

[Electricity consumption](#) in the **region of Southeast Europe** increased in the ninth week (February 27 - March 5) as a result of the cold weather.

Electricity demand increased in almost all markets in the region, except in Greece and Bulgaria, where demand remained stable compared to the previous week.

Total consumption in SEE increased by about 2 percent in the ninth week compared to the eighth week, to a total of 16.1 TWh.

The highest growth in demand for electricity was recorded by Serbia and Croatia - by 6 to 7 percent, followed by Hungary and Romania, with an increase of around three percent, under the influence of the drop in average daily temperatures.

As for cross-border electricity trade, [net electricity imports in SEE](#) were 12 percent lower on average in the ninth week, thanks to higher hydro and thermal power generation, and amounted to 1.19 GWh.

Greece and Hungary recorded a drop in net imports by 10, or 8 percent, as electricity consumption was low in these countries, with strong thermal energy production.

Serbia maintained its export position in the ninth week, recording a slight increase in net exports by about 1 percent compared to the previous session, to 39 GWh.

At the same time, [Romania was the largest exporter of electricity in the region](#), despite the drop in net exports by 46 percent, to 115.6 GWh. Bulgaria is the second largest exporter of electricity in SEE, with electricity exports of 90.6 GWh, which is 43 percent less compared to the eighth week.

Last week, Croatia switched to net export from the position of net importer, with net export of 8.06 GWh.

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