INSTAT
Republika e Shqipërisë
Instituti i Statistikave

Instituti i Statistikave
Rr. Vllazën Huta,
Ndërtesa 35, Hyrja 1
Tiranë, Kodi Postar 1017

info@instat.gov.al
www.instat.gov.al
Tel: +355 4 2222 411
Faks: +355 4 2222 411

BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER

Year 2025

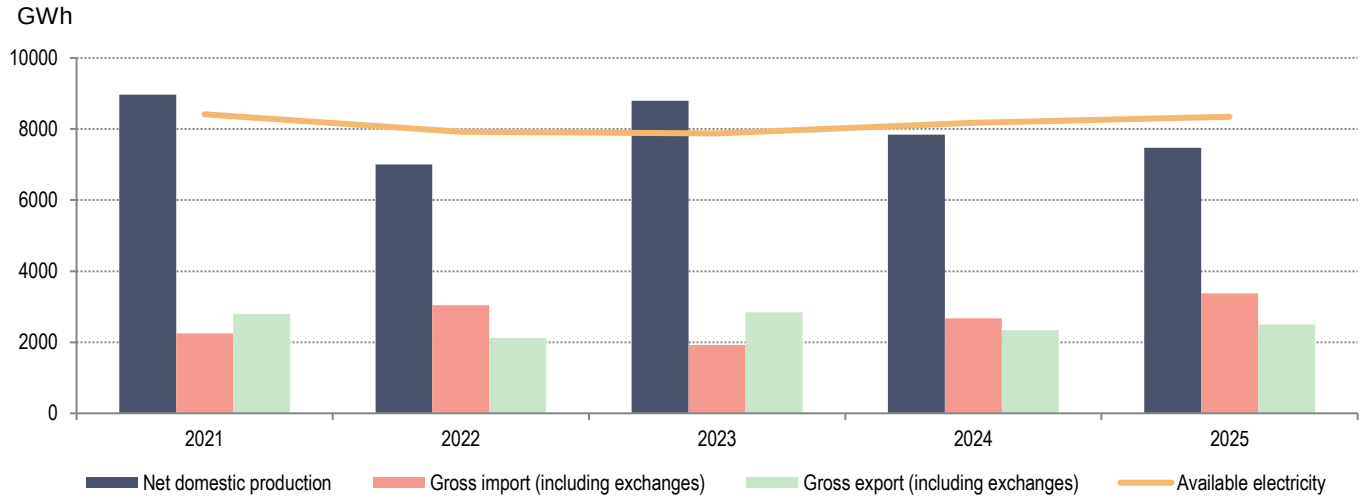
During 2025, available electricity reached 8,345 GWh, compared to 8,171 GWh in 2024, representing an increase of 2.1%.

Net domestic electricity production reached 7,468 GWh, compared to 7,837 GWh in 2024, marking a decrease of 4.7%.

This production was generated by public hydropower plants, which accounted for 45.2% of net domestic production; independent and concessionary producers, which accounted for 41.6%; and other producers (renewable energy sources other than hydro and thermal), which accounted for 13.2% of total net domestic electricity production.

Gross imports of electricity (energy received) reached 3,375 GWh, compared to 2,669 GWh in 2024, representing an increase of 26.5%. Meanwhile, gross exports of electricity (energy delivered) reached 2,498 GWh, compared to 2,335 GWh in 2024, marking an increase of 7.0% (Fig 1).

FIG. 1 AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY, NET DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, GROSS IMPORT AND EXPORT



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TAB. 1 BALANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER, 2024-2025

(MWh)

	Indicators	2024	2025
A	**Available electricity (A=1+2-3)**	**8,170,517**	**8,345,057**
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	7,836,625	7,467,589
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	7,330,077	6,483,521
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	4,084,914	3,374,386
a.1	Gross public producers	4,124,239	3,404,932
a.2	Losses and own consumption	39,325	30,547
b	Independent power producers	3,245,163	3,109,135
1.3	Other producers (other renewable)	506,548	984,068
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	2,668,771	3,375,269
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	2,334,878	2,497,802
B	**Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)**	**8,170,517**	**8,345,057**
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	1,614,264	1,592,955
1.1	Losses in transmission	201,342	193,469
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b)[1]	1,412,922	1,399,486
a	Technical losses in distribution	997,284	1,008,994
b	Non technical losses in distribution[2]	415,638	390,492
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	6,556,253	6,752,103
2.1	Households	3,408,870	3,641,101
2.2	Non households	3,147,383	3,111,002

[1] *Breakdown of technical and non-technical losses is an estimation 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.*

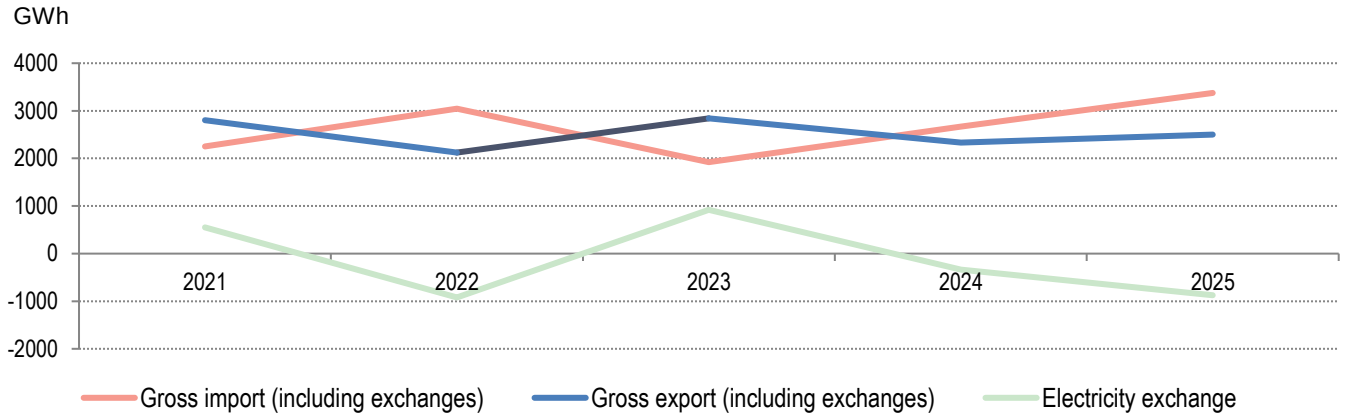
Public hydropower plants produced 3,374 GWh in 2025, compared to 4,085 GWh in 2024, representing a decrease of 17.4%.

Independent and concessionary producers generated 3,109 GWh, compared to 3,245 GWh in the previous year, marking a decrease of 4.2%.

Other producers (renewable energy sources other than hydro and thermal) generated 984 GWh, compared to 507 GWh in 2024, recording an increase of 94.3%.

Electricity exchange (the difference between **gross exports and gross imports** of electricity) resulted in a negative balance of −877 GWh in 2025, compared to a negative balance of −334 GWh in 2024 (Fig 2).

FIG. 2 ELECTRICITY EXCHANGE

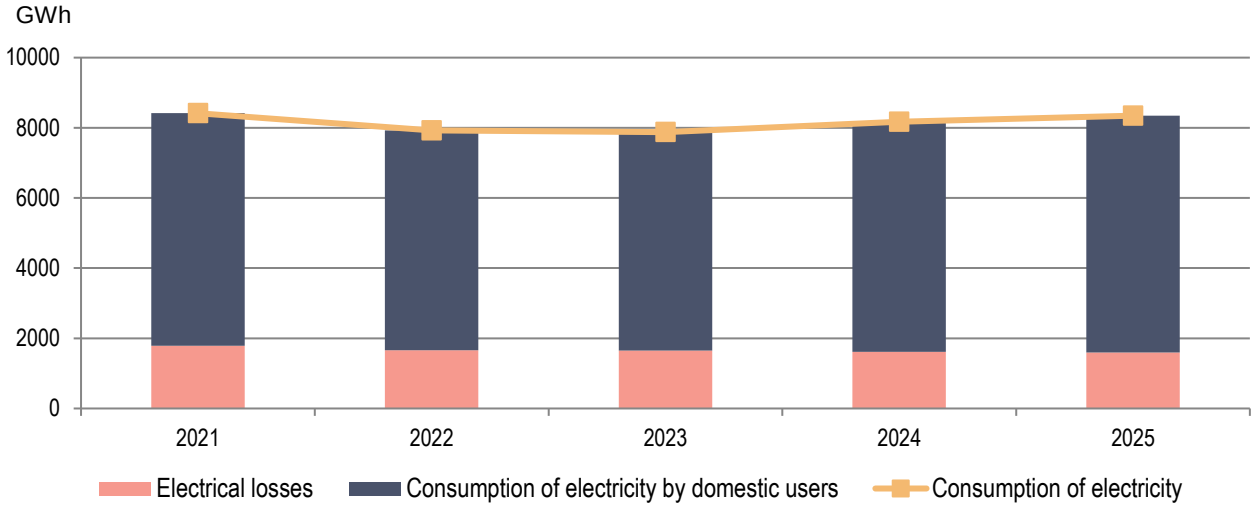


Electrical losses reached 1,593 GWh in 2025, compared to 1,614 GWh in 2024, representing a decrease of 1.3%.

The share of electrical losses in total available electricity was 19.1% in 2025, compared to 19.8% in 2024, representing a decrease of 0.7 percentage points.

In 2025, transmission **losses decreased** by 3.9%, while **distribution losses** decreased by 1.0%, compared to 2024 (Fig 3).

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



Electricity consumption by final users reached 6,752 GWh in 2025, compared to 6,556 GWh in 2024, representing an increase of 3.0%.

Household electricity consumption increased by 6.8%, reaching 3,641 GWh in 2025, up from 3,409 GWh in 2024.

In contrast, electricity consumption by **non-households** slightly decreased to 3,111 GWh in 2025, compared to 3,147 GWh in 2024, representing a decrease of 1.2% (Fig 4).

FIG. 4 CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY DOMESTIC USERS

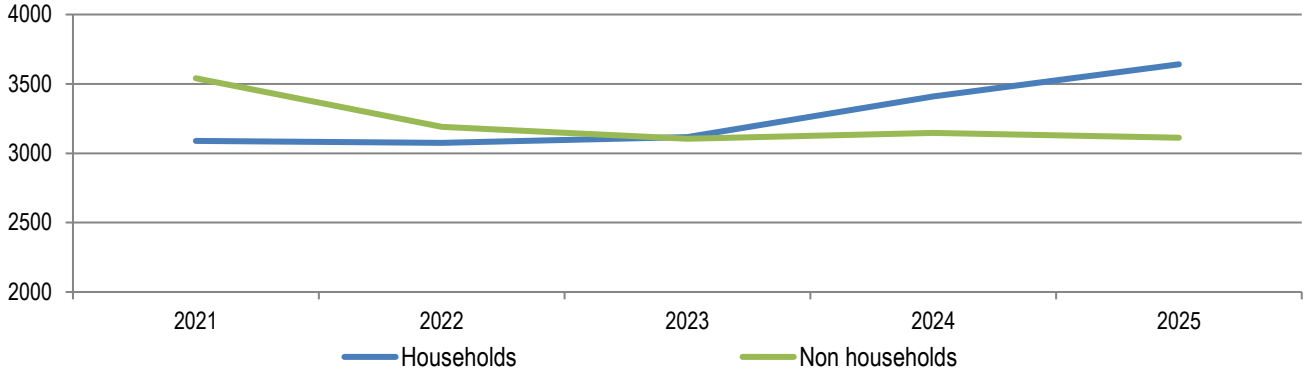
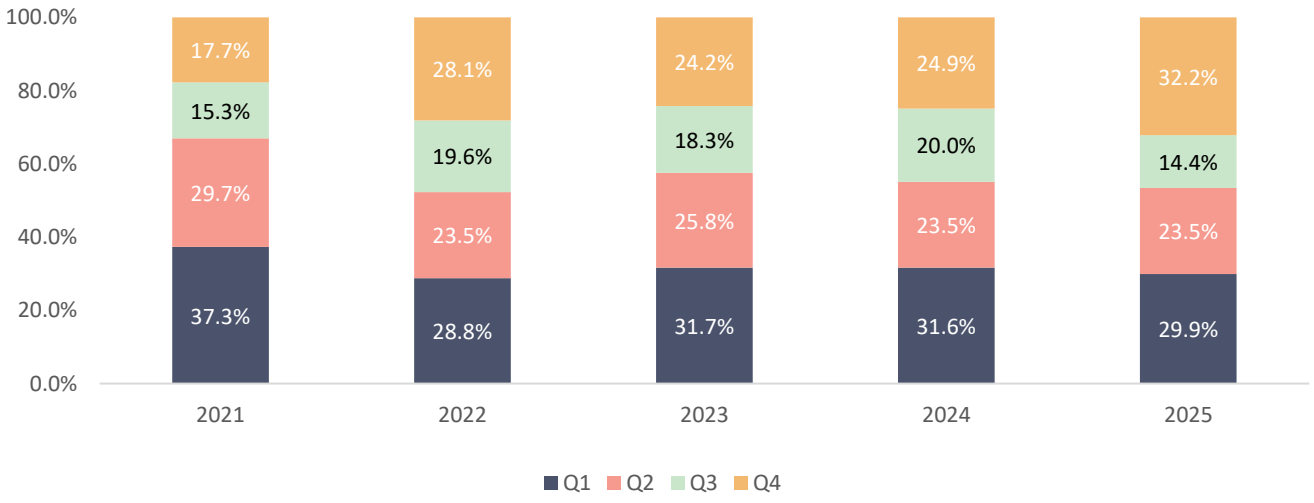


Fig 5 shows **the percentage structure of net domestic production by quarters** for the period 2021–2025. In 2025, net domestic production recorded a significant increase in the fourth quarter compared to 2024, while it declined in the other three months compared with previous year.

FIG. 5 STRUCTURE OF NET DOMESTIC PRODUCTION BY QUARTERS, 2021-2025 (%)



Quarter IV 2025

During the fourth quarter of 2025, available electricity reached 2,208 GWh, compared to 2,128 GWh in the fourth quarter of 2024, marking an increase of 3.8%.

Net domestic electricity production reached 2,402 GWh, compared to 1,953 GWh in the same quarter of 2024, recording an increase of 23.0% (Table 2).

TAB. 2 BILANCI I ENERGJISË ELEKTRIKE, TREMUJORI IV

MWh

	Indicators	Q. IV 2024	Q. IV 2025
A	**Available electricity (A=1+2-3)**	**2.128.077**	**2.208.422**
1	Net domestic production (1=1.1+1.2+1.3)	1.953.147	2.401.808
1.1	Thermo	0	0
1.2	Hydro (1.2=a+b)	1.826.386	2.193.552
a	Net public producers (a=a.1-a.2)	1.014.176	1.061.559
a.1	Gross public producers	1.024.108	1.070.866
a.2	Losses and own consumption	9.932	9.306
b	Independent power producers	812.210	1.131.992
1.3	Other producers (other renewable)	126.760	208.256
2	Gross import (including exchanges)	748.626	622.889
3	Gross export (including exchanges)	573.695	816.274
B	**Consumption of electricity (B=1+2)**	**2.128.077**	**2.208.422**
1	Electrical losses (1=1.1+1.2)	464.491	472.148
1.1	Losses in transmission	51.727	53.370
1.2	Losses in distribution (1.2=a+b)[1]	412.764	418.778
a	Technical losses in distribution	263.978	271.164
b	Non technical losses in distribution[2]	148.786	147.614
2	Consumption of electricity by domestic users (2=2.1+2.2)	1.663.586	1.736.275
2.1	Households	881.729	956.087
2.2	Non households	781.857	780.188

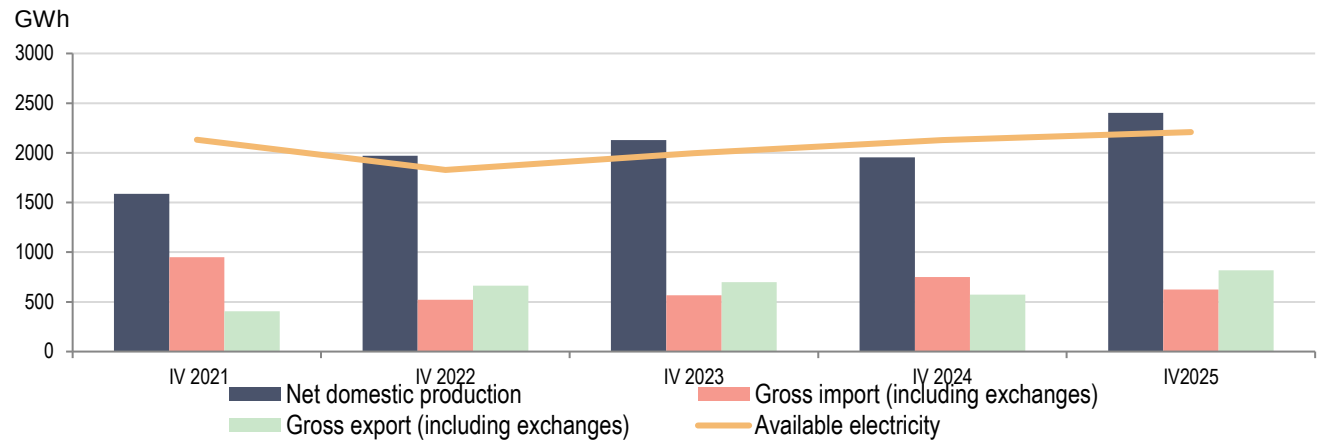
[1]Other producers refer to the production of electricity from other energy sources, excluding hydro and thermal energy (photovoltaic, oil, etc.)

.[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.

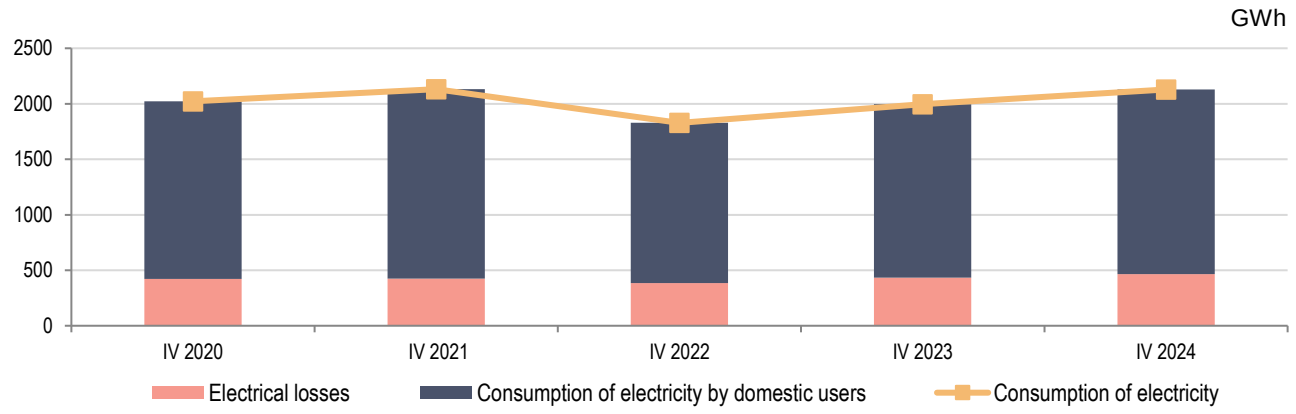
Gross imports decreased by 16.8%, while gross exports increased by 42.3%, compared to the same quarter of the previous year (Fig 6).

FIG. 6 AVAILABLE ELECTRICITY, NET DOMESTIC PRODUCTION, GROSS IMPORT AND EXPORT



Electricity consumption increased by 4.4% in the fourth quarter of 2025. Household consumption rose by 8.4%, while **non-household** consumption remained broadly stable, recording a slight decrease of 0.2% (Fig 7).

FIG. 7 CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY, ELECTRICAL LOSSES AND CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY BY DOMESTIC USERS



Note to users:

Detailed annual data by economic activity are available in the INSTAT statistical database: Energy as well as in the tables section of the website on the topic: Balance of Electricity Power

Methodology

Balance of electric power provides statistical information on domestic net 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, an independent state company that produces, transforms and carries out the sale and purchase of electricity;
- OSSH a.s, as a public company state shares that carries out the supply and sales of electricity , construction also the operation and management of the distribution network;
- OST a.s, an independent state company that operates in the electricity transmission system from the physical and distribution concepts. OST as. 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.

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.