

Balance of electric power

Quarter III - 2020

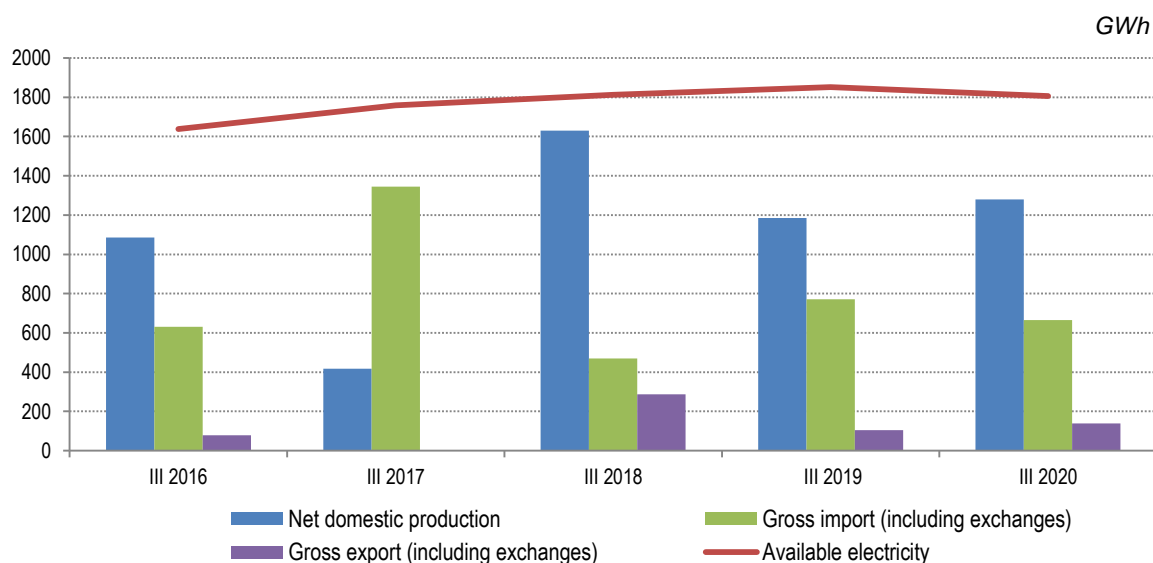
Tirana, November 24, 2020: During the third quarter of 2020, available electricity decreased by 2.5 % compared with third quarter of 2019.

Net domestic production of electric power in this period reached the value 1,280 GWh from 1,186 GWh of electricity produced in the third quarter of 2019, with an increase in production by 8 %.

This production was realized by public hydro plants at 76.4 % of net domestic production, by independent power producers to the extent 22.8 % and other producers (other renewable) that generated 0.8 % of net domestic electricity production.

Gross import of electric power (including exchanges), in the third quarter of 2020, reached the value 666 GWh from 772 GWh compared to the same period of the previous year, marking a decrease with 13.8 %. Gross export (including exchanges) reached the value 139 GWh from 105 GWh marking an increase with 32.7 % (tab.1).

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



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Tab. 1 Balance of electric power

		<i>MWh</i>	
Indicators		Q. III 19	Q. III 20
A	Available electricity (A=1+2-3)	1,852,590	1,806,469
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	1,185,524	1,279,962
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	1,178,092	1,269,523
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	941,252	978,022
a.1	Gross public producers	949,837	986,716
a.2	Losses and own consumption	8,585	8,694
b	Independent power producers	236,840	291,500
1.3	Other producers (other renewable)	7,431	10,440
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	771,912	665,600
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	104,845	139,093
B	Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)	1,852,590	1,806,469
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	342,415	325,110
1.1	Losses in transmission	40,660	38,445
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b) ¹	301,756	286,665
a	Technical losses in distribution	191,488	185,685
b	Non technical losses in distribution ²	110,267	100,980
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

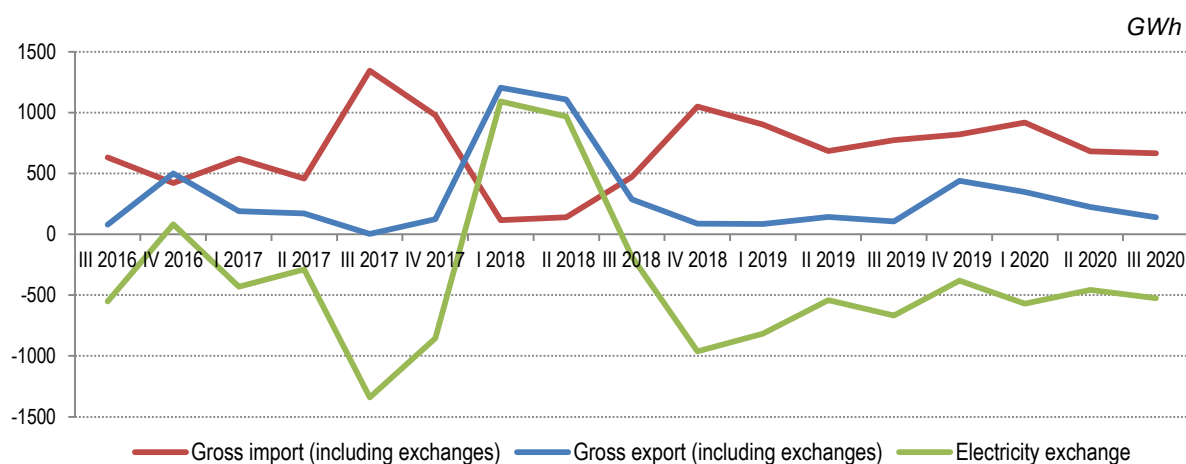
¹ Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses are estimations made by operators in the field of electricity.

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 third quarter of 2020, realized 978 GWh from 941 GWh realized in the third quarter of 2019, thus marking an increase in production by 3.9 %. While, **independent and concessionaire power producers** realized 292 GWh from 237 GWh realized to the same period of the previous year, thus marking an increase in production by 23.1 %.

Electricity exchange (difference between gross exports and gross imports of electricity), in the third quarter of 2020, has increased by 21.1 % compared to the third quarter of 2019.

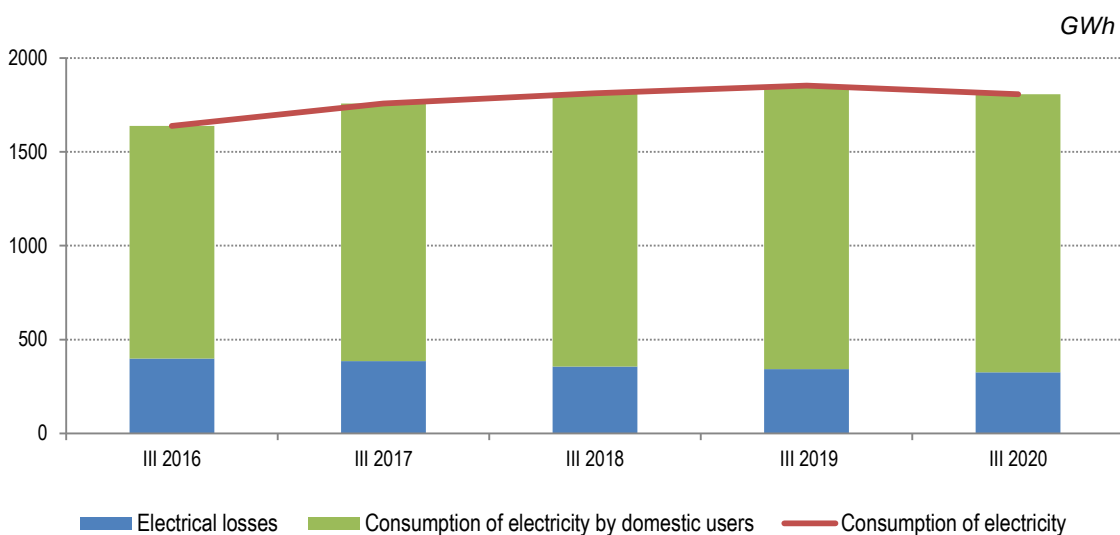
Fig. 2 Electricity exchange



Electrical losses have reached value 325 GWh from 342 GWh marking a decrease by 5.1 %. **Losses in transmission** decreased by 5.4 %, while **losses in distribution** decreased by 5 %.

Technical losses in distribution resulted on a decrease with 3 %, while **non-technical losses in distribution** resulted on a decrease with 8.4 %, compared with the third quarter of 2019 (fig.3).

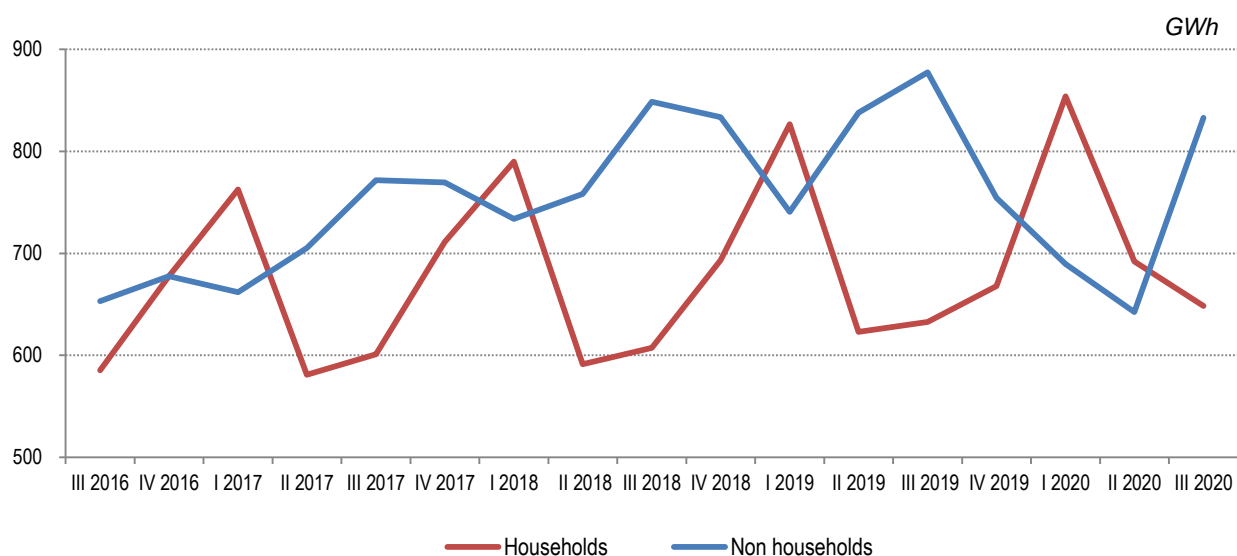
Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users



The consumption of electricity by domestic users, in the third quarter of 2020, decreased by 1.9 %, reaching 1,481 GWh from 1,510 GWh realized in the third 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** with a decrease of electricity consumption by 5.1%, compared to an increase of 2.5% of energy consumed by **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;
- 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.