

European Electricity Fuel Mix Summary

Q4-2020

October to December

Generation and Contribution by Fuel Type

Renewables: 289.3TWh (+15%)

Fossil Fuels: 258.5TWh (+6%)

Nuclear: 191.3TWh (+23%)

Percentage changes are from the previous quarter

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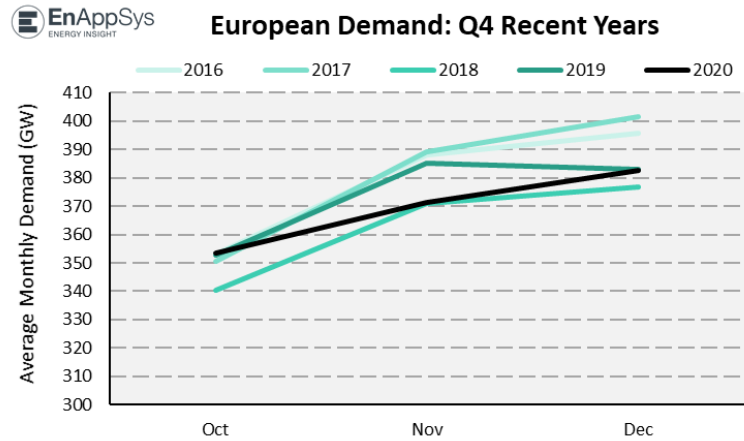
1 Executive Summary

Latest data for Q4 2020 indicates that total generation levels were up across Europe, versus Q3 levels, as winter increased demand across the continent. The Q4 total was 739TWh, up 13% from the 651TWh in Q3, but still 4% lower than the 767TWh in Q4 last year. This total was, however 2% higher than the Q4

2018 total, as that quarter has seen lower demand in October and December compared to those months in 2020.

Renewable generation (including biomass and waste) contributed 39% of this total continuing the trend of renewables being the largest share of the generation mix that began in Q2 2019. Nuclear contributed 26%, gas 19% and coal/lignite 16%, with the remaining 6% contributed by other sources.

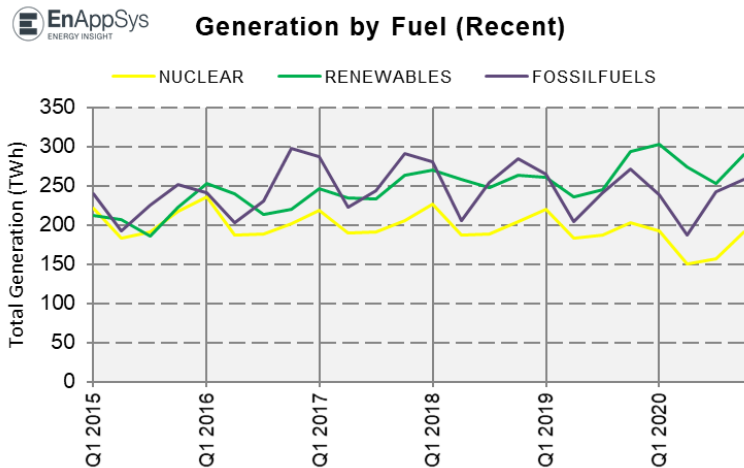
Where Q3 was relatively in line with previous years, the impact of renewed lockdowns has become clearly visible.



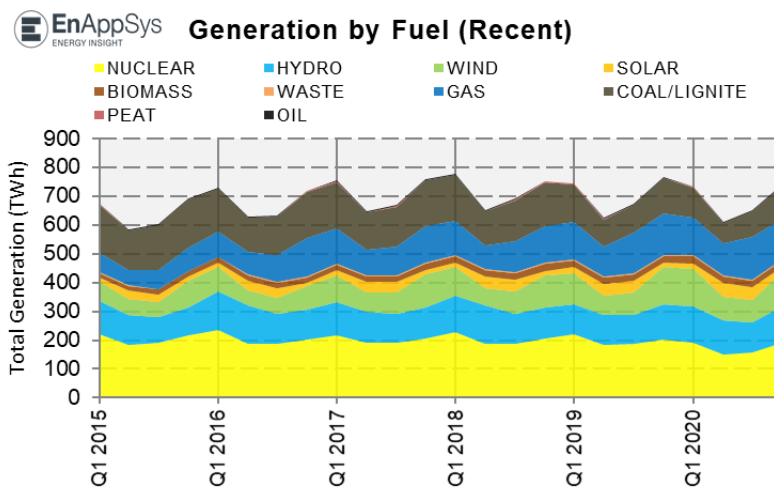
2 Fuel Activity Overview

Europe Totals

For the seventh quarter running, across Europe, the largest share of electricity generation came from renewables (including biomass and waste). This can be seen in the chart on the right, which presents total generation by the grouped categories of renewables, fossil fuels, and nuclear.



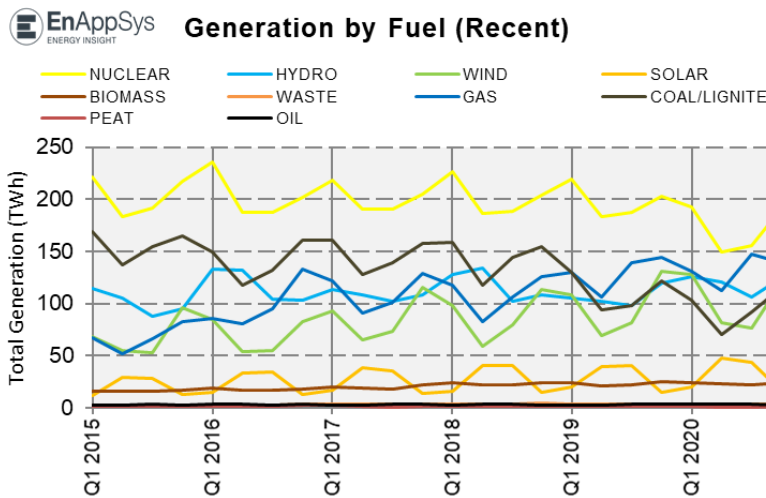
In total, 289TWh was generated by renewables, up 15% from the 252TWh in Q3, but down 2% from the 294TWh in Q4 of 2019. The 289TWh of renewables contributed 39% of total generation, followed by 259TWh of fossil fuel-fired generation (35% contribution) and 191TWh of nuclear generation (26% contribution).



Fossil fuels also saw an increase from their Q3 levels, but by just 6%, whilst nuclear output was up 23% from Q3. Compared to Q4 last year, the fossil fuel-fired fleet saw 4% less generation in Q4 2020, whilst the nuclear fleet saw 5% less.

Total generation levels were up across Europe, versus Q3 levels, as winter increased demand across the continent. The Q4 total was 739TWh, up 13% from the 651TWh in Q3, but still 4% lower than the 767TWh in Q4 last year.

When individual technology types, rather than groupings (i.e. renewable and fossil fuel), are considered, **nuclear consistently has the largest generation of any single fuel type.** This remains true this quarter, with the European nuclear total of 191TWh being 52TWh higher than the 139TWh of gas, the second highest individual fuel type.



Gas-fired generation has retained this second position from Q3. Since the coal/lignite decline of 2019 onwards, gas has mainly been the second highest contributor to the fuel mix, though lost this position to hydro in Q2 as fossil fuel-fired sites across the continent found it harder to

run economically under the lower demand of lockdown.

Individual Countries

The five countries with the highest demand in the quarter (and on average across 2018-2020) were Germany (126.4TWh, 16% share of total European demand), France (124.7TWh, 16% share), GB (76.7TWh, 10% share), Italy (70.9TWh, 9% share) and Spain (60.8TWh, 8% share).

Across the quarter, interconnector flows were generally in line with historical norms. France saw only net exports each month, following a rare month of net imports in Q2. Austria, the Netherlands and Serbia, however, saw net imports in one or two months, having been net exporters across the summer.

In Germany, the coal fleet saw high utilisation across December; partly for typical winter high demand, but partly also because they were running to use up their coal stocks before closing at the end of the year. From 1st January 2021 ~5GW coal units were closed. Despite this reduction in capacity, Germany was still a net importer at the start of the new year.

Interconnector Flows

The heatmap below shows net quarterly interconnector flows per country. Blue is net imports and red net exports, with the depth of colour indicating the magnitude of the flow. The countries are ranked left to right by highest to lowest import levels for Q4 2020, with Italy seeing the highest net import levels and Germany the highest net exports.

	ITALY	GB	FINLAND	SWITZERLAND	HUNGARY	AUSTRIA	LITHUANIA	SPAIN	POLAND	BELGIUM	PORTUGAL	GREECE	DENMARK	SLOVAKIA	MACEDONIA	CROATIA	NORWAY	MONTENEGRO	IRELAND (ISEM)	LATVIA	ALBANIA	SLOVENIA	ESTONIA	ROMANIA	SERBIA	BOSNIA	NETHERLANDS	BULGARIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	SWEDEN	FRANCE	GERMANY
Q1 2015	13.9	4.8	5.1	1.9	1.8	4.1	2.0	0.0	-0.1	4.5	0.3	1.5	1.3	0.4	-0.3	1.2	-1.4	-0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.3	0.5	-1.0	1.3	-0.3	-2.9	-4.0	-11.0	-20.5
Q2 2015	9.4	5.6	3.1	-2.8	2.7	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.8	5.7	0.8	1.5	2.9	0.3	0.3	1.8	-1.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.3	-1.3	-1.3	-0.5	4.2	-2.3	-2.3	-5.6	-14.8	-11.3
Q3 2015	9.5	6.1	4.0	-0.5	2.0	3.2	1.7	0.8	0.1	6.2	1.0	0.6	4.5	0.3	0.7	2.4	-3.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	-0.3	0.1	-1.8	0.1	-0.5	2.8	-3.2	-1.0	-6.5	-17.0	-14.8
Q4 2015	12.9	4.7	3.9	2.1	1.9	4.4	2.0	3.0	-0.2	4.2	0.2	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	-1.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-2.2	0.2	-0.1	0.5	-1.8	-0.6	-4.7	-15.8	-20.6
Q1 2016	12.2	6.3	5.2	4.1	1.8	4.6	1.9	3.3	0.3	0.7	-2.3	1.4	2.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	-2.8	0.1	0.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-1.3	-0.7	-0.9	1.5	-1.2	-1.7	-3.8	-13.1	-20.5
Q2 2016	8.3	5.7	4.1	-2.6	2.5	0.3	1.8	3.2	0.9	2.3	-1.8	1.4	2.9	1.3	0.1	1.5	-3.4	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	3.2	-1.4	-2.4	-3.3	-14.2	-9.6
Q3 2016	8.0	4.7	4.7	-1.4	2.0	0.6	2.0	4.4	0.8	0.8	-0.5	1.1	3.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	-3.9	0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.5	-0.6	1.0	-1.7	-0.6	-0.9	1.9	-2.3	0.9	-3.3	-9.0	-12.9
Q4 2016	4.4	1.7	4.9	5.0	2.3	3.3	2.0	1.8	-0.9	2.7	-0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	1.4	-1.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.8	-1.8	0.5	-1.3	-1.8	-1.4	-1.0	-1.6	-0.6	-18.7
Q1 2017	9.6	3.2	5.3	5.4	2.2	3.6	2.3	3.7	-0.6	2.0	-0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	-0.7	0.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-1.8	1.0	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.6	-4.4	-8.3	-20.5
Q2 2017	9.0	5.5	5.1	-1.1	2.1	1.7	2.0	5.3	0.6	2.9	-0.5	1.2	2.9	0.9	0.5	2.2	-2.4	0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	-0.8	-1.1	-0.2	-0.2	2.2	-1.2	-2.1	-5.0	-13.3	-15.3
Q3 2017	10.0	5.6	5.1	-1.8	2.3	0.0	2.2	6.1	0.9	-0.3	-1.5	0.4	3.9	0.3	0.4	2.4	-4.7	0.4	-0.6	0.4	1.3	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	2.6	-2.0	-1.8	-4.2	-12.3	-11.6
Q4 2017	9.4	1.6	4.7	4.3	2.8	2.5	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.3	1.3	-1.8	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.0	-0.5	-0.7	0.9	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	-2.3	-4.1	-1.7	-20.8
Q1 2018	10.4	5.2	5.0	3.4	4.0	3.2	2.5	3.3	1.6	2.4	-0.8	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	-1.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	-1.1	-0.1	-0.5	-1.2	0.0	-1.6	0.6	-1.0	-1.0	-3.1	-12.8	-19.4
Q2 2018	9.9	5.1	3.3	-3.8	4.2	0.1	2.2	5.1	2.2	4.6	-0.7	1.2	2.8	1.1	-0.1	1.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-0.9	-1.1	4.7	-1.6	-2.1	-6.7	-20.2	-8.7
Q3 2018	9.7	4.9	3.1	-1.6	3.0	4.0	2.3	5.1	0.9	5.0	-1.0	0.8	3.3	1.3	0.0	2.2	-3.1	-0.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.9	0.3	-1.1	1.7	-2.8	-3.0	-3.1	-15.1	-14.3
Q4 2018	10.4	4.0	2.5	3.9	3.3	4.5	2.7	1.1	1.0	5.3	-0.1	0.4	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.6	-1.9	-0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	1.3	-0.8	-0.4	-2.2	-2.9	-4.3	-11.4	-17.1
Q1 2019	11.5	6.3	5.1	4.5	4.2	3.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.4	-1.3	-1.4	-1.9	-5.2	-8.9	-17.9
Q2 2019	9.6	5.6	3.7	-2.1	4.5	-0.7	1.2	2.1	2.6	0.5	1.0	1.8	2.6	0.4	-0.3	0.8	-0.7	0.6	0.0	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.9	-0.5	-0.4	2.1	-0.1	-1.3	-6.8	-13.1	-2.9
Q3 2019	8.6	4.4	5.1	-5.3	2.8	1.2	2.4	1.2	2.6	-2.9	1.4	2.3	3.1	0.5	0.0	2.4	-3.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.4	1.1	0.6	-1.0	1.6	-1.3	-2.3	-5.8	-11.8	-2.8
Q4 2019	10.4	5.2	5.0	0.8	2.6	2.3	2.5	0.7	3.1	-0.9	-0.7	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.9	0.7	0.3	-1.1	-0.7	-1.3	-4.2	-6.7	-9.3	-11.8
Q1 2020	11.7	5.6	3.7	1.9	3.4	1.8	2.3	3.0	2.7	0.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.2	0.2	0.8	1.4	-1.1	0.5	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.1	-1.2	0.2	-0.7	-2.0	-8.7	-17.2	-11.7
Q2 2020	2.9	4.6	3.2	-2.9	2.4	-0.4	1.9	1.2	3.7	-0.5	1.6	2.2	2.3	-0.1	0.5	1.4	-5.0	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	1.0	0.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.9	-2.0	-5.6	-15.0	3.3
Q3 2020	6.2	2.6	3.9	-3.4	2.6	-0.8	1.8	-1.1	3.6	0.1	0.8	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.1	1.8	-7.2	0.6	-0.3	0.4	0.5	-0.9	0.5	0.6	-0.8	-0.8	-2.9	-1.3	-2.6	-4.7	-1.7	-1.4
Q4 2020	11.4	4.8	3.7	1.0	3.2	1.4	2.1	0.6	2.9	0.3	-0.9	1.3	2.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	-6.5	0.2	-0.2	0.4	0.5	-1.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	-1.1	-0.1	-0.4	-3.1	-5.3	-8.4	-10.7

Statistics

The following tables set out key statistics relating to generation in the quarter:

	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (TWh)									
Biomass	24.5	24.2	21.4	22.0	25.0	24.5	22.9	21.9	24.4
Coal/Lignite	154.5	129.4	93.7	97.7	121.3	103.1	70.0	91.4	115.2
Gas	125.4	130.4	106.4	139.0	144.2	130.8	113.0	147.7	139.4
Hydro	107.8	105.4	102.3	98.0	120.1	126.1	120.2	106.5	124.9
Nuclear	204.1	219.6	183.1	187.4	202.5	192.3	149.9	156.1	191.3
Oil	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	2.8
Peat	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.1
Solar	14.5	19.6	39.1	40.0	14.5	20.4	47.6	43.9	15.5
Waste	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.5
Wind	113.0	108.0	69.7	81.3	130.5	128.2	81.2	76.9	121.0
FOSSIL FUELS	284.1	264.2	204.1	241.3	270.6	238.3	186.5	242.8	258.5
NUCLEAR	204.1	219.6	183.1	187.4	202.5	192.3	149.9	156.1	191.3
RENEWABLE (INCLUDES WASTE)	263.9	261.0	235.8	244.9	294.1	303.0	274.3	252.4	289.3
TOTAL	752.0	744.8	623.0	673.7	767.2	733.6	610.8	651.3	739.1
Fossil Fuel Percentage	38%	35%	33%	36%	35%	32%	31%	37%	35%
Clean Percentage	62%	65%	67%	64%	65%	68%	69%	63%	65%
Renewable Share of Clean Power	56%	54%	56%	57%	59%	61%	65%	62%	60%

SHARE OF GENERATION (%)									
Biomass	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.7%	3.4%	3.3%
Coal/Lignite	20.5%	17.4%	15.0%	14.5%	15.8%	14.1%	11.5%	14.0%	15.6%
Gas	16.7%	17.5%	17.1%	20.6%	18.8%	17.8%	18.5%	22.7%	18.9%
Hydro	14.3%	14.1%	16.4%	14.5%	15.7%	17.2%	19.7%	16.4%	16.9%
Nuclear	27.1%	29.5%	29.4%	27.8%	26.4%	26.2%	24.5%	24.0%	25.9%
Oil	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Peat	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Solar	1.9%	2.6%	6.3%	5.9%	1.9%	2.8%	7.8%	6.7%	2.1%
Waste	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
Wind	15.0%	14.5%	11.2%	12.1%	17.0%	17.5%	13.3%	11.8%	16.4%
FOSSIL FUELS	37.5%	35.2%	32.6%	35.7%	35.1%	32.3%	30.5%	37.2%	34.8%
NUCLEAR	27.1%	29.5%	29.4%	27.8%	26.4%	26.2%	24.5%	24.0%	25.9%
RENEWABLE (INCLUDES WASTE)	35.1%	35.0%	37.9%	36.4%	38.3%	41.3%	44.9%	38.8%	39.1%

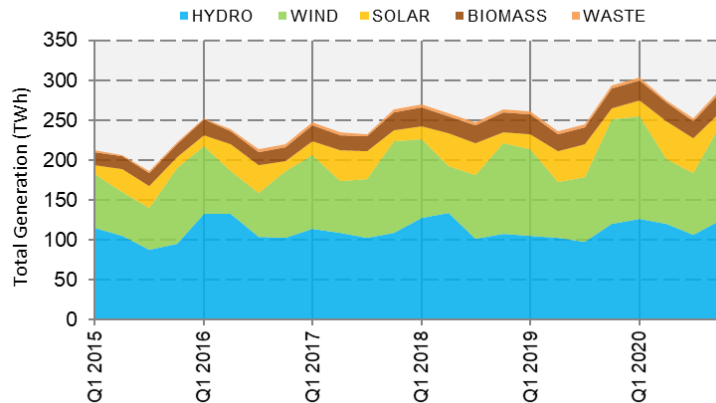
	Q4 2015	Q4 2016	Q4 2017	Q4 2018	Q4 2019	Q4 2020
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (TWh)						
Biomass			17.2	17.6	21.7	24.4
Coal/Lignite			164.5	160.3	157.2	115.2
Gas			82.5	132.5	128.6	139.4
Hydro			94.9	103.1	108.5	124.9
Nuclear			217.2	201.5	204.8	191.3
Oil			2.8	3.1	3.3	2.8
Peat			1.8	2.0	1.4	1.1
Solar			12.7	12.6	13.7	15.5
Waste			2.4	3.0	3.6	3.5
Wind			95.5	83.1	115.6	121.0
FOSSIL FUELS			251.6	297.9	290.5	258.5
NUCLEAR			217.2	201.5	204.8	191.3
RENEWABLE (INCLUDES WASTE)			222.7	219.3	263.0	289.3
TOTAL			691.5	718.7	758.3	739.1
Fossil Fuel Percentage			36%	41%	38%	35%
Clean Percentage			64%	59%	62%	65%
Renewable Share of Clean Power			51%	52%	56%	60%

CHANGE SINCE Q4 2015 (%)						
Biomass				2%	26%	42%
Coal/Lignite				-3%	-4%	-26%
Gas				61%	56%	69%
Hydro				9%	14%	32%
Nuclear				-7%	-6%	-12%
Oil				8%	17%	0%
Peat				13%	-23%	-39%
Solar				-1%	8%	22%
Waste				24%	50%	44%
Wind				-13%	21%	27%
FOSSIL FUELS				18%	15%	3%
NUCLEAR				-7%	-6%	-12%
RENEWABLE (INCLUDES WASTE)				-2%	18%	30%

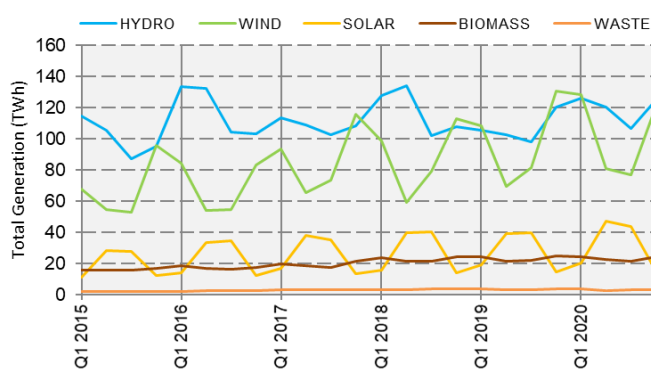
3 Renewables

Across Europe as a whole, Q4 2020 saw 289TWh of power production from renewable sources, amounting to 39% of total European electricity generation. This is an increase of 15% from the 252TWh in Q3 2020, as wind and hydro output increase. Despite this increase in absolute generation, the proportion of generation provided by renewables is the same (39%) as in the previous quarter, as fossil fuel-fired and nuclear generation also rose from Q3.

EnAppSys Renewable Generation by Fuel (Recent)



EnAppSys Generation by Fuel (Recent)

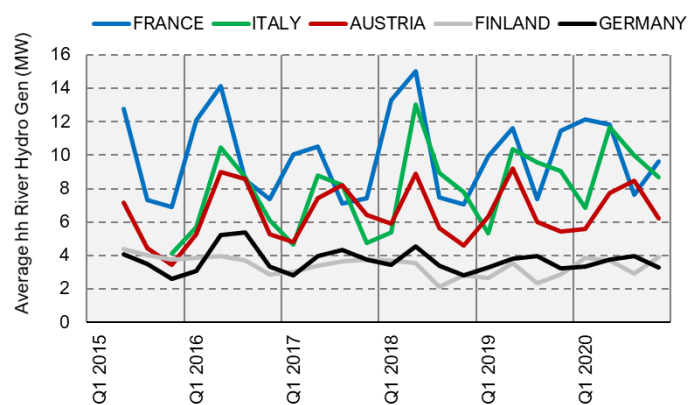


All renewable sectors except solar saw an increase in generation from Q3 levels, with wind seeing the largest rise (57%) to a total of 121TWh. Despite this large increase in wind generation, hydro (reservoir + river) remained the largest individual component of renewable generation, just above wind, at 125TWh. This equates to a 43% share of total

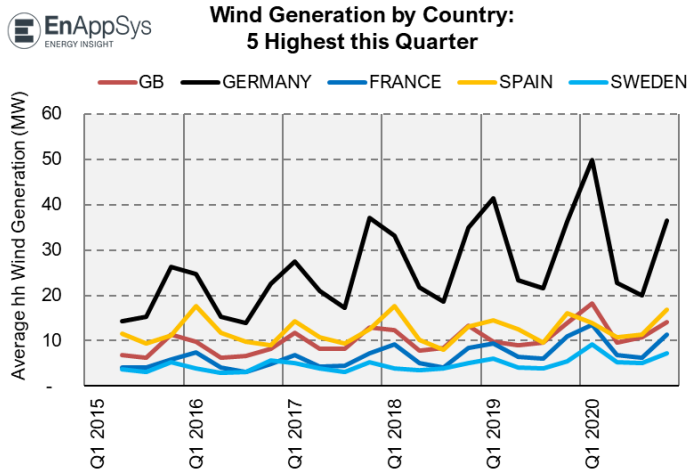
renewable generation for hydro, versus 42% for wind in close second place, 8% for biomass, 5% for solar and 1% for waste.

The individual components of hydro generation, run-of-river and reservoir, see their greatest generation in different countries. France had the largest level of run-of-river hydro generation in the quarter, at 9.6TWh, a 19% share of the 49.5TWh total, closely followed by Italy with 8.7TWh and an 18% share. Reservoir hydro, on the other hand, is highest in Norway, where

EnAppSys River Hydro Generation by Country: 5 Highest this Quarter



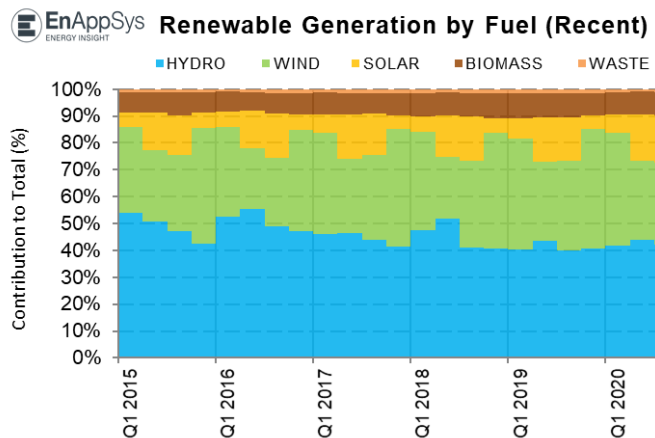
34.9TWh were produced in Q4, a 45% share of the 77.1TWh total. Sweden produced the second largest, at 19.7TWh, a 26% share.



The five highest generators of wind energy in the quarter were Germany (with an average generation of 16.6GW, 30%), Spain (7.6GW, 14%), GB (6.4GW, 11%), France (5.2GW, 9%) and Sweden (3.3GW, 6%). Germany has maintained its position as highest producer each quarter since 2015. This is the same order as for the last

two quarters. All five countries saw an increase from Q3 levels, with the highest increase seen in Germany.

The third largest share of renewable power was the biomass fleet, taking the place from solar, which had been third in Q2 and Q3, but fell behind as daylight reduced across Europe in this winter quarter.



Biomass output levels are generally fairly static at 20-25TWh per quarter, with Q42020 seeing a total of 24.4TWh, well within this normal range.

Compared to Q4 last year, hydro and solar saw increases in generation (4% and 7%, respectively), while wind, biomass and waste saw decreases (-2%, -2% and -13%).

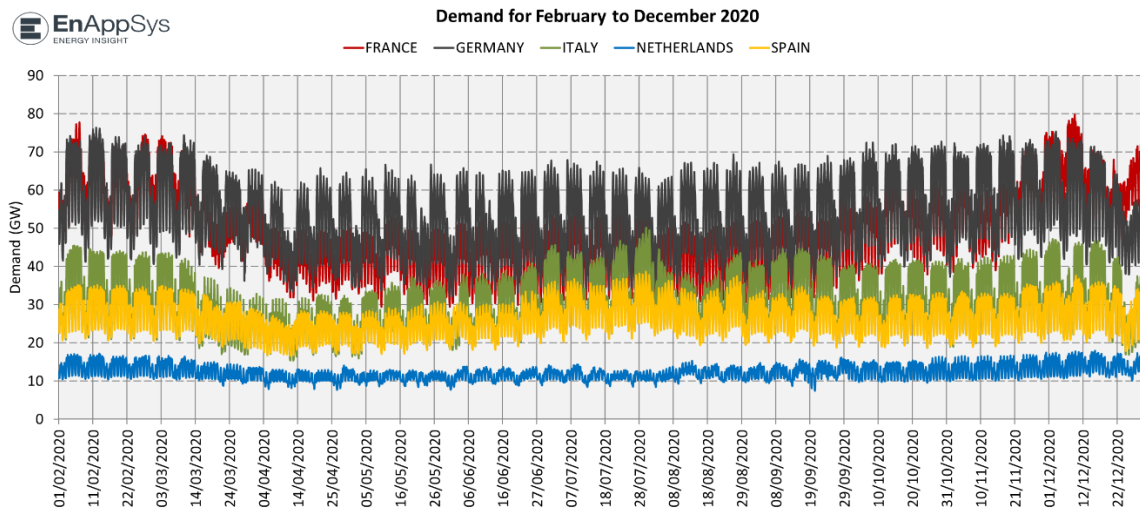
Statistics

The following tables contain some of the key statistics relating to renewable electricity output during the quarter:

	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (TWh)									
Biomass	24.5	24.2	21.4	22.0	25.0	24.5	22.9	21.9	24.4
Hydro	107.8	105.4	102.3	98.0	120.1	126.1	120.2	106.5	124.9
Solar	14.5	19.6	39.1	40.0	14.5	20.4	47.6	43.9	15.5
Waste	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.8	2.6	3.2	3.5
Wind	113.0	108.0	69.7	81.3	130.5	128.2	81.2	76.9	121.0
TOTAL	263.9	261.0	235.8	244.9	294.1	303.0	274.3	252.4	289.3
Primary Renewable Source	WIND	WIND	HYDRO	HYDRO	WIND	WIND	HYDRO	HYDRO	HYDRO
SHARE OF RENEWABLES (%)									
Biomass	9.3%	9.3%	9.1%	9.0%	8.5%	8.1%	8.3%	8.7%	8.4%
Hydro	40.9%	40.4%	43.4%	40.0%	40.8%	41.6%	43.8%	42.2%	43.2%
Solar	5.5%	7.5%	16.6%	16.3%	4.9%	6.7%	17.3%	17.4%	5.3%
Waste	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%
Wind	42.8%	41.4%	29.5%	33.2%	44.4%	42.3%	29.6%	30.5%	41.8%
	Q4 2015	Q4 2016	Q4 2017	Q4 2018	Q4 2019	Q4 2020			
TOTAL GENERATION BY FUEL (TWh)									
Biomass	17.2	17.6	21.7	24.5	25.0	24.4			
Hydro	94.9	103.1	108.5	107.8	120.1	124.9			
Solar	12.7	12.6	13.7	14.5	14.5	15.5			
Waste	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.5			
Wind	95.5	83.1	115.6	113.0	130.5	121.0			
TOTAL	222.7	219.3	263.0	263.9	294.1	289.3			
Primary Renewable Source			WIND	HYDRO	WIND	WIND	WIND	HYDRO	
CHANGE SINCE Q4 2015 (%)									
Biomass				2%	26%	42%	45%	42%	
Hydro				9%	14%	14%	27%	32%	
Solar				-1%	8%	14%	14%	22%	
Waste				24%	50%	69%	65%	44%	
Wind				-13%	21%	18%	37%	27%	

4 Coronavirus Lockdown Effects

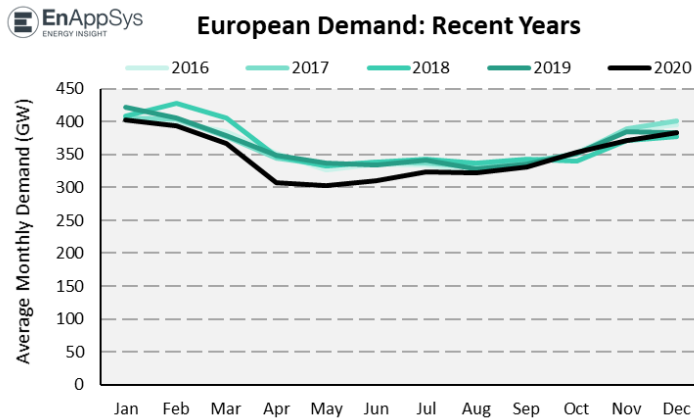
The security measures introduced by the governments of European Nations from Q1 2020 returned in various levels through Q4, having eased somewhat across most of Europe during Q3 2020. Normally demand would be expected to trend upwards in Q4 as the weather in Europe becomes colder, however after an initial rise, decreases were then seen in some countries, such as the examples in the chart below (showing the five countries with the highest demand in Europe).



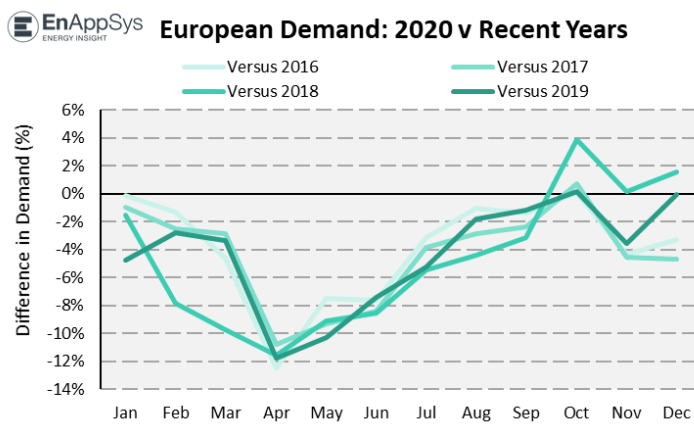
Different European countries have had different demand shapes throughout the pandemic since March, partly due to different strategies of dealing with Covid-19. In February, Germany and France had similar shapes and levels, while in Q2 and Q3, Germany has had significantly higher peaks and lower troughs than France relative to their averages. Moving into Q4, demand in Germany fell more steeply than that in France as the German lockdown increased in severity.

The Italian demand shape saw a large initial dip in February, as steps were first taken to try and control the Coronavirus. Since then, it picked up over the summer, reduced slightly in Q3 and remained relatively stable in Q4.

There can be differences in how demand is reported country to country. Some countries can report it as demand from the grid which excludes demand that is met by local generation and can also include interconnector exports as demand. So, comparisons are not fully on a like for like basis.



The charts to the left compare average monthly demand across Europe as a whole in 2020 against that in 2016-2019. For much of the year, 2020 has seen the lowest average monthly demand of this recent period.



Despite the lockdown effects across the continent, October demand in 2020 was higher than that in all four of these other years (though only very slightly, by ~0.3GW versus 2016).

2018 was the only year to have a consistently lower demand than 2020 across Q4.

5 Notes on the Report

The figures used in the report refer to data provided through ENTSO-E which have been aggregated by EnAppSys into a European total. This data does sometimes suffer from outages or gaps in reporting but is considered to be generally complete. This report is based on the most recently available data as at quarter and year ends.

Included Countries

Albania	Germany	Norway
Austria	Great Britain	Poland
Belgium	Greece	Portugal
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Hungary	Romania
Bulgaria	I-SEM	Serbia
Croatia	Italy	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Latvia	Slovenia
Denmark	Lithuania	Spain
Estonia	Montenegro	Sweden
Finland	Netherlands	Switzerland
France	North Macedonia	

Next to providing a pan-European energy data platform, flexible configurable screens and automated data feeds, EnAppSys offers consultancy services and incredibly detailed market insights for companies in the energy industry.

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