

Demand for electricity decreased moderately in the period from 19 to 25 December in half of the market in Southeast Europe, by a total of 3%, to 16.2 TWh, due to relatively warm weather and a drop in demand during the holidays.

Hungary recorded the biggest drop in demand for electricity, by 10%. Consumption in Croatia and Romania fell by 5% and 3%, respectively, as temperatures were about 7 degrees above seasonal norms.

On the other hand, the highest growth in demand for electricity in the region was recorded in Greece and Bulgaria, where weekly electricity consumption increased by 6% and 4%, respectively, compared to the previous week.

At the same time, the net import of electricity in the region increased by an incredible 237%, to 1.71 TWh, which is attributed to lower production of renewable sources and reduced electricity prices in Europe.

The net import of electricity in Serbia increased by 367%, while Hungary maintained a stable volume of international electricity trade in the previous week. Greece and Croatia moved to the position of net importers this week. A net import of 215 GWh, or 68 GWh, was registered.

Romania reversed its net electricity flows from importing to exporting, with net electricity exports of 2.4 GWh. Bulgaria remained the main electricity exporter in the region, with exports increasing to 141.6 GWh (5.5 GWh more than last week).