

[The production of hydropower in the region of Southeast Europe](#) in the period from February 6 to 12 was reduced by 6 percent, to 1.9 TWh, as a result of the low level of precipitation in the region. Lower hydropower production was recorded in all markets in the region, except in Bulgaria.

Greece and Romania recorded the biggest declines in output during the sixth week of 46 percent and 11 percent, respectively, to 65 GWh and 335 GW. Croatia recorded a 4 percent drop in production. Bulgaria is the only country in SEE that registered higher hydropower production by 39 percent.

[Output from variable renewables in Southeast Europe](#) rose 25 percent for the sixth week, to 2.79 TWh, thanks to strong solar and wind power output.

**Wind farm production** increased by 28 percent compared to the fifth week, to 2.15 TWh. Almost all markets in the region recorded higher wind energy production, except for Hungary and Serbia.

Croatia and Bulgaria recorded an increase in wind production by 70 percent and 68 percent, respectively, to 81 GWh and 45 GWh. The production of wind power plants in Greece recorded a significant growth of 56 percent, to 312 GWh.

**At the same time, wind energy production in Hungary and Serbia fell by 72 percent and 53 percent, respectively.**

**The production of solar energy** in the region of Southeast Europe recorded an increase of 15 percent on average, to a total of 638 GWh, considering that all countries in the region recorded an increase in production. Bulgaria and Romania recorded an increase in solar production by 63 percent and 79 percent, respectively, mainly thanks to clear weather. Solar energy production in Greece increased by 13 percent. Variable renewable generation in Greece rose significantly over the six-week period compared to the previous week, by 42 percent to 411 GWh, mainly due to higher wind production.

Thermal energy production fell in all regional markets in the sixth week due to higher production from renewable sources. As a result, the SEE region saw a moderate decrease in thermal energy production by nearly 5 percent, to 9.94 TWh.

Lignite-based production in Greece increased significantly, by 35 percent, to 222 GWh, while gas-fired production increased by 12 percent and reached 225 GWh. Bulgaria recorded an increase in coal and gas-based production by 5 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

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