

# Balance of electric power

## Quarter III - 2018

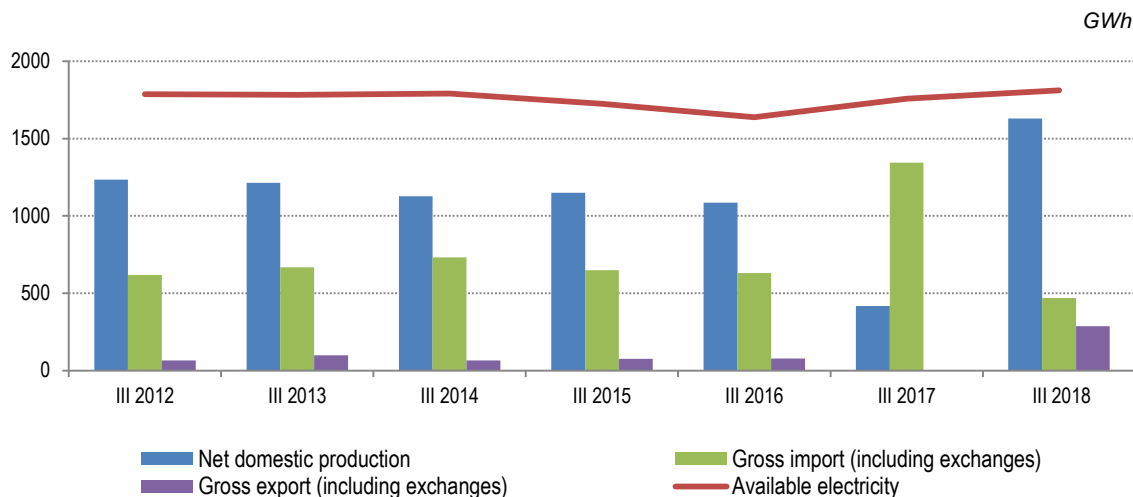
**Tirana, November 22, 2018:** During the third quarter of 2018, **available electricity** increased by 3.1 %

**Net domestic production** of electric power, almost quadrupled in this period, reaching 1,630 GWh from 418 GWh of electricity produced in the third quarter of 2017.

In the total of electricity produced, public hydro plants contributed 80%, while independent hydropower plants realized only 20% of the net domestic electricity production.

The increase of production of electricity, in the third quarter of 2018, resulted on decrease of gross imports of electric power (including exchanges) with about 2.9 times and increase of gross exports (including exchanges) of electric power with about 69.7 times, compared to the same period of the previous year.

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



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**Tab. 1 Balance of electric power**

MWh

Indicators		Q III 2017	Q III 2018
<b>A</b>	<b>Available electricity (A=1+2-3)</b>	<b>1,758,555</b>	<b>1,812,285</b>
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	418,166	1,629,619
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	418,166	1,629,619
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	299,695	1,303,961
a.1	Gross public producers	303,293	1,315,231
a.2	Losses and own consumption	3,598	11,271
b	Independent power producers	118,471	325,659
1.3	Other producers (other renewable)	0	0
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	1,344,512	469,915
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	4,123	287,249
<b>B</b>	<b>Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)</b>	<b>1,758,555</b>	<b>1,812,285</b>
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	385,733	359,633
1.1	Losses in transmission	36,878	44,933
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b) <sup>1</sup>	348,855	314,700
a	Technical losses in distribution	292,618	234,462
b	Non technical losses in distribution <sup>2</sup>	56,237	80,238
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	1,372,822	1,452,653
2.1	Households	601,091	607,363
2.2	Non households	771,731	845,290

<sup>1</sup>Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses are estimations made by operators in the field of electricity

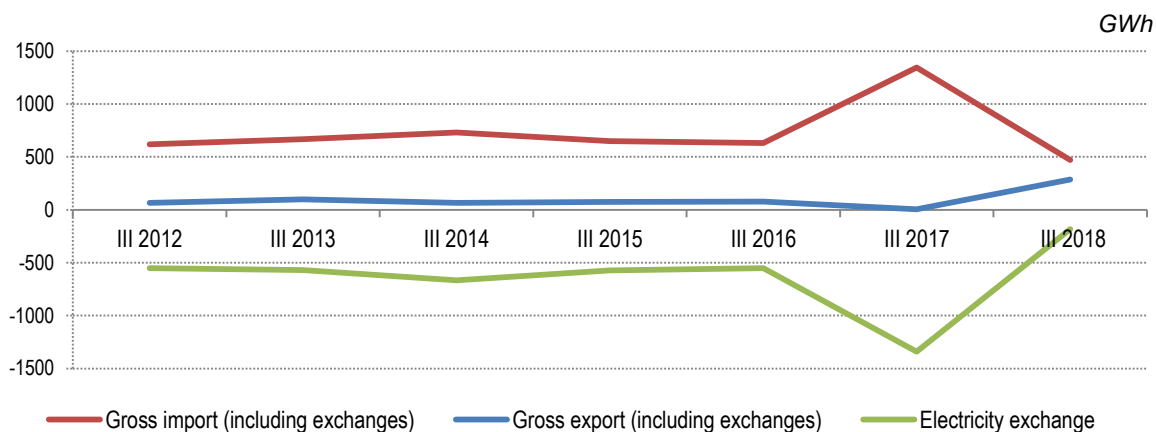
<sup>2</sup>Non technical losses refer to the difference between total losses in distribution and technical losses in distribution and are added also statistical differences which derive from the differences in the period of measurement in production, consumption and trade of electricity

In the third quarter of 2018, **public hydro plants** produced 1,304 GWh of electricity from 300 GWh produced in the third quarter of 2017, thus marking an increase in electricity production by about 4.4 times. Whereas **independent hydropower plants** produced 326 GWh of 118 GWh electricity produced in the same period of the previous year, marking an increase in electricity production by about 2.7 times.

**Gross import (including exchanges)** in the third quarter of 2018, resulted in a reduction, reaching the value of 470 GWh from 1,345 GWh in the third quarter of 2017.

**Gross export (including exchanges)** in the third quarter of 2018, resulted in a growth, reaching the value of 287 GWh from 4 GWh in the third quarter of 2017.

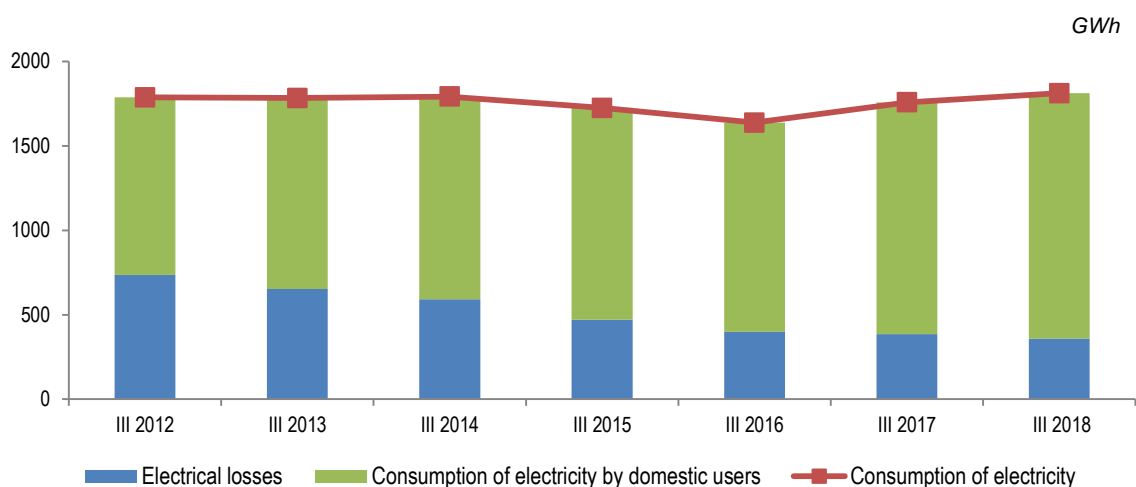
**Fig. 2 Electricity exchange**



During the third quarter of 2018, **electrical losses** were 360 GWh from 386 GWh in the third quarter of 2017, with a decrease by 6.8 %. Impact on this decline has had the decrease of **losses in distribution**, which accounts for 87.5 % of the total electrical losses.

**Losses in distribution** decreased by 9.8 %, where the largest impact has been the reduction of **technical losses in distribution** by 19.9% compared to the same period of the previous year.

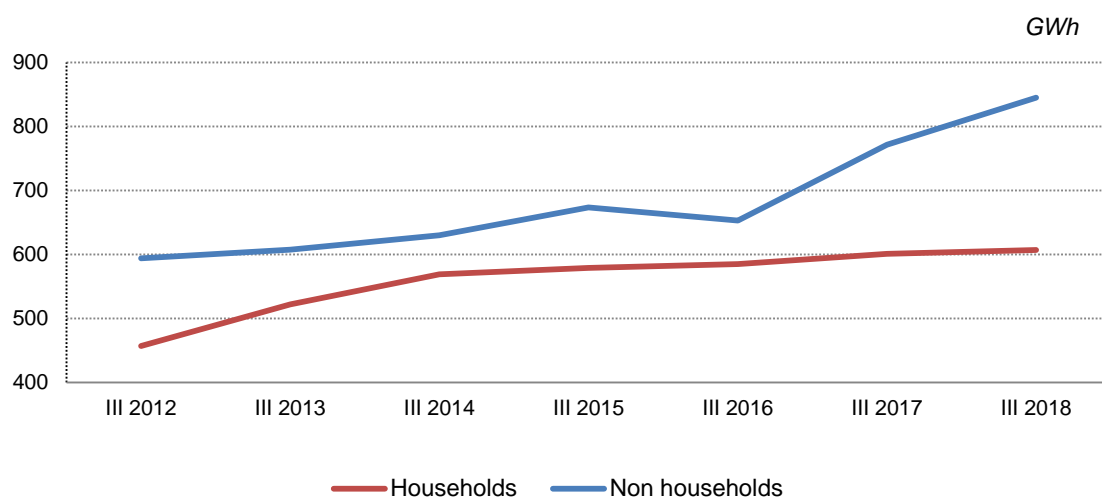
**Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users**



The consumption of electricity by domestic users, in the third quarter of 2018 increased by 5.8 %, reaching 1,453 GWh from 1,373 GWh in the third quarter of 2017.

In the third quarter of 2018 compared to the same period of the previous year, the largest impact on the increase of final consumption of electricity by domestic users was provided by **consumption of electricity by non-households** who contributed with +5.8 percentage points, while the contribution of **electricity consumed by households** was +0,5 percentage points.

**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;
- 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.