Electricity produced from nuclear power stations in OECD countries is expected to continue to grow at 0.9% per year from 2,146 Terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2000 to 2,344 TWh in 2010. The nuclear share, which stood at 23.8% in 2000, is projected to decline to 21.8% by 2010. Electricity demand is forecast to grow at about 1.8% annually beyond the year 2000.

The total capacity provided by the 359 reactors now installed in OECD countries is 304 Gigawatts electrical (GWe). Twelve reactors (totaling 11.3 GWe) are reported to be under construction in the Republic of Korea, Japan, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic. Another four (4.3 GWe) are reported as firmly committed. The total capacity of OECD nuclear power plants is projected to be about 319.4 GWe in the year 2005, and 331.2 GWe in 2010, account being taken of 10 GWe to be taken out of service by 2010.

This information is contained in the just published annual survey of developments and projections of nuclear generation, installed capacities and associated fuel cycle services carried out by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA). The survey, Nuclear Energy Data, also known as the “Brown Book”, is based on official statistics and projections to 2015 submitted by OECD countries.
In 2000 nuclear energy represented about 76.4% of total electricity production in France, 56.8% in Belgium, 40.9% in the Republic of Korea, 38.8% in Hungary, 38.8% in Sweden, 38.1% in Switzerland, 34% in Japan, 31.7% in Finland, 30.1% in Germany, 28.5% in Spain, 22% in the United Kingdom, 20% in the United States, 18.8% in the Czech Republic, 13.7% in Canada, 4.1% in Mexico and 4% in the Netherlands.