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Balance of electric power

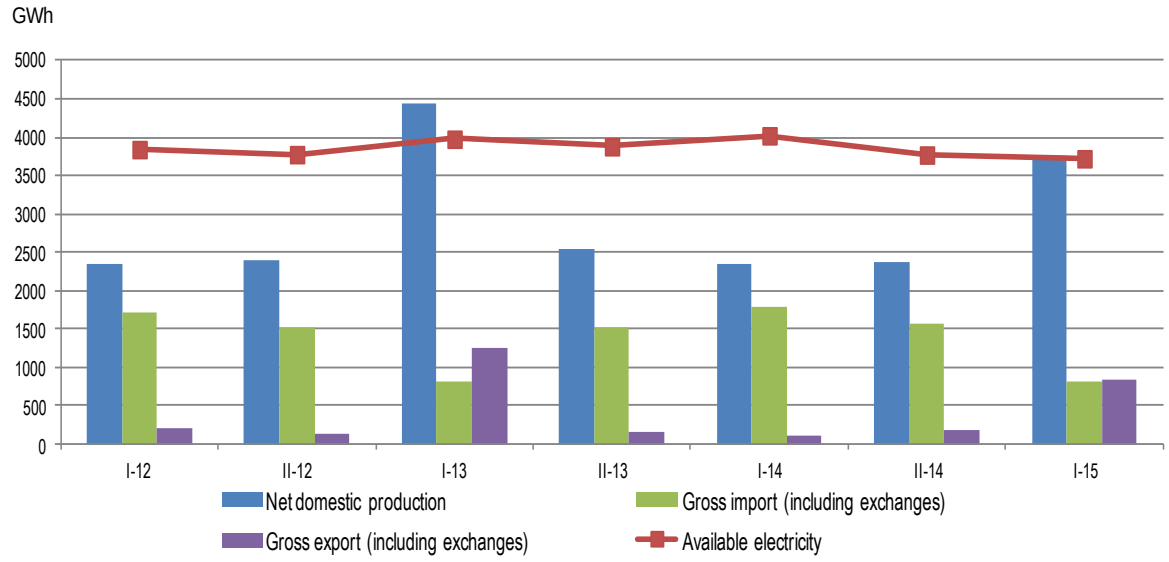
First half of 2015

Tirana, September 1, 2015: In the first half of 2015, the net domestic production of electric power was 3,750 GWh from 2,353 GWh produced in 2014 which increased by 59.4 percent.

The increase of production of electricity during the first half of 2015 resulted on decrease of imports by 54.4 percent and increase of exports by 621 percent, compared with the first half of 2014. During the first half of 2015, Albania resulted to be net exporting of electricity. The situation for this period differs compared with the same period of 2014, where the country resulted as net importing of electricity.

Network losses decreased by 25.0 percent, resulted from the decrease of distribution losses which comprise 92.0 percent of the network losses.

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



Tab. 1 Balance of electric power

For release 01/09/2015

Continues

MWh

	Indicators	First half 2014	First half 2015
A	**Available electricity (A=1+2-3)**	**4,022,267**	**3,722,845**
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	2,352,768	3,750,334
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	2,352,768	3,750,334
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	1,569,184	2,811,798
a.1	Gross public producers	1,579,854	2,826,798
a.2	Losses and own consumption	10,670	15,000
b	Independent power producers	783,583	938,536
1.3	Other producers (other renewable)	0	0
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	1,786,251	813,806
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	116,752	841,295
B	**Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)**	**4,022,267**	**3,722,845**
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	1,545,837	1,158,966
1.1	Losses in transmission	82,530	92,518
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b) *	1,463,307	1,066,448
a	Technical losses in distribution	764,180	699,624
b	Non technical losses in distribution	699,127	366,824
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	2,476,430	2,563,879
2.1	Households	1,278,708	1,308,129
2.2	Non households	1,197,722	1,255,750

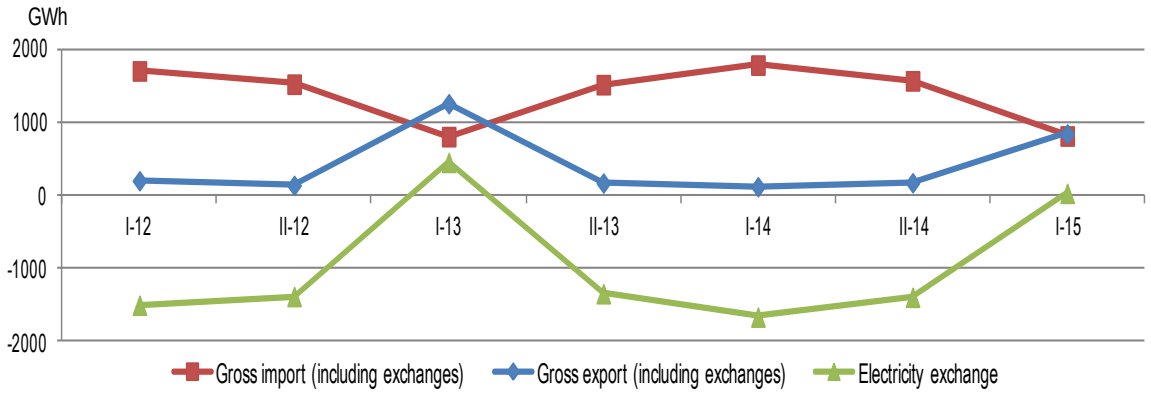
* *Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses are estimations made by operators in the field of electricity*

The quantity of electricity produced in the first half of 2015 was 3,750 GWh compared with 2014 where public hydropower plants production represents 75.0 percent of total net domestic production, while production of electricity from independent power producers constitutes 25.0 percent.

Gross import (including exchanges), in the first half of 2015, decreased by 54.4 percent and reached 814 GWh from 1,786 GWh for the same period of 2014.

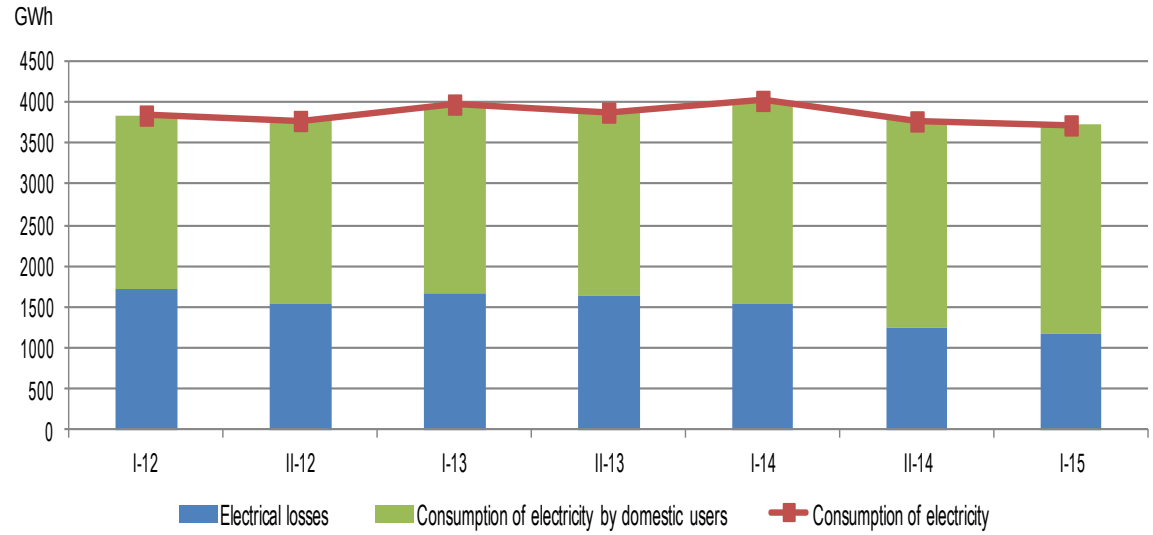
Gross export (including exchanges) reached 841 GWh in the first half of 2015 from 117 GWh in 2014.

Fig. 2 Electricity exchange



In first half of 2015, **total network losses** decreased by 25.0 percent compared with 2014, from 1,546 GWh to 1,159 GWh. **Losses in distribution,** during the first half of 2015 decreased by 27.1 percent compared with the same period of previous year. Transmission losses increased by 12.1 percent and constitute only 8.0 percent of total network losses.

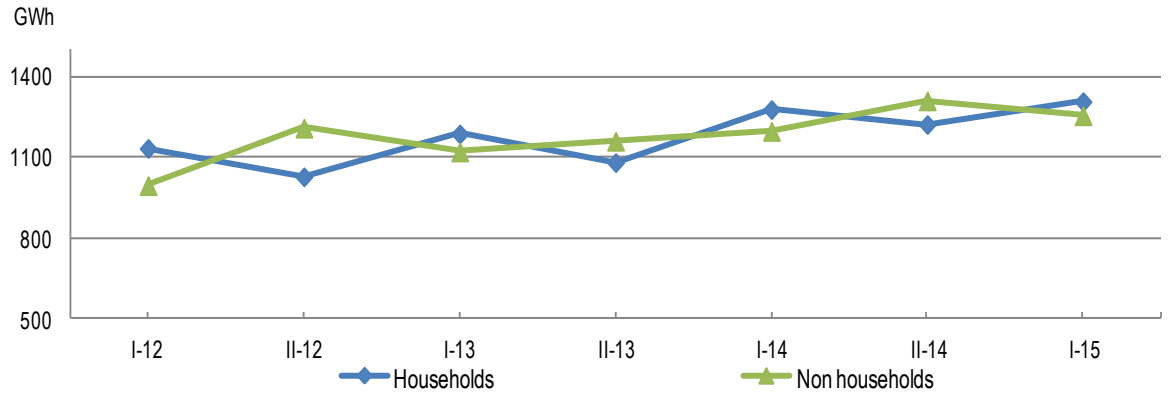
Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users



The consumption of electricity by domestic users, during the first half of 2015, increased by 3.5 percent compared with the same period of previous year and reached 2,564 GWh from 2,476 GWh.

During the first half of 2015, the final consumption of electricity consumed by households increased by 2.3 while the final consumption of electricity consumed by non households, increased by 4.8 percent compared with the first half of 2014.

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 produced twice per year, 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;
- OSHEE 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 (OSHEE a.s.) 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 OSHEE, 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 OSHEE 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.