

Balance of electric power

Quarter III - 2025

Tirana, November 26, 2025: During the third quarter of 2025, available electricity decreased by 1.1 %.

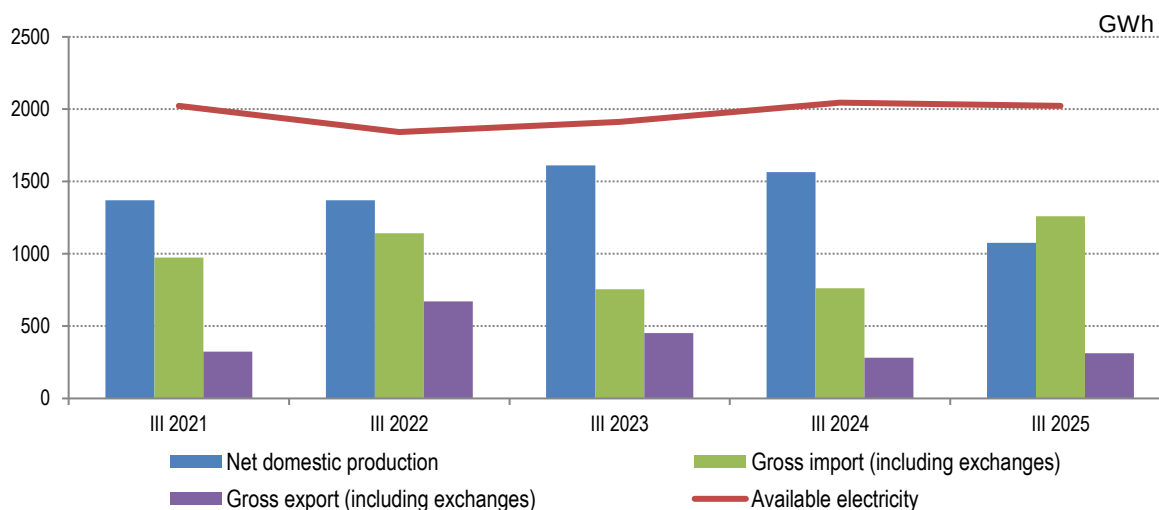
Net domestic production of electric power in this period decreased by 31.3 %, reaching the value 1,075 GWh from 1,565 GWh of electricity produced in the third quarter of 2024.

This production was realized by public hydro plants at 54.5 % of net domestic production, by independent power producers to the extent 16.5 %, and by other producers at 29.0 % of net domestic electricity production.

Gross import of electric power (including exchanges), in the third quarter of 2025, reached 1,260 GWh from 762 GWh in the same period of the previous year, marking an increase of 65.3 %.

Gross export (including exchanges) reached 312 GWh from 282 GWh, marking an increase of 10.8 %.
(fig.1).

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 2024	Q.III 2025
A	Available electricity (A=1+2-3)	2,045,345	2,023,262
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	1,564,702	1,075,345
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	1,379,839	763,948
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	1,088,062	586,083
b	Independent power producers	291,776	177,864
1.3	Other producers ¹	184,864	311,397
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	762,297	1,259,905
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	281,655	311,988
B	Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)	2,045,345	2,023,262
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	343,788	323,399
1.1	Losses and self-consumption in transmission	44,956	45,272
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b) ²	298,832	278,128
a	Technical losses in distribution	233,923	223,361
b	Non technical losses in distribution ³	64,909	54,766
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	1,701,558	1,699,863
2.1	Households	839,265	840,267
2.2	Non households	862,293	859,596

¹ Other producers refer to the production of electricity from other energy sources, excluding hydro and thermal energy, and including sources such as (photovoltaic, oil, etc.).

² Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses is an estimation made by operators in the field of electricity.

³ 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.

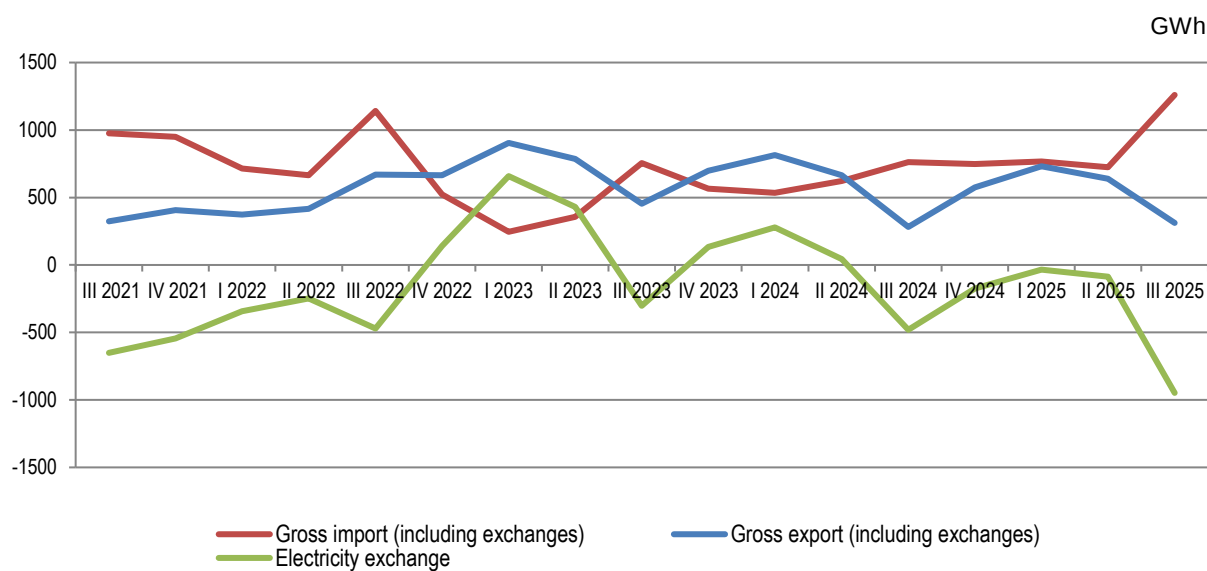
Public hydro plants, in the third quarter of 2025, realized 586 GWh, compared to 1,088 GWh realized in the third quarter of 2024, thus marking a decrease in production by 46.1 %.

Independent and concessionaire power producers realized 178 GWh, down from 292 GWh realized in the same period of the previous year, thus marking a decrease in production by 39.0 %.

Other producers enerated 311 GWh, compared to 185 GWh produced in the same period of the previous year, thus marking a 68.4% increase in electricity production.

Electricity exchange (difference between gross exports and gross imports of electricity), in the third quarter of 2025, has reached a negative value of 948 GWh. (fig.2).

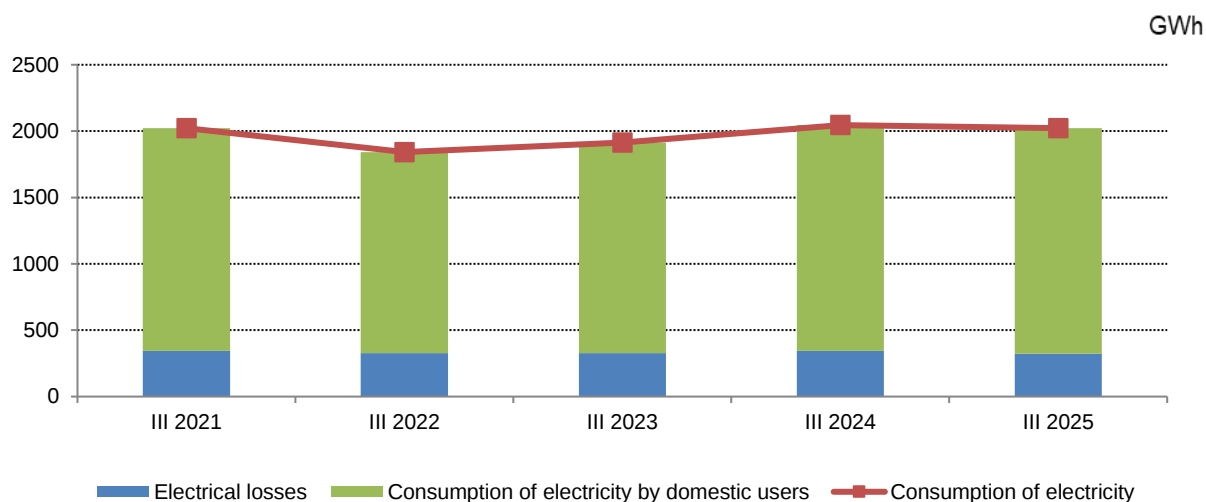
Fig. 2 Electricity exchange



Electrical losses have reached value 323 GWh in the third quarter of 2025 from 344 GWh in the third quarter of 2024, marking a decrease by 5.9 %.

The share of **electrical losses** in the total available energy during the third quarter of 2025 is 16.0 %, compared to 16.8 % in the third quarter of 2024 (fig. 3).

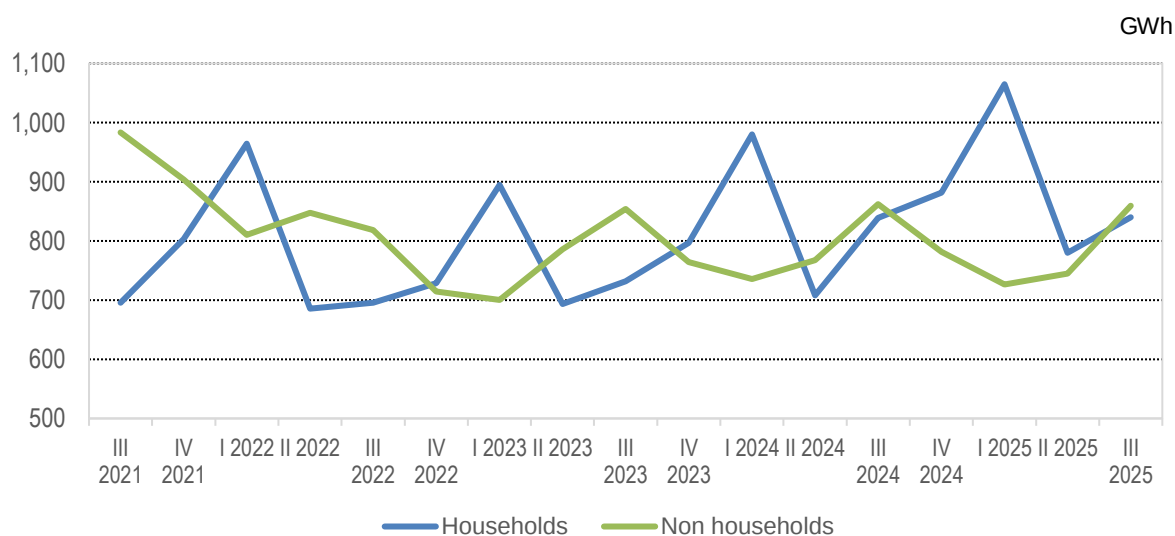
Fig. 3 Consumption of electricity, electrical losses and consumption of electricity by domestic users



The consumption of electricity by final consumers, in the third quarter of 2025, decreased by 0.1 %, reaching 1,700 GWh, from 1,702 GWh recorded in the third quarter of 2024.

The decrease in electricity consumption by consumers was mainly influenced by **non-household users**, who recorded a 0.3 % decrease in electricity consumption, while **household users** registered a slight increase of 0.1 %, compared to the third quarter of 2024 (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.