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Balance of electric power

Quarter I - 2024

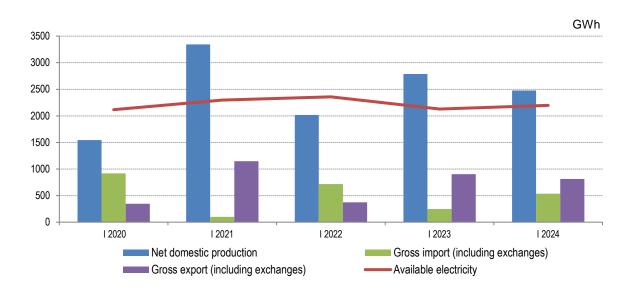
Tirana, May 22, 2024: During the first quarter of 2024, available electricity increased by 3.3 %.

Net domestic production of electric power in this period decreased by 11.1 %, reaching the value 2,478 GWh from 2,787 GWh of electricity produced in the first quarter of 2023.

This production was realized by public hydro plants at 46.9 % of net domestic production, by independent power producers to the extent 50.3 % and other producers (Photovoltaics) that generated 2.8 % of net domestic electricity production.

Gross import of electric power (including exchanges), in the first quarter of 2024, reached the value 535 GWh from 246 GWh compared to the same period of the previous year, marking an increase by 2.2 times. Gross export (including exchanges) reached the value 814 GWh from 904 GWh marking a decrease with 10% (tab.1).

Fig. 1 Available electricity, net domestic production, gross import and export



Tab. 1 Balance of electric power

MWh

Indicators		Q.1 2023	Q.1 2024
Α	Available electricity (A=1+2-3)	2,128,806	2,198,813
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	2,787,247	2,477,892
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	2,770,732	2,407,752
а	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	1,614,486	1,161,503
a.1	Gross public producers	1,627,308	1,172,567
a.2	Losses and own consumption	12,822	11,064
b	Independent power producers	1,156,246	1,246,249
1.3	Other producers (Photovoltaics)	16,515	70,140
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	245,860	535,149
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	904,301	814,228
В	Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)	2,128,806	2,198,813
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	533,521	483,043
1.1	Losses in transmission	61,859	57,277
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b) ¹	471,663	425,766
а	Technical losses in distribution	312,799	306,009
b	Non technical losses in distribution ²	158,863	119,757
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	1,595,285	1,715,770
2.1	Households	894,960	979,953
2.2	Non households	700,325	735,817

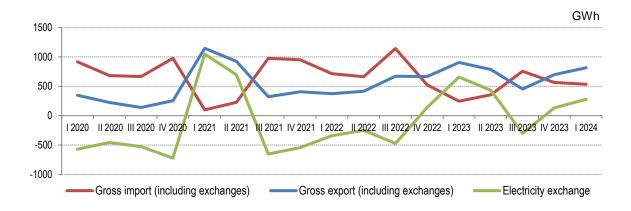
¹Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses is an estimation made by operators in the field of electricity.

² Non-technical losses refer to the difference between total losses in distribution and technical losses in distribution and are added also statistical differences which derive from the differences in the period of measurement in production, consumption and trade of electricity.

Public hydro plants, in the first quarter of 2024, realized 1,162 GWh from 1,614 GWh realized in the first quarter of 2023, thus marking a decrease in production by 28.1 %. While, **independent and concessionaire power producers** realized 1,246 GWh from 1,156 GWh realized to the same period of the previous year, thus marking a increase in production by 7.8 %.

Electricity exchange (difference between gross exports and gross imports of electricity), in the first quarter of 2024 is 279 GWh from 658 GWh that was in the first quarter of 2023.

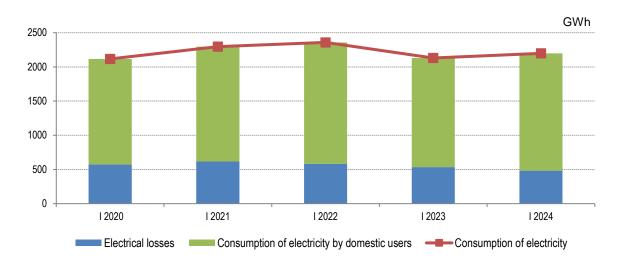
Fig. 2 Electricity exchange



Electrical losses have reached value 483 GWh from 534 GWh marking a decrease by 9.5 **%. Losses** in transmission decreased by 7.4 %, while losses in distribution decreased by 9.7 %.

Technical losses in distribution resulted on a decrease with 2.2 %, while **non-technical losses in distribution** resulted on a decrease with 24.6 %, compared with the first quarter of 2023 (fig.3).

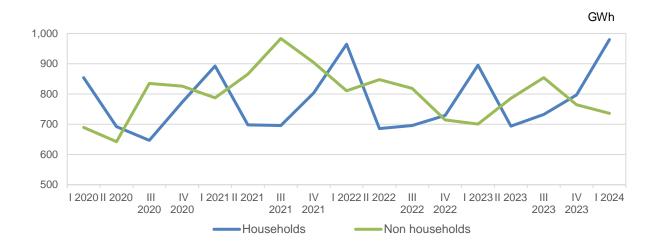
Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users



The consumption of electricity by domestic users, in the first quarter of 2024, increased by 7.6 %, reaching 1,716 GWh from 1,595 GWh realized in the first quarter of 2023.

The largest impact on the increase of the final consumption of electricity by domestic users was provided by **consumption of electricity by households** with an increase of electricity consumption by 9.5 %, compared to the increase by 5.1 % of energy consumed by **non-household consumers (fig. 4).**

Fig. 4 Consumption of electricity by domestic users



Methodology

Balance of electric power provides statistical information on domestic production of electricity, electricity exchange, losses in network also the usage of electricity for final consumption in our country. The publication of electric power balance is quarterly, based on monthly data collected from administrative sources as:

- KESH a.s., a state joint stock trading company, vertically integrated, which has the leading role and is the key producer of electricity in Albania;
- OSSH a.s., a public company with 100% state-owned shares that carries out the supply and sales of electricity also the operation and management of the distribution network;
- OST a.s., transmission system operator is a public company with 100% state-owned shares that operates in the electricity transmission system from the physical and distribution concepts. OST a.s. provides the necessary transmission capacities for:
 - the supply of uninterrupted electricity for Distribution System substations and electricity customers directly connected to the transmission network;
 - the transmission of electricity produced from domestic sources;
 - also transits and necessary exchanges with other countries in the region.

Definitions of basic indicators

Available electricity refers to the quantity of electricity generated by domestic production of electricity plus total amount of electricity exchange.

Net domestic production of electricity is equal to the gross electricity production from thermo plants, hydroelectric plants and other producers less the electrical energy absorbed by the generating auxiliaries and the losses in the main generator transformers.

Thermo electricity refers to electricity produced by thermo plants.

Hydro electricity refers to energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants.

Losses and own consumption is the total plant's consumption in generation process and production losses.

Independent power producers refer to private electricity producers which consist of private plants and concession contracts with the Republic of Albania. These producers are directly related to the transmission system and are licensed by the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) and may sell capacity or energy to OST and OSSH, to cover losses in transmission and distribution system, as well as to other clients.

Other producers refer to electricity production from other energy sources, excluding hydro and thermo electricity.

Electricity exchange refers to the difference between imported and exported electricity, also including transits and necessary exchanges of electricity with other countries in the region.

Consumption of electricity refers to the total quantity of electricity consumed by final users and losses in networks. It is equal to the sum of the following categories: electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users.

Electrical losses refer to losses in transmission network including own consumption in transmission and distribution losses. *Technical losses* in distribution are estimated by OSSH a.s. *Non technical losses* refer to the difference between total losses in distribution and technical losses in distribution and are added also statistical differences which derive from the differences in the period of measurement in production, consumption and trade of electricity.

Consumption of electricity by domestic users refers to the quantity of electricity consumed by final users and is calculated as the sum of the consumption of households and non households.

Households refer to the quantity of household's electricity consumption.

Non households refer to the electricity consumption quantity that are not consumed by households but include the consumption of electricity by industry, transport, agriculture, public services, etc.