

**The drop in average temperatures** from February 6 to 12 (in the sixth week) compared to the previous week influenced the [increase in electricity consumption](#) in **Central and Southeastern Europe**.

**Demand increased in all markets in Southeast Europe**, with the exception of Turkey, by nearly 5 percent on average, to 17.3 TWh. Bulgaria and Greece recorded the highest increase in demand for electricity, by 8 percent each, followed by Croatia and Serbia, with an increase of 6-7 percent.

In terms of cross-border electricity trade, net electricity imports in the SEE region were down 10 percent compared to the previous week, at 1.42 TWh, which was largely attributed to increased renewable generation in **SEE countries** that covered a large part of the expenditure.

Greece and Croatia have recorded a drop in net imports by 37 percent, parallel to the growth of production from [renewable sources](#) in these markets.

Serbia maintained its export position in the sixth week, recording a 74 percent increase in net exports compared to the fifth week, to 13.67 GWh.

In contrast, **Romania recorded a 9 percent drop in net exports** in the sixth week, with a net export volume of 102.5 GWh. Bulgaria, the largest exporter of electricity in the region, registered an electricity consumption of 124 GWh (6 percent) in this period.

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