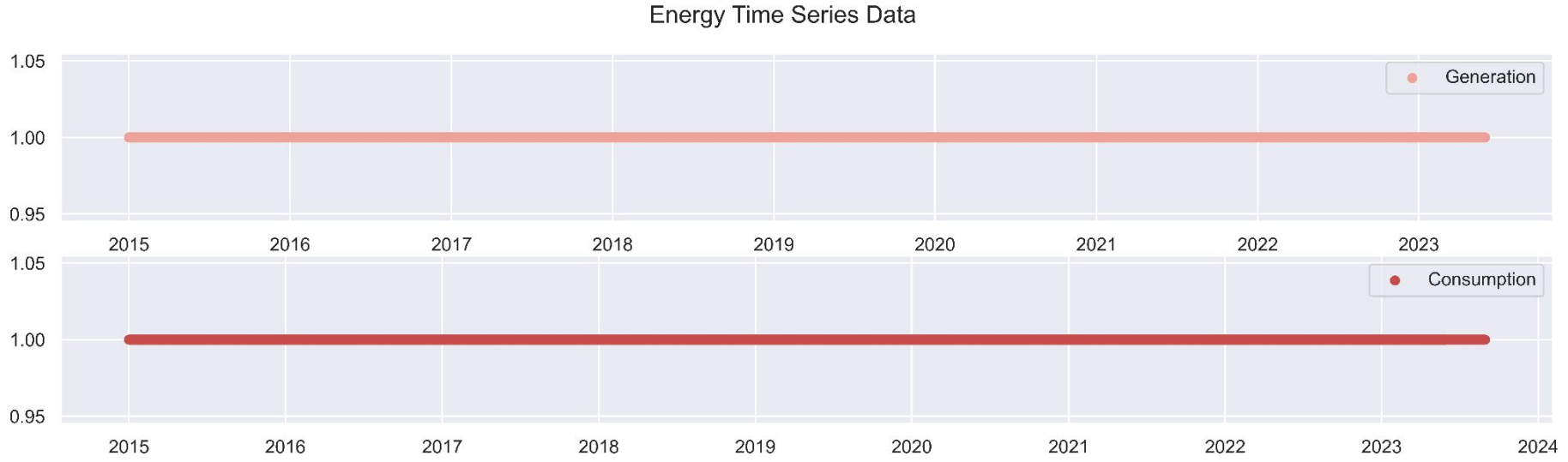
EU Energy Generation vs. Consumption

Key Points:

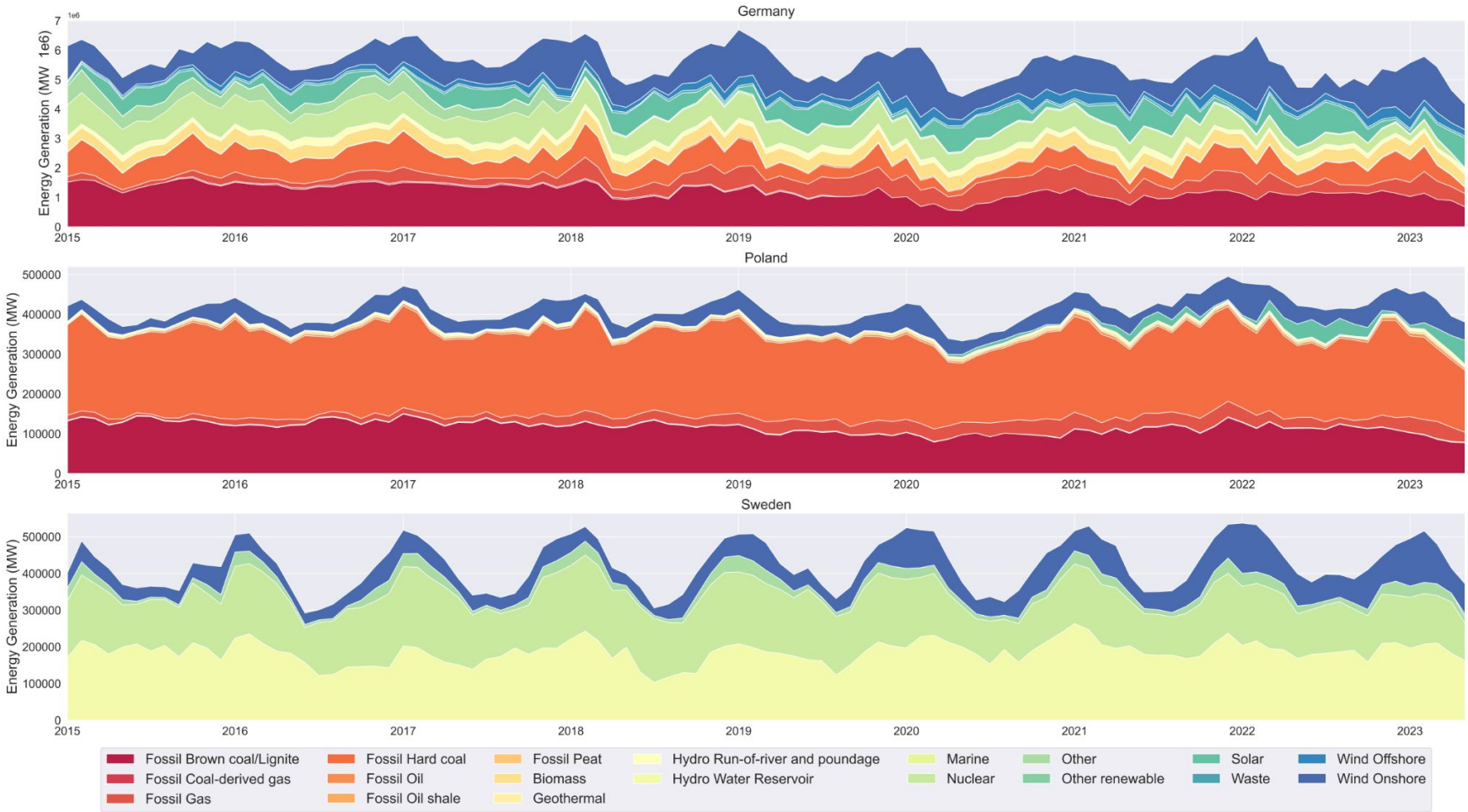
- Comparison of energy practices
- Focus on EU nations: **Sweden**, **Germany** and **Poland**
- Diverse economic, sociopolitical, and religious factors
- 8-year data analysis
- Utilizing public data from **ENTSO-E**

Data Snapshot

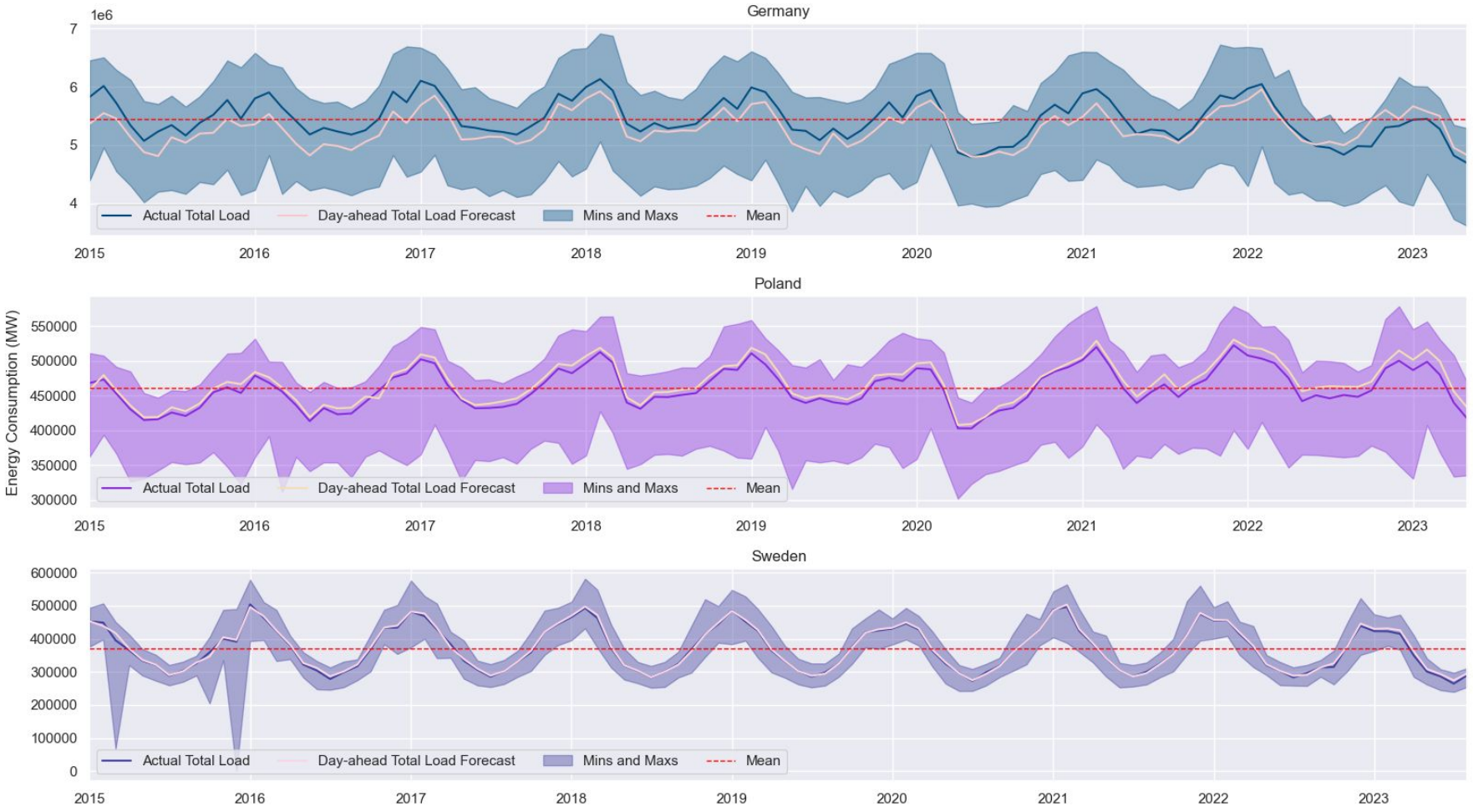
- **Scope:** dataset contains energy generation and consumption data for **Germany**, **Poland**, and **Sweden**.
- **Time Range:** data spans from **January 2015** to **mid-2023**, providing a comprehensive view of eight years.
- **Energy Generation:** covers various energy sources vital for sustainability assessment.
- **Energy Consumption:** includes actual and predicted consumption values, allowing for real-world usage analysis.



Energy Generation per Country



Energy Consumption per Country



Daily Energy Generation vs. Consumption

Main Findings:

- **Sweden:** dominated by nuclear and renewables.
- **Poland:** transitioning from fossil fuels, imports energy.
- **Germany:** balanced fossil and renewables, high volume (~7M MW).
- **Consumption:** seasonal with spikes (Sweden in 2019 and in 2015).
- **Generation vs. Consumption:** surplus (Sweden, Germany), deficit (Poland).

Main Challenges:

- Large-Scale **Data Scraping**.
- Efficient Time-Series Data **Visualization**.