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BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER

Quarter I - 2026

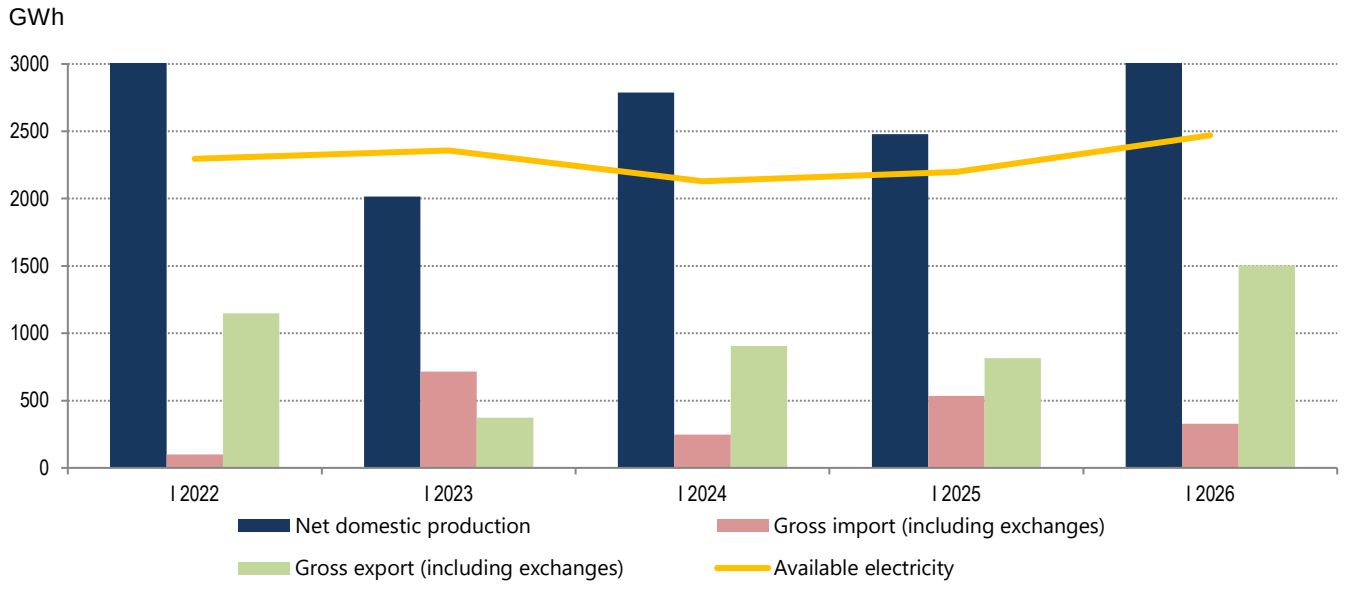
During the first quarter of 2026, available electricity reached 2,470 GWh, compared to 2,269 GWh in the first quarter of 2025, representing an increase of 8.9%.

Net domestic electricity production reached 3,647 GWh in the first quarter of 2026, compared to 2,234 GWh in the first quarter of 2025, marking an increase of 63.2%.

This production was generated by public hydropower plants, which accounted for 45.7% of net domestic production; private and concessionary hydropower plants, which accounted for 47.3%; and other producers (other renewable energy sources), which accounted for 7.0% of total net domestic electricity production.

Gross imports of electricity (energy received) reached 327 GWh in the first quarter of 2026, compared to 767 GWh in the first quarter of 2025, representing a decrease of 57.4%. Meanwhile, gross exports of electricity (energy delivered) reached 1,503 GWh, compared to 732 GWh in the first quarter of 2025, marking an increase of 105.4% (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. I 2025	Q. I 2026
A	**Available electricity (A=1+2-3)**	**2,269,259**	**2,470,192**
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	2,233,905	3,646,805
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	2,057,523	3,392,739
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	1,022,784	1,666,663
a.1	Gross public producers	1,032,261	1,679,355
a.2	Losses and own consumption	9,477	12,693
b	Independent power producers	1,034,740	1,726,076
1.3	Other producers (other renewable)	176,381	254,066
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	767,187	326,815
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	731,833	1,503,429
B	**Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)**	**2,269,259**	**2,470,192**
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	477,816	515,817
1.1	Losses in transmission	51,088	67,361
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b)[1]	426,728	448,456
a	Technical losses in distribution	312,071	336,635
b	Non technical losses in distribution[2]	114,657	111,821
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	1,791,443	1,954,375
2.1	Households	1,064,956	1,158,522
2.2	Non households	726,487	795,853

1Breakdown 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.

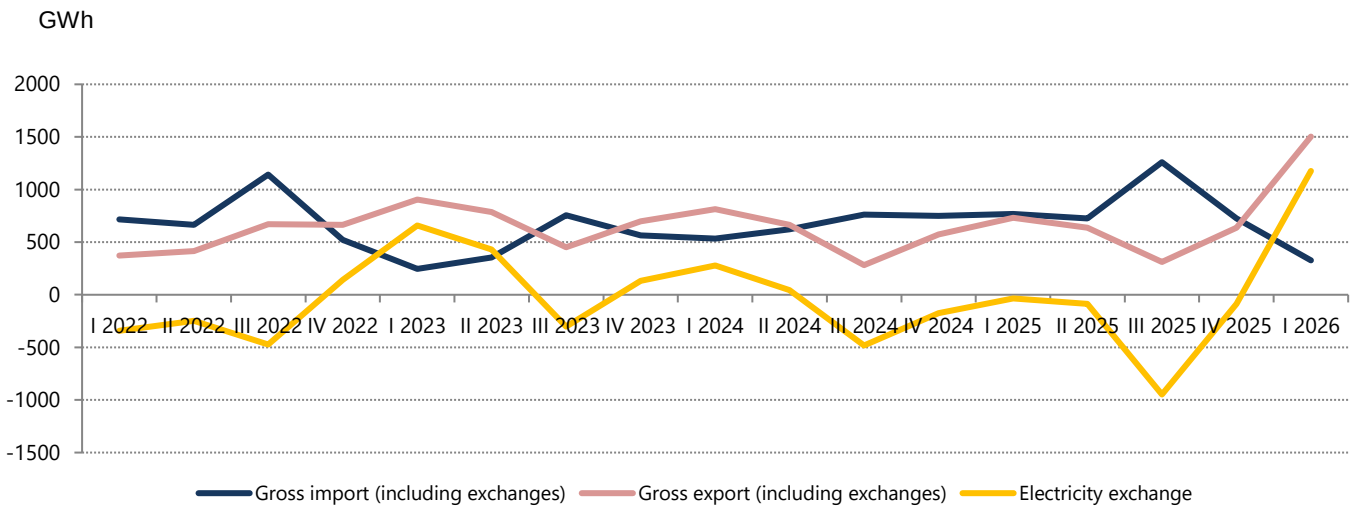
Public hydro plants, in the first quarter of 2026, generated 1,667 GWh, compared to 1,023 GWh generated in the first quarter of 2025, thus marking an increase in production of 63.0%.

Private and concessionary hydropower producers generated 1,726 GWh, compared to 1,035 GWh generated in the same period of the previous year, thus marking an increase in production of 66.8%.

Other producers (renewable energy sources other than hydro and thermal) generated 254 GWh, compared to 176 GWh produced in the same period of the previous year, thus marking an increase of 44.0% in electricity production.

Electricity exchange (difference between **gross exports and gross imports** of electricity), in the first quarter of 2026, reached a positive value of 1,177 GWh, reflecting a higher level of exports compared to imports (Fig. 2).

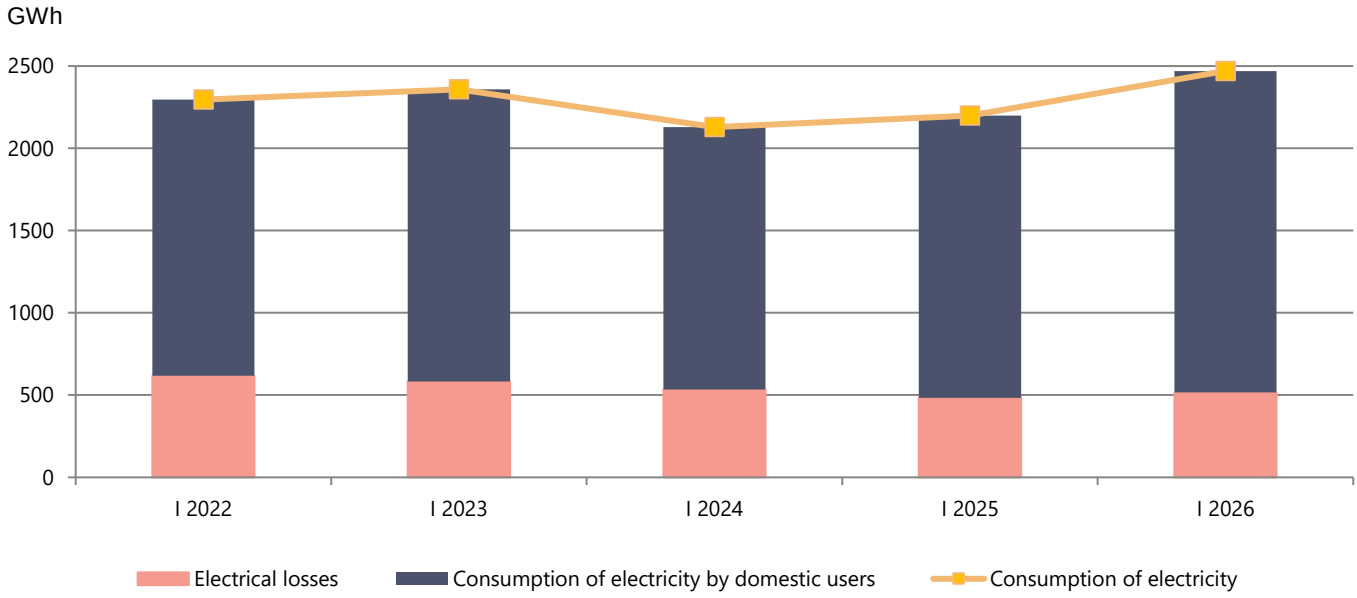
FIG. 2 ELECTRICITY EXCHANGE



Electrical losses reached 516 GWh in the first quarter of 2026, compared to 478 GWh in the first quarter of 2025, marking an increase of 8.0%.

The share of **electrical losses** in total available electricity during the first quarter of 2026 was 20.9%, compared to 21.1% in the first quarter of 2025, representing a decrease of 0.2 percentage points (Fig. 3).

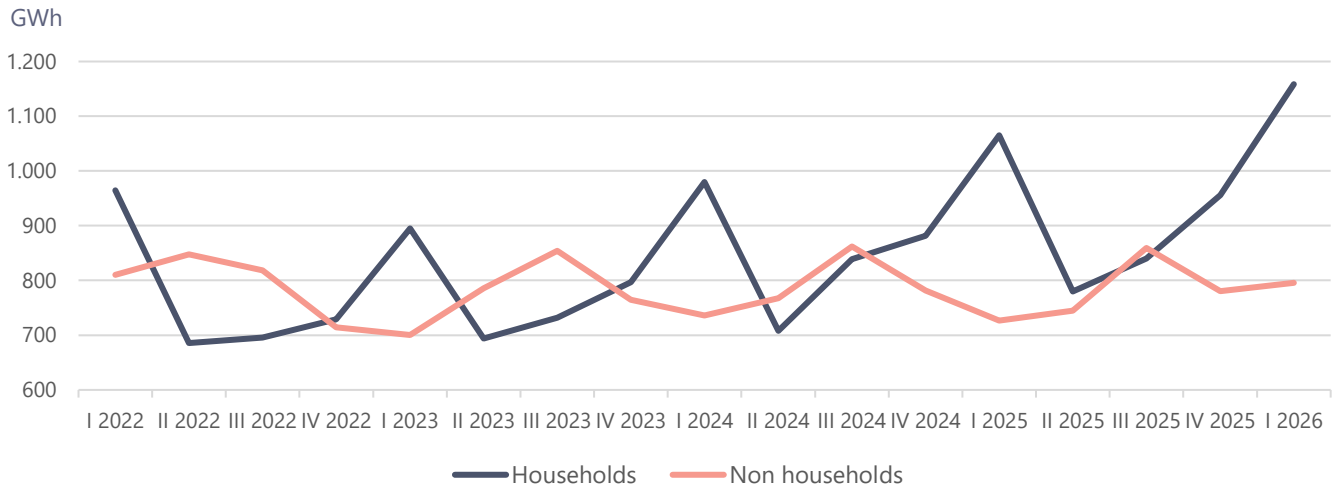
FIG. 3 CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY, ELECTRICAL LOSSES AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY DOMESTIC USERS



Electricity consumption by final users, in the first quarter of 2026, increased by 9.1%, reaching 1,954 GWh, compared to 1,791 GWh recorded in the first quarter of 2025.

The increase in electricity consumption by final users was influenced by **both household and non-household** consumers. Household electricity consumption increased by 8.8%, while non-household consumption increased by 9.5%, compared to the first quarter of 2025 (Fig. 4)

FIG. 4 CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY DOMESTIC USERS



Note to users:

Detailed monthly and annual data by groups are available in INSTAT's statistical database: BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER Balance of Eletric Power

Methodology

The Balance of Electric Power provides statistical information on net domestic electricity production, electricity exchange, network losses and final electricity consumption in Albania. Electricity statistics are published on a quarterly basis, based on monthly data collected from administrative sources such as:

• KESH sh.a., a state-owned company engaged in the production, transformation, sale and purchase of electricity;

• OSSH sh.a., a state-owned company responsible for electricity distribution, as well as for the construction, operation and maintenance of the distribution network;

• OST sh.a., the state-owned company operating the electricity transmission system in Albania. OST sh.a. ensures the necessary transmission capacities for:

o the uninterrupted supply of electricity to distribution system substations and consumers directly connected to the transmission network;

o the transmission of electricity generated from domestic sources;

o transit flows and the necessary electricity exchanges with 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.

Hydroelectricity refers to energy of water converted into electricity in hydroelectric plants.

Losses and own consumption refers to the electricity used by the auxiliary activities of the power station directly related to production, such as water cooling, power station services, heating, lighting,etc.

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 use by household consumers and the amount of losses in the electricity power.

Electrical losses refer to losses in transmission network including own consumption in transmission and distribution losses. Technical losses in distribution are estimated by OSSH as 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.

In this indicator calculation is included the economic damage, in the certain percentage for households consumers.

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.

In this indicator calculation is included the economic damage, in the certain percentage for non-households consumers.