment of a modern industry structure and manifold social achievements the indigenous brown coal serves as energy basis. A comprehensive industrial foundation for the extraction of the brown coal as well as a subsequent processing industry for energy purposes as well as for a manifold materially-economic utilization has been created.

The heavy engineering industry of the GDR has been profiled in such a way that today every second ton of brown coal in the world is extracted by means of opencast-equipment produced in the German Democratic Republic.

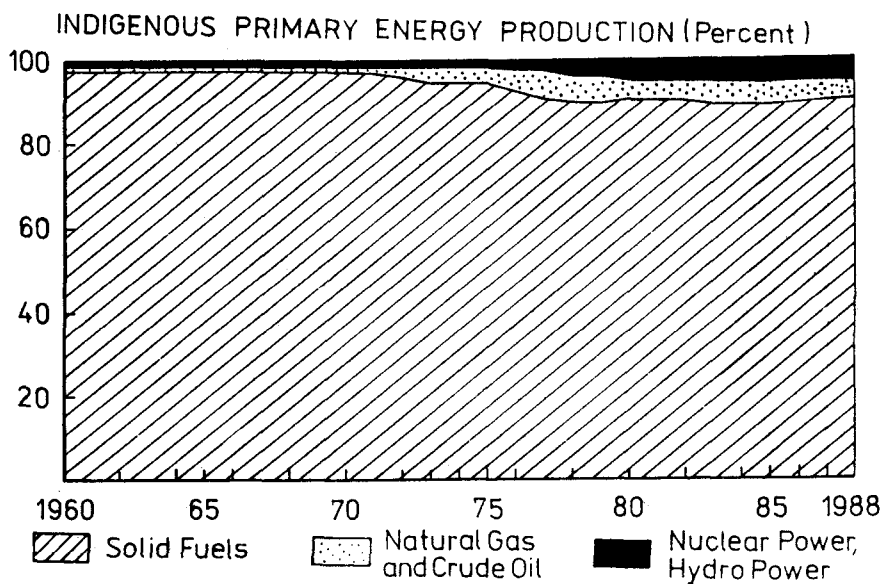
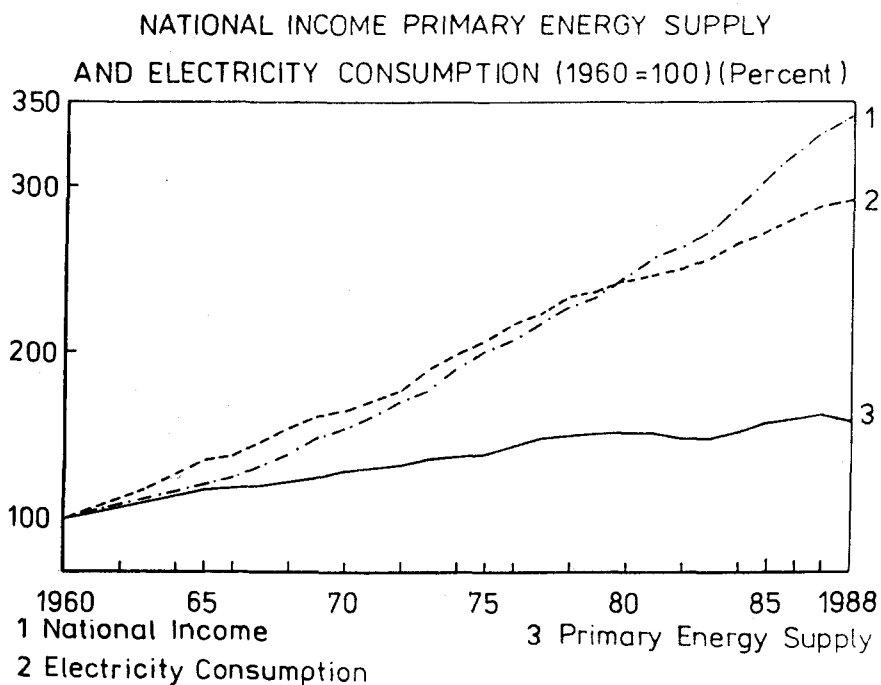
Taking into consideration that the dynamic growth of the previous years will continue in future and the living standard of the people continues improving, an increase of the energy consumption can be expected. From the strategy for covering the energy demand following tendencies can be derived:

- Reduction of the energy intensity by rational energy utilization
- Rational utilization and processing of brown coal at simultaneous reduction of the environmental impact
- Increase of the portion of nuclear energy in the primary energy consumption.

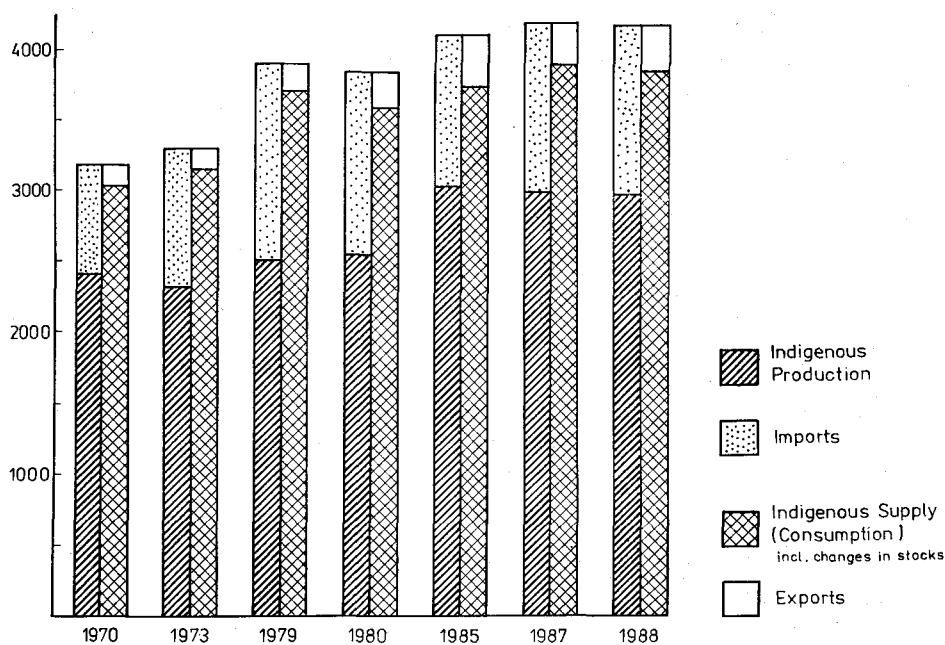
Currently, the GDR produces about 10 % of its electricity in nuclear power stations. At the beginning of the next decade the primary energy growth shall be covered almost completely by nuclear energy. The use of nuclear energy for energy purposes is realized in close co-operation with the USSR and the other CMEA member countries.

The large-scale power stations operated with brown coal which have units of 100 MW, 210 MW and 500 MW are currently the basis for the electricity system of the country and the territorial district heat supply supported by a number of heating plants.

The supply of the GDR with oil and natural gas corresponding to its demand is guaranteed by long-term co-operation contracts with the USSR. Widely ramified gas supply systems for town and natural gas as well as underground gas storages ensure the covering of the gas demand and contribute to the supply reliability.



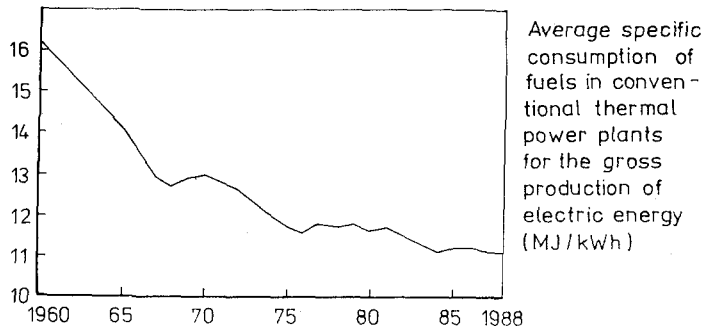
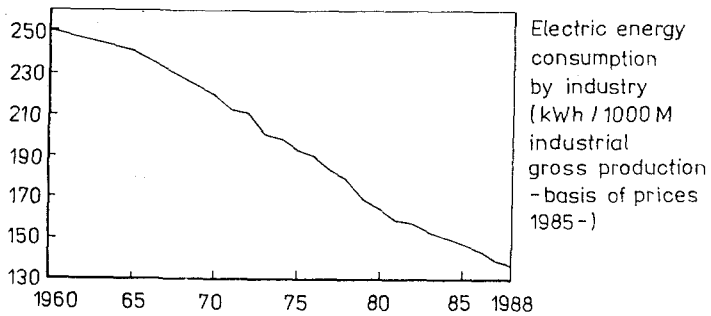
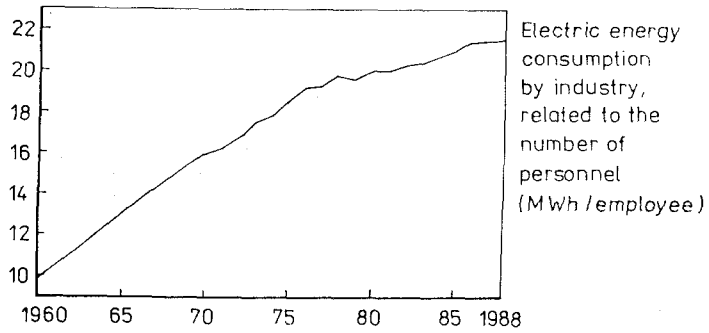
PRIMARY ENERGY AVAILABILITY (PJ)



Indigenous Primary Energy Production (PJ)

Year	Total	Brown coal	Hard coal	Other solid fuels	Crude oil	Natural gas	Nuclear energy 1)	Hydro energy 1)
1970	2414.9	2348.0	25.1	3.3	10.0	20.5	6.7	1.3
1973	2319.1	2197.2	19.3	3.8	2.5	91.7	3.8	0.8
1979	2504.6	2276.5	-	4.2	2.4	117.8	101.4	2.3
1980	2536.7	2299.0	-	5.0	2.2	105.6	122.0	2.9
1984	2917.0	2637.9	-	5.0	1.7	154.4	116.5	1.5
1985	3013.6	2731.6	-	5.0	2.6	147.6	125.1	1.7
1986	2985.1	2722.6	-	5.0	1.5	146.3	108.0	1.7
1987	2962.5	2697.3	-	5.0	1.6	146.5	109.3	2.8
1988	2954.7	2699.4	-	5.0	1.6	134.2	112.7	1.8

1) conventional fuel equivalent

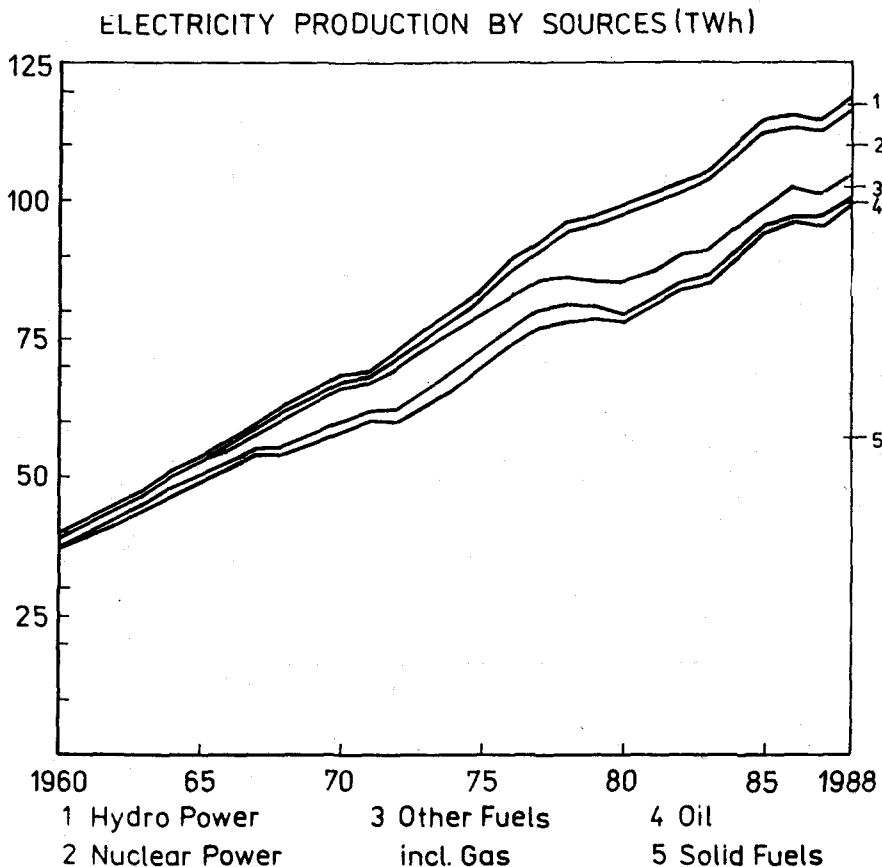


FINAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS (Percent)

Sector	1970	1973	1979	1980	1985	1988
Public Service, Commerce, Others	19	20	21	20	19	19
Households	23	22	24	26	28	28
Industry	50	51	50	49	49	48
Transport	8	7	5	5	4	5

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS (Percent)

Sector	1970	1973	1979	1980	1985	1988
Public Service, Commerce, Others	17	20	23	23	22	21
Households	13	12	14	15	17	18
Industry	68	66	61	60	59	58
Transport	2	2	2	2	2	3

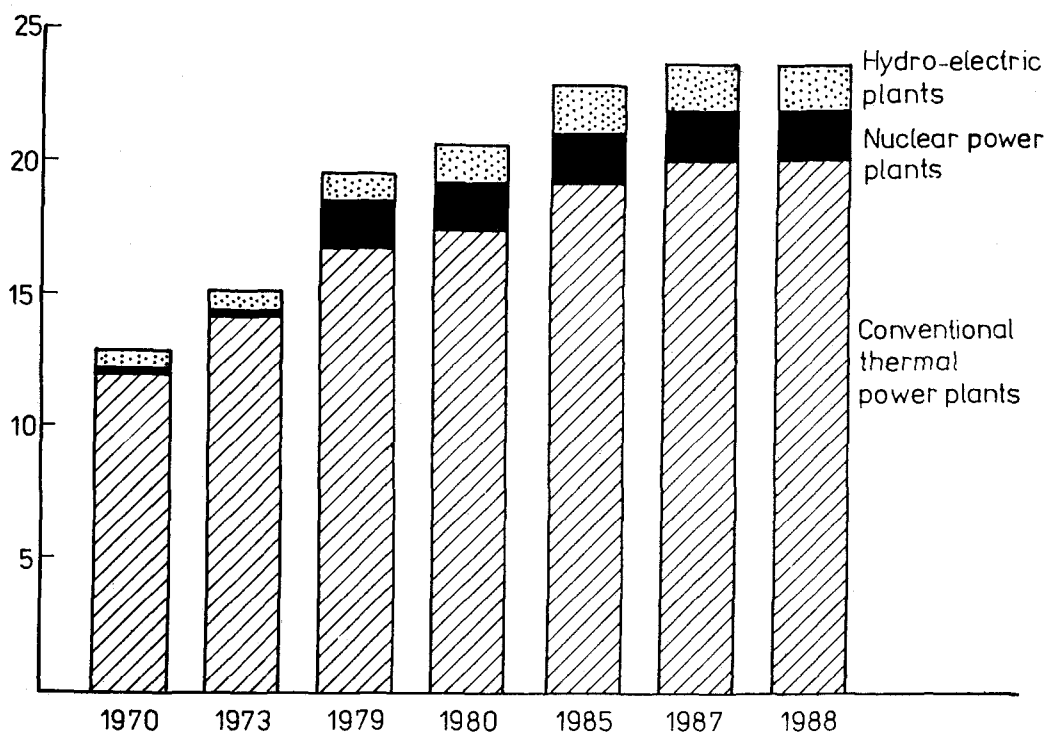


Electricity Production by Sources (TWh)

Year	Total	Solid Fuels	Oil	Gas ¹⁾	Nuclear Power	Hydro Power	Others
1970	68	58	2	...	1	1	6
1973	77	65	3	...	1	1	7
1979	97	79	2	...	10	1	5
1980	99	78	1	...	12	2	6
1984	110	91	1	...	12	2	4
1985	114	94	1	...	13	2	4
1986	115	96	1	...	11	2	5
1987	114	95	2	...	11	2	4
1988	118	100	1	...	12	2	3

1) Data of "Gas" are included in "Others".

INSTALLED ELECTRIC CAPACITY OF PLANTS (GW)

Installed Electric Capacity in Power Plants (MW)

Year	Total	Conventional thermal power plants	Hydro electric plants	Nuclear power plants
1970	12872	12120	682	70
1973	15044	14296	678	70
1979	19511	16801	880	1830
1980	20593	17335	1428	1830
1984	22305	18707	1768	1830
1985	22758	19161	1767	1830
1986	22748	19152	1766	1830
1987	23608	20012	1766	1830
1988	23601	20005	1766	1830