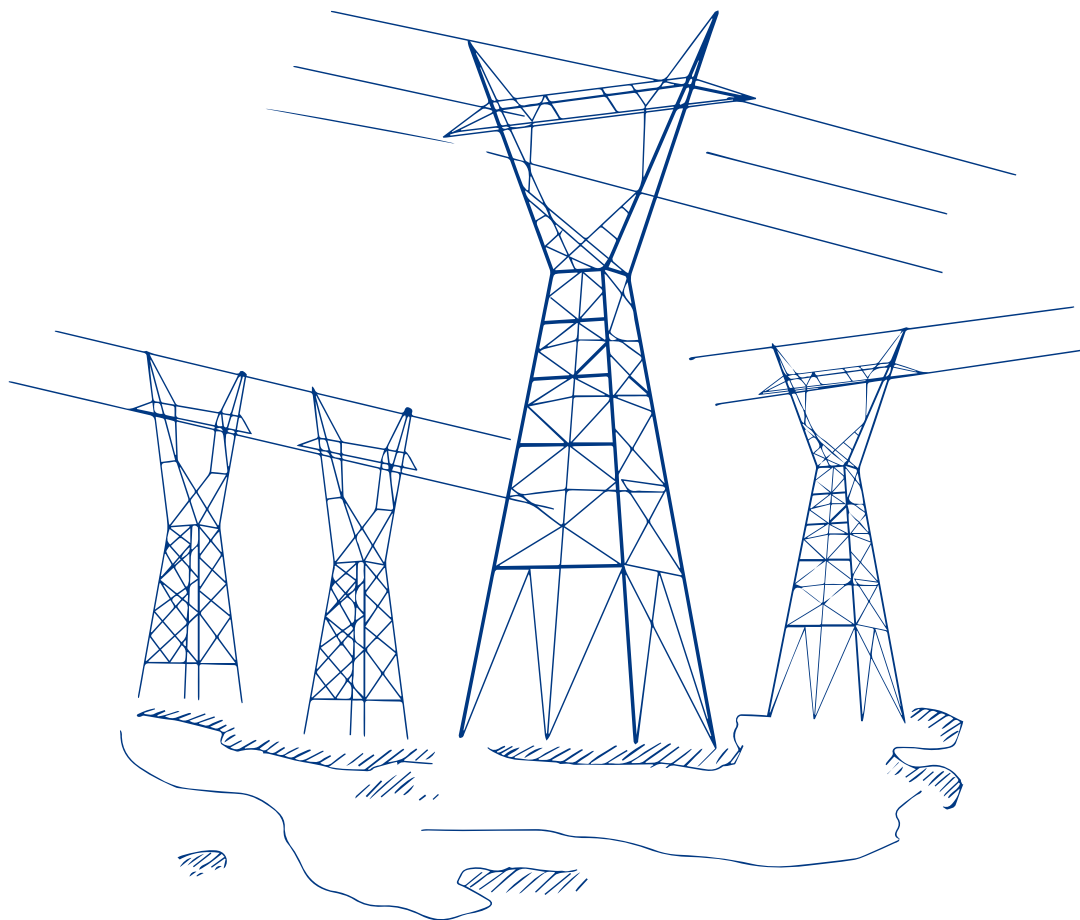


Albania

Annual Implementation Report

1 November 2022












Energy Community Secretariat



Albania

SUMMARY IMPLEMENTATION

SUMMARY INDICATORS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	2022 HIGHLIGHTS
 Electricity	<div style="width: 68%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 68%	Activities on the establishment of the organised day-ahead market advanced but the date for the launch of the day-ahead market is still to be defined.
 Gas	<div style="width: 52%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 52%	Albania has nearly completed its regulatory framework for the gas market, enabling the country to take advantage of the gas infrastructure running through its territory.
 Oil	<div style="width: 45%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 45%	Albania made progress by drafting two Regulations to align the existing industry-related model with the oil acquis.
 Renewable Energy	<div style="width: 62%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 62%	Albania is one of the three Contracting Parties which achieved its 2020 renewables target. It continued to be a frontrunner when it comes to implementation of auctions for renewables projects.
 Energy Efficiency	<div style="width: 50%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 50%	Albania progressed with the implementation of energy efficiency requirements for buildings, training of experts for energy audits and issuing of building energy performance certificates.
 Environment	<div style="width: 55%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 55%	Albania has recorded some progress in the field of nature protection but must pay more attention to the environmental assessments of hydropower projects.
 Climate	<div style="width: 78%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 78%	Albania was the first Contracting Party to adopt its NECP. Albania is strongly encouraged to update the plan with the 2030 targets and the Secretariat's Recommendations.
 National Authorities	<div style="width: 61%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 61%	ERE executes its legal regulatory obligations and competences on a regular basis. The State aid authority's independence is not guaranteed. More rigorous enforcement of the competition and State aid acquis is required.
 Statistics	<div style="width: 69%;"><div style="background-color: #0070C0; height: 10px;"></div></div> 69%	Although not fully compliant yet, Albania made significant steps by clearly assigning the responsibility over energy statistics to the Agency for Natural Resources and improving the completeness of price statistics.

Overall number of cases: **2**

Procedure
by Article **91**

ECS-4/17 Electricity

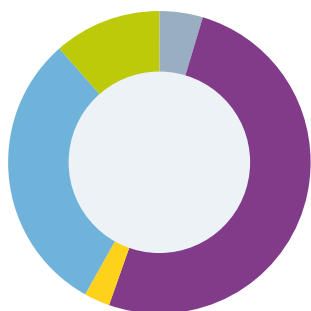
ECS-3/19 Environment

State of Energy Sector Reforms

Albania has achieved moderate progress in terms of electricity and gas market reforms. When it comes to renewables, the country continued to be a frontrunner in the implementation of auctions for renewables projects and achieved its 2020 renewables target. Albania advanced in the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive but more progress in the area of energy efficiency is needed especially in the context of the energy crisis. Environmental concerns regarding hydro-power development on the Valbona and Vjosa rivers continued.

Implementation of environmental impact assessment legislation remained insufficient.

Albania has adopted a first version of its National Energy and Climate Plan and the Governance Regulation is partially transposed. The transposition of the 2021 electricity legislation is yet to begin, while the transposition of the new Renewables and Energy Efficiency Directives is at an early stage.

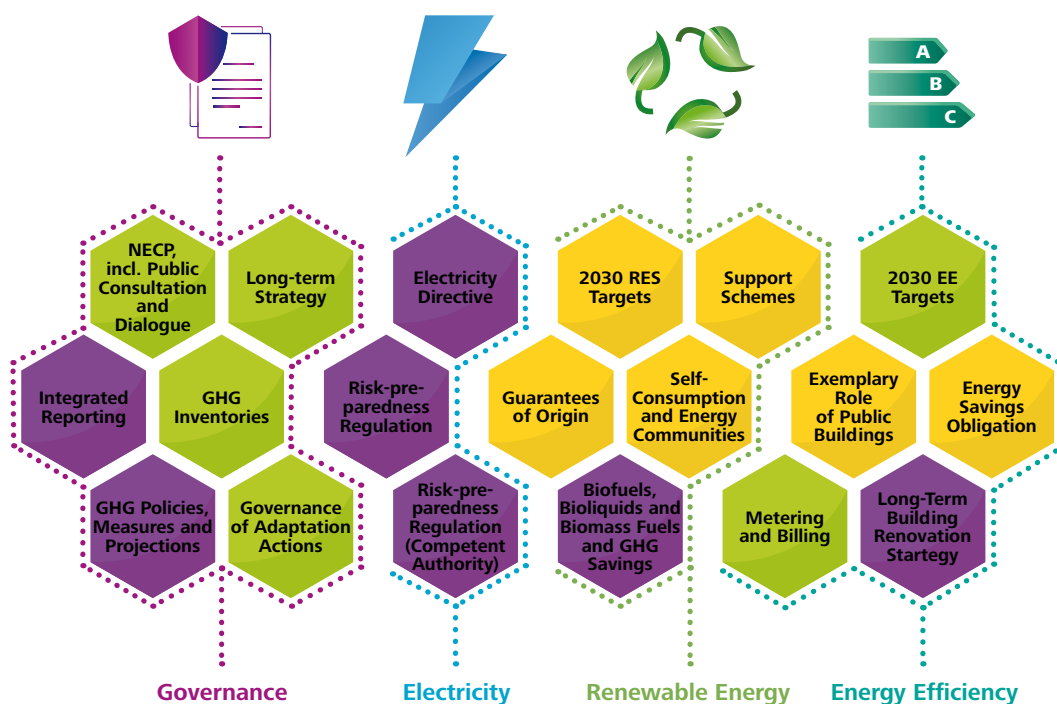


2020 Primary fuel mix in Albania [ktoe]

- Solid fossil fuels
- Oil and petroleum products
- Natural gas
- Hydro
- Other renewables

Source: EUROSTAT

Decarbonisation readiness - 2021 Clean Energy Package transposition



	Regulation (EU) 2018/1999	Directive (EU) 2019/944 and Regulation (EU) 2019/941	Directive (EU) 2018/2001	Directive (EU) 2018/2002
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Transposition status:

- Planning / no steps taken
- Drafting process
- Final draft / approval process
- Approved and published



Albania Electricity

ELECTRICITY IMPLEMENTATION

UNBUNDLING

89% ↑

The transmission system operator is unbundled and certified.

Legal unbundling of the distribution system operator from the supply branch was completed by the restructuring of the former integrated utility OSHEE into a holding of three subsidiaries, licensed respectively as a universal service provider (FSHU), electricity supplier (FTL) and distribution system operator (OSSH). Functional unbundling is still to be completed by the appointment of the compliance officer and completion of rebranding, which are still pending.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

80% ↑

Access and use of the system, including for cross-border exchanges, is implemented in accordance with the Third Energy Package. Tariffs for the use of the transmission network are reviewed every three years, whereas tariffs for the use of the distribution network are reviewed on an annual basis.

The Connection Codes are transposed but their implementation is still pending.

The Transparency Regulation is transposed and partially implemented.

WHOLESALE MARKET

69% ↑

KESH has a public service obligation to provide electricity for universal service and, as of July 2022, losses in the transmission network for the duration of the emergency situation. Electricity supplier FTL has an obligation to sell electricity for covering distribution losses to OSHH. This is not in compliance with Energy Community law and limits the potential for competition significantly.

The power exchange ALPEX was established by the transmission system operators of Albania OST and Kosovo* KOSTT to become the day-ahead and intraday market operator for Albania and Kosovo*. The establishment of electronic platforms for trading, clearing and settlement is ongoing and a training for the participants will commence in December 2022. However, the date for the launch of the day-ahead market in Albania is still to be defined. Day-ahead market rules were submitted to the regu-

lator for approval. In November 2022, the Parliament approved amendments to the VAT Law, excluding imports and trading on ALPEX markets from VAT. ERE has adopted the procedure for the designation of a nominated electricity market operator.

The competitive balancing and ancillary services market is established, but still operates with limited liquidity.

REMIT Regulation (EU) 1227/2011 is transposed and implemented.

RETAIL MARKET

50% ||

The universal service provider FSHU holds the major share of retail supply, either as a universal service supplier to 0,4 kV customers or as a supplier of last resort, selected via tender procedure in March 2022, to customers connected at 20 kV, 10 kV and 6 kV voltage level. Customers connected to 35 kV and the high voltage level are obliged to be supplied at the free market.

Primary legislation defines vulnerable customers. Currently, financial support to vulnerable customers is provided through two Government decisions on compensations for electricity consumption.

REGIONAL INTEGRATION

58% ↑

The Decision on the Approval of Practices for the Promotion of Joint, Regional Investment in Energy Infrastructure transposed TEN-E Regulation (EU) 347/2013. However, the bulk of its provisions has not been implemented. There was no progress in the reporting period.

The PECL project, 400 kV overhead line between Albania (Elbasan) and North Macedonia (Ohrid - Bitola), is under construction, to be completed by 2023.

All cross-border capacities are allocated through SEE CAO, except split auctions on the interconnection with Serbia. The Albania - Kosovo* (AK) control block cooperates on cross-border balancing. Market coupling between Albania and Kosovo* is envisaged to take place in parallel with the launch of the day-ahead market in Kosovo*.

SECURITY OF SUPPLY

61%

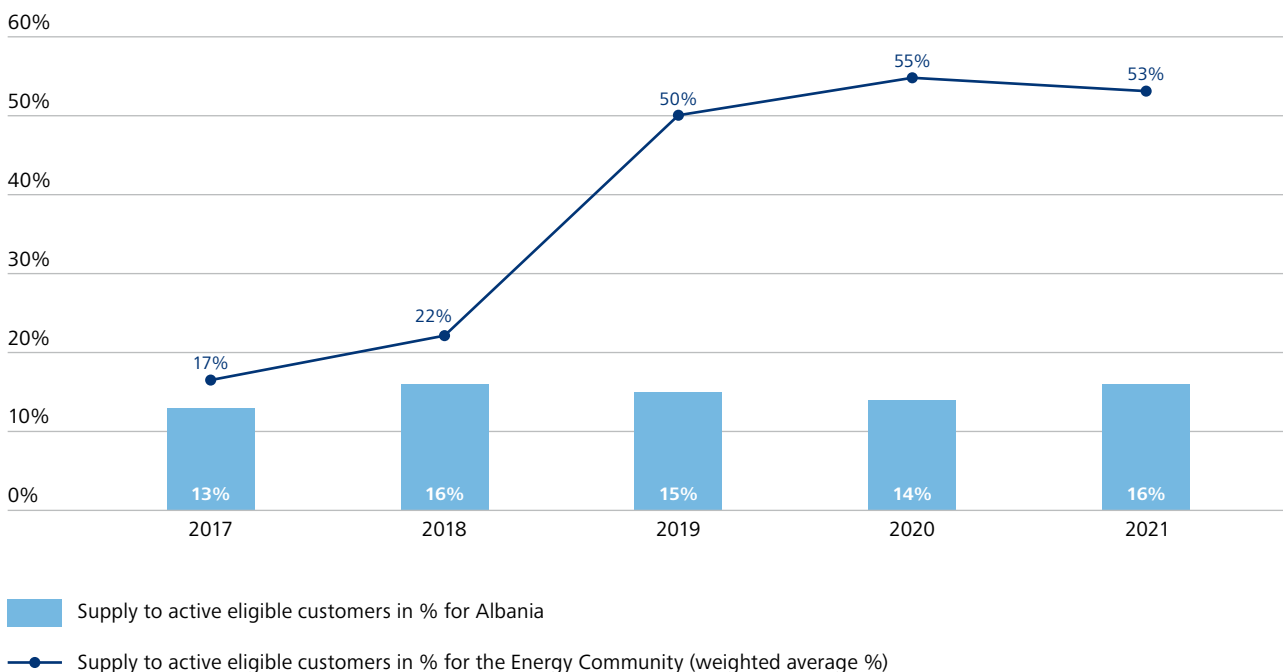
Directive 2005/89/EC is transposed but no rules on security of supply, as required by the Power Sector Law, have been adopted to date.

Based on the Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures in the Power Sector and the Regulation on the Content and Method of Documenting Security Measures, infrastructure operators must submit a self-assessment to the energy regulator. OST undertakes emergency measures to minimize the possibility of an attack on the computer network and platforms, whereas OSHEE implements basic measures.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Albania should launch the day-ahead market along with the phasing out of the bulk supply agreement between the production company KESH and the universal supplier FSHU. This will help unlock the development of competition and liquidity in the market. Connection Codes should be implemented through amendments to the Network Codes. Functional unbundling of the distribution system operator should be completed so that the open infringement case can be closed.

Retail Market Opening



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Albania

Gas

GAS IMPLEMENTATION

UNBUNDLING

76% ↓

The Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) is certified and unbundled in line with the exemption decision under the independent transmission operator model. The national transmission system operator Albgaz is certified under the ownership unbundling model. However, all the conditions set in the certification decision are not yet met such as the complete transfer of competencies over investment decisions to the ministry exercising control over Albgaz.

ACCESS TO THE SYSTEM

70% ↑

Network Codes are transposed and operationalised by TAP and Albgaz in separate codes. In practice, Albgaz is acting as a company engaged in the maintenance of TAP under a separate contract. Implementation of third party access is performed only by TAP, in line with the exemption conditions. During the reporting period, the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) adopted the LNG and storage tariff methodologies and licensing rules for LNG.

WHOLESALE MARKET

15% ||

Albania has no national natural gas market. The REMIT Regulation was transposed by ERE. ERE has adopted all acts envisaged by the law save the market rules.

RETAIL MARKET

31% ||

Despite the lack of a national gas market, secondary legislation regulating supply to customers was adopted.

INTERCONNECTIVITY, REGIONAL INTEGRATION

21% ↓

Following the operationalization of Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP), Albania is formally connected to gas markets. Albania has become a transit country, as TAP has commenced its commercial operation last year and is performing a market test for the expansion of its capacities. As of late, Albania has been promoting an LNG-based source of supply to its long-abandoned project of converting the thermal power plant (TPP) Vlore to gas. At the same time, it looks at becoming also a transit route of LNG to Italy via TAP, as the construction of exit facilities of TAP towards a future Albanian network may need to revert its direction into an entry point to TAP. Nevertheless, no progress in terms of developing its own gas infrastructure took place.

The Albania - Kosovo* Gas Pipeline (ALKOGAP) is a Project of Energy Community Interest (PECI). The Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) is a Project of Mutual Interest (PMI).

SECURITY OF SUPPLY

60%

Gas emergency rules are in place. The Gas Law was amended in 2021 to transpose certain elements of Security of Gas Supply Regulation (EU) 2017/1938.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Albania should implement the certification conditions for Albgaz and accelerate its efforts to make it an operational transmission system operator.

Albania should take coherent and targeted actions to establish a functional gas market in order to utilise the potential of the infrastructure present in the country and to create a market basis for the infrastructure development plans.

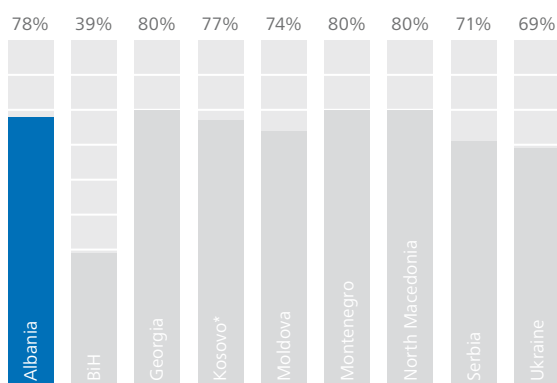


Albania

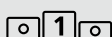
National Authorities



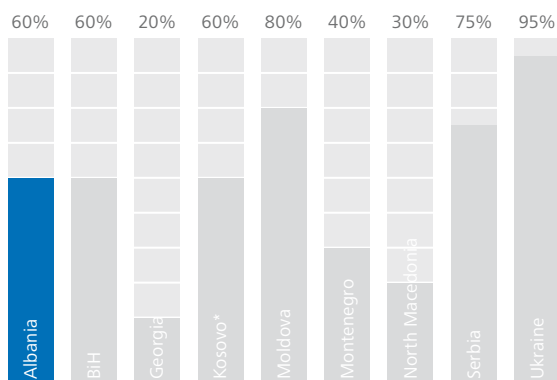
Regulatory Authority



The Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) launched steps for implementation of the REMIT Regulation, approved rules for designation of the NEMO in line with EU practice, approved a new transmission code and continued active participation in ECRB. The regulator did not make available a price comparison tool for customer switching. A methodology for the calculation of the renewable energy surcharge to be paid by all final consumers of electricity is pending in line with the revision of the new renewables law, which is under public consultation.



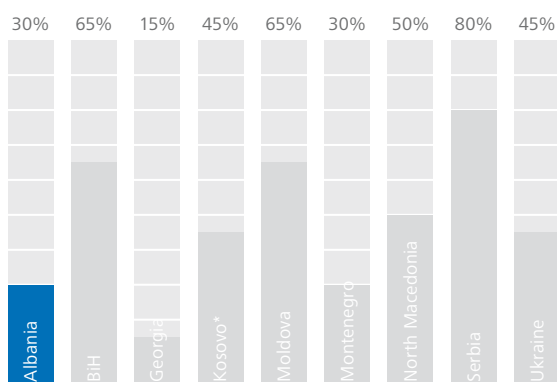
Competition Authority



Activities of the Albanian Competition Authority (ACA) in the energy sector are limited to opinions and recommendations regarding compliance of decisions by ERE with the Law on Protection of Competition. Full compliance with the Treaty's obligation on enforcement of the competition acquis requires more rigorous enforcement activity by ACA in terms of investigating and sanctioning anti-competitive conduct.



State Aid Authority



The institutional structure and the enforcement mechanism continue to be a cause of concern. Staff originally assigned to the State Aid Control Unit (SACU), which provides technical and administrative support to the decision-making body (the State Aid Council, SAC), was transferred to other departments and only provides support to the SAC on an ad hoc basis. The establishment of a working group to reassess the institutional structure did not lead to any structural change. Furthermore, the independence of the members of the SAC from the Ministry of Economy and Finance is questionable. Full compliance with the Treaty's obligations in the area of State aid would require an independent State aid authority with sufficient human and technical resources, which actively enforces the acquis.



Albania Oil

OIL IMPLEMENTATION

OIL STOCKHOLDING OBLIGATIONS **35% ↓**

The draft Law on the Establishment, Maintenance and Management of Minimum Security Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products to align with Council Directive 2009/119/EC is not yet adopted.

A new package is being prepared that aims to comply with the Directive's obligations by introducing a system that would be more in line with the current industry-based model. It consists of two additional regulations that set out the reporting obligations and the method of calculating the minimum stocks as well as the National Response Plan.

Albania is yet to decide whether it will adopt the draft Law or adopt the two regulations and thus continue with the existing industry-related model.

FUEL SPECIFICATIONS **75% ||**

The main provisions of Directive 98/70/EC were transposed into Albanian legislation through the Government's Decision on the Quality of Fuel, Petrol and Diesel.

Legislation to ensure that sulphur content in gas oil for non-road mobile machinery is less than 10 mg/kg was not adopted yet. A system for fuel quality control is in place. Fuel quality monitoring is ensured through annual monitoring programmes.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

If Albania would like to continue with the same model (industry related), it has to adopt the two drafted regulations and the intervention plan. As the final step for compliance, Albania's oil stocks must correspond to either 90 days of net imports or 61 days of inland consumption, whichever is higher.



Albania

Renewable Energy

RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY ACTION PLAN

80% ↑

The share of renewable energy sources in Albania's energy consumption reached 45,01% in 2020, exceeding the target of 38%. The significant increase is attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic which led to a substantial drop in energy consumption, in particular in the transport sector. Although electricity production is almost 100% from renewable sources, the share is very small in the heating and cooling and transport sectors.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES AND GUARANTEES OF ORIGIN

50% ||

No progress has been made to simplify administrative procedures and establish a one-stop shop in the reporting period. Albania joined the Energy Community initiative to establish a regional system for guarantees of origin. The national electronic registry for guarantees of origin in Albania was created and can be utilized as soon as the energy regulator, as the designated issuing body, signs a direct agreement with the service provider.

QUALITY OF SUPPORT SCHEME

72% ||

The Renewables Law defines support schemes in the form of administratively set feed-in tariffs and the Contract for Difference (CfD). In practice, auctions with a fixed purchase price were conducted, envisaging conversion into CfD once a day-ahead market is operational and liquid. A decision on making all renewables producers balance responsible was adopted on 1 April 2021.

RENEWABLE ENERGY IN TRANSPORT

0% ||

Renewable energy producers have guaranteed priority access to the grid. Network operators have developed medium and long-term plans to accommodate new renewable electricity generators into the grid. The regulator publishes tariffs for connection to the network.

GRID INTEGRATION

55% ||

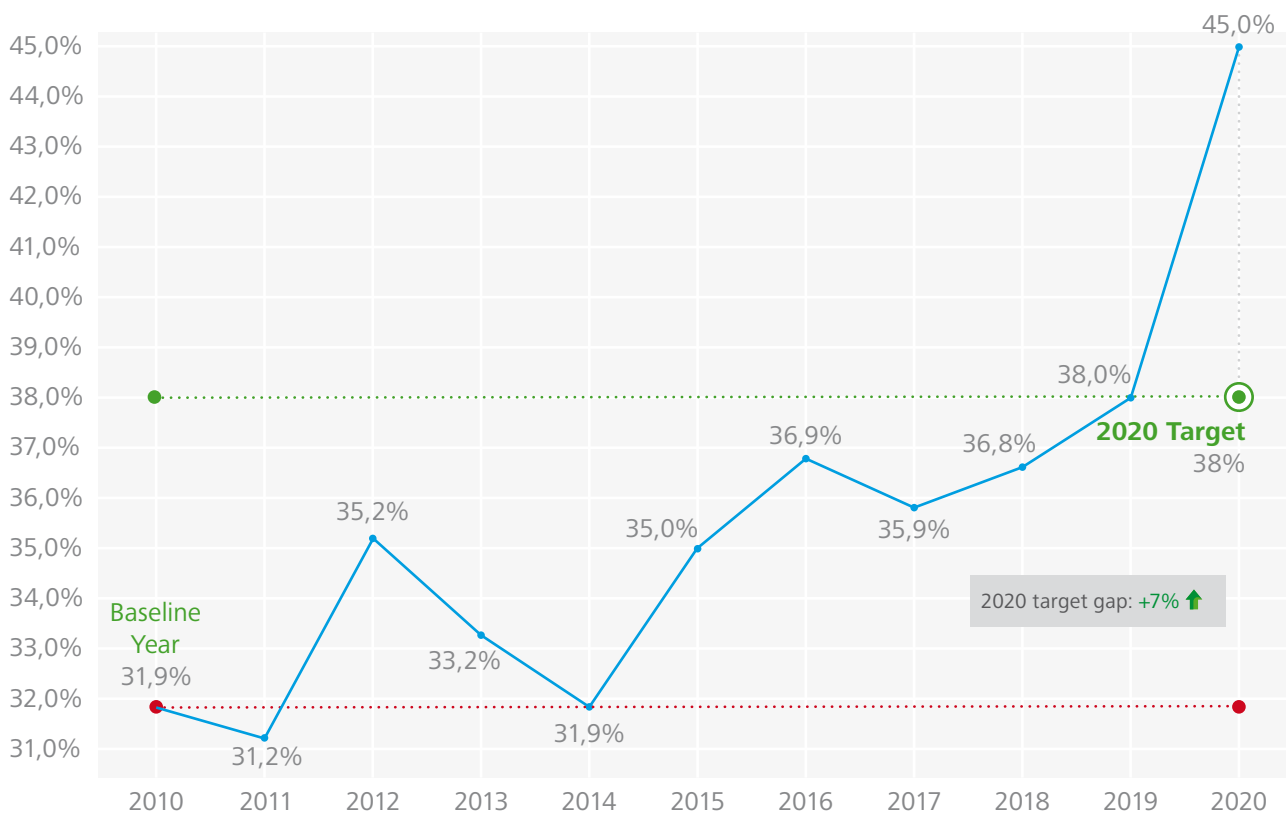
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RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Provisions related to the sustainability of biofuels are still not transposed and the legal framework remains completely non-compliant with Directive 2009/28/EC. Thus, biofuels, which presently make up more than 10% of the fuel market, cannot be calculated towards the target.

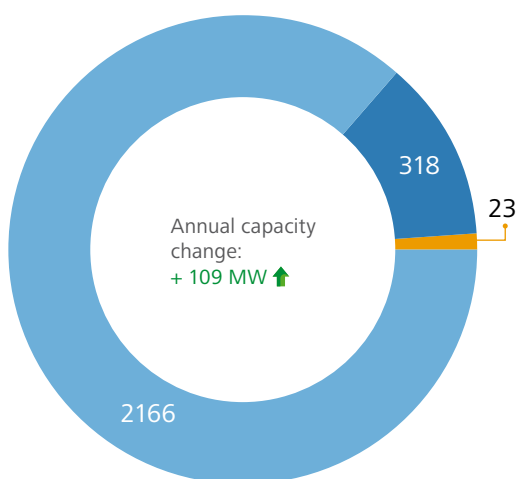
Albania should proceed with the adoption of amendments to the Renewables Law to transpose and implement Directive (EU) 2018/2001 by the end of 2022. Permitting procedures need to be simplified and streamlined to enable faster deployment of renewables. The energy regulator, as the designated issuing body for guarantees of origin, should sign a direct agreement with the service provider and start using the national electronic registry developed during the regional project.

Shares of Energy from Renewable Sources



Source: EUROSTAT

Total Capacities of Renewable Energy 2021 (MW)



- Large hydropower
- Small hydropower <10 MW
- Solar

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy

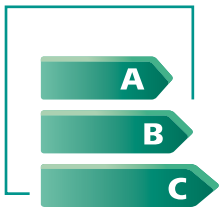
On 1 July 2022, the construction of the Karavasta solar PV power plant started. As a result of the auction conducted in 2019, 70 MW are envisaged to be supported via an offtake agreement for 15 years at the price of 24,89 EUR/MWh, while an additional 70 MW will be sold on the market.

In June 2021, Albania announced a 100 MW wind auction. Bidders can compete with projects between 10 MW and 75 MW and the winners will be awarded a 15-year power purchase agreement which will be converted into a CfD. The second phase was concluded in September 2022 resulting in six qualified bidders. The ceiling price for the bids is set at EUR 75/MWh and companies have until May 2023 to place bids.

The increase in installed capacity compared to 2020 is mostly due hydro-power plants and 2 MW of solar rooftop installations operating under the net-metering scheme.

Total capacities of renewable energy (MW):

2507



Albania

Energy Efficiency

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPLEMENTATION

ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGETS AND POLICY MEASURES

60% ↑

Albania has met the 2020 energy efficiency target, and submitted its Annual Progress Report to the Secretariat in September 2022.

The amendments to the Energy Efficiency Law adopted in March 2021 transposed Directive 2012/27/EU. Three implementing by-laws (on local energy efficiency action plans, monitoring and verification platform and scope of application of building requirements) have been drafted. Their adoption is pending.

Albania introduced 2030 energy efficiency targets and policy measures in the first version of its National Energy and Climate Plan adopted in February 2022. The Plan is in the process of being updated to reflect new ambition levels.

In October 2022, the Government introduced mandatory 15% energy saving targets for the public sector and new measures for households, including a financing scheme for subsidising the installation of solar water heaters.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN BUILDINGS

82% ↑

After the adoption of the relevant by-laws implementing the 2016 Law on Energy Performance of Buildings, Albania established an operational energy performance certification scheme. The Energy Efficiency Agency organizes training on energy audits and certification of buildings. A long-term building renovation strategy has not been adopted yet.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY FINANCING

36% ↑

No financing framework (state fund) for energy efficiency exists. Amendments to the Energy Efficiency Law promote the development of the energy service (ESCO) market model, and the relevant regulation and model contracts for energy performance contracting are in drafting phase. Several international technical assistance and investment programmes support energy efficiency improvements, especially in the buildings sector.

ENERGY EFFICIENT PRODUCTS – LABELLING

35% ↓

There was no progress with respect to updating existing or adopting new regulations as required by the Ministerial Council Decisions adopted in September 2014 and November 2018.

EFFICIENCY IN HEATING AND COOLING

38% ↑

Albania predominately relies on electricity for heating and cooling purposes and does not have developed district heating or cooling systems. There is an ongoing assessment of the potential for establishing the first greenfield district heating and cooling system in the city of Korca, in line with the requirements of the Energy Efficiency Directive. The 2021 amendments to the Energy Efficiency Law envisage the development of guidelines and a comprehensive assessment of the national potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling, which is under preparation.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

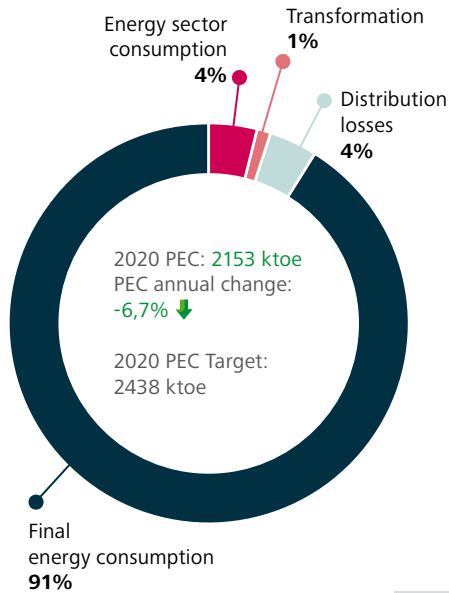
Albania made progress with the implementation of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive, including energy audits and issuing of building energy performance certificates.

The adoption of by-laws to implement the Energy Efficiency Law, including the establishment of the energy efficiency obligation scheme, and the adoption of the labelling regulations remain a priority.

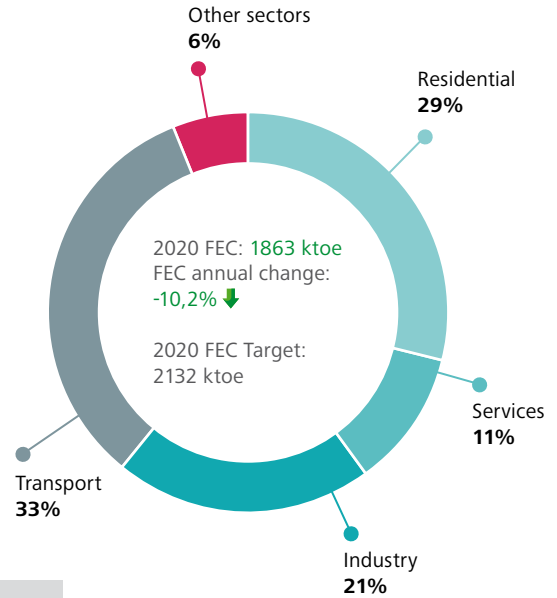
The Secretariat also recommends that the country proceeds with the comprehensive assessment of the potential for the application of high-efficiency cogeneration and efficient district heating and cooling in line with its obligations under the Energy Efficiency Directive.

2020 Energy Efficiency Indicators and Trends

Primary Energy Consumption (PEC)



Final Energy Consumption (FEC)



Energy intensity,
 2020 value and trends:
 0,20 ktoe/mil EUR, -3,8% ↓

Source: EUROSTAT 2022 data and Contracting Party's Reports

Energy Efficient Products – Overview of Implementation of Labelling Regulation

FRAMEWORK REGULATION*	Household dishwashers	Fridges and freezers*	Household washing machines	Televisions	Air conditioners and fans*	Household tumble driers	Electrical lamps and luminaires	Solid fuel boilers*	Space heaters*	Water heaters & storage tanks	Domestic ovens and range hoods
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Adopted and implemented ● Compliance or implementation issues detected ● No progress with adoption/implementation

* The new labelling package adopted by the Ministerial Council in November 2018 was assessed, as the transposition deadline expired in January 2020.

Source: multiple sources of data (EECG reports, NEEAPs etc.), compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Albania

Environment

ENVIRONMENT IMPLEMENTATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS 53% ↑

Albania failed to align the Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with Articles 8 and 8a of the EIA Directive. The lack of proper transposition of the EIA Directive puts at risk the EIA processes and undermines its fundamental goal. Secondary legislation necessary for proper enforcement, in particular by-laws on certification of EIA experts and EIA screening criteria, is still lacking. Concerns regarding hydropower development on the Valbona and Vjosa rivers remain, while new concerns arose over hydropower project Skavica. Consultations with the public and relevant national authorities must be improved in order to secure their early and effective participation in the decision-making process.

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive is transposed by Law No. 91/2013 and assessments are carried out in practice. The draft National Energy and Climate Plan was made subject to the SEA procedure and the first draft SEA report was consulted with the public and authorities concerned in December 2021. The revision of the SEA report and the plan itself to reflect the input from the consultation process took place after the adoption of the plan, which is not in line with Article 4(1) of the SEA Directive and the national SEA legislation. The Council of Ministers' Decision No. 219 on determining the rules and procedures for the consultations with interest groups and the public, as well as the public hearing during the strategic environmental assessment process should reiterate the obligation for carrying out the assessment during the preparation of the plan/programme before its adoption as stipulated in the SEA Directive.

SULPHUR IN FUELS 67% ↓

The provisions of the Directive, including those on marine fuels, are transposed since 2019 by a Decision of the Council of Ministers. The Decision foresees the adoption of several Ministerial level decisions to implement and enforce the obligations for reduction of the sulphur content of certain liquid fuels, especially with regard to the provisions on sampling and analysis. This has still not taken place.

LARGE COMBUSTION PLANTS 100% ||

TPP Vlora, the only large combustion plant in Albania, is still not in operation. The Fier-Vlora gas pipeline is in preparation since June 2020, construction has however not started yet. This would enable the plant to switch its fuel to natural gas. Furthermore, a Memorandum of Understanding with different gas companies was signed to conduct a feasibility study for the development of an LNG terminal in the Port of Vlora. These are substantial changes to TPP Vlora and shall be made subject to an environmental impact assessment procedure. The new plant, if put into operation, must comply with the emission limit values of the Industrial Emissions Directive for new plants.

NATURE PROTECTION 67% ||

The designation of protected areas based on the 2020 decision of the National Territorial Council is still not finalized. A declaration on the protection of the Vjosa river valley was signed, however, the official protection status of the Vjosa river valley as IUCN (International Union for Nature Conservation) category II protected area (national park) is still pending. The Government continued with the development of infrastructure plans and projects within Ramsar sites (e.g. National Park of Butrint) that are not compatible with the protection goals of the sites. The Red List on Protected Flora and Fauna was adopted.

ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY 0%

Albania has not transposed the provisions of the Environmental Liability Directive into national legislation.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Albania should further align its national legislation with the EIA Directive and adopt secondary legislation necessary for the proper implementation and enforcement of the EIA procedures. The legislation on SEA should be improved in order to secure that the consultation process is carried out before the adoption of the SEA plan/programme or its submission to the legislative procedure for approval. The upcoming revision of the NECP should be used as an opportunity to further align the plan with the outcome of the SEA.

Albania should adopt the secondary legislation necessary for the implementation of the Decision transposing the Sulphur in Fuels Directive.

The environmental assessments of projects related to TPP Vlora have to be carried out and the plant has to comply with the Industrial Emissions Directive, when put into operation.

The protection status of the Vjosa river valley should be established in line with the scientific recommendations of the national and international expert community. Concrete measures and activities for the protection of the different groups of species that are part of the Red List on Protected Flora and Fauna should be developed and implemented. Plans and projects for infrastructure development within Ramsar sites should be reconsidered due to the carbon sinks role of such sites.

The provisions of the Environmental Liability Directive should be transposed without delay.

Installations under the Large Combustion Plants Directive



of plants falling under the LCPD



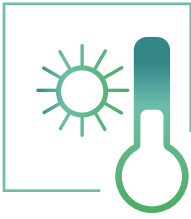
of which opted out plants



of which plants falling under the NERP

* not in operation

Source: compiled by the Energy Community Secretariat



Albania

Climate

CLIMATE IMPLEMENTATION

NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS MONITORING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS

65% ||

During this reporting period, Albania failed to deliver its fourth National Communication, which was expected to be finalized in early 2022. A law on fluorinated gases was expected to be finalized by December 2021.

NATIONAL ENERGY AND CLIMATE PLANS (NECPS)

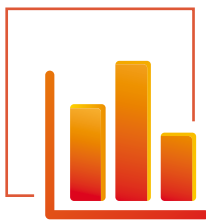
92% ↑

Albania adopted its Climate Change Law in December 2020. The Law and the related secondary legislation will need to be adjusted to ensure the transposition of the climate-related parts of the Governance Regulation.

Albania submitted its draft NECP to the Secretariat in July 2021, which provided its formal Recommendations on 17 December 2021. The Albanian Government adopted the NECP on 29 December 2021. In order to be able to fully accommodate the Secretariat's Recommendations and in order to reflect the Energy Community 2030 targets, the Albanian authorities have continued to refine the NECP in the course of 2022, with the objective to adopt the updated NECP in 2023 at the latest, subject to the availability of technical assistance. With the aim to promote regional/local NECPS, a workshop took place in October 2022 in the Korca Region.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

The NECP is expected to be updated accommodating, the Secretariat's Recommendations and adjusting it to be in line with the Energy Community 2030 targets. Work on the full transposition of the Governance Regulation should continue.



Albania Statistics

STATISTICS IMPLEMENTATION

ANNUAL STATISTICS

86% ↓

Albania has implemented the requirements of the acquis. The Agency for Natural Resources (AKBN) compiles annual energy balances and annual questionnaires and submits them to EUROSTAT. The SHARES questionnaire for 2020 was also transmitted, as well as the preliminary data for 2021.

The breakdown of energy consumption of households was also prepared, transmitted to EUROSTAT and published. The quality report from the first reporting cycle was transmitted in 2018 and published. The second quality report for the 2022 reporting cycle is underway.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

58% ||

Oil, electricity and natural gas data are available and transmitted to EUROSTAT, although the deadlines for the submission of data are not observed. Monthly oil statistics defined in Annex C of Regulation (EC) 1099/2008, necessary to monitor stock obligations, remain unsatisfactory. Monthly coal data are not available yet.

PRICE STATISTICS

58% ↑

The prices of electricity charged to end-users are not transmitted to EUROSTAT in accordance with the acquis. The prices of electricity charged to households per consumption band were transmitted, but the corresponding volumes are missing as well as the full breakdown of price components. In 2022, AKBN has started to transmit bi-annual data on prices charged to industrial end-users.

AKBN in cooperation with the regulatory authority is preparing a complete set of data on electricity and natural gas prices to begin with reporting data for first semester 2022.

The quality report on price statistics, which was due by 15 June 2022 in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2019/803, has not been transmitted yet. Its preparation is planned after completing the price datasets.

RECOMMENDATIONS / PRIORITIES

Priority should be given to completing the activities related to price statistics and monthly data reporting, in particular oil stocks, to meet reporting obligations under Regulation (EC) 1099/2008 and the oil acquis.

Due care should be paid to metadata and publication of quality reports both for energy statistics and prices.

AKBN should be equipped with the necessary human and financial resources to fulfil the remaining tasks in a timely manner.