

Balance of electric power

Quarter II - 2020

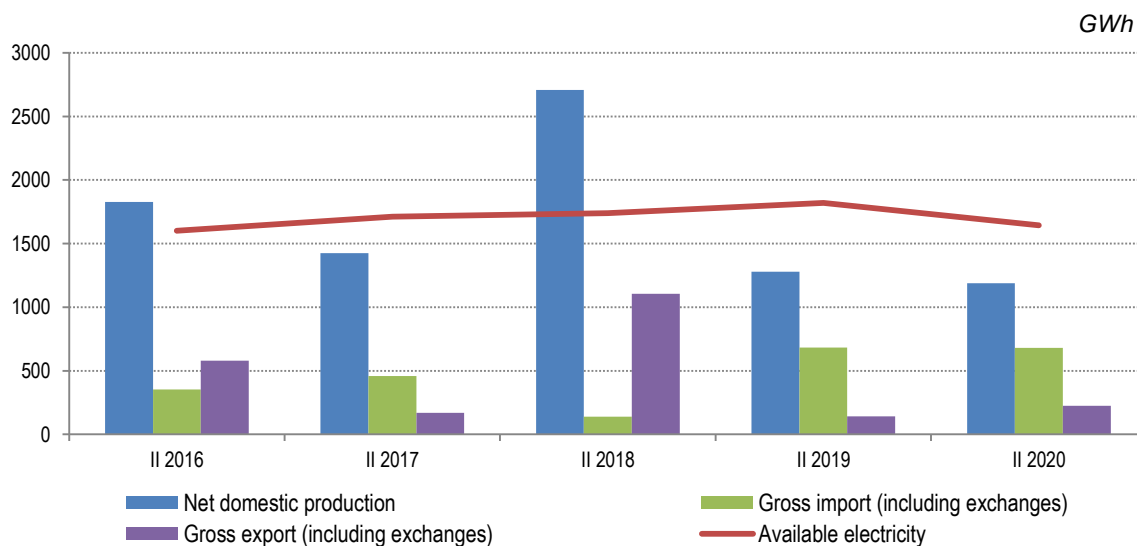
Tirana, August 25, 2020: During the second quarter of 2020, available electricity decreased by 9.6 %.

Net domestic production of electric power in this period reached the value 1,188 GWh from 1,280 GWh of electricity produced in the second quarter of 2019, with a decrease in production by 7.1 %.

This production was realized by public hydro plants at 48.1 % of net domestic production, by independent power producers to the extent 51.1 % and other producers (other renewable) that generated 0.8 % of net domestic electricity production.

Gross import of electric power (including exchanges), in the second quarter of 2020, reached the value 681 GWh from 683 GWh compared to the same period of the previous year, marking a decrease with 0.2 %. Gross export (including exchanges) reached the value 224 GWh from 142 GWh marking an increase with 57.9 %.

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



For release 25/08/2020

Continues

Tab. 1 Balance of electric power

MWh

Indicators		Q. II 19	Q. II 20
A	Available electricity (A=1+2-3)	1,820,158	1,645,092
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	1,279,561	1,188,170
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	1,273,445	1,178,270
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	483,702	571,676
a.1	Gross public producers	488,837	577,135
a.2	Losses and own consumption	5,135	5,459
b	Independent power producers	789,743	606,594
1.3	Other producers (other renewable)	6,116	9,900
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	682,674	681,245
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	142,078	224,323
B	Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)	1,820,158	1,645,092
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	359,112	310,814
1.1	Losses in transmission	43,412	37,593
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b) ¹	315,700	273,221
a	Technical losses in distribution	203,493	177,314
b	Non technical losses in distribution ²	112,207	95,907
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	1,461,046	1,334,278
2.1	Households	623,125	691,937
2.2	Non households	837,921	642,341

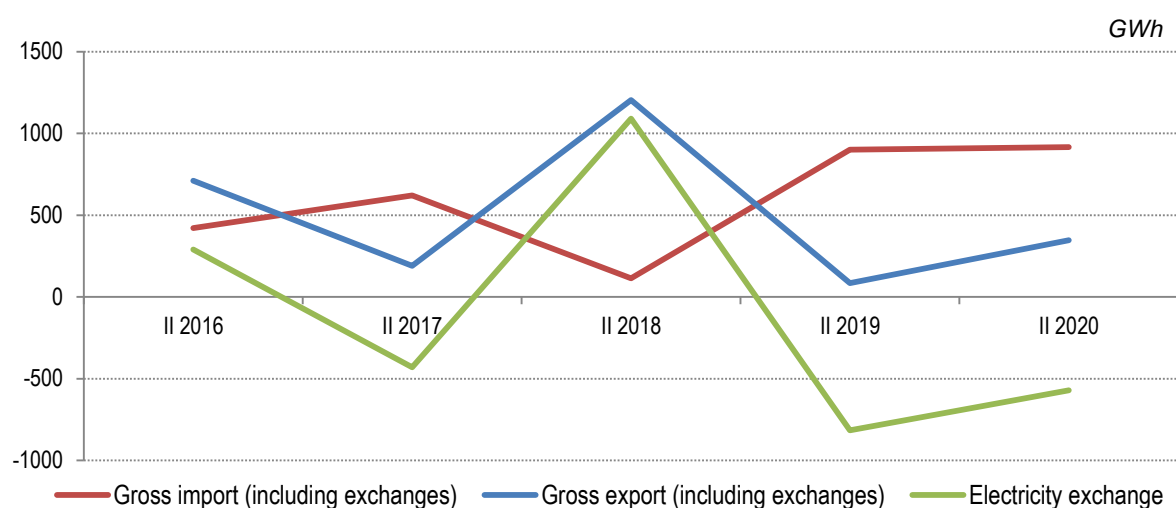
¹ Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses are estimations made by operators in the field of electricity.

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 second quarter of 2020, realized 572 GWh from 484 GWh realized in the second quarter of 2019, thus marking an increase in production by 18.2 %. While, **independent and concessionaire power producers** realized 607 GWh from 790 GWh realized to the same period of the previous year, thus marking a decrease in production by 23.2 %.

Electricity exchange (difference between gross exports and gross imports of electricity), in the second quarter of 2020, has increased by 15.5% compared to the second quarter of 2019.

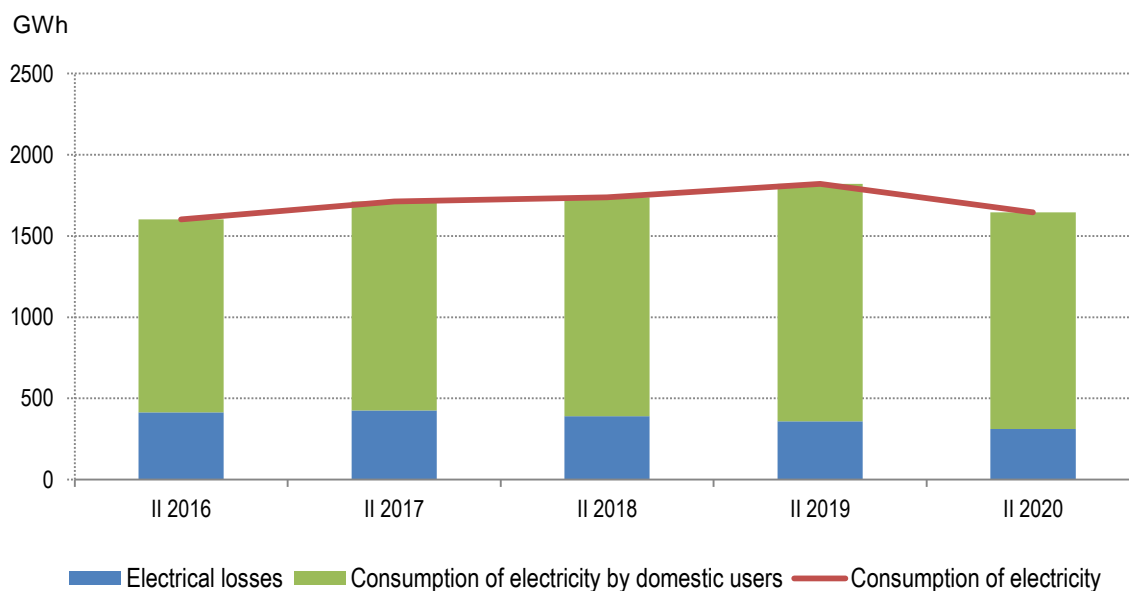
Fig.2 Electricity exchange



Electrical losses have reached value 311 GWh from 359 GWh marking a decrease by 13.4 %. **Losses in transmission** decreased by 13.4 %, while **losses in distribution** decreased by 13.5 %.

Technical losses in distribution resulted on a decrease with 12.9 %, while **non-technical losses in distribution** resulted on a decrease with 14.5 %, compared with the second quarter of 2019.

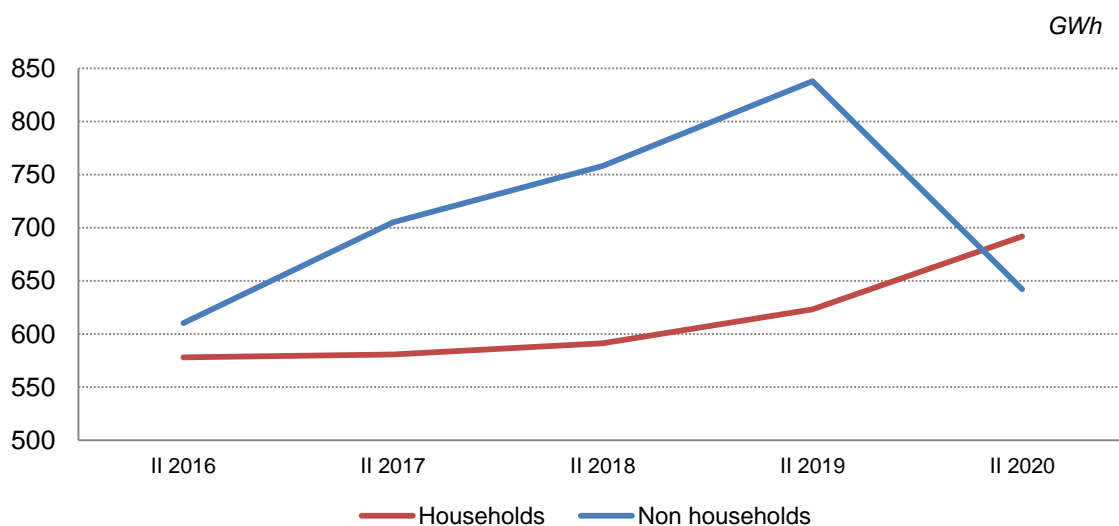
Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users



The consumption of electricity by domestic users, in the second quarter of 2020, decreased by 8.7 %, reaching 1,334 GWh from 1,461 GWh realized in the second quarter of 2019.

The largest impact on the decrease of the final consumption of electricity by domestic users was provided by **consumption of electricity by non-households** who contributed with -13.4 percentage points, while the contribution of **electricity consumed by households** was +4,7 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.