

[Electricity consumption](#) in [Southeastern Europe](#) in the period from January 30 to February 5 increased slightly, by a little more than 1 percent, as a result of lower average temperatures compared to the previous week.

The total consumption of electricity in Southeast Europe was 17.34 TWh. **Greece** recorded the highest consumption growth in the region, by 5 percent. Consumption in **Bulgaria** and **Romania** increased by about 2 percent. On the other hand, **Croatia** recorded a 3 percent decrease in consumption.

[Net electricity imports](#) in the region rose by 36 percent to 1,567 TWh, largely attributable to the Italian market which increased its net imports by 26 percent as electricity prices were more competitive in neighboring markets. On the other hand, Greece and **Hungary** recorded a drop in net imports by 24 percent and 3 percent, respectively, as a consequence of the growth of production from renewable energy sources in these markets.

Serbia maintained its export position in the fifth week, recording a net export of 7.9 GWh, which is more than double the increase compared to the previous week.

In contrast, Croatia moved from a position of net export of electricity to net import, with an import volume of 60.6 GWh.

Bulgaria, the leading exporter of electricity in the region in this period, recorded a net export of electricity of 116.6 GWh, which is 23 percent more compared to the previous week.

Romania also remained a net exporter in the fifth week, although exports more than halved from the fourth week to 112.3 GWh.

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