

ENERGY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

**The Situation of Power Sector and Energy
Regulatory Authority activity during 2024**

Tirana, 2025

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INTRODUCTION

Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) is the regulatory authority of Power and Natural Gas Sectors in Albania, which operates pursuant to Law no. 43/2015 “On Power Sector”, as amended, Law no. 102/2015 “On Natural Gas Sector”, as amended, Law no. 7/2017 Law no. 7/2017 “On the promotion for the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources” as well as other approved legal acts implementing them.

ERE carries out its activities in accordance with the law with the aim of ensuring that market participants fulfill their obligations to provide energy supply with quality and at the lowest possible cost for customers. ERE takes into account the interests and rights of customers, the safety and quality of electricity supply services, and environmental protection requirements. At the same time, it licenses subjects operating in the sector, monitors the energy market, develops the regulatory framework, reviews tariff and price applications according to the respective methodologies, and, through its decision-making authority and in compliance with the law, acts on a case-by-case basis by expressing its will through decisions of the Board of Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners is the decision-making body for all matters under the jurisdiction and competence of ERE. It consists of the Chairman and 4 members, who are appointed by the Assembly of the Republic of Albania for a 5-year term.

In accordance with the requirements of Law No. 43/2015 “On Power Sector,” as amended, and Law No. 102/2015 “On Natural Gas Sector,” this report on the “Situation of Power Sector and Energy Regulatory Authority activity during 2024” has been prepared.

The report prepared by ERE presents detailed data on the progress of the Power and Natural Gas Sector for 2024, as well as comparisons of some of the key indicators of this year with previous years.

The total net domestic electricity production for 2024 was 7,836 GWh, of which 4,371 GWh was produced by the public company KESH company and 3,465 GWh was produced by other power plants. Electricity production by KESH company in 2024 accounts for 55.7% of the total electricity production in our country, while production by other producers accounts for approximately 44.3%.

The total installed electricity generation capacity in our country as of December 31, 2024, is approximately 3,213 MW. This capacity has increased by about 537 MW compared to 2023. The growth in installed capacity during the year is mainly due to the addition of renewable photovoltaic electricity sources.

The electricity generation capacity of the public company KESH company is 1,563 MW, accounting for approximately 48.6% of the installed capacity in our country, while other electricity producers have a capacity of 1,650 MW, representing about 51.4% of this capacity.

The electricity generation plants are connected both to the electricity transmission network and to the distribution network. The installed capacity of plants connected to the transmission network in 2024

is approximately 2,679 MW, while the installed capacity of plants connected to the distribution network during 2024 is about 534 MW.

From the analysis of the historical electricity production recorded in the country, 2024, with a produced quantity of 7,836 GWh, results above the average electricity production for 2009–2024 period. The production achieved for 2024 is approximately 1,066 GWh higher than the average production for the same period.

At the same time, electricity generation in 2024 was approximately 959 GWh lower than electricity generation in 2023, which amounted to 8,962 GWh. This is due to the fact that, from a hydrological perspective, 2024 was below the long-term average. The year 2024 was relatively dry, with inflows below the 30-year average (1994–2024). The average inflow at Fierzë was 140 m³/s, compared to the long-term average of 180 m³/s, representing a deficit of 40 m³/s or approximately 22% below the long-term average inflows.

The Transmission System is owned by the Transmission System Operator company (TSO), which is the licensed legal person responsible for carrying out electricity transmission activities and adheres to the independence principle as defined in Article 54 of Law No. 43/2015 “On Power Sector,” as amended. The Transmission System Operator is a public company with 100% of its shares owned by the state. In accordance with the applicable legal provisions, TSO company is responsible for operating, maintaining, and developing the transmission system network, including interconnections with other cross-border systems, to ensure the long-term capability of the system to meet reasonable transmission demand for electricity.

The Albanian Electricity Transmission System includes all lines at voltage levels of 400 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV, and 110 kV, as well as the substations connecting them, which serve for electricity transmission and interconnection. The lengths of the transmission system lines (including investments made by private investors), by voltage level, are as follows: (i) 400 kV transmission lines total 445.7 km, (ii) 220 kV transmission lines total 1,297 km, (iii) 150 kV transmission lines total 34.4 km, and (iv) 110 kV transmission lines total 1,701 km. Additionally, TSO company owns 16 transformer substations with a total installed capacity of 4,621 MVA.

Our country is currently interconnected with the adjacent countries in the region, as follows:

1. Greece: Interconnection line 400 kV Zemblak (Albania) – Kardia (Greece)
Interconnection line 150 kV Bisticë (Albania) – Myrtos (Greqi)
2. Montenegro: Interconnection line 400 kV Tirana (Albania) – Podgorica (Montenegro)
Interconnection line 220 kV Koplik (Albania) – Podgorica (Montenegro)
3. Kosovo Interconnection line 400 kV Koman (Albania) – Pristina (Kosovo)
Interconnection line 220 kV Fierzë (Albania) – Prizren (Kosovo)

TSO company is currently in the implementation phase of the project for the construction of a new 400 kV interconnection line between Albania and North Macedonia. The completion of this project

will enable the connection via transmission/interconnection lines with all adjacent countries sharing a land border with Albania.

The total electricity consumption in 2024 reached 8,170 GWh. The lowest electricity consumption recorded in our country remains that of 2007, with 5,767 GWh, while the highest consumption continues to be that recorded in 2021, with 8,414 GWh. The total consumption realized in 2024 shows an increase of 294 GWh compared to the consumption achieved in 2023, which amounted to 7,875 GWh. Electricity consumption in 2024, compared to the consumption in 2021—which is the maximum consumption recorded—reflects a decrease of 244 GWh.

The total electricity consumption in the country during 2024 was covered by electricity generation from KESH company, independent producers of electricity, priority producers of electricity, as well as electricity imports. Electricity consumption is realized by customers supplied in the regulated market and customers supplied in the deregulated/liberalized market. Currently, the majority of consumption is in the regulated market, which is supplied by FSHU company.

The total number of customers for 2024 is 1,348,005, with the majority of customers being supplied by FSHU company, where household customers account for 77.12% of the total number of FSHU company's customers. In the demographic distribution of FSHU company customers for 2024, the largest share is in Tirana, representing approximately 28% of all FSHU company customers.

The customer structure of FSHU company is also reflected in the structure of electricity billing realized for 2024. The consumption of household customers for 2024 accounts for approximately 41.7% of the total consumption, a figure higher compared to the consumption of the same category in 2023, which was 39.5%. This slight increase in consumption within this category is understandable, as the total electricity consumption in our country for 2024 is about 3.7% higher than the total electricity consumption for 2023.

The total electricity losses in the distribution system for 2024, as reported by OSHEE, amounted to 1,412 GWh or 17.93%, representing a difference of 0.57% below the target set in Decision No. 758, dated 09.12.2021, "On an amendment in Council of Ministers Decision No. 253, dated 24.4.2019, 'On the approval of the financial consolidation plan of the public power sector'. This reported level of losses for 2024 reflects a decrease of approximately 1% compared to the level of losses in 2023.

Electricity losses in the transmission system for 2024 amounted to 201 GWh, representing 2.02% of the transmitted electricity. For 2023, electricity losses in the transmission system were at 2.17%. The total electricity transmitted in 2024 amounted to 9,859 GWh, while in 2023 it was 10,148 GWh.

The total level of electricity losses in the transmission and distribution systems for 2024 reached 1,614 GWh. Considering the consumption level for this year of 8,170 GWh, the system losses amount to 19.75%.

The total collection rate for 2024 reported by the company is 100.5% relative to the invoiced electricity. This collection level for 2024 reflects an increase of approximately 1.1% compared to the collection

level achieved in 2023. These collection rates exceed 100% because they also include overdue payments collected during the respective year.

During 2024, ERE continued its activities in the review and approval of tariffs and prices in the power sector. With Decision No. 72, dated 13.04.2022, the electricity transmission service tariff was approved for 1 May 2022 – 31 December 2024 period, at the rate of 0.85 ALL/kWh. Additionally, with Decision No. 279, dated 16.12.2024, ERE approved the electricity transmission service tariff for 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2027 period, also set at 0.85 ALL/kWh.

In 2024, the electricity distribution service tariffs remained unchanged and continued to be differentiated based on the voltage level:

- Electricity distribution tariff for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level – 1.55 ALL/kWh.
- Electricity distribution tariff for customers connected at the 0.6 – 20 kV voltage level – 3.99 ALL/kWh.
- Electricity distribution tariff for customers connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level – 6.42 ALL/kWh.

Retail electricity sale prices for 2024 largely remained the same as those applied in 2023, approved by Decision No. 74/2022, except for the electricity sale prices for customers categorized as “Bread bakery/flour production” connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level, which were reviewed by ERE Decision No. 72, dated 15.04.2024, as follows:

- Category I – Bread Bakery/Flour Production only: 7.6 ALL/kWh
- Category II – Bread Bakery, accompanying flour products, pastry: 9.5 ALL/kWh
- Category III – Bread Bakery, accompanying flour products, pastry, café services: 12 ALL/kWh

The average electricity sale price by the Supplier of Last Resort for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level in 2024 was 15.09 ALL/kWh, representing a decrease of 21% compared to the average price of 19.09 ALL/kWh in 2023.

ERE Board, with Decision No. 47 dated 02.04.2024, approved the electricity sale price for 2024 for FMF customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage level, set at 18.26 ALL/kWh.

The electricity sale price by Supplier of Last Resort (FMF) according to the voltage level for 2024 for Water Supply and Sewerage companies was 9.33 ALL/kWh for the 35 kV level and 11.7 ALL/kWh for those connected at the 20/10/6 kV level.

Algaz company which operates as the Transmission System Operator for natural gas, operated in 2024 under the tariff approved by ERE with Decision No. 367, dated 15.12.2023, set at 28 ALL/m³ or 2.6457 ALL/kWh.

The management and operation of the organized wholesale electricity market for the bidding zones of Albania and Kosovo are carried out by the Albanian Power Exchange ALPEX company. On April 11, 2023, the first auction was conducted for the delivery day of April 12, 2023, in the Day-Ahead Market for the Albania bidding zone.

On January 31, 2024, the first auction was conducted for the delivery day of February 1, 2024, in the Day-Ahead Market for the Kosovo bidding zone, marking the Albania–Kosovo Day-Ahead Market Coupling. Additionally, on December 11, 2024, the first auction was held for the delivery day of December 12, 2024, in the Intraday Auction Market for the Albania and Kosovo bidding zones, marking this market coupling between the two countries.

As can be seen, 2024 experienced a positive development dynamic in the electricity market of our country, achieving an important objective that had been pursued over a relatively long period: the establishment of a joint electricity market between Albania and Kosovo.

In 2024, 17 new Exchange Members were registered in the Day-Ahead Market at ALPEX company, along with 2 new General Clearing Members. The total number of ALPEX members has reached 36 Exchange Members and 4 General Clearing Members. Specifically, 24 members are registered in the Albania bidding zone and 12 members in the Kosovo bidding zone, while there are 2 General Clearing Members registered in Albania and 2 in Kosovo.

In this year, a total volume of 1,173 GWh of electricity was traded in the Day-Ahead Market, with an average clearing price of €112.01/MWh, and total invoicing (purchase/sale) reached €301 million. Specifically, in the Albania bidding zone, 807 GWh of electricity were traded with total invoicing (purchase/sale) amounting to €171.4 million, while in the Kosovo bidding zone, 365 GWh were traded with total invoicing (purchase/sale) amounting to €129.7 million.

The volumes of electricity traded in the Day-Ahead Market for 2024 increased by 41.7% compared to 2023, when they amounted to 827 GWh. Meanwhile, total invoicing for 2024 rose by approximately 80% compared to 2023, which stood at €167 million.

In the Intraday Auction Market, a total volume of 365.53 MWh of electricity was traded during 2024, with an average clearing price of €200.8/MWh. The number of members registered in ALPEX company for the Intraday Market during the year reached 14.

To ensure the integrity and transparency of the wholesale energy market, ERE approved the Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT) with Decision No. 126, dated 17.05.2021. This regulation transposes REMIT Regulation (EU) No. 1227/2011, as adopted and adapted for the Energy Community Contracting Parties. Throughout 2024, ERE continued updating the dedicated section on the institution's official website under the "Energy Market" category. This section includes the relevant regulatory documentation, including the Market Participant Register. As of 31.12.2024, the National Register of Market Participants recorded 68 registered market participants. In 2023, the register included 50 participants. During 2024, the number of registered market participants increased by 16 new entries under the REMIT framework.

In the natural gas sector, 2024 continued to be marked by dynamic changes related to global natural gas trade, largely driven by the ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine. The continuation of this conflict led to increased use of LNG in Europe, with a significant share of this gas sourced from the United States. In 2024, Europe accounted for 55% of total U.S. LNG exports.

During 2024, there were non-controlling minority share sales in the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP). All relevant stakeholders were notified, including the three national regulatory authorities of Greece, Italy, and Albania. The current shareholders of TAP AG are: SOCAR (Azerbaijan) – 20%, BP (United Kingdom) – 20%, SNAM S.p.A (Italy) – 20%, Fluxys (Belgium) – 19%, Enagás (Spain) – 16%, and Axpo (Switzerland) – 5%.

Since the start of operations, TAP has provided continuous transportation services at all interconnection points with the national transmission systems in Italy and Greece, and, as of 1 October 2022, also for the Greece–Bulgaria Interconnector (IGB in Komotini). By the end of 2024, TAP had transported a total of 40.47 bcm of natural gas from the Greek-Turkish border at Kipoi. Of this volume, 33.76 bcm was delivered to Italy via Albania, 3.90 bcm was off-taken in Greece, and 2.50 bcm was directed to Bulgaria.

Customer protection is one of the core elements of ERE’s work. Ensuring customer protection guarantees that customers are treated fairly and responsibly, enabling them to make objective and well-informed decisions regarding the services they use and purchase. The main objective of ERE’s activity is to protect electricity users, ensure fair and equal treatment, and provide customers with the benefits of a cleaner and greener environment.

In this context, a total of 244 complaints and requests for information or guidance were submitted at ERE in 2024 concerning the handling of customer-related issues and concerns. Of these, 143 were registered and processed as formal complaints, while 101 were categorized as requests for guidance or forwarded complaints lacking supporting documentation, which did not meet the minimum criteria for initiating an administrative investigation.

Out of the total 244 complaints/requests, 43 were submitted via the online “Make a Complaint” form on ERE’s website, 36 via email, and 165 through traditional mail or physical submission at ERE premises.

Complaints regarding economic damages remain consistent with historical data, recording only 21 complaints in 2024. This indicates a stable trend in issues related to the accuracy of the metering system and its potential financial impact on customers or network operators.

On the other hand, complaints related to billing with reference values have shown a slight decrease. From 9 complaints registered in 2023, this number dropped to 8 in 2024. Another important category concerns complaints about new connections to the distribution network, which ERE continuously monitors through the network operators. Considering that only 2 complaints were registered in 2024 regarding delays or refusals in approving new connections, it can be assessed that the processes for new connections have been facilitated and that customers are better informed about the relevant procedures.

Another important aspect is the comparison between complaints addressed to ERE and those registered with FSHU company. During 2024, as well as in previous years, the most dominant legal cause of disputes initiated by customers against suppliers has been issues related to billing. In 2024, there were

21,490 complaints recorded, representing a significant decrease of 8,449 complaints compared to 2023, where billing-related issues also predominated as the main legal cause.

ERE shall continue its efforts to fulfill all obligations arising from the applicable legal acts, among the most important of which are: Law No. 43/2015 “On Power Sector,” as amended; Law No. 102/2015 “On Natural Gas Sector,” as amended; Law No. 24/2023 “On the Promotion of the Use of energy from Renewable Sources”; as well as other legal acts adopted in implementation of these laws.

ERE Objectives for 2025

Regarding 2025, ERE shall continue to focus on addressing the challenges arising from the dynamics of the electricity market development, as well as strengthening customer protection. Among the key objectives, we can mention, among others:

1. Necessary changes in the regulatory framework as a result of the expected adoption of amendments to the law on power sector.
2. Drafting the market readiness assessment report, which shall serve to review the market’s readiness regarding the possibility of transitioning power purchase agreements to contracts for difference, as provided for in the applicable legislation.
3. Addressing issues faced by energy customers and market participants as a whole, which require regulatory intervention.
4. Reviewing the rules and quality standards of the service provided by network operators.
5. Approval of the electricity price generated by renewable energy self-producers, following the approval of the relevant methodology by the Council of Ministers.
6. Updating the regulatory framework with the aim of guiding customers toward the creation of energy communities.
7. Preparation of standards for issuing guarantees of origin certificates, in accordance with the standards of the European Energy Certificate System (EECS).

A priority in ERE’s work will also continue to be the promotion of competition in the market, the determination of fair tariffs and prices, as well as supporting operators in investments related to the security of electricity supply and cybersecurity. These priorities will guide the revision of respective methodologies for setting transmission and distribution tariffs and regulated prices; the regulation of procedures for the submission and approval of investment plans by electricity transmission and distribution operators; and the updating of rules regarding cybersecurity and the monitoring of cybersecurity implementation plans by the responsible operators.

Monitoring the services of license holders in general—including the digitalization of reporting by licensees, as well as on-site inspections focusing on customer care centers—will remain among ERE’s objectives. Additionally, ERE will continue to conduct analyses and studies of important aspects of the regulatory framework related to regulated services and will make every effort to further involve interested parties in decision-making, aiming to foster trust in values such as integrity, simplicity, inclusiveness, transparency, and above all, mutual trust and respect. Regarding the internal objectives of the Energy Regulatory Authority, special focus will be placed on revising the Code of Ethics and workplace conduct, as well as developing a strategy for gender equality.

1. POWER SECTOR

1.1. The Situation of the Albanian Power Sector

The electricity system in the Republic of Albania consists of production, transmission, distribution of electricity, operation of the energy market, trading, as well as the supply of electricity, with the aim of supplying electricity customers. These activities are carried out by entities licensed by ERE, in accordance with Law No. 43/2015 “On Power Sector,” as amended.

Electricity generation is carried out by the public company KESH company and Lanabregas HPP company, both of which are 100% state-owned, as well as by licensed private subjects in this activity, such as priority producers, independent producers, and self-producers of electricity.

Electricity transmission is carried out by "Transmission System Operator" (TSO) company, which is a 100% state-owned company. In accordance with Article 58 of Law No. 43/2015 “On Power Sector,” as amended, TSO company is certified and licensed to operate the electricity transmission system.

Electricity distribution is carried out by "Distribution System Operator" (DSO) company, which is a 100% state-owned company and is licensed to operate the electricity distribution system. At the same time, in support of Articles 16 and 72 of Law No. 43/2015, “On Power Sector,” as amended, with Decision No. 257 dated 21.12.2020, ERE approved the Compliance Program of DSO company.

During 2024, specifically on June 21, 2024, a widespread blackout occurred in the Southeast Europe region, affecting several countries including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Croatia. As this event compromised the operational security of several ENTSO-E member countries, joint working groups were established, which included the regulatory authorities of these countries. ENTSO-E took the leading role and initiated a thorough investigation of the incident.

ENTSO-E (European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity) established an independent working group, led by operators unaffected by the incident and composed of the affected transmission operators, regulators involved in the incident, as well as representatives from ACER (Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators) and ECRB (Energy Community Regulatory Board). This group prepared the final report, which was agreed upon by all its members.

The results of this investigation have been presented in a report prepared by ENTSO-E. The report can be found at the following link: <https://www.entsoe.eu/news/2024/11/04/entso-e-publishes-the-interim-factual-report-on-the-grid-incident-in-south-east-europe-of-last-june/>.

The conclusions of this report state that: The sequence of events began with the outage of the Podgorica 2 – Ribarevina transmission line at 12:09 (Montenegro) (Event ID1), which tripped as a result of a short circuit caused by vegetation growth along the line route, leading to a reduction in the safety clearance. The tripping of this line caused a voltage drop across the affected region, but this drop was temporary as voltages quickly stabilized.

The conclusions of this report state that: The sequence of events began with the outage of the Podgorica 2 – Ribarevina transmission line at 12:09 (Montenegro) (Event ID1), which tripped as a result of a short circuit caused by vegetation growth along the line route, leading to a reduction in the safety clearance. The tripping of this line caused a voltage drop across the affected region, but this drop was temporary as voltages quickly stabilized.

The second event was the tripping of the Zemblak – Kardia (Greece) transmission line at 12:21.

The short circuit that caused this power outage, just like in the first case, was due to vegetation growth along the line route, which shortened the safety clearance. The event continued with the tripping of the 220 kV HVDC Monita line, which was disconnected by protection on the Lastva side as a result of the voltage drop. Subsequently, the affected areas were left without voltage at 12:24.

In total, the difference between commercial and physical flows reached a value of 500 MW along the entire Adriatic coast, as shown in the figure below.



Figure 1. Commercial and Physical Flows on June 21, 2024, Presented in MW

During this incident, the automatic voltage regulation operated in accordance with subsection 3.3 of the ENTSO-E Network Code, and all transformers functioned properly, considering the set values for regulation. There was no manual adjustment of transformers during the incident, nor was there any manual load shedding. The protection relay systems of each high-voltage element operated according to the specified parameters, based on the information available to them.

Based on the information collected from the Transmission System Operators (TSO) in the region affected by the incident, there were no violations of the N-1 criterion in real-time on the 400 kV and

220 kV networks during the period between the two events, ID1 and ID2. Furthermore, no corrective actions were taken or identified by any of the affected TSOs between these two events.

At the same time, the report provides information on the restoration of the system in all affected countries, including our own. Following the tripping of the Zemblak – Kardia line at 12:21, voltage was promptly restored at 12:38 on the 400 kV busbars of the Zemblak, Elbasan 2, and Tirana 2 substations.

The 400/220 kV transformer switches at the Elbasan 2 and Tirana 2 substations were closed, enabling the energization of the 220 kV busbars at these substations. At 12:40, resynchronization with KOSTT was achieved via the 220 kV Prishtina 2 – Fierzë line, and the busbars at Koman HPP and Fangu HPP substations were energized immediately.

At 12:59, resynchronization with Montenegro was achieved via the 400 kV Tirana 2 (AL) – Podgorica 2 (ME) line, and at 13:06 via the 220 kV Koplík (AL) – Podgorica 1 (ME) line.

The analysis shows that the incident caused a split in the power grid of Southeastern Europe, directly affecting Albania and adjacent operators. The report focuses on the grid separation following the outage of the 400 kV Tuzla – Višegrad line, which created a situation where Montenegro's grid (CGES) was divided into two distinct parts: north and south. The southern part of Montenegro relied on other transmission lines, while efforts to re-energize the Višegrad – Tuzla line were halted due to a subsequent outage in Albania, as illustrated in the figure below.

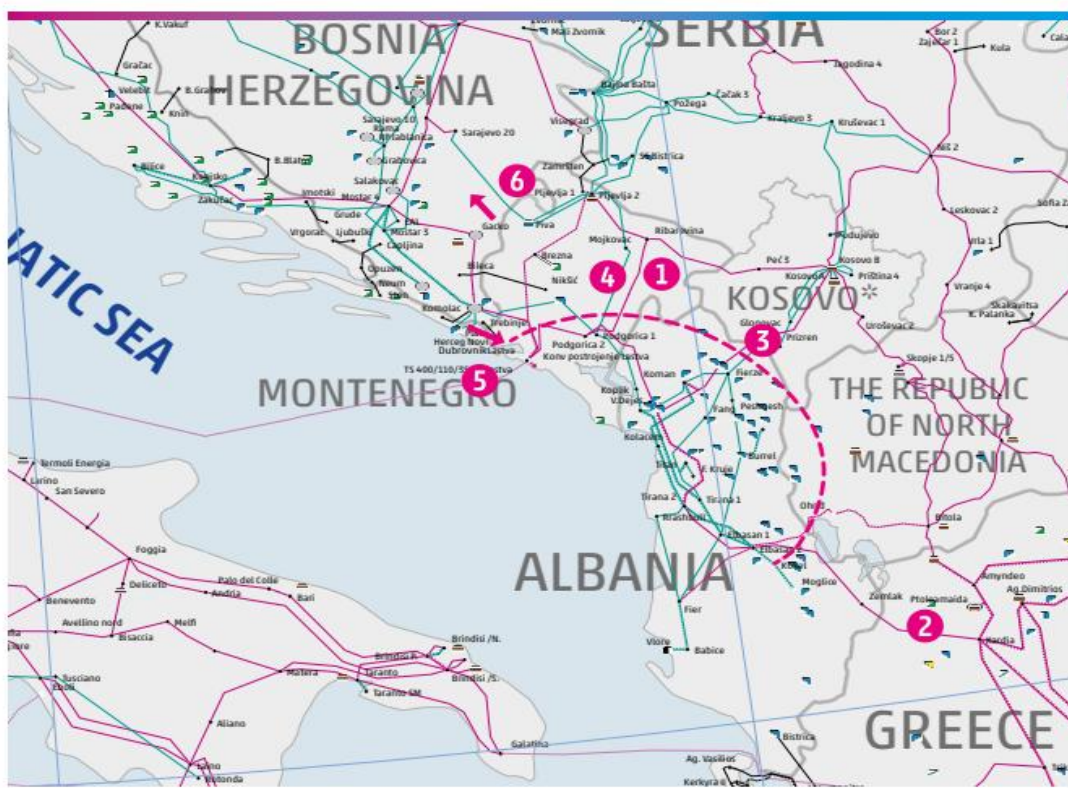


Figure 91: Separation line and power flow

Figure 2. Separation Lines and Power Flows

In conclusion, the restoration of the power supply was carried out in phases, starting with the

synchronization of Albania's grid with IPTO (Greece), followed by KOSTT (Kosovo) and CGES (Montenegro). The restoration process was completed around 16:00, with the load being restored and the grid stabilized. The incident highlighted the need for improvements in emergency management capabilities and in the level of grid automation.

The report suggests several measures to strengthen the security of the power system and the stability of the grid, such as:

- Improving vegetation management policies near high-voltage lines to prevent similar incidents.
- Implementing enhanced voltage collapse protection mechanisms and increasing monitoring of grid stability.
- Reviewing the transmission line overload protection settings.
- Strengthening of monitoring systems and overload protection capacities.
- Strengthening closer cooperation with regional operators and ENTSO-E for energy crisis management.

The operation of the electricity market in our country, since the start of ALPEX company operations in 2023, is based on the market model approved with Council of Ministers Decision No. 519, dated 13.07.2016, "On the approval of the electricity market model," amended by Council of Ministers Decision No. 872, dated 27.12.2022.

Below is presented the Scheme of the Albanian Electric Power System, as well as the Scheme of Power and Trade Flows.

SKEMA E SISTEMIT ELEKTRO-ENERGJITIK

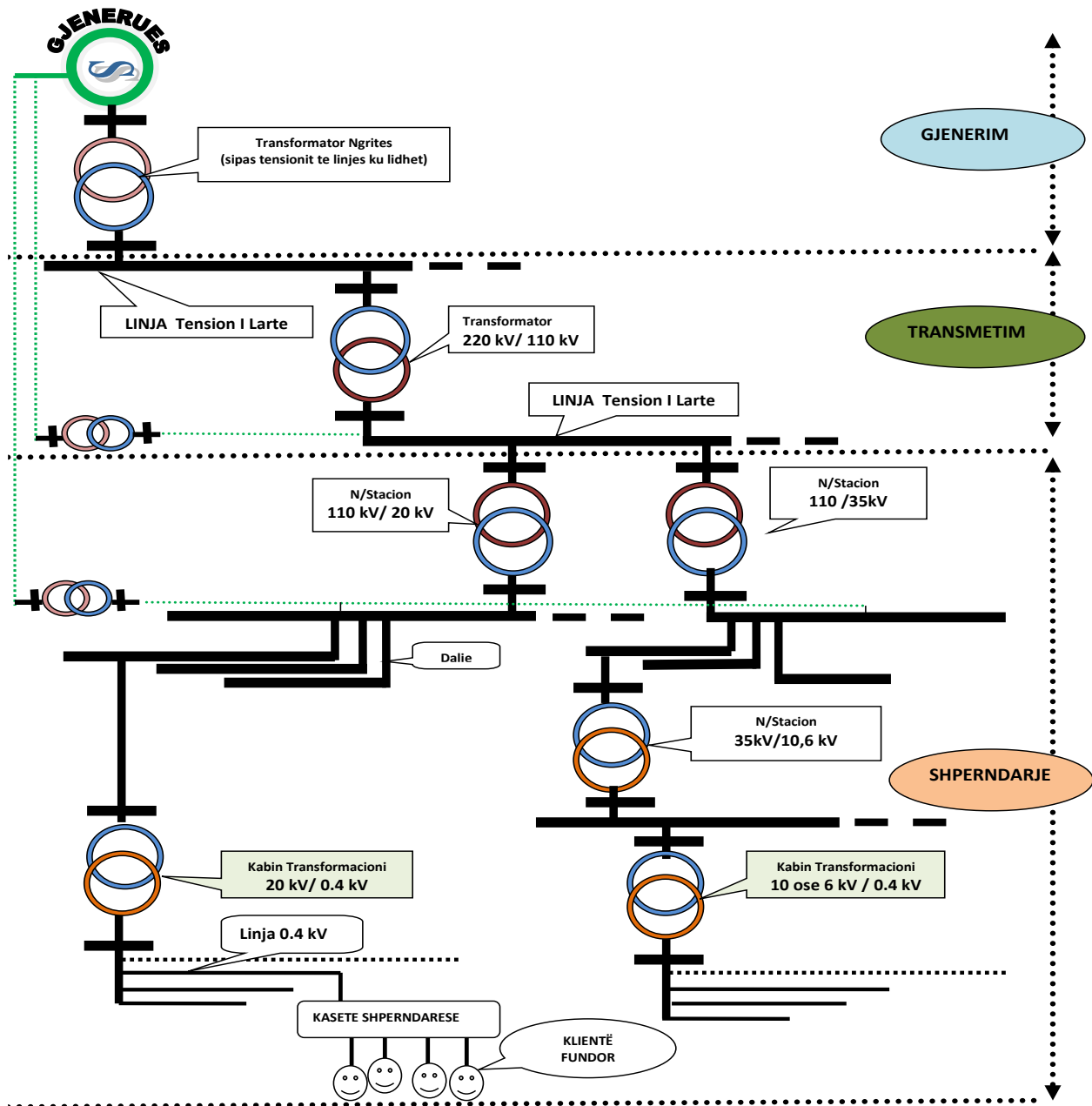


Figure 3. Scheme of the Electric Power System

(Source: ERE)

1.2. ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

The production of electricity in Albania is carried out by public and private subjects licensed for this activity. The public subjects include KESH company and Lanabregas HPP company, with 100% state-owned shares. Private subjects engaged in electricity generation include: Priority Producers, Independent Producers (IPPs), and Self-Producers of electricity. All these subjects operate in accordance with Law No. 43/2015 “On Power Sector”, as amended, and Law No. 24/2023 “On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources”.

KESH company remains the largest electricity generation company in Albania. Throughout 2024, it has performed the activity of Public Service Obligation, based on Council of Ministers Decision No. 456, dated 29.6.2022, as amended, "On approving the conditions to impose public service obligation, that shall be implemented to the licensee on power sector, which perform the electricity generation, transmission, distribution and electricity supply activity".

For the period covered by this decision, it is foreseen that KESH company, in managing the cascade and ensuring the necessary electricity supply for the customers of the regulated market, shall carry out procedures in accordance with this decision for the deposit and exchange of surplus electricity only after fulfilling the needs of the Universal Service Supplier. Based on this decision, the surplus electricity of the public producer is defined as the quantity of electricity remaining after fully covering the needs of the Universal Energy Supplier and the losses of the Distribution System Operator. Additionally, the public generation company is entitled to perform financial optimization of the cascade, but only when it does not compromise the required supply quantities of the Universal Service Supplier and only within weekly or monthly periods.

Priority Producers and Independent Producers of electricity are subjects licensed over the years by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), which operate existing or new power plants, primarily through privatization agreements, concession contracts, or agreements for the operation and management of electricity generation facilities.

The total installed electricity generation capacity in our country as of December 31, 2024, is approximately 3,213 MW. This capacity represents an increase of about 537 MW compared to 2023. The growth in installed capacity during the year is mainly attributed to the addition of renewable photovoltaic energy sources.

The total electricity generation capacity of the public company KESH company is 1,563 MW, accounting for approximately 48.6% of the total installed capacity in our country.

The total installed capacity of other electricity producers is 1,650 MW, representing approximately 51.4% of the total installed capacity in our country.

1.2.1. Electricity production for 2024

The total net domestic electricity production achieved in 2024 is 7,836,626 MWh, of which:

- 4,371,085 MWh was produced by KESH company
- 3,465,541 MWh was produced by other power plants.

Electricity production by KESH company in 2024 accounted for **55.7%** of the total electricity production in our country, while production by other producers accounted for approximately **44.3%**.

Electricity generation plants are connected both to the electricity transmission network and to the distribution network.

The installed capacity of power plants connected to the transmission network is approximately 2,679 MW, and their net production amounted to 6,836,640 MWh.

The installed capacity of power plants connected to the distribution network is approximately 534 MW, and their net production amounted to 999,986 MWh.

DATA ON PRODUCERS IN 2024 COMPARED TO 2023		Grid	Production2024 (MWh)	Production 2023 (MWh)
Public Producers	Public Producer (Charged with the Public Service Obligation)	Connected in TSO	4,371,085	5,131,482
Independent Producers	Independent Hydro Producers (Producers in the Open Market)	Connected in TSO	1,157,174	1,204,762
Independent Producers	Independent Photovoltaic Producers (Producers in the Open Market)	Connected in DSO+TSO	158,105	18,885
PPE	Priority Producers (Benefiting from Support Schemes) + ASHTA	Connected in TSO	1,206,516	1,372,883
	Priority Producers (Benefiting from Support Schemes)	Connected in DSO	876,046	1,005,636
	Priority Photovoltaic Producers (Benefiting from Support Schemes)	Connected in DSO	67,700	61,989
Total			7,836,626	8,795,637

Table 4. Data on the producers for 2024

The table above presents data on electricity production for all categories of producers currently in operation.

At the same time, the table below presents the net domestic production for 2024, highlighting the contribution to electricity production by KESH company (which includes the cascade hydro power plants, the photovoltaic plant at Qyrsaq dam, the floating thermal power plants T1 & T3, as well as “Karavasta Solar” company) as the public producer, along with the contributions of other producers.

The production carried out by the public company KESH company continued to hold the primary share in domestic electricity generation throughout 2024.

PRODHIMI NETO VENDAS 2024 (MWh)	2024
HEC-et / PPE në rrjetin e OSSH sha	860,912
HEC-et / PPE në rrjetin e OST sha	962,633
HEC-et e pavarur IPP në rrjetin e OST sha	1,157,174
HEC Lanabregas	15,134
HEC Ashta	243,883
Centralet Fotovoltaike (kontratë me FTL)	67,700
Centralet Fotovoltaike (në treg të lirë)	158,105
Prodhimi nga HEC-et e KESH sh.a.	4,371,085
TOTAL VENDAS 2024	7,836,626

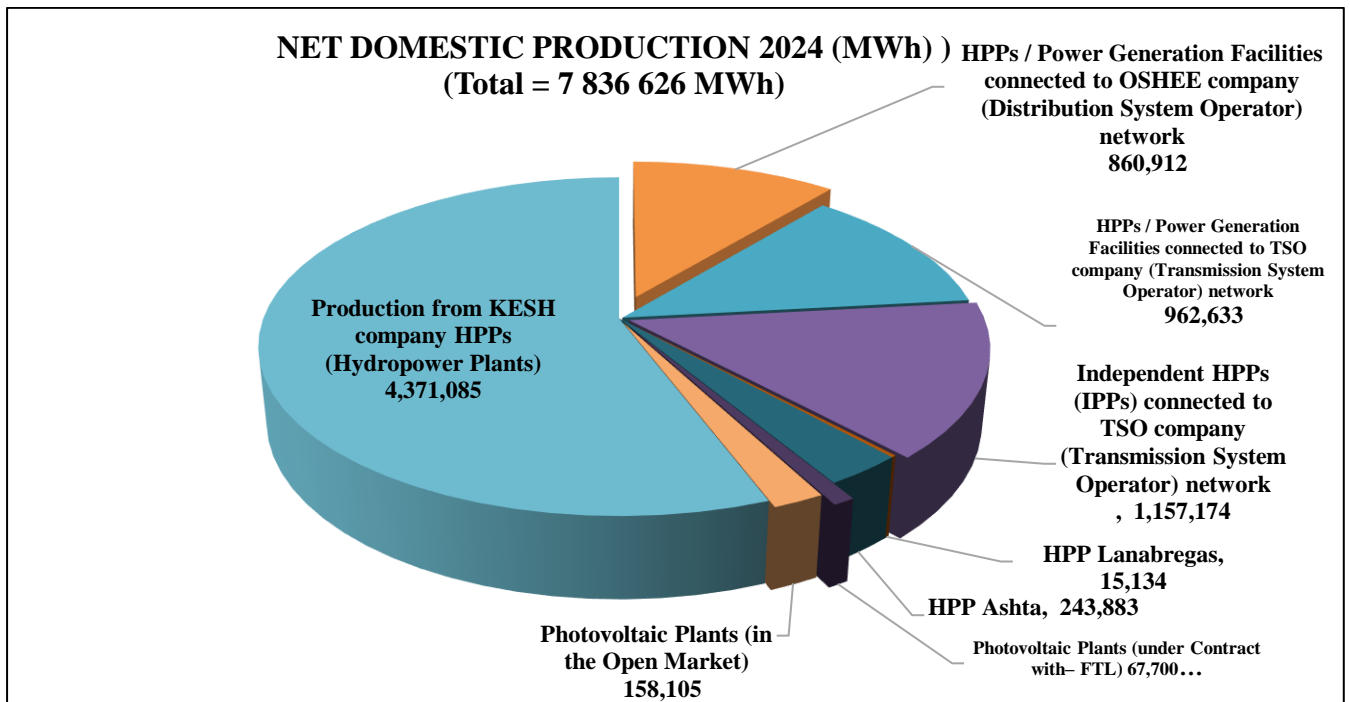


Figure 4. Domestic production for 2024

(Source: TSO company; KESH company; FTL company)

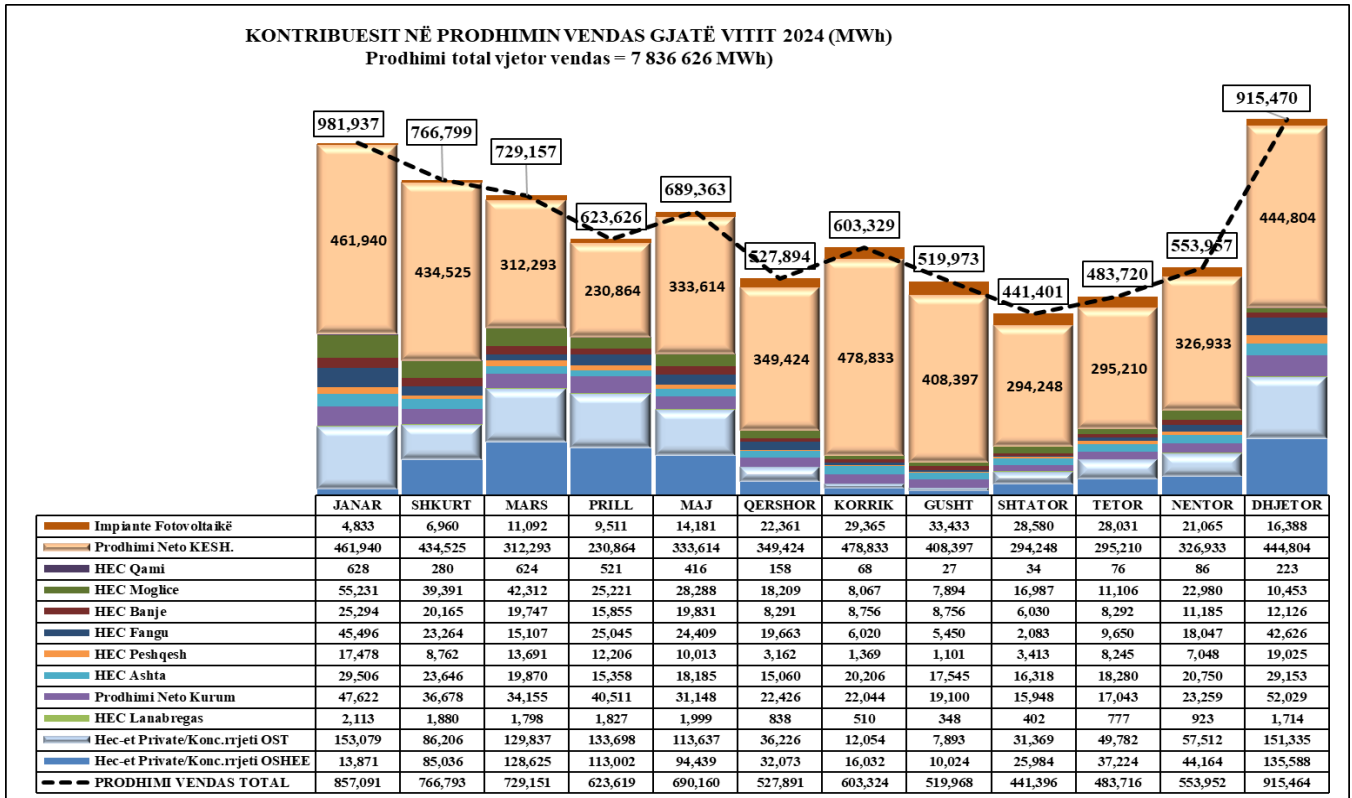


Figure 6. Contributors to Domestic Electricity Production during 2024 (MWh)

The table below presents a comparison of domestic electricity production for 2014–2024 period with the average production for the same period.

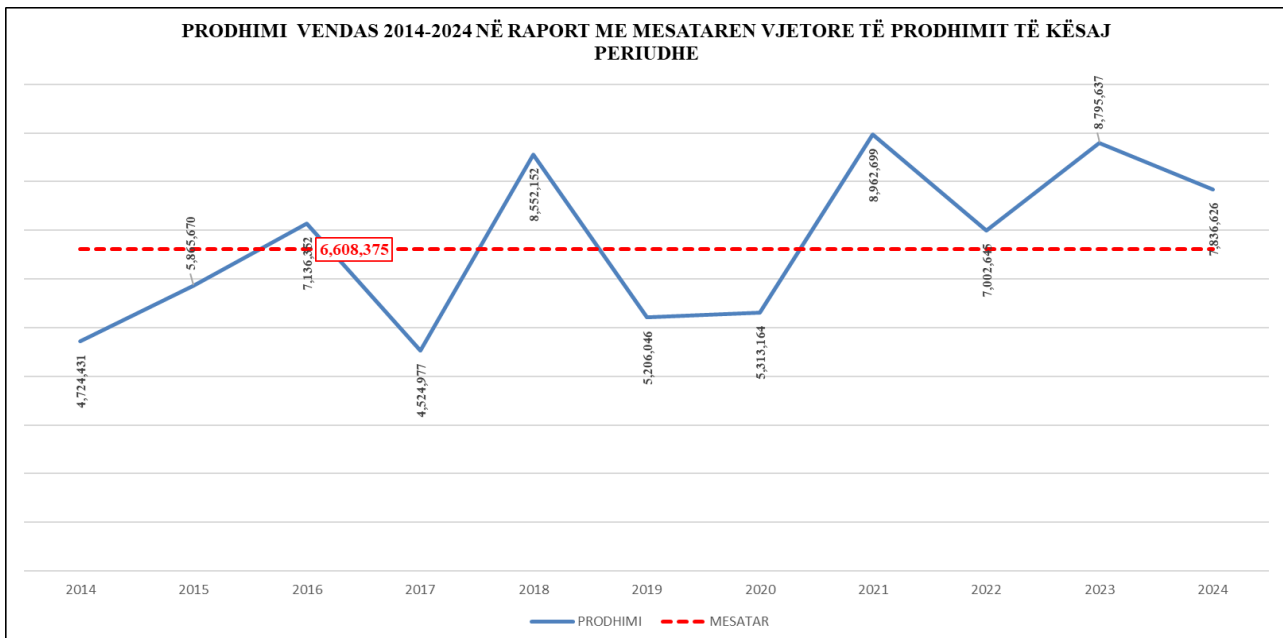


Figure 7. Domestic production for 2014–2024 period compared to the average production of this period.

An analysis of the historical electricity production recorded in the country shows that in 2024, with a production volume of 7,836 GWh, output exceeded the average electricity production for 2014–2024 period. The production realized in 2024 was approximately 1,228 GWh higher than the average production for this period. Taking into account the total energy consumption of 8,170 GWh, the total production during 2024 was still lower than the electricity demand, consequently, consumption was also met through electricity imports.

Historical Gross Domestic Production for the Drin Cascade for 1994–2024 period compared to the average production for this period.

From a hydrological perspective, 2024 was below the long-term average. Specifically, 2024 was a relatively dry year, with inflows below the 30-year average (1994–2023). The key reference indicator of average inflows at Fierza for 2024 was 140 m³/s, compared to the long-term average of 180 m³/s — 40 m³/s lower, or -22% — which impacted the overall performance of electricity production. Compared to 2023, these inflows were 28.8% lower, as the hydrological indicator for that year stood at 196.5 m³/s.

The highest monthly electricity production in 2024 was recorded in May, with a volume of 1,419,553 MWh, while the lowest monthly production during the year occurred in November, totaling 395,666 MWh.

The gross production in the Drin River Cascade for 2024 amounted to 4,124 GWh, which is 201 GWh (-4.6%) lower than the long-term average (1994–2023) of 4,325 GWh. Compared to the hydrologically favorable year 2023, with a gross production of 5,167 GWh, this represents a production decrease of 1,043 GWh (-20.2%).

Inflows into Lake Fierza, the largest in the Drin Cascade, during the first six months of 2024 were approximately 180 m³/s. Compared to the same period in 2023, which recorded inflows of 251 m³/s, this represents a decrease of 28.3%. Furthermore, relative to the long-term average for 1994–2023 period, which is around 244 m³/s, inflows in 2024 were 26.2% lower.

During the second half of 2024, inflows into Lake Fierza averaged 100 m³/s. Compared to the same period in 2023, when inflows were 142 m³/s, this represents a decrease of 29.6%.

The water level in Lake Fierza on December 31, 2024, was measured at 269.22 meters above sea level (masl), compared to the 30-year long-term average (1994–2023) of 276.61 meters above sea level—thus, 7.39 meters lower. Similarly, compared to the same indicator at the end of 2023, when the level was 284.49 meters above sea level, the year-end level in 2024 was 15.27 meters lower, marking an even more pronounced difference. This outcome reflects higher utilization of the cascade during the second half of 2024, due to drier hydrological conditions during that period.

According to reports from KESH company the energy reserve at the beginning of 2024 was 913.2 GWh, increasing to 1,269 GWh by the end of June. By the end of 2024, the cascade's energy reserve stood at 477.1 GWh, compared to the 30-year long-term average (1994–2023) of 665 GWh—approximately 188 GWh lower. Furthermore, compared to the end of 2023, which closed with an energy reserve of 913 GWh, the end of 2024 marked a decrease of 436 GWh, or -48%, reflecting a significant difference as a result of high utilization of the cascade during the second half of the year.

Additionally, the average monthly energy reserve indicator for the cascade in 2024 was 887 GWh, which is on average 124 GWh, or -12.2%, lower than the same indicator in 2023, which was 1,011 GWh. As a result, the accumulated energy reserve indicators of the Drin Cascade for 2024 are lower compared to 2023.

Based on the above indicators, it appears that overall, 2024 was a relatively dry year, with rainfall and natural inflows showing a non-linear and unstable pattern.

1.2.2. Key Technical Data and Electricity Production from Public Generation Plants for 2024

The public company KESH company owns the three hydropower plants of the Drin River Cascade, the Vlorë Thermal Power Plant, and the “Qyrsaq” photovoltaic plant. The composition of the group of plants owned by KESH company along with the installed capacity of each, is presented in the data below. The table highlights the number of units, the installed capacity per unit, as well as the total installed capacity for each power plant.

Impiantet	Fierz	Koman	V.Dejes	Vlore	PV Qyrsaq	TEC T1&T3
Nr. Agregateve	4	4	5	2		2
Fuqia e Agregateve. MW	125	150	50	70+28		50+60
Fuqia Instaluar e centralit MW	500	600	250	98	5	110
Fuqia Totale MW	1563					

Figure 5. Structure of Public Electricity Generation Plants

(Source: KESH company)

The total installed capacity owned by KESH company amounts to 1,563 MW, comprising 1,350 MW from the hydropower plants in the Drin River Cascade, 98 MW from the Vlorë Thermal Power Plant, 110 MW from the floating thermal power plants T1 & T3, and 5 MW from the “Qyrsaq” photovoltaic plant.

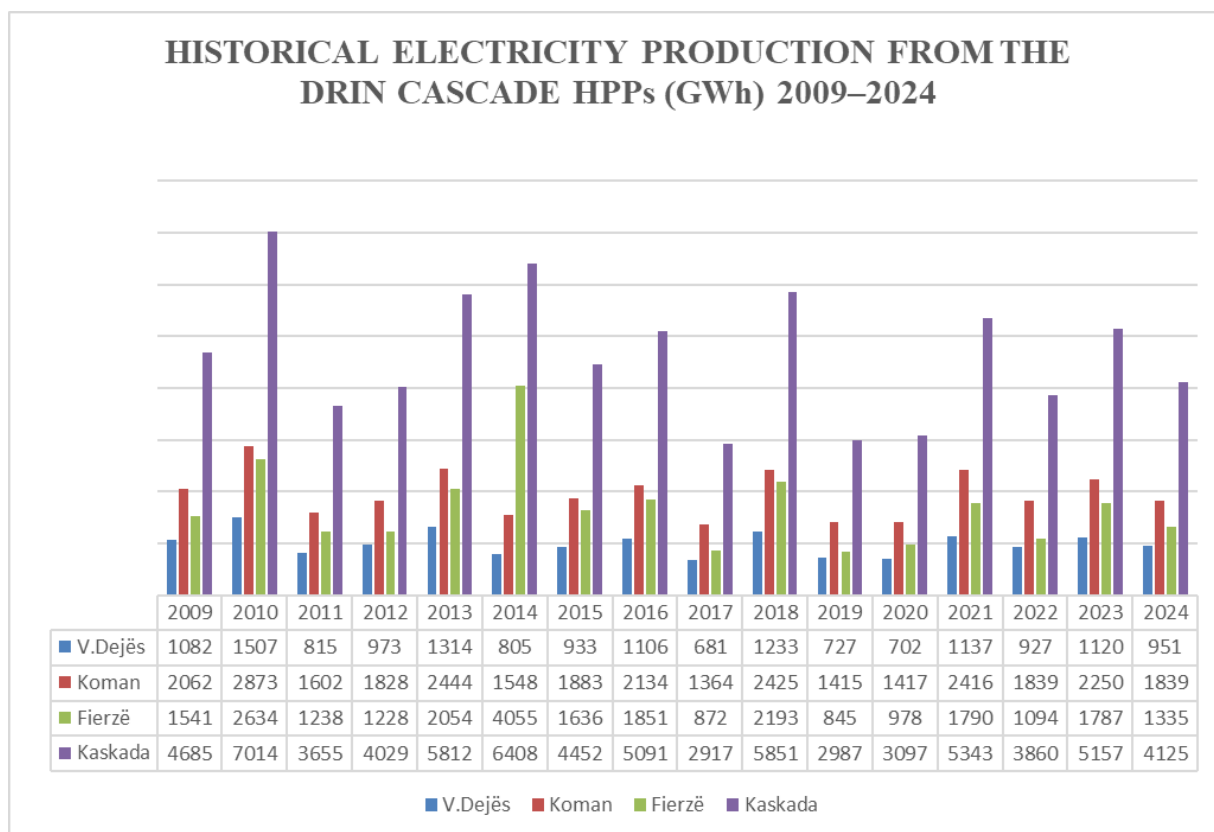


Figure 9. HISTORICAL ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION FROM THE DRIN CASCADE HPPs (GWh) 2009–2024

(Source: KESH company, TSO company)

The highest electricity production achieved by KESH company compared to 2009–2024 period, was reached in 2010, with a volume of 7,014 GWh. The electricity production in 2010 was 2,883 GWh higher than the production recorded in 2024, which amounted to 4,125 GWh. This indicator clearly illustrates the high degree of dependence on hydrological conditions and, consequently, the presence of hydrological risk in the stability of electricity production in our country.

The dependency of electricity production (since it is primarily based on hydropower sources) makes it necessary to continue diversifying the electricity generation mix in our country, in line with the National Energy Strategy and the Consolidated National Action Plan for Renewable Energy Sources, approved by the Council of Ministers. Below is a detailed presentation of the monthly electricity production from the hydropower plants of the Drin River Cascade, managed by KESH company.

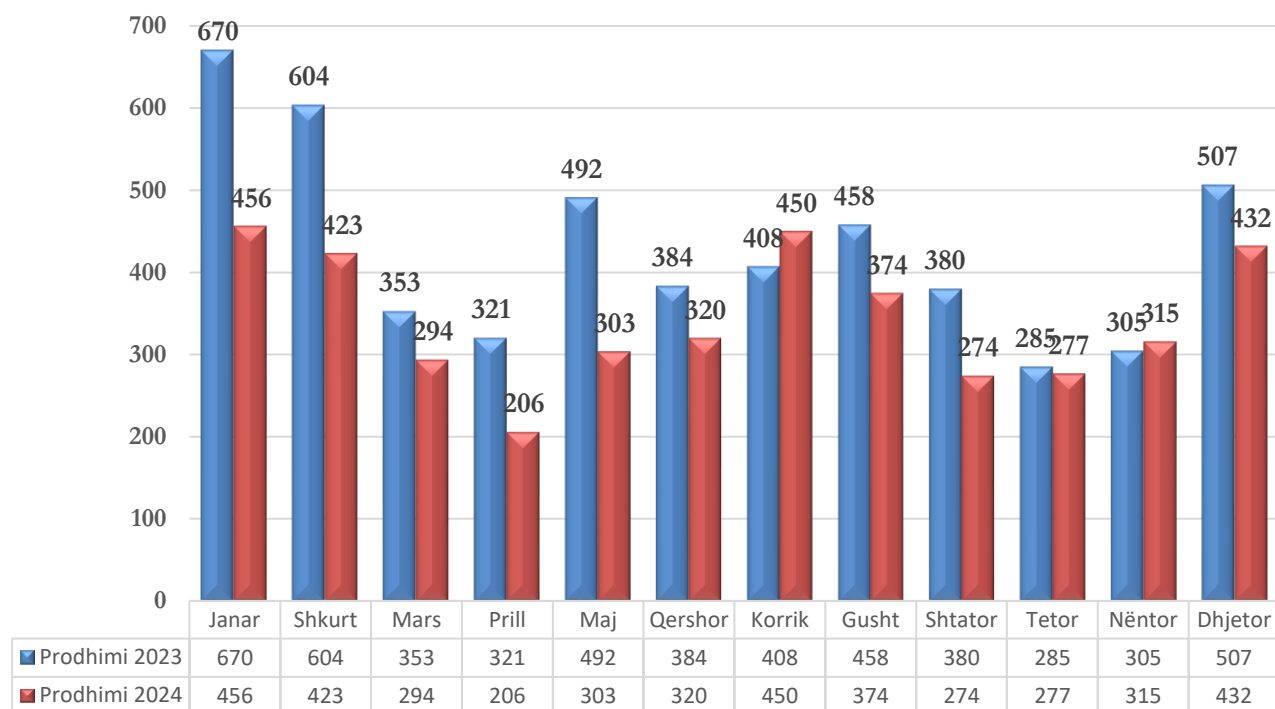


Figure 10. Electricity production from the Drin Cascade Hydropower Plants during 2024, compared to 2023

(Source: KESH company, TSO company)

KESH company maximum production was recorded in January, totaling 456,093 MWh, while the minimum production occurred in April, at 206,105 MWh. As highlighted, the difference between the highest monthly production (456,093 MWh) and the lowest (206,105 MWh) in 2024 remains significant, amounting to 249,988 MWh.

Additionally, compared to the maximum production in January 2023, there is a difference of 214,181 MWh.

The table below presents data on the water level (in meters) of Lake Fierza for 2024, at the end of each month.

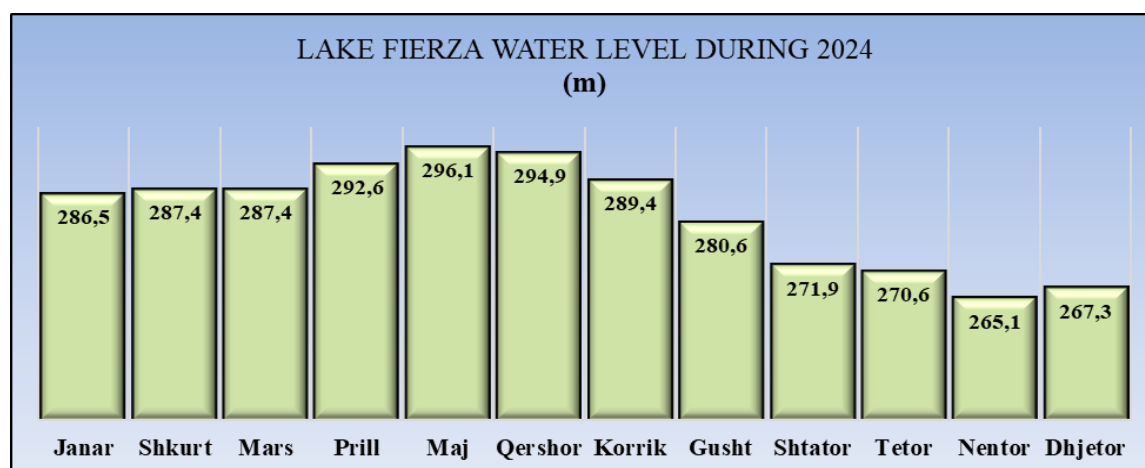


Figure 11. Lake fierza water level during 2024 (m)**(Source: KESH company)**

The reservoir of the Fierza Hydropower Plant is the largest water basin in the Drin River Cascade and serves as the annual regulator of the hydric reserve for this cascade. The water level in the Fierza reservoir directly influences the utilization of the entire cascade along the Drin River.

As shown by the data above, at the end of December 2024, the water level in Lake Fierza stood at 267.3 meters. The maximum level for the year was recorded in May 2024, reaching 296.1 meters.

Historical data on the water level of the Fierza Hydropower Plant reservoir for 1991–2024 period are presented below, highlighting the minimum and maximum elevations.

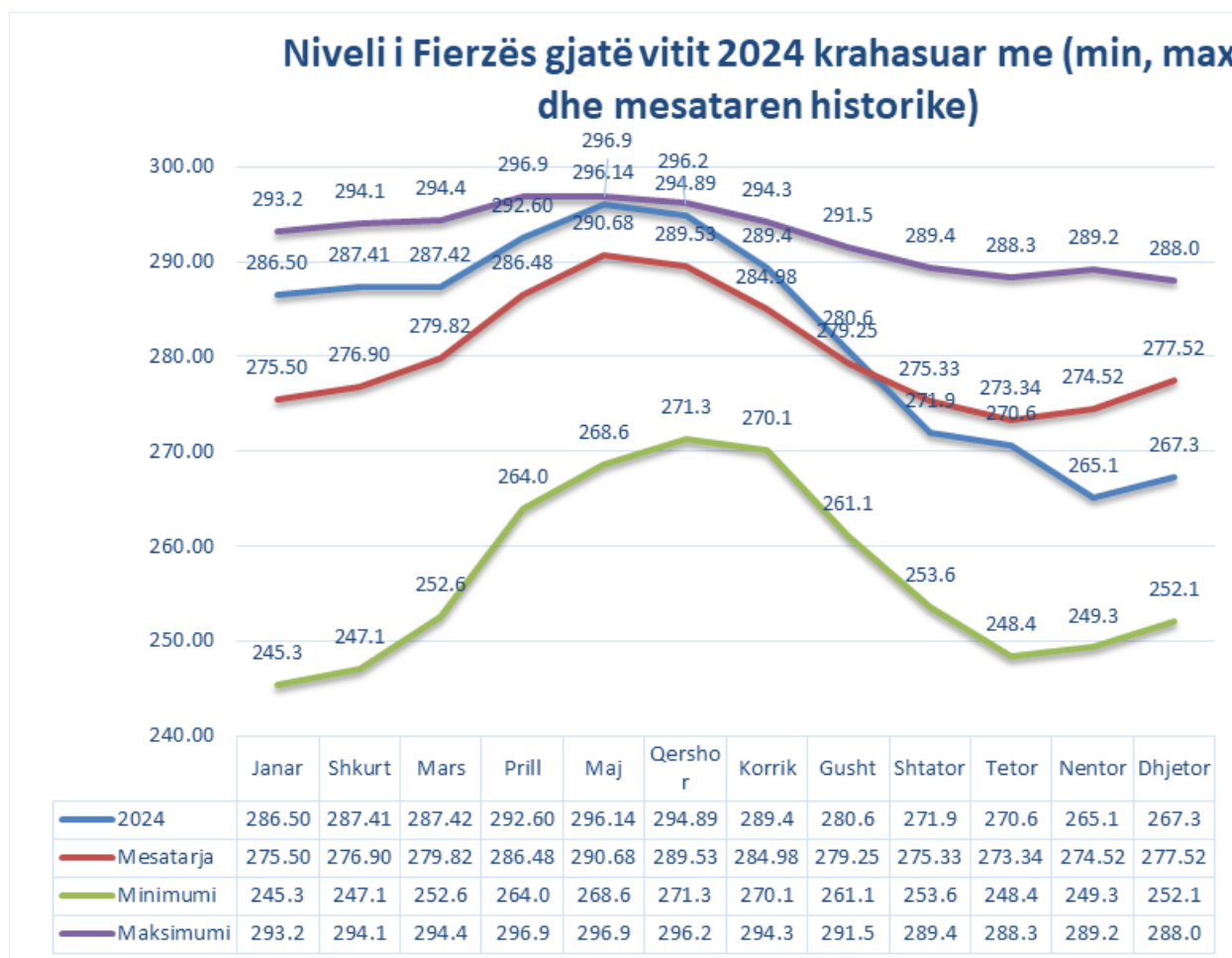


Figure 13. Water Level (m) of Lake Fierza Compared to the Average, Minimum, and Maximum for 1991–2024 period

(Source: KESH company)

As observed, in May 2024 the water level in Lake Fierza reached 296.14 meters, representing the highest level recorded during the year. As highlighted above, during the period from January to August, the water level in Lake Fierza remained above the average level. However, throughout the period from August to December 2024, characterized by low inflows and high electricity consumption, the water level stayed below the historical average.

The minimum water level recorded for the year was in November, at an elevation of 265.1 meters. However, this level remains above the historical monthly minimum for November, which is 249.3 meters.

The long-term average water level in Lake Fierza serves as a key indicator in planning electricity production in the Drin River Cascade.

The following figure presents the average water inflows for 2024 into Lake Fierza, as well as the average utilization level of this reservoir throughout the year.

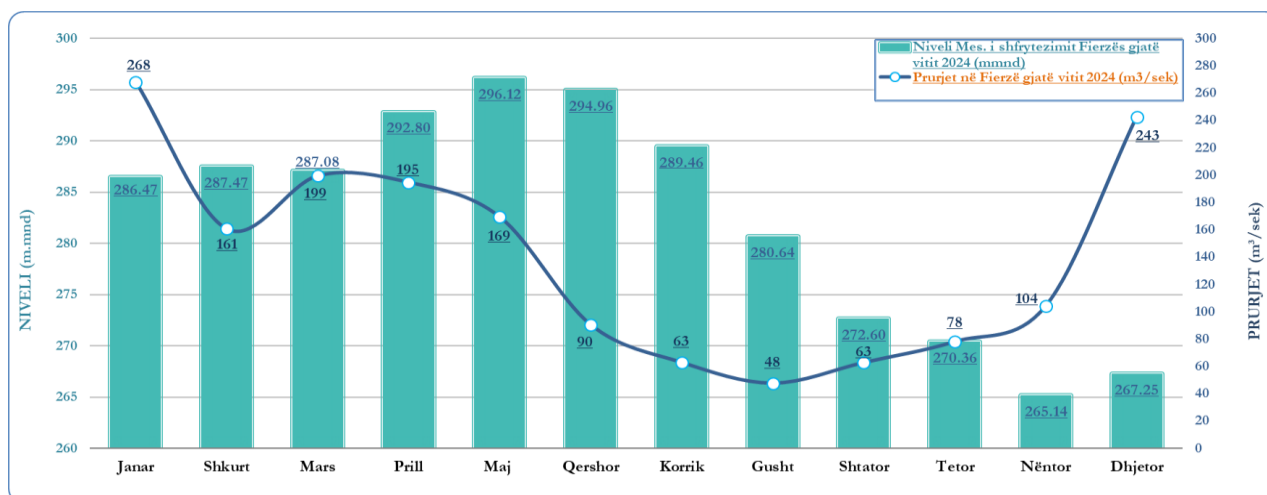


Figure 14. Average monthly inflows (m³/s) into the Fierza Hydropower Plant during 2024, and the average utilization Level of Fierza throughout 2024

(Source: KESH company)

The graph in the figure below presents the utilization of the hydropower reserve in the Drin River Cascade during 2024, along with the monthly electricity production for the same year.

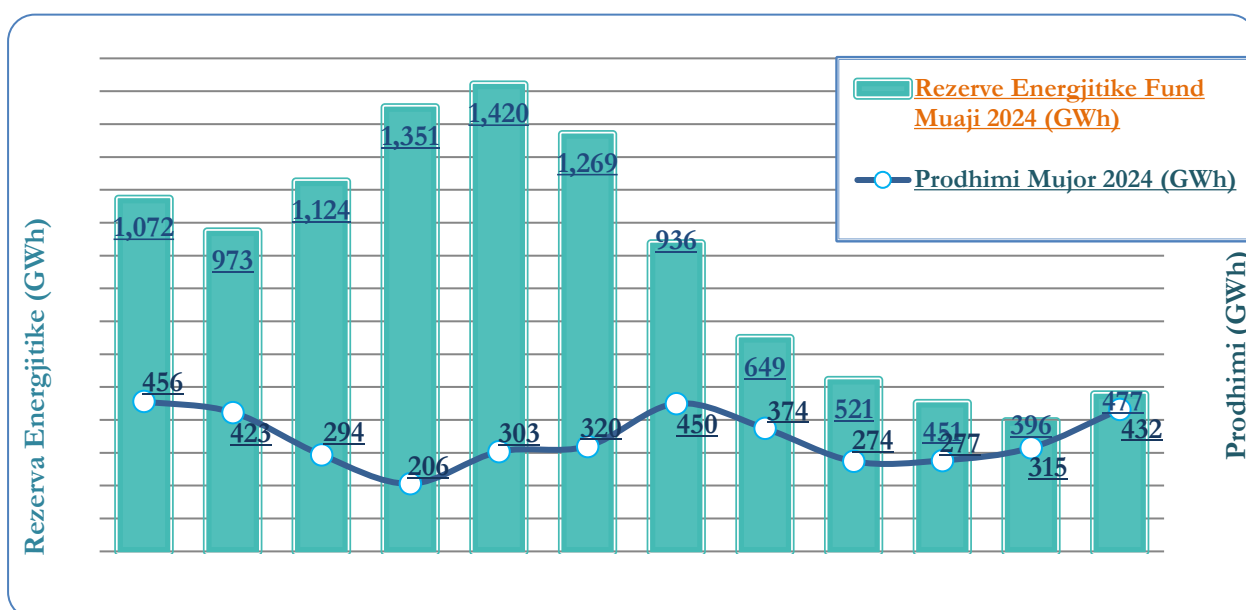


Figure 15. Energy Reserve at the end of each month and monthly production in 2024 (GWh)

(Source: KESH company)

As one of the main providers of ancillary services in the power system, KESH company has delivered these services to ensure the safe and stable operation of the Albanian power system. In total, KESH company supplied balancing energy to TSO company amounting to 187,382 MWh. Additionally, KESH company provided ancillary services to the Kosovo power system through a contract with KOSTT, delivering 11,058 MWh.

Regarding the energy reserve, as observed, it was maintained at high levels until May. Afterwards, a

gradual decline is noted until November, reaching 396 GWh, while in December 2024 it increased again, reaching 477 GWh.

KESH company as one of the main providers of ancillary services in the power system, has contributed to ensuring stable and reliable operation of the Albanian electricity grid. In total, KESH company supplied balancing energy to TSO company amounting to 187,382 MWh. Additionally, through a contract with KOSTT, ancillary services were provided to the Kosovo power system, totaling 11,058 MWh. Regarding the energy reserve, it was maintained at high levels until May. Then, during the months from June to November, a progressive decline was observed, reaching a minimum level of 396 GWh. In December 2024, the reserve increased again, returning to 477 GWh.

1.2.3. Status of the Vlorë Thermal Power Plant (TPP Vlorë)

KESH company is the sole shareholder of “Termocentrali Vlorë” company (TPP Vlora), which manages the generating asset TPP Vlora.

Throughout 2024, TPP Vlora company continued its activities related to the preservation of the generating asset, which has been non-operational due to issues that have persisted since 2012.

1.2.4. Electricity Production from Independent Private Producers and Priority Producers

Electricity production from independent and priority producers in 2024 amounted to 3,465,541 MWh, representing approximately 44.2% of the total domestic production.

The total installed capacity of independent production plants is 695.03 MW, while their production for 2024 reached 1,287,291 MWh. This production includes hydropower plants and photovoltaic plants connected to the grid of TSO company and DSO company.

The data on the groupings of these producers are summarized below.

TË DHËNA MBI PRODHUESIT E PAVARUR DHE ATO ME PËRPARËSI		Rrjeti	Prodhimi 2024 (MWh)
P.Pav	Prodhues të Pavarur Hidro (Prodhues në treg të Hapur)	Lidhur në OST	1,157,174
P.Pav	Prodhues të Pavarur Fotovoltaikë(Prodhues në treg të Hapur)	Lidhur në OSSH+OST	158,105
PPE	Prodhues me Përparësi (Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbështetëse)+Ashta	Lidhur në OST	1,206,516
	Prodhues me Përparësi (Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbështetëse)	Lidhur në OSSH	876,046
	Prodhues me Përparësi Fotovoltaikë(Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbësht)	Lidhur në OSSH	67,700
Totali			3,465,541

Table 16. Data on priority and independent producers for 2024

During 2024, a significant share of production was also taken up by photovoltaic plants. The growth in generation capacity from these plants contributes to the diversification of electricity production sources in our country.

The installed capacity of photovoltaic plants for 2024 reached 449 MW, while their electricity production amounted to 489.4 GWh.

In detail, the installed capacity and production of these plants are presented in the table below.

CENTRAL FOTOVOLTAIK	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12-MUJORI
Seman – 2	2.00	"SEMAN2SUN" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,011
Topojë	2.00	"SONNE" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,972
Topojë 2	2.00	"AED SOLAR" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,968
Topojë (Sheq Marinas)	2.00	"AGE SUNPOWER" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,980
Topojë (Sheq Marinas) 2	2.00	"SEMAN SUNPOWER" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,030
Semanisolar	2.00	" SEMANISOLAR " sh.p.k	35 kV	3,971
ES 2019 sh.p.k	2.00	ES 2019 sh.p.k	35 kV	4,409
SMART WATT sh.p.k	2.00	SMART WATT sh.p.k	35 kV	4,367
Tren Bilisht	2.00	" RTS " sh.p.k	35 kV	3,867
STATKRAFT Renewbles albani PV Lundrues banje	2.00	"STATKRAFT"	35 kV	1,668
Pv -Plug	2.00	"AEE" sh.p.k	10 kv	4,014
Korca Photovoltaic Park Shpk/920	2.00	Korca Photovoltaic Park Shpk	35 kV	3,863
NTSP Shpk/944	2.00	NTSP Shpk	35 kV	3,909
Sun Beat System Shpk/921	2.00	Sun Beat System Shpk	35 kV	3,898
Tren Sun System Shpk/919	2.00	Tren Sun System Shpk	35 kV	3,909
ERENI SOLAR	2.00	ERENI SOLAR shpk 35 kv	35 kV	4,996
GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI	2.00	GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI SHPK 35 kv	36 kV	4,869
Total	34.00			67,700
CENTRAL FOTOVOLTAIK	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12-MUJORI
EZ-5 Solar Park	10.00	EZ-5 Solar Park	35 kV	12,814
EZ-5 Solar Park		EZ-5 Solar Park	35 kV	9,178
FV ALBSOLAR	2.00	"ALBSOLAR" SH.P.K.	35 kV	4,177
FV SUN ENERGY SOLUTIONS	2.00	"SUN ENERGY SOLUTIONS" SH.P.K.	35 kV	4,512
"2 T & 2 B 1979" sh.p.k.	1.95	"Joint Venture 2B 1979 dhe 2T" shpk	10 kv	3,905
SUN POWER 2017 SH.P.K	2.00	"SUNPOWER 2017" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,151
SUN AVENUE SH.P.K	2.00	"SUN AVENUE" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,087
BIGWIND SH.P.K	2.00	"BIGWIND" sh.p.k.	35 kV	1,062
HYDROPOWER SH.P.K	2.00	"HYDROPOWER" sh.p.k.	35 kV	1,106
CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PARTS (C.E.P) SH.P.K	2.00	"CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PARTS (C.E.P)" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,190
DIMAX SH.P.K	2.00	"DIMAX ALBANIA" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,193
"ALB SUN ENERGY" Sh.p.k	2.00	"ALB SUN ENERGY" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,153
IDI 2005Sh.p.k	2.00	"IDI 2005" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,597
FU- .P.K	2.00	"FU-GEN" sh.p.k.	35 kV	1,048
"MAGNA SOLAR POWER" Sh.p.k	2.00	"MAGNA SOLAR POWER" sh.p.k.	20 kV	887
5GX ENERGY/3484	10.00	"5GX ENERGY" sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,191
PARKU FOTOVOLTAIK NOVA PROSPECT SHPK	2.00	"NOVA PROSPECT sh.p.k"	10 kV	403
FV GREEN NAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH 2/3371	100.00	'GreeNNat Solar Park Ballsh' shpk	35 kV	78
FV GREEN NAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH 1/3370			6 kV	269
"SUN SMIRACLE" sh.p.k	2.00	SUN'S MIRACLE shpk	35 kV	344
"KESH" sh.a ***	5.14	Central Fotovoltaik i Digës së Qyrsaqit, Vau i Dejës	220 kV	5,179
Prodhim i injektuar nga Veteproduhësit 35 kV. Treg te Parregulluar, PRO FIX/940			35 kV	285
Prodhim i injektuar nga Veteproduhësit 20 kV. Treg te Parregulluar			20 kV	1,435
Zbatim i vendimit te ERE, Nr.19; 20; 21; 22, date 19.02.2024.			35 kV	3,172
Total	155.09			61,418
CENTRAL FOTOVOLTAIK NË TREG TË LIRË	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12-MUJORI
Spr Blue 1	50.00	"SPV BLUE 1" sh.p.k	110 kV	71,998
Nova Solar	50.00	"NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM" sh.p.k	110 kV	29,738
Erseka Solar Park 1	20.00	Erseka Solar Park 1	110 kV	130
"KARAVASTA SOLAR" sh.p.k	140.00	Centrali Fotovoltaik me vendndodhje në zonën e Remasit – Karavasta, Lushnjë dhe Libofshë, Fier	220 kV	258,383
Total	260.00			360,249
Kapaciteti Instaluar i gjithe fotovoltaikeve në prodhim	449.09	MW	TOTAL	489,367

Figure 8. Photovoltaic Plants up to the end of 2024

***Note:** The energy produced by "KARAVASTA SOLAR" company is included in the total production of KESH company, as KESH has signed a contract to purchase the entire amount of energy generated by "KARAVASTA SOLAR" company.

1.2.5. Production from Power Plants commissioned during 2024

The net annual electricity production from plants commissioned during 2024 amounted to 142,492 MWh, as detailed in the figure below. During 2024, a total of 26 plants entered into operation, with an installed capacity of 269.95 MW. This added capacity consists of 14 MW from hydropower sources and 255.95 MW from photovoltaic sources. The electricity produced by these plants represents approximately 1.81% of the total domestic electricity production for 2024.

1.2.6. Electricity Production by Network Connection of Generating Plants

The installed capacity of plants connected to the transmission system in 2024 is approximately 2,679 MW. Detailed production data for each of these plants during 2024 is presented in the table below.

PRODHIMI G-JATE VITIT 2024 NGA CENTRALET E LIDHURA NE RRJETIN E TRANSMETIMIT (MWh)				
CENTRALI PRODHUES	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
HEC "Fierze"	500.00		220 kV	
HEC "Koman"	600.00	"KE SH" sha	220 kV	4,371,085
HEC "V. Dejes"	250.00		220 kV	
Tec Vlora	97.00	"KE SH" sha	220 kV	
HEC "Ulez"	33.20		110 kV	361,969
HEC "Shkopeni"	28.00	"Kurum International" sh.a.	110 kV	
HEC "Bistrica 1"	22.50		110 kV	
HEC "Bistrica 2"	5.00		110 kV	
HEC "Peshqesh"	34.00		220 kV	
HEC "Fangu"	74.60	"Ayen As Energji" sha	220 kV	105,519
HEC "Banje"	73.00	"Devoll Hydropower" sha	110 kV	236,864
HEC "Moglice"	183.00	"Devoll Hydropower" sha	111 kV	163,535
HEC Qami-1	1.73	"Lajthiza Invest" shpk	110 kV	286,146
HEC "Ashta"	48.20	"ENERGJI ASHTA" sh.p.k	110 kV	3,141
HEC "Bishnica 2"	2.50	"HEC Bishnica 1,2" shpk	110 kV	243,883
HEC "Dardhe"	5.80	"Wenerg" shpk	110 kV	10,016
HEC "Truen"	2.50	"TRUEN" shpk	110 kV	13,565
HEC "Ternove"	8.39	"TEODORI 2003" shpk	110 kV	8,012
HEC "Gjorice"	29.61	"DITEKO" shpk	110 kV	120,236
HEC "Sllabinje 2C"	3.40		110 kV	12,247
HEC "Sllabinje 2D"	4.89	"Hidropower Elektrik" shpk	110kV	8,839
HEC "Sllabinje 2E"	3.80		110 kV	12,330
HEC "Sllabinje"	13.80	"Power-Elektrik-Sllabinje" shpk	110 kV	34,789
HEC "Bele 1"	5.00	"Euron Energy" shpk		120,431
HEC "Topojan 2"	5.80			
HEC "Bele 2"	11.00	"Alb-Energy" shpk	110 kV	
HEC "Topojan 1"	2.90			
HEC "Orgjost I RI"	4.80	"Energali" shpk		
HEC "Cerruje-1"	2.30			16,877
HEC "Cerruje-2"	2.80	"Energy partners AI" shpk	110 kV	
HEC "Rrupe"	3.60			33,316
HEC "Rapuni 1,2"	8.10	"C & S Construction Energy" shpk	110 kV	
HEC "Rrapuni 3,4"	8.85	"C & S Energy" shpk	110 kV	29,773
HEC "Lapaj"	13.62	"Gjo-Spa POWER" shpk	110 kV	40,035
HEC "Lengarice"	8.94	"Lengarica & Energy" shpk	110 kV	21,438
HEC "Lura 1"	6.54		110 kV	40,984
HEC "Lura 2"	4.02	"Erdat Lura" shpk	110 kV	
HEC "Lura 3"	5.66		110 kV	
HEC "Malla"	5.46	"Gjur Rec" shpk	110 kV	12,686
HEC "Prella"	14.97	"Prelle Energji"	110 kV	38,946
HEC "Cemerica 1"	0.88		110 kV	11,701
HEC "Cemerica 2"	1.08	"REJ ENERGY" shpk	110 kV	
HEC "Cemerica 3"	2.10		110 kV	
HEC "TUÇ"	4.47	MC Inerte Lumzi	110 kV	29,801
HEC "Lumzi"	11.00		110 kV	29,721
HEC "Denas"	14.50	"Denas Power" shpk	110 kV	
Llënga 1"	1.73		110 kV	10,382
Llënga 2	0.30	"HEC LLËNGË" sh.p.k	110 kV	
Llënga 3	1.50		110 kV	
HEC Shpella Poshte 2	2.30	Liria Energji shpk	110 kV	9,909
HEC Germani 1	4.80	SA'GA-MAT shpk	110 kV	11,061
HEC Germani 2	1.50		110 kV	
HEC Lashkiza 1	4.08		110 kV	5,799
HEC Lashkiza 2	0.88	HEC Lashkiza shpk	110 kV	
HEC Seta 1+2	7.45		110 kV	35,114
HEC Seta 3	2.72	"Hydro Seta" sh.p.k	110 kV	
HEC Seta 4	4.72		110 kV	
HEC Darsi 1,2	14.96	Henz Energy shpk	110 kV	35,758
HEC Egnatia	5.00	REMI shpk	110 kV	10,441
HEC Seka & Zais/684	14.96	SEKA Hydropower shpk	110 kV	68,263
HEC ARSTI	3.13	Hec Arsti shpk	110 kV	13,975
HEC KASKADA G-JADER T1/344	24.90	S.P.E. Gjader shpk	110 kV	30,530
HEC-et Dragobia & Ceremi/686	21.90	Dragobia Energy shpk	110 kV	49,010
HEC Veshica 1,2	13.90	"Kalsi Hydropower" shpk	110 kV	36,648
CENTRAL FOTOVOLTAIK	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12-MUJORI
Spr Blue 1	50.00	"SPV BLUE 1" sh.p.k	110 kV	71,998
Nova Solar	50.00	"NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM" sh.p.k	110 kV	29,738
Erseka Solar Park 1	20.00	Erseka Solar Park 1	110 kV	130
"KARAVASTA SOLAR" sh.p.k ***	140.00	Centrali Fotovoltaik me vendndodhje në zonën e Remasit – Karavasta, Lushnjë dhe Libofshë, Fier	220 kV	258,383
"KE SH" sha ***	5.14	Central Fotovoltaik i Digës së Qvrsaqit, Vau i Dejës	220 kV	5,179
"Tigri 1" ***	50.00	TEC i lundrueshëm i instaluar në portin e Triportit në Gjirin e Vlorës	220 kV	22,639
"Tigri 3" ***	60.00			
Kapacite të instaluar i gjithë prodhuesve të lidhur në rrjetin e transmetimit	2.679 MW	Prodhim total i centarleve të lidhur në rrjetin e transmetimit		6,836,640

Legjendë	
*	Gjeneruesi Publik
**	PPE me VKM të veçantë për shitjen e energjisë elektrike
***	Prodhesit e energjisë elektrike në treg të lirë
****	PPE kontratë shitje me FTL sha.

10Table 18. Production from Plants Connected to the Transmission Network during 2024

(Source: FTL company, TSO company)

During 2024, several power purchase agreements with support mechanisms, which had a 15-year term, reached their expiration. From 2024 onward, the respective producers began selling the electricity they generate on the free market by entering into contracts with various suppliers.

The table below provides data on the installed capacity and electricity production from sources connected to the distribution network.

PRODHIMI GJATE VITI 2024 NGA CENTRALET E LIDHURA NE RRJETIN E SHPERNDARJES (MW)				
HECET DHE KAPACITETI	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
HEC "Lanabregas"	5.00	"Hec Lanabregas" sha	35kV	15,134
HEC "Lenie"	0.40	"EMIKEL 2003" sh.p.k	10kV	2,647
HEC "Corovode"	0.20	"Albanian Green Energy" sh.p.k	10kV	666
HEC "Smokthine"	9.20	"Albanian Green Energy" sh.p.k	35 kV	28,109
HEC "Bulqize"	0.60		10kV	1,130
HEC "Homesh"	0.40		10kV	397
HEC "Zerqan"	0.63		6kV	1,439
HEC "Arras"	4.80		20kV	17,082
HEC "Orgjost"	1.20		10kV	5,003
HEC "Lebthaj"	1.40		10kV	6,707
HEC "Dukagjin"	0.64		10kV	2,699
HEC "Marjan"	0.20		10kV	0
HEC "Lozhan"	0.10		10kV	311
HEC "Barmash"	0.83		10kV	920
HEC "Treske 2"	0.25	"Balkan Green Energy" shpk	10kV	589
HEC "Nikolic"	0.70		10kV	1,575
HEC "Funares"	1.92		10kV	6,240
HEC "Lumk"	0.20		10kV	952
HEC "Kerpik"	0.42		6kV	706
HEC "Ujanik"	0.63		10kV	1,004
HEC "Borsh"	0.25		6kV	741
HEC "Leshnice"	0.38		10/6kV	451
HEC "Vekani"	1.20		10kV	3,310
HEC "Muhur"	0.25		6kV	496
HEC "Rajan"	1.02		10kV	1,792
HEC "Lure"	0.75		10kV	509
HEC "Gjanç"	3.70	"Spahiu Gjanç" sh.p.k	35 kV	5,390
HEC "Bogove"	2.50	"Wonder power" sha	35 kV	7,062
HEC "Xhvre"	0.57	"Amal" sh.p.k	10kV	1,723
HEC "Stranik"	4.60	"Hydro Invest 1" shpk	35kV	11,782
HEC "Zall Tore"	3.00	"Malido-Energji" shpk	35kV	10,564
HEC "Klos"	1.95	"Malido-Energji" shpk	6kV	2,083
HEC "Borje-Oreshke"	1.50	"HIDROALBANIA Energji" shpk	35kV	18,776
HEC "Cernaleve"	2.95	"HIDROALBANIA Energji" shpk	35kV	7,742
HEC "Cernaleve 1"	3.27		35kV	8,654
HEC "Murdar 1"	2.68	"HydroEnergy" shpk	10kV	8,324
HEC "Murdar 2"	1.00	"HydroEnergy" shpk	10kV	5,200
HEC "Dishnic"	0.20	"Dishnic Energji" shpk	10kV	387
HEC "Lubonje"	0.30	"Elektro Lubonja" shpk	10kV	559
HEC "Peshk"	3.43	"Koka & Ergi Energji" shpk	35kV	11,905
HEC "Labinot-Mal"	0.25	"Ansara Koncension" shpk	6kV	256
HEC "Pobreg"	12.30	"Energy Plus" shpk	35kV	38,935
HEC "Vlushe"	14.20	"Hec Vlushe" shpk	35kV	32,973
HEC "Belesova 1"	0.15	"Korkis 2009" shpk	6kV	0
HEC "Faqekuaq 1,2"	6.40	"HP OSTROVICA ENERGY" shpk	35kV	13,073
HEC "Shemri"	1.00	"Erald Energjitik" shpk	10	1,915
HEC "Mgulle"	0.28	"Be kim Energjitik" shpk	10kV	1,656
HEC "Krvezi 1"	0.60	"Be kim Energjitik" shpk	10kV	3,878
HEC "Selishte"	2.00	"Selishte" shpk	35kV	4,435
HEC "Carshove"	1.50	"ERMA MP" shpk	10kV	2,194
HEC "Ura e Dashit"	1.20	"ERMA MP" shpk	10kV	7,098
HEC "Gizavesh"	0.50	"Dokku Energji" shpk	10kV	0
HEC "Koka 1"	3.20	"Snow Energy" shpk	35kV	4,772
HEC "Stravaj"	3.60	"Stravaj Energji" shpk	35kV	11,369
HEC "Picar 1"	0.20	"Peshku Picar 1" shpk	6kV	383
HEC "Vertop"	1.52	"Hydro Salillari Energy" shpk	35kV	1,995
HEC "Martanesh"	10.50	"Albanian Power" shpk	35kV	17,281
HEC "Verba 1,2"	5.00	"Hydro power Plant Of Korca" shpk	35kV	7,506
HEC "Fterra"	1.08	"HYDROBORSH" shpk	35kV	6,664
HEC "Ostreni Vogel"	0.32	"Lu & Co Eco Energy 2011" shpk	10kV	961
HEC "Kozel"	0.50		10kV	686
HEC "Helmes 1"	0.80	"E.T.H.H." shpk	10kV	1,779
HEC "Helmes 2"	0.50		10kV	1,018
HEC "Qafezeze"	0.40	"Caushi -Energji" shpk	10kV	3,198
HEC "Trebisht"	1.78	"SA-GLE Kompani" shpk	10kV	2,672
HEC "Mollaj"	0.60	"Energji Xhaci" shpk	10kV	680
HEC "Tucep"	0.40	"Tucep" shpk	10kV	3,003
HEC "Treska 4"	3.60		35kV	8,321
HEC "Treska 3"	0.40	"Hec -Treska" shpk	35kV	1,146
HEC "Treska 2T"	0.62		35kV	2,155
HEC "Sotire 1 & 2"	2.20	"Hydro Energy Sotira" shpk	35kV	4,319
HEC "Shutine"	2.40	"Shutine energji" shpk	10kV	3,703
HEC "Celkrez 1,2"	0.66	"Zall Herr Energji 2011" shpk	6kV	4,857
HEC "Qarr"	1.00	"Hec Qarr & Kaltanaj" shpk	35kV	4,006
HEC "Bisak"	1.30	"Barthgjana" shpk	6kV	4,450
HEC "Shales"	1.08		35kV	666
HEC "Strek e"	1.17	"Gjoka Konstruksion -Energji" shpk	35kV	3,940
HEC "Shpelle"	0.40	"Saroll" sh.p.k	10kV	1,266
HEC "Bkaj"	3.10	"En.Ku" sh.p.k	10kV	925
HEC "Leshkovi 1"	1.07	"Maksi Elektrik" sh.p.k	10kV	254
HEC "Leshkovi 2"	1.10	"Maksi Elektrik" sh.p.k	10kV	330

HEC "Orenjë"	0.88	"Juana" sh.p.k	10kV	999
HEC "Tamarë"	0.75	"WTS Energji" shpk	10kV	0
HEC "Benë"	1.00	"Marjakaj" shpk	6kV	1,335
HEC "Vithkuq" 2				2,774
HEC "Vithkuq"1	2.72	"Favina 1" shpk	35/10kV	5,554
HEC "Seka"	1.98	"Seka Energji" shpk	10kV	9,873
HEC "Kumbull- Merkurth"	0.83	"DN & NAT Energy" shpk	6kV	1,744
HEC "Sasaj"	8.60	"Energjo - Sas" shpk	35kV	17,543
HEC "Tervol"	10.60	"Hec i Tervolit" shpk	35kV	28,591
HEC "Radove"	2.50	"M.T.C. Energy" shpk	10kV	6,814
HEC "Gurshpat 1"	0.84		10kV	4,278
HEC "Gurshpat 2"	0.83	"Gurshpat Energy" shpk	10kV	4,814
HEC "Bistrica 3"	1.57	"Bistrica 3 Energy" shpk	6kV	6,797
HEC "Hurdhas 1"	1.71	Hydropowerplant Construction shpk	6kV	14,024
HEC "Perrollaj"	0.50	"Fatum" shpk	10kV	752
HEC "Koxheraj"	0.62	"Koxherri Energji" shpk	10kV	1,759
HEC "Kaeni"	3.87	"Kisi-Bio-Energji" shpk	20kV	5,787
HEC "Lena 1"	1.95		35kV	
HEC "Lena 2"	2.30	"Gama Energy" shpk	35kV	6,551
HEC "Lena 2A"	0.25		35kV	
HEC "Driza"	3.41	"Mesopotam Energy" shpk	35kV	2,446
HEC "Streka 1,2,3"	5.35	"Streka Energy" shpk	35kV	11,411
HEC "Ujanik 2"	2.50	"HP Ujaniku Energy" shpk	35kV	5,120
HEC "Nishovë"	1.36	"Nishova Energy" shpk	35kV	572
HEC "Shtika"	1.30	"Perparimi SK" shpk	10kV	1,943
HEC "Ballenjë"	1.90	"Ballenja Power Martanesh" shpk	35kV	2,930
HEC "Gavran 1"	1.00	"Gavran Energy" shpk	35kV	1,973
HEC "Gavran 2"	1.22	"Gavran Energy" shpk	35kV	2,565
HEC "Kasollet e Sekes 1"	4.00	"Xhengo Energji" shpk	35kV	7,716
HEC "Holla Kabash"	2.20		35kV	
HEC "Holla Porocan"	3.30	HEC Kabash Porocan shpk	35kV	12,001
HEC "Lusen 1"	0.32	"E urobiznes" shpk	35kV	501
HEC "Ura e Fanit"	1.00	"Ayen As Energji" sha	35kV	5,012
HEC "Gorice"	1.75	"THE BLUE STAR" sh.p.k	35kV	4,912
HEC "Kabash 1&2"	5.80	"Energji Univers" shpk	35kV	6,256
HEC "Tucep 2"	1.70	"DUKA T2" shpk	35kV	3,517
HEC "Dobrenjë Tomorricë"	2.40	DAAB Energy Group shpk	35kV	2,643
HEC "Razdoli"	0.77	Hidro Vizion shpk (I pa licens nga ERE)	35kV	1,633
HEC "Dragostunje"	3.10	"HEC-1 Dragostunje" shpk	35kV	17,869
HEC "Steblevë"	3.40	"PURE ENERGY STEBLEVA" shpk	35kV	2,141
HEC "Zerec 1"	0.55			
HEC "Zerec 2"	1.32	"EnRel Hydro" shpk	35kV	4,530
HEC "Shëngjon 1"	0.65			
HEC "Shëngjon 2"	0.36	"EDIANI" sh.p.k	35kV	2,486
HEC "Blac"	1.30	"BLAC ENERGY" sh.p.k	35kV	1,185
HEC "Qarrishë"	0.30	"IDI-2005" SHPK	35kV	963
HEC "Vendresh"	0.46	"HP VENDRESH ENERGY" SHPK	35kV	455
HEC "Antena"	1.11	"DERBI-E" shpk	35kV	2,434
HEC "Kamenicë"	0.97	HP Kamenica shpk	10kV	2,262
HEC "Ovtezë"	0.25	Muso Hec Ovtezë	10kV	1,923
HEC "Marjan Gura e Vesheve"	0.63	Marituda Shpk	10kV	920
HEC "Skatinë"	2.68	Skatine- Hec Shpk	10kV	4,562
HEC "Kaparie"	0.20	ABV Konstruksion Shpk	10kV	266
HEC "Letaj"	0.54	Asi-Tre Shpk	10kV	943
HEC "Nice"	2.27	MP-HEC Shpk	35kV	1,363
HEC "Meshurdhe"	1.30	SIMA-Com Shpk	10kV	6,976
HEC "Thanëz"	2.00	AFRIMI K Shpk	35kV	6,924
HEC "OSOJE"	1.90	OSOJA HPP shpk	35kV	7,613
HEC "Voskopojë"	1.90	FAVINA 1 shpk	35kV	5,200
HEC "Nderfushas"	1.13	"SGD Energy" shpk	35kV	1,431
HEC "Rreshen"	0.38	Nikolli Energy shpk	10kV	1,270
HEC "Gurra"	0.50	Uleza Ndertim shpk	6kV	1,013
HEC "Vile"	1.99	Hydro Power Panariti shpk	35kV	4,555
HEC "Dukona"	0.80	Dukona shpk	20kV	490
HEC "Prevali"	1.75	Gega-G shpk	35kV	7,012
HEC "Camericë"	0.80	Rei Energy shpk	35kV	4,621
HEC "Stroi"	2.00	Era Hydro shpk	35kV	10,172
HEC "Mivasa"	1.94	Eva 2001 shpk	35kV	3,921
HEC "Spatharë"	1.04	Lucente koncesionare shpk	10kV	1,903
HEC "Miraka"	0.60	Kuarsi Blac shpk	10kV	1,072
HEC "Shengjumi"	2.00	Iranba Energji shpk	10kV	2,215
HEC "Dobrunjë"	0.84	W.T.S. Energji shpk	10kV	2,921
HEC "Muras"	2.00	Mateo& Co shpk	10kV	8,292
HEC "Trojet"	0.90	Trojjet Energji shpk	10kV	2,763
HEC "Denz"	0.85	ASI TRE shpk	35kV	1,775
HEC "Kamukan"	1.86	IDI 2005 shpk	35kV	6,033
HEC "Vardar"	1.97	Certi shpk	35kV	10,511
HEC "Stavec"	6.52	Koka Ergi Stavec shpk	35kV	27,808
HEC "Kalis"	2.14	ERDY Energy shpk	35kV	9,014
HEC "Gjina"	0.83	Erdi Gas shpk	10kV	1,296
HEC "Backa 1"	3.36	Kroi Mbret shpk	35kV	11,781
HEC "Plepi"	2.28	Domitec shpk	35kV	2,369
HEC "Zall Xhuxhe 1 & 2"	4.70	Hec Zall Xhuxhe shpk	35kV	6,265
HEC "Pishat"	1.91	GRRENTECH ENERGY SYSTEMS shpk	35kV	675
HEC "Lingjancal&2"	4.90	"Rei-Energji" shpk	35kV	4,880
HEC "Gurii Zi"	1.72	"Aris Albania" shpk	35kV	3,114
HEC "Drita"	1.98	"Brecani R.O.S.P." shpk	20kV	7,153
HEC "EME"	0.45	"Hec EME" shpk	6kV	1,146
HEC "Terfoje"	1.98	"HEC TERFOJA" sh.p.k	10kV	7,380
HEC "Borie Lura 1"	1.80	"AGETA" sh.p.k	20kV	2,646
HEC "Mali"	1.49	"TIRANA ENERGIJI" sh.p.k	20kV	10,857
HEC "Shell"	1.52	"ARIS ALBANIA" SHPK	35kV	3,633
HEC "Daznjane"	1.52		35kV	3,234

HEC "Vokopola"	2.30	"Vokopola Energji" SHPK	6kV	57
HEC "Shutrej 1&2"	1.97	"ATE ANI ENERGY" SHPK	6kV	3,726
HEC KRONZ	0.43	"LASTER ENERGY" SH.P.K.	10kV	1,233
HEC "Bushi"	0.25	"BUSHI-LUFI" SH.P.K.	10kV	219
HEC "Tuc"	4.47	"MCINERTE LUMZI" SH.P.K.	35 kV	4,066
HEC "Miresli"	1.90	"GERTI" SH.P.K.	10 kV	5,019
HEC "Zall-Xhushë 2"	1.25	"HEC ZALL XHUSHË" SH.P.K.	35 kV	1,961
HEC "T hirsë"	1.82	"SANG I" sh.p.k	20 kV	1,735
Hec "Poleni"	1.75	"DRINIBUL QIZE" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,273
Hec "Keqcyre"	0.15	"Keqcyra 2020" sh.p.k	10 kV	61
Hec "Valbonë"	2.10	"TPLANI HC" sh.p.k	10 kV	2,845
CENTRAL FOTOVOLTAIK	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12-MUJORI
Semni - 2	2.00	"SEMAN2SUN" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,011
T opojë	2.00	"SONNE" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,972
T opojë 2	2.00	"AED SOLAR" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,968
T opojë (Sheq Marins)	2.00	"AGE SUNPOWER" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,980
T opojë (Sheq Marins) 2	2.00	"SEMAN SUNPOWER" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,030
Semni solar	2.00	"SEMANI SOLAR" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,971
ES 2019 sh.p.k	2.00	ES 2019 sh.p.k	35 kV	4,409
SMART WATT sh.p.k	2.00	SMART WATT sh.p.k	35 kV	4,367
T ren Bilisht	2.00	"RTS" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,867
STATKRAFT Renewables albani PVL ndrures banje	2.00	"STATKRAFT"	35 kV	1,668
Pv -Plug	2.00	"AE E" sh.p.k	10 kv	4,014
Korca Photovoltaic Park Shpk/920	2.00	Korca Photovoltaic Park Shpk	35 kV	3,863
NTSP Shpk/944	2.00	NTSP Shpk	35 kV	3,909
Sun Beat System Shpk/921	2.00	Sun Beat System Shpk	35 kV	3,898
T ren Sun System Shpk/919	2.00	T ren Sun System Shpk	35 kV	3,909
ERENI SOLAR	2.00	ERENI SOLAR sh.p.k	35 kV	4,996
GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI	2.00	GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI SHPK 35 kv	35 kV	4,869
E Z-5 Solar Park		EZ-5 Solar Park	35 kV	12,814
E Z-5 Solar Park	10.00	EZ-5 Solar Park	35 kV	9,178
FV ALBSOLAR	2.00	"ALBSOLAR" SH.P.K.	35 kV	4,177
FV SUN ENERGY SOLUTIONS	2.00	"SUN ENERGY SOLUTIONS" SH.P.K.	35 kV	4,512
"2 T & 2 B 1979" sh.p.k	1.95	"Joint Venture 2B 1979 dhe 2T" sh.p.k	10 kV	3,905
SUN POWER 2017 SH.P.K	2.00	"SUNPOWER 2017" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,151
SUN AVENUE SH.P.K	2.00	"SUN AVENUE" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,087
BIGWIND SH.P.K	2.00	"BIGWIND" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,062
HYDROPOWER SH.P.K	2.00	"HYDROPOWER" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,106
CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PART S (CE.P) SH.P.K	2.00	"CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PART S (CE.P)" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,190
DIMAX SH.P.K	2.00	"DIMAX ALBANIA" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,193
"ALB SUN ENERGY" Sh.p.k	2.00	"ALB SUN ENERGY" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,153
IDI 2005 sh.p.k	2.00	"IDI 2005" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,597
FU-.PK	2.00	"FU-GEN" sh.p.k	35 kV	1,048
"MAGNA SOLAR POWER" Sh.p.k	2.00	"MAGNA SOLAR POWER" sh.p.k	20 kV	887
SGX ENERGY/3484	10.00	"SGX ENERGY" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,191
PARKU FOTOVOLTAIK NOVA PROSPECT SHPK	2.00	"NOVA PROSPECT sh.p.k"	10 kV	403
FV GREEN NAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH 2/3371			35 kV	78
FV GREEN NAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH 1/3370	100.00	"GreenNat Solar Park Ballsh" sh.p.k	6 kV	269
"SUN SMIRACLE" sh.p.k	2.00	SUN'SMIRACLE sh.p.k	35 kV	344
Prodhimi i injehtuar nga Veteprodhuesit 35 kV. Treg te Parregulluar, PRO FIX/940			35 kV	285
Prodhimi i injehtuar nga Veteprodhuesit 20 kV. Treg te Parregulluar			20 kV	1,435
Zbatimi i vendimit te ERE , Nr.19; 20; 21; 22, date 19.02.2024.			35 kV	3,172
Kapaciteti i instaluar i gjithe prodhuesve te lidhur ne rrjetin e Shperndarjes	534 MW	Prodhimi total i centraleve te lidhur ne rrjetin e Shperndarjes		999,986

Figure 19. Data on installed capacity and electricity production from sources connected to the Distribution Network

The installed capacity of plants connected to the distribution network has reached 534 MW, based on hydropower and photovoltaic plants.

Below is presented the total installed capacity in TSO and DSO, along with the respective total production, expressed in MWh.

Total installed capacity of generation plants connected to TSO and DSO networks	3,213 MW	Total production (MWh)	7,836,626
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1.3. ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION

The transmission of electricity in Albania is carried out through the transmission system, which includes the high-voltage network of 400 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV, and 110 kV.

Law no. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended, defines the "Transmission System" as the system used for the transmission of electricity at high and very high voltage, interconnected with the systems

of other countries, which includes, among others, transmission lines, supporting structures, transformer and switching/disconnecting equipment for the delivery of electricity to customers or to the distribution network, excluding supply.

1.3.1. Energy Balance

The table below presents the energy balance of TSO company for 2024, as well as for 2015–2023 period for comparison purposes. As evidenced, the total energy transmitted through the transmission system in 2024 amounts to 9,859 GWh, marking a decrease of 289 GWh compared to 2023.

No.	Energy Balance of TSO company (GWh)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
I	TOTAL ENERGY IN THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM	7,830	8,462	7,577	9,848	7,943	8,130	10,685	9,547	10,148	9,859
1	- Domestic production	5,475	6,636	4,174	8,076	4,767	4,892	8,432	6,504	8,226	7,293
2	- Energy Received (Import via Interconnection)	2,355	1,827	3,403	1,772	3,177	3,238	2,253	3,044	1,922	2,668
II	TOTAL TRANSMITTED ENERGY	7,672	8,272	7,419	9,606	7,775	7,958	10,685	9,547	9,927	9,759
1	- Energy Delivered (Export via Interconnection)	956	1,869	488	2,685	770	963	2,800	2,123	2,842	2,334
2	- Energy Transmitted to DSO company	6,106	5,901	6,148	5,963	6,137	6,184	6,606	6,546	6,492	6,881
3	- Energy Transmitted to Customers Connected to the Transmission Network	610	503	781	957	867	811	1,049	679	594	543
III	LOSSES IN THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM + Own Consumption	159	190	158	242	169	172	228	200	220	201
	LOSSES IN THE TRANSMISSION SYSTEM + Own Consumption (%)	2.03	2.25	2.08	2.46	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.09	2.17	2.02

Table 20. Energy Balance of TSO company for 2024, compared with 2015–2023 (MWh)

The level of losses in the transmission system for 2024 is 201 GWh, or 2.02% of the transmitted electricity, compared to 2.17% in 2023. This lower loss level compared to 2023 is directly related to the amount of energy transmitted and the production level of the hydropower plants connected to the transmission system.

The reduction in the quantity of electricity transmitted in 2024 compared to 2023 has contributed to the decrease in losses within the transmission network.

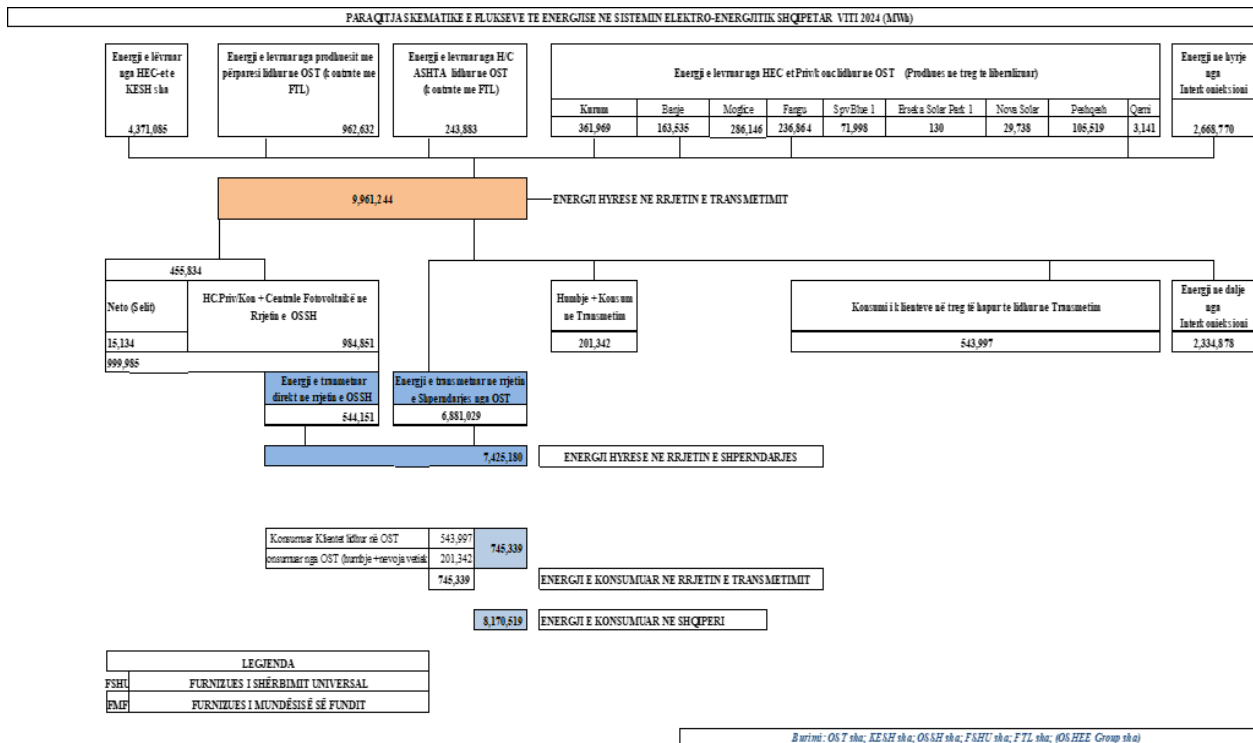


Figure 21. Schematic Representation of Electricity Flows in the Albanian Power System for 2024

The schematic representation of electricity flows in the Albanian power system is shown in detail in the figure above. The total amount of electricity entering the transmission system in 2024 is approximately 9,961 GWh, of which around 7,425 GWh has entered the distribution system.

Electricity in the distribution system is injected both from the transmission system and from generating plants connected directly to the distribution network. For 2024, the transmission system injected 6,881 GWh into the distribution network, while generating plants connected directly to the distribution network injected a net amount of approximately 544 GWh into this network.

1.3.2. TSO company activity

The Transmission System Operator company is the licensed legal person responsible for performing electricity transmission activities. It owns the transmission system and adheres to the principle of independence, as defined in Article 54 of Law no. 43/2015 “On Power Sector,” as amended.

In Albania, the Transmission System Operator (TSO company) is a public company with 100% of its shares owned by the state. In accordance with the applicable legal provisions, TSO company is responsible for operating, maintaining, and developing the transmission system network, including interconnections with other cross-border systems, with the aim of ensuring the system’s long-term capability to meet reasonable electricity transmission demands.

TSO company conducts its activities separately from other activities in the power sector, such as generation, distribution, trading, and supply of electricity, in accordance with the principles and requirements established by the legislation.

Currently, TSO company performs the functions of the Transmission Network Operator as well as those of the System Dispatch Operator.

TSO company guarantees the necessary transmission capacities for:

- The uninterrupted supply of electricity to the substations of the distribution system, as well as to customers directly connected to the transmission network.
- The transmission of electricity produced from domestic sources.
- The transit and necessary exchange with countries in the region.

In this context, TSO company develops the Transmission System in accordance with the long-term electricity supply requirements of the country, the development plans for new electricity generation sources, and coordinates the development of the interconnection network with adjacent countries.

TSO company dispatches the Albanian power system by managing energy flows within the system, taking into account the provision of all ancillary services related to system stability, as well as exchanges with other adjacent systems.

1.3.2.1. Assets and Development of the Transmission System

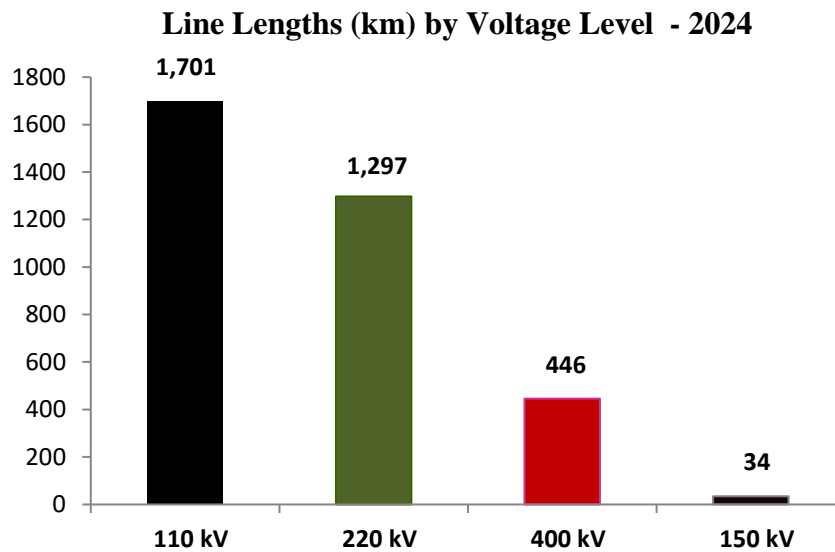
The electricity transmission system in Albania includes all transmission lines at 400 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV, and 110 kV voltage levels, as well as the substations interconnecting them, which serve for the transmission of electricity and for interconnection purposes.

The lengths of the transmission system lines (including investments carried out by private investors), by voltage level, are:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| • 400 kV Transmission Lines | 445.7 km |
| • 220 kV Transmission Lines | 1,297 km |
| • 150 kV Transmission Lines | 34.4 km |
| • 110 kV Transmission Lines | 1,701 km |

The above-mentioned lines also include interconnection lines with adjacent countries, such as:

- 400 kV Interconnection Line Zemblak (Albania) – Kardha (Greece)
- 400 kV Interconnection Line Tirana (Albania) – Podgorica (Montenegro)
- 400 kV Interconnection Line Koman (Albania) – Pristina (Kosovo)
- 220 kV Interconnection Line Fierzë (Albania) – Prizren (Kosovo)
- 220 kV Interconnection Line Koplík (Albania) – Podgorica (Montenegro)
- 150 kV Interconnection Line Bistricë (Albania) – Myrtos (Greece).



The technical capacity for exchanges with adjacent countries is sufficient to carry out the necessary exchanges and requested transits at all times. However, during certain periods, there is congestion in the transmission capacities of the interconnections.

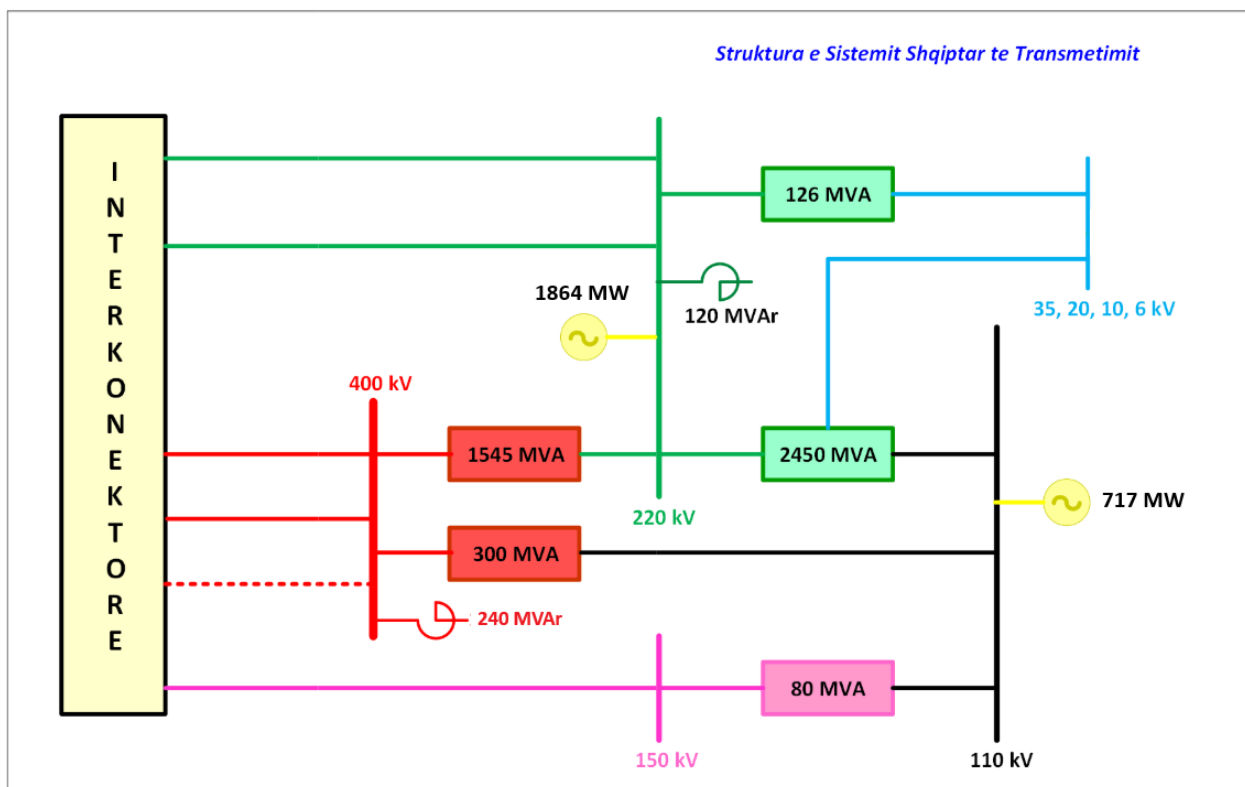


Figure 21. Structure of Albania's Transmission System

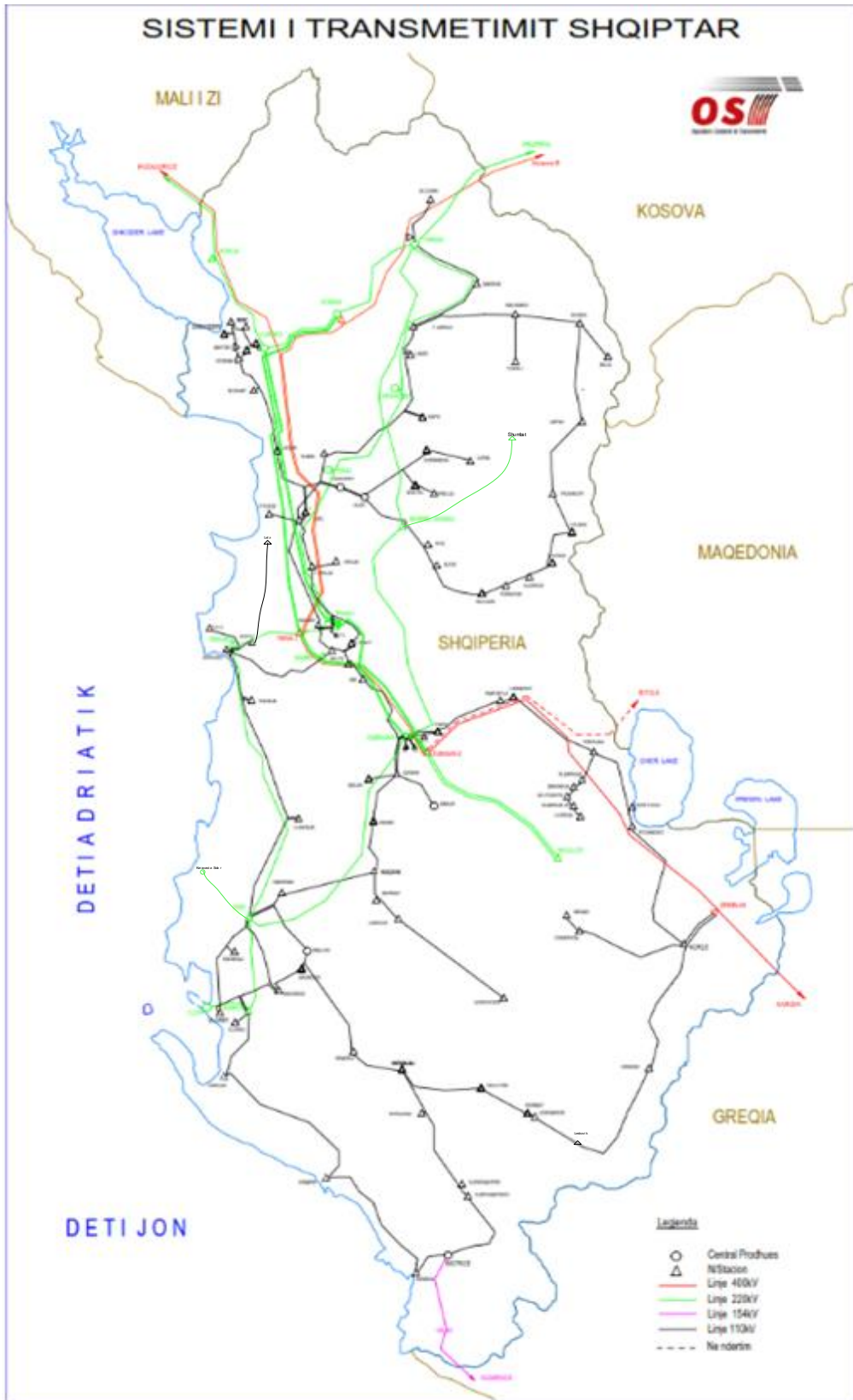
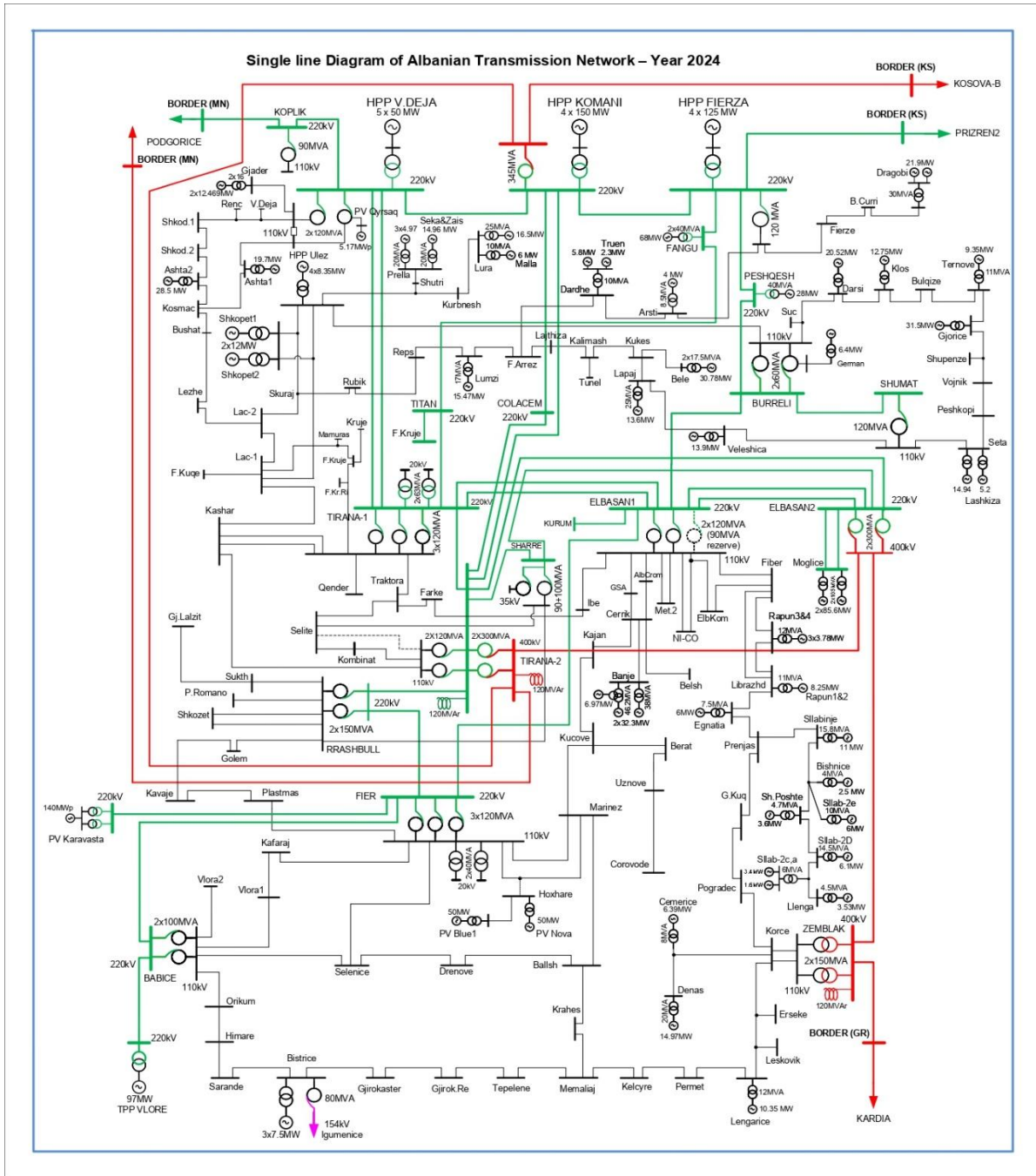


Figure 22. Diagram of the Albanian Transmission System



Below are listed the main substations of the transmission system. Currently, there are 16 substations with a total installed capacity of 4,621 MVA.

No.	Substation	Installed capacity	Operating Unit
1	400/220 kV Substation Koman	345	Shkodër
2	400/220 kV/110 kV	840	Tiranë

		Substation Tirana 2			
3		400/220 kV Substation Elbasan 2	600	Elbasan	
4		400/110 kV Substation Zemblak	300	Korçë	
5	220 kV	220/110 kV Substation Vau i Dejës	240	Shkodër	
6		220/110 kV Substation Fierzë	120	Shkodër	
7		220/110 kV Substation Koplik	90	Shkodër	
8		220/110 kV Substation Burrel	120	Shkodër	
9		220/110 kV/20 kV Substation Tirana 1	486	Tiranë	
10		220/110 kV Substation Sharrë	190	Tiranë	
11		220/110 kV Substation Rrashbull	200	Tiranë	
12		220/110 kV Substation Elbasan 1	330	Elbasan	
13		220/110 kV Substation Fier	360	Fier	
14		220/110 kV Substation Babicë	200	Fier	
15		220/110 kV Substation Shumat	120	Burrel	
16		150 kV	110/150 kV Substation Bistrica 1	80	Fier
			Total	4621	

Table 26. Installed Capacity by Substations (MVA)

1.3.3. Overall condition of the power system, according to TSO company reporting

The Transmission System Operator (TSO company) is a public company with 100% of its shares owned by the state. In accordance with the applicable legal provisions, TSO company is responsible for operating, maintaining, and developing the transmission system network, including interconnections with other cross-border systems, with the aim of ensuring the system's long-term capacity to meet reasonable electricity transmission requirements.

TSO provides service to all users of the transmission system based on the relevant standards, as well as the best achievements and practices applied by transmission system operators who are members of ENTSO-E.

The focus of TSO during 2024 has been:

- Ensuring the secure supply of electricity
- Reliability of national and regional electricity supply
- Development of cross-border capacities in accordance with regional and broader projects, coordinated with the development plans and projects of the region

Operational security of the grid

The transmission system is operated in accordance with the applicable legal provisions and is ensured to comply with all ENTSO-E guidelines and policies, particularly the provisions of the agreement for the operation of the ENTSO-E synchronous area, as well as the Security and Operation of the Transmission System Guidelines (SO GL).

During 2024, TSO company in fulfillment of its roles, carried out the following activities:

- Operation of the power system in compliance with the Transmission Code and ENTSO-E standards.
- Planning demand coverage on a daily/hourly basis, scheduling each power plant hourly, and monitoring operational security levels using the “N-1” security criterion.
- Management of ancillary services essential for the safe operation of the transmission system.
- Real-time management of electricity generation and demand, ensuring the balance between generation, exchange, and consumption of electricity.
- Coordination and harmonization of the hourly scheduling of energy exchanges with adjacent TSOs for the following day, as well as the calculation of energy exchanges for each interconnector for the preceding day.
- Analysis of the power system’s operation and activation of measures to maintain operational security, in coordination with grid users and regional TSOs.
- Forecasting the operation of the power system in the short and medium term.
- In cooperation with adjacent TSOs, determined the cross-border transmission capacity for each border and direction of energy flow on an annual, monthly, and daily basis.
- Based on the analysis of operational performance, incidents, and operating conditions during 2024, the transmission system is assessed to be in a normal and secure state, as all the following conditions have been met:
- Voltage levels and power flows are within the operational safety limits defined in the Transmission Code, as well as within the ranges specified in the regulation approved by ERE Decision no. 207, dated 18.12.2017, on “quality of supply and network security performance in the electricity transmission system.”

- The system frequency has remained within the range of ± 200 mHz, complying with the provisions of the Transmission Code and ERE Decision no. 207, dated 18.12.2017, on “Quality of supply and Network Security Performance in the Electricity Transmission System.”
- Active and reactive power reserves have been sufficient to handle unplanned events without compromising operational safety limits.
- Even in cases where corrective actions were activated following a contingency, the operation within TSO area of responsibility remained within operational safety limits.

Voltage Levels

The provisions of the Transmission Code and the Regulation approved by ERE Decision no. 207, dated 18.12.2017, "On the quality of supply and the performance of network security in the electricity transmission system," stipulate that TSO company must comply with voltage ranges. For the 400 kV level, the allowed range is from 0.9 p.u. to 1.05 p.u., while for the 220/154/110 kV voltage levels, the allowed range is from 0.90 p.u. to 1.118 p.u.

The voltage level in the transmission network depends on the network's development, its topology, and the distribution of generation and consumption within the network. A significant challenge for TSO company remains the high voltage profile in the 400 kV network, which exceeds the upper limit allowed by the Transmission Code. This issue not only affects TSO company but also involves transmission operators in Southeast Europe, including Bosnia, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia, and Kosovo. Nevertheless, results show that investments in shunt reactors within our network have brought considerable improvements, enabling the 400 kV voltage level to approach the values specified in the Transmission Code. However, further investments are still necessary in the transmission systems of adjacent TSOs.

The voltage profile in the 220 kV and 110 kV networks for 2024 has remained within the ranges specified in the Transmission Code.

Frequency Control

Frequency control for the transmission system is now managed automatically through FCR (Frequency Containment Reserve) and aFRR (Automatic Frequency Restoration Reserve). When necessary, additional reserves may be activated manually (mFRR or RR). Preventive actions, FCR and aFRR, are continuously active to counteract system imbalances. Corrective actions, mFRR (manual Frequency Restoration Reserve) and RR (Restoration Reserve), are manually activated by operators at the National Dispatch Center (QKD).

In compliance with the requirements and provisions of the current legal framework, TSO company procures balancing services from users qualified as BSPs (Balancing Service Providers).

Through the LFC (Load Frequency Control) module, part of the AGC package, the application collects, analyzes, and prepares input data, calculates the control area error (the deviation from planned values – ACE, Area Control Error), and based on this, determines the total required energy adjustment for TSO in Albania.

The deviation from the planned values is sent as a request for contribution to all BSP units that have

won the auction to provide the service at that moment and are integrated into the LFC control.

During 2024, the frequency values in the TSO company monitoring area were maintained within the ranges specified in the Transmission Code and other applicable regulations.

Active and Reactive Power Reserves

During the adequacy assessment process within its area of responsibility, TSO evaluates the ability to meet the country's total demand by considering the available generation from all generators, in combination with the capacity of interconnection lines, under various operational scenarios. This assessment takes into account the required levels of both active and reactive power reserves.

The reserve assessment is carried out in accordance with the deterministic method and by observing historical values. In implementation of the provisions of the Transmission Code, the ENTSO-E System Operation Guideline (SO-GL), as well as Decision No. 106, dated 02.07.2020, of the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), "Albanian Electricity Balancing Market Rules", the Transmission System Operator (TSO) procures the required balancing reserve to continuously maintain the balance within the control area.

1.3.4. Operation of the TSO's control area

Planning

In order to ensure the secure and reliable operation of the power system, the Transmission System Operator (TSO), as in previous years, has carried out the operational planning for 2024, based on the provisions of the Transmission Code. The main objective of transmission system planning is to ensure the appropriate development of the system in the short, medium, and long term. Cooperation with the Distribution System Operator (DSO), Balancing Responsible Parties (BRPs), and regional coordination among TSOs is essential to guarantee the continuity of operational security.

Within the framework of operational planning, the Transmission System Operator (TSO) carries out coordinated security analyses according to the following timeframes:

- a. Year-ahead;
- b. Week-ahead;
- c. Day-ahead and
- d. Intraday.

Year-ahead planning (mid-term)

Mid-term planning covers activities starting from the upcoming year. Within this timeframe, the Transmission System Operator (TSO) focuses on outage planning, which must be coordinated if it affects the operation of adjacent systems. This includes its own assets, as well as generating units or other critical facilities.

The relevance of assets requiring coordination is determined based on a methodology that incorporates both qualitative and quantitative aspects, such as proximity to the borders of a control area or impact on electrical values, according to the results of power flow simulations.

Week-ahead / Day-ahead planning (short-term)

Short-term planning includes several sub-processes. The week-ahead process addresses the planning of short-notice outages (requests for the upcoming week) and the activation of additional generating units that are necessary to maintain system security.

Capacity allocation begins two days in advance and determines the maximum transfer capacities between different bidding zones. The assessment is repeated one day before and intraday.

The day-ahead process focuses on planning remedial actions to prevent any congestions that may occur the following day. Typically, corrective measures are planned for the Transmission System Operator's (TSO) control area and subsequently coordinated with all relevant adjacent systems. Results from the day-ahead planning are updated intraday based on the latest forecasts. Analyses within the day-ahead planning are based on steady-state models.

Intraday planning (real-time operation)

In real-time operation, the Transmission System Operator (TSO) monitors and assesses the security of the transmission system through steady-state analyses. Preventive and corrective actions defined in operational planning are verified. If potential congestions or violations of voltage limits are identified, the operator must undertake appropriate corrective measures to resolve the issues.

Due to time constraints, the assessment must be performed without the support of an optimization tool. In the event of a real contingency, the operator must restore N-1 security as quickly as possible. In emergency situations, the actions defined in the protection plan are implemented.

Frequency control is automated. Manual actions by the operator are only necessary in case of large frequency deviations or when frequency control reserves are nearly depleted.

Operational Cooperation Protocol for Real-Time Operation

Monitoring of key parameters of the power system, such as current, voltage in lines and transformers, and especially in the lines of Tirana region, is performed by the two control centers of the Transmission System Operator (TSO) and the Distribution System Operator (DSO), each within its respective observation area. These centers communicate and coordinate operational actions to maintain the system in a stable state.

- In case of a fault, substation operators (TSO, DSO) immediately and without delay receive protection operation signals and report to their respective dispatch centers. Based on their assessment, when deemed appropriate, the TSO and DSO dispatchers cooperate to promptly re-energize the isolated element.
- In order to minimize outage duration, all additional information obtained through operational channels regarding the isolated element is thoroughly assessed.
- In cases where the re-energization attempt is unsuccessful, both dispatch centers take measures for the final reconfiguration of the scheme, according to the post-fault regimes established above, including the mandatory load shedding constraints.

1.3.4.1. Automatic Control and Monitoring Systems

The Transmission System Operator (TSO) also enables automatic control of the transmission network through local control systems (installed at substations), as well as through SCADA/EMS systems operated by the National Dispatch Center operators. These systems allow real-time monitoring and operation of all 220/400 kV substations, as well as the majority and most critical 110 kV substations. In addition to substations, the generating plants connected to the transmission network are also monitored and operated.

Currently, the Transmission System Operator (TSO) monitors the following data in real time within the system: a) Active and reactive power flows; b) Busbar voltages; c) Currents in lines, transformers, and other transmission system elements; d) Frequency and the control error of frequency restoration within its own Load Frequency Control (LFC) area; e) Monitoring and control of the AK Block (TSO–KOSTT); f) Active and reactive power reserves; g) Generation and consumption.

Alongside the real-time operation of the transmission system, EMS network applications are implemented within the SCADA/EMS system. EMS is a suite of network applications that, through internal system studies based on the current system state and the parameters of each power system element included in SCADA, optimizes the system's condition.

Among its other functions, EMS covers: a) Decision support; b) Generation control; c) Energy scheduling; d) Security analyses; e) Support for possible switching operations; f) Power grid monitoring.

The Automatic Generation Control (AGC) package has been implemented at the Transmission System Operator's (TSO) control center. This module regulates the output of generators to maintain frequency and interchange at scheduled values. The module is configured in accordance with the operational manuals published by ENTSO-E.

The Transmission System Operator (TSO) owns a dedicated telecommunications network for the secure operation of the system. Additionally, the TSO has a backup control center, which is connected to the secure telecommunications network and equipped with control devices. All remotely acquired, called, or received data are processed redundantly through different channels.

1.3.4.2 Power Flow Management

TSO monitors the operational parameters within its own control area and, in a coordinated manner, takes into account the operational parameters from the observation area, which includes parts of adjacent TSOs. Each element of the transmission system has operational security limits in terms of power flow.

In order to be able to withstand system contingencies, TSO prepares individual and coordinated remedial actions, which are implemented when necessary to prevent violations of operational security limits and to support the restoration to normal operation in cases of alert or emergency states.

1.3.4.3 Contingency Analysis and Handling

TSO company receives security analyses from the Security Coordination Centre – SCC Ltd. Belgrade (the Regional Security Coordinator for South East Europe), through a service user agreement with SCC Ltd. Belgrade. This agreement covers the following five services:

- Validation and improvement of the Individual Grid Model (IGM) and/or Common Grid Model (CGM);
- Coordinated calculation of cross-border capacity;
- Coordination of security analysis (including preventive and remedial actions);
- Short-term and mid-term adequacy and reliability assessment;
- Coordination of outage planning.

System operation security is the primary reason for conducting contingency analyses, which TSO performs by simulating outages of transmission system elements. This analysis is carried out using the TSO's Individual Grid Model and the Common Grid Model, while respecting operational security limits. At the same time, remedial actions that may be required before or after an incident are prepared based on the analysis results.

The main principles followed in relation to contingency analysis are:

- Ensuring preventive and/or remedial measures related to the necessary actions to maintain operational security for all credible contingencies affecting the transmission system.
- Coordination of analyses and remedial actions, whenever necessary, to ensure the desired outcome – maintaining operational security within the system and the interconnection.
- Support with accurate data and real-time information, as well as load forecasting. Use of the regional Common Grid Model and exchange of all necessary data and information among TSO, DSO, and major grid users.

1.3.4.4 Dynamic Stability Management

TSO monitors the dynamic stability of the transmission system in terms of voltage and frequency through offline studies and measurements across wide areas, including the exchange of relevant data with other TSOs when necessary. The objective is to be able to take appropriate corrective actions whenever the operational security of the system is at risk.

The purpose of offline dynamic studies is to provide the TSO operators with accurate information regarding the current state of the system and to forecast possible developments under normal conditions (N) and in the event of credible contingencies (N-1).

Additionally, such studies assist in decision-making to implement the most effective remedial actions, aiming to prevent incidents or to mitigate their consequences should they occur.

1.3.4.5. Forecasted balance of electricity supply and demand in the internal market over a 5-year period

Based on historical data and considering the possible increase in the number and volume of customer demand, generation from Small Electricity Generators and Independent Electricity Generators, as well as the amount of energy needed to cover losses in the transmission network, the energy balance table for the next five-year period (2025–2029) has been prepared, as presented in the following tables:

Nr	Emertimi	Njesia e matjes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Viti 2025
I.	Energjia Totale qe hyn ne sistemin e OST	GWh	1061	912	892	837	790	736	847	787	673	710	818	1084	10,146
a)	Prodhim vendas	"	925	720	672	575	644	504	591	511	423	457	529	857	7,408
b)	Energji ne marrje	"	137	192	220	262	146	232	256	276	251	253	288	227	2,738
II.	Energjia totale e transmetuar	GWh	1,037	893	875	824	778	718	822	759	654	693	794	1,059	9,905
a)	Energji elektrike e dhene	"	315	276	274	305	268	133	101	74	125	167	151	291	2,480
b)	Energji elektrike per OSHEE sh.a.	"	682	582	546	454	440	515	649	649	497	478	601	732	6,826
c)	Energji elektrike per konsumatoret e kualifikuar	"	40	34	55	65	70	69	72	36	33	47	42	36	600
III.	Humbjet ne rrjetin e transmetimit	GWh													
a)	Humbjet ne GWh	"	24	19	17	13	11	18	25	28	19	17	24	25	241
b)	Humbjet ne %	%	2.27%	2.13%	1.90%	1.51%	1.45%	2.45%	2.99%	3.57%	2.82%	2.43%	2.88%	2.34%	2.37%

Nr	Emertimi	Njesia e matjes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Viti 2026
I.	Energjia Totale qe hyn ne sistemin e OST	GWh	1079	929	908	853	804	750	863	802	687	724	834	1104	10,336
a)	Prodhim vendas	"	939	732	682	584	654	512	601	519	429	465	538	871	7,527
b)	Energji ne marrje	"	140	197	226	268	149	238	262	283	257	259	296	233	2,809
II.	Energjia totale e transmetuar	GWh	1,055	909	893	846	798	729	830	762	661	704	803	1,074	10,064
a)	Energji elektrike e dhene	"	334	294	290	324	285	142	107	78	132	178	161	309	2,633
b)	Energji elektrike per OSHEE sh.a.	"	677	578	542	451	437	511	644	644	493	475	596	726	6,771
c)	Energji elektrike per konsumatoret e kualifikuar	"	44	38	61	71	77	76	80	40	36	52	46	40	660
III.	Humbjet ne rrjetin e transmetimit	GWh													
a)	Humbjet ne GWh	"	24	20	15	7	5	21	33	40	25	20	31	29	272
b)	Humbjet ne %	%	2.25%	2.15%	1.68%	0.81%	0.68%	2.81%	3.84%	5.04%	3.68%	2.75%	3.69%	2.64%	2.63%

Nr	Emertimi	Njesia e matjes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Viti 2027
I.	Energjia Totale qe hyn ne sistemin e OST	GWh	1098	946	925	869	818	764	879	818	700	738	850	1124	10,529
a)	Prodhim vendas	"	954	744	693	594	665	520	610	528	436	472	546	885	7,647
b)	Energji ne marrje	"	144	202	232	275	153	244	269	290	264	266	304	239	2,882
II.	Energjia totale e transmetuar	GWh	1,075	926	913	869	820	741	839	766	669	716	813	1,092	10,239
a)	Energji elektrike e dhene	"	355	312	309	344	302	150	113	83	141	189	171	328	2,797
b)	Energji elektrike per OSHEE sh.a.	"	671	573	537	447	433	507	638	639	489	471	591	720	6,717
c)	Energji elektrike per konsumatoret e kualifikuar	"	49	42	67	78	85	83	87	44	40	57	51	44	726
III.	Humbjet ne rrjetin e transmetimit	GWh													
a)	Humbjet ne GWh	"	23	19	12	0	-2	23	40	52	31	22	37	32	290
b)	Humbjet ne %	%	2.12%	2.06%	1.33%	-0.05%	-0.24%	3.03%	4.56%	6.41%	4.42%	2.94%	4.38%	2.83%	2.75%

Nr	Emertimi	Njesia e matjes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Viti 2027
I.	Energjia Totale qe hyn ne sistemin e OST	GWh	1098	946	925	869	818	764	879	818	700	738	850	1124	10,529
a)	Prodhim vendas	"	954	744	693	594	665	520	610	528	436	472	546	885	7,647
b)	Energji ne marrje	"	144	202	232	275	153	244	269	290	264	266	304	239	2,882
II.	Energjia totale e transmetuar	GWh	1,075	926	913	869	820	741	839	766	669	716	813	1,092	10,239
a)	Energji elektrike e dhene	"	355	312	309	344	302	150	113	83	141	189	171	328	2,797
b)	Energji elektrike per OSHEE sh.a.	"	671	573	537	447	433	507	638	639	489	471	591	720	6,717
c)	Energji elektrike per konsumatoret e kualifikuar	"	49	42	67	78	85	83	87	44	40	57	51	44	726
III.	Humbjet ne rrjetin e transmetimit	GWh													
a)	Humbjet ne GWh	"	23	19	12	0	-2	23	40	52	31	22	37	32	290
b)	Humbjet ne %	%	2.12%	2.06%	1.33%	-0.05%	-0.24%	3.03%	4.56%	6.41%	4.42%	2.94%	4.38%	2.83%	2.75%

Nr	Emertimi	Njesia e matjes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Viti 2028
I.	Energjia Totale qe hyn ne sistemin e OST	GWh	1117	963	942	886	833	779	896	834	714	752	867	1144	10,727
a)	Prodhim vendas	"	970	755	704	603	676	529	620	536	443	479	555	899	7,769
b)	Energji ne marrje	"	148	208	238	283	157	250	276	298	271	273	311	245	2,957
II.	Energjia totale e transmetuar	GWh	1,096	945	934	895	844	754	850	770	678	730	824	1,111	10,432
a)	Energji elektrike e dhene	"	377	331	328	365	321	160	121	88	149	200	181	348	2,970
b)	Energji elektrike per OSHEE sh.a.	"	666	568	533	443	430	503	633	634	485	467	587	714	6,663
c)	Energji elektrike per konsumatoret e kualifikuar	"	54	46	74	86	93	91	96	48	44	63	56	48	798
III.	Humbjet ne rrjetin e transmetimit	GWh													
a)	Humbjet ne GWh	"	21	18	8	-9	-11	24	46	64	36	23	43	33	295
b)	Humbjet ne %	%	1.86%	1.84%	0.83%	-1.05%	-1.33%	3.11%	5.16%	7.68%	5.04%	2.99%	4.96%	2.90%	2.75%

Table 27: Forecasted balance of electricity supply and demand in the internal market for 2025 – 2029 period

1.3.4.5. Expected demand level and supply security outlook for a 5- to 20-year period

Based on the study “Electricity Demand Forecast 2022–2042,” prepared by TSO, a long-term electricity demand forecast has been developed for a time horizon up to 2042 (a 20-year period), according to different scenarios considered.

The methodology used is primarily based on forecasting the total energy demand in the country, and then specifically the demand for electricity, through the application of the end-use model. This model estimates the future energy demand for each economic sector based on medium- and long-term scenarios of socio-economic, technological, and demographic developments.

The demand forecast has been prepared for three different energy scenarios. The moderate scenario includes future projections of various parameters based on benchmarking with more developed countries and aligned with official strategic objectives. This scenario is designated as the Reference Scenario.

The five key factors influencing electricity demand and consequently the determination of scenarios are:

1. Population
2. Gross Domestic Production (GDP)
3. Level of Gasification
4. Energy Efficiency
5. Integration of Electric Vehicles

Depending on the variations of these factors, either increasing or decreasing the projected energy demand, two alternative scenarios have also been developed: the High Demand Scenario and the Low Demand Scenario for electricity consumption.

The results of the forecast for the total electricity demand in the country, according to the respective scenarios, are presented in the table and graphs below:

Electricity Demand (TWh)	2025	2027	2030	2032	2035	2037	2040	2042
High Demand Scenario	9.002	9.298	10.024	10.507	11.144	11.569	12.201	12.622
Reference Scenario	8.813	9.015	9.498	9.821	10.13	10.337	10.626	10.819
Low Demand Scenario	8.636	8.75	9.015	9.191	9.226	9.249	9.274	9.29

Figure 29. Long-term electricity demand forecast for 2025 – 2042 period

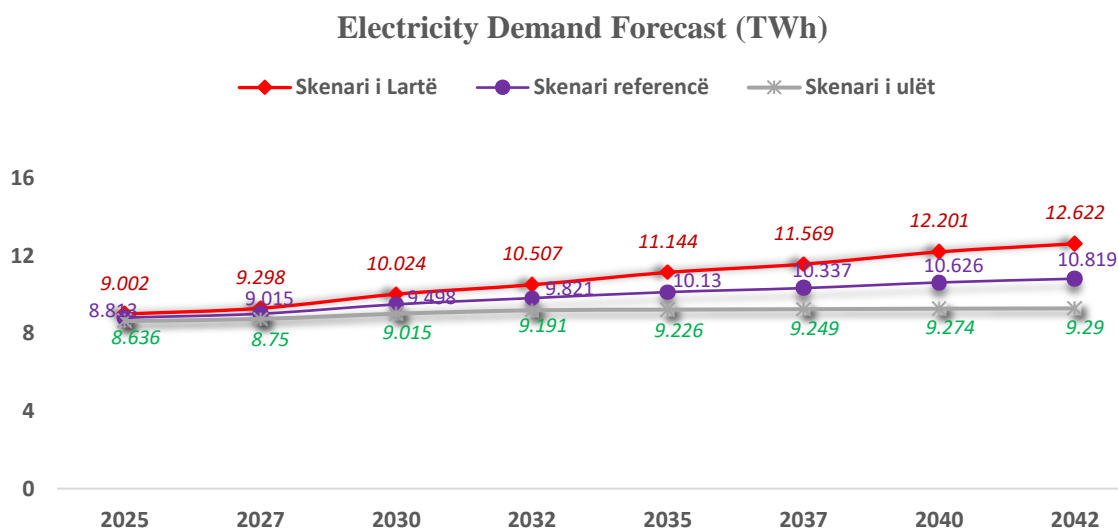


Figure 27. Electricity demand forecast scenarios 2025–2042

1.3.4.6. Proposed, Planned, or Under-Construction Additional Generation Capacity

The data presented below show the power plants that were connected to the transmission network in 2024, are under construction, or have received preliminary approval for connection to the transmission network and are:

Power plants that have signed connection agreements up to 2024 and are expected to be commissioned during 2025–2026:

No.	Generator	Capacity (MW)	Applicant Company
1	Stavec HPPs	14.77	KOKA&ERGI company
2	Kalivarë HPPs	5.597	BE-IS ENERGY company
3	Gostimë HPPs	48.864	Egnatia Hydropower company
4	Bushtrica HPPs	10.03	ELENERGJI company +BUSHTRICA 2017 company
5	Qami1 HPPs	1.73	Lajthiza Invest company
6	Erseka Solar Park 1	20	Erseka Solar Park 1 company
7	Guri i Bardhë 1,2 HPPs	9.3	Gealb Energy company
8	Photovoltaic Park NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM	50	NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM company

9	GRABOVA 1 HPP	14.9	GRABOVAHYDROPWER company
10	GOJAN HPP	15.3	M.C ENERGJI GOJAN company
11	Photovoltaic Park Sheq Marinas	40.56	ALBANIA POWER CORE company
12	Photovoltaic Park GreeNNat Solar	100	GREENNAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH company
13	Photovoltaic Park Libohove	78.6	FAETHON company
14	Erseka Solar Park 2	20	Erseka Solar Park 2 company

Power plants that received a preliminary opinion in the transmission system during 2024:

No.	Generator	Capacity (MW/MWp)	Applicant Company
1	Photovoltaic Park PVPP FORTIS	62	FORTIS ENERGY AND CONSTRUCTION company
2	Photovoltaic Park Erseka Solar Park 3	58.19	ERSEKA SOLAR PARK 3
3	Photovoltaic Park Kolonje	30	MET INVEST company
4	Photovoltaic Plant Tekno Fire	33.7	Photovoltaic Plant Tekno Fire
5	Photovoltaic Park Vodice	24	GET Solar Solution company
6	PV DIGA E ZADEJES	8.25	Kesh company
7	Qarri Solar Park	28.5	DIELLI I QARRIT company
8	ERSEKA SOLAR PARK 3 LOT 2	34.83	ERSEKA SOLAR PARK 3
9	Photovoltaic Power Plant Sunny Side Solar	122	SUNNY SIDE ENERGY company
10	Photovoltaic Park Sunshine	30.03	SOLALB ENERGY company
11	Photovoltaic Park JON	105	CLEAN JON ENERGY company
12	PVPP GLOW	45.5	SOLAR PV company
13	PV PPP ECO PARK	45.4	ECO PARK Group company
14	Gjorica Solar Park	50	Merger of the companies Solar Park Gjoricë company INFOTelecom company and Adamme Global Enerji San. ve Tic. A.Ş
15	PV DANI ENERGY	46	DANI ENERGY 2023 company
16	PARKU PV FIER	12.5	Seman Sunpower company
17	Photovoltaic Park Topoje	25.5	VERBUND Green Power GmbH
18	Prosol Solar	21	PROSOL company
19	Aga Solar Park	63.92	AGA SOLAR company
20	Photovoltaic Park MD	50	MD green energy company and OZGUN INSAAT TAAHHUT SANAYI VE TICARET LTD.STI
21	Southern Rays	90	VOLTALIA S.A
22	Photovoltaic Park Blue 3	44	Blessed Investment and Matrix Konstruksion
23	RP MOGLICA SHTESE	1620	DEVOLL HYDROPOWER company
24	Wind Farm Pogradec	120	RENX ALBANIA company
25	Photovoltaic Energy Park Bistrice	49.96	Gener 2 company

26	Wind Farm Drin-2	28.5	YEL company
27	PV Blue 2	125	SPV Blue 2 company
28	Bistrica 1&2 HPPs	31.2	KURUM INTERNATIONAL company
29	Photovoltaic Park Spitalë	100	SPITALLA SOLAR company

As highlighted in the list above, a considerable number of electricity sources are planned to be constructed and connected to the transmission system, a key factor requiring more dynamic development and investments to integrate these sources into the Albanian power system in the coming years.

1.3.4.7. Investment forecast for at least the next five years planned by TSO or any other party regarding the increase of cross-border interconnection capacity

Principles for congestion management on existing and planned transmission system lines

Congestion Management relates to barriers in energy exchange, primarily caused by the limited capacity of the interconnection network. This includes not only interconnectors (cross-border lines) but also any internal network element that causes the limitation of transactions or the displacement of energy from one zone to another.

The security of operation of the Power System is closely linked to the assessment and determination of transmission capacity. During 2024, the N-1 security criterion was met across the transmission system for most operational regimes, and no significant limitations of transmission capacities were encountered, except for some sporadic cases occurring in the 110 kV network, these were mainly due to the distribution of generation and consumption within the network, as well as the incident on June 21, 2024, at 12:21, when the Albanian Power System experienced a full blackout for reasons that have since been explained.

1.3.5 Interconnection Management

1.3.5.1. Determination of Cross-Border Transmission Capacity

The determination of cross-border transmission capacity (NTC) is currently performed based on bilateral agreements between adjacent TSOs and is founded on the SAFA Agreement and its annexes. For 2024, the cross-border transmission capacity has been more than sufficient to fulfill import and export contracts, as well as to accommodate transit flows according to the respective transmission capacities.

Borders	Import (MW)		Export (MW)	
	Maximum values	Minimum values	Maximum values	Minimum values
Albania – Montenegro	300	250	300	250
Albania – Greece	400	250	400	250
Albania – Kosovo	400	250	400	250

Table 28. Maximum and Minimum Values of Import and Export in Transmission Capacities

In case of discrepancies in the calculated values, and if the parties do not agree on the NTC (Net Transfer Capacity) values, the lower value shall prevail. In the event of significant changes in the system conditions compared to those anticipated when the cross-border capacities were calculated, the adjacent TSOs, after exchanging relevant data on the new situation, shall recalculate the cross-border capacity and jointly determine the new NTC values.

The allocation of cross-border capacity to market participants in our region is carried out by the South (SEE CAO), based in Podgorica. The use of these transmission capacities is an integral part of the electricity market.

1.3.5.2. Expected models for production, supply, cross-border exchanges, and consumption, as well as measures for managing electricity demand

As outlined above, the electricity demand forecast, along with its coverage through domestic generation and imports for the next five years (2025–2029), has been conducted. This forecast is based on historical data from the past ten years, taking into account the average daily consumption for each month. The average growth rate of electricity demand transmitted through DSO network and to customers connected to the transmission network is then calculated for each year.

The expected demand coverage method is based on many years of experience, taking into account cascade inflows with 75% certainty, the anticipated reservoir level at Fierza at the beginning of the year, the potential increase in the number and volume of PV (photovoltaic) and WF (wind farm) generation, their possible exports depending on internal electricity market conditions, and electricity imports made by FTL company (OSHEE) and customers, considering the potential increase in their number and energy demand, while also paying attention to the optimization of the Drin cascade.

Electricity imports by OSHEE for covering losses in the distribution network and by suppliers for their respective customers are calculated complementarily with the selected probability of domestic hydropower production. Variations in the annual import volume resulting from changes in domestic production due to hydrological conditions, as experience has shown, do not affect the planning of electricity demand.

The expected models of production, supply, cross-border exchanges, and consumption, enabling the implementation of demand management measures, are grouped in the table below:

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Production [GWh]	7,408	7,527	7,647	7,769	7,894
Exchange [GWh]	259	176	86	-13	-120
Consumption [GWh]	7,667	7,703	7,733	7,757	7,774

Table 31. NTC Expected Models of Production, Cross-Border Exchanges, and Consumption

1.3.5.3. Objectives of Sustainable Development of the Transmission Network at National, Regional, and European Level

TSO conducts continuous studies both for specific areas of the transmission network and for the interconnection of the Albanian power system with the systems of adjacent countries. The most important studies, which hold particular significance, are carried out in cooperation with international research institutions within the framework of the WBIF – Western Balkans Investment Framework.

During the transmission network development planning phases, with the objectives of: (i) rehabilitating and strengthening the transmission network, (ii) creating new connection nodes, and (iii) improving the processes of management, control, measurement, etc., TSO takes into full consideration the national and regional development in full compliance with the ENTSO-E directives (European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity).

All ongoing and planned projects are related to the transmission system service, which can only be fully ensured through the implementation of the necessary investments for its reinforcement and modernization.

1.3.5.4. Detailed information from TSO on planned investments in interconnection lines and the construction of internal network lines that directly affect cross-border interconnection lines

From a strategic perspective, the projects that reinforce interconnection links with the region, creating improved conditions for unrestricted electricity trade and transit in the South East Europe region, are:

- ***Construction of the 400 kV interconnection line Elbasan 2 (Albania) – Manastir (North Macedonia) and Elbasan 2 – Fier, as well as the extension of Elbasan 2 and Fier substations.***

The financing for this project has been secured through German-Albanian Development Cooperation. This project strengthens interconnection links with the regional electricity network, creating conditions for unrestricted electricity trade and transit in the region. It also develops the 400 kV network in the southern area of Albania, where future electricity generation sources are expected to be developed. As part of the infrastructure of the European Corridor VIII, it also creates favorable conditions for connection through an undersea cable with Italy. The project includes:

- Construction of a new 400 kV single-circuit transmission line to establish a connection between Albania and North Macedonia, as well as to reinforce the existing 220 kV transmission link, which is overloaded and outdated, between Elbasan and Fier. The route of the Elbasan–Manastir (Bitola) line will be approximately 56 km long, while the Elbasan–Fier line will be approximately 74 km.
- Construction of the new Elbasan 3 substation and the reinforcement and extension of the existing Fier substation. The new Elbasan 3 substation will expand the existing 400/220 kV Elbasan 2 substation with a 400 kV switchyard to connect the Tirana 2, Zemblak, Fier, and North Macedonia transmission lines, as well as to install a shunt reactor. In addition, the Fier substation will be extended and equipped with 400/220 kV transformers and a 400 kV switchyard to enable the 400 kV connection to Elbasan 3.

This project is currently in the implementation phase.

- ***Reconstruction of the 220 kV interconnection line Vau i Dejës (Albania) – Podgorica (Montenegro).***

The construction of the HVDC cable between Italy and Montenegro enables the trading of future generation surpluses in the Balkan region and, at the same time, contributes to further strengthening of the regional transmission network.

Numerous new initiatives for the development of renewable energy power plants are underway in northern Albania; therefore, reinforcement of existing interconnection lines is required to ensure cross-border electricity exchanges between Albania and Montenegro.

The primary objective of this project is to increase the transmission capacity of this line. The existing line was constructed in 1972 with a low transmission capacity of approximately 278 MVA. However, after reconstruction, its capacity is expected to increase significantly through the installation of conductors utilizing the latest HTLS (High Temperature, Low Sag) technology.

The advantages obtained from making this investment are:

- Increasing the security and reliability of the Albanian and Montenegrin network;
- Increase of crossborder exchange between two countries;
- Increase of Net Transfer Capacities between Albania and Montenegro, considering the electricity exchanges between Albania, Montenegro and Italy, under the safety exchanges;
- Reduction of network congestions;
- Improvement of electricity supply quality;
- A decrease of technical losses;
- Reduction of CO₂ level;
- ***Construction of the new 110 kV line Ulqin (Monte Negro) -Velipojë (Albania).***

The construction of 110 kV line Border – Velipojë is part of the new line that is projected to be constructed and shall connect Ulqin (Monte Negro) substation with the new substation of Velipoja (Albania). The 110 kV line that shall be constructed with a length of approximately 27 km includes the line from the border to Velipoja substation, to continue with the installation of the second circuit with ACSR-240m² conductor, to Bushat substation.

This segment is part of the new 110 kV Ulcinj (Montenegro) – Velipojë (Albania) line, which will further continue along the existing Velipojë – Bushat line, where the connection of this line will also be realized. The section of the line from the Velipojë substation to Bushat, extending within Albanian territory, is constructed with poles designed for a 110 kV network, which provides the practical possibility to utilize it. Specifically, in this case, it enables the operation of a second circuit with all corresponding elements for the 110 kV voltage level from Velipojë to the Bushat substation.

For the above-mentioned reasons, this intervention is considered a cooperation between the two TSOs of Albania and Montenegro for the construction of this line, with proportional commitments from both parties.

The Ulcinj and Velipojë areas are regions with significant tourism potential, and ensuring energy infrastructure would guarantee the preservation and further development of tourism in these areas. Furthermore, this intervention will encourage new investments in the hospitality sector and tourism infrastructure, increasing the number of small and medium-sized enterprises and thus revitalizing the local economy, particularly by boosting agricultural and livestock production, among others.

The implementation of this line will, among other benefits, fulfill the static security condition for the N-1 criterion for Ulcinj at this stage, and in a second phase, with the expansion of the Velipojë substation, will also include this substation in the network ring.

- ***Construction of a new 110 kV overhead line between Albania (Bajram Curri Substation) and Kosovo (Deçan Substation).***

This project is part of the agreements and memoranda signed between the governments of Kosovo and Albania in the energy sector, as well as the ongoing and multi-faceted cooperation between the two transmission companies, TSO and KOSTT. It serves to fulfill the functional responsibilities of these operators, existing bilateral agreements, and obligations arising from their joint association in regional and broader initiatives.

TSO, in cooperation with the Kosovo Transmission System Operator, KOSTT, have finalized the pre-feasibility study for the construction of a new 110 kV interconnection line. This line will form a ring connection linking substations in the northeastern region of Albania with high consumption areas in Kosovo, such as Deçan, Prizren, and others.

In this way, the diversification of energy production will be utilized, considering that Kosovo primarily relies on generation from thermal sources using lignite as the primary fuel.

Additionally, this project will:

- Increase the security and quality of electricity supply by improving parameters related to the reduction of outages in that region;
- Improve voltage levels and reduce losses.

The new 110 kV line will have conductors with a cross-sectional area of 240 mm², with a total length of approximately 33 km, of which 14 km are in Albanian territory and 19 km in Kosovo territory.

1.3.5.5. Quality and Maintenance Level of the Transmission Network

During January-December 2023 period, TSO company reports that has continuously followed the realization of the planned operations (planned overhauls) and the issues, concerns and faults that have been encountered during the operation of the transmission system by making the necessary

interventions on a case by case basis, with the preventive measures avoiding the possible faults. When this last one mentioned are present, it is performed the intervention for their elimination and the return of the scheme to normal status.

The maintenance works of the transmission network realized from TSO company are classified into three categories:

- planned operations in accordance with the annual schedule of the overhauls;
- out of order operations (scheduled);
- operations for the elimination of the faults displayed in the system.

The result of the operations carried out for the maintenance of the networks is provided even from the indicators reflected on the following table, which are positive.

Emertimi	stakime gjithsej	tranzitore	qendroshme	kushte atmosferike	difekt ne linja	paisje primare	paisje sekondare	SHAM SHAF	OSHEE te tjere	te ndrysh, Zjarr ,	kohe zgjatja
Linja 400kV	26	20	6	7	1	4	11	0	0	3	0 min
Linja 220kV	99	75	24	19	6	5	59	0	0	10	61h14m
Linja 110kV	312	247	65	96	28	10	152	7	2	17	114h7m
Linja gjithsej	437	342	95	122	35	19	222	7	2	30	

Table 32. Transmission system faults

1.3.5.6. Measures applied by TSO company for peak demand management and interruptions in electricity supply as well as measures taken to increase security of supply if needed

The measures to manage the request on peak hours and the supply interruption, as well as the other measures if needed to maintain the work security of the System, that are undertaken from the TSO to maintain the operational security, have as their main objective the comply of (N – 1) criteria to maintain the operational limits. Mainly they are categorized as pre-fault (preventive) or post-fault (corrective or curative) measures within the control area of the TSO (Transmission System Operator) or between interconnected TSOs.

The preventive improvement actions are normally implemented at the operational planning stage, to maintain the normal status of the system in the future operational situation and to prevent the spread of emergencies out of TSO responsibility area.

Preventive improvement actions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The re-dispatch or trade in the opposite direction actions, including the activation of TSO reserves;
- The control of reactive energy equipments (reactors, capacitor banks etc);
- The management of voltage by reactive energy generation/absorption from the plants;
- Actions of protection systems schemes, ex, the change of the network topology, the limit of production or load, depending of the protection specifications.

Mainly the disconnection of the 110-kV line, that occur during the winter period, are transitory disconnections which are as result of the nodle overloads 110 kV and at the entry connection segments 110 kV and are re-switched within some minutes.

1.3.5.7. TSO defense system plan in case of an emergency situation

In the framework of security increase of the supply and managing the electricity situation on the critical nodes of the system, for defined time-frames, mainly during summer and winter period, (during December holidays period), TSO took additional measures to confront the situations and to cooperate with the DSO for an efficient Operation in the framework of maintaining the Stability and Safety of the System.

The undertaken additional measures consist in:

- Preparation of action plans according to the presented situations;
- Establishment of joint working groups with the Distribution System Operator;
- Detailed analysis of transmission network load in regions identified as critical;
- Analysis and prioritization of operational actions for normal regime and in case of possible outages of lines or autotransformers, according to cases identified as most critical;
- Continuously maintaining into readiness status of the connections and the overhauls TSO working group to enable the normalization of the supply schemes as quickly as possible, in case of disconnection of the lines in extended emergencies, or any other abnormality that affects the switching devices situation.
- Promotion of responsible structures directly engaged into utilization, maintenance and operation of the system and the vigilance of being updated with the issues occurring to the TSO system.
- Well-organized structures and increase of human capacities, if necessary, for the proper maintenance of the network during these periods.
- Continuous communication and coordination with OSHEE dispatch center.

Under normal operating conditions, Operational Security means the ability to ensure the normal functioning of the system, to limit the duration and number of disturbances, to prevent major incidents, and to mitigate the consequences of a major disturbance, should it occur.

The System Protection Plan is important within the framework of taking immediate measures to normalize the system state, as well as to facilitate its restoration after a major disturbance (blackout), aiming to bring the system back to normal operation.

1.3.5.8. System Protection Plan Measures

The measures of the System Protection Plan are presented as emergency corrective actions. The System Protection Plan prepared by TSO summarizes all technical and organizational measures taken to prevent the propagation or worsening of an incident in the Transmission System, with the aim of avoiding, containing the fault, and preventing system collapse. The System Protection Plan prepared by TSO includes:

- The automatic control scheme for overfrequency and underfrequency
- The automatic control scheme for voltage collapse
- Procedures followed during the activation of the protection plan, as well as the conditions for initiating corrective actions

Below are examples of applicable measures of the System Protection Plan in cases of load, frequency, power flow, and voltage constraints:

- Load/frequency constraints;
- Starting up or shutting down generation units;
- Increase or decrease (automatically or on request) of the production level of generating units;
- Adaptation of the active Load Frequency Control (LFC) mode;
- Manual or automatic use of load reductions and load shedding;
- Changes to the operating points of transformer voltage regulators in the
- distribution level
- Restrictions on electricity power flows;
- Cancellation of the repairs of network elements and set them into operation work as soon as possible;
- Automatic disconnection of the unit (generator) that is activated by disconnecting a relevant transmission line;
- Trading in the opposite direction with the areas of responsibility;
- Interruption of planned exchanges;
- Reduction of the exchange schedule;
- Reduction of interconnection capacities;
- Manual discharge of the facilities load with an agreement for interruption;
- Automatic uploading of the facilities with agreements for interruption, caused from the disconnection of a transforming line;
- Further uploading of the load depending on the situation.

Voltage Restrictions

- Request for minimum and maximum values of active and reactive load generation;
- Reduction of active power in favor of increased reactive power production;
- Prevention of units from providing or injecting additional reactive power;
- Maintenance suspension and activation of previously under maintenance elements;
- The block of the voltage regulator's position at the regulation transformers under load.

Also, in the framework of the supply safety increase to manage the situation of the power sector in the critical nodes of the system for defined time-periods, are the scheduled investments in the TSO network with the primary purpose the safety increase and quality of electricity supply.

For this purpose, during 2024 are finalized the investments as follows:

1. Construction of the 110 kV Lushnje – Fier line
2. Reconstruction of the 110 kV Librazhd–Prrenjas line
3. Civil works for the reconstruction of the 110 kV Guri i Kuq Substation, as well as the 110 kV Kukës Substation
4. Expansion of the Golem Substation up to the splitting point of the 110 kV Rrashbull-Kavajë line (Phase 1)
5. Reconstruction of Golem Substation (Phase 2) – Completion of the primary scheme of Golem Substation
6. Construction of the new 220 kV double-circuit Fier – Hoxharë line with ACSR 490/65 conductors, as well as the construction of the new 220/110/20 kV Hoxharë substation, including two 220 kV line exits.

Additionally, the following projects are in the implementation process with their funding, expected to be completed within 2025–2026:

1. Construction of the 220 kV Tirana 2 – Rrashbull line (Part of the Energy Efficiency project);
2. Construction of the 110 kV Selitë – Tirana 3 line (Part of the Energy Efficiency project);
3. Construction of the new double-circuit 110 kV Burrel – Bulqizë line and rehabilitation of the 110 kV Burrel and Bulqizë substations;
4. Construction of the new double-circuit 110 kV line Elbasan Substation – Fibër Substation;
5. Construction of the new double-circuit 110 kV line Elbasan – Cerrik;
6. Supply and installation of the second circuit of the 220 kV line TPP Fier – Babicë – TPP Vlorë;
7. Reconstruction of the 400 kV high-voltage line towers Elbasan–Zemblak–border;
8. Development of the scheme and reconstruction of the 220/110/35/20 kV Sharrë Substation;
9. Reconstruction of the first segment of the 110 kV Ballsh–Marinëz line and the Ballsh–Drenovë line;
10. Reconstruction of the towers of 220 kV high-voltage transmission lines;

TSO Projects funded from its own budget, planned during 2023–2024 and expected to start in 2025, are:

1. Reinforcement of the 110 kV lines Fier – Kafaraj – Vlora 1 – Babicë;
2. Supply of 110 kV voltage to the Zogu i Zi Substation

Specifically, the project is planned to be implemented through two separate investments:

- a) Construction of the 110 kV cable line Tirana 1 – Zogu i Zi, as well as the corresponding bay at the Tirana 1 Substation
- b) Construction of the 110 kV Zogu i Zi – Tirana Centre line and related works at the Tirana Centre Substation
3. New 110 kV double-circuit line Sharrë – Selitë
4. New 110 kV line Gjiri i Lalzit – Porto Romano
5. Reconstruction of 110 kV Fier – Marinëz line
6. Installation of a 110 kV circuit on the existing Bushat – Velipojë line
7. Construction of the approximately 2 km long 110 kV double-circuit cable line Rrashbull – Shkozë
8. Reconstruction of the 110 kV Laç 1 – Fushë Kuqe line
9. Construction of the new 110 kV line HPP Lurë – Shumat
10. Construction of the new 110 kV Kashar – Laç 1 line and dismantling of the existing line
11. Construction of the new 110 kV Laç 2 – (Lezhë) – New Bushat line and dismantling of the existing line
12. Construction of the new 110 kV Çorovodë – Këlcyrë line
13. Construction of the new 110 kV cable line Tirana 1 – Traktora and the new 110 kV line Tirana 3 – Traktora
14. Construction of the new 110 kV Sarandë – Xarrë Substation line
15. Supply of Tepelenë Substation from the 110 kV Memaliaj – Këlcyrë line and reconstruction of tracks at Tepelenë Substation
16. Supply of Akerni 110/35/20 kV Substation with 110 kV voltage
17. Connection of the 110 kV busbars of the 220/110 kV Hoxharë Substation with the 110 kV Hoxharë Substation of OSHEE
18. Reconstruction of the 110 kV Lushnjë – Kavajë line
19. Addition of the third track at Kombinat Substation
20. Rehabilitation/Reconstruction of existing 110 kV substations:
 - c) Reconstruction of the line and busbar system at Ballsh Substation
 - d) Construction of the new 110 kV busbar system at Kafaraj Substation and three new line tracks
 - e) Reconstruction of the new tracks at Ersekë Substation and completion of the scheme
 - f) Two new 110 kV entry-exit tracks at Drenovë Substation
 - g) Two new 110 kV entry-exit tracks at Krahesi Substation
 - h) Two new 110 kV entry-exit tracks at Këlcyrë Substation

- i) Two new 110 kV entry-exit tracks at the old Gjirokaštër Substation

1.3.5.9. Measures taken to ensure the readiness and security of the system within all operational limits, including primary and secondary systems, as well as cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection

a) Measures taken to ensure the readiness of primary and secondary systems

Measures taken by TSO in 2024 to address disturbances, events, or incidents in order to ensure system readiness and security within operational limits, including both primary and secondary systems, include:

- The draft and appropriate implementation of the work program for each Operational Unit, carried out twice a year for each piece of equipment, identifying issues arising from the inspection and measurement of each primary device, with interventions made to eliminate any problems identified.
- Construction of a new 220 kV line track, including primary and secondary equipment, at the 220 kV Tirana 2 Substation.
- Construction of a new 220 kV line track, including primary and secondary equipment, at the 220 kV Rrashbull Substation.
- Reconstruction of two 110 kV line tracks at Guri i Kuq and Kukës substations.
- Completion of the 110 kV line tracks Guri i Kuq–Pogradec, Guri i Kuq–Korça, and Kukës–Kalimash with primary equipment (circuit breakers, line disconnectors, voltage transformers, and surge arresters).
- Continuation of works for the commissioning of the new 220 kV Hoxharë Substation and the 220 kV Sharrë Substation.
- Installation of new HGIS circuit breakers at the 110 kV Golem Substation.
- Replacement of the majority of current transformers in the 110 kV substations.
- Replacement of old protection relays at the Vau i Dejës Substation.
- Installation of new digital protections on 110 kV lines, improving the selectivity of protection actions in case of faults.
- Communication via OPGW fiber optic cables on the lines was completed in the electricity metering system across all substations where the telecommunications infrastructure had been established.
- Installation of new metering points in the 110 kV network.

1.4. ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION

1.4.1 Activities of the Electricity Distribution System Operator (DSO company)

Electricity distribution in our country is carried out by the Distribution System Operator (DSO), licensed by ERE in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector," as amended. The Distribution System Operator owns the assets within the electricity distribution system with the purpose of delivering electricity to customers. The boundary between the distribution system and the transmission system is defined by Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector," as amended.

The Distribution System Operator is responsible for ensuring the secure and sustainable development of the distribution system, meeting the requirements for electricity distribution, as well as the safe operation and maintenance of the electricity distribution system throughout the territory for which it is licensed.

The Distribution System Operator company is organized into 11 distribution zones and 42 agencies.

According to data from DSO company, the total energy input into the distribution network for 2024 is 7,881,179 MWh, of which 17.93% are losses in the distribution network, amounting to 1,412,918 MWh.

The table below presents the key indicators of the Distribution System Operator (DSO) company during 2024.

TABELA ME TE DHENA PERIODEKE (MUJORE) TE OSHEE SH.a 2024		Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nentor	Dhjetor	Progresive	
A	Energji Totale e Hyrë në OSHEE Sh.a (MWh)	A=A1+A3+A1.7	759,550	644,990	618,777	515,155	499,220	551,723	675,592	670,974	525,449	516,268	638,089	809,392	7,425,179
A.1	Energji e transmetuar nepermjet OST per llogari te OSHEE Sh.a	A.1=Sum(A.1.1.A1.6)	614,882	552,439	478,969	392,831	394,525	510,065	649,549	650,026	489,218	469,944	587,251	672,322	6,462,020
A.1.1	Nga KESH - Gen nepermjet OST		379,224	386,578	271,570	188,993	216,264	415,609	569,334	582,095	398,965	358,538	469,702	446,948	4,683,820
A.1.2	Nga OST si importi OSHEE Sh.a (Energji e blerë në ALPEX për FSHU)		52,061	52,690	53,208	48,313	37,754	28,772	29,596	26,439	29,123	31,528	28,372	28,552	446,430
A.1.3	Energji e transmetuar per klientet 3SKV (te dal ne treg te parregulluar furnizues te tjere)		740	3,150	6,363	8,742	11,263	14,234	17,108	16,775	14,238	13,184	12,098	12,146	130,041
A.1.4	Nga OST per llogari te klienteve te OSHEE Sh.a prodhuar nga HEC-et ne rjetin e transmetimit		182,836	110,021	147,827	146,784	129,243	51,449	33,512	24,718	46,802	66,694	77,078	184,676	1,201,730
A.1.5	Nga TECVLORA nepermjet OST		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
A.1.6	Nga Bistrica 1,2 nepermjet OST		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
A.1.7	Export OSHEE Group Sh.a		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A.2	Energji elektrike e injektuar ne OST nga Hec-et Lokale	A.2	73,759	35,851	73,148	67,149	51,938	12,519	7,706	7,176	14,244	17,362	22,273	72,710	455,834
A.3	Energji e transmetuar direkt ne rjetin e OSHEE Sh.a	A.3=Sum(A.3.1.A3.3)	144,668	92,551	139,808	122,323	104,695	41,658	26,043	20,948	36,231	46,325	50,838	137,070	963,159
A.3.1	HEC Ulez, Lanabregas		2,114	1,880	1,799	1,828	1,999	838	511	348	402	778	923	1,714	15,134
A.3.2	Impjantet Private/me Koncesion		138,715	85,036	128,626	113,003	94,440	32,073	16,032	10,025	25,915	35,599	42,660	130,213	852,337
A.3.3	Burimet e Rinoveshme Fotovoltaik (BRE)		3,840	5,635	9,384	7,493	8,256	8,747	9,500	10,575	9,948	50,160	72,890	113,233	896,245
A.3.4	Prodhimi i injektuar ne OSH nga BREE-t ne Treg te Parregulluar		993	1,326	1,666	1,974	2,523	2,609	2,937	2,586	2,558	4,792	3,720	7,420	35,104
B	Energji Totale ne Rjetin e Shperdarjes (MWh)	B=A+A.13+A.2	833,309	680,841	691,925	582,304	551,158	564,242	683,298	678,150	539,693	533,630	660,362	882,102	7,881,013
C	Humbjet Totale ne Rjetin e Shperdarjes (MWh)	C=C1+C2+C3	177,293	114,411	134,056	97,092	87,861	90,609	120,554	102,476	75,802	94,823	128,962	188,980	1,412,918
C.1	Humbje Teknikke njesite e TL (MWh)		10,755	7,774	9,897	7,090	6,502	6,928	10,579	8,223	5,596	7,502	7,867	12,326	101,039
C.2	Humbje Teknikke ne Zona (MWh)		113,233	78,712	85,639	67,759	54,535	56,559	79,554	77,168	52,803	50,160	72,890	113,233	896,245
C.3	Humbje JoTeknikke ne Zona (MWh)		53,306	27,926	38,520	28,243	26,824	27,121	30,421	17,085	17,403	37,161	48,204	63,421	415,634
C.1	Humbjet Totale ne OSHEE Sh.a (%)	C1=C/B	21.28%	16.80%	19.37%	16.67%	15.94%	16.06%	17.64%	15.11%	14.05%	17.77%	19.53%	21.42%	17.93%
C.1.1	Humbje Teknikke njesite e TL (%)		1.29%	1.14%	1.43%	1.22%	1.18%	1.23%	1.55%	1.21%	1.04%	1.41%	1.19%	1.40%	1.28%
C.1.1	Humbje Teknikke ne Zona (%)		13.77%	11.70%	12.56%	10.74%	10.02%	10.15%	11.83%	11.52%	9.89%	9.54%	11.18%	13.03%	11.53%
C.1.1	Humbje JoTeknikke ne Zona (%)		6.40%	4.10%	5.57%	4.85%	4.87%	4.81%	4.45%	2.52%	3.22%	6.96%	7.30%	7.19%	5.27%
D	Energjia e perdorur ne Rjetin e Shperdarjes	D=Sum(D.1-D.7)	616,637	532,169	526,941	460,749	438,433	445,015	533,590	550,206	400,277	412,374	498,021	658,662	6,113,073
D.1	Shitur Klienteve FMF (MWh)	D.1=D.1.1+D.1.2	51,042	47,867	49,561	41,162	46,508	48,666	61,100	54,326	48,286	48,316	53,986	58,928	609,749
D.1.1	Shitur Klienteve FMF Privat (MWh)		115	26	18	16	13	11	13	13	14	13	12	11	274
D.1.2	Shitur Klienteve FMF JoBuxhetore (MWh)		1,403	1,356	1,488	1,480	1,635	1,710	1,956	1,800	1,580	1,568	1,379	1,802	19,156
D.1.3	Shitur Klienteve FMF 20/10/6 (MWh)		49,525	46,485	48,055	39,666	44,860	46,945	59,132	52,513	46,692	46,736	52,595	57,115	590,319
D.2	Shitur Klienteve Private (MWh)	D.2=D.2.1+D.2.2+D.2.3	106,813	98,266	92,647	86,275	91,436	115,528	140,794	145,541	111,119	96,601	105,364	117,478	1,307,864
D.2.1	Shitur nga rjeti i Transmetimit per llogari te OSHEE Sh.a		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D.2.2	Shitur per nevoja te veta te OSHEE Sh.a		695	600	553	403	412	398	522	482	399	463	569	661	6,158
D.2.3	Shitur Klienteve Private (pa ate per nevoja te veta dhe Ne TL)		106,119	97,666	92,094	85,872	91,024	115,130	140,272	145,060	110,719	96,139	104,795	116,817	1,301,706
D.3	Shitur Klienteve JoBuxhetore (MWh)		3,438	3,258	3,043	2,425	3,962	2,905	5,024	3,239	2,631	2,865	3,426	3,934	40,150
D.4	Shitur Klienteve Buxhetore (MWh)		17,017	15,936	14,282	10,560	10,352	10,829	13,453	11,361	10,817	12,474	15,995	18,485	161,562
D.5	Shitur Klienteve Familjare (MWh)	D.5=D.5.1+D.5.2	363,827	327,840	287,897	244,436	222,973	240,334	288,404	311,789	238,942	221,572	284,878	374,981	3,407,875
D.5.1	Shitur Klienteve Familjare (MWh)		355,015	319,413	279,590	236,306	214,665	231,723	279,323	301,478	229,833	212,989	276,233	365,865	3,302,253
D.5.2	Shitur Klienteve Familjare per Ambientet e Perbashketa		8,812	8,427	8,307	8,130	8,308	8,611	9,081	10,311	9,109	8,583	8,645	9,296	105,621
D.6	Energji elektrike e injektuar ne OST nga Hec-et Lokale	D.6=A.2	73,759	35,851	73,148	67,149	51,938	12,519	7,706	7,176	14,244	17,362	22,273	72,710	455,834
D.7	Energji elektrike e perdorur nga klientet ne treg te parregulluar	D.7	740	3,150	6,363	8,742	11,263	14,234	17,108	16,775	14,238	13,184	12,098	12,146	130,041
E	Faturuar muaji Pararthes (000/leke)		7,982,027	7,374,630	6,650,006	6,078,325	5,298,049	5,291,466	5,903,682	7,200,506	7,524,914	5,852,055	5,427,015	6,491,713	77,074,387
F	Arketimet e muajit aktual (000 leke)	F=F.1+F.2+F.3+F.4	7,244,687	7,006,722	6,798,295	6,340,048	5,876,740	5,112,878	6,196,912	6,727,066	7,100,498	6,441,732	5,542,619	6,939,281	77,427,478
F.1	Arketuar per faturat korrente te vitit aktual		43,814	4,919,897	4,403,572	4,022,924	3,968,749	3,283,026	3,971,324	4,786,470	6,233,417	3,947,199	3,505,991	4,533,939	47,620,321
F.3	Arketuar per faturat e tjera te vitit aktual		-	-	1,479,252	1,768,307	1,362,006	1,576,791	1,791,153	1,674,443	535,143	2,268,518	1,681,722	2,138,456	16,275,791
F.4	Arketuar per faturat e tjera te viteve te kaluara		7,300,873	2,086,825	915,472	548,817	545,985	253,061	434,435	266,154	331,938	226,015	354,907	266,886	13,511,367
F.1	Arketimet e muajit aktual (%)	F.1=F/E	92.0%	95.0%	102.2%	104.3%	110.9%	96.6%	105.0%	93.4%	94.4%	110.1%	102.1%	106.9%	100.5%
F.1.1	Arketuar per faturat korrente te vitit aktual (%)	F.1.1=F.1/E	0.5%	66.7%	66.2%	66.2%	74.9%	62.0%	67.3%	66.5%	82.8%	67.4%	64.6%	69.8%	61.8%
F.1.3	Arketuar per faturat e tjera te vitit aktual (%)	F.1.3=F.3/E	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	29.1%	25.7%	29.8%	30.3%	23.3%	7.1%	38.8%	31.0%	32.9%	21.1%
F.1.4	Arketuar per faturat e tjera te viteve te kaluara (%)	F.1.4=F.4/E	91.5%	28.3%	13.8%	9.0%	10.3%	4.8%	7.4%	3.7%	4.4%	3.9%	6.3%	4.1%	17.6%
G	Faturuar muaji Raportues (000/leke)		7,374,630	6,650,006	6,078,325	5,298,049	5,291,466	5,903,682	7,200,506	7,524,914	5,852,055	5,427,015	6,491,713	7,870,277	76,962,636
1	Nr. Konsumatoreve gjithesej (Nr.)		1,324,441	1,327,372	1,330,088	1,333,496	1,333,406	1,336,562	1,340,343	1,340,775	1,342,157	1,343,886	1,345,010	1,345,939	1,345,939
2	Fatura te emetuara me lexim konsumi (Nr.)		1,027,226	1,025,143	1,036,467	1,035,495	1,039,374	1,058,729	1,075,309	1,083,924	1,064,332	1,052,561	1,052,562	1,072,871	12,623,993
3	Sasia e energjise se faturuar me lexim konsumi (MWh)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Fatura te emetuara me lexim "0" (Nr.)		299,881	301,375	297,510	305,942	303,683	283,805	272,247	262,660	283,099	297,645	296,297	277,678	3,481,822
5	Nr. Faturave te emetuara pa lexim (energjia e pa matur) (Nr.)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	Sasia e energjise se faturuar si energji e pamatur (MWh)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7	Nr. Faturave te emetuara pa lexim (dem ekonomik) (Nr.)		101	61	52	26	31	25	27	33	20	34	27	494	
8	Sasia e faturuar si dem ekonomik (MWh)		438	300	213	129	212	461	421	279	284	245	3,019	258	6,259
9	Nr. Faturave per te cilat eshte arketuar kamat vonesë (Nr.)		374,497	322,031	360,283	375,842	393,071	367,026	476,854	468,656	393,889	394,931	342,659	400,764	4,670,503
10	Vlera e Kamat vonesave te arketuara (000/leke)		76,046	64,886	72,300	84,802	89,765	77,007	137,571	92,827	77,248	82,590	132,474	103,275	1,090,791

Figure 34. Key indicators of DSO company, FSHU company, and FTL company during 2024

((Reported by companies part of OSHEE Group))

1.4.2 Electricity Consumption

The total annual electricity consumption in the country consists of consumption by customers in the regulated market and consumption by customers in the unregulated market. For 2024, the total electricity consumption in our country reached 8,170 GWh.

A portion of domestic consumption now includes a category of customers connected to the distribution network as charging units for electric vehicles, which have become an important element in urban transportation and are reflected in the electricity consumption structure of our country. Their technology has advanced significantly, offering a more efficient and environmentally friendly alternative compared to traditional fossil fuel vehicles.

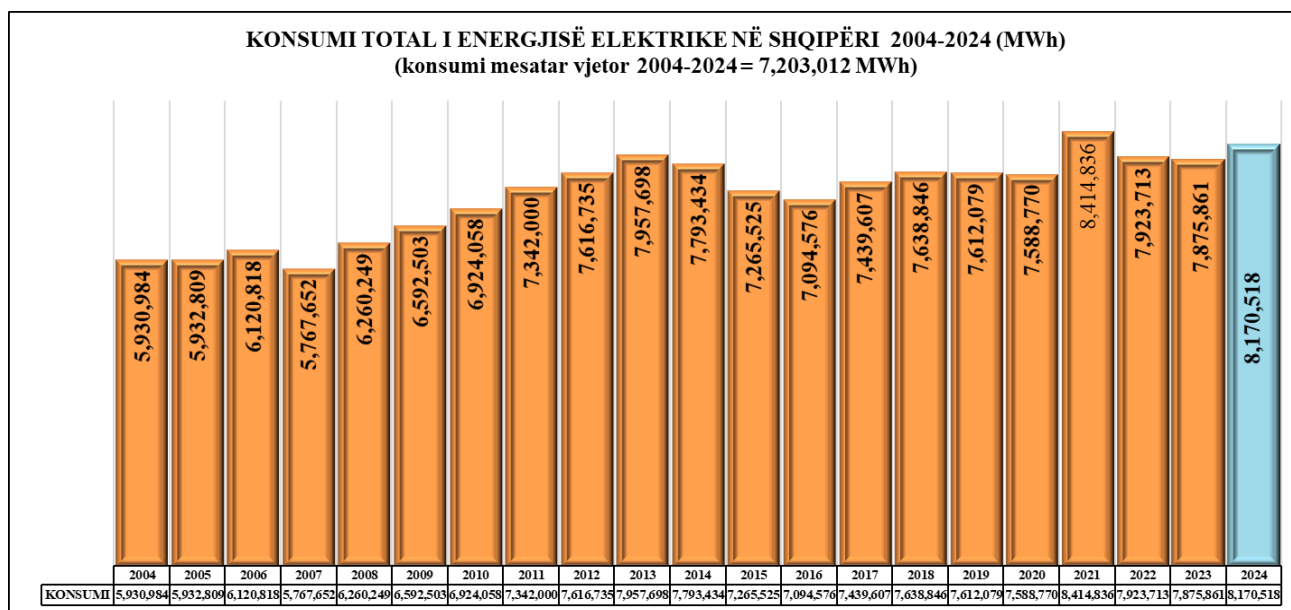
Although Albania is still in the early stages of the transition towards electromobility, there has been a significant increase in the use of electric vehicles. According to data published by the General Directorate of Road Transport Services (DPSHTRR), the number of electric vehicles in the country has quadrupled over the past year, indicating growing consumer interest. This development has also led to an expansion of the charging infrastructure in the country. Thus, during 2024, 63 charging units were installed for the first time, compared to only 26 units installed throughout 2023.

During 2024, Tirana had a total of 119 contracts for charging stations with a total installed capacity of 19,383 kW; Durrës had 10 contracts with an installed capacity of 1,046 kW; Shkodër had 9 contracts with an installed capacity of 464 kW; Elbasan had 8 contracts with an installed capacity of 1,505 kW; Gjirokastër had 7 contracts with an installed capacity of 709 kW; Burrel had 6 contracts with an installed capacity of 645 kW; Berat had 5 contracts with an installed capacity of 1,060 kW; Fier had 5 contracts with an installed capacity of 701 kW; Korçë had 5 contracts with an installed capacity of 398 kW; and Vlorë had 4 contracts with an installed capacity of 716 kW.

In total, approximately 178 contracts for charging stations have been registered in the Republic of Albania, with a total installed capacity of 26,627 kW.

In this regard, the Energy Regulatory Authority, within the framework of drafting the new power sector law, has addressed the need for legal treatment of this new category of customer/operator for regulatory purposes concerning permits related to grid connection, licensing, tariffing, and their treatment in accordance with regulations in EU legislation.

This consumption for the period from 2004 to 2024 is graphically presented as follows:



As observed in the graphical presentation, the lowest electricity consumption recorded in our country remains in 2007, with 5,767,652 MWh, while the highest electricity consumption remains that recorded in 2021, with 8,414,836 MWh. The total consumption realized for 2024 is 8,170,518 MWh, which is 294,657 MWh more than the consumption achieved during 2023. Electricity consumption for 2024 compared to the consumption in 2021, which is also the maximum recorded consumption, is lower by 244,318 MWh or about 2.9%. At the same time, the total electricity consumption realized in 2024 is approximately 11.8% higher than the average annual consumption shown in the table.

The total electricity consumption in the country during 2024 was covered by electricity generation from KESH company, independent power producers, priority producers of electricity, as well as imports made in the regional electricity market.

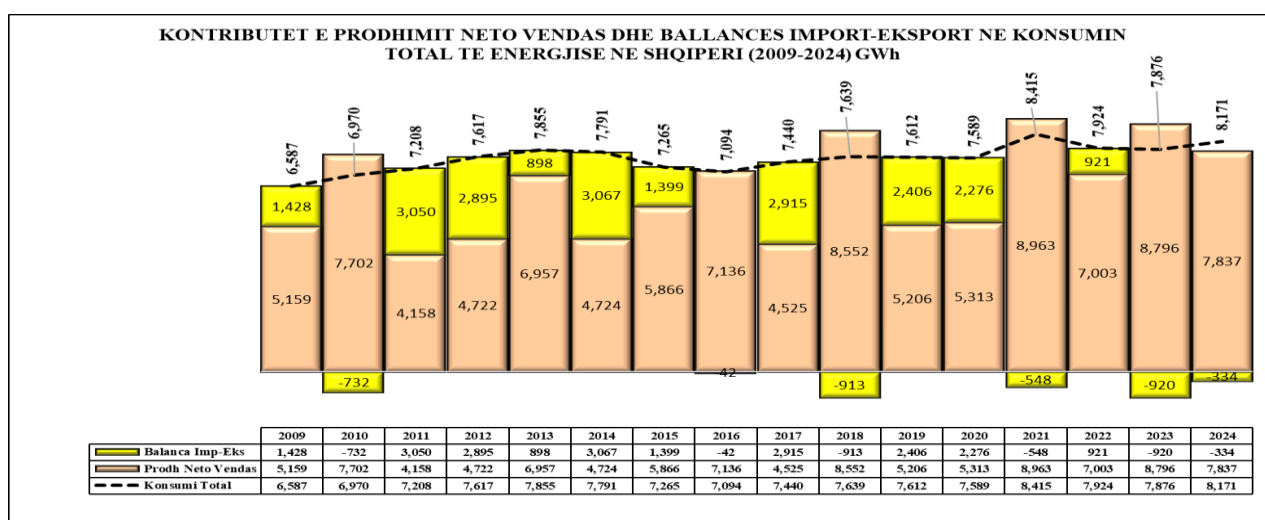


Figure 35. Contributions of domestic net generation and import-export balance to the total electricity consumption in Albania

The above table highlights the domestic net generation and the import-export balance. As shown in the data above, the domestic net generation for 2024 amounts to 7,837 GWh, while the total national

consumption is 8,171 GWh, resulting in a net import balance of 334 GWh.

The net balance of electricity exchange for 2024, amounting to 334 GWh (inflow), results from the difference between exports of 2,334 GWh and imports of 2,668 GWh. This is due to the Albanian power system's reliance on hydro resources, which allow it to export electricity during rainy periods and import electricity during dry periods throughout the year to meet domestic demand. In other words, the domestic generation profile does not always align with the consumption profile in the country. This situation could be positively addressed by diversifying the electricity generation sources.

TË DHËNA TË TREGUT TË ENERGJISË ELEKTRIKE PËR VITIN 2024 NË RAPORT ME ENERGJIË E KONSUMUAR NË SHQIPËRI																											
Prodhimi Vendas		7,836,626										MWh	(333,892)	MWh	Konsumi Vëndas	8,170,518					MWh						
PRODHIMI NË TREG TË RREGULLUAR							PRODHIMI NË TREG TË LIRË							BALLANCA Hyrje(+), Dalje (-)	KONSUMI NË TREG TË RREGULLUAR					KONSUMI NË TREG TË LIRË							
83.2%							16.8%							4.3%	85.0%					15.0%							
Prodhimi Publik		Prodhues me Përparesi					PRODHUES TË PAVARUR										BALLANCA	KONSUMI NË TREG TË RREGULLUAR					KONSUMI NË TREG TË LIRË				
55.8%		27.4%					16.8%										4.3%	85.0%					15.0%				
KESH sha	Lanabregas	HC.Priv/Kon ne Rrjetin e OSHEE	HC.Priv/Kon ne Rrjetin e OST	FOTOVOLTAIK (FTL)	HEC Ashita	H/C Banja	H/C Moglitca	H/C KURUM	H/C Peshqesh	H/C Fangu	H/C Qami	FOTOVOLTAIK (Treg Lire)	Hyrje/Dalje nga Interkoneksioni (dhenie)	Humbje OSSH	Familjarë	Jofamiljarë	FMF (Jofamiljarë)	shitur si dëm ekonomik	Kons.TL	Kons. 35kv në treg të lirë	Kons nga Kliente te FTL ne treg të lirë	Humbje OST					
4,371,085	15,134	860,912	962,633	67,700	243,883	163,535	286,146	361,969	105,519	236,864	3,141	158,105	333,892	1,412,918	3,407,875	1,509,575	609,749	6,259	543,997	130,043	348,760	201,342					
55.8%	0.2%	11.0%	12.3%	0.9%	3.1%	2.1%	3.7%	4.6%	1.3%	3.0%	0.0%	2.0%	4.3%	17.3%	41.7%	18.5%	7.5%	0.1%	6.7%	1.6%	4.3%	2.5%					
BALLANCA NË INTERKONEKSION 2024 (DALJE)																											
(333,892)																											

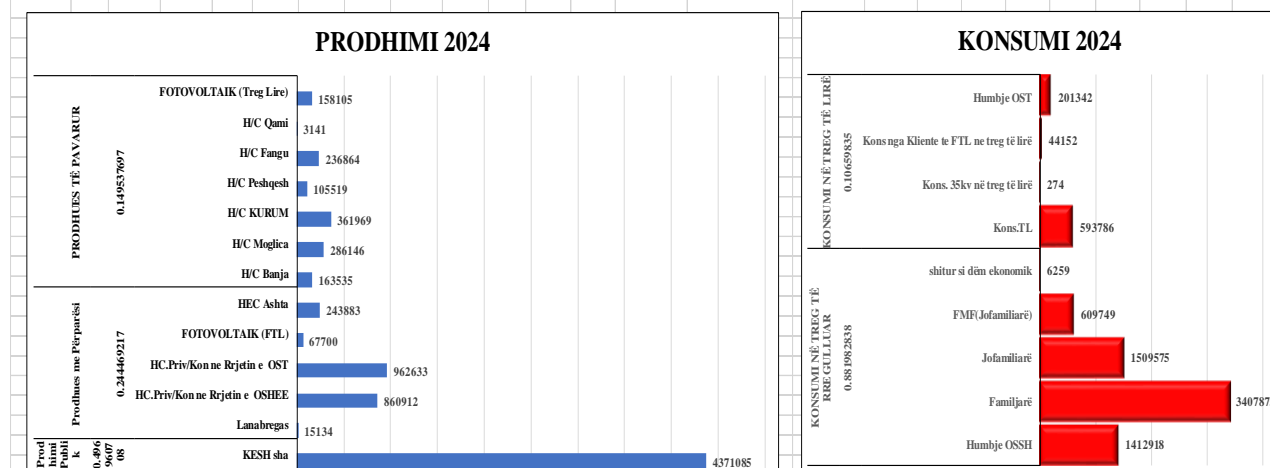


Figure 33. Components covering consumption and components of electricity consumption supplied for 2024

1.4.3 Electricity Consumption Structure 2024

The structure of electricity consumption in our country continues to be based on the number of customers, including household, private, budgetary, non-budgetary, as well as self-consumption.

TËDHËNA MBI SHPËRNDARJEN E KONSUMATORËVESIPAS RAJONEVE E KATEGORIVE 2024												
SHPËRNDARJA VJETORE E KONSUMATORËVE	BERAT	BURREL	DURRES	ELBASAN	FIER	GJIROK	KORCE	KUKES	SHKODER	TIRANE	VLORE	TOT
	106,800	62,814	184,684	112,045	85,734	85,103	95,939	22,376	123,671	377,706	91,133	1,348,005
FAMILJARË	90,372	55,162	162,413	96,913	74,034	72,602	84,551	19,485	107,074	317,027	78,553	1,158,186
PRIVAT	14,992	6,610	21,001	13,681	10,706	10,848	10,016	2,453	15,224	58,434	11,729	175,694
BUXHETORE	1,044	713	883	976	671	1,283	1,059	339	985	1,706	624	10,283
JO-BUXHETORE	382	320	375	468	319	365	309	95	377	515	221	3,746
KONSUM VETIAK	10	9	12	7	4	5	4	4	11	24	6	96

Figure 34. Distribution of DSO company customers by regions and categories during 2024

(Source: DSO company)

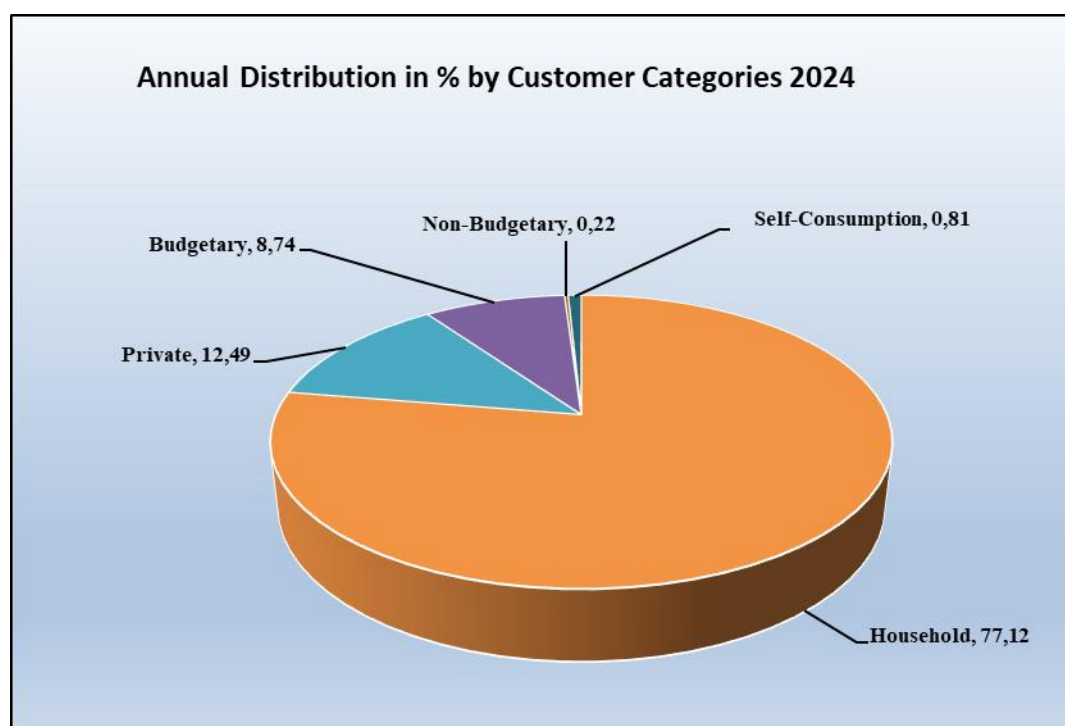


Figure 35. Distribution of the number of customers in 2024 by categories (%)

(Source: FSHU company)

The data presented above for 2024 show that the total number of customers is 1,348,005, with the majority of customers supplied by FSHU company. For 2024, household customers represent the largest share, accounting for 77.12% of the total number of FSHU company customers.

In the demographic distribution of FSHU company customers for 2024, the largest share is in Tirana, with about 28% of all FSHU company customers.

The customer structure of FSHU company is also reflected in the structure of electricity billing for 2024. Household customers represent the largest share in FSHU company and account for the majority of the billed energy in 2024, or 44% of the total billing for that year.

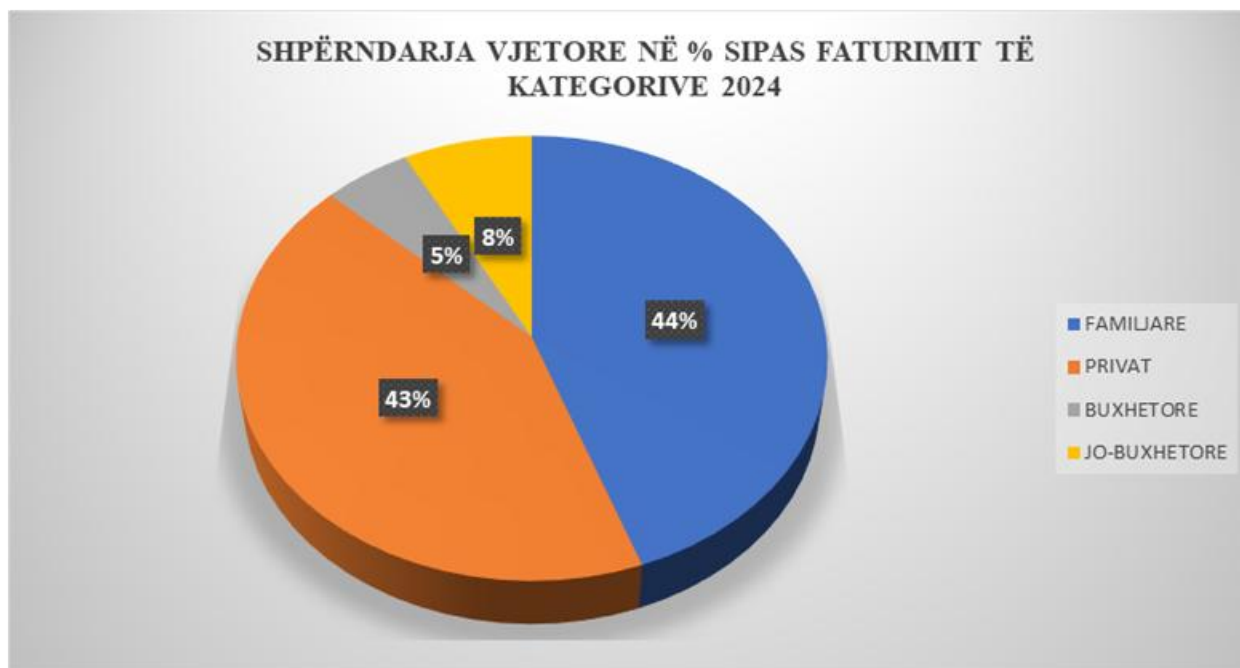


Figure 36. Billing ratios by customer categories during 2024

(Source: FSHU company)

The figure below presents the specific billing shares of household customer categories relative to the total electricity consumption in the country.

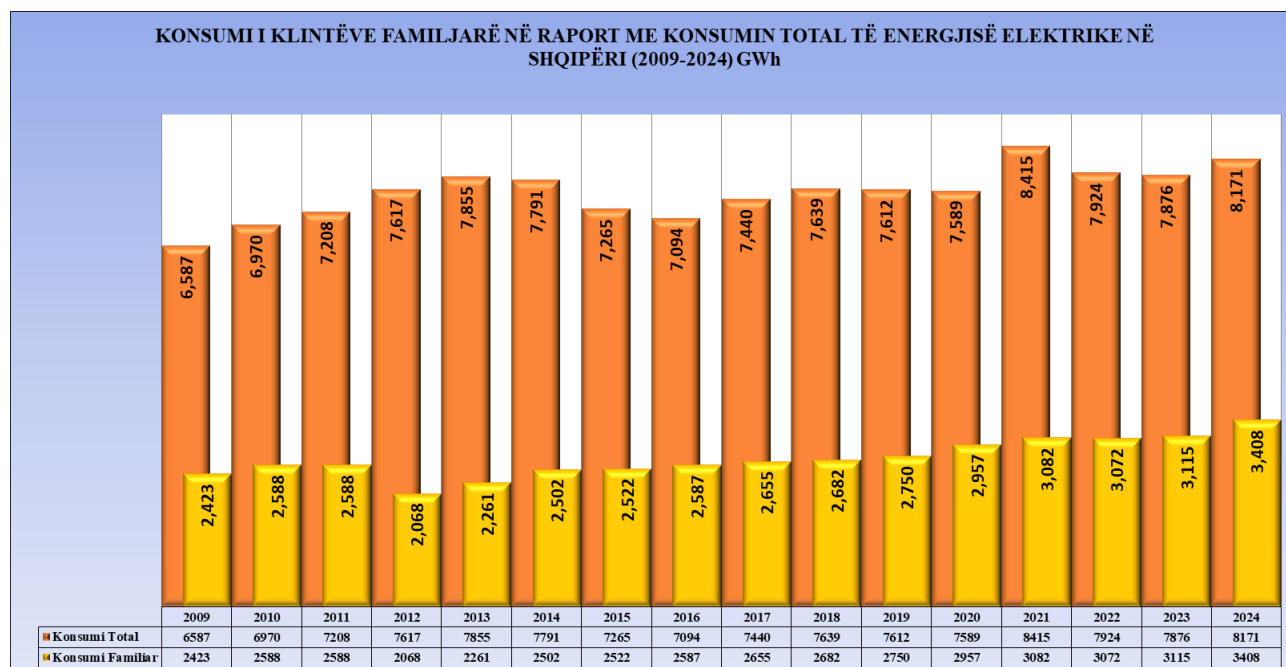


Figure 37. Household customers relative to the country's total consumption over the years

(Source: FSHU company)

The consumption of household customers accounts for approximately 41.7% of the total consumption, a figure higher compared to the same category's consumption in 2023, which was 39.5%. The increase

in household consumption in 2024 is also a result of the overall growth in electricity consumption in our country in 2024 compared to 2023.

1.4.4 Electricity Consumption Profile

Overall, the annual electricity consumption profile is characterized by an almost complete symmetry of consumption between the winter and summer periods.

In 2024, as shown in the graph below, the values are approximately the same as the average for 2009–2024 period throughout the year.

Below are the data on average daily consumption for each month of 2024, compared with the average data for 2009–2024 period.

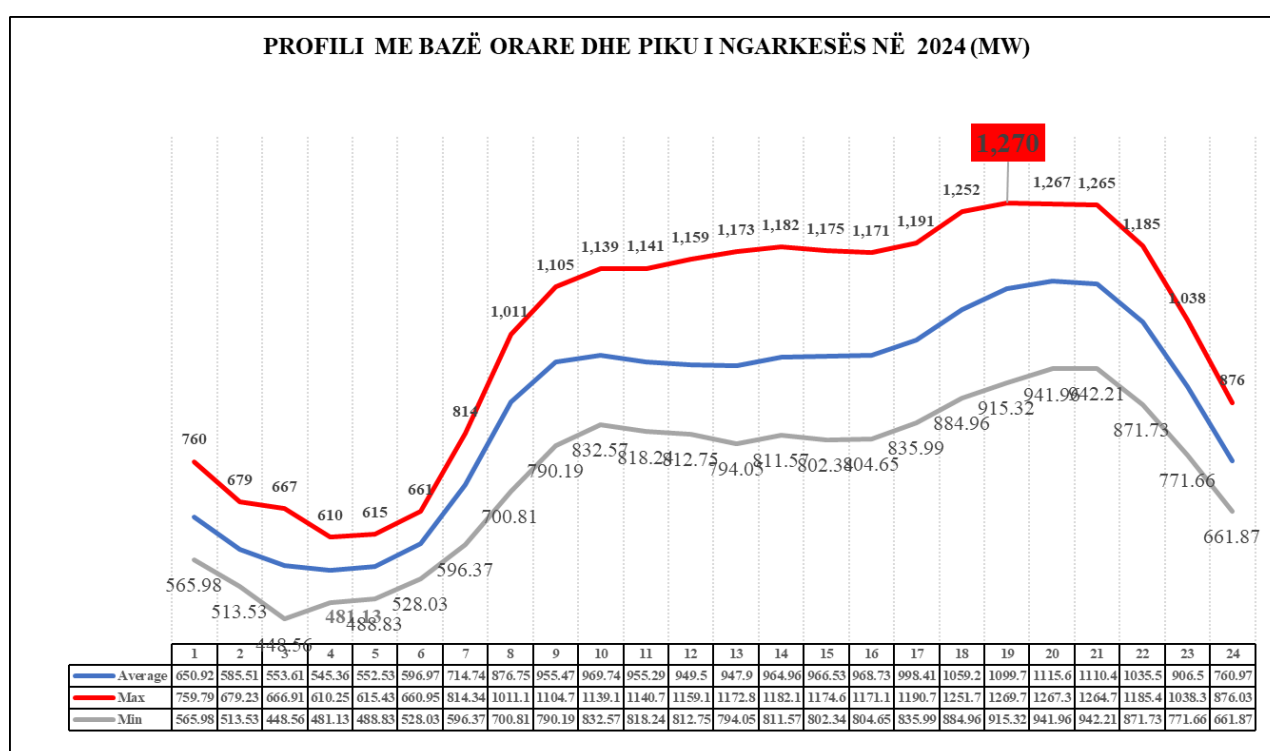


Figure 38. Load profile and peak demand in 2024 (MW)

1.4.5 Indicators of supplied, sold, and lost electricity for each zone and agency of the Distribution System Operator (DSO) company during 2024

Below are the data related to the indicators of supplied, sold, and lost electricity (in MWh) for each zone and agency of DSO company during 2024.

Drejtoria Rajonale/Agjensia	VITI 2024			
	Energjia e Blere MWh	Energjia e Shitur MWh	Humbjet MWh	Humbjet ne %
Tirana1	1,030,004	906,962	123,042	11.9%
Tirana2	950,699	851,616	99,083	10.4%
Tirana3	718,435	638,871	79,564	11.1%
Dr. Rajonale Tirane	2,699,138	2,397,449	301,690	11.18%
Durres	454,764	392,170	62,594	13.8%
Kavaje	188,463	161,256	27,207	14.4%
Kruje	170,449	121,884	48,565	28.5%
Shijak	182,488	146,734	35,754	19.6%
Dr. Rajonale Durres	996,164	822,044	174,120	17.5%
Ballsh	39,373	34,515	4,858	12.3%
Fier	381,099	336,483	44,616	11.7%
Patos	73,111	60,664	12,447	17.0%
Dr. Rajonale Fier	493,583	431,661	61,922	12.5%
Elbasan	365,509	323,162	42,347	11.6%
Gramsh	28,198	24,378	3,821	13.5%
Librazhd	78,778	65,685	13,093	16.6%
Peqin	46,193	35,662	10,531	22.8%
Dr. Rajonale Elbasan	518,678	448,887	69,791	13.5%
Bilisht	38,829	33,298	5,531	14.2%
Kolonje	21,687	19,672	2,015	9.3%
Korce	264,462	222,396	42,066	15.9%
Pogradec	75,950	71,937	4,012	5.3%
Dr. Rajonale Korce	400,927	347,303	53,625	13.4%
Delvine	17,913	15,089	2,824	15.8%
Gjirokaster	111,013	90,941	20,072	18.1%
Permet	23,417	19,954	3,463	14.8%
Saranda	157,020	134,387	22,632	14.4%
Tepelene	31,803	21,809	9,994	31.4%
Dr. Rajonale Gjirokaster	341,166	282,180	58,986	17.3%
Koplik	80,338	42,967	37,372	46.5%
Lezhe	194,633	138,349	56,284	28.9%
Puke	31,089	19,384	11,705	37.7%
Shkoder	432,063	301,028	131,035	30.3%
Dr. Rajonale Shkoder	738,123	501,727	236,396	32.0%
Berat	129,869	110,609	19,260	14.8%
Kuçove	72,714	62,988	9,726	13.4%
Lushnje	209,926	175,282	34,644	16.5%
Skrapar	36,888	31,105	5,783	15.7%
Dr. Rajonale Berat	449,398	379,984	69,414	15.4%
Has	33,968	18,622	15,346	45.2%
Kukes	117,640	74,851	42,790	36.4%
Tropoje	68,616	33,327	35,289	51.4%
Dr. Rajonale Kukes	220,225	126,800	93,425	42.4%
Bulqize	55,551	48,045	7,506	13.5%
Diber(Peshkopi)	86,006	64,886	21,120	24.6%
Lac	237,577	174,631	62,946	26.5%
Mat (Burrel)	70,251	54,943	15,308	21.8%
Mirdite	73,100	54,704	18,396	25.2%
Dr. Rajonale Burrel	522,485	397,209	125,276	24.0%
Himare	46,481	41,154	5,327	11.5%
Selenice	45,777	22,523	23,254	50.8%
Vlore	303,276	264,622	38,654	12.7%
Dr. Rajonale Vlore	395,534	328,299	67,235	17.0%

Figure 39. Data on key indicators for each agency of the Distribution System Operator (DSO) company during 2024

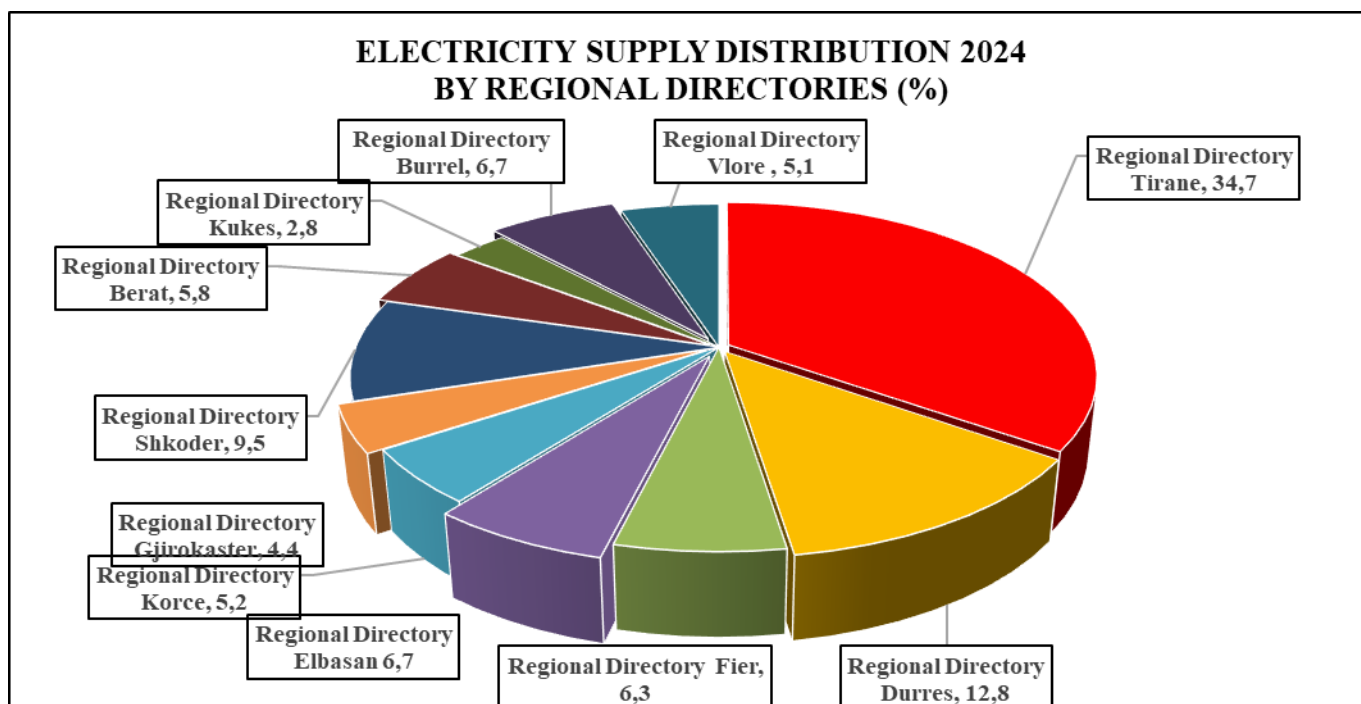


Figure 40. Distribution of electricity supply by regional directories (%)

As highlighted in the figure, the largest share of electricity consumption in the country for 2024 continues to be held by the Tirana Regional Directory, while the smallest shares of consumption remain with the Kukës and Gjirokastër Regional Directories.

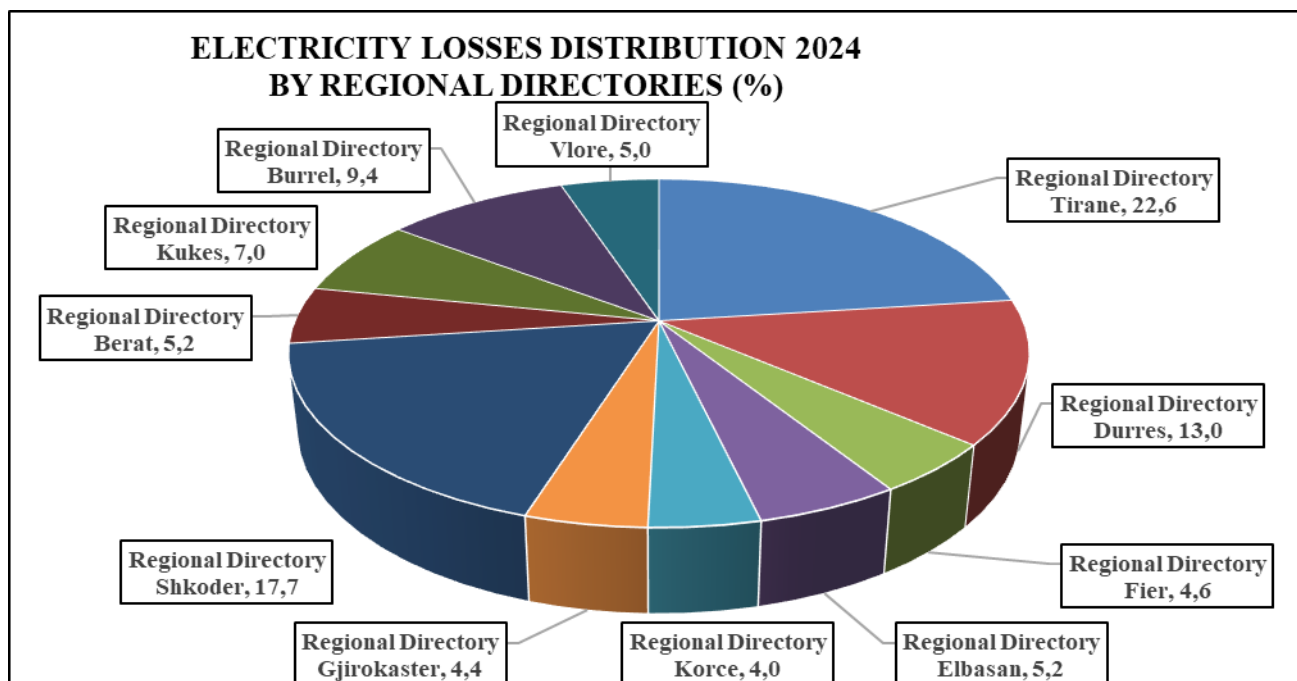


Figure 41. Distribution of electricity losses by regional directories (%)

The table below provides a comparison of the level of losses in the distribution network with the targets set in Decision no. 758, dated 09.12.2021, “On an amendment to Decision no. 253, dated 24.04.2019, of the Council of Ministers, ‘On the approval of the financial consolidation plan for the public energy

sector.’

As highlighted, the electricity losses in the distribution network reported by OSHEE company during 2024 amount to 17.93%, which is 0.57% lower than the target set in Decision no. 758, dated 09.12.2021, “On an amendment to Decision no. 253, dated 24.04.2019, of the Council of Ministers, ‘On the approval of the financial consolidation plan for the public energy sector.’ The losses target set in Decision 758/2021 is 18.50%.

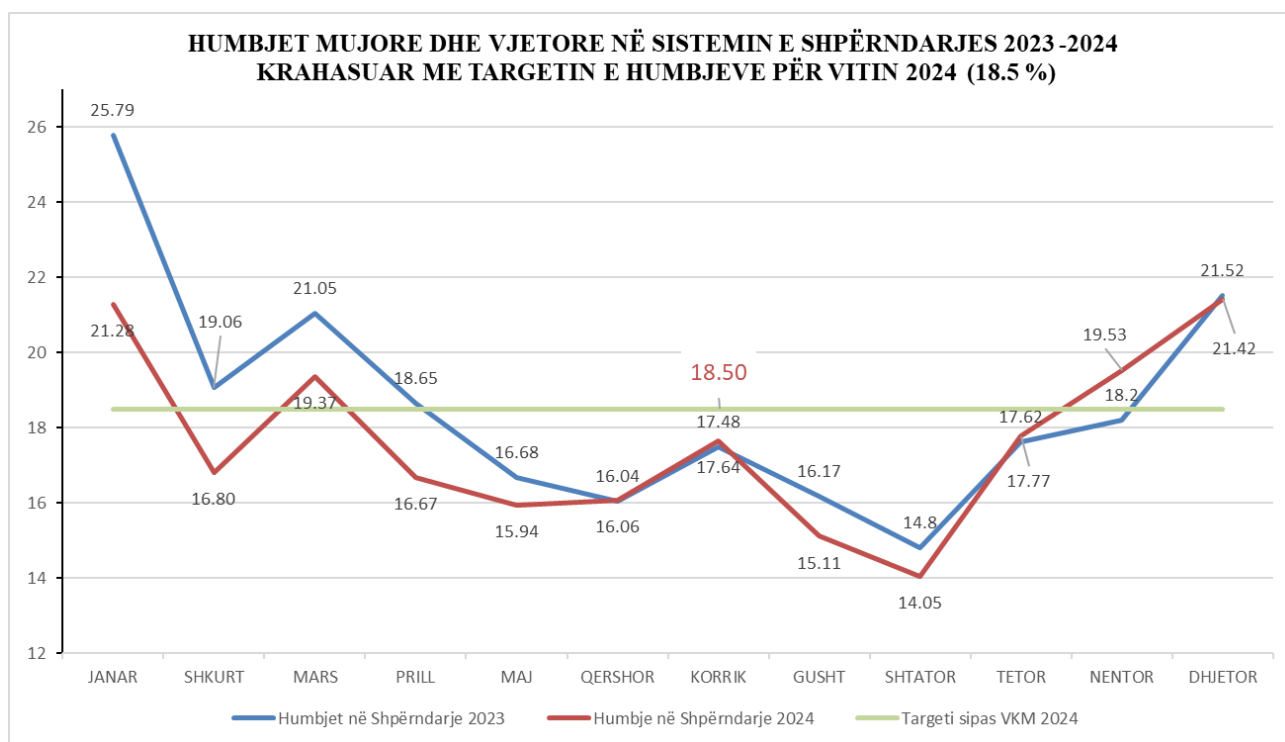
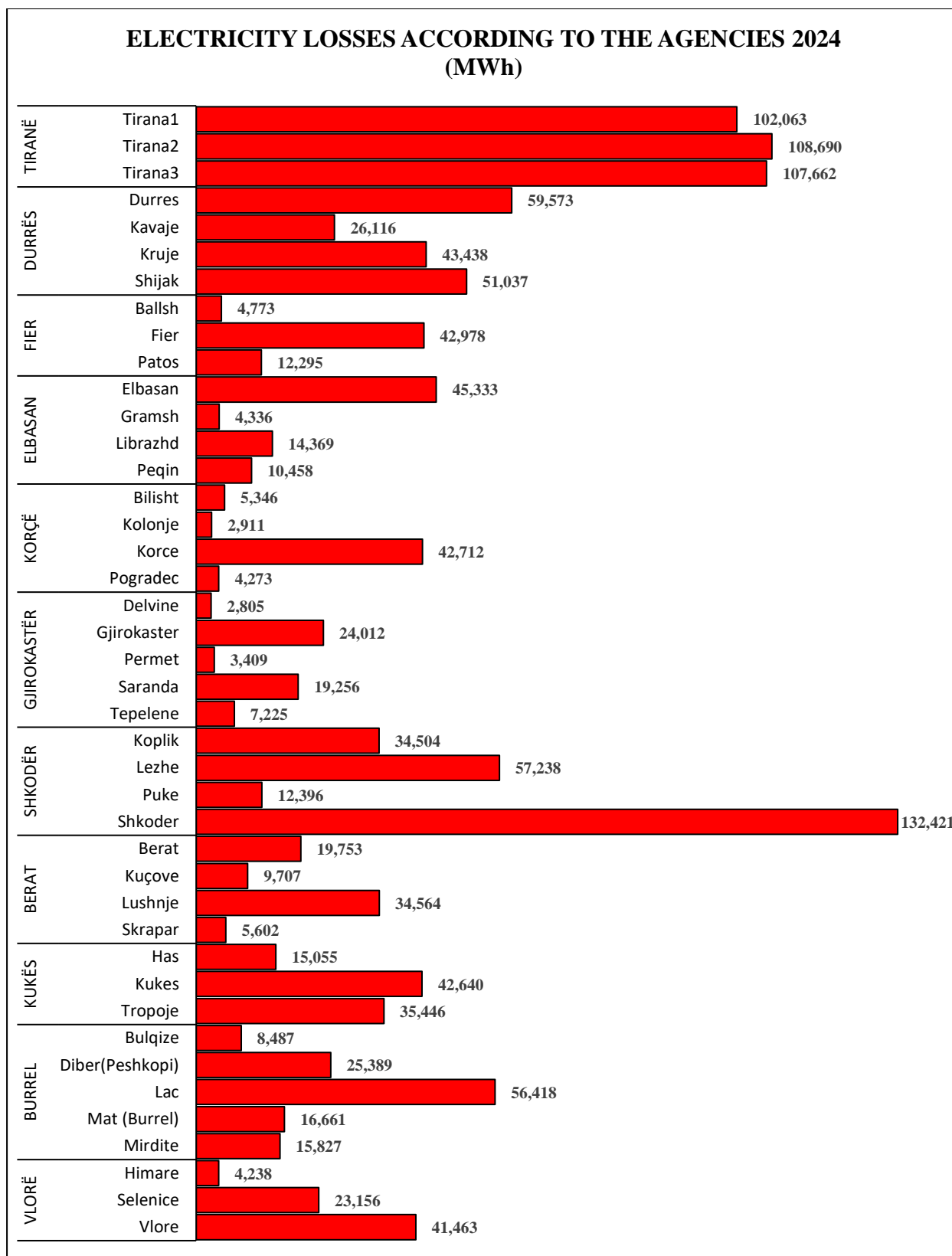
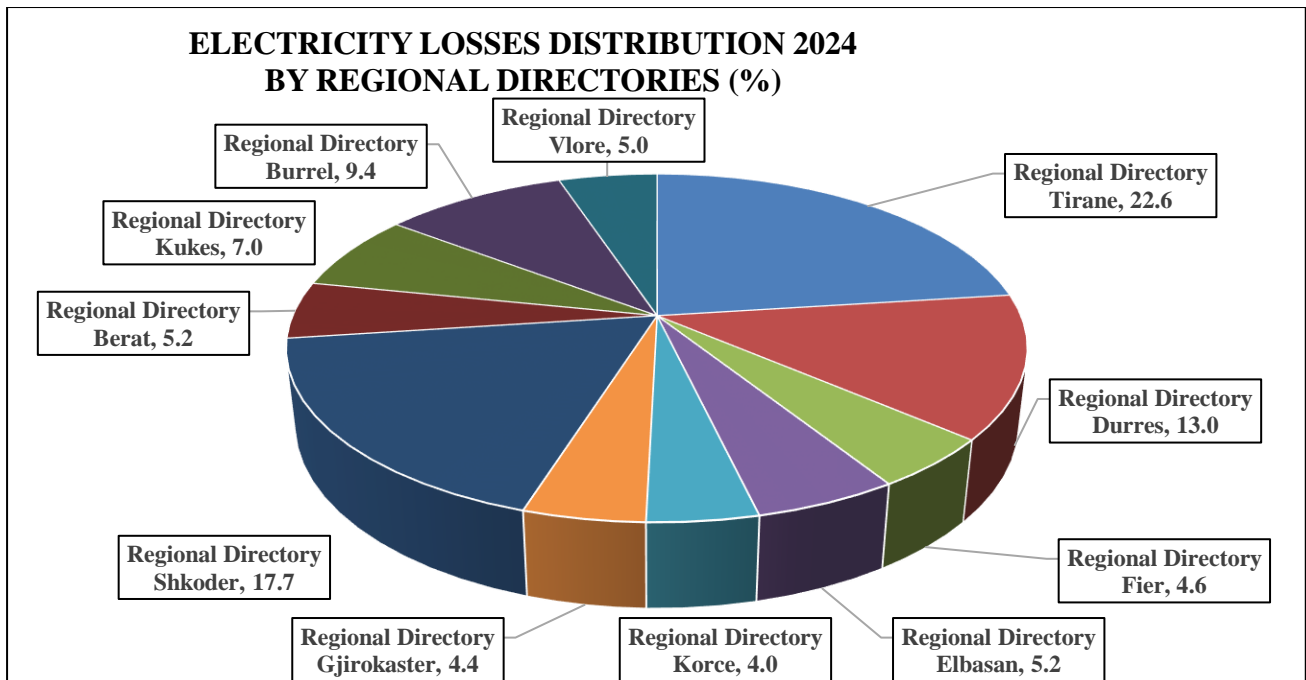


Figure 42. Monthly losses in the distribution system for 2023 and 2024, compared with the electricity losses target for 2024

The contribution to supply and respective losses by agency are presented in the figure below, which highlights the amount of electricity supplied for each agency and the respective electricity losses.



**Figure 43. Amount of electricity losses in the regions and agencies of the distribution network
(Source: DSO company)**



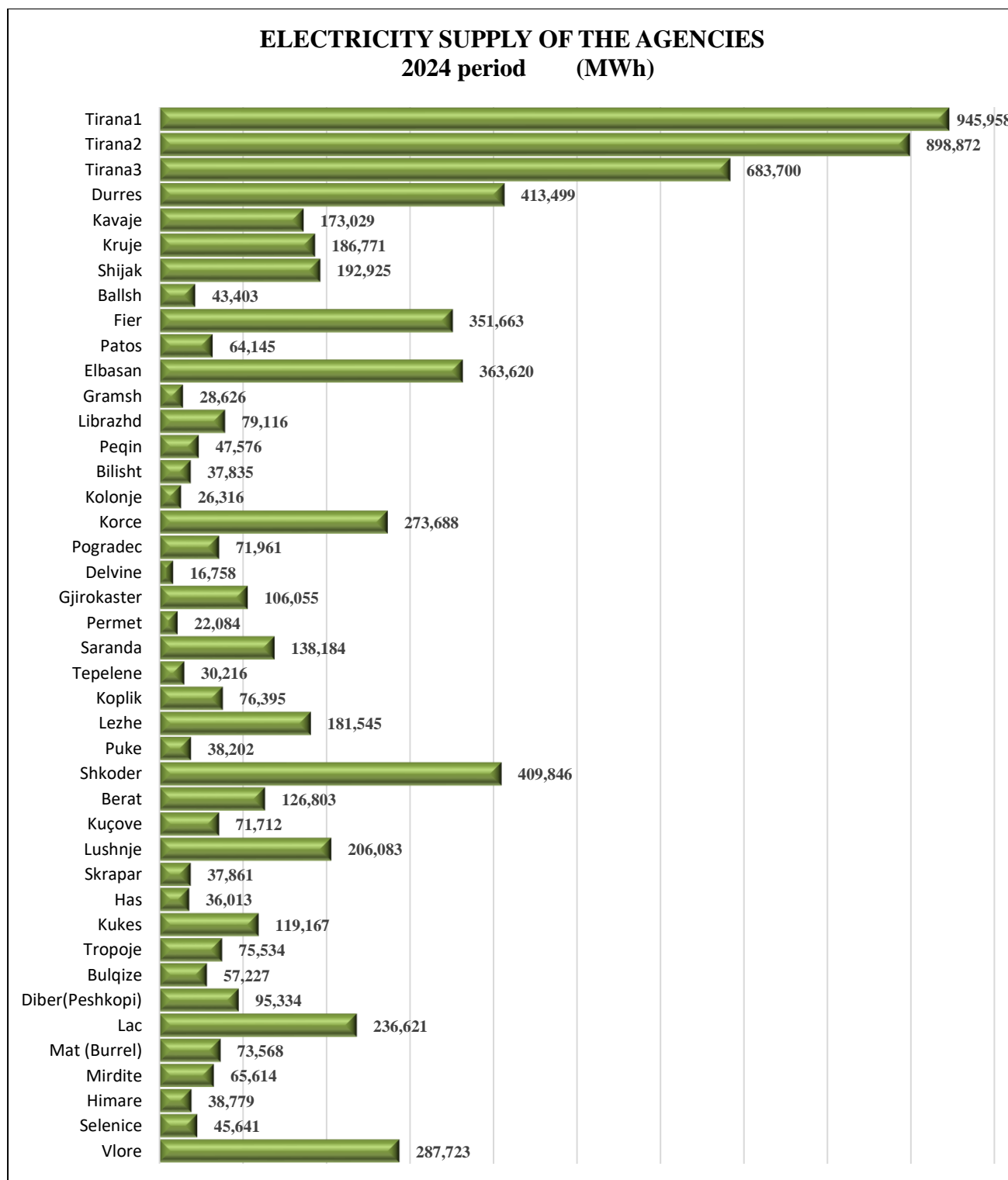


Figure 44. Amount of electricity supply in the regions and agencies of the distribution network
(Source: DSO company)

Based on the above data from tables and periodic or specific information from electricity market operators, the Energy Balance for 2024 has been constructed as follows:

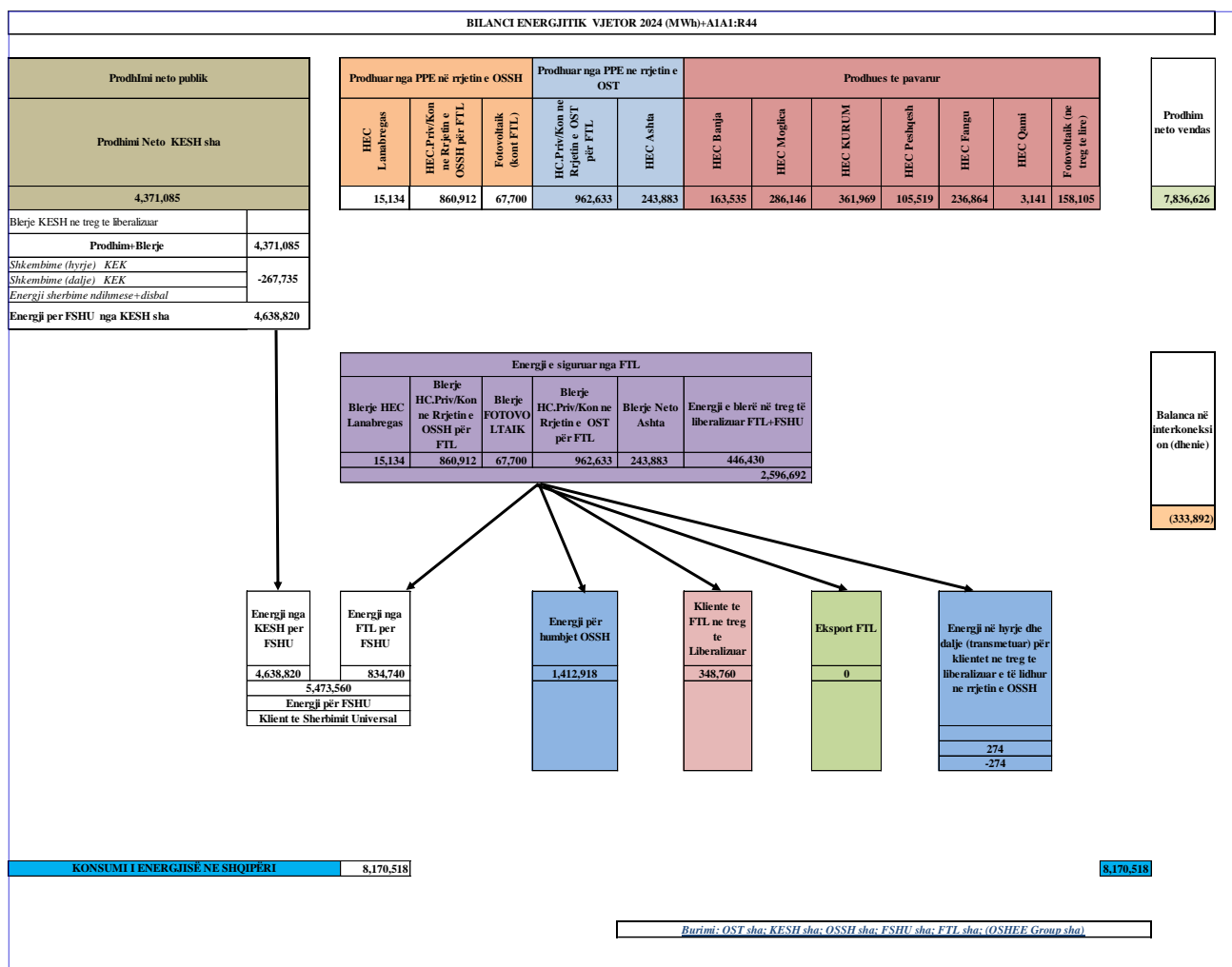


Figure 45. Energy Balance for 2024 according to reports from TSO and DSO

1.4.6 Electricity Sale Efficiency

During 2024, the efficiency of electricity sales continued at increased levels, always referring to the key factors determining the efficiency of electricity consumption, which are:

- the level of electricity losses in distribution;
- the level of collections for billed electricity.

The total losses reported by the company for 2024 reach 17.93%, marking a reduction of about **1%** compared to 2023.

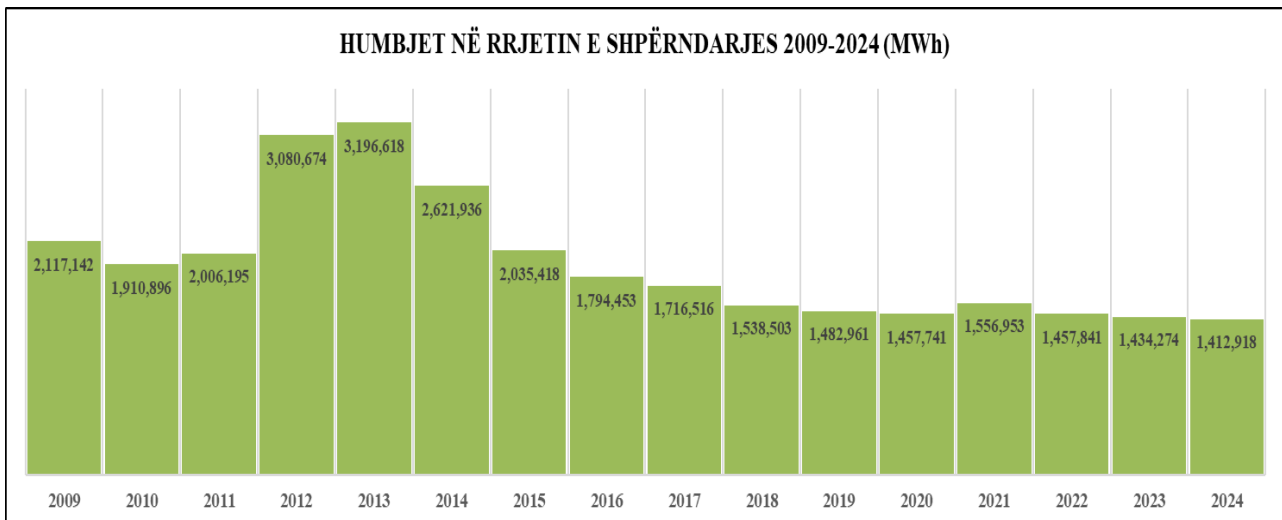


Figure 46. Annual Losses in the distribution system for 2009-2024 period

(Source: DSO company)

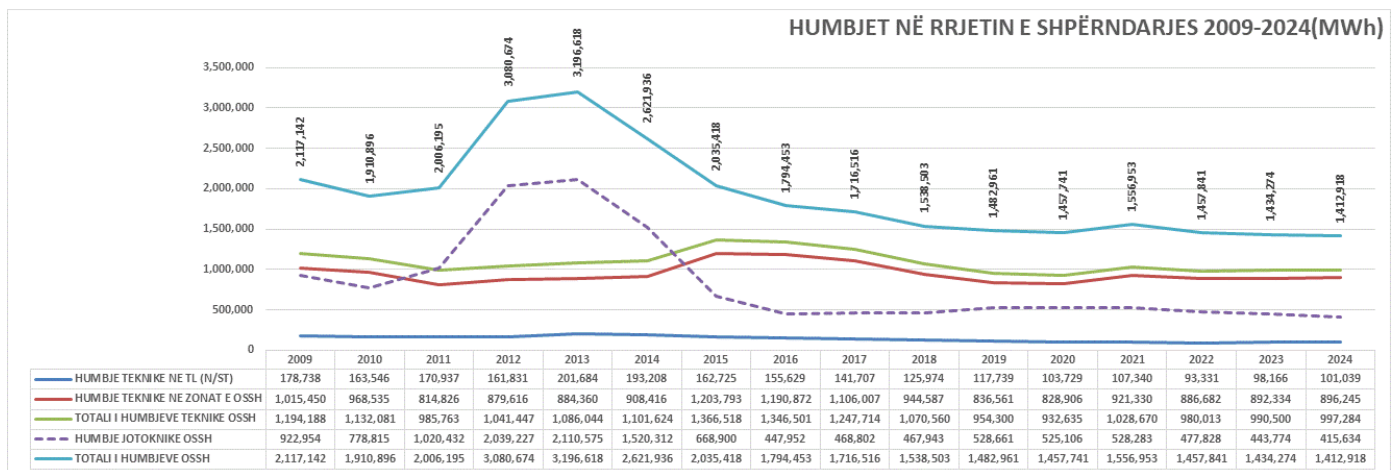


Figure 47. Graph of Annual Losses in the Distribution System for 2009–2024 period

(Source: DSO company)

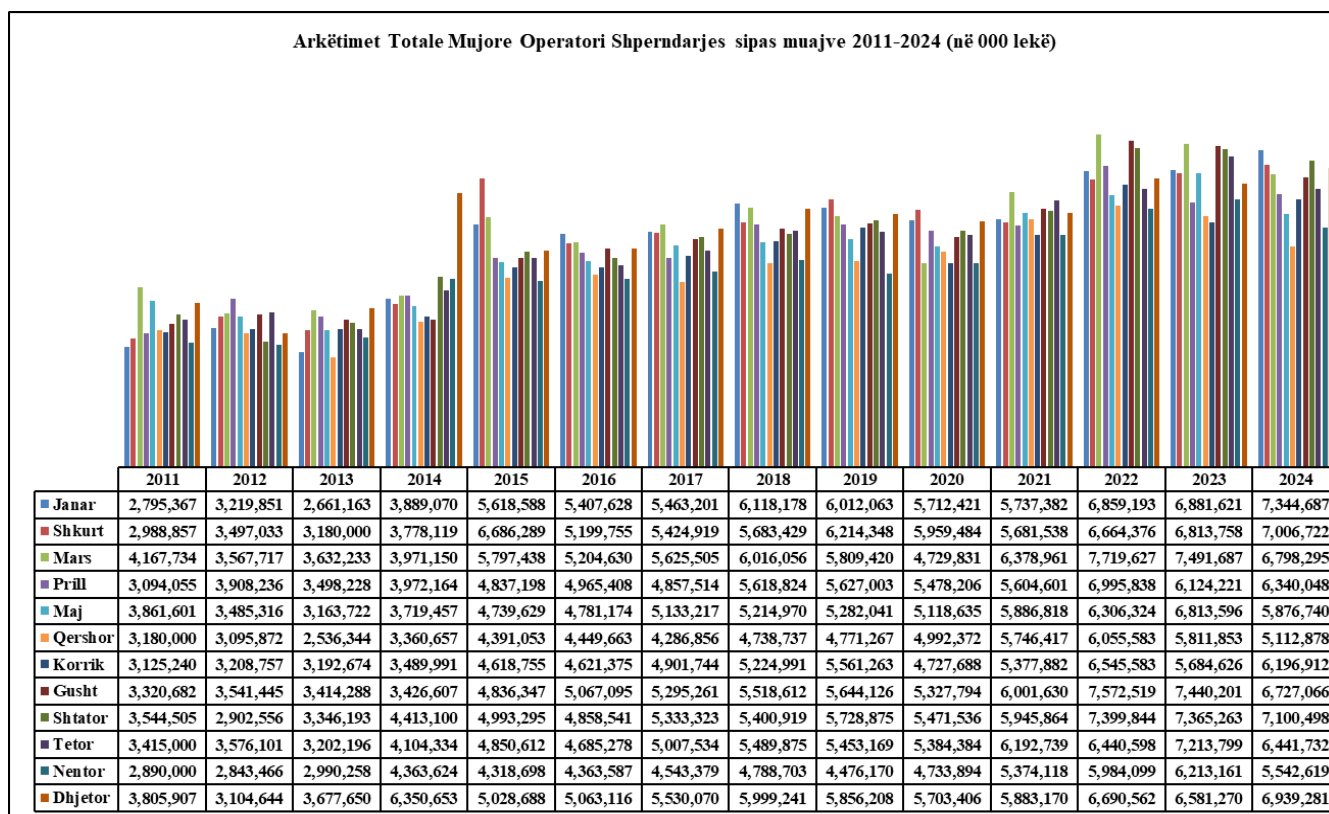


Figure 48. Monthly Collection Rate during 2011–2024 period

(Source: FSHU company)

The total collection level reported by FSHU company amounts to 100.5% of the invoiced electricity for 2024. This collection rate for 2024 represents an increase of approximately 1.1% compared to the collections realized in 2023. The collection values exceeding 100% for 2024 also include the recovery of outstanding payments settled during the respective year.



Figure 49. Total Annual Collections 2011 – 2024

NIVELI I HUMBJEVE (%) 2009-2024															
	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nentor	Dhjetor			
2009	40.75	37.05	38.05	32.93	33.44	30.75	32.60	30.20	25.34	30.67	33.44	36.89			
2010	38.62	35.41	36.90	31.37	35.17	31.45	26.94	29.69	21.47	20.61	22.16	29.05			
2011	55.55	38.00	36.95	23.11	24.85	21.29	21.88	19.41	22.95	25.15	32.20	35.70			
2012	35.72	59.16	55.23	45.41	38.87	39.77	45.51	45.51	42.09	35.53	41.89	49.32			
2013	51.12	48.71	48.29	39.66	39.52	40.33	43.33	38.50	35.08	45.98	48.08	53.04			
2014	47.00	42.14	42.78	35.69	36.85	34.10	36.59	36.36	31.67	34.52	32.88	37.54			
2015	36.68	31.82	32.88	30.54	31.24	28.60	30.62	29.29	25.30	29.92	30.82	34.50			
2016	34.69	29.00	29.93	26.07	26.97	24.35	25.97	25.15	22.12	27.11	29.30	30.99			
2017	33.50	27.63	28.66	25.81	25.88	28.31	24.69	23.29	19.79	23.76	23.55	27.90			
2018	30.65	24.91	27.22	23.33	23.03	20.76	21.46	20.77	19.32	21.53	22.73	26.70			
2019	29.25	23.21	26.5	21.36	22.10	19.92	20.42	19.81	17.54	20.40	21.58	24.76			
2020	28.22	21.61	28.36	17.39	19.10	18.65	19.69	18.87	16.80	21.21	22.79	20.49			
2021	27.87	20.1	25.92	21.08	17.92	18.34	18.75	17.93	16.22	18.56	19.88	20.25			
2022	28.42	19.66	23.68	18.24	17.08	17.30	18.42	16.81	14.94	18.36	18.38	19.76			
2023	25.79	19.06	21.05	18.65	16.68	16.04	17.48	16.17	14.80	17.62	18.20	21.52			
2024	21.28	16.80	19.38	16.67	15.94	16.06	17.64	15.11	14.05	17.77	19.53	21.42			
Niveli i Arketimeve (%) 2009-2024															
	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nentor	Dhjetor			
2009	69.32	85.95	74.38	86.58	86.31	76.37	75.40	72.46	83.20	80.82	61.77	70.01			
2010	55.37	66.28	86.63	89.46	86.70	79.42	74.84	124.98	84.20	70.81	56.15	66.48			
2011	67.26	57.61	87.66	71.61	96.73	73.00	65.00	81.00	66.00	63.86	51.47	87.30			
2012	59.80	79.20	78.50	78.00	94.70	83.50	91.60	102.90	74.00	98.00	72.60	78.00			
2013	61.40	63.70	86.20	80.70	79.10	69.60	87.90	90.10	78.50	84.30	89.00	102.00			
2014	84.90	77.10	85.90	85.50	81.90	80.20	86.70	83.60	102.60	101.00	101.90	141.00			
2015	112.70	120.50	103.70	86.60	95.70	97.10	98.40	104.70	95.30	100.30	92.20	100.70			
2016	92.10	87.00	95.60	90.10	99.10	92.00	94.20	96.70	91.50	96.70	90.30	96.70			
2017	85.20	87.60	105.70	94.50	105.70	91.80	104.80	97.40	94.60	103.80	92.70	100.10			
2018	96.39	95.69	105.82	98.92	111.64	100.16	105.00	102.12	93.03	108.76	96.24	108.94			
2019	90.7	92.6	99.8	102.4	102.50	94.00	104.40	99.30	93.90	104.70	89.60	110.70			
2020	91.4	91.6	77.5	106.8	101.80	102.20	96.80	95.30	96.60	101.10	91.50	101.80			
2021	86.4	88.9	102.1	91	101.20	110.70	96.90	94.10	90.70	114.70	96.90	101.50			
2022	90.6	84.3	102.7	90.5	98.00	97.90	99.90	105.00	100.60	104.50	102.30	102.90			
2023	92.3	94.2	100.2	92.9	113.7	95.70	93.60	101.60	101.20	113.80	103.80	96.70			
2024	92	95	101.2	104.3	110.9	96.60	105.00	93.40	94.40	110.10	102.10	106.90			
Efektiviteti i shitjeve (%) 2009-2024															
	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nentor	Dhjetor			
2009	41.1%	46.8%	53.6%	57.9%	50.8%	52.2%	48.8%	50.6%	62.1%	56.0%	41.1%	44.2%			
2010	34.0%	56.0%	56.4%	59.5%	51.5%	51.3%	91.3%	87.9%	66.1%	56.2%	43.7%	47.2%			
2011	29.9%	54.3%	45.2%	74.4%	54.9%	51.2%	63.3%	65.3%	50.9%	47.8%	34.9%	56.1%			
2012	38.4%	32.1%	34.9%	51.7%	51.0%	55.2%	56.1%	56.1%	42.9%	63.2%	42.2%	39.5%			
2013	30.0%	44.2%	41.7%	47.7%	42.1%	52.4%	51.1%	55.4%	51.0%	45.5%	46.2%	47.9%			
2014	45.0%	49.7%	48.9%	52.7%	50.6%	57.1%	53.0%	53.2%	70.1%	66.1%	68.4%	88.1%			
2015	71.4%	69.6%	60.2%	65.8%	69.3%	68.3%	72.6%	74.0%	71.2%	70.3%	63.8%	66.0%			
2016	60.2%	67.0%	66.6%	72.4%	69.6%	69.7%	71.6%	72.4%	71.3%	70.5%	63.8%	66.7%			
2017	56.7%	75.4%	70.1%	78.3%	65.8%	78.9%	73.4%	74.7%	75.9%	79.1%	70.9%	72.2%			
2018	66.8%	77.0%	75.8%	85.9%	79.4%	82.5%	80.2%	80.9%	75.1%	85.3%	74.4%	79.9%			
2019	64.2%	73.4%	80.5%	79.8%	75.3%	83.1%	79.0%	79.6%	77.4%	83.3%	70.3%	83.3%			
2020	65.6%	55.5%	88.2%	82.4%	83.1%	77.7%	76.5%	77.3%	80.4%	79.7%	70.6%	80.9%			
2021	62.3%	75.6%	71.8%	83.1%	90.4%	78.7%	76.5%	77.2%	76.0%	93.4%	77.6%	80.9%			
2022	64.9%	78.4%	74.0%	81.3%	81.0%	81.5%	85.7%	87.3%	85.6%	85.3%	83.5%	82.6%			
2023	68.5%	76.2%	79.1%	75.6%	94.7%	80.3%	77.2%	85.2%	86.2%	93.7%	84.9%	75.9%			
2024	72.4%	79.0%	81.6%	86.9%	93.2%	81.1%	86.5%	79.3%	81.1%	90.5%	82.2%	84.0%			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2022	2023	2024
Arketimi	76.4	70.1	70.7	83.0	79.3	91.9	100.8	93.4	96.6	101.6	98.4	95.8	98.0	99.4	100.5
Humbja	34.0	30.4	37.6	46.4	45.0	37.8	31.3	28.0	26.4	23.9	21.8	21.5	19.7	18.9	17.93
Efektiviteti	50.4	48.8	44.1	44.5	43.6	57.2	69.2	67.2	71.1	77.3	77.0	75.2	78.7	80.6	82.5

Figure 50. Trends in Sales Efficiency Indicators of FSHU company/OSHEE GROUP for 2009–2024 (%)

(Source: DSO company/FSHU company/OSHEE GROUP company)

The sales efficiency of FSHU company represents the percentage (%) of electricity that has been sold and collected. For 2024, the sales efficiency for FSHU company is 82.5%, which is 2.5% higher than in 2023 and marks the highest historical level achieved.

The sales efficiency for 2009–2024 period is also presented in the following graph:

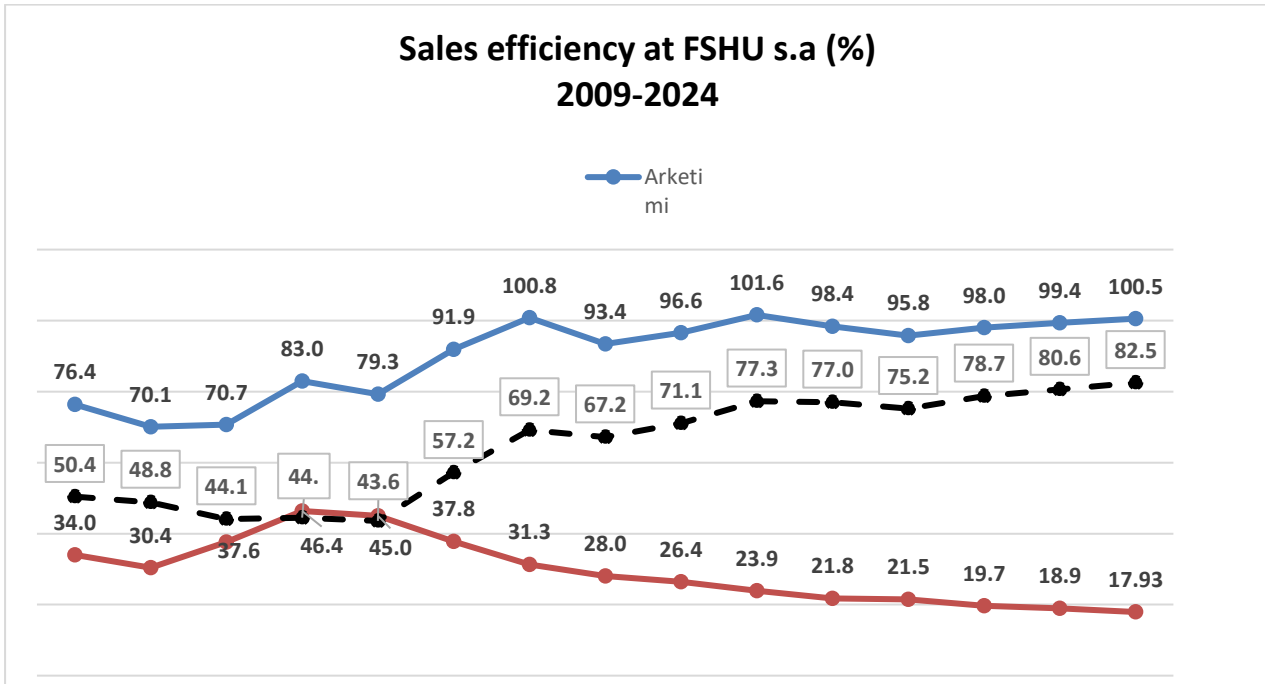


Figure 51. Sales Efficiency of FSHU company/OSHEE Group company for 2009–2024

(Source: FSHU company)

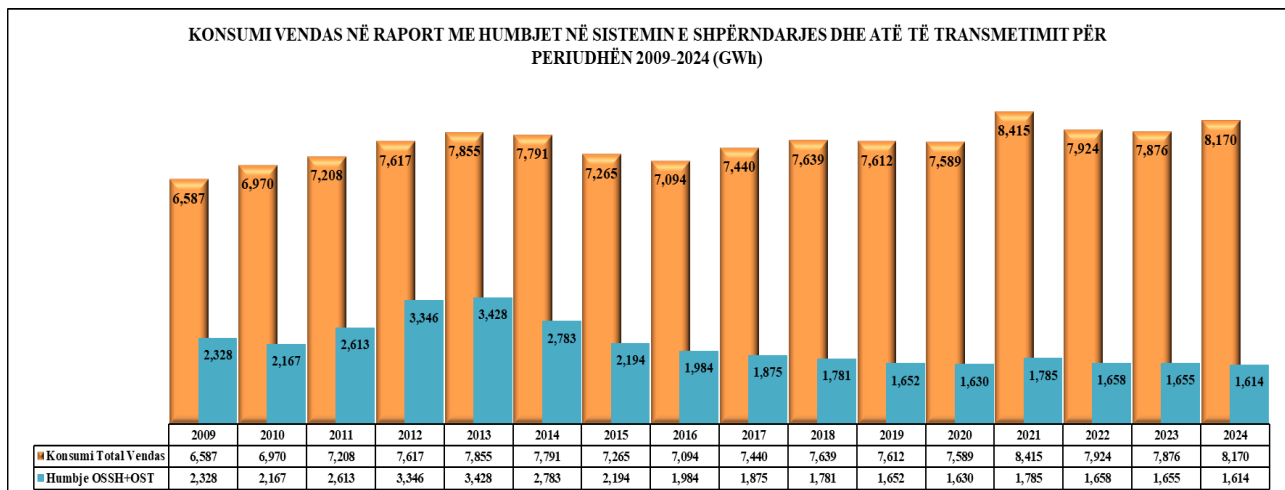


Figure 52. Total Losses Compared to Electricity Input into the Power System Versus Consumption

The above figure illustrates the trend of total electricity losses, which include losses in both the distribution and transmission systems, during 2009–2024 period. The data indicate that electricity losses in absolute terms have generally followed a downward trend, which continued in 2024. For

2024, total electricity losses in the distribution and transmission systems amounted to 1,614 GWh. Compared to 2023, this represents a reduction of 41 GWh in total electricity losses. At the same time, it is important to highlight that electricity consumption increased by approximately 294 GWh in 2024 compared to 2023.

The figure below presents data on electricity billing and collections during 2009–2024 period. As shown in the figure, up to 2014, the gap between billed and collected electricity was significant. The highest gap occurred in 2011, reaching approximately 30%. For 2024, the difference between billed and collected electricity stands at 0.5 billion ALL, or 0.65% of the total billed value. The marked reduction in the gap between billed and collected electricity began in 2015 and has continued as a consolidated process in the following years.

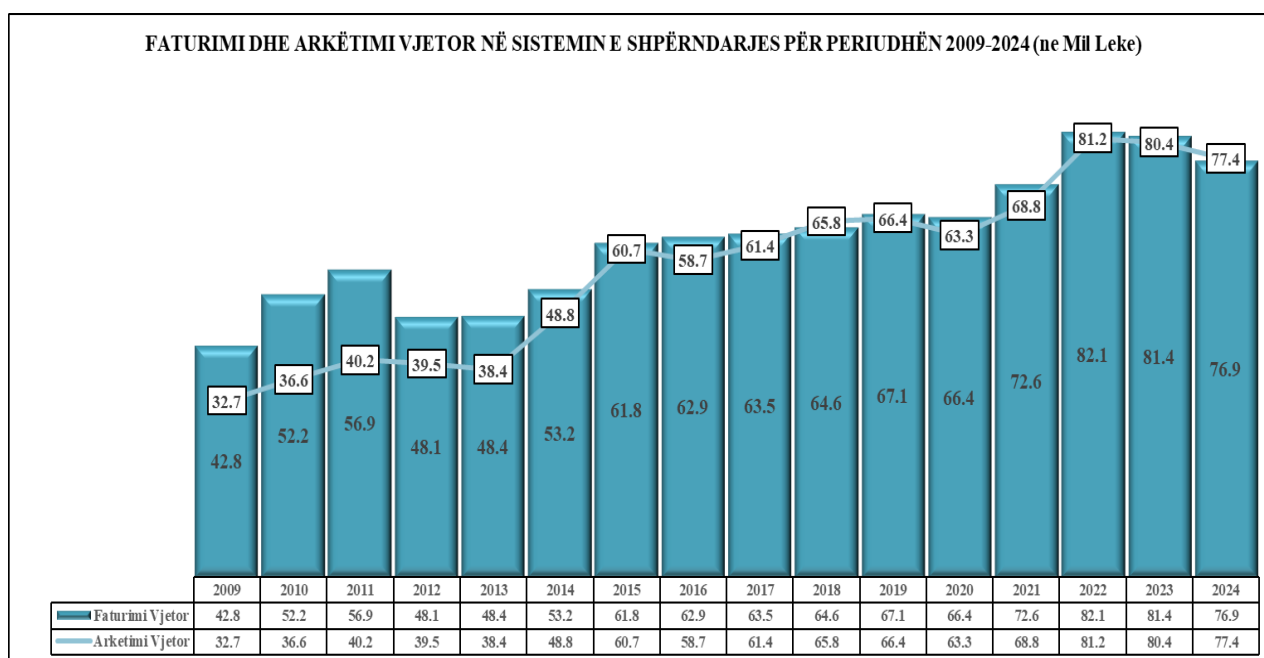


Figure 53. Billing/Collection 2009–2024, including VAT

(Source: FSHU company)

1.4.7 Assets of the Distribution System Operator

The table below presents data on the assets managed by DSO company for 2024, including substations, lines, cabins, and transformers in the electricity distribution network.

The data on the assets of DSO company include information about the main components of the electricity distribution network, such as: the number of substations, the number of transformers, the length of overhead and underground cables, as well as the number and types of electrical cabins, along with their quantity and installed capacity.

- The total number of electrical cabins in the distribution network for 2024 is 26,151.
- The total length of medium voltage lines in the distribution system is 17,716.2 km.
- The total length of the low voltage network in the distribution system is 59,940 km.
- The total length of the electricity distribution network at medium and low voltage levels amounts to 77,656.2 km.

In more detail, the data are presented in the table below:

TE DHENAT E RRJETIT OSSH PER VITIN 2024																							
NENSTACIONE,KABINA DHE TRANSFORMATORE		KABINAT	TIPI DHENUMRII KABINAVE													FUQIA EINSTALUAR (kVA)				NUMRII TRANSFORMATOREVE TE FUQISE TM/TU			
			METALIKE			MURATURE			BOX			SHTYLLORE			NUMRI TOTAL	6 kV	10kV	20kV	Total	6 kV	10kV	20kV	Total
Numri i Nënstacioneve	177		6 kV	10kV	20kV	6 kV	10kV	20kV	6 kV	10kV	20kV	6 kV	10kV	20kV	I KABINAVE	6 kV	10kV	20kV	Total	6 kV	10kV	20kV	Total
Numri i transformatoreve ne nenstacione	313	Gjithsej (Total)	322	267	11	2459	3816	4329	63	104	2164	6645	6062	148	26,390	1,523,591	1,823,836	3,033,079	6,380,506	9,521	10,267	7,269	27,057
Numri i Kabinave total	26,151	Pronesi OSHEE	244	193	3	1,555	2,607	2,145	41	59	2,053	1,976	2,422	97	13,395	732,909	1,072,828	1,764,780	3,570,517	3,841	5,327	4,569	13,737
Numri i Transformatorëve TM/TU	27,057	Pronesi Jo e OSHEE	78	74	8	904	1,209	2,184	22	45	111	4,669	3,640	51	12,995	790,682	751,008	1,268,299	2,809,989	5,680	4,940	2,700	13,320
Gjatesia Totale e rrjetit TM(km)	17,505	Gjatesia Totale e rrjetit TU(km)	59,940																				
Linja 35 kV(km) Ajrore	1,245	Ajror me perçjelles te shveshur(km)	17,066																				
Linja 35 Kv (km) Kabllore	18	Ajror me kabell ABC(km)	6,376																				
Linja 20 Kv (km) Ajrore	238	Kabllor PVC, XLPE	4,696																				
Linja 20 Kv (km) Kabllore	2,529	Kabell Koaksial	31,802																				
Linja 10 Kv (km) Ajrore	7,610																						
Linja 10 Kv (km) Kabllore	476																						
Linja 6 Kv (km) Ajrore	4,780																						
Linja 6 Kv (km) Kabllore	771																						

Figure 54. Key asset data of DSO company for 2024

2. ELECTRICITY MARKET

The electricity market in our country, following the commencement of operations of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX company) on April 12, 2023, functions based on the Council of Ministers Decision No. 519, dated July 13, 2016, "On the Approval of the Electricity Market Model," as amended by Council of Ministers Decision No. 872, dated December 27, 2022.

The operation of the electricity market in 2024 continued to be conducted based on the electricity market rules and the entire applicable regulatory framework in force.

During 2024, the process of liberalizing the Electricity Market continued with respect to creating the technical conditions and the regulatory and sub-legal framework for allowing customers connected at medium voltage levels (35 kV, 20 kV, 10 kV, 6 kV) to enter the open market, in compliance with Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector," as amended, and the respective sub-legal acts.

This process continued with the entry into the free market of customers connected at 20 kV, 10 kV, and 6 kV voltage levels. To ensure the rights of both electricity suppliers and customers, the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) has completed the regulatory legal framework by establishing the necessary basis to guarantee the safe, transparent, and non-discriminatory operation of the electricity market.

2.1 Monitoring of Activities in the Electricity Market

2.1.1 Monitoring of the Electricity Market

In accordance with Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector," as amended, Articles 7, 20 (letters c), d), f), and g)), 22, 58 (point 9), 62 (point 4), and 72 (letter dh)); Council of Ministers decision No. 456, dated 29.06.2022, "On the approval of the conditions for imposing the public service obligation applicable to licensees in the power sector performing production, transmission, distribution, and supply activities," as amended, Article 13; as well as the licensing conditions issued by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), the services of operators licensed by ERE are subject to monitoring concerning compliance with legal obligations and the implementation of rules, decisions, and orders issued by ERE.

To ensure accurate and timely reporting from licensees and participants in the electricity market, ERE Board Decision No. 203, dated 12.12.2019, approved the "Rules for Monitoring the Electricity Market." These rules define the procedures and formats for reporting and submitting information and data to ERE by market participants and licensees.

ERE is currently developing an electronic platform that will enable electricity market participants to fulfill all obligations arising from the EU Directives and Regulations, as well as Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector," as amended, and Law No. 102/2015 "On Natural Gas Sector," as amended. Simultaneously, this platform will serve all interested parties by providing timely access to necessary information and data. Furthermore, it will positively contribute to the continuation and improvement of ERE's data publication practices, in compliance with Article 19, letter (k) of Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector," as amended.

Based on the analysis of results and processing of issues and information received by ERE, it has been deemed necessary, as appropriate, to conduct verifications, analyses, hearing sessions, and monitoring activities.

Additionally, the situation regarding the periodic reporting of licensees has been analyzed, where delays or failures to submit reports on time have been identified, thus not complying with the obligation to report periodically within the deadlines set by the license conditions. In response to these findings, ERE has continued with the appropriate correspondence aimed at improving these reporting practices.

ERE representatives are members of the working groups of international organizations with which ERE has already established cooperative relationships.

In this context, ERE forwards the information obtained from periodic reports to cooperating institutions and organizations, and also participates in meetings within its scope of work. These monitored and analyzed data also serve as contributions to the practices of these institutions, as well as in completing questionnaires and correspondence.

To enhance transparency in the electricity market, ERE has continued to monitor the implementation of ERE Board Decision No. 118, dated 27.07.2017, which approved the “Rules for the Publication of Electricity Market Fundamental Data,” while also maintaining relevant correspondence with the responsible operators.

The key quarterly data on the functioning of the electricity market have continued to be published regularly in 2024 on ERE website, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 43/2015 “On Power Sector,” as amended. These data provide detailed information and reports concerning electricity generation, transmission, distribution, supply, and the electricity market in our country.

To ensure the implementation of the legal and sub-legal provisions related to transparency obligations in the energy market, ERE has periodically monitored the websites of the main market operators. It has been found that for 2024, these obligations are mainly fulfilled by the operators as part of increased transparency efforts. In each case, ERE has issued formal communications requesting operators to improve this process by clearly outlining the obligations they must comply with in accordance with the relevant legal acts.

Operators have shown improvement in the information and data published within the framework of transparency, particularly TSO company through its website and via the ENTSO-E transparency platform. This is due to TSO company’s membership in ENTSO-E and its obligation to publish information on this organization’s transparency platform. Nevertheless, further improvements in this process are necessary and will remain a focus of ERE’s ongoing work.

2.1.2 Periodic Monitoring of TSO company

I. Capacity Allocation in Interconnections

The table below presents the allocation of interconnection capacities by borders.

Ankandi	Periudha	Shqipëri - Mali Zi						Shqipëri - Greqi						Shqipëri - Kosovë					
		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand		Cmimi Ankandit		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand		Cmimi Ankandit		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand		Cmimi Ankandit	
		Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
		[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[Euro/MWh]	[Euro/MWh]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[Euro/MWh]	[Euro/MWh]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[Euro/MWh]	[Euro/MWh]
Janar	01.01.2024-31.01.2024	100	100	100	100	2.21	0.94	200	100	200	100	3.5	1	200	200	200	200	0.70	0.35
Shkurt	01.02.2024-29.02.2024	100	100	100	100	0.92	0.6	200	100	200	99	2.46	0.53	200	200	200	200	0.37	0.17
Mars	01.03.2024-31.03.2024	100	100	100	100	1.01	0.51	200	150	200	150	3.99	0.35	150	150	149	150	0.51	0.38
Prill	01.04.2024-30.04.2024	100	100	100	100	1.81	0.86	200	200	200	200	2.88	0.44	150	150	150	150	0.47	0.23
Maj	01.05.2024-31.05.2024	100	100	100	100	2.37	0.86	50	50	50	50	4.07	1.88	0	40	0	40	0	0.33
Qershor	01.06.2024-30.06.2024	50	50	50	50	3.99	1	50	50	50	50	4.61	1.54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korrik	01.07.2024-31.07.2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	3.2	1.65	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gusht	01.08.2024-31.08.2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	3.74	4.5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shtator	01.09.2024-30.09.2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	249	250	1.56	3.85	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tetor	01.10.2024-31.10.2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	250	250	2.45	2.51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nentor	01.11.2024-30.11.2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50	5.4	3.88	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhjetor	01.12.2024-31.12.2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	50	50	250	1.81	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ankandi	Periudha	Shqipëri - Mali Zi						Shqipëri - Greqi						Shqipëri - Kosovë					
		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand		Cmimi Ankandit		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand		Cmimi Ankandit		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand		Cmimi Ankandit	
		Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
		[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[Euro/MWh]	[Euro/MWh]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[Euro/MWh]	[Euro/MWh]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[MW]	[Euro/MWh]	[Euro/MWh]
Viti 2024	01.01.2024-31.01.2024	200	200	200	200	1.99	1.35	200	200	200	200	4.64	1.73	200	200	200	200	0.81	0.82

Figure 55. Data on Capacity Allocation Auctions in the Transmission System during 2024

(Source: TSO company)

For capacity allocation on interconnections during 2024, procedures were followed in accordance with the harmonized rules of the Capacity Allocation Office for South East Europe (SEE CAO).

Interconnection capacity auctions were conducted in compliance with the deadlines and procedures set forth in the SEE CAO Capacity Allocation Auction Rules.

It is noteworthy that there were no complaints from Market Participants involved in the auctions regarding the deadlines, procedures, auction conduct process, bid evaluation, determination of winners and auction prices, communication, or the publication of the auction notice and its results.

The implementation of the Energy Market is also a process of cooperation and mutual assessment between the Transmission System Operator (TSO) and Market Participants, according to their respective roles in the energy market.

2.1.3 Imbalances in the Electricity Market

In accordance with the "Albanian Electricity Balancing Market Rules" approved with ERE Board Decision No. 106 dated 02.07.2020, TSO company has been operating the electricity balancing market since April 1, 2021. Based on these rules, the calculation and invoicing of imbalances for each market participant, who are responsible for the imbalances they cause on an hourly basis, are carried out. The rules also establish clear principles for a competitive and dynamic market regarding electricity balancing.

The entry into force of Council of Ministers Decision No. 389, dated 09.06.2022, "On the treatment

of imbalances caused by priority producers of electricity,” fully complemented the legal framework for managing imbalances in the electricity market.

Among other provisions, in this Council of Ministers Decision, under Chapter III “General Principles,” points 1 and 2 specify that: ...priority producers of electricity are responsible for the imbalances and the related costs they cause to the system, in accordance with the rules of the Albanian electricity balancing market, approved by ERE.

Imbalances of market participants during 2024 have also been calculated and invoiced on a monthly basis for 1-hour time intervals. The operation of the balancing market is likewise subject to continuous monitoring by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE).

In accordance with the "Albanian Electricity Balancing Market Rules" approved by ERE Decision No. 106, dated 02.07.2020, for January – December 2024 period, imbalance calculations on an hourly/daily basis have been performed. These calculations are based on hourly data received from TSO’s Commercial Metering System and on nominations from Balancing Market Participants submitted via the Market Management electronic platform.

The table with the data is as follows:

MWh	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nentor	Dhjetor
Disbalancat Negative	17,908	11,665	20,833	17,080	18,323	21,396	20,900	21,507	18,570	18,086	22,722	19,459
Disbalancat Pozitive	47,241	38,127	38,715	31,588	31,084	26,577	20,728	19,068	28,807	21,479	23,415	36,684

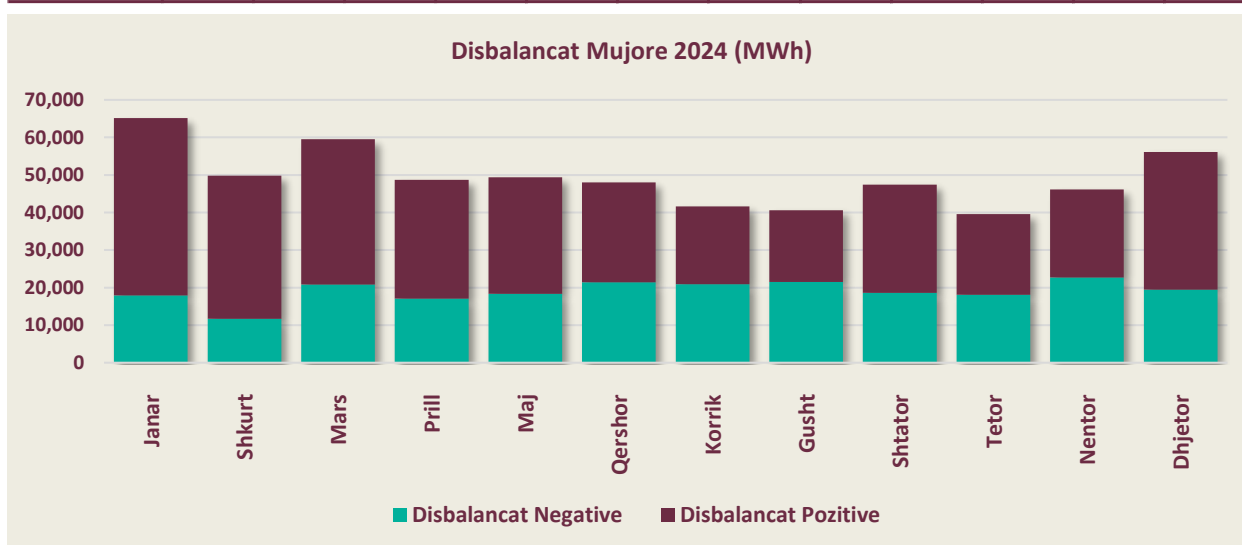


Table 59. Total Imbalances for 2024 (MWh)

(Source: TSO company)

2.1.4. Supervision of Licensees During 2024

During 2024, as part of the supervision of licensees, ERE continued its work by monitoring and evaluating the information received from reports related to the licensed activities of each subject, in compliance with the respective license conditions. Based on obligations arising from licenses in the power sector, as well as the natural gas sector, there have been regular monthly and progressive quarterly or quarterly reports submitted.

All market data, consolidated from reports submitted by licensees and based on information from TSO company and DSO company are published periodically by ERE on its official website every four months, in accordance with the provisions of the power sector law.

Based also on the annual reporting of the quantity of electricity produced and the draft financial reports of the Priority Producers of electricity, many of the licensees have demonstrated positive financial performance. Reports indicate that the parties, in accordance with the power purchase agreements for electricity from priority producers, carry out reconciliation acts with the Free Market Supplier (FTL company).

Furthermore, based on the reporting of licensed subjects in fulfillment of their licensing conditions, and with the aim of facilitating their work and ensuring more complete and accurate reporting, efforts began in 2023 to standardize and digitalize these reports. This initiative aims to enable each licensee to submit their reports through a digital platform, allowing data to be collected and processed in real-time, thereby supporting subsequent reviews and analyses.

During 2024, ERE continued to conduct monitoring and inspections of licensed companies, with a particular focus on Customer Care Centers across the activities of generation, transmission, distribution, trading, and supply of electricity. These efforts highlighted an improvement in the performance of these companies. The monitoring primarily concentrated on analyzing data periodically reported by licensees related to their respective activities, including transactions conducted, issues in resolving customer complaints, supply quality, as well as targets for energy losses in the transmission and distribution networks, and collections (which have been detailed in the previous chapters of this Annual Report), among other aspects.

During 2024, monitoring was also conducted on the standards and quality of supply by the Transmission System Operator (TSO), as well as on new connections to this system. The monitoring confirmed compliance with the norms and quality standards for electricity supply to transmission system users, as well as the timely completion of new user connections within the deadlines set forth in the grid connection regulations.

2.1.5 Transactions Performed by KESH company in the Liberalized (Irregulated) Market During 2024

KESH company during 2024 reported that it sold, purchased, and exchanged electricity on the market, with a significant part being the fulfillment of the legal obligation to supply FSHU company at the regulated price of 2.6 ALL/kWh. Throughout 2024, KESH company sold electricity to Suppliers of Last Resort (FMF) connected at the 6/10/20 kV voltage levels at a price of 12 ALL/kWh.

These transactions are carried out based on the "Regulation on Electricity Trading by the Albanian Power Corporation KESH company" approved by decision no. 2762/8, dated 06.06.2019 of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, acting in its capacity as the owner of KESH company, as well as the "General Rules for Organizing the Trading Activity of the Albanian Power Corporation company" approved by decision no. 5233/1, dated 12.06.2020 of the General Assembly of the Shareholder.

Below is a table presenting detailed data on transactions carried out by KESH company during 2024.

Furnizimi me energji elektrike për klientët fundorë te lidhur ne nivel tensioni 0.4 KV							
Muaji	Shoqëria	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
			MWh	Lek/MWh	Lek	Lek	Lek
Janar	FSHU	Shitje	392,263	2,600	1,019,883,254	203,976,651	1,223,859,905
Shkurt		Shitje	394,517	2,600	1,025,743,862	205,148,772	1,230,892,634
Mars		Shitje	272,484	2,600	708,457,178	141,691,436	850,148,614
Prill		Shitje	187,682	2,600	487,974,058	97,594,812	585,568,870
Maj		Shitje	215,816	2,600	561,122,562	112,224,512	673,347,074
Qershor		Shitje	380,137	2,600	988,355,307	197,671,061	1,186,026,369
Korrik		Shitje	460,283	2,600	1,196,736,840	239,347,368	1,436,084,208
Gusht		Shitje	482,701	2,600	1,255,023,561	251,004,712	1,506,028,273
Shtator		Shitje	375,203	2,600	975,528,710	195,105,742	1,170,634,452
Tetor		Shitje	340,135	2,600	884,349,752	176,869,950	1,061,219,702
Nentor		Shitje	419,717	2,600	1,091,265,344	218,253,069	1,309,518,413
Dhjetor		Shitje	439,402	2,600	1,142,443,931	228,488,786	1,370,932,717
Totale	Janar- Dhjetor		4,360,340	2,600	11,336,884,359	2,267,376,872	13,604,261,231

Furnizimi me energji elektrike për klientët FMF te lidhur ne nivel tensioni 6/10/20 KV							
Muaji	Shoqëria	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
			MWh	Lek/MWh	Lek	Lek	Lek
Janar	FSHU	Shitje	-	12,000	-	-	-
Shkurt		Shitje	-	12,000			
Mars		Shitje	-	12,000			
Prill		Shitje	-	12,000	-	-	-
Maj		Shitje	-	12,000			
Qershor		Shitje	4,291.87	12,000	51,502,484	10,300,497	61,802,981
Korrik		Shitje	12,389.95	12,000	148,679,359	29,735,872	178,415,231
Gusht		Shitje	13,482.07	12,000	161,784,878	32,356,976	194,141,854
Shtator		Shitje	7,122.54	12,000	85,470,464	17,094,093	102,564,557
Tetor		Shitje	7,491.46	12,000	89,897,510	17,979,502	107,877,012
Nentor		Shitje	11,945.01	12,000	143,340,169	28,668,034	172,008,203
Dhjetor		Shitje	15,472	12,000	185,667,505	37,133,501	222,801,007
Totale	Janar- Dhjetor		72,195	12,000	866,342,371	173,268,474	1,039,610,845

Furnizimi me energji elektrike për klientët FMF te lidhur ne nivel tensioni 6/10/20 KV me ALPEX								Kompesim Financiar		
Muaji	Shoqëria	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
			MWh	Eur/MWh	Eur	Eur	Eur	Eur	Eur	Eur
Janar		Shitje	52,081.30	96.55	5,028,381.25	-	5,028,381.25	983,848.48	196,769.70	1,180,618.18
Shkurt		Shitje	46,328.00	81.27	3,765,056.25	-	3,765,056.25	1,964,928.76	392,985.75	2,357,914.52
Mars		Shitje	45,283.91	75.77	3,431,349.24	-	3,431,349.24	2,308,084.04	461,616.81	2,769,700.85
Prill	Fshu	Shitje	31,951.93	66.91	2,137,806.53	-	2,137,806.53	2,810,354.63	562,070.93	3,372,425.56
Maj		Shitje	25,464.91	73.32	1,867,130.25	-	1,867,130.25	1,925,495.19	385,099.04	2,310,594.22
Qershor		Shitje	21,827.37	125.54	2,740,179.70	-	2,740,179.70	242,572.56	48,514.51	291,087.07
Korrik		Shitje	24,641.01	159.94	3,941,005.85	-	3,941,005.85	(1,159,555.03)	(231,911.01)	(1,391,466.04)
Gusht		Shitje	17,134.30	152.10	2,606,121.85	-	2,606,121.85	(554,175.04)	(110,835.01)	(665,010.04)
Shtator		Shitje	21,817.13	135.82	2,963,120.30	-	2,963,120.30	(232,509.44)	(46,501.89)	(279,011.33)
Tetor		Shitje	21,831.75	113.27	2,472,885.81	-	2,472,885.81	432,948.39	86,589.68	519,538.07
Nentor		Shitje	23,715.09	200.86	4,763,495.35	-	4,763,495.35	(1,908,753.25)	(381,750.65)	(2,290,503.90)
Dhjetor		Shitje	19,778.73	165.82	3,279,619.81	-	3,279,619.81	1,002,779.79	200,555.96	1,203,335.74
Totali		Janar- Dhjetor		351,855.43	110.83	38,996,152.18	-	38,996,152.18	7,816,019.09	1,563,203.82

Shoqëria	Periudha	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera TVSH
			MWh	Euro/MWh	Euro	Euro	Euro
Janar	01-31.01.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Shkurt	01-29.02.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Mars	01-31.03.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Prill	01-30.04.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Maj	01-31.05.2024	Shitje	79,569	60	4,781,305	956,261	5,737,566
Qershor	01-30.06.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Korrik	01-31.07.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Gusht	01-31.08.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Shtator	01-30.09.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Tetor	01-31.10.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Nentor	01-30.11.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
Dhjetor	01-31.12.2024	Shitje	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALE		Shitje	79,569	60	4,781,305	956,261	5,737,566

TOTALI I BLERJEVE PER OPTIMIZIM TE PORTOFOLIT EKONOMIK TE SHOQERISE KESH SH.A.					
Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
	MWh	Eur/MWh	Eur	Eur	Eur
Blerje energji elektrike me procedura bazuar në rregulloren e Tregimit Janar- Dhjetor 2024	(52,718)	57.67	(3,040,333)	(478,441)	(2,765,954)
Blerje energji elektrike për ofrim shërbime ndihmëse KOST Janar- Dhjetor 2024	(11,059)	9.49	(104,946)	-	(104,946)
Blerje energji elektrike për ofrim shërbime ndihmëse OST Janar- Dhjetor 2024	(187,383)	19.38	(3,631,362)	(849,625)	(4,819,687)
Blerje ne Burse ALPEX	(33,088)	100.33	(3,319,589)	-	(3,319,589)
Blerje energji elektrike nga HEC ASHTA, bazuar në kontratën	(125)	73.00	(9,145)	(1,829)	(10,975)
Blerje energji elektrike Karavasta/prodhimi Janar-Dhjetor 2024	(258,382)	65.33	(16,880,578)	(3,376,116)	(20,256,693)
TOTALI I BLERJEVE PER OPTIMIZIM TE PORTOFOLIT EKONOMIK TE SHOQERISE KESH SH.A.	(542,755)	49.72	(26,985,953)	(4,706,011)	(31,277,844)
EFEKTI FINANCIAR NGA OPTIMIZIMI I SHITJES DHE BLERJES	(312,330)	78.04	2,453,932	(814,509)	2,053,542

Table 60. Transactions carried out by KESH company during 2024

(Source: KESH company)

2.2. Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT)

The Board of Regulators of the Energy Community, in cooperation with the Contracting Parties, by decision dated 7 August 2020, based on the provisions of Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency, resolved to adopt Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT) by the Contracting Parties.

The Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT) sets out criteria to prohibit abusive practices that may occur and affect wholesale energy markets.

At the same time, REMIT assists in ensuring the proper functioning of these markets by taking into account their specific characteristics.

The Regulation contains provisions related to:

- Prohibition of Trading and Obligation to Publish Data, which among other things defines the prohibitions imposed on persons possessing inside information related to an energy product in the wholesale market, the obligation for market participants to publish data, as well as the prohibition of any engagement or attempt to be involved in the manipulation of the wholesale energy market.
- Monitoring and Registration of Market Participants, which establishes that ERE will oversee the trading activities of wholesale energy products to detect and prevent trading based on inside information and market manipulation within the country, as well as the obligation of market participants to register with ERE within the prescribed deadlines.
- Confidential Information, which provides for the protection and confidentiality of data in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.
- Monitoring, Administrative Investigation, and Administrative Measures: This section defines the rights of the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), in accordance with the powers granted by Law No. 43/2015 “On Power Sector,” as amended, and Law No. 102/2015 “On Natural

Gas Sector,” as amended, to undertake actions for monitoring and conducting administrative investigations related to prohibitions and requirements established by this Regulation. These actions may be carried out directly by ERE or in cooperation with other institutions.

The Regulation defines in detail the methods and procedures to be followed by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) for monitoring the functioning of the wholesale energy market, as well as specific activities of market participants, in order to prevent market abuse through the market’s development, promotion of competition, and enforcement of transparency standards. At the same time, the Regulation supports the proper functioning of these markets, taking into account their specific characteristics.

This regulation was adopted by ERE through Decision No. 126, dated 17.05.2021, as a regulatory act — a step that was commended by the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna.

ERE monitors the wholesale energy product trading activities in order to detect and prevent trading based on the disclosure of inside information and market manipulation in the domestic market.

ERE cooperates at the regional level through the Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB) and the REMIT Working Group in carrying out the monitoring of wholesale energy markets. For the monitoring of the wholesale energy market, ERE will also cooperate with the Competition Authority or any other competent body for this purpose.

Market participants who enter into transactions involving wholesale energy products in Albania, or express an intention to enter into such transactions through trading procedures, are required to register with ERE in the REMIT Register.

Throughout 2024, in implementation of the REMIT Regulation, ERE continued updating the dedicated register available on its official website in the section: <https://ere.gov.al/sq/tregu-i-energji/remit>.

This section contains the relevant documentation of the REMIT Regulation, including the register of market participants. The National Register of Market Participants, as of 31 December 2024, lists 68 registered electricity market participants, compared to 50 registered in 2023.

The REMIT Register is also linked on the website of the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna, in line with the provisions of the ECRB Decision.

The main focus of ERE’s work this year has been the maintenance and update of the National REMIT Register in Albania, published on ERE’s official website.

Below is the updated REMIT Register for 2024.

3. ALBANIAN POWER EXCHANGE (ALPEX)

3.1. Progress in the Establishment of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX company)

The Albanian Power Exchange, operated by ALPEX company, began its operations in 2023 within the bidding zone of Albania, and expanded in 2024 to include the bidding zone of Kosovo. In line with fulfilling the directives for Albania's integration into the European Union, the organized electricity market must undergo all phases necessary for integration into the European energy markets, such as the Single Day-Ahead Coupling (SDAC) and the Single Intraday Coupling (SIDC). Initially, ALPEX, like the Nominated Electricity Market Operators (NEMOs) of the Contracting Parties of the Energy Community, obtains observer status in SDAC and SIDC. On 05 April 2024, ALPEX applied to gain observer status in the SDAC Market Coupling Steering Committee (MCSC). This request was approved on 24 May 2024, the date on which ALPEX signed the Confidentiality Agreement, thus becoming an observer in the all NEMO Committee.

With the support of USAID, during 2024 ALPEX participated in Steering Committee meetings for the "SEE Initiatives" project, which focuses on activities for the integration of the electricity markets of Albania, Kosovo, and North Macedonia into the European Market through the energy border with Greece. This integration involves preparatory activities such as participation in the IBWT (Italian Border Working Table) project, for which ALPEX was accepted in 2024. Participation in this initiative will enable ALPEX to familiarize itself with all procedures and activities carried out in support of the operation of SDAC and SIDC. Furthermore, considering the necessary legislative and regulatory changes related to alignment with European legislation, ALPEX, together with TSO and KOSTT, will have the opportunity to establish a Local Implementation Plan (LIP) within the IBWT Project, reserving a dedicated space within this project for the integration of the Albanian and Kosovo markets.

On May 3, 2024, ALPEX was admitted as a full member of Europex, granting it the opportunity to participate in discussions and decision-making processes related to proposed regulatory and legislative acts at the European level.

After applying on May 24, 2024, ALPEX was accepted as an observer in the ALL NEMO COMMITTEE, which is a committee formed by all NEMOs of the European Union countries where all issues related to these NEMOs are discussed, evaluated, and proposed. Being an observer in this important committee is a prerequisite for the integration of the organized electricity market of Albania and Kosovo, where the designated NEMO must become a full member of this committee. The observer status is preliminary until full membership is obtained.

3.2. Operation of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX)

ALPEX company operates based on ERE Board decision no. 347, dated 27.12.2022, "On the Approval of the Electricity Market Rules (ALPEX Rules – General Conditions, Definitions, Trading Procedures, as well as Clearing and Settlement Procedures)," as well as ERE Board decision no. 106, dated 23.03.2023, "On the Approval of Certain Amendments to the Electricity Market Rules, approved by ERE Board decision no. 347, dated 27.12.2022."

At the same time, based on ERE Board decision no. 127, dated 07.04.2023, "On the Approval of the Market Time Unit," the operation of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX) commenced at 00:00 on April 12, 2023. Operimi i Bursës Shqiptare të Energjisë

3.3. Membership in the Power Exchange for the Albania Bidding Zone

With the commencement of operations of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX company) on April 12, 2023, the registration of members in the Exchange has continued. Throughout 2024, the number of registered exchange members reached 24 (twenty-four). Additionally, the General Clearing Members of the Exchange are Raiffeisen Bank Albania company and Tirana Bank company.

Below is the list of members registered in ALPEX company during 2024:

1. “Transmission System Operator” – TSO company
2. “Free Market Supplier” – FTL company
3. “Universal Service Supplier” – FSHU company
4. “Albanian Power Corporation” – KESH company
5. “Distribution System Operator” – DSO company
6. “Ener Trade” company
7. “EZ-5 Energy” company
8. “GEN-I TIRANA” company
9. “ReNRGY Trading Group” company
10. “Future Energy Trading and Exchange Dynamics” company –Branch in Tirana
11. “NOA Energy Trade” company
12. “Danske Commodities Albania” company
13. “GSA” company
14. “Energy Financing Team Tirana” company
15. “Devoll Hydropower” company
16. “SPV BLUE 1” company
17. “Ensco Trading” (Albania) company
18. “Alb Energy Trade” company
19. “AlbEsp Trading & Consulting” company
20. “AXPO Albania” company
21. “Sole 24 DOOEL” Shkup – Branch in Albania company
22. “Energy Commodities” company
23. “Natyre Energy” company
24. “Dragobia Energy” company

At the end of the year, the Exchange Members “Natyre Energy” company and “Dragobia Energy” company resigned from their Member status.

So far, for the Albania bidding zone, 61 (sixty-one) market agents, appointed by the Exchange Members, have been trained and successfully completed the certification process.

3.4. Membership in the Power Exchange for the Kosovo Bidding Zone

In this process, ALPEX company has continued the membership registration for the Kosovo bidding zone. The General Clearing Members in Kosovo are ProCredit Bank Kosovo and Banka Kombëtare Tregtare Kosovo.

The number of registered exchange members is 12 (twelve):

1. “Transmission and Market System Operator” – KOSTT company
2. “Kosovo Energy Corporation” – KEK company
3. Ibër-Lepenc Hydroeconomic Enterprise company
4. Kosovo Electricity Supply Company – KESCO company
5. “Future Energy Trading and Exchange Dynamics” company
6. “Enerco” company
7. “GSA ENERGI” company
8. “Infinit Energy Dooel” company
9. “Infinit Power Solutions” company
10. “GEN-I TIRANA” company – Branch in Kosovo
11. “NOA ENERGY TRADE” company – Branch in Kosovo
12. “Energy Financing Team” company

So far, for the Kosovo bidding zone, 20 (twenty) trading agents appointed by the Exchange Members have been trained and have successfully completed the certification process.

Meanwhile, 14 (fourteen) additional trading agents have already been trained and certified by ALPEX, and operate as appointed trading agents for their member companies in the Kosovo bidding zone.

3.5. Market Operation.

During 2024, from the delivery day 01.01.2024 until the delivery day 31.01.2024, ALPEX was operational in the Albania bidding zone.

During this year, ALPEX company has implemented for Exchange Members the Trading Platform ETSS and for General Clearing Members the Platform EMCS. These platforms have been successful for the respective users and have operated without impairing the normal functioning of activities. Trading and clearing were conducted daily according to the published calendar on ALPEX sh.a.’s website: www.alpex.al. Regarding issues encountered during 2024, ALPEX company reported in July 2024 information about a price anomaly in the day-ahead electricity purchase market, specifically related to the behavior of the Exchange member “Future Energy Trading and Exchange Dynamics” company.

Regarding the information about the impact this event had on the electricity market for both Bidding Zones, Albania and Kosovo, according to ALPEX company.’s reports, immediate measures were taken

following the incident. Meetings were organized with all Exchange Members to clarify the reasons for the anomaly that occurred on the Delivery Day during hours 14 - 16 and in the second auction, due to suspicions of possible violations of the Electricity Market Rules - Trading Procedures.

The members were once again clearly informed about the expected conduct during trading in the second auction, based on the Trading Procedure. It was emphasized that any Trading Agent acting contrary to these provisions will face appropriate measures taken by ALPEX company. The Exchange Members were assured that ALPEX company will remain vigilant throughout the trading period, continuously monitoring the behavior of Trading Agents to prevent any market distortion.

In order to resolve the issue, the involved parties (as mentioned above) reached an agreement in September 2024 to compensate the amounts affected by the anomaly caused by the Exchange member, “Future Energy Trading and Exchange Dynamics” company. For investigative purposes, since this issue impacted both electricity markets, ERE has requested the Kosovo regulator (ZRE) to establish a special joint working group to investigate this phenomenon, including other similar cases. Currently, we are awaiting the formation of this group following the appointment of its members by ZRE.

Following approval by ERE, ALPEX applied the second auction mechanism aiming to protect the market from prices considered erroneous or unstable, referencing the Minimum Allowable Price Limit of 0 (zero) euro/MWh and the Maximum Allowable Price Limit for the Day-Ahead Market set at 900 euro/MWh. Throughout 2024, the second auction was activated 51 (fifty-one) times. Except for one instance, prices after the second auction remained within normal market parameters, proving to be an effective mechanism for safeguarding the market against prices that do not reflect true market signals.

For the Albania bidding zone, the total purchase offer in 2024 was 1.13 TWh, while the total sale offer was also 1.13 TWh (see the chart below).

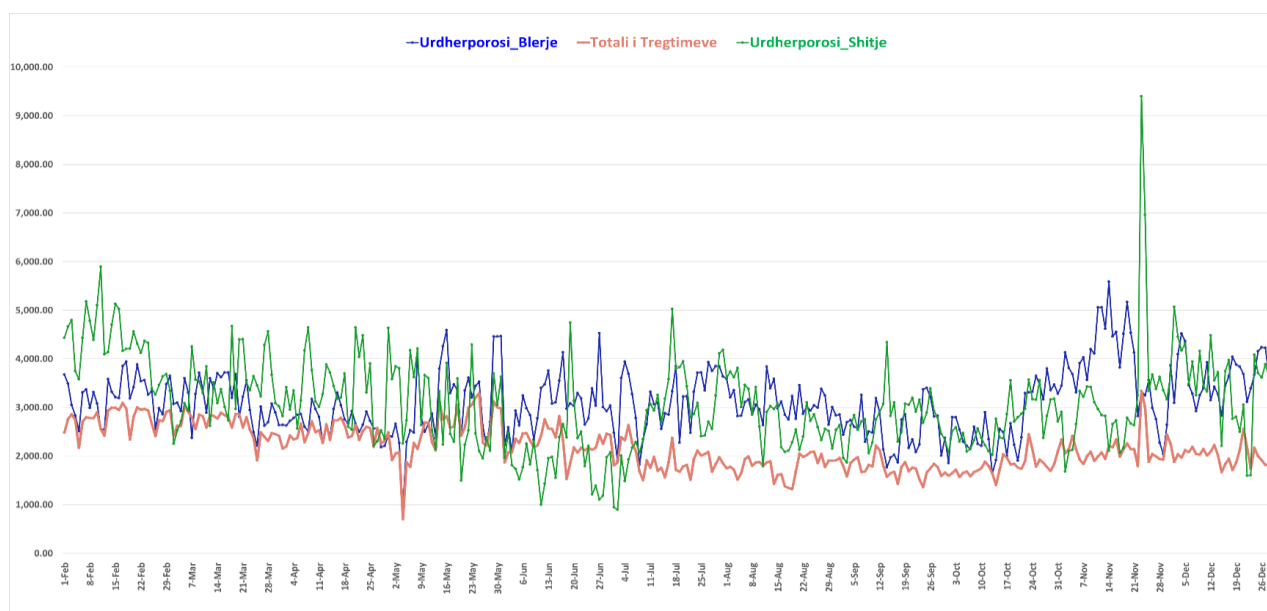


Figure 59. Data on bids and purchases – sales in Albania, ALPEX company

(Source: ALPEX company)

For the Albania-Kosovo market coupling, the total purchase bids for 2024 amounted to **1.53 TWh**,

while the total sale offers were **1.86 TWh**. (see the chart below).

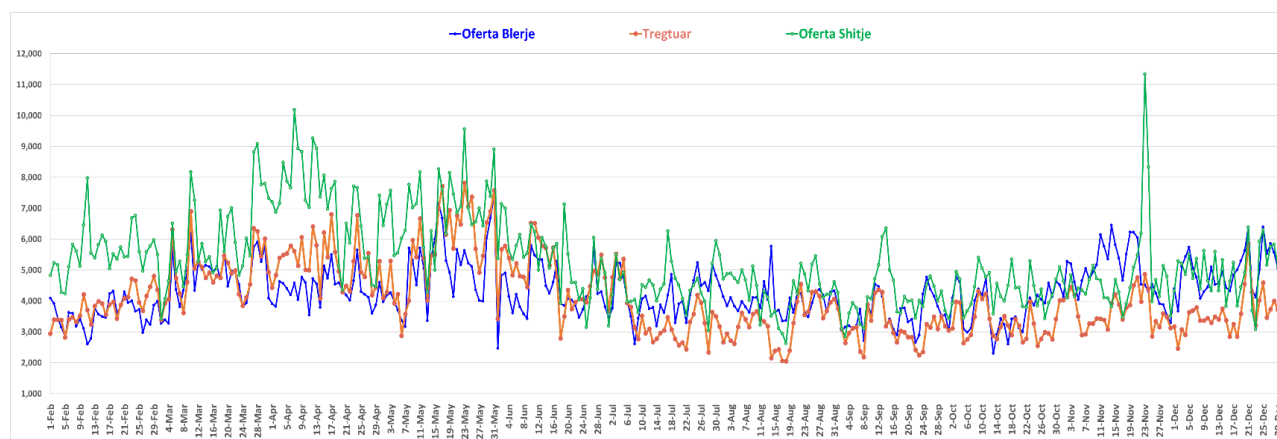


Figure 60. Data on bids and purchases – sales in the Albania-Kosovo market, ALPEX company
(Source: ALPEX company)

With the start of the Market Coupling, an increase has been observed in the number of active Exchange Members participating in trading, ranging between 17 and 22 participants across both markets. The position of the Albanian market in this market coupling for 2024 has been predominantly as an importer, with a total import volume of **241,097 MWh** compared to **27,816 MWh** exported.

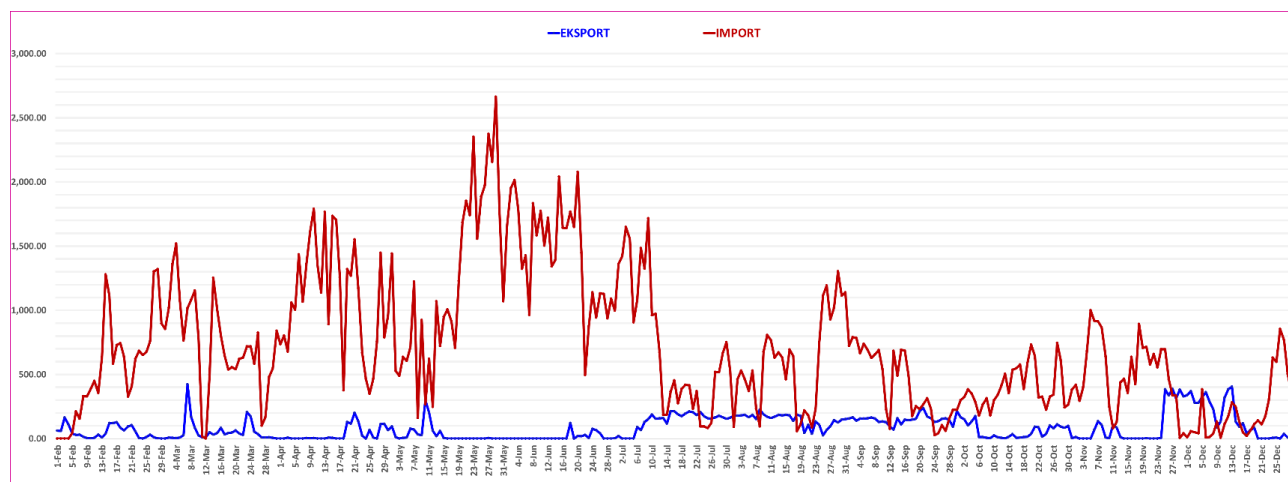


Figure 61. Data on Albania's exports and imports in the market coupling for 2024.
(Source: ALPEX)

3.6. Clearing

The clearing activity and settlement transactions are carried out periodically according to the calendar by ALPEX in cooperation with the General Clearing Members and the Settlement Bank. Throughout 2024, the clearing and settlement process was not disrupted at any point from a technical standpoint and was conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Electricity Market Rules.

The clearing activity and settlement transactions are carried out periodically according to the calendar by ALPEX, in cooperation with the General Clearing Members and the Settlement Bank. Throughout 2024, the clearing and settlement processes were not disrupted at any point from a technical

perspective.

The clearing of transactions for the sale and purchase of electricity, as well as the volumes sold and purchased for 2024, are presented in the tables below:

Clearing of Transactions in ALPEX Markets – Albanian Bidding Zone				
	Purchase		Sale	
Period	Volume in MWh	Value in Euro	Volume in MWh	Value in Euro
January	74,601.20	7,255,210.28	74,619.20	7,257,541.52
February	79,430.32	5,950,254.94	59,386.37	4,795,170.42
March	79,647.32	5,612,237.00	60,229.35	4,485,492.84
April	72,729.89	4,443,105.58	41,431.79	2,598,868.65
May	76,710.33	5,626,012.38	35,058.50	2,321,504.41
June	67,656.09	7,150,579.14	26,615.47	3,180,371.66
July	54,980.15	8,245,691.77	42,684.29	6,814,606.14
August	51,137.79	6,762,080.18	35,676.01	4,935,522.04
September	47,673.48	5,809,903.95	41,657.81	5,252,688.30
October	54,862.80	5,490,872.27	43,000.10	4,533,966.59
November	61,537.10	10,986,173.09	51,207.79	9,512,964.24
December	57,266.34	8,684,237.91	53,590.23	8,330,330.51
Total	778,232.81	82,016,358.48	565,156.91	64,019,027.32

Table 62. Transactions of electricity sale and purchases in the Albania bidding zone.

(Source: ALPEX company)

Clearing of Transactions on ALPEX Markets for the Two Bidding Zones				
	Purchase		Sale	
Period	Volume in MWh	Value in Euro	Volume in MWh	Value in Euro
January	75,018.20	7,303,244.08	75,018.20	7,303,244.08
February	88,491.15	6,657,117.44	88,491.15	6,657,117.44
March	128,765.72	8,983,732.93	128,765.72	8,983,732.93
April	123,960.85	7,658,703.21	123,960.85	7,658,703.21
May	132,618.75	9,744,050.88	132,618.75	9,744,050.88
June	103,940.98	10,928,673.93	103,940.98	10,927,572.83
July	84,289.59	13,162,774.55	84,289.59	13,162,774.55
August	78,293.20	10,697,172.93	78,293.20	10,696,813.03
September	78,216.25	9,542,998.89	78,216.25	9,542,998.89
October	86,989.28	8,839,613.37	86,989.28	8,839,613.37
November	93,816.71	16,849,606.08	93,816.71	16,849,606.08
December	99,075.83	14,948,425.95	99,075.83	14,948,425.95
Total	1,173,476.51	125,316,114.25	1,173,476.51	125,314,653.25

Table 63. Transactions of Electricity Sale and Purchases in the Albania-Kosovo Market Coupling

(Source: ALPEX company)

During 2024, there were only two instances of clearing price differences between the two bidding zones of Albania and Kosovo, with a total financial transaction value of 1,461 Euros.

The Cross-Border Transactions for 2024 are presented in the table below:

Cross-Border Transactions				
	Export		Import	
Period	Volume in MWh	Value in Euro	Volume in MWh	Value in Euro
January	-	-	-	-
February	1,439.00	118,741.51	20,391.50	1,200,612.10
March	1,753.37	149,907.75	21,240.90	1,328,087.39
April	1,011.91	66,421.79	32,801.17	1,901,046.58
May	983.82	91,858.22	41,825.99	3,279,131.18
June	381.21	51,508.69	41,859.80	4,015,928.24
July	4,351.68	657,951.23	17,340.78	2,161,669.25
August	4,569.95	583,538.48	19,640.08	2,374,393.79
September	4,496.17	545,055.06	10,975.14	1,154,329.43
October	1,742.54	206,360.17	12,735.94	1,083,084.20
November	2,688.34	506,735.35	13,960.00	2,087,945.73
December	4,490.10	805,465.10	8,412.73	1,162,223.74
Total	27,908.09	3,783,543.35	241,184.03	21,748,451.63

Table 64. Cross-Border Transactions for 2024

(Source:ALPEX company)

3.7 Day-Ahead Market for the Albania Bidding Zone and the Albania–Kosovo Market Coupling

The Day-Ahead Market for the Albania Bidding Zone conducted its first auction on April 11, 2023, based on ERE Board decision No. 127, dated April 7, 2023, which established the first Market Time Unit at 00:00 on April 12, 2023, marking the start of operations of the Albanian Power Exchange. This market was implemented in accordance with regulatory provisions, the Framework Agreement, and the European market model.

Referring to the Framework Agreement on market coupling, the NEMOs and TSOs of both countries signed the Day-Ahead Market Coupling Operations Agreement (DACOA) and its respective procedures.

Based on the DACOA agreement, within the framework of the electricity market coupling between Albania and Kosovo, a Steering Committee was established to govern the coupling of the electricity markets. According to Article 5 of the “Framework Agreement on the Coupling of the Electricity Markets of Albania and Kosovo,” it is the competence of this Committee (composed of the TSOs and NEMOs) to decide on the Start Date of the coupling of the electricity markets of Albania and Kosovo. This decision is to be immediately communicated to the regulatory authorities ERE and ZRRE.

In order to implement the coupling of the electricity markets, ALPEX together with the Transmission System Operators of Albania and Kosovo (TSO and KOSTT) prepared and submitted for approval to

the Regulatory Authorities all necessary Regulations according to European standards. The Boards of ERE and ZRRE approved these with their respective decisions:

1. Shadow Allocation Rules.
2. Reserve procedures for the Day-Ahead Electricity Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo, signed by the parties TSO and KOSTT.
3. The regulators decided to designate the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX) as the Shipping Agent for the electricity market coupling between Albania and Kosovo, respectively with:
 - ❖ ERE Board Decision No. 369, dated 26.12.2023, “On the appointment of the role of the transfer agent (Shipping Agent) for Albania and Kosovo electricity market coupling.”
 - ❖ ERO Board decision V_1873_2024, dated 29.01.2024.
4. The Methodology for the Allocation of Congestion Revenues between Albania and Kosovo, signed by the parties ALPEX, TSO, and KOSTT.

The Methodology for the Allocation of Congestion Revenues (CID) aims to regulate the manner of distributing congestion revenues for:

- a) The bidding zones of Albania and Kosovo, and the interconnectors between Albania and Kosovo where the congestion revenues are collected;
- b) Congestion revenues derived from the allocation of capacities based on the coordinated Net Transfer Capacity (NTC) approach; and
- c) Congestion revenues derived from the allocation of capacities within the Day-Ahead time frame.

This Methodology foresees that ALPEX will act as the collector of congestion revenues (CIC). According to the quadripartite Agreement between ALPEX, TSO, KOSTT, and SEECAO, the revenues collected by ALPEX are transferred to SEECAO, which serves as the distributor of congestion revenues (CID).

The Day-Ahead Market for the Kosovo bidding zone held its first auction on January 31, 2024, based on the decision of the Board of the Energy Regulatory Office of Kosovo V_1883_2024, dated January 29, 2024, which established the first Market Time Unit at 00:00 on February 1, 2024. This auction was also conducted as part of the Day-Ahead electricity market coupling between Albania and Kosovo.

Simultaneously, the Steering Committee for the governance of the Electricity Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo, through decision no. 05, protocol no. 16/3, dated January 25, 2024, “On the determination of the start date of the Electricity Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo,” set the Market Time Unit corresponding to 00:00 local time on February 1, 2024, as the Start Day of the Day-Ahead Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo.

This coupling is the first integration project between two different Bidding Zones within the WB6 countries, implemented according to the standards of the Single Day-Ahead Coupling (SDAC) European-level.

3.8. Intraday Market for the Albanian Bidding Zone and the Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo

At the end of 2023 and in January 2024, ALPEX company in its role as NEMO, together with the Transmission System Operator (TSO), carried out all necessary activities to ensure the launch of the Intraday Auction Market (IDM) simultaneously in both the Albanian and Kosovar Bidding Zones, in alignment with the start of Market Coupling between the two zones.

This Market was implemented in accordance with the regulatory provisions and the Framework Agreement, following the European standard and model.

According to the Framework Agreement on Market Coupling, the NEMO (Nominated Electricity Market Operator) and the Transmission System Operators (TSOs) of both countries signed the Intraday Coupling Operations Agreement (IDC) and its corresponding procedures.

Based on the Intraday Coupling Operations Agreement (IDC), in the context of the electricity market coupling between Albania and Kosovo, and pursuant to Joint Order no. 03, dated 07.05.2024, titled "On the establishment of the Steering Committee for the governance of the Electricity Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo", issued by TSO, KOSTT, and ALPEX, a Steering Committee was established.

This Committee is responsible for overseeing the governance of the Intraday Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo and has proposed the Start Date for the coupling of the intraday electricity markets of the two countries.

For the purpose of implementing the Intraday Market in line with European standards, and referring to the Single Intraday Market Coupling (SIDC) model at the European level, ALPEX company identified the necessity to amend the existing Electricity Market Rules (ALPEX Rules, Definitions, Trading Procedures, and Clearing & Settlement Procedures). The proposed changes aimed to align with the SIDC implementation requirements and also reflected the practical experience gained by ALPEX during the operation of the Day-Ahead Market in the Albanian and Kosovo bidding zones.

Following the proposals made by ALPEX, in its role as NEMO, the Regulatory Authorities approved the amendments proposed by ALPEX and the market participants through the following respective Decisions:

- ❖ ERE Board decision no. 265, dated 10.12.2024, "On the approval of certain additions and amendments to the Electricity Market Rules, approved by ERE Board Decision no. 347, dated 27.12.2022, as amended";
- ❖ ERO Board Decision V_2586_2024, dated 06.12.2024.

ALPEX, in accordance with paragraph K.1.3.1 of the "Electricity Market Rules – General Conditions", which states that "*The first Market Time Unit for the purposes of these Electricity Market Rules shall commence at the Designated Time,*" proposed to the Regulator that the Start Date of Trading for the Intraday Auction Market be the Market Time Unit 00:00 on 12.12.2024, corresponding to Auction CRIDA-1.

Subsequently, ERE, by means of Board Decision no. 266, dated 10.12.2024, approved the Market Time Unit corresponding to 00:00 on 12.12.2024 as the official start date of trading in the Intraday Auction Market of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX). This was formalized through Board Decision no. 266, dated 10.12.2024, titled "On the approval of the trading start date for the Intraday Auction Market of the Albanian Power Exchange."

The IDC Steering Committee, based on the regulatory decisions regarding the start date of the Intraday Markets for the bidding zones of Albania and Kosovo, after assessing that all activities related to testing at the market coupling level were successfully completed, decided by decision no. 6, dated 10.12.2024, that the start date of the market coupling (intraday) of the electricity markets between Albania and Kosovo will be the Market Time Unit corresponding to 00:00 on 12.12.2024, local time.

3.9. Trading and clearing data

During January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024 period, ALPEX company continued its electricity trading activities in the bidding zone of Albania. The data regarding this activity are presented in the tables below:

Data for the Day-Ahead Market in the bidding zone of Albania				
Progressive 2024	Daily Minimum	Daily Maximum	Daily Average	Total
Volume in MWh	705	3,341	2,206	807,282
Price (€/MWh)	-€ 500.00	€ 4,000	€ 112.01	-

Table 65. Data for the Day-Ahead Market in the bidding zone of Albania

(Source: ALPEX)

Invoices (purchase-sale)				
Period	Daily minimum	Daily maximum	Daily average	Total
January 2024	€ 227,734	€ 653,022	€ 457,618	€ 14,186,161
February 2024	€ 291,992	€ 576,630	€ 422,685	€ 12,257,875
March 2024	€ 178,523	€ 628,547	€ 382,096	€ 11,844,977
April 2024	€ 106,672	€ 448,910	€ 298,814	€ 8,964,411
May 2024	€ 127,129	€ 593,407	€ 379,854	€ 11,775,472
June 2024	€ 238,616	€ 1,595,220	€ 477,114	€ 14,313,414
July 2024	€ 302,432	€ 870,026	€ 579,935	€ 17,977,976
August 2024	€ 305,746	€ 689,212	€ 475,757	€ 14,748,480
September 2024	€ 234,481	€ 796,214	€ 428,736	€ 12,862,084
October 2024	€ 178,658	€ 572,168	€ 360,123	€ 11,163,802
November 2024	€ 409,346	€ 1,827,427	€ 760,700	€ 22,821,002
December 2024	€ 361,675	€ 1,023,908	€ 615,631	€ 19,084,546
Year 2024	€ 106,672	€ 1,827,427	€ 469,831	€ 171,958,215

Table 66. Invoices (purchase-sale)

(Source: ALPEX)

Traded volumes in MWh				
Period	Daily min	Daily max	Daily average	Total
Jan 2024	1,919	2,651	2,390	74,100
Febr 2024	2,166	3,093	2,771	80,345
March 2024	1,909	3,029	2,651	82,194
April 2024	2,151	2,788	2,469	74,071
May 2024	705	3,293	2,505	77,647
June 2024	1,527	2,824	2,271	68,120
July 2024	1,502	2,636	1,910	42,011
Aug 2024	1,317	2,090	1,792	55,538
Sept 2024	1,359	2,214	1,752	52,549
Oct 2024	1,406	2,453	1,797	55,702
Nov 2024	1,792	3,341	2,155	64,643
Dec 2024	1,665	2,561	2,004	62,476
Year 2024	705	3,341	2,211	807,649

Table 67. Traded volumes in MWh

(Source: ALPEX)

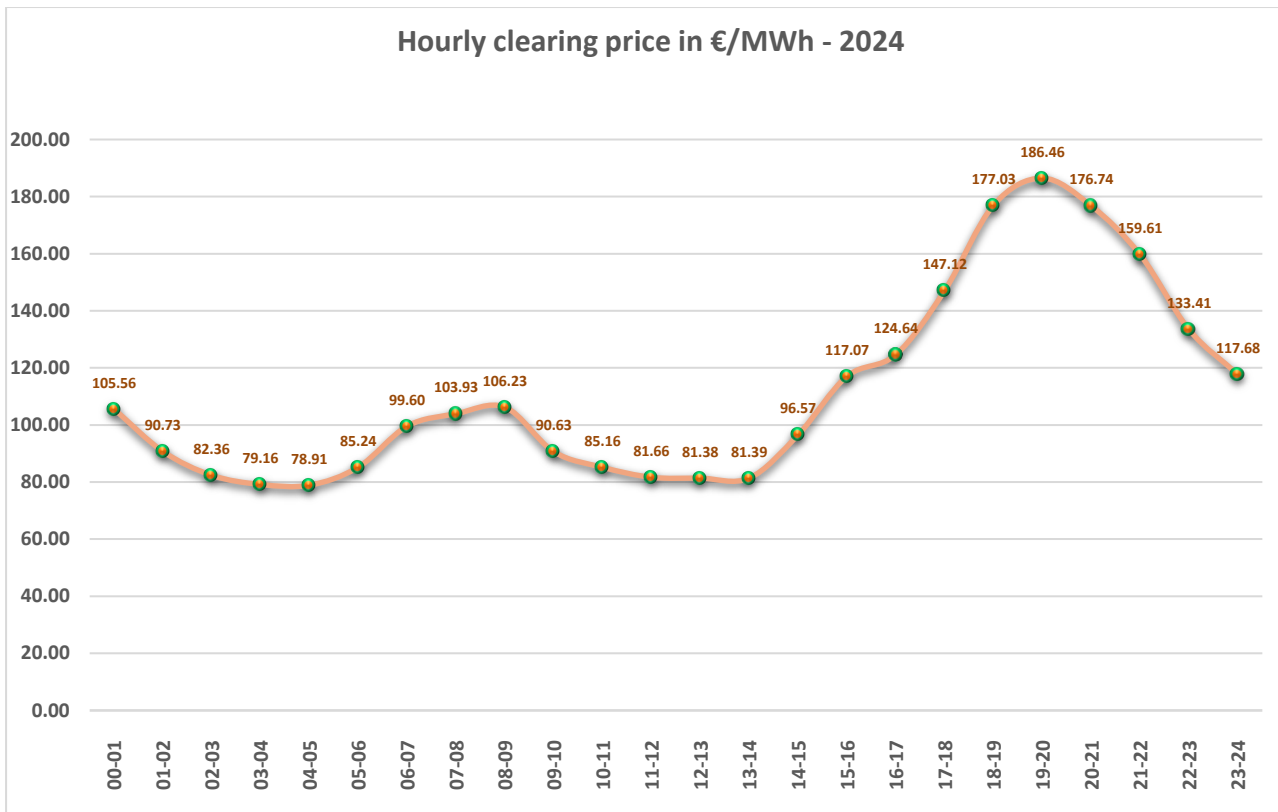


Table 68. Hourly clearing price in €/MWh – 2024

(Source: ALPEX)

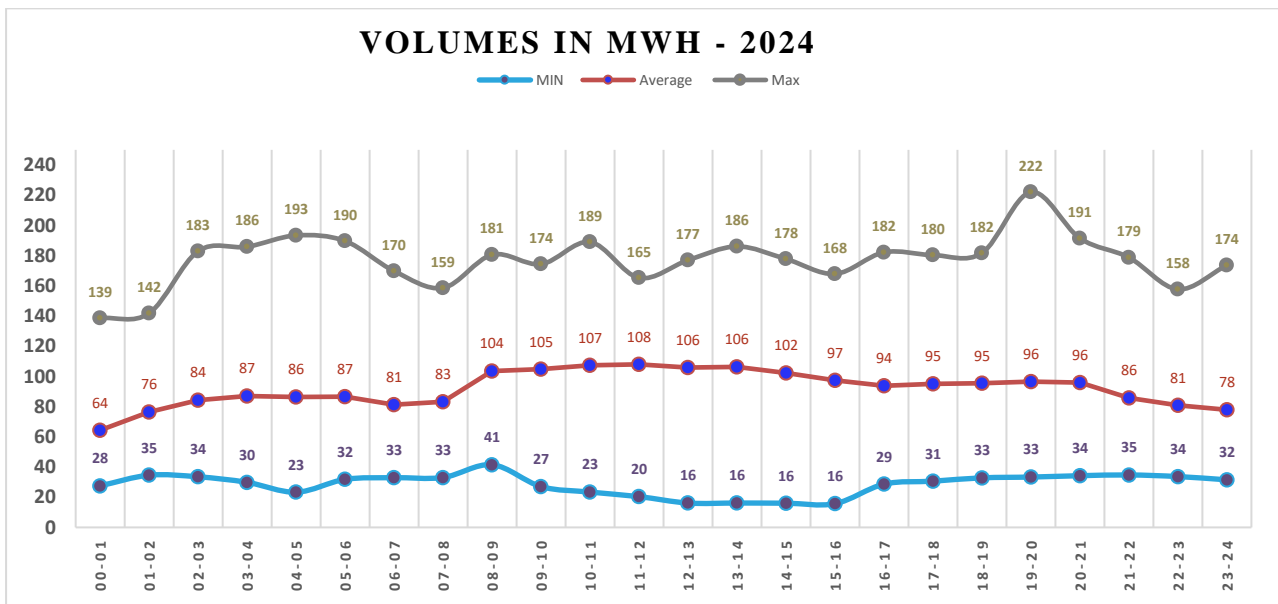


Table 69. Volumes in MWh

(Source: ALPEX)

Average daily volumes traded on ALPEX for 2024 are presented in the graphic below:

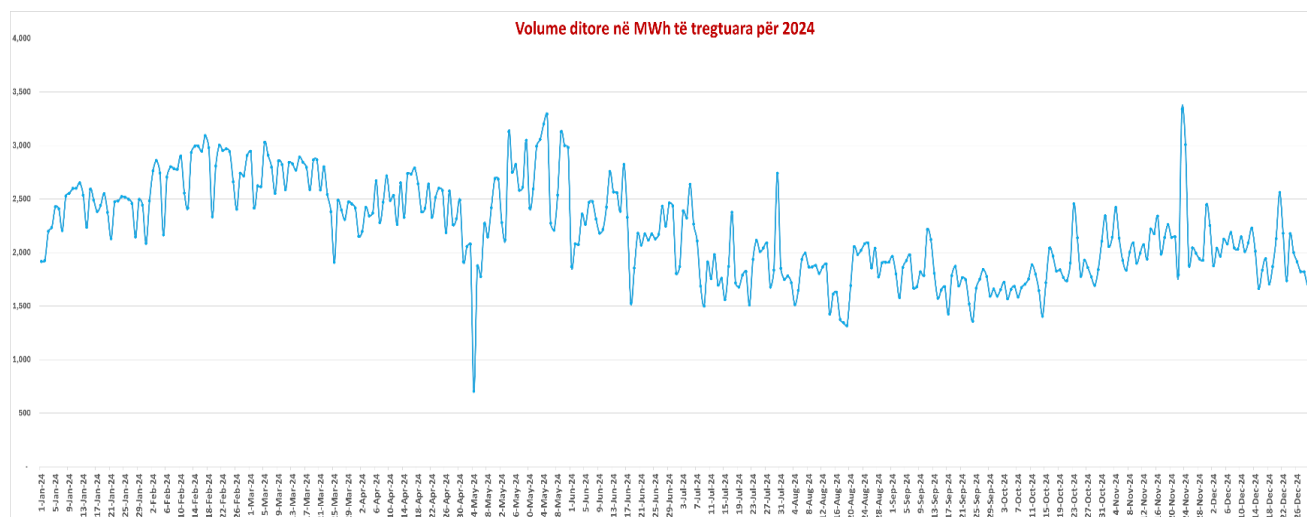


Table 70. Average daily volumes traded for 2024

(Source: ALPEX)

The purchased volumes traded on ALPEX in 2024 consisted of 436,172 MWh based on CfD (Contracts for Difference) and 371,157 MWh in the free market. Meanwhile, in 2023, out of a total of 827,541 MWh traded in purchases, 826,297 MWh were based on CfD.

ALPEX company has also conducted an analysis comparing its average prices with those of HUPX to find the correlation between them. The data shows that in 68.3% of cases, the prices follow the same trend (either increasing or decreasing). However, the average price on HUPX is lower in 68% of the cases, while ALPEX prices are higher in 32% of the cases, being on average 10.81 Euro/MWh more expensive per day.

ALPEX company has conducted an analysis comparing its average prices with those of HENEX to determine the correlation between them. The data shows that in 65.6% of cases, prices follow the same trend (either increasing or decreasing). Meanwhile, the average price on HENEX is lower in 60.7% of cases, whereas ALPEX prices are higher in 39.3% of cases, being on average 11.65 Euro/MWh more expensive per day.

The following table provides comparative data of the average prices extracted from the domestic market alongside those of the Hungarian Power Exchange (HUPX) and HENEX.

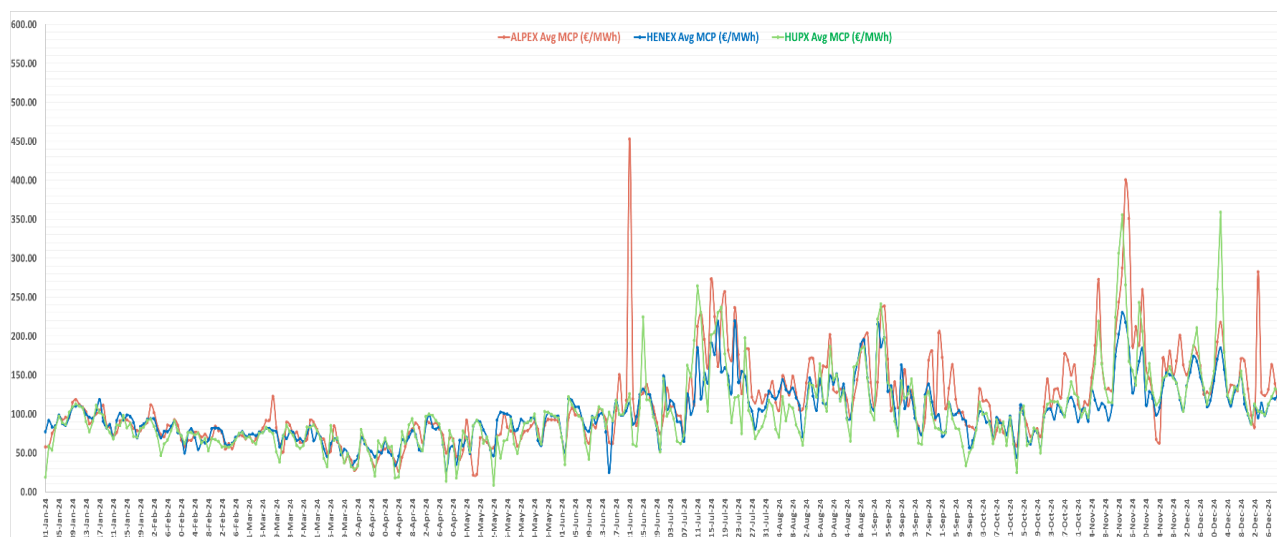


Table 71. Comparative data of average prices extracted from the domestic market alongside those of the Hungarian Power Exchange (HUPX) and HENEX.

3.10. Measures Taken by Operators in Implementation of the Regulation on Cybersecurity

The companies subject to the implementation of the “Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures in the Power Sector,” approved by ERE Board Decision No. 126, dated 30.07.2020, as amended, have continued their efforts by taking the necessary measures to comply with this regulation, including periodic reporting to ERE.

Cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection measures undertaken by TSO company

Cybersecurity has taken a prominent place in the strategic focus of TSO company, being treated as a key aspect both operationally and through the implementation of projects and technological developments. TSO company has submitted periodic reports to ERE, in accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned Board Decision, on the measures undertaken and efforts made regarding cybersecurity.

These efforts have been undertaken with the aim of ensuring the resilience and integrity of the systems.

The following outlines the projects and objectives that have been completed or are currently under implementation by TSO company:

a) Project for enhancing security in TSO company’s network – OT Asset and Threat Management

With the financial and technical support of USAID, TSO company has reported the initiation and successful completion of the project aimed at enhancing the security of its network. The implementation of the project began in February and was successfully finalized at the end of May. The system has been designed to ensure improved asset management and increased security, by performing the following functions:

- Identification of IT and OT assets
- Security and vulnerability management of IT and OT assets
- IT Service Management (ITSM) and Remote Monitoring and Management (RMM) (applicable only to IT).

- Management of OT-specific threats.
- Assessment of attack vectors in OT.
- Establishment of the OT security model database.
- Monitoring and detection of threats and security policies for OT.

b) Expansion of the AV system

In response to the increasing cybersecurity threats, TSO company has implemented an Extended Detection and Response (XDR) infrastructure as well as an Extended Prevention and Response (XPR) system. This multidimensional approach reflects the complexity and dynamic nature of contemporary cyber threats. The project has been successfully completed, and the system is now fully operational.

c) SCADA system upgrade and data backup system

In 2023, TSO company completed a project to upgrade the SCADA system, which also included the establishment of a data backup system. The backup is performed on dedicated servers located at the same site as the primary SCADA system.

During 2024, TSO company has continued to establish the conditions and standards for Business Continuity, ensuring that TSO company's critical functions, such as SCADA and EMS, continue to operate even in the face of major incidents or damages that could disrupt services. Furthermore, it is planned that operational activities will be restored within a short timeframe following any interruption.

The main objectives of this project include:

- Increasing the availability of the platform across all its components.
- Ensuring operational continuity based on the principles of Disaster Recovery System (DRS) and Business Continuity (BC).

d) Updating and development of the protection system for the Online Metering System.

The Online Metering System is one of the main and critical systems within TSO company. For these reasons, and to ensure the availability of this service, it is necessary to update the platform to guarantee both security and availability. The project is currently fully operational.

e) Implementation of updates, expansion of the backup system, and extension of central IT (Information Technology) platforms.

f) Automation and digitization of processes.

The project has established conditions for Business Continuity by ensuring the uninterrupted operation of critical functions and rapid recovery following incidents. Additionally, the availability of key systems has been increased, and the IT infrastructure has been improved to meet growing demands, while guaranteeing protection against cyberattacks.

g) Implementation of ZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access) and PAM (Privileged Access Management) technologies for secure access.

h) Renewal and annual audit of the ISO 27001 certificate.

i) Continuous training of all staff on cybersecurity.

All these measures have been undertaken to ensure the protection of TSO's critical infrastructures and to guarantee the resilience and integrity of the systems.

Cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection measures undertaken by KESH company

KESH company has not reported any cybersecurity incidents for 2024. KESH company has completed an important project, supported by USAID, in which two key cybersecurity protection systems were implemented. One of the systems monitors the entire KESH company infrastructure to identify and prevent cyberattacks, while the other enables secure remote access to critical assets. This project also included training for the effective use of these systems and capacity building for KESH's technical staff.

The 2024 cybersecurity report, according to Annex 1 of the regulation on the Information and Communication Control System (ICCS), indicates that KESH has undertaken a series of technical and organizational measures to enhance information protection and system security. Organizational measures include the development and implementation of security policies in accordance with ISO 27001, as well as procedures for risk management, human resource security, and security incident management. Additionally, measures have been developed for asset management and third-party security.

On the technical side, KESH has implemented robust measures for physical and network security, including a physical security policy, access management, and system monitoring. A Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system is used for monitoring security activities, and a Next-Generation Firewall (NGFW) has been implemented for incident management and prevention. The network has been segmented, and endpoint devices have been updated to the latest versions. Additionally, KESH has conducted audits, penetration testing, and training to enhance the overall security posture.

Furthermore, KESH's security procedures and policies are documented and comply with ISO standards. These policies are applied within KESH's processes and procedures, ensuring strong protection and proper management of cybersecurity in the power sector.

Cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection measures undertaken by OSHEE company

During 2024, DSO company did not provide information regarding the progress of the ISO 27001 certification process, which is an obligation stipulated in Article 10 of the Cybersecurity Regulation. OSHEE company reports that there were no cybersecurity incidents in 2024.

To enhance security, the IT Department (DTI) has completed the segmentation of the internal network by creating separate VLANs for each department and unit. This segmentation also included the separation of servers and the placement of application and database servers into the respective VLANs. Another important measure has been the implementation of ISE AAA (Identity Services Engine with Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting) for a significant portion of users at HQ, with the implementation process still ongoing for the remaining users.

Additionally, the internal firewall, VPN (Virtual Private Network), EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response), WAF (Web Application Firewall), and Mail Gateway have been updated to more secure versions. Blocking of malicious IPs, hashes, and URLs has been carried out through the external firewall, EDR, and Mail Gateway. The IT Department (DTI) has monitored traffic at key nodes to

detect abnormal behaviors and has migrated regional directorates to DMVPN (Dynamic Multipoint Virtual Private Network) technology, completing a significant part of this process.

For network security and protection, OSHEE has implemented Adaptive Protection to detect and alert on suspicious activities. Additionally, changes and improvements have been made to security Group Policy Objects (GPOs) to strengthen infrastructure protection. Projects such as Business Continuity, Disaster Recovery, and Cyber Recovery are in the process of implementation to ensure operational continuity and data integrity.

The implementation of the IAM (Identity and Access Management) system is ongoing, and communication security has been strengthened with Cisco Umbrella. ZTNA (Zero Trust Network Access) has been implemented to enable secure remote access to OSHEE's network. Additionally, a monitoring system with cameras has been installed at the headquarters, and new secure physical access devices have been deployed at the Business Continuity (BC) site in Tirana and the Disaster Recovery (DR) site in Vlora. DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) protection has been implemented for websites, and a Cisco solution has been used for the call center system. During the period from July to December 2024, no cybersecurity incidents were reported, and efforts to improve security continue.

4. LICENSING, ISSUE OF AUTHORIZATIONS DURING 2024

4.1. Reviewed applications during 2024 for licensing, license renewal, modification transferring or license recognition

Implementing Law no. 43/2015 “On Power Sector”, as amended, Law no.102/2015 “On Natural Gas Sector”, as amended, “The regulation on the procedures and terms for the issue, modification, transferring, renewal, recognition and license removal in power sector”, as amended, as well as the the “Regulation on the procedures and terms for license issue, modification, transferring or license removal in natural gas sector”, any entity that requires to be licensed in one of the activities of power or natural gas sectors, as well as any licensee that requires to renew, modify or transfer its license, shall submit at ERE the respective application fulfilling all the requirements according to the abovementione legal and by-legal framework.

During 2024, ERE within its field of activity reviewed and took the relevalnt decisions regarding the applications for licensing the entities in different activities of the power sector, where all the submitted applications, it is respected the transparency provided on the procedures for licensing.

During this year, ERE in total are submitted 41 application for production, supply, trading, license recognition, modification, renewal and license non-initiation in the framework of reviewing the licensing decisions due to the completion of the conditions by the licensee for which are taken 140 Board decisions.

4.2. Licensing in Electricity Production activity

Throughout 2024, a total of 22 applications were submitted for licensing in the electricity production activity, and one application continued to be processed from 2023.

Due to the complexity inherent in the applications themselves, as consequence of the need for these entities to carry out their activities in compliance with the legal framework for environmental protection, integrated water resource management, other development permits, as well as their business plans, continuous correspondence has been carried out with institutions such as the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, the National Environment Agency, the Water Resources Management Agency, among others.

As part of the licensing procedure, in order to clarify the relevant application documentation, hearings have been held during the year with applicants and/or involved parties, referring to the submitted documentation.

For all applications, ERE Board has issued the respective decisions to initiate the licensing procedures and published the notices in the print media, on ERE’s website, and on social media platforms, to gather potential opinions from interested parties. Additionally, each licensing application has undergone the necessary assessments regarding compliance and completeness of legal, administrative, financial, and technical documentation, as well as the acquisition of the relevant water use permits, environmental permits, and approval for the connection point with the network operator. Data has also been requested from other institutions, in accordance with the activity for which the entities seek licensing from ERE. On a case-by-case basis, pursuant to licensing decisions throughout 2024, ERE

has continued to monitor the fulfillment of conditions and review the respective decisions for those licenses granted with conditions, the validity of which depends on deadlines set by the permits/authorizations issued by other authorities.

In electricity production activity for 2024 are licensed 22 entities, as follows:

No.	Entity	Electricity producer	Installed capacity	ERE Decision
1.	“IDI 2005” s.a	“Arçov” HPP	1.28 MW	No. 30, dated 27.03.2024
2.	“DRINI BULQIZE” s.a	“Polemi” HPP	1.751 MW	No. 77, dated 29.04.2024
3.	“FU-GEN” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 122, dated 19.06.2024
4.	“GreeNNat Solar Park Ballsh” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	100 MW	No. 132, dated 02.07.2024
5.	“5GX ENERGY” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	10 MW	No. 135, dated 09.07.2024
6.	“AGE ERZEN” s.a	“Hekali” HPP	1.94 MW	No. 154, datë 31.07.2024
7.	“H.K HEC Grabova 2” s.a	“Grabova 2” HPP	10.08 MW	No. 157, dated 31.07.2024
8.	“Nova Prospect” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 164, dated 15.08.2024
9.	“SUN’S MIRACLE” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 168, dated 26.08.2024
10.	“FAETHON” s.a	Photovoltaic Plant	78.6 MW	No. 174, dated 29.08.2024
11.	“BMG ENERGY SAL” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 175, dated 29.08.2024
12.	“ACHELO” s.a	“Kotorri” HPP	1.9 MW	No. 176, dated 29.08.2024
13.	“MAGNA SOLAR POWER” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 181, dated 12.09.2024
14.	“HPG ENERGY” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 193, dated 18.09.2024
15.	“PARISOL” s.a	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	No. 220, dated 23.10.2024
16.	“Albanian Power Core” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	40.56 MW	No. 227, dated 28.10.2024
17.	“DELTA PLAN STUDIO” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 234, dated 05.11.2024
18.	“ORHER” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 238, dated 06.11.2024

19.	“SLR ALBANIA” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	2 MW	No. 262, dated 02.12.2024
20.	“M.C. ENERGI GOJAN” s.a	“Gojan” HPP	15 MW	No. 276, dated 13.12.2024
21.	“Mountain’s Green Energy” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	1.975 MW	No. 283, dated 18.12.2024
22.	“SPV BLUE 2” s.a	Photovoltaic plant	50 MW	No. 296, dated 30.12.2024

As it can be seen from the table above, in total during 2024, the production capacity of electricity that is licensed is 333.086 MW, of which 31.951 MW from the hydro resources and 301.135 MW from the from photovoltaic sources.

Also, during 2024 with ERE Board decision no. 66, dated 12.04.2024, it was decided the renewal of "ECO-ELB" license in electricity production activity, Elbasan District.

4.3. Modification of electricity production activity license

In the production activity during 2024 it is approved 1 request for license modification in electricity production activity, as follows:

- With ERE Board Decision no. 76, dated 29.04.2024, it is decided the license modification of “SELCA ENERGI” s.a, for electricity production from “Selca” HPP, amending the installed capacity of this HPP from 1.6 MW to 1.98 MW.

4.4. Licensing in electricity supply activity

ERE during 2024 continued in licensing the entities in electricity supply activity. On the following table are listed the entities licensed by ERE in electricity supply activity, for 2024 period are licensed 4 of them.

The licensees in electricity supply activity during 2024

No.	Entity	ERE Decision
1.	“Cosmogral” s.a	Decision no. 31, dated 27.03.2024
2.	“PROTERGIA ENERGY ALBANIA” s.a	Decision no. 61, dated 12.04.2024
3.	“AYEN AS ENERGI” s.a.	Decision no. 119, dated 19.06.2024
4.	“VOLTON” s.a	Decision no. 268, dated 10.12.2024

Also during 2024 are submitted at ERE and are approved 2 request for license renewal in electricity supply activity, due to the termination of 5 years term of their validity.

- With ERE Board Decision no. 121, dated 19.06.2024, it is approved the license renewal of “GSA” company, in electricity supply activity.
- With ERE Board Decision no. 162, dated 15.08.2024, it is approved the license renewal of

“FURNIZUESI I SHËRBIMIT UNIVERSAL” s.a, in electricity supply activity.

4.5. Licensing in electricity trading activity

During 2024, ERE continued to license the entities in electricity trading activity. On the table as follows are submitted the entities licensed by ERE in electricity trading activity. As evidenced for 2024 period are realized 5 licenses from ERE in electricity trading activity

No.	Entity	ERE Decision
1.	“PROTERGIA ENERGY ALBANIA” s.a	Decision no. 34, dated 27.03.2024
2	“AYEN AS ENERGI” s.a	Decision no. 120, dated 19.06.2024
3	“5GX ENERGY” s.a	Decision no. 111, dated 10.06.2024
4.	“Erseka Solar Park 1” s.a	Decision no. 231, dated 30.10.2024
5	“AXPO ALBANIA” s.a.	Decision no. 233, dated 05.11.2024

Also during this year are submitted at ERE and are approved 5 requirements for license renewal in electricity trading activity, due to the termination of 5-year period of their validity.

- With ERE Board Decision no. 05, dated 22.01.2024, it is decided the renewal of “SANG 1” s.a license.
- With ERE Board Decision no. 89, dated 13.05.2024, it is approved the renewal of “ENSCO TRADING (ALBANIA)” s.a license.
- With ERE Board Decision no. 138, dated 10.07.2024, it is approved the renewal of “KROI MBRET ENERGI” s.a license.
- With ERE Board Decision no. 182 dated 12.09.2024, it is approved the renewal of “NOA ENERGY TRADE” s.a license.
- With ERE Board Decision no. 211, dated 07.10.2024, it is approved the renewal of “DEVOLL HYDROPOWER” s.a license.

4.6. License transfer

During 2024, there have not been applications for license transfer, but it is taken the decision to not transfer the license for an application that is submitted during 2023.

4.7. License recognition

In reference to the provisions of Article 97, point 6 of Law no. 43/2015 “On the Power Sector,” as amended, electricity traders and suppliers registered in another member state of the Energy Community Treaty have the right to participate in the electricity market, based on the principles of reciprocity and in accordance with the applicable legislation.

This legal provision is also reflected in Article 4, point 3 of the “Regulation on the procedures and terms for the license issue, modification, transfer, renewal, recognition, or revocation of licenses in the

power sector,” approved by ERE Board Decision No. 109, dated 29.06.2016, as amended, which stipulates that, to the extent permitted by the applicable legislation of the Republic of Albania, no licensing application shall be required for electricity trading or electricity supply if a company holds a license issued by the regulatory authority of another Contracting Party of the Energy Community/an EU Member State, or another country with which a bilateral agreement has been signed for the mutual recognition of licenses between ERE and the respective regulatory authority.

Based on the above, during 2024, ERE has reviewed and approved 2 requests for license recognition, as follows:

No.	Entity	Regulatory authority that issued the license	Type of activity	ERE Decision
1.	MONTING (foreign branch)	Regulatory Office for Energy of Kosovo	Electricity trading	Decision no. 28, dated 22.02.2024
2.	MFT ENERGY KOSOVO Branch of the foreign undertaking	Regulatory Office for Energy of Kosovo	Electricity trading	Decision no. 90, dated 13.05.2024

4.8. License revocation

During 2024, upon the request of the license holders themselves, the respective requests for the revocation of 3 licenses were approved — specifically, two licenses in the activity of electricity trading and one license in the activity of electricity supply.

Below, a graphical representation is provided showing year-on-year licensing data for entities in power sector activity.

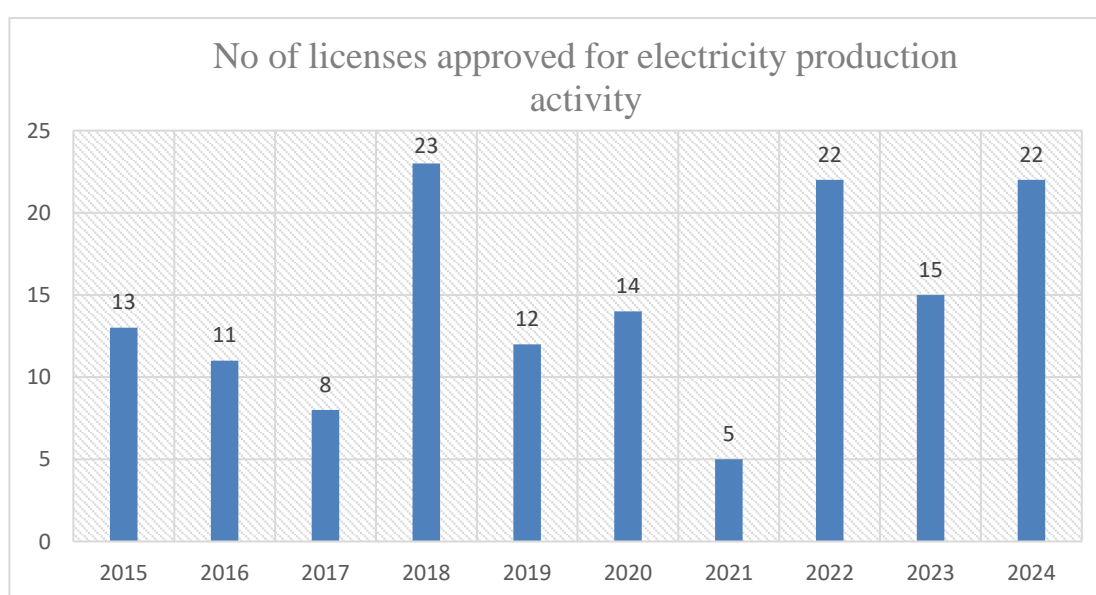


Table 72. No of licenses approved in electricity production activity

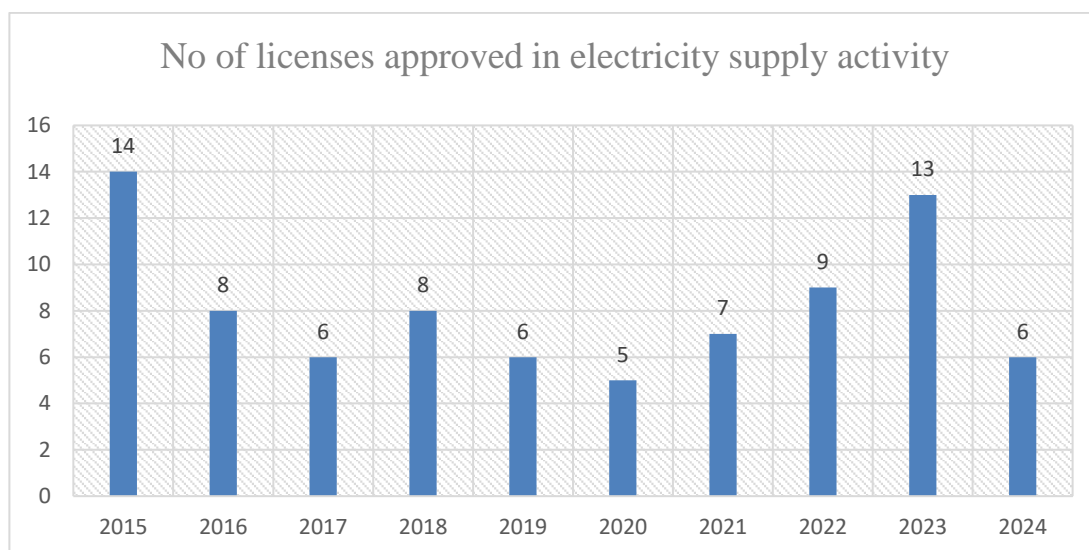


Table 73 No of licenses approved in electricity supply activity

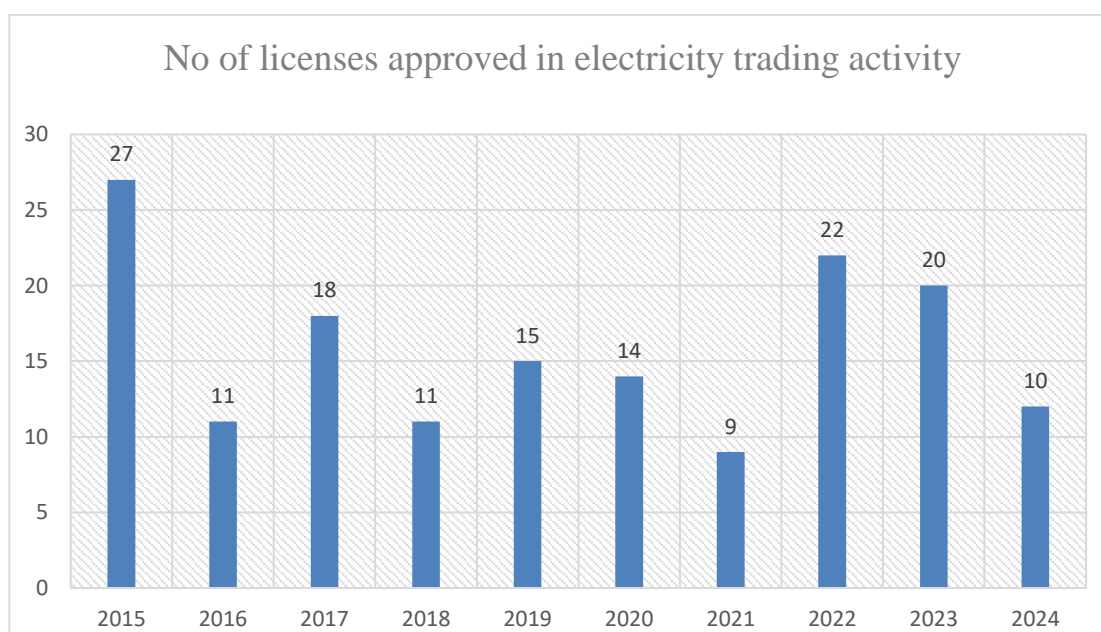


Table 74 No of licenses approved in electricity trading activity

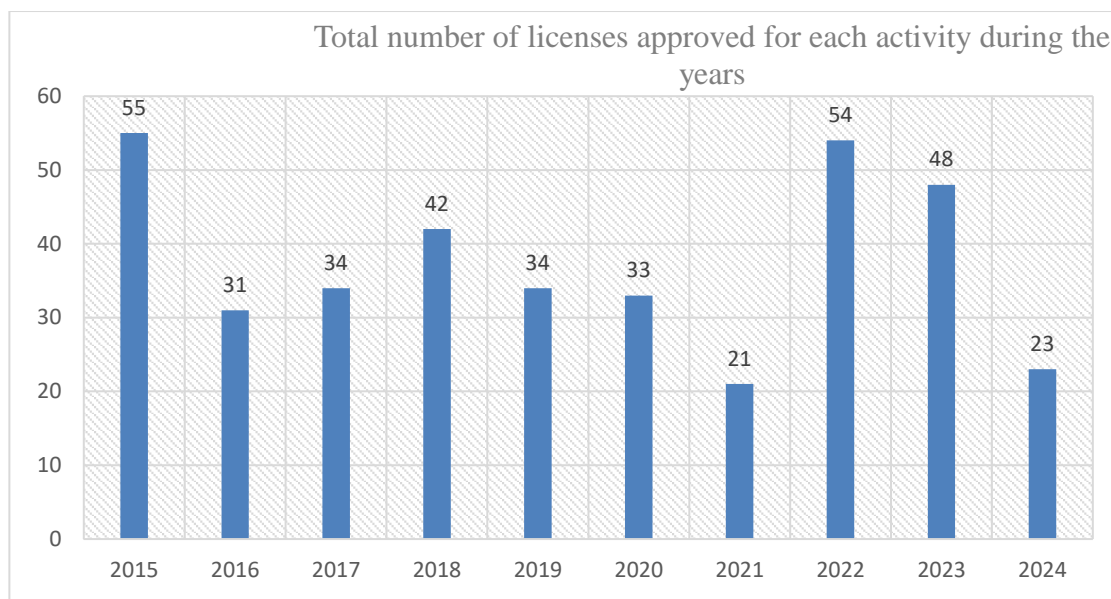


Table 75. No. of licenses approved for each activity during the years

4.9. Licensing in Natural Gas activity

During 2024, ERE has not carried out licensing processes and there have not been license modifications in natural gas sector.

4.10. Decisions regarding non-initiation of the procedure, decision postponement and review of licensing decisions

This year, ERE also reviewed other requests from licensed entities, for which it was decided either not to initiate the procedure or to reject the approval due to applicants lacking essential documentation in their applications.

During this year, ERE decided not to initiate the procedure / not to consider the request for a total of 4 (four) license applications in electricity production and 1 (one) application for the supply license. In total, 5 decisions were taken in 2024 not to initiate the licensing procedure.

As a result of the inability to complete the application documentation on time—due to the complexity of applications and other procedures undertaken by entities before other institutions related to licensing documentation, such as applications submitted to AMBU, NEA, TSO, and DSO—the ERE Board issued several decisions to extend or suspend the administrative deadline for final decision-making.

In addition to the above, within the scope of fulfilling the conditions set forth in licensing decisions by licensees, 24 (twenty-four) decisions were issued.

Throughout this year, in the context of clarifying application documentation or fulfilling the conditions of the respective decisions/licenses by the licensees, 14 hearings sessions were held.

4.11. Issue of authorizations from ERE for 2024

Implementing the definitions of Law no. 43/2015 “On Power Sector”, as amended, the Regulation of

the procedures to transfer the assets from the licensee, approved with ERE Board Decision no. 119, dated 21.07.2016, as well as the respective conditions of the license, the licensed entities shall take the authorization at ERE for asset transfer (through mortgage, pledging etc.) of the immovable assets serving the licensed activity.

Also, in reference to the provisions of the "Regulation on the procedures and terms for granting authorization by ERE for changes to the legal status of the licensee, the change of the partner/shareholder controlling the interests of the licensee, and the pledge of the shares/quotas of the partner/shareholder controlling the interests of the licensee as a means to guarantee the fulfillment of obligations toward third parties", approved by ERE Board Decision No. 235, dated 26.11.2022, and the respective license conditions, every licensee that intends to change its legal status, the partner/shareholder controlling its interests, or to pledge the quotas/shares of such partner/shareholder as collateral for fulfilling obligations to third parties, must submit to ERE the respective application for obtaining authorization, based on the specific request.

The respective decisions regarding the applications submitted by licensees for obtaining ERE authorization, due to the specifics of each case, have been accompanied by the correspondence and, as applicable, public hearings with the involved parties. Additionally, ongoing correspondence has been maintained with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE), which has been notified both upon the initiation of procedures and upon the granting of the relevant authorization for a concessionary entity or one that holds an authorization from the competent state authority. For all applications, the ERE Board has issued the relevant decisions, and the relevant authorization registries have been periodically updated following each decision. Throughout this year, as part of clarifying the application documentation submitted by entities requesting the respective authorization, 7 public hearings have been held.

During 2024, are taken 16 (sixteen) decisions for authorization issue, from which 8 decisions for the change of the partner/shareholder that controls the interests of the company; 4 decisions regarding the set of the shares/quotas as a means to guarantee the obligation to the third parties; 4 decisions for the transfer of immovable assets of the licensee (detailed as below):

Decisions for the amendment of the owner/shareholder that controls the interests of the licensee

No.	Entity	ERE decision
1.	“Yildirim Energy Europe Albania” s.a	Decision no. 16, dated 06.02.2024
2.	“MALIDO – ENERGJI” s.a	Decision no. 115, dated 10.06.2024
3.	“SMART WATT” s.a	Decision no. 125, dated 19.06.2024
4.	“TIRANA ENERGJI” s.a	Decision no. 128, dated 25.06.2024
5.	“AlbEsp Trading & Consulting” s.a	Decision no. 221, dated 23.10.2024
6.	“En.Ku” s.a	Decision no. 271, dated 10.12.2024
7.	“SA-GLE KOMPANI” s.a	Decision no. 290, dated 23.12.2024
8.	“HYDROBORSH” s.a	Decision no. 293, dated 26.12.2024

Decisions to decide the quotes/shares as a means to guarantee the obligations to the third parties

No.	Entity	ERE Decision
1.	“Erseka Solar Park 1” s.a	Decision no. 17, dated 06.02.2024
2.	“TRUEN” s.a	Decision no. 55, dated 02.04.2024
3.	“HYDROBORSH” s.a	Decision no. 116, dated 10.06.2024
4.	“Egnatia Hydropower” s.a	Decision no. 143, dated 16.07.2024

Decisions for immovable assets transfer (fix) of the licensees

No.	Entity	ERE Decision
1.	“WEner” s.a	Decision no. 71, dated 12.04.2024
2.	“HYDROBORSH” s.a	Decision no. 117, dated 10.06.2024
3.	“AYEN AS ENERGJI” s.a	Decision no. 195, dated 18.09.2024
4.	“AYEN AS ENERGJI” s.a	Decision no. 196, dated 18.09.2024

5. ERE ACTIVITY IN TARIFF REGULATION AREA FOR ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

Implementing articles 19, 20, 79 and 83 of Law No. 43/2015 “*On Power Sector*”, as amended, and articles 16, 17, 32, 75 and 92 of Law 102/2015 “*On Natural Gas Sector*” as amended, as well as article 10 of Law 24/2013 “*On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable resources*”, ERE is the responsible authority for imposing the tariffs and prices for the regulated activities and those that have the public service obligation in power sector, based on the respective effective methodologies. Within this framework, ERE main activities in tariff and prices regulation of Power and Natural Gas sectors during 2024 have been:

a. Review of the applications, cost analysis and approve of tariffs and prices from the licensee in power and natural gas sectors for:

- Electricity transmission activity;
- Electricity distribution activity;
- Supply activity of electricity universal service;
- Electricity activity for the supply of last resort;
- Transmission and distribution activity for natural gas;
- Defining the average price of electricity purchase generated from the photovoltaic plants with installed capacity up to 2 MW;
- Defining the electricity sale prices from the existing priority producers;
- Approving the list of the tariffs for the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX s.a.) for the day ahead and intraday market, applicable in the role of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO).

b. The draft, review, and approval of the methodologies in calculating the tariffs in Power sector.

- The approval of “*the Methodology for calculating the obligation of renewable energy to be paid from the electricity end-use customers*”.
- The approval of “*the Methodology on defining ALPEX tariff structure*”.

5.1. Review and evaluation for the approval of tariffs and prices of licensed entities in the electricity and natural gas sector

5.1.1. On the approval of tariffs and prices of TSO s.a. for the electricity transmission service for 2025–2027 period

By Decision No. 72, dated 13.04.2022, ERE Board approved the electricity transmission service tariff for May 1, 2022, to December 31, 2024 period, at the rate of 0.85 ALL/kWh. Since 2024 marked the final year of the regulatory period for the transmission service tariff approved by the aforementioned decision, TSO s.a, in compliance with the obligations set forth in the applicable legal acts, submitted at ERE a request for the application of the electricity transmission tariff for the regulatory period 2025–2027. In this application, TSO s.a. proposed to ERE the approval of the average transmission tariff for the 2025–2027 regulatory period at the rate of 1.22 ALL/kWh.

ERE assessed that the application submitted by the company met the criteria specified in Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, the "Regulation on ERE Organization, Operation, and Procedures", as well as the "Methodology for Setting Electricity Transmission Tariffs", with Decision No. 192, dated 18.09.2024, ERE Board decided: "To initiate the procedure for reviewing the application of TSO s.a for the determination of the electricity transmission tariff for the 2025–2027 period.

During the review process of TSO s.a request, the necessary procedural actions were carried out to ensure transparency through publications and public hearings, as well as to obtain feedback from interested parties. ERE also continued a series of correspondences with TSO s.a to address issues that required additional information, documentation, and arguments, which are published on ERE's official website.

In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, and the "Methodology for Calculating Electricity Transmission Tariffs", approved by ERE Board Decision No. 180, dated 08.11.2017, an analysis was conducted of the submitted data and documentation, evaluating the reasonable and fair costs that would support the operation of the Transmission System Operator during the upcoming regulatory period.

At the conclusion of this process, ERE Board, by Decision no. 279, dated 16.12.2024, approved the electricity transmission service tariff for the period January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2027, at the rate of 0.85 ALL/kWh.

5.1.2. On setting the tariffs of DSO s.a for the electricity distribution service

As evidenced on the previous report, ERE with Decision no. 365, dated 15.12.2023, decided to extend the legal effect of decision no. 73, dated 13.04.2022, to the approval of a decision supported on the application of DSO s.a for 2024 or due to the determination of the cost changes, based on the effective legal and by-legal acts.

In the absence of an application submitted in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation, ERE, through the relevant correspondence, requested from DSO s.a its provisions regarding the technical, economic, and financial indicators for the year 2025, alongside the data realized during 2024, with the purpose of conducting an assessment of the sufficiency of the necessary revenues to cover the costs of the electricity distribution activity.

Subsequently, ERE carried out its assessment regarding the adequacy of the foreseen revenues for 2025, in accordance with the principles of tariff setting for network operations and services, where tariffs shall cover costs while ensuring the provision of the distribution service in compliance with the applicable legal obligations.

In conclusion, in order for the company to continue performing its electricity distribution activity, ERE Board, by Decision No. 288, dated 23.12.2024, decided to extend the legal effect of Decision No. 73, dated 13.04.2022, until the approval of a new decision based on the application of DSO s.a for 2025, in accordance with the applicable legal and by - legal provisions. If any effects on DSO s.a revenues arise, they shall be updated and compensated in accordance with the provisions of Article 20, letter "c", of Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended, and the respective methodology approved by the ERE Board.

5.1.3. Regarding the approval of retail electricity prices for end use customers served by the Universal Service Supplier

5.1.3.1. On defining the electricity retail sale prices for the end-use customers 2024

ERE Board with Decision no. 366, dated 15.12.2023, decided to extent the legal effect of Decision no. 74, dated 13.04.2022, to the approval of a new decision, based on the application of FSHU s.a for 2024, for the retail prices of end-use customers served by the Universal Service Supplier.

5.1.3.2. On the determination of retail electricity prices for customers in the category “Bakeries and/or flour production”

Considering the complexity and issues encountered in the electricity invoicing process for entities operating in the “Bakeries and/or flour production” category, more detailed information was requested regarding the actual and foreseen revenues and expenses as assessed by FSHU s.a, and a hearing session was held with the interested parties.

Subsequently, on March 20, 2024, FSHU s.a. submitted to ERE a request for the determination of the retail electricity price for the category of customers “Bakeries and/or flour production” connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level, through which it proposed a new categorization of these entities.

In conclusion, ERE Board, by Decision No. 72, dated April 15, 2024, approved the retail electricity prices for customers categorized as “Bakeries and/or flour production” connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level, according to the new categorization of these customers (detailed in the aforementioned decision).

In September 2024, the Association of Bread producers submitted at ERE its objections regarding the invoicing of electricity during peak hours, based on the prices approved by ERE in the aforementioned decision. ERE had a series of correspondences with the Association of Bread Producers, the Universal Service Provider (FSHU s.a.), and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE), during which it reviewed the request and arguments presented by the Association as well as those from FSHU s.a. on this issue. These were also discussed in a technical hearing session with the interested parties, where FSHU was tasked with submitting its respective findings to ERE. Currently, no new application has been submitted. However, it should be noted that invoicing based on peak and off-peak hours is a practice that has been implemented since 2012 and continues to apply, including to other non-household customers.

5.1.3.3. On defining the electricity retail prices for the end-use customers for 2025

Through respective correspondences, ERE required to FSHU s.a the forecasts regarding the economic and financial indicators for 2025, to those realized during 2024 period and closed fiscal periods to perform the assessment for the sufficiency of the incomes necessary to cover the costs of the universal supply service, in the absence of an application supported on the effective provisions.

FSHU s.a, in response to these requests, submitted information on the economic and financial indicators realized during the reference period of 2024, as well as preliminary forecasts for 2025.

Based on the provisions of the Council of Minister Decision no. 456, dated 29.6.2022, “*On the approval of the conditions for the imposition of the public service obligation to be applied to licensees in the power sector who carry out the activities of generation, transmission, distribution, and supply of electricity,*” as amended, KESH s.a., as a public company with a public service obligation, is required to supply FSHU s.a. with the entire quantity necessary to meet the demand of universal service customers. In the correspondence exchanged, FSHU s.a. indicated that it still did not have a final assessment of the sale price to be applied by KESH s.a. for 2025 period.

Considering the above circumstances, where FSHU s.a. was still unable to plan energy purchase costs for 2025, ERE Board, by decision no. 298, dated 30.12.2024, decided to extend the legal validity of decision no. 74, dated 13.04.2022, and decision no. 72, dated 15.04.2024, of the ERE Board until 31.01.2025, regarding the retail electricity prices for end customers and the electricity sale prices for the category “Bakeries and/or flour production” connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level served by the Universal Service Supplier, as well as the respective correction and compensation of revenues above or below the allowed revenues, in accordance with Article 20, letter “c” of Law no. 43/2015, “On Power Sector,” as amended, and the relevant methodology approved by ERE.

FSHU s.a, following the correspondence regarding the determination/evaluation of costs for the purpose of setting electricity sale prices, submitted to ERE, through correspondence dated 31.12.2024, a “Request for reassessment of costs that determine the Retail Price for universal service customers from February 1, 2025.” In the cost reassessment request, FSHU s.a. reported an improvement in the company’s financial situation and a positive outlook for 2025, also considering the reduction in the cost of electricity purchases for the purpose of supplying customers served under universal service conditions, following the reduction of the electricity sale price by the General Assembly of Shareholders of KESH s.a. for 2025—from 2.6 ALL/kWh applied during 2024 to 2.34 ALL/kWh for the subsequent financial period.

After the review and analysis of the data presented by the company and in accordance with the provisions of the “*Methodology for determining electricity retail prices for end customers supplied by the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU),*” approved by ERE Board Decision no. 189, dated 23.11.2017, assessments and verifications were carried out on the company’s revenues and expenditures for the 2024 fiscal period, based on the preliminary data submitted in the request.

Based on the evaluations and calculations based on the “*Methodology for determining electricity retail prices for end customers supplied by the Universal Service Supplier,*” the revenues and expenditures presented by FSHU s.a. for 2025 were analyzed, considering the forecasted costs to be incurred by FSHU s.a., the objective for the collection rate in 2025 in accordance with Council of Ministers Decision no. 253, dated 24.04.2019, “*On the approval of the financial consolidation plan for the public power sector,*” as amended, the distribution of consumption for each customer category based on the 11-month sales structure of 2024, etc., from which it resulted that the average electricity sale price for customers connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level recovers sufficient revenue to cover the required costs/income for the period from February 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025, for the universal supply service activity.

ERE Board, by decision no. 10, dated 08.01.2025, decided to set electricity sale prices for customers supplied by the Universal Service Supplier for the period February 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025, where the price for household customers consuming up to 700 kWh/month is 8.5 ALL/kWh, and the price for

those household customers consuming 701 kWh/month and above is 9.5 ALL/kWh, applied to the entire consumption starting from the first kWh. Meanwhile, prices for non-household customers remain unchanged.

5.1.3. On determining the electricity sale prices by the Supplier of Last Resort for 2024

Pursuant to Article 87, point 4 of Law no. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended, as well as the "Methodology for determining the electricity sale price from the Supplier of Last Resort", approved with ERE Board decision no. 201, dated 04.12.2017, amended with ERE Board decision no. 144, dated 25.06.2018 and no. 233, dated 20.12.2019, the Energy Regulatory Authority has determined the sale price of electricity supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort (FMF), for the customer categories as follows:

- The customers connected to 35 kV voltage level, which are supplied from the Supplier of Last Resort;
- The customers connected to 20/10/6 kV voltage level, which are supplied from the Supplier of Last Resort;
- Water-Sewage Companies, which are supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort

The calculation of electricity sale prices by the Supplier of Last Resort has been carried out in accordance with the formula defined in the "Methodology for determining the electricity sale price by the Supplier of Last Resort," approved by decision no. 201, dated 04.12.2017, as amended.

5.1.4.1. The calculation of the electricity sale price for customers supplied under the conditions of the supplier of last resort, connected at the 35 kV voltage level.

The average sale electricity price from the Supplier of Last Resort for the customers connected in 35 kV voltage level for 2024 period results to be 15.08 ALL/kWh, decreasing with about 21% compared to the average price for 2023 period of about 19.09 ALL/kWh. As follows are submitted the monthly data on electricity sale prices supplied from the Supplier of Last Resort for the customers connected to 35kV voltage level for 2024 period as well as the respective ERE Board decisions.

For comparative purposes, alongside the data for 2024 period, are reflected the data from the previous year.

Viti 2023	Vendimi i ERE	ERE (lekë/kWh) 2023	Viti 2024	Vendimi i ERE	ERE (lekë/kWh) 2024
Janar	Nr. 28, Datë 16.02.2023	32.27	Janar	Nr. 26, Datë 22.02.2024	13.80
Shkurt	Nr. 105, Datë 23.03.2023	32.24	Shkurt	Nr. 48, Datë 02.04.2024	11.83
Mars	Nr. 134, Datë 11.04.2023	20.49	Mars	Nr. 73, Datë 15.04.2024	11.07
Prill	Nr. 163, Datë 15.05.2023	16.85	Prill	Nr. 86, Datë 09.05.2024	9.84
Maj	Nr. 194, Datë 19.06.2023	16.41	Maj	Nr. 109, Datë 10.06.2024	10.73
Qershor	Nr. 222, Datë 10.07.2023	14.22	Qershor	Nr. 137, Datë 10.07.2024	14.65
Korrik	Nr. 244, Datë 09.08.2023	15.33	Korrik	Nr. 161, Datë 15.08.2024	19.79
Gusht	Nr. 276, Datë 19.09.2023	15.80	Gusht	Nr. 180, Datë 12.09.2024	18.01
Shtator	Nr. 294, Datë 12.10.2023	16.06	Shtator	Nr. 206, Datë 07.10.2024 (i ndryshuar)	16.80
Tetor	Nr. 318, Datë 08.11.2023	16.13	Tetor	Nr. 240, Datë 14.11.2024	14.19
Nëntor	Nr. 376, Datë 28.12.2023	17.26	Nëntor	Nr. 274, Datë 13.12.2024	21.53
Dhjetor	Nr. 1, Datë 22.01.2024	16.00	Dhjetor	Nr. 11, Datë 08.01.2025	18.77
MESATARE VJETORE		19.09			15.08

Figure 73. Electricity supply sale prices from SoLR for 35 kV customers for 2023 – 2024 period, approved by ERE.

	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nëntor	Dhjetor	Mesatare
ERE (lekë/kWh) 2024	13.8	11.83	11.07	9.84	10.73	14.65	19.79	18.01	16.80	14.19	21.53	18.77	15.08
ERE (lekë/kWh) 2023	32.27	32.24	20.49	16.85	16.41	14.22	15.33	15.80	16.06	16.13	17.26	16.00	19.09
Diferenca në %	-57%	-63%	-46%	-42%	-35%	3%	29%	14%	5%	-12%	25%	17%	-21%

(Source: ERE)

The graph below presents the trend curve of electricity retail prices from the Supplier of Last Resort for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level, as approved by ERE Board for 2024 period. For comparison purposes, the graph also reflects the retail price curve for the year 2023.

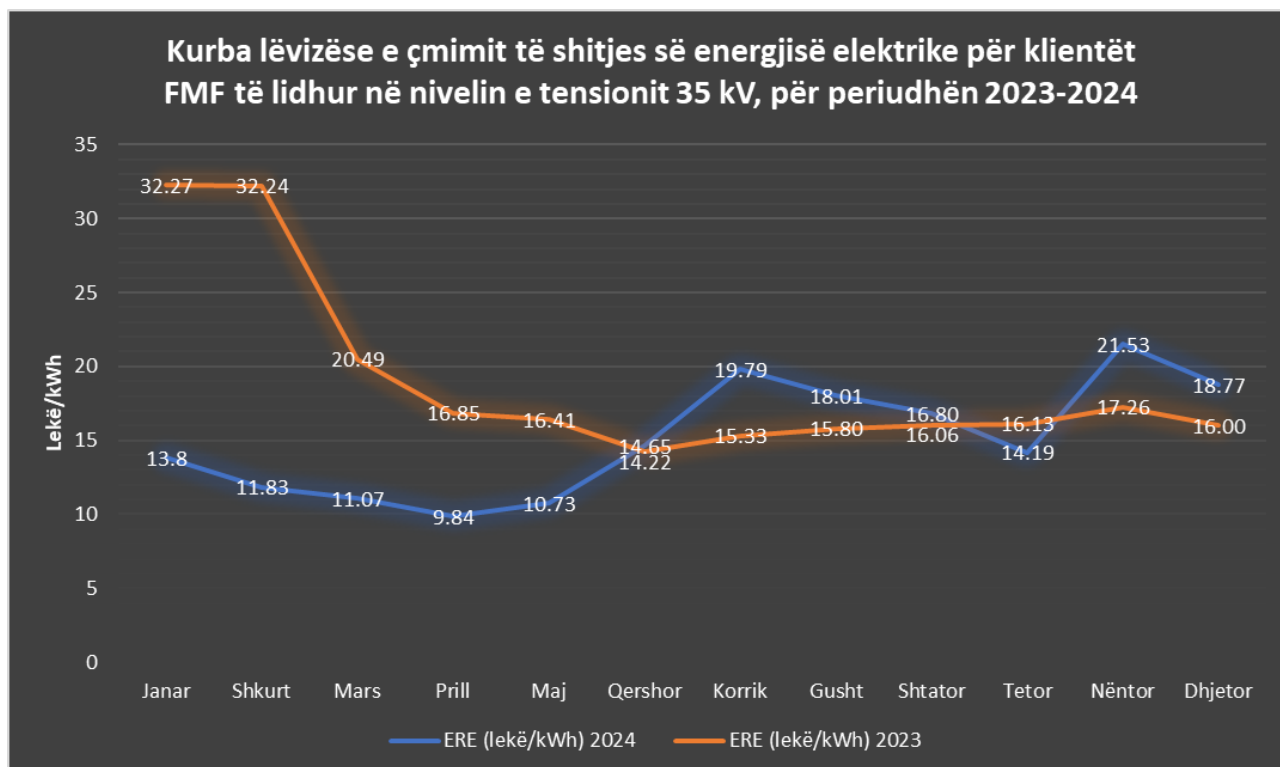


Figure 32. Trend curve of electricity sale price for SoLR customers connected to 35 kV voltage level, for 2023-2024 period.

(Source: ERE)

As evidenced in the graph above, the curve of electricity retail prices approved by ERE Board for 2024 for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level, supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort, followed the same trend as the weighted average electricity purchase price curve. During the first four months, a downward trend was observed in the average electricity purchase price, which was also reflected in the monthly retail price for customers under the Supplier of Last Resort scheme connected at the 35 kV level. As shown in the graph, throughout the remaining months of 2024, retail prices fluctuated due to the volatility of the average purchase price for electricity for these customers. The lowest retail price for 2024 was recorded in April, at 9.84 ALL/kWh, while the highest retail price was registered in November, at 21.53 ALL/kWh, for customers connected at the 35 kV level and supplied under the last resort conditions.

From the analysis of the periodic reports for 2024 period, it is evident that the amount of electricity sold to the Supply of Last Resort (SoLR) customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level was 19.4 GWh, with an invoiced amount of 196 million ALL, resulting in an average annual realized price of 10.13 ALL/kWh. The table below presents the differences in these indicators for the years 2023 and 2024:

Periudha (klientët e lidhur në 35 kv)	Sasia (kWh)	Vlera (lekë)	Çmimi mesatar i realizuar (Lekë/kWh)
2023	21,179,381	250,642,413	11.83
2024	19,430,504	196,818,995	10.13
Diferenca në %	-8%	-21%	-14%

Figure 33. SoLR realization of indicators for 2023-2024 period

(Source: FSHU s.a, ERE)

The average electricity purchase price by the Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level for the year 2024 was **11.28 ALL/kWh**. This price reflects a decrease of **25.62%** compared to the average electricity purchase price for the year 2023, which was 15.17 ALL/kWh. The table below presents the monthly data in table form on the cost of electricity purchased by the SoLR for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level. For comparison purposes, the data for 2024 is presented alongside the data of the previous year.

- **On an amendment at ERE Board Decision no. 206, dated 07.10.2024.**

Following the review of the request submitted by the Universal Service Supplier, ERE Board, by Decision No. 206, dated 07.10.2025, approved the determination of the electricity sale price provided by the Supplier of Last Resort for September 2024, at a rate of 16.86 ALL/kWh for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level. Pursuant to this decision and the tasks assigned during the respective ERE Board meeting, FSHU s.a. was requested to submit the invoices and documentation regarding the electricity procured through the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX) for September 2024, to assess and ensure transparency in the calculation of the weighted average electricity purchase cost (ÇBEt).

In response to the above, FSHU s.a. submitted to ERE the requested documentation, which, after review, showed that the weighted average price for September 2024 was 12.95 ALL/kWh, compared to 13.01 ALL/kWh used in the calculation of the electricity selling price by the Supplier of Last Resort for the respective month. Under these circumstances, in accordance with the applicable legislation and based on the findings of Decision No. 275, dated 13.12.2024, ERE Board decided to set the electricity selling price provided by the Supplier of Last Resort for September 2024 at 16.80 ALL/kWh for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level, replacing the previously approved price of 16.86 ALL/kWh as per Decision No. 206, dated 07.10.2025. The Board also decided that the company shall adjust and compensate the resulting differences for September 2024 in the December 2024 invoicing cycle.

Muaji	ÇBEt (lekë/kWh) 2024	ÇBEt (lekë/kWh) 2023	Diferenca në përqindje
Janar	10.04	27.97	-64.10%
Shkurt	8.13	27.94	-70.90%
Mars	7.39	16.53	-55.29%
Prill	6.19	13.00	-52.38%
Maj	7.06	12.57	-43.83%
Qershor	10.86	10.45	3.92%
Korrik	15.85	11.52	37.59%
Gusht	14.12	11.98	17.86%
Shtator	12.95	12.23	5.89%
Tetor	10.42	12.30	-15.28%
Nëntor	17.54	13.40	30.90%
Dhjetor	14.86	12.17	22.10%
Mesatare	11.28	15.17	-25.62%

Figure 34. Electricity purchase price from FSHU s.a to cover the needs of SoLR connected to 35 kV voltage level for 2023-2024 period.

(Source: FSHU s.a, ERE)

On the following graph, it is submitted the trend curve of the weighted price for electricity purchase of the supplier of last resort for the customers connected to 35 kV voltage level, for 2023-2024 period.

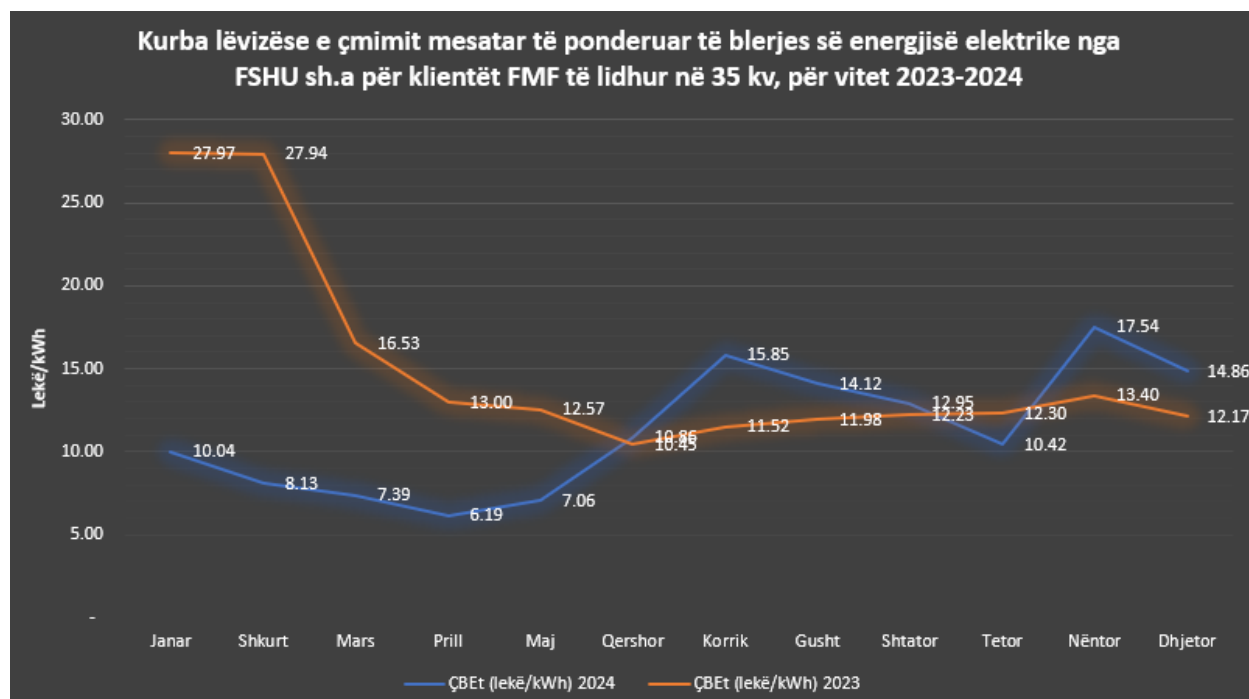


Figure 35. Trend curve of electricity purchase weighted price from FSHU s.a for customers connected to 35 kV voltage level, which are supplied from SoLR, for 2023-2024 period.

(Source: ERE)

As evidenced in the above graph, the lowest electricity purchase price for the year 2024 was recorded in April, when 1 kWh was purchased at 6.19 ALL/kWh, or in other words, 52% lower than the weighted average electricity purchase price in April 2023. Comparing the annual average of 2023

(15.17 ALL/kWh) with that of 2024 (11.28 ALL/kWh), the price of electricity purchased in the free market to cover the demand of this category of the Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) customers has decreased by 25.62%.

5.1.4.2. The customers connected to 20/10/6 kV voltage level

Based on Law no. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended, customers who meet the technical conditions for entering the liberalized market, from January 1, 2022, can freely choose their supplier. If it is not possible to secure a supply agreement with one of the subjects licensed in this activity, customers have the right to use the electricity supply service from the Supplier of Last Resort.

Referring to Council of Minister Decision no. 456/2022, "On approving the conditions for setting public service obligation that shall be implemented to the licensee in power sector, which perform the generation, transmission, distribution and electricity supply activity", as amended, the Universal Service Supplier, to comply the requirements of the customers that benefit from the Universal Supply Service, in conformity with the provisions of point 1, Article 109, of Law no. 43/2015, "On Power Sector", as amended, shall be set the public service obligation to purchase the necessary quantity of electricity, generated from the electricity production company, whose shares are controlled by the state (public production company). The public production company that is charged with public service obligation, supplies the Universal Service Supplier with all the necessary quantity, to supply the universal customers, according to the price per electricity unit, approved by the General Shareholder's Assembly.

Implementing Decision no. 936/1, dated 14.02.2024 of the General Shareholder Assembly, KESH s.a. supplied, for the year 2024 as well, the entire required amount of electricity for the customers of FSHU s.a. connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage level, who found themselves under Last Resort Supply conditions. The purchase cost of the electricity quantity to meet the demand of this customer category was 12 ALL/kWh, while the other pricing components remained unchanged.

ERE Board, with Decision no. 47, dated 02.04.2024, approved the electricity sale price for 2024 for SoLR customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage level, at 18.26 ALL/kWh.

In the event of any change of the components that compose the electricity sale price supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort for customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage level, a revision of this decision by the ERE Board was foreseen.

Referring to ERE periodic reports for 2024, it results that the amount of electricity consumed by customers connected to 20/10/6 kV voltage levels for this year is 590 GWh with a invoiced value of approximately 9,898 million ALL.

Periudha (klientët e lidhur në 20/10/6 kv)	Sasia (kWh)	Vlera (lekë)	Çmimi mesatar i realizuar (Lekë/kWh)
2023	1,070,667,285	18,802,002,357	17.56
2024	590,318,502	9,898,068,801	16.77
Diferenca në %	-45%	-47%	-5%

**Figure 36. Realization of SoLR indicators for 2023-2024 period, of the customers connected to 20/10/6 kV voltage level.
(Source: FSHU s.a, ERE)**

5.1.5. On setting the electricity sale price for 2024 for the Water and Sewerage companies which are supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort.

Universal Service Supplier (FSHU) s.a submitted at ERE the request to approve the electricity sale price for SoLR customers of Water and Sewerage Companies, connected at 20/10/6 kV and 35 kV voltage level.

Based on point 1 of article 8 of the Council of Ministers Decision no. 456, dated 29.06.2022 “*On the approval of conditions for the imposition of the public service obligation, which will be applied to licensees in the electricity sector, who exercise the activity of production, transmission, distribution and supply of electrical energy*” it is determined that Water and Sewerage companies have a special status, as companies that ensure the supply of drinking water to customers. Further referring to point 2, article 8, of the above Council of Ministers Decision, "customers defined in point 1, of this article, are guaranteed uninterrupted supply even if they have entered the liberalized market and are supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort, according to the provisions of law no. 43/2015, "On Power Sector", as amended".

Implementing the above, KESH s.a with the decision of General Shareholder Assembly no. 936/1, dated 14.02.2024, above all approved even the electricity average price for FSHU s.a., to cover the request for the supply of Water and Sewerage companies, for 2024 period, connected to 35 kV voltage level, 20/10/6 kV voltage level of about 5.70 ALL/kWh.

Based on the data of the application of FSHU s.a as well as Article 8 of the ‘*Methodology to define the electricity sale price from the Supplier of Last Resort*’, ERE carried out the calculation for electricity sale price for this customer category, depending on the voltage level where they are connected, it resulted as follows:

Çmimi i energjisë elektrike të furnizuar nga Furnizuesi i Mundësisë së Fundit për shoqëritë Ujësjetës Kanalizime 2024			
Viti 2024	Nivelet e tensionit		
		35 kv	20/10/6 kv
	Njësia	Çmimi	Çmimi
Çmimi mesatar i ponderuar i blerjesë së energjisë elektrike	lekë/kWh	5.7	5.7
Kthimi për riskun i përcaktuar në përqindje për vitin (3%)	lekë/kWh	0.17	0.17
Kosto administrative të Furnizuesit të Mundësisë së Fundit	lekë/kWh	1.06	1.06
Tarifa e Përdorimit të rrjetit të transmetimit	lekë/kWh	0.85	0.85
Tarifa e Përdorimit të rrjetit të shpërndarjes	lekë/kWh	1.55	3.99
Çmimi i energjisë = CBEt +Pr* CBEt+ TRr+TSht+CA	lekë/kWh	9.33	11.77

Figure 37. Electricity sale prices from SoLR according to the voltage level for 2024 period, for Water Supply and Sewerage Companies.

(Source: ERE)

With decision no. 46, dated 02.04.2024, ERE Board approved the electricity sale price supplied from the Supplier of Last Resort for 2024 period:

- 9.33 ALL/kWh for Water Supply and Sewerage companies connected to 35 kV voltage level.
- 11.77 ALL / kWh for Water Supply and Sewerage companies connected to 20/10/6 kV voltage level.

5.1.6. On approving the temporary transmission tariff for natural gas from Albgaz company for 2025.

Pursuant to article 17, point 1, letter "e", of Law no. 102/2015, "*On natural gas sector*", as amended, it is determined that "*ERE has the right to approve temporary transmission or distribution tariffs, in cases where transmission or distribution operators create delays in changing tariffs. When the approved tariffs result to be different from the temporary ones, ERE approves decides appropriate compensatory measures.*"

"Albgaz" s.a. informed the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) that the circumstances under which it carried out its daily operations as the Natural Gas Transmission System Operator (TSO) during 2024 had not undergone any significant changes that could directly affect the determining elements of the tariff methodology. For this reason, the company requested that the current transmission tariff, approved by the ERE Board with Decision no. 367, dated 15.12.2023, in the amount of 28 ALL/m³ or 2.6457 ALL/kWh, remain in effect for the year 2025.

The natural gas transmission service tariff is essential for the operation of the company "Albgaz" s.a., in accordance with Law no. 102/2015, "*On the natural gas sector*", as amended, and the directives of the Energy Community, whereby access to the transmission system for system users shall be guaranteed, and the company shall provide its services at tariffs regulated by ERE.

With Decision no. 293, dated 23.10.2023, the ERE Board decided to initiate the procedure for reviewing the request for approval of the ten-year investment plan submitted by "Albgaz" s.a., which includes the company's short-term, medium-term, and long-term investments. During the review process, a series of correspondences and technical hearings with the company were conducted. Following this process, ERE Board, with Decision no. 277, dated 13.12.2024, decided to postpone its decision on the request for the approval of the ten-year investment plan of "Albgaz" sh.a. until December 2025, based on the findings of the aforementioned decision.

In the absence of a capital cost assessment of the company for the upcoming regulatory period, as part of the investment plan review process—an essential component in calculating the cost elements of the natural gas transmission tariff— ERE Board, with Decision no. 280, dated 16.12.2024, decided to postpone the legal effect of ERE Board Decision no. 206, dated 16.12.2019, "On the approval of the temporary natural gas transmission tariff for 'Albgaz' sh.a., for the year 2025."

Should there be any impact on the required revenues of "Albgaz" sh.a. compared to the temporary required revenues, the above-mentioned decision provides for their update and compensation in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, letter 'e', of Law no. 102/2015 "*On the natural gas sector*", as amended.

The natural gas transmission tariff for "Albgaz" s.a. will continue to be 28 ALL/m³ or 2.6457

ALL/kWh for the year 2025.

5.1.7. Approval of the methodology to determine the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) and approve the list of the tariffs for day – ahead and intraday market.

ERE Board, by Decision no. 287, dated 09.10.2023, approved the “List of ALPEX Tariffs” applicable for the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) until 31.03.2024, and initiated the procedure for the approval of the “Methodology for determining the tariffs of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO).” By this decision, ALPEX s.a. was also tasked on updating the methodology during the consultation process, to enable ERE to proceed with its review and approval.

Given that the methodology was still under review between the Energy Regulatory Office (ERO) and the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE), ERE, based on the relevant decisions, decided by Decision no. 171, dated 29.08.2024, that the “List of ALPEX Tariffs applicable for the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO)” for the day-ahead market and the intraday market would remain in force until 31.12.2024.

According to Article 6, points 6.1 and 6.4 of the “*Framework Agreement on the Electricity Market Coupling of Albania and Kosovo*,” signed on October 21, 2021, ERE shall cooperate with ERO on approving the “*Methodology for determining the tariffs of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO)*.” This act shall be based on the same principles and methods supported by the applicable legal acts in each jurisdiction. In accordance with the above provision, continuous communications were held between the Kosovo Energy Regulatory Office and the Energy Regulatory Entity, where both parties exchanged observations and proposals concerning the draft methodology. The purpose of this process was to finalize the assessment of the method for calculating the allowed revenues of the NEMO, which would serve as the basis for determining the tariffs of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator, based on the reasonable costs of this activity, currently carried out by ALPEX sh.a.

In line with the principle of transparency and public consultation, ERE also informed interested parties about the publication of the methodology on its official website, inviting them to submit comments or suggestions on the draft.

Following this notification, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy expressed its preliminary agreement with the proposed methodology for determining the tariffs for the Nominated Electricity Market Operator, as long as the tariffs met the criteria defined in the methodology.

The consultation process concluded with the final draft of the “*Methodology for determining the tariffs of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO)*.” Consequently, the ERE Board, through Decision no. 286, dated 20.12.2024, approved the “*Methodology for determining the tariffs of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO)*.”

5.1.8. The approval of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator Tariff (NEMO) for day ahead and intraday market

Following the approval of the “*Methodology for determining the tariffs of the Nominated Electricity*

Market Operator (NEMO),” ALPEX s.a. submitted at ERE a request for the approval of changes to the Tariff List for the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) for 2025.

After conducting its assessments, ERE found that the arguments presented by ALPEX s.a. in support of the proposed tariffs were in accordance with the provisions of the “*Methodology for determining the tariffs of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator.*” Furthermore, the proposals were based on analogies with the tariff structures of regional power exchanges and took into account the company’s financial situation, ensuring that the tariffs for 2025 would cover the costs of operational activities. Consequently, ERE deemed it reasonable that the ALPEX tariffs for the Intraday Market—previously approved and amended by relevant ERE Board decisions—and the “ALPEX Tariff List” valid until 31.12.2024, which were not subject to changes in ALPEX’s proposal, should remain unchanged and applicable throughout 2025.

Based on the above, through Decision no. 299, dated 30.12.2024, the ERE Board approved the ALPEX sh.a. Tariff List, which will be applicable to the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) for the Day-Ahead Market and the Intraday Market for the period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025. The approved tariff list is published on ERE’s official website.

5.2 Cost of Electricity Purchase in Implementing the Conditions for Imposing Public Service Obligation on Licensees in Power Sector 2024 period

5.2.1 Cost of Electricity Procurement by the "Universal Service Supplier" s.a

Implementing Council of Ministers Decision no. 456, dated 29.06.2022, “*On the approval of the conditions for imposing the public service obligation to be applied to licensees in the electricity sector who carry out activities in electricity generation, transmission, distribution, and supply,*” as amended, the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU s.a.) is obligated to purchase electricity produced by the electricity generation company whose shares are state-controlled (KESH s.a.), as well as to purchase electricity in the irregulated market through the public company supplying in the free market (FTL s.a.), for the quantity not secured by the generation company, as defined in the contract. The generation company, charged with the public service obligation, supplies the Universal Service Supplier with the entire required quantity in order to meet the full demand of the Universal Service Supplier, at the unit price of electricity approved by the General Assembly of the Company. Accordingly, the electricity quantity purchased for universal supply purposes during 2024 was secured by KESH s.a.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 5, point 2, of Council of Minister Decision no. 456/2022, as amended, the General Shareholder Assembly of KESH s.a. approved by Decision no. 936/1, dated 14.02.2024, the “*Economic and Financial Program of KESH sh.a. for the year 2024 and provisions for the years 2025–2028,*” determining the supply of the entire required quantity to universal customers at a unit electricity price of 2.6 ALL/kWh.

Revenues generated from household customers were 11.6% higher compared to those realized during 2023. Similarly, it is noted that revenues generated from non-household customers increased by 9.4%. Overall, revenues generated by FSHU s.a. from the sale of electricity under the universal service supply during 2024 increased by 10.2% compared to the revenues of 2023, as reflected in the table below:

Përshkrimi	Sasia (kWh)		Diferencë në sasi 2024-2023	Diferencë në % 2024-2023
	2024	2023		
Jo familjar	1,505,035,986	1,360,226,514	144,809,472	10.6%
Familjar	3,407,863,582	3,115,466,152	292,397,430	9.4%
Total	4,912,899,568	4,475,692,666	437,206,902	9.8%

Përshkrimi	Të ardhura (lek)		Diferencë në lek 2024-2023	Diferencë në % 2024-2023
	2024	2023		
Jo familjar	20,734,565,895	18,601,626,709	2,132,939,186	11.5%
Familjar	32,375,274,875	29,596,998,494	2,778,276,381	9.4%
Total	53,109,840,769	48,198,625,203	4,911,215,566	10.2%

Table 80. Sold electricity quantity and the incomes from the sale of electricity of FSHU company

5.2.2. Electricity purchase cost from the “Distribution System Operator” s.a. to cover the losses in the electricity distribution network for 2024 period

The electricity quantity purchased to cover the losses at the electricity distribution grid is composed of:

- 93% of the quantity procured from private HPP-s;
- 7% of the quantity procured from the generation of photovoltaic renewable resources.

The graph below shall submit the electricity quantity to cover the losses of the distribution network for 2024 compared to 2023.





Figure 39. Structure for the purchased quantity to cover the losses in the distribution grid 2023-2024 period

(Source: DSO s.a, OSHEE Group s.a)

Structure of the costs of electricity purchase to cover the losses of DSO company, for 2024 submitted as follows:

- 97% of the expenses for the purchase expenses representing the purchased energy from private HPP;
- 3% of the purchased expenses representing purchased energy from RES (Photovoltaic plants).

On the graph as follows it is submitted the structure of electricity purchased costs from the DSO for 2024 compared to 2023.





Figure 40. Structure of electricity purchase costs to cover the losses in the distribution grid for 2024 – 2023 period

(Source: DSO s.a, OSHEE Group s.a.)

5.3 Tariffs and prices approved throughout the years from ERE and the Electricity prices in Region Countries for 2024 period

5.3.1. Tariffs and prices throughout the years by ERE

On the graph below it is submitted the progress of the electricity tariffs and prices approved throughout the years from ERE to implement the effective legislation.

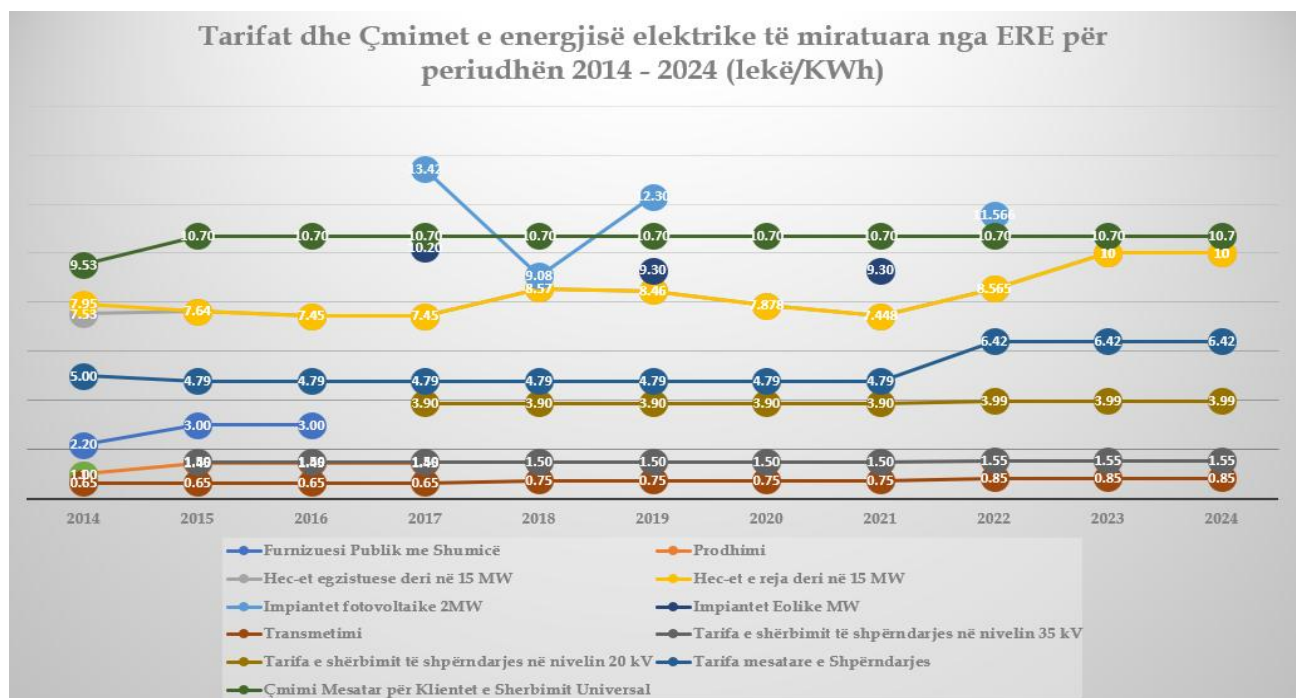


Figure 41. Electricity tariffs and prices approved throughout the years for 2014 – 2024 period.

(Source: ERE)

The graph as follows submits the progress of average prices of the realized sales of Electricity from FSHU company for the customers submitted on the conditions of the universal service supplier:

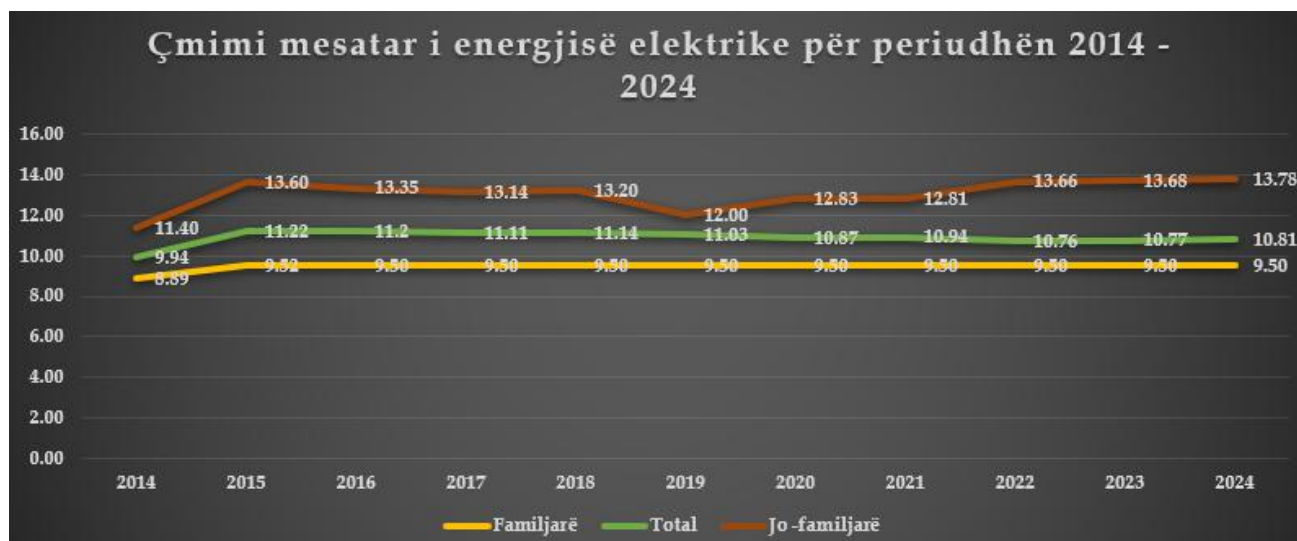


Figure 42. Average sale price of electricity from FSHU s.a for 2014 – 2024 period.

(Source: ERE)

Referring to the analysis of the sales structure of FSHU company for 2024 period, the average price of electricity sales realized for the end-use customers, resulted on the same level with the one calculated from ERE for the respective period.

5.3.2. Electricity Prices in Region Countries for 2024 period

On the graph as follows are reflected the electricity prices Eurocent/kWh and ALL/kWh before VAT for non-household customers for 2024 period. According to the data published from EuroStat, the average electricity price for non-household customers for the regional countries for 2024 period resulted 13.34 ALL/kWh.

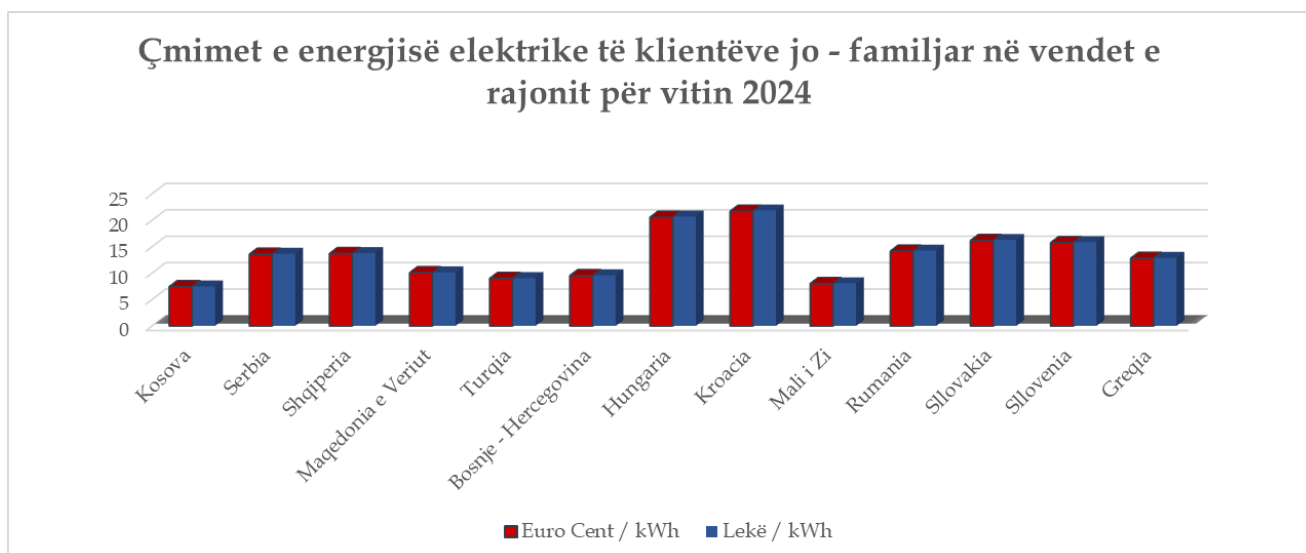


Figure 43. Electricity prices for non-household customers in region countries for 2024 period

On the graph below are submitted the electricity prices Eurocent/kWh and ALL/kWh before VAT for household customers in 2024 period. According to the published data from EuroStat, the average price of electricity for household customers of region countries for 2024 resulted 12.88 ALL/kWh.

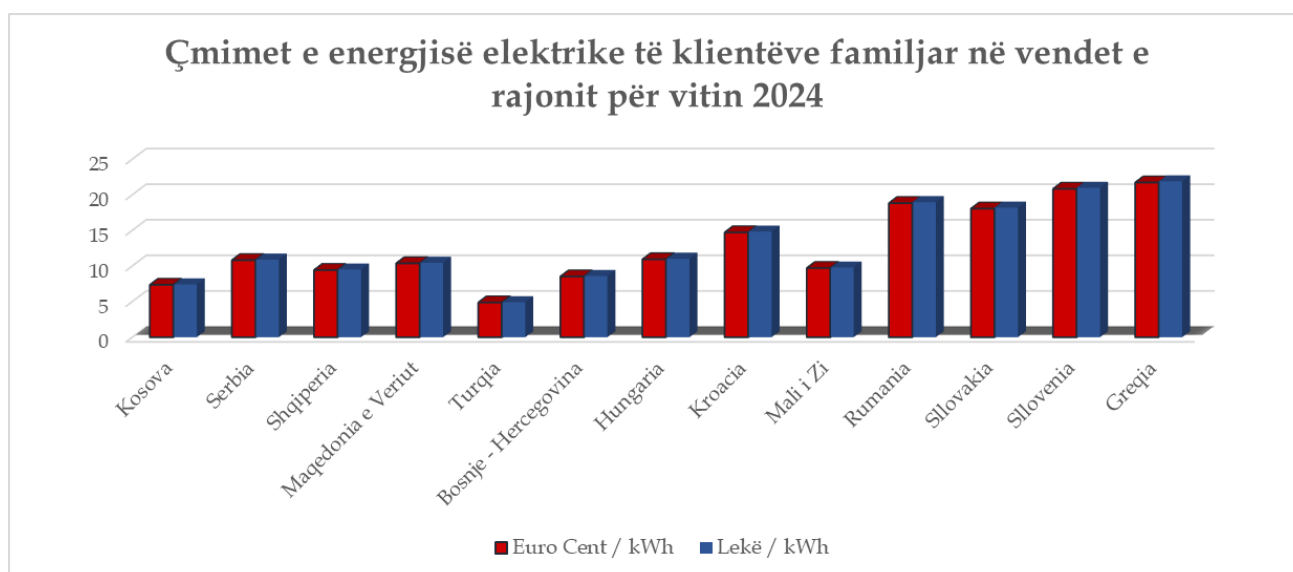


Figure 44. Electricity prices for household customers in region countries for 2024 period

(Source: Eurostat)

6. REGULATION OF NATURAL GAS SECTOR

6.1 Global Situation of Natural Gas and the Situation in our Country

In recent years, global natural gas trade has undergone significant changes, largely influenced by Russia's war against Ukraine. This conflict has created three main factors that impact global gas markets:

- a) Russia's strategy to regain its gas markets;
- b) Europe's push toward increasing the use of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and progress in its decarbonization efforts;
- c) China's demand for natural gas and the balancing of its energy security and climate objectives.

Since 2020, Russia's gas exports have dropped by 31%–47%, and by 2040, its new gas markets are expected to be limited, with a projected decline of 13%–38% of the exports. This decline results from a failed strategy to diversify toward Asia, which would require substantial investments that are currently lacking.

Meanwhile, Russia has lost significant revenue from pipeline gas exports to Europe. The last pipeline agreement has expired, and Ukraine refused to renew it. Additionally, the Russian state-owned giant Gazprom has lost billions of dollars due to this contraction in exports, falling from 130 billion cubic meters to just 15 billion cubic meters in 2024.

Europe stands at a crossroads when it comes to its gas supply. It has two main options:

- To end imports of Russian gas via pipelines and invest in alternative energy sources;
- To continue short-term agreements with lower prices, which could create a new dependency on Russia.

To avoid this dependency, several European countries, including Poland and the Baltic states, have diversified their energy sources. However, some countries—especially those most affected by high energy prices—might return to agreements with Moscow if the EU does not set legal deadlines for phasing out Russian gas.

In recent years, the United States has increased its LNG exports, particularly to Europe, which has become a key destination for American gas. In 2024, Europe received 55% of U.S. LNG exports, while Asia and Latin America accounted for a smaller share. This trend has continued into 2025, and the U.S. has maintained its role as Europe's main gas supplier.

The increase of LNG import capacity in Europe has also been notable, with 12 new terminals expected to increase import capacity by 70 bcm by the end of 2024. This development has been driven by the war in Ukraine, which pushed Europe to seek alternative sources and made LNG a more favorable option.

However, LNG supply shall be subject to global prices and demand. Asia—particularly China—has also been a major LNG consumer, but demand declined in 2024, with slight drops in imports from Japan and South Korea. India, however, recorded a small increase in LNG imports, reaching 1.94 million tons in December.

In conclusion, Europe will continue to rely increasingly on LNG for natural gas supply. This trend is expected to remain stable in the coming years, given the need to diversify sources and maintain energy supply security, especially in the broader effort toward decarbonization.

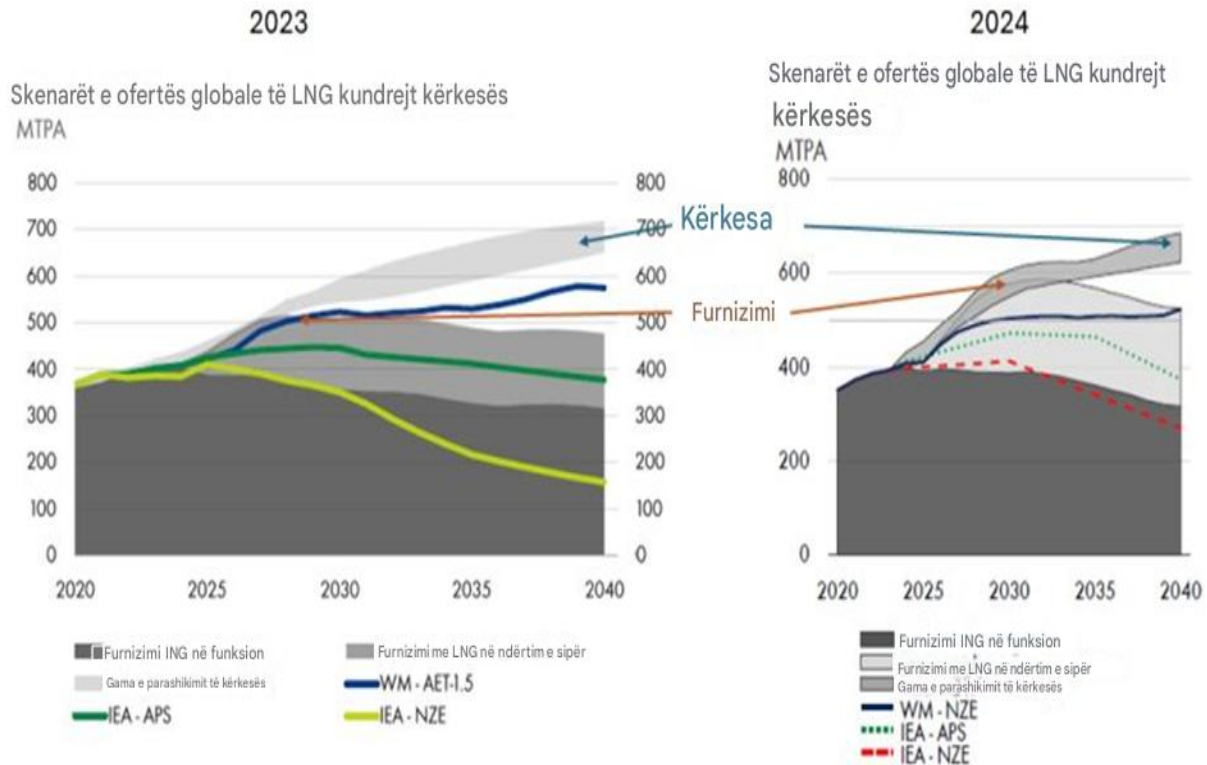


Figure 45. Scenarios of global offer for LNG until on 2040.

In 2024, Europe accounted for 55% of total U.S. LNG exports, 34% went to Asia, and 11% were directed mainly to Latin America and the Middle East.

With winter gripping Europe and colder conditions expected to continue, natural gas prices on the continent have remained relatively stable, reflecting the current supply and demand situation. By the end of 2024, natural gas storage levels for the winter season had reached just over 70% capacity. This is lower than the 85% reached during the same period last year and also below the five-year average of 76%. This indicates a reduced ability for Europe to cope with a prolonged winter using stable gas supplies, leaving the continent vulnerable to any supply disruptions.

In this context, gas prices in Europe remain high, which serves as an incentive for LNG exporters to direct cargoes toward the European market. The front-month contract price at the Dutch TTF hub—one of Europe's key gas trading markets—reached €47.17 per megawatt-hour, equivalent to \$14.36 per million British thermal units (mmBtu). This price level is high enough to encourage LNG shipments to fill storage facilities and supply the European market, ensuring continued availability to meet winter demand.

One of the consequences of losing Russian gas transiting through Ukraine and the decline in gas storage levels is that Europe faces the need to continue purchasing LNG at higher-than-usual levels,

thereby preventing the typical spot price drop seen at the end of winter. Nevertheless, the increased LNG supply—particularly from the United States—may be sufficient to meet any rise in demand that may occur in Europe throughout 2025.

At the end of 2024, U.S. LNG exports to Europe reached 5.22 million tons, marking the highest monthly level in 11 months—more than double the 2.30 million tons exported in July 2024, a period when gas demand was lower. This significant increase in U.S. LNG exports is due to the expansion of production capacity, with two new plants scheduled to begin operations by the end of December 2024. Venture Global’s Plaquemines and Cheniere’s Corpus Christi Stage 3 are the two projects expected to substantially increase LNG supply from the U.S, making the country the world’s largest LNG exporter and a key contributor to Europe’s energy supply security.

In this context, the rise in U.S. exports is a key development to watch. Following the decline of Russian gas supplies, the U.S. has the opportunity to play an important role in supporting Europe’s diversification of energy sources by providing a reliable and stable supply of LNG. This is especially important for maintaining energy price stability and preventing Europe’s continued dependency on Russian pipelines—a situation that has created significant uncertainty in the wake of the war in Ukraine.

6.1.1. Progress of Natural Gas Prices in Europe and the Consequences of the War in Ukraine

With winter gripping Europe and a prolonged cold spell expected to continue, natural gas prices on the continent have remained relatively stable. Storage levels for the winter period were just over 70% full at the end of 2024—below the 85% reached during the same period last year and also lower than the five-year average of 76%. This lower level of storage indicates a reduced ability for Europe to withstand a prolonged winter with stable gas supplies, making the continent more vulnerable to any supply disruptions—especially in a year when energy uncertainty has reached unprecedented levels due to the war in Ukraine.

Moreover, the European Commission, in its latest State of the Energy Union report for 2024, highlights that Europe has experienced a decline in the availability of gas from traditional sources, including Russian gas, and has had to rely on LNG imports to fill the gap. The rise in energy prices and the loss of natural gas supplies from Russia have kept European market prices high. However, these high prices also serve as an incentive for LNG exporters to send gas to the continent.

In this context, the benchmark gas price at the Dutch TTF hub—one of Europe’s main gas trading markets—reached €47.17 per megawatt hour at the end of 2024, equivalent to \$14.36 per million British thermal units (mmBtu). This price level is high enough to encourage LNG exports and to fill European storage sites, thus ensuring a stable supply to meet demand during the winter season.

6.1.2. Loss of Russian Gas and the Influence of Supply with Energy in Europe

One of the consequences of the loss of gas that previously flowed through Russian pipelines via Ukraine is that Europe has been forced to increase LNG imports to higher-than-usual levels. This has prevented the typical post-winter-season decline in spot prices. The European Commission has identified that, due to ongoing uncertainty and the loss of traditional supply sources, Europe will

continue to maintain high levels of LNG imports in the coming months.

For this reason, the European Commission has emphasized that increased LNG supply presents an opportunity to offset the loss of Russian gas. The United States, the world's largest LNG exporter, has significantly increased LNG deliveries to Europe, helping to keep prices relatively stable. The Commission also underlined that the increase in LNG supplies—particularly from the U.S.—is a key development that has enabled Europe to diversify its energy sources and reduce its dependence on Russia.

By the end of 2024, U.S LNG exports to Europe reached 5.22 million tonnes, the highest level recorded during the year. This represents a doubling of exports compared to the 2.30 million tonnes exported in July of the same year. The European Commission also noted that this rise in U.S. exports has been made possible by the expansion of production capacity, including two new plants scheduled to begin operations at the end of 2024: Venture Global's Plaquemines and Cheniere's Corpus Christi Stage 3.

6.1.3. Increase of LNG Exports from USA and their Importance for Europe

The United States is positioning itself as a key supplier for Europe, due to the new capacities expected to come online by the end of 2024. The European Commission foresees that these two new projects will significantly increase LNG production capacity and will enable the U.S. to remain Europe's main LNG supplier through 2025. This development is crucial, as it helps ensure a stable and diversified energy supply for the continent, reducing Europe's dependence on Russian gas pipelines—a vulnerability that has become increasingly evident since the start of Russia's military aggression against Ukraine.

The European Commission's 2024 Energy Security Report reflects a challenging period for Europe, during which energy supply disruptions and high prices have significantly impacted energy markets and European societies. However, the report also highlights the EU's efforts to address these challenges and secure a reliable and stable energy supply for the future. The Commission has identified several key issues and has provided recommendations to maintain and strengthen energy security at the European level.

- **Diversification of Energy Sources**

One of the European Union's greatest achievements over the past year has been the diversification of its energy sources. Following the disruption of natural gas supplies from Russia, Europe has made extraordinary efforts to replace Russian gas with alternative sources, including LNG (liquefied natural gas) imports, renewable energy, and nuclear power. The Commission highlights that the United States, Norway, Qatar, and Australia have become the main LNG suppliers for Europe, thereby reducing reliance on traditional sources. However, to ensure a stable energy supply in the future, the EU must continue to invest in diversifying its energy sources, including exploring the potential for importing green hydrogen and expanding renewable energy.

- **Enhancing Energy Infrastructure Capacity**

The Commission emphasized the importance of improving energy infrastructure within the European Union. In particular, it has identified the need to expand and modernize energy transport and

distribution infrastructure to enable the flow of gas and energy from various sources—including renewable sources—across the entire EU. Gas pipeline and electricity grid networks must be better interconnected to allow for the transfer of energy from one region to another, ensuring that every Member State can rely on all available energy sources. The Commission also recommends strengthening energy storage infrastructure to enable energy to be stored when supply is sufficient and used when demand is higher.

- Ensuring Price Stability for Consumers

Another key conclusion of the report is the need to ensure energy price stability in order to protect consumers and prevent price increases from triggering social and economic tensions. The Commission has warned that although energy prices have declined compared to 2022, they remain high for many citizens and businesses. Financial support for vulnerable consumers and businesses exposed to high energy costs is essential to avoid social and economic insecurity. The Commission also emphasizes the importance of developing price regulation measures to help make energy more affordable for the most affected segments of society.

- Efforts for Renewable Energy and Energy Independence

The Commission has placed special emphasis on renewable energy as a means of ensuring long-term energy independence for Europe. According to the report, there is an urgent need to increase investment in renewable sources such as wind, solar, and biomass, highlighting that these sources can contribute significantly to energy supply without creating dependency on external sources. The Commission stresses that it is crucial for the EU to accelerate the transition to clean and renewable energy in order to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and to meet its climate targets and commitments to halt global warming.

- The Role of Union Policies and Solidarity

The European Commission notes that solidarity and cooperation among EU Member States are essential to overcoming the energy crisis. The Commission's recommendations include the creation of a common framework for energy assistance, where wealthier countries can support those that are poorer and more dependent on energy imports. This includes the establishment of collective assistance mechanisms and shared reserves, as well as the strengthening of the EU's internal energy market. Furthermore, the Commission emphasizes the need to develop common energy policies and regulations that allow the European market to function in a coordinated and equitable manner, ensuring a more balanced distribution of resources and support for countries with significant energy needs.

- Increasing Investment in New Energy Technologies

To address the challenges of supply security and support the transition to a green economy, the Commission has called for increased investment in new energy technologies. These technologies include the development of energy storage systems, clean hydrogen, and smart energy grids that can optimize energy distribution and usage. The Commission suggests that such investments are essential to ensure the EU's ability to produce clean and secure energy for the future and to protect against potential supply crises.

In conclusion, this report reflects a period of major transformation for Europe's energy system. Following the loss of Russian gas and the uncertainty caused by the war in Ukraine, the EU has taken

significant steps to diversify its energy sources and enhance supply security. However, ensuring a stable and affordable energy supply will require further efforts to increase investment in renewable energy, modernize energy infrastructure, and develop sustainable and unified policies. The Commission has emphasized that achieving this will require close cooperation between Member States, investors, and international partners to secure a sustainable and safe energy future for European citizens.

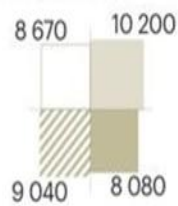


Si po ndryshon përzjerja e energjisë elektrike?

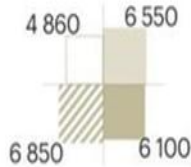


Burimet me emetim të ulët të energjisë elektrike, të udhëhequra nga burimet e rinovueshme, janë gati të kapërcejnë lëndët djegëse fosile deri në vitin 2030 në skenarin e politikave të deklaruara dhe skenarin e premtiveve të shpallura, duke i dhënë fund dekadave të rritjes së qymyrit.

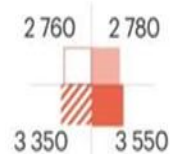
Qymyri i pandërprerë



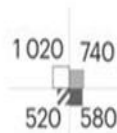
Gazi natyror i pandërprerë



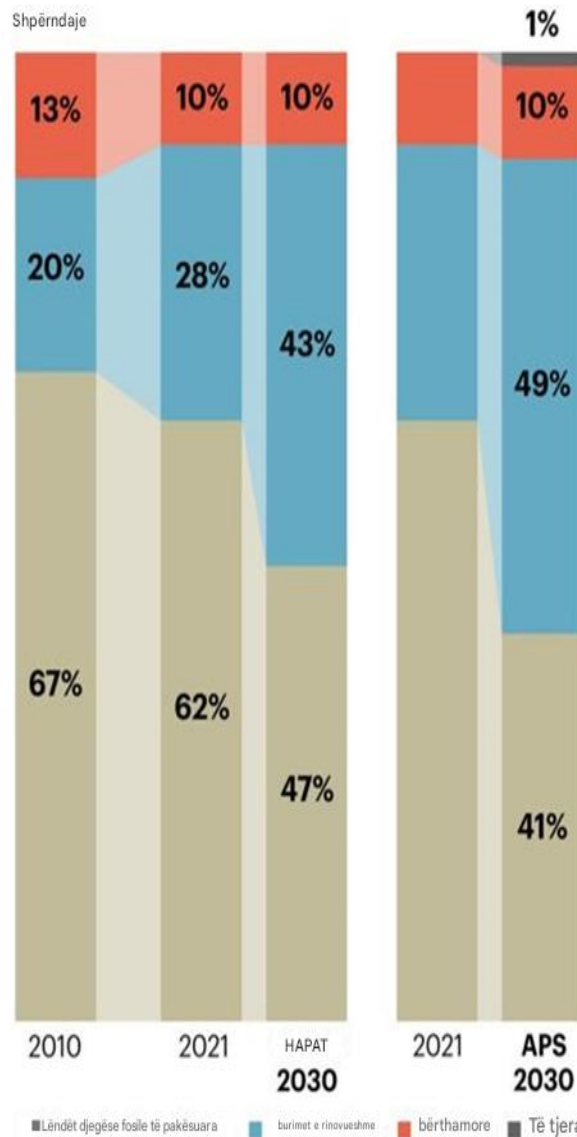
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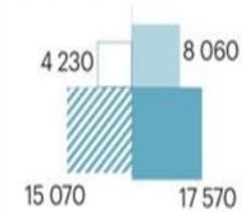
Të tjera



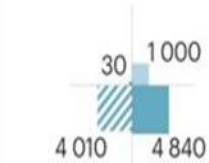
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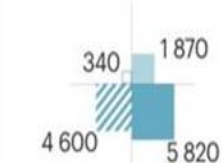
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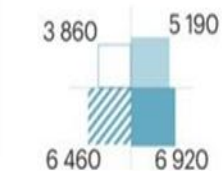


Figure 46. Changes of electricity composition

6.2. Natural Gas Situation in our Country

Throughout 2024, the Albgaz s.a. has continued its efforts to open the gas market through the following priority projects:

- The detailed Fier–Vlorë Project (Interconnection with TAP);
- The Vlorë Terminal–Vlorë TPP Pipeline;
- The Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP), Fier–Kashar section;
- The gasification project of the city of Korçë, which is ongoing in cooperation with Azerbaijan’s national company SOCAR and shall serve as the first step toward expanding distribution projects throughout our entire country;
- The underground gas storage project in Dumre;
- The LNG terminal project in Vlorë.

All these projects are in full alignment with the European Union’s Gas Directives and Regulations. It should also be emphasized that the implementation deadlines for these Directives and Regulations in our country are determined according to the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna. For all countries that are contracting parties, the Energy Secretariat provides assistance and support in the electricity and natural gas sectors.

6.3 . Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP)

6.3.1. Shareholders of the company

TAP AG shareholding is comprised of: SOCAR (Azerbaijan) with 20%, BP (England) with 20%, SNAM S.p.A (Italy) with 20%, Fluxys (Belgium) with 20%, Enagas (Spain) with 20%.

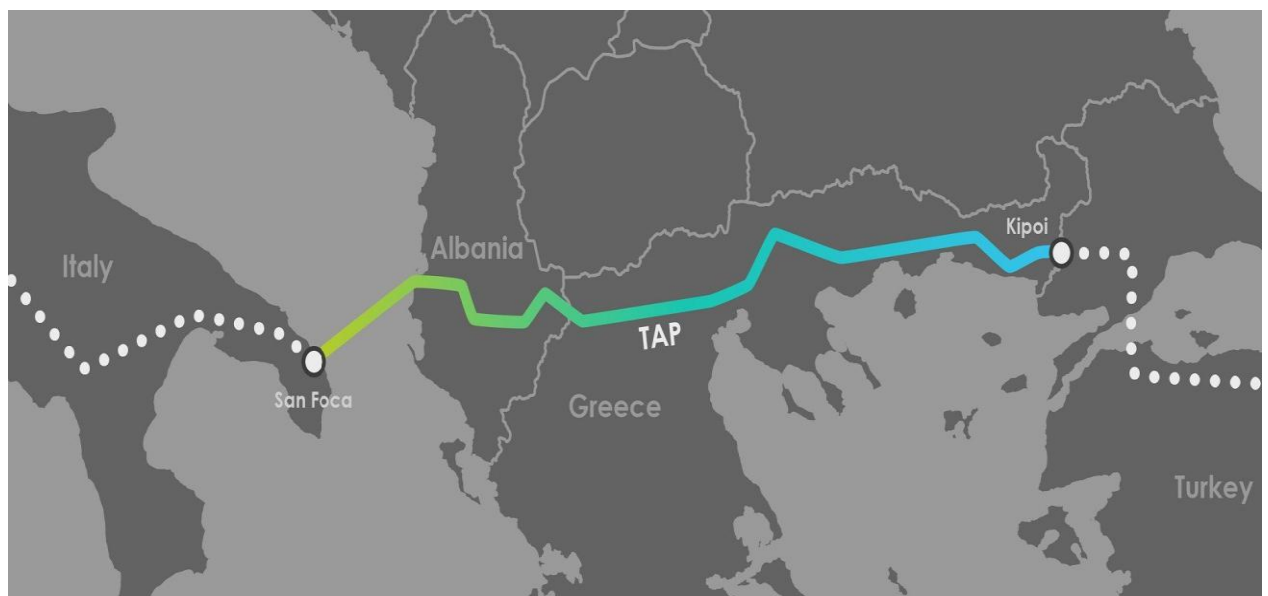


Figure 47. TAP Pipeline

It shall be emphasized that, during 2024, the full sale of the 25% non-controlling minority shares in BP Pipeline TAP Limited — a shareholder of TAP — by AP Pistachio (UK) Limited was completed. This transaction did not affect the direct shareholding structure or control of TAP itself, as it pertains solely to the internal ownership structure of one of TAP’s shareholders.

As a result of this transaction, AP Pistachio (UK) Limited does not gain control over TAP and shall not participate in decision-making regarding TAP’s operations. The shareholding structure of TAP remains unchanged, with each of TAP’s shareholders retaining an equal 20% stake. The complete sale does not result in any benefit or change in voting rights within TAP.

6.3.2. Gas Transport Volumes for 2024 period and from the commencement of Transport in October 2022.

The volumes of natural gas transported from Kipoi entry point at the Greek-Turkish border in Komotini (Greece-Bulgaria border), Nea Mesimvria (in Greece), and Melendugno in South-eastern Italy — still with no gas volumes exiting in Albania — are presented in the following tables.

The volumes of natural gas entering Albania are measured for fiscal purposes at the Bilisht Metering Station.

The actual physical gas flows are measured for operational purposes (e.g., physical system balancing) at the Fier Compressor Station and at TAP’s metering station in Melendugno (Italy).

Since the start of operations, TAP has provided Firm Transportation Services at all Interconnection Points with the national transmission systems in Italy and Greece (SRG, DESFA), and, as of 1 October 2022, also for the Greece–Bulgaria Interconnector (IGB in Komotini).

By the end of 2024, TAP transported a total of 40.47 bcm from the Greek-Turkish border at Kipoi, of which 33.76 bcm were transported to Italy via Albania, approximately 3.90 bcm exited in Greece, and 2.50 bcm towards Bulgaria, as detailed below:

From COD (15/11/20) until 31 December 2024	Total KWh	Total Nm³	Total BCM
TAP entry point (Kipoi)	475,001,823,214	40,467,781,244	40.47
TAP exit point (Nea Mesimvria – Greece)	45,784,620,024	3,902,769,938	3.90
TAP exit point (Komotini – IGB)	29,257,265,250	2,495,128,468	2,50

TAP exit point (Melendugno - Italy) transit in Albania	395,832,529,539	33,762,330,107	33.76
VTP3	4,040,775,296	345,365,410	0.35

Table 93. Total natural gas quantities from, 1 October 2022

For a full view of 2024, the quantities as follows are transported only for 2024 period:

1 January to 31 December 2024	Total KWh	Total Nm³	Total BCMA
TAP entry point (Kipoi)	130,254,929,945	11,095,198,634	11.10
TAP exit point (Nea Mesimvria – Greece)	12,133,180,657	1,033,792,537	1.03
TAP exit point (Komotini – IGB)	8,962,281,940	764,182,402	0.76
TAP exit point (Melendugno - Italy) transit in Albania	108,158,815,946	9,221,515,790	9.22

Table 94. Gas quantity transposed for 2024 period

6.3.3. TAP Commercial Operations

By the end of 2024, TAP finalized the concept for the Within-Day product, following coordination with the national regulators, as a flexibility tool offered to shippers and neighboring TSOs in Greece, Italy, and Bulgaria.

TAP organized a Public Consultation in this context and submitted the Within-Day product to market response. Subsequently, TAP submitted the updated TAP Network Code for approval to the national regulators, including the provision of the Within-Day product. The national regulators approved it on 16.12.2024, and TAP began offering the Within-Day product on 02.01.2025.

To make capacity products available to the market, TAP conducts capacity auctions in accordance with the ENTSOG Auction Calendar on the PRISMA Capacity Booking Platform. Between TAP's

Commercial Operation Date and 31 December 2024, TAP conducted auctions for booking firm forward and interruptible reverse-flow commercial capacities at the Kipoi IP, Komotini IP, Melendugno IP, and Nea Mesimvria IP, including: 10,772 day-ahead auctions; 296 monthly auctions; 248 quarterly auctions; 17 yearly auctions.

6.3.4. Realisation of the Ten year plan for Transmission Network Development

Article 3(6) – 3(8) of ERE Decision for the transmission license provides that TAP shall draft and deliver at ERE within 31 October of each year, the ten-year Plan for Transmission Network Development, which shall be obligatory for TAP after ERE consultation, approval and publication.

On this regard, TAP is supported to session 4.5.3 of the *Final Joint Opinion of the Energy Regulators for TAP exclusion* from the requirements for third party access, tariff regulation and ownership unbundling, defined on Articles 9, 32, 41(6), 41(8) and 41(10) of Gas Directive 2009/73/EC3, TAP is not subject to the provisions of Article 22 ‘*Network development and the competences to take investment decisions*’ Gas Directive 2009/73/KE.

As consequence, TAP is exempted from the obligation to provide ERE the ten year Plan for the Development of the Transmission Network for all 25-year duration of the exemption.

TAP informed ERE regarding the above as well as failure to implement such an obligation through the official letter delivered at ERE on 7 December 2020, by email and the registered post, which is approved by ERE in the written form by the official letter protocol no. 502, dated 31 March 2021.

6.3.5. Implementation of Maintenance Programmes

In accordance with EU Regulation 2024/1789 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated 13 July 2024 on the Internal Markets for Renewable Gases, Natural Gas and Hydrogen, amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011, (EU) 2017/1938, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2022/869 and Decision (EU) 2017/684, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 (Recast) [*the Gas Regulation*], the *Annual Maintenance Plan* for the upcoming year must be published before 15 November each year.

For this reason, prior to 15 November 2024, TAP published the Annual Maintenance Plan for the 2024–2025 gas year, which does not foresee any extraordinary activities on the TAP pipeline during the reporting period, nor any capacity reductions or limitations.

6.3.6. Inspections, Supervisions and Controls

During the reporting year, TAP was inspected by the State Technical and Industrial Inspectorate, based on Notification No. 13295 Prot., dated 02.10.2024. This inspection was carried out in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 10433/2011, dated 16.06.2011, "*On Inspection in the Republic of Albania*"; Law No. 32/2016, dated 24.03.2016, "*On Ensuring the Safety of Work, Equipment, and Pressure Installations*"; and Law No. 102/2015, dated 23.09.2015, "*On the Natural Gas Sector*." The inspection was conducted on-site at the Metering Station SKSH02 on 14.11.2024 and at the Compressor Station SKSH03 in Seman, Fier, on 20.11.2024. During the inspection, it was found that TAP was in compliance with the purpose of the inspection and met the above-mentioned

legal requirements.

6.3.7. Obligation for Information and the Measures to Improve the Quality of Service

In accordance with the ‘REMIT’ Regulation, TAP published eight (8) Urgent Market Messages (UMMs) on its website in 2024, as well as on the ENTSOG Transparency Platform.

TAP has consistently uploaded operational information to the ENTSOG Transparency Platform, including available, booked, and technical capacities, planned interruptions of firm and interruptible capacities, as well as tariff information. TAP also published its annual maintenance plan in accordance with the deadline set by the ‘Gas Regulation’ before 15 November 2024. TAP continues to submit aggregated operational data to ENTSOG for transparency purposes, on a daily or hourly basis.

Furthermore, to ensure proper interconnection of systems, reliable service quality, and interoperable data exchange, TAP implemented the Edig@s communication system as a common data exchange solution with its adjacent TSOs. This implementation is in line with TAP’s obligations under Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/703 of 30 April 2015 establishing a network code on interoperability and data exchange rules (INT&DE NC EU), as well as the signed Interconnection Agreements (IAs) with TAP’s neighboring TSOs.

TAP ensures continuous and reliable communication with its parties and registered shippers, in a timely manner and in accordance with the provisions of the TAP Network Code, through dedicated ICT systems and access to the Electronic Data Platform (*EDP*).

According to Section 3.1.e of the TAP Network Code, all registered parties are required to perform a communication test at the time of registration—*a sine qua non condition (without exemption)*—for successful registration with TAP and for the future booking of capacities in TAP’s natural gas transmission system. Furthermore, TAP publishes relevant information regarding nominations, renominations, interruptions, allocations, actual physical flows, and both planned and unplanned outages on the ENTSOG Transparency Platform, which is widely and freely accessible online.

TAP shippers have access to both the public and private electronic data platforms of TAP. While the public platform displays general and aggregated data on nominations, renominations, and physical flows per Interconnection Point (IP), access to the private EDP is granted upon successful registration and contains commercially sensitive and individual shipper-specific information.

On 28 December 2020, ERE approved Decision No. 265, “On the approval of the regulation on gas market monitoring in Albania.” According to ERE’s provisions, the Regulation entered into force on 1 July 2021. In October 2021, TAP submitted to ERE a summary explaining its compliance with the reporting and transparency obligations under the above-mentioned regulation.

In March 2022, ERE accepted TAP’s proposed method for reporting and confirmed TAP’s fulfillment of its obligations arising from the implementation of the “Rules on the Monitoring of the Natural Gas Market in Albania.”

- TAP submitted its Annual Utilisation Report to the national regulatory authorities for both the **long-term “Use-It-or-Lose-It” (UIOLI) procedure and the Day-Ahead UIOLI procedure**, in accordance with Article 13(3), points (c) and (d) of the TAP Network Code.

- In 2024, TAP organized two Stakeholder Fora, during which commercial operational matters and issues related to the development of TAP were discussed with TAP's shippers and registered parties.

In 2021, TAP launched the 2021 Market Test process under the supervision of the NRAs, including ERE. In July 2021, TAP initiated the 2021 Market Test following the approval in June 2021 of the TAP 2021 Market Test Guidelines by the three regulators. TAP commenced the First Binding Phase on 14 November 2022, after the approval of the Project Proposal by the Albanian, Greek, and Italian NRAs.

The First Binding Phase lasted from November 2022 until mid-February 2023 and resulted in the first step of TAP's expansion, with an increase of approximately 1.2 bcma starting from 2026 onwards. In 2023, TAP continued to develop a second Project Proposal together with its adjacent TSOs and, based on the required approvals from the NRAs, launched the Second Binding Phase in October 2023, with a window for Binding Bids in December 2023. This phase lasted until the end of January 2024 and did not result in any binding offer.

In July 2023, TAP launched the 2023 Market Test with the Demand Assessment Phase, based on the 2023 Market Test Guidelines approved by the Regulatory Authorities. During the period from July to August 2023, interested parties had the opportunity to submit non-binding demand indications to TAP, SRG, and DESFA. Moreover, the Guidelines provided for a Review Period, which took place from 19 January to 2 February 2024, during which interested parties could revise previously submitted non-binding demand indications and/or submit new ones within the scope of the 2023 Market Test.

The non-binding demand indications were summarised by Interconnection Points (IPs) and published in two Demand Assessment Reports (DARs) on 10 April 2024—one in cooperation with SRG and DESFA, and the other with ICGB.

The data contained in the DAR with SRG and DESFA concluded that the Market Test should proceed to the Binding Phase. However, by the end of 2024, no Binding Phase had yet been launched for the 2023 Market Test.

6.4. Other information regarding Monitoring.

During the 2024 calendar year, in accordance with the provisions of ERE Board Decision No. 15, dated 31 January 2019, as amended, TAP has:

- Submitted to ERE its financial statements for the year 2023, including the Statement of Financial Position; the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income; and the Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows;
- Delivered to ERE the insurance certificates with a value of USD 10,000,000 for Third Party General Liability, valid from May 2024 until 31 March 2025. These certificates were submitted in both Albanian and English. This insurance certificate is a recurring obligation that TAP must fulfil for the entire duration of the validity of its Transmission Licence;
- This obligation is defined as *periodic* in the Transmission Licence, following the amendment

made through ERE Board Decision No. 120, dated 11 May 2021. Given the validity of the current certificate until 31 March 2025, TAP will submit the renewed insurance certificate to ERE before its expiry, by the end of March;

- TAP Informed ERE of the changes in TAP's Board of Directors, in line with Article 8 of the Transmission Licence, and submitted the relevant notification regarding the Completion of the Sale of Minority Shares in BP Pipeline TAP Limited, which is a shareholder in TAP.

6.5. TAP a strategic project for Albania and South-East Europe

- TAP is the European section and the main part of the Southern Gas Corridor, a strategically and economically important project for the EU and the Energy Community.
- TAP is essential to ensure reliable access to a new source of natural gas from the Caspian Sea and via a new route. TAP strengthens the diversification of supply sources and routes and enables the gasification of Southeastern Europe and the Western Balkans, including the gasification of our country. TAP is actively involved in the creation and operation of the Albanian gas market.
- Among other things, TAP supports the EU's climate neutrality goals by 2050 and promotes the achievement of the decarbonization targets of the EU and the Energy Community. In particular, TAP allows for the continued use of gas (natural, renewable, or decarbonized) by replacing more polluting fuels such as coal, oil/gasoline, and heavy fuels in transport, heating, and power generation sectors, which are more commonly used in Southeastern Europe and the Western Balkans.
- The TAP pipeline is designed to double its capacity up to 20 billion NM³ per year (up to 20 bcm/year) and to allow any interested party to submit a request regarding the TAP pipeline, provided it complies with the technical and regulatory conditions outlined in the Joint Final Opinion.

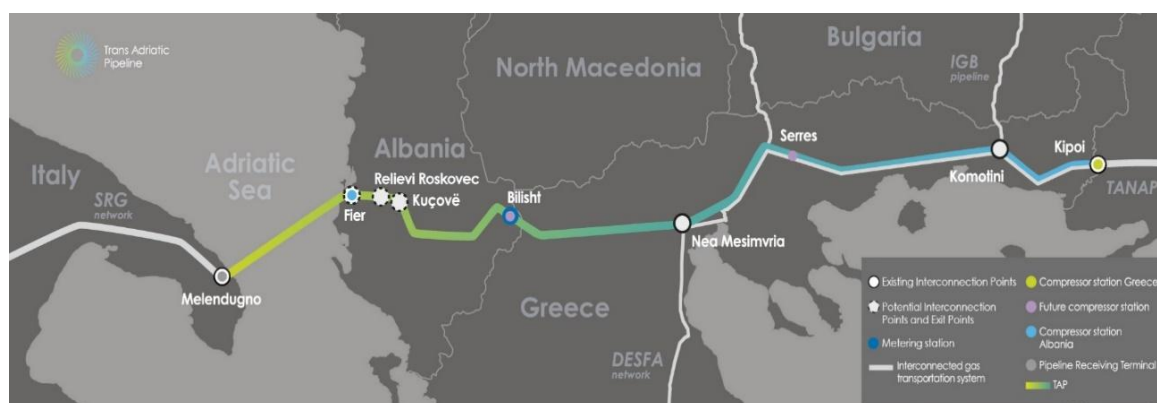


Figure 50. Extension of TAP project capacity.

- The first mandatory phase lasted from November 2022 until mid-February 2023 and resulted in the first step of TAP's expansion, with an increase of approximately 1.2 bcma, starting from 2026 onwards.
- During 2023, TAP continued drafting a second Project Proposal, together with its neighboring Transmission System Operators (TSOs), and based on this and the approvals required from Regulatory Authorities, the second Mandatory Phase started in October 2023, with the possibility of a Mandatory Offer in December 2023. This phase lasted until the end of January 2024 and did not result in any mandatory offer.
- TAP will facilitate the largest interconnection between countries in the Southeastern Europe region and the creation of a fully integrated regional gas market with the European Market.
- Through this project, our country is given the opportunity to create a vital hub for the region, as it also allows for underground gas storage as well as a liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal.

Apart from the long-term capacity increase, during the 2021 Market Test, TAP also received the first long-term reservations at an exit point in Albania (Roskovec) and a connection request for Albania at Roskovec.

The specific amounts of additional capacity reserved after the 2021 Market Test are presented as follows:

Interconnection Points	Exit DESFA	Entry TAP	Exit TAP	Entry SRG	Period
Kipoi		32.8 GWh/day 1 BCMA			1 January 2026 – 31 December 2028
Nea Mesimvria	5 GWh/day 0.2 BCMA	5 GWh/day 0.2 BCMA			1 October 2026 – 30 September 2033
Roskovec			5 GWh/day 0.2 BCMA		1 October 2026 – 30 September 2033
Melendugno			32.8 GWh/day 1 BCMA	32.8 GWh/day 1 BCMA	1 January 2026 – 31 December 2028

Table 93. Market Test

6.5.1. Market Test of 2021 and its termination at the beginning of 2024.

In January 2024, TAP started physical works for the expansion by adding a Compressor Unit in Kipoi. The work has now reached the stage where the new electrical control building is nearing completion;

the new compressor unit is installed inside the new compressor building, which itself is progressing according to plan; a small number of materials remain to be delivered. This means the overall project remains on target to be operational by 01.01.2026.

In July 2023, in accordance with TAP's specific regulatory framework, TAP launched another market test, in cooperation with its neighboring Transmission System Operators (TSOs), based on the Market Test 2023 Guidelines approved by the National Regulatory Authorities of Italy, Greece, and Albania. During the July-August 2023 period, parties had the opportunity to submit non-binding demand indications to TAP, SRG, and DESFA.

Furthermore, the TAP Market Test 2023 Guidelines and regulatory framework included the possibility for interested parties to revise their non-binding demand indications at the beginning of January 2024.

This option was introduced to avoid any negative consequences from conducting two market tests in parallel. Thus, a revision window was opened from January 19 until February 2, 2024.

During this time, interested parties had the opportunity to revise their previously submitted non-binding demand indications to TAP and/or submit new non-binding demand indications for the 2023 Market Test. The summarized information of the non-binding demand indicators received by TAP was published, per IP, in a Demand Assessment Report (DAR). TAP has published two DARs: one with SRG and DESFA showing that TAP had received enough non-binding interest to proceed to the next phase of the Market Test, and another with ICGB indicating that the non-binding demand indications received at the Komotini IP could be accommodated within the existing infrastructure capacity.

Regarding the next steps of the 2023 Market Test, after the publication of the DAR, TAP proceeded with publishing a draft proposal including technical scenarios aimed at addressing the non-binding demand indications received by TAP regarding the quantities of capacity and the timing of availability of additional capacity. The draft project proposal was published for public consultation in August 2024; it is now in the process of refinement and finalization, to be submitted to the Regulators for their approval before the opening of the Mandatory Phase for the 2023 Market Test (in 2025, with no exact date yet).

During the subscription phase, TAP will remain open to receiving mandatory offers, and if these are economically viable, TAP will proceed with the preliminary allocation of capacity and the signing of long-term gas transport agreements with the parties whose offers have passed TAP's economic viability test.

In parallel with the above activities, engineering study work continues regarding the next expansion steps, focusing primarily on the case requiring the installation of new compression plants at the existing ACS02 metering station in Albania.

6.5.2. Electrification through expansion and decarbonization

TAP has analyzed and evaluated the technical solutions included in the Project Proposal, based on the non-binding demand indications received during the 2023 Market Test and relying on the previous technical analysis conducted during the 2021 Market Test. During the Subscription Phase of the 2023 Market Test, TAP will offer the market technical solutions which involve the installation of stations and/or electric compressor units to enable the expansion of TAP.

While supporting a smoother transition towards decarbonization and enabling such in the Western Balkans, the electrified compressor stations require connection to the high voltage transmission network in Albania. For this reason, TAP has received a non-binding connection offer from the Albanian Transmission System Operator (OST s.a).

6.5.3. Electrification of compressor stations and the advantages for Albania and Albanian economy

- The electrification of compression will mean a further reduction of CO2 emissions from compressor stations and thus a positive impact on air quality in the respective area;
- TAP will be a stable consumer of electricity in Albania, providing security for the grid operator and a steady revenue stream;
- The addition of new electric compressor units at our locations, according to the Expansion project, will enable other users to connect as consumers or producers in the Bilisht area.

6.6. Developments in Albania

6.6.1. TAP -Albgaz

In Albania, according to the regulatory framework, TAP is cooperating with the Albanian Government and Albgaz sh.a to develop an entry/exit point at the Fier location. In this regard, on July 6, 2021, TAP AG, the Albanian Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, and Albgaz sh.a signed a Cooperation and Delivery Agreement for the South Fier Facility.

According to the agreement, once the construction of the South Fier facility is completed, it will be transferred to the Albanian state.

In line with the Memorandum of Understanding signed between TAP and the Albanian Government to support the development of the Albanian gas market, TAP has entered into an agreement with AGSCo to provide high-quality maintenance services for the TAP pipeline system and stations in Albania.

AGSCo is an incorporated company in which Albgaz sh.a. (Albgaz) and Snam SpA (Snam) are shareholders (JV), with Albgaz and Snam owning 75% and 25% of the shares, respectively.

The contract between Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG and Albanian Gas Service Company SH.A. was signed on December 28, 2018, and has a term ending on October 1, 2025, corresponding to the fifth anniversary of the start date of TAP's commercial operations.

The total invoiced amount until December 2023 is **26,119,760.52 euro** while:

- Total expenses reach the value **18,228,904.49 Euro**;
- Reimbursed services on the amount **7,890,856.03 Euro**.

Based on the above and given that the AGSCo contract will expire next year, TAP will initiate negotiations with AGSCo for the renewal of the contract in 2025.

6.6.2. TAP and digital interconnection to South-east Europe

Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG (TAP), part of the Southern Gas Corridor transporting natural gas from Azerbaijan to Europe, and EXA Infrastructure, the largest dedicated digital infrastructure platform connecting Europe and North America, have formed a joint venture – Trans Adriatic Express LTD, which became fully operational on November 30, 2023.

This has enabled high-speed interconnection between France, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, and Turkey. The joint venture uses a backup fiber optic cable already installed by TAP alongside the 878-kilometer gas pipeline, creating the only direct link between Southeastern and Western Europe to ensure high levels of redundancy over existing multi-phase alternative routes.

This makes TAP potentially beneficial for Albania as it can: (i) facilitate the deployment of high-speed electronic communication networks and thus provide better market connectivity; and (ii) reduce social and environmental impact by utilizing existing infrastructure, which will significantly decrease the need for civil works related to the installation of electronic communication networks.

In line with this effort, the JV (through EXA) now provides telecommunications services between Tirana and Milan, Tirana and Bari, Tirana and Thessaloniki, Tirana and Rome, and Tirana and Sofia for various clients.

TAP has a strategic and essential role for decarbonization, security of supply and interconnection with Albania and North-south Europe.

TAP plays a crucial role in ensuring reliable access to a new natural gas source from the Caspian Sea and via a new route. In doing so, TAP contributes to the diversification of supply sources and routes and can enable the gasification and decarbonization of Southeastern Europe and the Western Balkans, including Albania. TAP thus promotes access to cleaner and more affordable energy in the Western Balkans and increases gas penetration in immature and/or green markets.

TAP may also significantly contribute to decarbonization by accelerating the phase-out of coal, particularly in South East Europe and Western Balkans, allowing gas to replace the most polluting fuels in the region.

In addition, by installing only electric compressor stations on the TAP pipeline that will enable the expansion of this pipeline to 20 bcm, TAP is demonstrating its commitment to the energy transition and decarbonization goals of the EU and the Western Balkans.

Since sustainability is one of TAP's main priorities, TAP has developed an energy transition strategy to contribute towards achieving the EU's net-zero emissions target by 2050, while also ensuring it plays a critical role in securing the EU's supply security.

In line with the objectives of the European Green Deal and decarbonization goals, TAP is also exploring technical, commercial, and regulatory opportunities to allow access to capacity from new renewable sources and/or access to any other low-carbon gas (including hydrogen) from countries along the Southern Gas Corridor (SGC) for transport to Europe (including a significant potential

increase in production volumes in Greece, Albania, and Europe — both for residential and industrial use).

Finally, we would like to reiterate the uniqueness of TAP from a regulatory perspective as a partially exempted interconnector, crossing the jurisdictions of Albania, a Contracting Party to the Energy Community, which is actively transposing and approximating its national legislation to the energy *acquis communautaire*, and of two EU Member States, Greece and Italy. We emphasize that TAP has had and continues to have a successful cooperation with the ERE on the above issues and has ensured the continuous respect of the conditions set for TAP in the Transmission License granted by the ERE. TAP will also continue to fulfill any other obligations arising from decisions issued by the ERE or from laws adopted by the Albanian Parliament.

6.7. ALBGAZ situation and activity during 2024.

Albgaz faces challenges in response to recent dynamics related to energy security, source diversification, and decarbonization policies. These issues are more relevant today than ever, especially considering the climate changes occurring in the region and worldwide.

For this reason, Albgaz, in interaction with other sector actors consolidated in Europe and beyond, is committed to creating a regional hub in Vlora. The aim is to coordinate efforts and share the roles of each actor within this gas sector configuration, which addresses not only national energy challenges but also regional ones.

Since its establishment, Albgaz sh.a has continuously worked on further developing its processes in accordance with the set objectives and strategies. Thus, one of its obligations has been the fulfillment of commitments toward the company TAP AG.

For this purpose, the company “Albanian Gas Service” s.a was established with the object of activity of providing maintenance services for TAP gas pipeline. This was made possible through a partnership with the Italian company SNAM S.p.A, a leading company in the field of natural gas infrastructure and at the same time a shareholder of the company TAP AG.

In accordance with market conditions, Albgaz sh.a has a single client for the provision of natural gas transmission services, the company Albpetrol sh.a, which has reduced oil production and consequently the quantities of associated gas for transmission, thus affecting the income from this activity. However, Albgaz has continued to maintain the transmission lines in operation for the needs of Albpetrol.

6.7.1 Developments in Natural Gas Sector.

On 12.11.2024, Albgaz, together with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy - MIE and SOCAR have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the objective: To study various cooperation opportunities in the field of design, development and construction of the gas distribution network in the territory of the Republic of Albania, as well as the implementation of the NUR project in the city of Korça,

Following the signing of this memorandum, the Parties will review and assess the possibilities for implementing the activities outlined in support of the Project, such as the exchange of data, studies, or development concepts, facilitating procedures, with the aim of evaluating the project’s development or any other project in the field of TSO / DSO-G or natural gas supply; its environmental impact; the

necessary development of transmission infrastructure; as well as the possible financial and legal review of project elements, etc.

From the latest developments and announced priorities of the Government of Albania, throughout 2024, represented by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy for the construction of a natural gas pipeline from the Vlora Terminal to Fier, Albغاز sh.a received the final documentation of the project WB20-ALB-ENE-04 “Detailed design and tender documents” for the Fier-Vlora gas pipeline, financed by WBIF. Albغاز took all necessary steps to continue the procedures to enable the construction of this pipeline of national importance, a process which continues to be open.

In the legal amendments, specifically Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 563/2023, among other provisions, it is established that the list of short-term priorities is expanded to include subsection 2/1 with the content “Development of the exit point and distribution network in Korçë Municipality” and “Development of the liquefied natural gas distribution network.” With these changes, Albغاز is prioritizing opportunities for the implementation of the gasification project in the city of Korçë.

Albغاز has submitted its 10-year investment plan to the Energy Regulatory Authority, which has now been approved. The principles followed in the preparation of the investment plans are aligned with the national strategy for the development of the natural gas sector, approved by Council of Minister Decision No. 87/2018 “On the approval of the National Plan for the Gas Sector (Master Plan of the Gas Sector for Albania),” amended by Decision No. 563 dated 04.10.2023, as provided in Article 6, letters “a” and “b” of the “Regulation on the procedures for submitting and approving the investment plan by operators of natural gas Transmission and Distribution.”

6.7.2. Terminated projects for the opening of natural gas market from ALBGAZ

Albغاز, in interaction with other established players in Europe and beyond, is engaged in creating a **regional hub in Vlorë**. The aim is to coordinate efforts and share the roles of each actor within this gas sector configuration, which responds not only to energy challenges at the national level but also at the regional level.

This is due:

- Our country is a producer of oil and gas;
- The TAP project operates here, providing an opportunity to develop the gas sector in our country and the region;
- The IAP (Ionian Adriatic Pipeline) project is ready, with its connection point at the TAP project in Topojë, Fier, and ending in Croatia—a project for our entire region: Kosovo, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia;
- The underground gas storage project in Dumre;
- The liquefied gas terminal project in Vlorë;
- The Fier-Kashar project, which is part of the IAP project.

6.7.3. Fier-Vlorë Pipeline (Interconnection with TAP)

The company "Albgaz" s.a., as the beneficiary, has at its disposal the detailed project for the Fier-Vlora natural gas transmission line, a project which has been assessed as a priority in accordance with the provisions of the Council of Ministers Decision No. 87/2018, (Natural Gas Master Plan for Albania).

The Vlora Hub envisages the LNG Terminal serving as a supply point between liquefied gas and consumers. To this end, in addition to the presence of a key consumer such as the Vlora TEC, significant quantities of gas must be contracted from shippers via a pipeline connecting the terminal to the TAP interconnection node.

To enable this interconnection, the Vlorë-Fier pipeline, with a length of approximately 46 km, has been designed, and will be redesigned in terms of technical parameters of transmission capacity, to optimally accommodate the supply volumes from the FSRU. Albgaz sh.a aims to own a significant part of the quotas in the pipeline and will operate this asset together with any partner agreed upon under the transmission license, recognized and certified by the Regulatory Entity.

6.7.4. Expansion and Realization of Natural Gas Infrastructure in Albania

As part of the development of the energy sector and the improvement of clean energy supply, Albania has identified several key projects for the gasification of various regions, as well as the development of infrastructure for the storage and distribution of natural gas. These projects are important for supply security, supporting the increasing demand for energy, and enhancing the country's energy sector capacities. Moreover, they will contribute to diversifying energy sources and assist in fulfilling Albania's international commitments to reduce carbon emissions and transition to a greener economy.

6.7.5. Gasification of Korça

The city of Korça, one of the most developed cities in south of Albania, has an excellent opportunity to connect to the natural gas system through the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP). This pipeline runs very close to the city, making Korça's connection to the national gas network a realistic and achievable possibility. Such a connection could significantly improve the quality of life for residents and local industries by providing a sustainable and affordable energy source for heating and production.

Furthermore, the construction of a high-pressure network that will connect the High-Pressure Point (CP) to the city's entry point is an obligation of the Gas Transmission System Operator (TSO-G). This project, which includes the development of infrastructure interconnected with the TAP network, will ensure a reliable supply of natural gas and will support increased competitiveness and the development of industry and other sectors.

6.7.6. LNG terminal in Vlorë

Another project of significant strategic importance is the LNG Import Terminal in Vlorë, which will enable the arrival of dedicated vessels for the loading and regasification of natural gas. This terminal represents a key step in enhancing the energy security of Albania and the region by creating new opportunities for natural gas supply. The Floating Storage and Regasification Units (FSRUs) to be used in this project are innovative technologies that will allow the conversion of liquefied gas into

natural gas for delivery into the transmission network.

This terminal will enable Albania to be supplied with up to 5 bcm of natural gas annually, contributing to the growing energy demand. Albgaz sh.a., as a participant in this project, will invest a designated percentage to support the realization of the terminal and will play a key role in its operations and management. This project will also enhance the diversification of energy sources and allow for an increase in gas export capacity to neighboring countries.

6.7.7. Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP)

The Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) is a strategic project that will connect Albania to international natural gas networks, enabling the country's integration into global energy markets. The section of the IAP that will run from Fier to Kashar is expected to be a key segment linking with the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) and facilitating the transmission of natural gas across Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Croatia, with the pipeline ending at Plinacro in Croatia. This pipeline project has an initial capacity to transport up to 5 billion cubic meters (bcm) of natural gas per year, with the potential to increase to 7 bcm/year in the future.

The pipeline will create new opportunities for increasing natural gas supply and will contribute to the diversification of energy sources. The main participants in this project are the transmission system operators of each involved country, with equal ownership shares of 25%. In this context, the signing of a Shareholders' Agreement is foreseen, offering Albania the opportunity to become a key link between Europe and the Balkan region in the gas market.

6.7.8. Underground reservoir in Dumre

Another important project is the construction of an underground natural gas storage facility in Dumre. This storage facility will enable the accumulation of gas during the summer months for use in the winter, when energy demand is higher. It will allow for the storage of a significant quantity of gas, which can be used to ensure a reliable supply for various consumers and to support increased energy demand during the colder months.

This project will be implemented in two phases. (i) The first phase will include the development of a storage facility with a capacity of 230 cubic meters of gas per hour (m³/h), while (ii) the second phase will involve expanding the capacity to 800 m³/h, making this facility an important regional resource.

The storage facility will play a vital role in ensuring the security of gas supply and in providing stable and reliable energy to consumers during the winter period.

In conclusion, the gasification of the city of Korça, the construction of LNG terminals, the expansion of the Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP), and the development of underground natural gas storage facilities are key projects that will enhance Albania's energy infrastructure and improve the security of energy supply. Investments in these projects will contribute to the diversification of energy sources, increase supply capacity, and improve the efficiency of the country's energy sector. These developments will also support Albania's integration into international energy markets and promote the sustainable

development of the national economy.

6.8. ALBGAZ Investment Plan (2023-2032)

As part of the preparation of the "Company's Strategy and Business Plan 2021-2025," as well as the preparation of the 10-year Investment Plan, a study was conducted on the possibility of developing and expanding the use of liquefied natural gas (LNG). The focus was on building the necessary capacities to support this sector and to justify investments in infrastructure. This study included identifying key areas with high potential for gas consumption and ensuring a justified return on the costs of constructing natural gas transmission pipelines.

The areas identified for high gas consumption are:

- **Vlora Region.** This region has been identified as an area with high potential for natural gas use, where the main consumers will be the Vlora Thermal Power Plant (TPP), which is a major energy user, as well as the Vlora Free Economic Zone (TEDA Vlora) and a group of industrial customers and small and medium-sized businesses. This area has been assessed as an investment opportunity for the development of the necessary infrastructure for natural gas distribution, with projects already planned to attract investors and develop a robust gas network.
- **Korça and SOCAR partnership.** Another important project is the construction of the gas distribution network for the city of Korça, in cooperation with SOCAR, the national oil and gas company of Azerbaijan. This project aims to increase the use of natural gas and support the economic development of the region by ensuring a stable and secure gas supply for local industries and consumers in the area.
- **Durrësi and Tirana, and Durrës-Tiranë highway.** This area includes two major cities, Durrës and Tirana, which are important industrial and economic centers. Business activities and production have developed rapidly and require a stable energy supply. Meanwhile, the development of infrastructure along the Durrës–Tirana highway will help connect these two cities to the gas distribution network, making it easier for local businesses and industries to access natural gas resources and reduce energy costs.

The city of Elbasan has potential natural gas demand due to its metal processing industry, which is one of the key sectors requiring large amounts of energy. This presents an opportunity to develop a gas distribution network that would improve the supply of sustainable and lower-cost energy for the metal industry, thereby increasing the competitiveness and efficiency of this sector.

For this reason, the development of infrastructure for the distribution and transmission of natural gas is key to supporting the economic development of these areas, by providing opportunities to increase energy efficiency and support industries and businesses that rely on a continuous gas supply. These investments are necessary to ensure a secure and sustainable supply, while also contributing to decarbonization goals and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector.

6.9. By-legal acts approved by ERE for Natural Gas Sector during 2024

Decision no. 59, dated 02.04.2024 “On an amendment on ERE Board Decision no. 179, dated 08.11.2017, on the certification of the combined natural gas Operator ALBGAZ s.a.”, as amended.

Based on Article 16 of Law no. 43/2015 “*On Power Sector*”, as amended; Article 113 of Law no. 44/2015 “*Administrative Procedures Code of the Republic of Albania*”; as well as Article 15 of the ‘*Regulation on ERE Organization, Operation and regullores për Organizimin, Funksionimin dhe Procedurat e ERE-s*’.

The ERE Board, by Decision No. 354, dated 28.12.2022, decided to amend point 5.2 of ERE Board Decision No. 179, dated 08.11.2017, as amended, by setting a condition for the company “Albgaz” s.a. to take measures to submit to ERE by 20.11.2023 documentary evidence of inter-institutional cooperation for the implementation of legal framework amendments—Articles 11 and 46, point 10, of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*,” as amended—and the transfer of competencies to the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Regarding the condition set in point 5.2 of ERE Board Decision No. 179/2017, as amended, which relates to inter-institutional cooperation for the implementation of legal framework amendments—Articles 11 and 46, point 10, of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*,” as amended—and the transfer of competencies to the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the company “Albgaz” sh.a., through official letter No. 634/1 prot., dated 21.02.2024, informed that in order to meet this condition, it has officially addressed the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy and is currently awaiting a final response, which is beyond its control. Under these circumstances, the company has requested an extension of the deadline for fulfilling this condition until 31.12.2024.

The ERE Board decided: that by 31.12.2024, the company “ALBGAZ” s.a. must submit to ERE the implementation of the amendments to Articles 11 and 46, point 10, of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*,” as amended, and the transfer of competencies to the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Decision on an amendment on ERE Board Decision no. 15, dated 31.01.2019 “On licensing the activity of natural gas transmission activity of Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG Albania, registered at the National Business Center (QKB), as a shareholder foreign branch (s.a.), Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG”, as amended.

Regarding the licensing in the natural gas transmission activity of Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG Albania, registered with the National Business Center (QKB) as a branch of the foreign joint stock company Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG, by Decision No. 152, dated 13.06.2022, the company was requested, among other things: No later than 01.07.2024, the company must submit to ERE complete documentation demonstrating ownership titles over the assets used to perform the functions or meet the obligations under the requested license in the territory of Albania, in accordance with Law No. 107/2021 “*On Co-Governance*.”

In order to fulfill this obligation, ‘Trans Adriatic Pipeline Albania’ has requested that ERE extend the deadline for meeting the condition set out in point 2 of ERE Board Decision No. 15/2019, as amended, arguing, among other things, that this is a process beyond TAP’s direct control. As a result, the new

deadline was set to 01.07.2026, by which time the company must submit to ERE the complete documentation demonstrating ownership titles over the assets used to perform the functions or meet the obligations under the requested license in the territory of Albania, in accordance with Law No. 107/2021 “*On Co-Governance.*”

Decision ‘On approving an amendment at “TAP network code” and “TAP tariff code”

In October 2024, TAP AG submitted a request to the National Regulatory Authorities for the approval of amendments to the TAP Network Code (TNC) and the TAP Tariff Code (TTC), specifically the revision of the TNC and TAP’s Tariff Code. This revision proposal aimed to introduce a Within-Day (WD) product in TAP, improve the registration process, and integrate compliance elements of TAP’s Gas Transportation Agreements (GTA) into the TNC. Following the conclusion of a consultation process, the ERE Board decided *to approve the joint document of the three energy regulators — ERE, RAE, and ARERA — on: “Approval of an amendment to the TAP Network Code and the TAP Tariff Code,” as proposed by TAP AG on September 18, 2024.*

Decision on an amendment on ERE Board Decision no. 179, dated 08.11.2017, “On the certification of the Combined Operator of Natural Gas Albgaz s.a., as amended

In April 2024, among other decisions, ERE amended point 5.2 of ERE Board Decision No. 179, dated 08.11.2017, as amended, by setting a condition for the company “Albgaz” s.a. to submit to ERE, by 31.12.2024, the implementation of amendments to Articles 11 and 46, point 10 of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector,*” as amended, and the transfer of competences to the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Furthermore, “Albgaz” s.a. submitted a request to ERE for an extension of the deadline to fulfill the condition for certification as the “Combined Natural Gas Operator,” stating, among other things, that it continues its work on the development of the transmission and distribution system for natural gas — a process in which the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy plays a key role as the institution responsible for policies and oversight of development projects.

It is worth noting that in November 2024, “Albgaz” s.a., the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, and the state oil company SOCAR signed a cooperation memorandum for the gasification of the city of Korçë, paving the way for the start of the detailed engineering project following the completion of the feasibility study.

Decision on the postponement of ERE Board Decision to review the request on the approval of the ten-year approval plan of the investments from ALBGAZ s.a.

During 2023, ERE decided to initiate the procedure for reviewing the “*Ten-Year Investment Plan (2023–2032)*” submitted by the company “Albgaz” s.a, and requested clarification from Albgaz regarding the necessary approvals in order to proceed with the submission of all documentation in compliance with the “*Regulation on the Procedures for Submission and Approval of the Investment Plan by the Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution Operators,*” approved by ERE Board Decision No. 18, dated 10.01.2018.

In response to the previous decision, the company “Albgaz” s.a. submitted a request to extend the deadline until December 2025, arguing, among other things, that it would update the investment plan and fulfill all related obligations.

Based on the arguments presented by the company, ERE decided to postpone its decision regarding the review of the request for approval of the ten-year investment plan of “Albgaz” sh.a. until December 2025.

Decision on the effectiveness of ERE Board Decision no. 206, dated 16.12.2019, “On approving the temporary transmission tariff of Natural Gas from ALBGAZ s.a.” for 2025 period

During 2022, the ERE Board, among other decisions, approved the extension of the legal validity of Decision No. 206, dated 16.12.2019, of the ERE Board for the year 2023, until the approval of a tariff based on the application submitted by the company “Albgaz” s.a.

The circumstances underlying this decision were mainly related to the ongoing operational development of the company as the natural gas Transmission System Operator (TSO). Furthermore, “Albgaz” s.a. argued and requested that the current transmission tariff, approved by the ERE Board with Decision No. 326, dated 14.12.2022, remain in force for the year 2025.

Faced with the obligation to set a tariff for 2025 to enable the company's continued operations, the ERE Board decided: *to extend the legal validity of Decision No. 206, dated 16.12.2019, for the year 2025, until the approval of a tariff based on the application submitted by “Albgaz” sh.a., in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation.*

Should there be any effects on the company's required revenues due to the temporary required revenues, these will be updated and compensated in accordance with the provisions of Article 17, point “e” of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*”, as amended.

7. ERE ACTIVITY IN THE FRAMEWORK OF DEVELOPING RENEWABLE RESOURCES POLICIES

In accordance with the provisions of Law No. 24/2023 “*On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources*”, the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) is responsible for the regulatory framework to promote the use of energy produced from renewable sources. In this context, ERE is tasked, among other duties, with approving the methodology for calculating the renewable energy obligation, the general terms of the model support contract, the Regulation on the issuance, transfer, withdrawal, and cancellation of guarantees of origin in the Republic of Albania, and ensuring the alignment of the policies and principles of the guarantees of origin with certificate systems recognized by the Energy Community. Additionally, ERE is responsible for assessing market readiness in accordance with the approved methodology. Following this market readiness assessment by ERE, the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the Minister, may designate a purchaser of last resort, to whom priority producers may sell electricity volumes—at a tariff lower than the reference price—in the event of difficulties selling volumes in the free market.

In the framework of approving tariffs and prices related to the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources, the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) is responsible for approving the purchase price of electricity for existing priority producers as follows: (i) from hydro sources with an installed capacity of up to 15 MW; (ii) from photovoltaic sources with an installed capacity of up to 2 MW; and (iii) from wind sources with an installed capacity of up to 3 MW, in accordance with the respective methodologies approved by the Council of Ministers. ERE is also responsible for: (i) approving the renewable energy obligation, to be paid by final electricity consumers on an annual basis or according to defined periods and calculated per kWh consumed; and (ii) approving the price of electricity generated by self-producers of renewable energy, in accordance with the methodology defined by Council of Ministers Decision.

7.1 Applicable price for electricity purchase from existing priority producers for 2024.

Pursuant to Article 10 of Law no. 24/2023 “*On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources*,” Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) is the authority responsible for setting the purchase price of electricity from existing priority producers using hydropower sources with an installed capacity of up to 15 MW.

Point 2 of Article 31, of this law stipulates that the secondary legislation issued pursuant to and based on Law no. 7/2017 “*On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources*,” as amended, shall remain in force and be applied until the approval of the secondary legislation under this law (Law 24/2023). The Council of Ministers, through Decision no. 687, dated 22.11.2017, as amended, approved the “*Methodology for determining the annual purchase price of electricity to be paid to existing priority producers*.”

This methodology defines the pricing criteria based on the organized electricity market price or, until such a market is established, with comparative prices from organized markets of neighboring countries, plus a specific bonus to promote these sources. This bonus considers a reasonable return on investment value. In any case, this price shall not be lower than the price approved by ERE in 2016.

Based on the aforementioned legal acts, the ERE Board, through Decision no. 364, dated 15.12.2023,

approved the annual purchase price of electricity to be paid to existing priority producers for the year 2024 at 10 ALL/kWh.

ERE also calculated the price for existing priority producers for the year 2025, based on the components defined in the methodology, as follows:

Annual Purchase Price (ALL/kWh) = Based on preliminary data from the Hungarian Power Exchange (HUPX) website (<https://hupx.hu/en/market-data/dam/regular-reports>), the average day-ahead market price (HUPX/DAM) for baseload electricity for the year 2024 was considered, which amounted to 96.76 EUR/MWh.

Furthermore, based on the data published by the Bank of Albania regarding the Lek/EUR exchange rate, the preliminary average exchange rate for the year 2024 was 101.13 Lekë/EUR.

Using the above-mentioned preliminary data and in accordance with the calculation formula in point 3 of Council of Ministers Decision no. 687/2017, as amended, the resulting price exceeded the maximum purchase price for electricity set forth in the methodology, which is 10 ALL/kWh. In compliance with Law no. 24/2023, which provides that price calculation criteria are to be based on the price of the organized electricity market—or until its establishment, on comparable prices from organized markets of neighboring countries—based on the Albanian organized electricity market (ALPEX), the preliminary average clearing price of ALPEX's day-ahead market was 108.3 EUR/MWh. As a result, the annual purchase price of electricity, calculated based on ALPEX's day-ahead market, amounted to 13.14 ALL/kWh, still exceeding the maximum threshold of 10 ALL/kWh.

Based on these findings, the ERE Board, by Decision no. 273, dated 13.12.2024, approved the annual electricity purchase price to be paid to existing priority producers at **10 ALL/kWh** for the year 2025.

At the end of 2024, the data used for calculating the annual purchase price—such as the annual average electricity price on the Hungarian Power Exchange and the currency exchange rate—were updated, confirming that the price approved by ERE Board in Decision no. 273, dated 13.12.2024, remains unchanged. Consequently, this decision remains in force for 2025.

7.2. Regarding the set of electricity purchase price generated from existing priority producers from photovoltaic and aeolian resources

The aforementioned law, in point 5 of Article 10, assigns ERE the responsibility for determining the purchase price of electricity produced by existing priority producers from photovoltaic and wind sources, in accordance with the methodology approved by the Council of Ministers. This methodology must define the pricing calculation criteria, based on a reasonable return on the value of the investment, depending on the type of technology used. Based on point 37 of Article 3 of Law No. 24/2023 "*On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources*", an "Existing Priority Producer" is defined as a priority producer who, at the time of the entry into force of this law, has signed a project development agreement with the ministry or has been granted preliminary approval for the construction of a photovoltaic production capacity of up to 2 MW, wind up to 3 MW, and hydro power plants with an installed capacity of up to 15 MW.

Furthermore, pursuant to point 2 of Article 31 of this law, the methodology approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers No. 369/2017 remains in force for the determination of the purchase price of electricity produced from small renewable sources—solar up to 2 MW and wind up to 3 MW—for

existing priority producers who, at the time this law entered into force, had signed a project development contract with the ministry or had been granted preliminary approval for the construction of the production capacity. Following the approval of the initiation of the procedure for setting the purchase price of electricity produced by existing priority producers from photovoltaic and wind sources for the year 2023, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy submitted to ERE the updated information, as part of the monitoring process by the National Agency of Natural Resources (AKBN), concerning the contracts for the construction, operation, and administration of photovoltaic electricity generating plants submitted by entities that had received approval for the construction of such plants with a capacity of up to 2 MW for the year 2023.

Following the review of the documentation submitted to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE) and to ERE, pursuant to the Methodology approved by Decision No. 369, dated 26.04.2017, and based on ERE's evaluations, the ERE Board, with Decision No. 25, dated 22.02.2024, approved the purchase price of electricity produced by photovoltaic plants with an installed capacity of up to 2 MW at 95.04 Euro/MWh for the year 2023. Furthermore, based on the same procedure, ERE, by Board Decision No. 36, dated 10.02.2025, approved the initiation of the procedure for determining the purchase price of electricity produced by existing priority producers from photovoltaic and wind sources for the year 2024, and requested information from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy regarding the entities that, at the time of entry into force of this law, had signed a project development contract with the ministry or had been granted preliminary approval for the construction of production capacity. This information will serve for the evaluation and review of the necessary data for calculating the prices for the respective technologies, in accordance with the applicable legislation.

7.3 Issue of the Guarantee of Origin

In reference to the provisions of the "Regulation on the issuance, transfer, and cancellation of guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable sources", approved by the ERE Board by Decision No. 229, dated 20.12.2019, as amended, and following the review of the submitted applications, during 2024, Certificates of Guarantee of Origin were issued for electricity production from renewable sources in a total amount of 4,012,470 MWh, or approximately 4 TWh, for entities licensed in the activity of electricity generation, as detailed below:

No.	Subject	Plant	ERE Board Decision	Quantity (MWh)
1	"EZ-5 ENERGY" s.a	"Photovoltaic Park EZ-5 Solar Park"	nr. 27, dated 22.02.2024	18,003
2	"KESH" s.a.	Photovoltaic plant on the Qyrmaq Dam, Vau i Dejës	no. 52, dated 02.04.2024	7,541
3	"KURUM INTERNATIONAL" s.a	"Bistrica 1" and "Bistrica 2"	no. 68, dated 12.04.2024	158,061
4	"KURUM INTERNATIONAL" s.a	"Shkopet" HPP	no. 69, dated 12.04.2024	70,083

5	“KURUM INTERNATIONAL” s.a	“Ulëz” HPP	no. 70, dated 12.04.2024	138,847
6	“DRAGOBIA ENERGY” s.a	“Dragobia” HPP	no. 147, dated 19.07.2024	947
7	“SPV BLUE 1” s.a	“Blue 1” HPP	no. 158, dated 31.07.2024	10,657
8	“SPV BLUE 1” s.a	“Blue 1” HPP	no. 189, dated 12.09.2024	15,709
9	“SPV BLUE 1” s.a	“Blue 1” HPP	no. 236, dated 05.11.2024	13,543
10	“KESH” s.a.	Koman HPP	No. 301, dated 30.12.2024	1,206,601
		Fierzë HPP		1,569,756
		Vau i Dejës HPP		802,722

7.4. Approval of General Conditions for the standard contract for support

By Decision No. 136, dated 10.07.2024, ERE approved the general terms of the standard support contract, in accordance with the provisions of point 2, Article 14 of Law No. 24/2023. These terms are introduced within the framework of establishing support measures for competitive procedures for the construction of new electricity generation capacities from renewable energy sources. The general terms define the commencement, deadlines, and conditions of the support agreement, as well as the conditions for construction, commissioning, operation, and availability guarantees. Moreover, the terms stipulate that the parties acknowledge and agree that the Albanian electricity market is undergoing continuous restructuring and, for this reason, it is divided into two trading periods. Under these conditions, during the first trading period, when the Power Purchase Agreement is in force, the terms related to forecasting, nominations, curtailments, balancing, availability guarantee, sale and purchase of electricity, and the transfer of generation benefits, as well as metering data, are specified.

Regarding the second trading period, during which support under the Contract for Difference becomes effective, the conditions are defined for financial settlement, negative prices, market curtailment, delivery and transfer of generation benefits, as well as provisions regarding services for ensuring market access.

7.5. Methodology on defining the obligation for renewable energy

By Decision No. 284/2024, the ERE Board approved the "*Methodology for the Determination of the Renewable Energy Obligation.*"

This methodology defines the calculation of renewable energy obligation to be paid from electricity end-use customers, based on the definitions of Law no. 24/2023 "*In the promotion of using energy from renewable resources*". "The obligation for renewable energy is a fix tariff that shall be applied for end-use customers to cover the costs of Renewable Energy Operator in conformity with the

respective quantity of electricity consumed by each end-use customer, calculated in conformity with the principles defined on this law. On this methodology are defined the roles and responsibilities of the Renewable Energy Operator, the suppliers and electricity producers as well as ERE. The calculation of the renewable energy obligation will be based on the following considerations:

- (i) the value of support that must be paid to or received from priority producers with contracts for difference; (ii) the value of support that must be paid to or received from priority producers with feed-in tariffs; (iii) the balancing costs incurred by small renewable energy producers; (iv) the working capital costs for the Renewable Energy Operator and the reserve/provision costs to ensure sufficient and continuous liquidity, allowing the REO to meet all obligations on time; the reconciliation/correction factor, which adjusts for differences between the forecasted and actual revenue and expenditure values of the fund from the previous year; and the definition of end-user consumer groups, which includes all final customers who will be required to pay the renewable energy obligation, by calculating the total electricity consumption in kWh for the relevant end-user groups during the respective period.

7.6 Methodology on assessing the readiness of electricity day ahead market

ERE Board, through Decision No. 256, dated 02.12.2024, approved the initiation of the procedure for the approval of the methodology for assessing the readiness of the day-ahead electricity market. The draft of this methodology has been published for public consultation, and interested parties as well as the Energy Community Secretariat have been notified to provide their opinions.

Methodology on assessing the readiness of electricity day ahead market shall define the principles and indicators that shall be considered by ERE to assess the readiness of day ahead electricity market, based on the definitions of Law no. 24/2023 “*On the promotion of using energy from renewable resources*”. The assessment of market readiness by ERE shall include only the day ahead electricity market, since this assessment is related to the conversion of power purchase agreements into contracts for difference, ERE must evaluate whether the established criteria have been sufficiently met, by assessing whether: (i) an operational electricity exchange has been established that provides reference prices for the relevant settlement period of the day-ahead market over a continuous 10-month period; (ii) the principles and rules ensuring the integrity and transparency of energy trading in the market are being implemented, including for parties that professionally arrange transactions; and (iii) the volumes traded in the day-ahead market, relative to the physical size of the market, are at a comparable level to such volumes in day-ahead markets in certain European Union countries.

The readiness assessment report of the day ahead electricity market, shall consider the factors such as: ***availability of day ahead market prices of the Albanian Power Exchange***, that means receiving an uninterrupted day-ahead market price signal from the electricity exchange for a 10-month period and the ***churn rate***, which is defined as the volume of electricity traded on a market compared to the total consumption. In the context of the Day-Ahead Market, the churn rate provides an indicator of the amount of trading on the electricity exchange relative to the physical size of the market. In addition to the aforementioned indicators, several other indicators may also be considered, where their applicability will depend on the availability of data for the intended comparative analysis. Specifically, the methodology foresees that indicators such as the following may also be taken into account:

- ***Difference between supply and demand***, defined as the difference between the non-successful

minimum price of the demand (sale) and unsuccessful maximum price of the supply (purchase). The difference between supply and demand reflects the transaction costs associated with an immediate shift in a market participant's contractual position.

- **Market depth**, that is an indicator which measures the size of commercial transactions that may be executed in minimal differences between the supply and the demand. Measuring the market depth may provide more comprehensive insight into market liquidity than the bid-ask spread alone, as it accounts for the volume of buy/sell offers available in the market.

Furthermore, the methodology stipulates that following the initial assessment of the readiness of the day-ahead electricity market, ERE shall prepare a report every six months on the assessment of the readiness of the day-ahead electricity market.

7.7. Regulation on issuing, transferring settlement and cancellation the guarantee of origin for the electricity generated from renewable resources

By Decision no. 300/2024, the ERE Board approved the “*Regulation on the issuance, transfer, settlement and cancellation of guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources.*”

Pursuant to Article 22 of Law No. 24/2023 “On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources” and Article 26 of the “*Regulation on ERE Organization, Operation, and Procedures,*” approved by ERE Board Decision No. 96, dated 17.06.2016, ERE is the competent authority for approving the “*Regulation on the issuance, transfer, settlement, and cancellation of guarantees of origin for the electricity produced from renewable energy sources.*”

ERE, is currently part of the regional system of the Energy Community, enabling the trading of guarantees of origin with other contracting parties of the Energy Community. Additionally, it is a member of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), a non-profit organization that facilitates the certification and tracking of renewable energy across Europe. AIB primarily manages the European Energy Certificate System (EECS), a standardized framework for the issuance, transfer, and cancellation of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) and other energy certificates.

In this context, the need arose for the approval of this new regulation, to address the provisions of Article 22, point 1, of Law No. 24/2023 “*On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources,*” which stipulates that ERE shall establish a system for the issuance, transfer, settlement, and revocation/cancellation of guarantees of origin related to energy produced from renewable energy sources. The system has been developed by Grexel Ltd., selected by the Energy Community Secretariat as the service provider, and the electronic register of guarantees of origin is managed by ERE.

ERE Board, by Decision No. 300, dated 30.12.2024, approved the “*Regulation on the issuance, transfer, settlement, and cancellation of guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources.*” The purpose of this regulation is to establish a reliable, transparent, and accurate regulatory framework for the issuance, transfer, and revocation of guarantees of origin, ensuring fair and equal treatment for all electricity producers from renewable sources regarding the handling of Guarantees of Origin.

The regulation sets out the criteria for account creation in the register and the registration of generating facilities, as well as procedures for modifying submitted data. It also defines the contents of the

guarantee of origin certificate and the procedures for issuing, transferring, settling, and canceling these guarantees, as well as the procedure for mutual recognition of guarantee of origin certificates from a Contracting Party of the Energy Community or a member country of the Association of Issuing Bodies. Additionally, the regulation outlines ERE obligation to prepare an annual report on guarantees of origin and to publish information related to them.

7. ERE ACTIVITY IN SECONDARY LEGISLATION DEVELOPMENT AND OTHER LEGAL AMENDMENTS DURING 2024 PERIOD

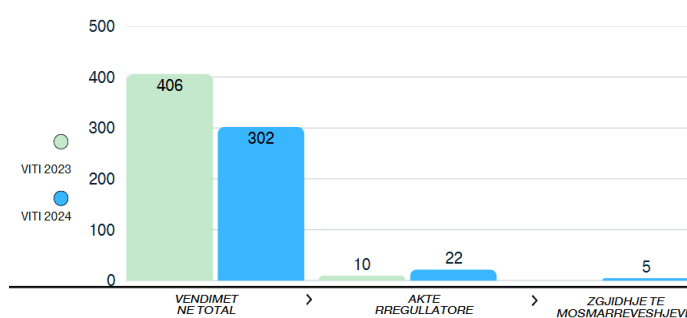
In 2024, the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) continued to complete the regulatory framework in the electricity and natural gas sectors by approving important secondary legislation pursuant to Law no. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, and Law no. 102/2015 "On the Natural Gas Sector", as amended.

During 2024, the ERE Board held 57 meetings, during which 302 decisions were reviewed and approved. These decisions concerned the revision or amendment of existing acts, as well as the initiation of procedures for licensing and approving licenses for the production, trading, and supply of electricity, as well as the renewal of licenses for entities operating in the trading, production, and supply of electricity and natural gas.

Below, in graphical form, are presented ERE's decisions for the year 2024, compared to those of 2023, including the total number of decisions, regulatory acts, and dispute settlement.

The Board reviewed the applications of TSO, DSO and FSHU company to approve their service tariffs. In this context, are analyzed and approved the electricity transmission tariff services TSO s.a. for 2024 period, electricity distribution tariff services of DSO s.a. 2024 period, as well as the electricity retail sale price from FSHU company for 2024 period. ERE organized hearing sessions and public consultings to review these tariffs, ensuring an open and inclusive process. More information on these applications can be found on chapter "ERE ACTIVITY IN ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS TARIFF AND PRICES REGULATION" part of this Annual Report.

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8.1. Main decisions of ERE in Power Sector for 2024 period

ERE Board Decision no. 72 dated 15.04.2024 – On setting the electricity sale price for the customers in “Bakeries and flour production” category.

On 20 March 2024, the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU s.a.) submitted a request for the determination of the electricity sale price for customers in the category “Bakeries and/or Flour Production” connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level. FSHU s.a., as a company licensed by ERE and tasked with the obligation to provide Universal Supply Service at regulated prices, based its request on Council of Ministers Decision no. 456, dated 29.06.2022, “On the approval of the conditions for imposing the public service obligation to be applied to licensees in power sector engaged in generation, transmission, distribution, and supply of electricity.” Subsequently, ERE Board, by Decision no. 49, dated 02.04.2024, decided to initiate the procedure for reviewing this request, following all public

consultation procedures. By Decision no. 72, dated 15.04.2024, ERE Board approved the electricity sale prices for customers in the category “Bakeries and/or Flour Production” connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level. This decision will be effective from May to December 2024 and sets differentiated prices based on the type of activity and the equipment used by the entities.

Decision no. 273, dated 13.12.2024 – On approving the electricity purchase price that shall be paid to existing priority producers for 2025.

ERE Board, by Decision no. 273, dated 13.12.2024, approved the annual purchase price of electricity to be paid to existing priority producers for the year 2025. The price will be 10 ALL/kWh, in accordance with the methodology approved by Law no. 24/2023 and the relevant secondary legislation. This price has been calculated based on electricity market data and complies with the rules established for existing priority producers using hydro sources with an installed capacity of up to 15 MW.

Decision no. 279, of date 16.12.2024 – On approving the electricity transmission tariff for 2025-2027 period.

In implementation of point 7, Article 22 of the “*Regulation on the Organization, Functioning and Procedures of ERE,*” approved by Decision no. 96, dated 17.06.2016, ERE held an official public hearing on 06.12.2024 with the participation of representatives from TSO s.a and interested parties, regarding the application for the determination of the transmission tariff for the 2025–2027 regulatory period.

In accordance with Article 15 of Law no. 146/2014 “*On Notification and Public Consultation*” and Article 12 of the “*Regulation on Notification and Public Consultation Procedures for Acts Approved by ERE,*” approved by Decision no. 162, dated 20.10.2020, the application, correspondence submitted by OST sh.a., and comments from interested parties were published.

Based on the applicable legislation and the tariff calculation methodology, and after reviewing the application of TSO s.a., as well as conducting the relevant consultations and hearings, the ERE Board approved the electricity transmission service tariff for the regulatory period 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2027, at a rate of 0.85 ALL/kWh.

Decision no. 288, dated 23.12.2024 -On letting into force ERE Board Decision no. 73, dated 13.04.2022.

ERE Board decided to keep Decision no. 73, dated 13.04.2022, in force until the approval of a new decision, following the review of the application submitted by DSO s.a. for 2025 period, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. Based on the analysis of preliminary financial statements, ERE assessed that the company’s incomes for 2023 and 2024 period cover operational expenses, improve its negative equity position, and that current tariffs are expected to cover costs for 2025 as well. DSO s.a. is required to submit audited financial statements and comply with legal and regulatory requirements. In the event of tariff changes, ERE will determine compensatory measures to address any income differences.

Decision no. 298, dated 30.12.2024 – On letting into force ERE Board Decisions no. 74, dated 13.04.2022 and no. 72, dated 15.04.2024.

ERE Board decided to extend the legal validity of Decisions no. 74, dated 13.04.2022, and no. 72, dated 15.04.2024, until 31 January 2025, concerning the electricity sale prices for end customers served

by the Universal Service Supplier and for customers in the “Bakeries/flour production” category connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level. Furthermore, ERE decided that if there are effects resulting in revenues above or below the allowed level, the corresponding correction and compensation shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the law and the relevant methodologies approved by ERE.

Decision no. 299, dated 30.12.2024 – On approving the list of ALPEX tariffs for intraday and day ahead market.

Through this decision, the ERE Board approved the Tariff List of ALPEX s.a. for the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) for the year 2025. This approval is based on the review of ALPEX s.a. request for amendments to the Day-Ahead Market tariffs, taking into consideration new factors that affected the initial forecasts and actual outcomes. The changes include the introduction of a new tariff and an increase in several existing tariffs, aimed at covering operational costs and addressing challenges similar to those faced by regional power exchanges. Meanwhile, the current tariffs for the intraday market will remain unchanged for 2025.

Decision no. 95, dated 20.05.2024 – On approving the Standard Electricity Sale-Purchase Contract between KESH s.a. and FSHU s.a.

By Decision No. 95, dated 20.05.2024, ERE Board approved the standard contract for the sale and purchase of electricity between KESH s.a. and the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU) s.a., for the supply of FSHU customers. The contract governs the supply relationship for universal service customers and reflects relevant legal and procedural changes, including updates to several articles and annexes in accordance with the current regulatory framework and Council of Minister Decision No. 46/2024. The contract regulates the financial arrangements of the electricity sale-purchase relationship between KESH s.a.—a power generation company charged with the public service obligation and whose shares are wholly or partially state-owned—and the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU) s.a. for 01.01.2024 to 31.12.2024 period.

The submitted contract was published on ERE official website as part of the public consultation process, while interested parties were notified via official correspondence to submit their comments. No comments were received from stakeholders, thus completing the consultation procedure and leading to the contract’s approval.

Decision no. 100, dated 27.05.2024 – On approving the Methodology for the allocation of the Incomes from Energy Congestion between Albania and Kosovo.

Upon the proposal of TSO s.a, ERE Board approved, by Decision No. 2, dated 22.01.2024, the initiation of the procedure for the approval of the “*Methodology for the Allocation of Congestion Revenues between Albania and Kosovo.*” This decision was published on ERE’s official website and in the Official Gazette No. 23, dated 07.02.2024. The draft of the proposed methodology was made available in the “Consultations” section of ERE’s website, in accordance with the procedures for reviewing and approving legal acts.

By Decision No. 100, dated 27.05.2024, ERE officially approved the methodology for the allocation of electricity congestion revenues between Albania and Kosovo. Based on this methodology, revenues are shared equally (50/50) between OST and KOSTT, with Alpex s.a. acting as the transfer agent responsible for managing cross-border capacity and revenue distribution. This decision strengthens

cooperation between the two countries and ensures the stable operation of the joint electricity market.

Decision no. 101, dated 27.05.2024 – On approving the back up procedures for Electricity Market Coupling Albania -Kosovo.

Upon the proposal of TSO s.a, ERE Board approved Decision No. 3, dated 22.01.2024, initiating the procedure for the approval of the Backup Procedures for the Albania–Kosovo Day-Ahead Electricity Market Coupling. The proposed draft of the Backup Procedures was published in the “Consultations” section of ERE’s official website, in fulfillment of the obligations and pursuant to the procedures for the review and approval of legal acts.

By Decision No. 101, dated 27.05.2024, ERE Board approved the "*Backup Procedures for the Albania–Kosovo Day-Ahead Electricity Market Coupling*," as proposed by TSO s.a. This regulation is part of the set of acts governing the operation of the joint market and includes the implementation of shadow auctions to ensure market operation in cases where the main market coupling process fails to produce results.

Decision no. 110, dated 10.06.2024 – On approving an Amendment on Electricity Market Rules.

By Decision No. 110, dated 10.06.2024, ERE approved amendments to Annex No. 3 of the "*Electricity Market Rules*," regarding the management and ranking of the portfolios of ALPEX exchange members. The decision includes several amendments, among which the following are noteworthy:

1. **Ranking of Priority Price-Taking Orders (PPT) for Purchases:** First priority: Energy quantities from long-term financial contracts (OTC), declared in advance; Second and third priorities: Energy quantities for the purchase of losses by TSO and DSO.
2. **Ranking of Priority Price-Taking Orders (PPT) for Sales:** First priority: Energy quantities from long-term financial contracts (OTC); Second priority: Energy from the Renewable Energy Operator (REO); Third priority: Energy from KESH in cases of forced discharge of the cascade.
3. **Conditions and Procedures:** The declaration of financial contracts is done in advance on ALPEX through electronic means; ALPEX has the right to reject or modify the orders in case of non-compliance with the rules.

These rules also define several necessary technical procedures for the execution of transactions, ensuring the functioning of trading financial contracts on the exchange. Furthermore, the electricity quantities offered by TSO s.a. and DSO s.a. continue to be grouped with priority in the purchase curve, as Priority Price-Taking Orders for Purchase, in order to secure the energy needed to cover losses in the free market. As for the Portfolios of Exchange Members, who must place Priority Price-Taking Orders for Sale, this includes the energy quantities offered by the Renewable Energy Operator (REO), placed as Priority Price-Taking Orders for Sale, ranked second in the grouped sales curve.

Decision no. 136, dated 10.07.2024 – On approving the General Conditions of the “Standard Contract for Support”.

By Decision No. 45, dated 29.03.2024, ERE initiated the procedure for the review and approval of the General Conditions of the Standard Support Contract. In accordance with the procedures for public consultation, ERE notified the interested parties, including the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy

(MIE), ALPEX s.a., DSO s.a, FTL s.a, TSO s.a, KESH s.a., the Albanian Renewable Energy Association (AREA), and the Foreign Investors Association of Albania (FIAA), about this decision.

The draft contract was published on ERE's official website in accordance with Article 15 of Law No. 146/2014 "*On Notification and Public Consultation*" and Article 12 of the "*Regulation on Notification and Public Consultation Procedures for Acts Approved by ERE*," approved by Decision No. 162, dated 20.10.2020.

By Decision No. 136, dated 10.07.2024, the ERE Board, following consultations and clarifications with the MIE on 08.07.2024 and upon completion of its legal analysis, approved with several changes the General Conditions of the "Standard Support Contract" in compliance with the legislation on the energy sector and renewable energy sources.

Decision no. 145, dated 19.07.2024 – On approving the Amendments and Additions on the "Regulation for New Connections to the Distribution System".

By Decision No. 43, dated 29.03.2024, the ERE Board decided to initiate the procedure for reviewing the request of OSSH sh.a. for additions and amendments to the "*Regulation on New Connections to the Distribution System*," approved by Decision No. 166, dated 10.10.2016, as amended.

This decision and the proposed amendments were published on ERE's official website under the "Decisions" and "Consultations" sections, in accordance with Article 15 of Law No. 146/2014 "*On Notification and Public Consultation*" and Article 12 of the "*Regulation on Notification and Public Consultation Procedures for Acts Approved by ERE*," adopted by Decision No. 162, dated 20.10.2020.

Subsequently, ERE Board, by Decision No. 145, dated 19.07.2024, approved changes to the "*Regulation on New Connections to the Distribution System*," including amendments resulting from the establishment of the subsidiary companies of OSHEE s.a., as well as the simplification of procedures for electricity connections for seasonal activities.

Decision no. 148, dated 25.07.2024 – Implementation of the 15 Minutes Time Interval in the Balancing Market.

By Decision No. 148, dated 25.07.2024, following consultations and the requests of interested parties, ERE reviewed and approved the extension of the legal effects of Decision No. 51, dated 02.04.2024, regarding the use of the 15-minute interval in the balancing market until March 1, 2025. This decision takes into account technological challenges and the lack of regional harmonization, aiming for a sustainable and coordinated transition in the energy market.

In accordance with Article 15 of Law No. 146/2014 "*On Notification and Public Consultation*" and Article 12 of the "*Regulation on Notification and Public Consultation Procedures for Acts Approved by ERE*," approved by Decision No. 162, dated 20.10.2020, the full request of OST s.a., including its correspondence with the aforementioned parties, was published in the "Consultations" section on ERE's official website on 20.06.2024, in order to carry out broad public consultation with all interested stakeholders. No comments were received from the interested parties.

Decision no. 177, dated 03.09.2024 – On approving the Standard Contract for electricity deposit/exchange electricity sale/purchase between KESH s.a and FTL companies."

By Decision No. 177, dated 03.09.2024, ERE Board approved the Standard Contract for the storage, exchange, sale, and purchase of electricity between the companies KESH s.a. and FTL s.a. The request for approval of the Standard Contract between these companies for the sale, purchase, storage, and exchange of electricity followed negotiations between the respective parties, in accordance with legal provisions and Council of Ministers Decision No. 337, dated 05.06.2024.

In accordance with Article 15 of Law No. 146/2014 “On Notification and Public Consultation” and Article 12 of the “Regulation on Notification and Public Consultation Procedures for Acts Approved by ERE,” adopted by Decision No. 162, dated 20.10.2020, the contract was published for public consultation on ERE’s official website. It includes obligations related to the Reconciliation Act for electricity stored, exchanged, sold, and purchased between the parties, which was approved by ERE in accordance with the above-mentioned legal provisions.

Decision no. 241, dated 14.11.2024 – On setting the obligation to publish the bids of electricity supply from the licensees in the supply activity in the free market.

Implementing the duties defined by the applicable legislation for the power sector, and also based on the Resolution of the Albanian Parliament, ERE has taken further steps by completing the implementation of the Electricity Price Comparison Platform (PCT) in the free market, which has been made accessible not only for electricity suppliers but also on ERE’s official website at www.ere.gov.al.

Through this decision, the ERE Board imposed the obligation on licensed electricity suppliers in the free market to publish their offers on ERE’s Price Comparison Platform (PCT). Suppliers must specify the validity periods of their offers and begin publishing them starting from December 2, 2024. This step aims to ensure transparency and competition in the market, while protecting consumer interests.

Decision no. 250, dated 25.11.2024 -On the initiation of the procedure to approve some additions and amendments to the “Fall-back procedures for Electricity Market Coupling of the day ahead between Albania – Kosovo”.

ERE Board initiated the procedure for the approval of amendments and additions to the "Fallback Procedures for the Day-Ahead Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo." These changes aim to adapt the procedures to also include the Intraday Electricity Market Coupling (IDA), enhancing capacity allocation and congestion management between Albania and Kosovo. The Board decided to proceed with the approval process for these amendments.

Decision no. 251, dated 25.11.2024 – On the initiation of the procedure to review the request of the TSO to approve the Regulation for the allocation capacities and congestion management.

The Board of Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) decided to initiate the procedure for reviewing the request submitted by the Transmission System Operator (OST s.a.) for the approval of the “Regulation on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management,” filed on September 30, 2024. This regulation aims to harmonize the rules for cross-zonal capacity allocation and congestion management in electricity markets, enabling the integration of Western Balkan energy markets with those of the European Union. It is aligned with Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 and the decisions of the Energy Community Ministerial Council, with the goal of establishing a more open, competitive, and efficient electricity market.

The regulation sets out clear obligations for market participants, including the calculation and

allocation of transmission capacity, network constraint management, the implementation of methodologies for market coupling, and improved transparency of information. It aims to ensure equal and non-discriminatory treatment for operators, regulators, and traders, in full compliance with the requirements of the European energy acquis for a fair and regulated energy market.

Decision no. 256, dated 02.12.2024 – On the initiation of the procedure to approve the Methodology to access the readiness of the Electricity Albanian market for the day ahead.

ERE Board decided to initiate the procedure for approving the methodology for assessing the readiness of the day-ahead electricity market, with a focus on its liquidity and functionality following the establishment of the Albanian Power Exchange. This methodology, developed in cooperation with consultants engaged by the EBRD, consists of three main parts: general provisions, principles and assessment indicators, and procedures for reviewing the methodology. ERE will use data from the Albanian Power Exchange and regulatory authorities to assess the market's liquidity, transparency, and alignment with European standards. The draft has been published for comments and suggestions from stakeholders in the Albanian electricity market at the end of December 2024.

Decision no. 265/2024 – On the approval of some amendments and additions at the Electricity Market Rules, approved with ERE Board Decision no. 347, dated 27.12.2022, as amended

ERE Board approved the amendments and additions to the Electricity Market Rules, as proposed by the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX). The changes include facilitating the use of price-quantity orders for Time Units, as well as defining clearer legal terms and conditions to improve market operational efficiency. Additionally, to enhance market transparency and efficiency, the clearing price has been established, offering better opportunities for stakeholders.

In accordance with Article 15 of Law no. 146/2014 “On Notification and Public Consultation” and Article 12 of the “Regulation on Notification and Public Consultation Procedures for Acts Approved by ERE,” adopted by Decision no. 162, dated 20.10.2020, **Decision no. 224, dated 23.10.2024**, was published on ERE’s official website under the “**Decisions**” section. Pursuant to point 2 of the dispositive section, the proposed amendments by **ALPEX** were presented in tabular form, attached to the decision, and published in the “**Consultations**” section of ERE’s website.

Following a public consultation process and discussions with market participants, the amendments were approved by the ERE Board with the aim of increasing competition and optimizing the electricity market. The changes also include specific provisions for order linkage and the determination of maximum and minimum price limits for energy auctions, to ensure a fair and sustainable market balance.

Decision no. 266, dated 10.12.2024 – On approving the commencement date of trading in the auction market for intraday in the Albanian Power Exchange.

The decision approves the commencement date for trading in the Intraday Auction Market at the Albanian Power Exchange. Following a detailed preparatory process—including successful technical testing, training, and certification of trading agents—ERE Board approves the Market Time Unit corresponding to 00:00 hours on December 12, 2024, as the official commencement of market operations. This date coincides with the CRIDA-1 Auction and is linked to the fulfillment of

requirements set by ALPEX for initiating market operations, including the trading, clearing, and risk management platforms.

Decision no. 267, dated 10.12.2024 – On the Term of Nominating in the Balancing Market.

Based on the proposals submitted by TSO s.a. and ALPEX s.a, and taking into account the experience gained and collaboration with market participants, an amendment has been recommended to improve the “Albanian Balancing Market Rules,” specifically the provision: “Nominations may be updated intraday, at least 15 minutes before the start of the delivery period.” This amendment aims to adapt to technological and operational developments, enabling a quicker response to unforeseen changes and enhancing cooperation between the ALPEX and TSO platforms.

In accordance with Article 15 of Law no. 146/2014 “On Notification and Public Consultation” and Article 12 of the “Regulation on the procedures for notification and public consultation of acts approved by ERE,” approved by Decision no. 162, dated 20.10.2020, the proposal was published for public consultation on ERE’s official website and received no comments from stakeholders.

ERE Board decision, approved on 10.12.2024, aims to amend the nomination deadline in the Electricity Balancing Market following the request of OST s.a. and ALPEX s.a. The change is intended to increase operational flexibility and align with technological advancements, allowing intraday updates to nominations at least 15 minutes prior to the delivery period. This measure is in line with market practices and is expected to enhance coordination between OST and ALPEX platforms for more agile responses to market dynamics.

The nomination deadline is harmonized with the 15-minute resolution established by OST sh.a., which will be effective as of March 1, 2025. This adjustment is deemed necessary to support the development of the Intraday Market Coupling process and ensure the sustainability of the electricity system through close coordination among market actors and national partners.

Decision no. 284/2024 on approving the “Methodology on defining the obligation for renewable energy”.

ERE Board, by Decision no. 377, dated 26.12.2023, decided to initiate the procedure for the approval of the Methodology for determining the obligation for renewable energy. In accordance with Article 15 of Law no. 146/2014 “On Notification and Public Consultation” and Article 12 of the “Regulation on the procedures for notification and public consultation of acts approved by ERE,” approved by Decision no. 162, dated 20.10.2020, the ERE Board informed all interested parties to express their opinions regarding this draft methodology and published the document on ERE’s official website under the “Consultations” section.

The interested parties submitted their comments on the draft methodology, which were further discussed with consultants who provided their assistance in addressing the justified concerns raised. Subsequently, in implementation of the Order of ERE Chairman, a public hearing was held on 17.10.2024 with the participation of representatives from ERE, FTL s.a., AREA, and OSHEE Group, during which the submitted comments were discussed and addressed.

The comments mainly focused on the deadlines for data submission, prepayments by suppliers, the transfer of power purchase agreements of the Renewable Energy Operator (REO) after its consolidation, balancing responsibility, recovery of payments from other suppliers, and the entry into

force of the methodology following the Council of Ministers' decision defining the duties and responsibilities of the REO. Regarding the comments submitted by the stakeholders, it is clarified that ERE partially took the comments into consideration and, following legal assessment, approved the Methodology with the relevant amendments.

Decision no. 300, dated 30.12.2024 – On approving the Regulation for the Issue, Transferring Settlement and Cancellation of the Electricity Guarantee of Origin from Renewable Resources.

ERE Board, by Decision no. 378, dated 28.12.2023, approved the initiation of the procedure for the approval of the “Regulation on the issuance, transfer, redemption, and cancellation of guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources.” ERE notified all interested parties to submit their opinions on this draft regulation and published the document on its official website under the “Consultations” section. Subsequently, with Decision no. 300, dated 30.12.2024, ERE approved the Regulation, which defines the rules for the issuance, transfer, withdrawal, and cancellation of guarantees of origin. This aims to ensure transparency and support the renewable energy market, as well as to guarantee the proper functioning of the guarantees of origin system and its integration at the regional level.

Decision no. 302, dated 30.12.2024 – On reviewing the proposal of FTL s.a regarding the draft “Agreement for electricity purchase between the Supplier in the Free Market and the Electricity Priority Producers”.

The ERE Board, through this decision, reviewed the proposal submitted by FTL sh.a. regarding the draft Standard Agreement for the purchase of electricity from Renewable Energy Producers (REPs) and approved the partial acceptance of the request. Following its assessment, the Board decided to initiate the procedure for several amendments, including new provisions on the obligations of the parties, energy scheduling, market liberalization, pricing, guarantees of origin, and dispute resolution mechanisms. Additionally, the Board decided to launch a public consultation for interested stakeholders, in accordance with Laws no. 24/2023 and no. 43/2015.

8.2. Settlement of the Disputes from ERE during 2024

Law no. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, in Article 20, letter "ë", provides ERE with the authority to settle disputes related to complaints submitted by customers as well as disputes between licensees. Furthermore, Article 24 stipulates that ERE acts as the authority for settling the disputes between licensees, by applying the relevant regulation on dispute settlement and complaint handling. Likewise, Law no. 102/2015 "On the Natural Gas Sector", as amended, in Article 16, point 16, Article 17, point 1, letter "ë", and Article 98, points 1 and 2, also defines ERE's authority to settle the disputes between licensees and to approve the regulation on the procedures for settling such disputes. In accordance with this, the ERE Board approved, by Decision no. 114, dated 08.07.2016, the Regulation on Handling Complaints and Resolving Disputes between Licensees in the Electricity and Natural Gas Sectors.

With Decision no.19, dated 19.02.2024, ERE Board settled the dispute between “KORÇA Photovoltaic Park” s.a, the Free Market Supplier (FTL) s.a., and the Distribution System Operator (OSSH) s.a. regarding the electricity produced and delivered for 28.07.2022 to 08.11.2022 period.

With Decision no. 20, dated 19.02.2024, ERE Board settled the dispute between “Tren Sun System”

s.a, the Free Market Supplier (FTL) s.a, and the Distribution System Operator (OSSH) s.a, regarding the electricity produced and delivered for 28.07.2022 – 08.11.2022 period.

With Decision no. 21, dated 19.02.2024, ERE Board settled the dispute between “Sun Beat System” s.a, the Free Market Supplier (FTL) s.a, and the Distribution System Operator (OSSH) s.a, regarding the electricity produced and delivered for 28.07.2022 – 08.11.2022 period.

With Decision no. 22, dated 19.02.2024, ERE Board settled the dispute between “NTSP” s.a, the Free Market Supplier (FTL) s.a, and the Distribution System Operator (OSSH) s.a, regarding the electricity produced and delivered for 28.07.2022 – 08.11.2022 period.

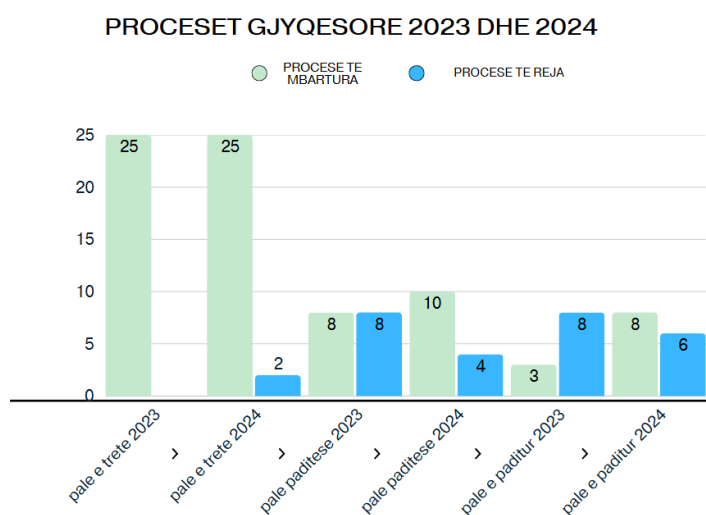
Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE), by Decision no. 285, dated 18.12.2024, approved the termination of the procedure initiated by Decision no. 79, dated 02.05.2024, regarding the dispute between FTL s.a. and Dragobia Energy s.a. After reviewing the documentation and the responses from the involved parties and institutions (TSO, ALPEX), it was concluded that the issue was no longer relevant, as the contractual obligations had been fulfilled.

8.3. The Legal Processes on which ERE has been a party during 2024

During 2024, ERE was involved in 5 court proceedings that were initiated, continued, or concluded during the year. In these cases, ERE participated as a plaintiff, defendant, or third party, with issues handled across all levels of the judiciary in Tirana, Lezhë, Durrës, and Saranda.

As a defendant, ERE was involved in 14 cases, of which 6 were initiated during 2024 and 8 were carried over from previous years. As a third party, ERE participated in 25 court proceedings initiated in earlier years, while as plaintiff, ERE undertook legal actions in 9 cases.

During this year, 5 new cases were registered, while the courts issued rulings in 11 judicial cases carried over from previous years. In order to ensure accurate and up-to-date administration of all proceedings, including changes in the subject matter of claims, the composition of the parties, and the movement of cases between court levels, the Registry of Judicial Proceedings involving ERE as a party has been regularly maintained and updated.



8.4. ERE as a third party

With regard to judicial proceedings in which ERE has been summoned as a third party, the total number reaches 27. These cases mainly concern: the invalidation of enforcement titles (tax invoices),

compensation for damages caused by the Distribution System Operator (OSHEE) s.a., suspension of the execution of electricity sales invoices, cancellation of tax invoices, consumer complaints to OSHEE Group s.a, and securing lawsuits to prevent the interruption of electricity supply by OSHEE s.a, among others.

8.5. ERE as a plaintiff

ERE initiated 14 legal proceedings against 8 debtor companies for the non-payment of regulatory fees, which constitute a legal obligation for every licensed entity in the power sector, pursuant to Law no. 43/2015. ERE Board has approved and published these fees annually in the Official Gazette and on the institution's official website, and communicated them to the licensed entities through official notifications.

In the absence of debt repayment and response from certain companies, ERE has undertaken legal and administrative measures to collect the outstanding obligations, including initiating procedures for the revocation of licenses of the debtor entities. Despite the 30-day deadline granted for clarification and settlement of overdue obligations, some companies failed to take any action, which led to the final decision to revoke their licenses, without excluding their obligation to settle the regulatory fees.

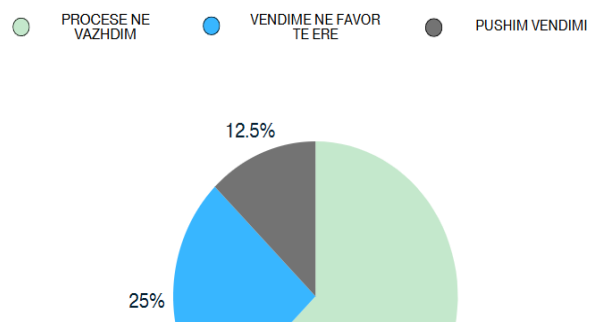
In 2024, Tirana First Instance Court accepted ERE lawsuits against the debtor companies and ruled in favor of ERE in two cases concerning unpaid obligations. Meanwhile, six cases have been resolved, and five legal proceedings are still ongoing.

8.6. ERE as a defendant during 2024

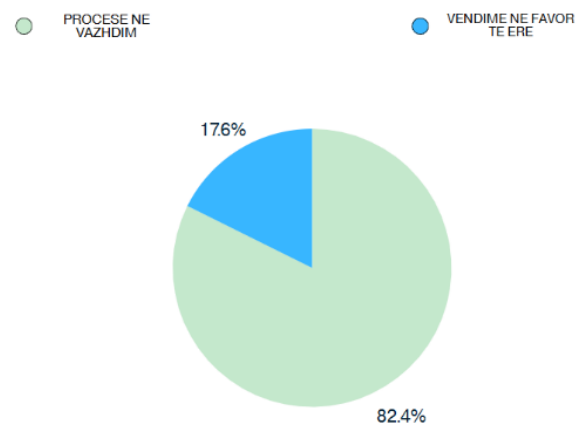
ERE has been represented in 14 legal proceedings during the reporting period, 8 of which were carried over from previous years. ERE's decision-making has been conducted in accordance with the legal framework and the procedures outlined in the applicable legislation.

During 2024, two cases can be highlighted in which courts ruled as follows: the Administrative Court of First Instance and the Administrative Court of Appeal, regarding the companies "Wonder" s.a and "Dosku Energy" s.a. It was determined that ERE had acted in accordance with the substantive law and the prescribed procedures. After reviewing the arguments and evidence presented, the courts found that ERE's decisions were based on a thorough administrative process and complied with all legal obligations, dismissing the plaintiffs' claims as unfounded both legally and factually.

PROCESET GJYQESORE NDAJ SHOQERIVE DEBITORE PER 2024



PROCESET GJYQESORE KU ERE ESHTHE PALE E PADITUR PER 2024



ERE, as the defendant, is involved in 14 legal proceedings, of which 8 are carried over from previous years and 6 pertain to the year 2024. So far, the court has issued 3 rulings in favor of ERE. Meanwhile, in cases where ERE acts as the plaintiff, the court has ruled in several instances against two debtor companies, ordering them to settle their outstanding obligations.

8.7. Transparency

In accordance with Article 7 of Law no. 119/2014 “On the Right to Information,” ERE has continued to update its Transparency Program, which outlines the legal framework for the institution's activity in the implementation of this law. This program aims to enhance transparency in ERE institutional operations, in line with the legal requirements, and is periodically updated pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 2, of the aforementioned law. The information made public through this program provides a detailed overview of ERE’s activities and is accessible both on the official website www.ere.gov.al and in the public reception areas, where each document is also available in schematic form.

8.8. ERE Hearing sessions for the by-legal acts

In accordance with the applicable legislation, during 2024 the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) held 81 public hearings, attended by licensed entities, third parties, consumers, and other interested stakeholders. These hearings represent an important mechanism for ensuring transparency and stakeholder engagement in the decision-making process. Furthermore, in line with the principles of transparency and proportionality, and in support of the legislation governing ERE’s operations, public consultations were also conducted. These consultations are a fundamental part of the process of drafting and adopting regulatory acts in the electricity sector, ensuring stakeholder participation and the consideration of their views.

9. ON THE IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOWING TO COMPLY THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE “ALBANIAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION TO ACCESS ERE ACTIVITY FOR 2024 PERIOD”

With Decision no. 225/2024, ERE approved the Action Plan for the implementation of the recommendations set out in the Resolution of the Assembly. This plan includes a detailed outline of the activities and the designation of the responsible structures for their implementation.

Recommendation no. 1 *relates to promoting the increase of traded volumes on the power exchange and encouraging the participation of key actors in the power sector. Furthermore, ERE should continue its efforts toward the day-ahead market coupling, a process that directly impacts the efficiency of renewable energy production plants and their integration into the regional and broader market.*

Measures Taken for the Implementation of Recommendation No. 1

In fulfillment of this recommendation, ERE has undertaken a series of actions to support the operations of ALPEX s.a. These actions have taken into account the implementation of the objectives set out in the Framework Agreement between the Transmission System Operator of Albania, the Transmission System Operator of Kosovo (KOSTT), the Energy Regulatory Authority of Albania, and the Energy Regulatory Office of Kosovo. This agreement, signed on October 21, 2021, aims at the coupling of the day-ahead and intraday electricity markets between Albania and Kosovo.

Monitoring of ALPEX and Update of the Regulatory Framework

ERE has carried out continuous monitoring of ALPEX, including the collection of periodic information on the testing of platform operation and integration, as well as the implementation of the "dry-run" process with exchange members in Albania and Kosovo.

As part of completing the regulatory framework, ERE has finalized all acts implementing Recommendation No. 1 of the Parliament's Resolution, as follows:

- Methodology for determining the tariffs for the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO);
- Procedures of the Albanian Power Exchange Committee – ALPEX s.a.;
- Revision of the Market Rules to facilitate the operation of the exchange and align with regional standards;
- Approval of the tariff list for the Intraday Market, including the tariffs applicable to ALPEX;
- Determination of the commencement date for trading in the Intraday Auction Market;
- Approval of the ALPEX tariff list for 2025, which shall be applicable to the Nominated Electricity Market Operator.

The above-mentioned decisions of ERE aim to ensure:

1. Increased Transparency and Market Competition

The approval of the methodology for determining tariffs for the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) has enabled the creation of a clear and transparent tariff structure, ensuring fairness and equal access for all market participants. **The monitoring of ALPEX and the**

amendments to the market rules have contributed to reducing unequal practices and eliminating any unfair advantage granted to certain operators at the expense of others. **The establishment of a centralized platform for electricity trading through the ALPEX power exchange** has increased market credibility and stability, making it more predictable and open to investors.

2. Promotion of Investment in Renewable Energy

One of the main benefits of market coupling and the development of the power exchange is the increased efficiency of renewable energy generation facilities.

A structured and predictable market provides renewable energy investors with greater assurance of return on investment, thereby encouraging the construction of new clean energy production capacities.

Through the ALPEX exchange, both small and large producers have the opportunity to compete fairly, reducing reliance on bilateral agreements and shifting towards a more open and dynamic market.

The establishment of a transparent market based on the ALPEX exchange has enhanced Albania's potential for integration into European energy trading platforms such as EPEX SPOT or Nord Pool.

The number of registered members in the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX) has increased, reaching 24 members in Albania and 12 in Kosovo, while the volume of traded electricity has exceeded 1.1 TWh.

Recommendation no. 2 stipulates that ERE: "In the context of enhancing cybersecurity, on the one hand, shall monitor the level of implementation of the Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures in the power sector by the operators, as well as its extension to the natural gas sector; and on the other hand, shall cooperate with AKCESK regarding the necessary legal amendments and the inclusion of energy critical infrastructures."

Measures Taken for the Implementation of Recommendation No. 2

Cybersecurity in power and natural gas sectors is a strategic priority for ensuring the stability and protection of critical infrastructures. In this context, Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) has undertaken important steps to improve the regulatory framework and strengthen inter-institutional cooperation.

1. Review of the Cybersecurity Regulation for Critical Infrastructure

In line with the recommendations of the Parliament, ERE continued the revision of the Cybersecurity Regulation by expanding its scope from critical infrastructure in power sector to also cover the natural gas sector. This update is essential to address emerging cybersecurity challenges in an increasingly interconnected environment exposed to advanced technological threats.

1.1 Legal and Regulatory Amendments

Council of Ministers Decision no. 761, dated 12.12.2022, introduced amendments and additions to Council of Ministers Decision no. 553, dated 15.07.2020, updating the criteria and list of critical infrastructures.

To reflect these changes, ERE initiated the procedure for review Cybersecurity Regulation, expanding the responsibilities of operators in the power and natural gas sectors.

The expansion of the list of critical and important information infrastructures includes new operators

in the power sector and officially designates important information infrastructures for several existing operators.

These amendments aim to enhance the level of protection against cyberattacks, which could directly impact the uninterrupted supply of electricity and natural gas. The updated regulation will support operators in improving their monitoring protocols and response mechanisms to cybersecurity threats.

Operators included within the scope of the reviewed regulation are required to draft and implement cybersecurity plans.

As follows, ERE will continue to review and make additions to the regulatory framework on cybersecurity issues in energy infrastructures, in line with developments in the country's primary legislation.

2. Cooperation with the National Authority for Cybersecurity (AKSK)

To ensure an effective approach to the protection of critical infrastructures, ERE has signed a Cooperation Agreement with the National Authority for Cybersecurity (AKSK), addressing the following key issues:

- (i) Strengthening collaboration in the field of cybersecurity, with a focus on identifying and preventing risks that may affect the power sector.
- (ii) Improving information exchange between institutions, to address threats in real time and respond more rapidly to cyber incidents.
- (iii) Joint consultations on amendments to cybersecurity rules for the electricity and natural gas sectors, aiming to enhance the regulatory framework and align it with technological developments.

Recommendation No. 3 states that ERE: *"During the approval of the investment plans of companies, should pay special attention to investments in the country's tourist areas. The sustainable development of tourism—especially considering the rapid increase in the number of tourists—must be accompanied by investments in the power sector."*

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 3

Monitoring and Updating Energy Infrastructure Investments by ERE

In fulfilling the recommendations of the Albanian Parliament and aligning with the country's energy policy objectives, the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) has intensified cooperation and correspondence with the Network Operators, with the goal of monitoring and updating investments in electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure.

During the approval of tariffs for the operators TSO s.a. and DSO s.a., as well as through ongoing correspondence, it has been noted that the short - and medium-term investment plans of these companies include planning for investments in tourist areas.

In line with the strategic objectives of the Albanian energy system and the process of integration into the regional energy market, the Transmission System Operator (OST) has updated its ten-year investment plan with key projects, including investments for the expansion and modernization of transmission lines in the areas of Velipojë, Himarë, and Karavasta.

Similarly, OSSH has incorporated into its medium-term investment plan projects for the expansion

and modernization of lines and substations in areas such as Sarandë, Velipojë, Golem, Pogradec, Vlorë, and Himarë.

ERE will continue the ongoing procedures to review the investment plans of DSO and TSO companies to ensure alignment with market needs and national energy policy objectives. Long-term investment planning will be periodically reviewed to address emerging developments and consumer needs.

Recommendation No. 4, *The recommendation states that ERE: "In the context of capacity building, as also highlighted in the European Commission's Progress Report, should make use of the Balkan Energy School, which is now operational, for the exchange of experiences among regulators regarding issues related to market coupling and other challenges in the power sector."*

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 4

ERE's Engagement in Training and Regional Cooperation for Energy Market Development

In fulfillment of the recommendations and with the aim of strengthening institutional capacities, the Albanian Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) has undertaken a range of initiatives to enhance staff competencies and contribute to the development of the energy market at both national and regional levels. These initiatives include participation in the Balkan Energy School (BES) training programs, hosting meetings of the Balkan Energy General Assembly, and contributing to international cooperation projects such as the Knowledge Exchange Program (KEP).

1. Participation of ERE Staff in Balkan Energy School Training Sessions

ERE continued its active participation in the training sessions of the Balkan Energy School (BES), an important platform for the exchange of knowledge and best practices in energy market regulation. Staff participation in BES training is aligned with the professional development needs of ERE personnel and tailored to the specific challenges of the power sector and current developments in market regulation. The 8th and 9th BES seminars, held in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina on 12–13 November 2024, included discussions on: Energy market integration in the Western Balkans region, Challenges and opportunities in the path toward coupling with the European internal energy market, Case studies from regional countries, analyzing policies and regulatory mechanisms facilitating integration into the EU energy market. This engagement represents a significant step toward aligning Albania's regulatory framework with European Union standards, while improving ERE's decision-making and regulatory capacity in the evolving energy landscape.

2. Implementation of the KEP Project on Wholesale Energy Market Efficiency

As part of the Knowledge Exchange Program (KEP)—a regional initiative aimed at supporting regulatory authorities in the Western Balkans in improving the functioning of the wholesale electricity market—ERE has actively participated in a number of activities and meetings throughout the project's lifecycle.

The First General Assembly of the Balkan Energy Association, held in Tirana in March 2023, marked the start of a structured dialogue among regional regulators.

Throughout 2024, three additional General Assembly meetings took place, including the one held in Sarajevo on 14 November 2024, which was a significant milestone in aligning regional energy policies and fostering cooperation among regulatory entities.

Key Topics Addressed in the KEP Roundtables:

- (i) "Risks and Challenges in Operationalizing an Energy Exchange" – This roundtable provided a comprehensive analysis of the challenges faced by countries in the region as they move toward establishing energy exchanges and integrating with the European market framework.
- (ii) "How to Implement Local Market Coupling Projects" – this session concentrated on the practical aspects of setting up efficient mechanisms for market coupling between Western Balkans Countries.

Recommendation No. 5 states that ERE: *“In cooperation with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, and by referring to best practices from neighboring countries such as Italy and Greece, should work toward creating further facilitations for the installation of photovoltaic panels by electricity users.”*;

Measures Taken for the Implementation of Recommendation 5

In fulfillment of its regulatory obligations and in order to ensure a clear and stable environment for renewable energy prosumers, ERE has undertaken a series of actions to contribute to the drafting and improvement of the regulatory framework in this area. As part of its continued commitment, ERE has submitted its opinion and comments to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE) regarding the draft Council of Minister Decision on the Net Billing Scheme and Rules for Prosumers. This document aims to approve the rules and procedures for renewable energy prosumers, including the implementation of the net billing/net metering scheme — a mechanism that enables prosumers to sell excess energy to the grid and credit it against their own consumption.

Furthermore, in order to ensure that the legal regulation of the net billing and self-generation scheme is aligned with best European practices, ERE has conducted a comparative study, analyzing the self-generation regulatory models in EU countries, the implementation of net billing schemes and energy injection tariffs into the grid in various states, support policies and subsidy schemes for self-generators, as well as the economic and tariff impact of these schemes on the energy market and consumers. Based on this analysis, ERE submitted its recommendations on aligning Albanian regulations with EU directives, with a view to establishing a net billing mechanism and integrating self-generators into the liberalized energy market, by offering them the opportunity to sell surplus energy on the exchange through ALPEX. ERE will continue the dialogue with the MIE and other interested parties to address the challenges related to the promotion and integration of self-generation electricity production projects.

Recommendation no. 6 provides that ERE: *“Shall continue to focus its work and increase efforts in the direction of consumer protection in cases where consumers face overbilling, misbilling/estimated billing, economic damage and incorrect charging by the distribution system operator, as well as unjustified assignment of responsibility to consumers in cases where meter tampering or damage is detected in shared premises.”*

Measures Taken for the Implementation of Recommendation 6

Handling of Complaints by ERE;

In fulfilling its role as the regulator of the power and natural gas sectors, ERE continued to handle consumer complaints, ensuring transparency and settlement in accordance with the applicable legislation for the issues raised. This process serves as a direct tool for protecting consumer rights and improving the services provided by energy operators. For this purpose, ERE established and set into operation a clear and accessible mechanism for handling complaints, enabling every consumer or entity to address issues encountered in relation to the supply of electricity and natural gas. Each complaint is registered, reviewed, and processed in accordance with the regulatory framework and within the legally prescribed deadlines.

Complaints can be submitted directly at ERE, through the online platform, via email, or by post, ensuring ease of access for all users. To enhance transparency, ERE has long established a Complaint Handling Register, which is regularly updated and publicly accessible, ensuring that citizens and stakeholders have clear information about the nature of complaints, as well as the manner and timeframe of their resolution. As part of its ongoing efforts to improve consumer protection mechanisms, ERE will continue to develop and upgrade its online platforms for complaint registration and tracking, offering greater convenience and efficiency for consumers. Additionally, ERE will expand its cooperation with consumer protection organizations to gather feedback on possible updates in the power sector.

Recommendation no. 7 states that ERE: *“Shall provide the necessary contribution to the legal amendments in the power sector in order to transpose the new package of European legislation in the field of electricity.”*

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No.7

Currently, ERE has submitted to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy its opinion and concrete proposals for the revision of the Law on the Power Sector, with the aim of aligning it with new developments in the energy market and fulfilling the country’s obligations in the framework of the European Union integration process. ERE’s proposals have reflected the alignment of the Albanian legislation with the EU’s “Clean Energy Package,” which aims to enhance energy market integration, protect and empower consumers, and accelerate the transition to renewable energy sources. Some of the issues addressed in the proposed legal revisions include the regulation of electric vehicle charging, the operation of storage facilities, and the incorporation of concepts related to consumer empowerment, among others.

Recommendation No. 8, which states that ERE: *“As part of the inter-institutional working group, shall continue to contribute to the drafting of the National Energy and Climate Plan 2020–2023, as also required by the EC Progress Report.”*

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 8

To fulfill this recommendation, ERE has been an active member of the institutional group, participating in meetings and reporting periodically by regularly completing questionnaires and providing the requested information. This process includes the collection and processing of necessary data, as well as the preparation of detailed responses in line with the requirements. ERE has ensured the timely

submission of such information and reports to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE).

Recommendation no. 9, which stipulates that ERE: *“Shall continue its work on approving the necessary secondary legislation for establishing the obligation to use the Price Comparison Tool (PCT) in the free market, as well as conduct promotional campaigns on its functioning modalities.”*

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation no. 9

To fulfill this recommendation, we clarify that ERE has concretely implemented it. In November 2024, by decisions No. 241, dated 15.11.2024, and no. 43, dated 14.02.2025, ERE finalized the imposition of the obligation to publish electricity supply offers on the Price Comparison Tool (PCT), created by ERE, for all licensed suppliers actively engaged in supply activity in the free market, targeting household and small non-household customers with an expected annual consumption of less than 100,000 kWh. This step aims to ensure transparency and competition in the market, protecting consumers' interests.

Recommendation No. 10, which states that ERE: *“Following the assessment carried out by the Working Group, shall take the necessary measures to address possible barriers to the diversification of energy production from renewable sources and, in cooperation with the Energy Community Secretariat, adopt the acts required by Law no. 24/2023 ‘On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources’, in order to further encourage the utilization of solar and wind resources to diversify energy sources and make the system less vulnerable to climate impacts”;*

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 10

To fulfill this recommendation, it is clarified that ERE has continued its commitment to implementing the obligations set out in Law no. 24/2023 “On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources.” In this context, ERE has worked continuously on the approval of the regulatory acts provided for in this law.

In implementation of Article 14, point 2 of Law no. 24/2023 “On the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources,” ERE has approved the “General Conditions of the Model Support Contract.” In December 2024, pursuant to Article 16, point 8, ERE finalized and approved the “Methodology on the Determination of the Renewable Energy Obligation,” which serves as the basis for determining the market participants’ obligations related to the inclusion and use of energy from renewable sources.

Furthermore, as part of the acts required by the law on renewable energy sources, specifically Article 22, ERE approved the “Regulation on the Issuance, Transfer, Cancellation, and Revocation of Guarantees of Origin for Electricity Produced from Renewable Sources.” This regulation defines the mechanisms and procedures for guarantees of origin, ensuring that the production and use of renewable energy are certified in accordance with the applicable legislation.

In addition, pursuant to Article 30 of this law, ERE has initiated the procedures for the approval of the “Methodology for Assessing the Readiness of the Albanian Day-Ahead Electricity Market.” This methodology aims to evaluate the capacity and flexibility of the Albanian market to operate in line with best practices of the liberalized electricity market, ensuring favorable conditions for the participation of various actors and the integration of renewable energy sources into the energy system.

Recommendation No. 11 provides that ERE: *Work toward the signing of an interinstitutional cooperation agreement with the Energy Efficiency Agency, an agreement which, in the framework of*

addressing common challenges, shall focus on the drafting of a joint medium-term strategy for addressing consumer-related issues concerning the efficient use of energy.”

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation no. 11

For the fulfillment of this recommendation, the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) has undertaken concrete steps to strengthen institutional cooperation with the aim of improving energy efficiency and regulating the energy market in line with best European practices.

In this context, ERE has finalized and signed the Cooperation Agreement with the Energy Efficiency Agency, an agreement that establishes joint mechanisms for information exchange and the promotion of policies aimed at optimizing energy consumption.

Through this agreement, several key issues have been addressed, including:

- i. The exchange of data and information on energy use and efficiency measures, enabling a more integrated and informed approach to decision-making.
- ii. The improvement of the regulatory framework for energy efficiency, through joint analysis of existing policies and proposals for necessary improvements to support the more rational use of energy resources.
- iii. The promotion of energy efficiency measures in energy production, distribution, and consumption, aiming to reduce losses and increase the sustainability of the energy system.
- iv. Raising awareness and educating market actors on the importance of energy efficiency and the benefits it brings to the economy, the environment, and consumers.

This agreement aims to establish continuous and sustainable cooperation between ERE and the Energy Efficiency Agency.

Recommendation no. 12, which provides that ERE: *Continue cooperation with the regulators of Italy and Greece regarding the possibilities for increasing the transmission capacity of TAP AG at the regional level;*

Measures Taken for the Implementation of Recommendation no. 12

To fulfill this recommendation, ERE has continued its engagement and cooperation with the regulatory authorities of Greece and Italy, aiming to strengthen institutional relations and harmonize regulatory policies in its decision-making related to the operation and development of TAP AG's transmission capacities. In this context, regular consultations have been held with both regulators, enabling the exchange of experiences and best practices, in support of careful and harmonized decision-making with the regulators of the countries where this project/infrastructure extends.

By Decision no. 237, dated 05.11.2024, ERE approved the joint document of the three energy regulators—ERE, RAE, and ARERA—on: “Approval of an amendment to the 'TAP Network Code' and the 'TAP Tariff Code', proposed by TAP AG on 18 September 2024.”

As a concrete step not only in the context of TAP AG's development but also for broader developments in the electricity and natural gas markets, ERE signed a Cooperation Agreement (Memorandum of Understanding – MoU) with the Regulatory Authority for Energy, Waste and Water of Greece on 29.10.2024

This agreement marks an important step in deepening bilateral cooperation and establishing a more structured framework for the exchange of information and experiences in the field of energy market regulation. Through this agreement, several key objectives have been addressed, including, among others, the exchange of information and data between the two regulators, ensuring a more integrated and coordinated approach in the analysis and regulation of the energy market.

10. Report on the Activity of the Energy Regulatory Authority on Compliance and Regulatory Impact Assessment – Year 2024

During 2024, the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) successfully carried out its supervisory activities in the Electricity and Natural Gas sectors, ensuring the enforcement of rules and policies that promote a sustainable, fair, and open energy market. ERE has supported market operations in accordance with national laws and international directives, balancing the interests of all involved parties and ensuring full compliance with European Union (EU) legislation and international standards. ERE has overseen the implementation of laws and sublegal acts, ensuring that the operators of the Electricity and Natural Gas systems operate in compliance with the rules set to guarantee a free and competitive market. Some of the relevant laws and acts include:

- Law No. 43/2015 “On the Power Sector” sets the fundamental principles for the organization and operation of the electricity market in Albania. During 2024, ERE supervised the implementation of this law by ensuring that the transmission and distribution system operators are unbundled from electricity producers and suppliers, in compliance with the requirements for the unbundling and independence. ERE also monitored the certification processes of system operators.
- Law No. 102/2015 “On the Natural Gas Sector” establishes the requirements for unbundling the transmission and distribution operators of natural gas and defines ERE’s role in overseeing compliance with the established rules. ERE ensured that the operators fulfilled the legal requirements for the independent and unbundled operation of natural gas systems.
- The Regulation on the Certification of Operators ensures compliance with the rules established by ERE. ERE has adopted and monitored the Regulation on the Certification of Electricity and Natural Gas System Operators. This regulation guarantees that operators such as TSO s.a, Albgaz s.a, and TAP s.a comply with unbundling and independence requirements, thus ensuring a fair and competitive market.
- Compliance with the European Union Acquis Communautaire. A key element of ERE’s activities in 2024 has been the alignment with the legislation and standards of the European Union, particularly with respect to:
 - *Directive 2009/72/EC on the Internal Market for Electricity.* This Directive requires the unbundling of transmission and distribution system operators from electricity producers and suppliers to ensure fair competition and open access for all third parties. ERE has monitored the implementation of these requirements and ensured the independence of system operators.
 - *Directive 2009/73/EC on the Natural Gas Market.* This Directive requires that natural gas transmission and distribution operators provide open and fair access to gas networks for all potential users, in line with internal Energy market requirements.
 - *Implementation of EU Standards on Consumer Protection and Price Transparency.* To ensure consumer protection and pricing transparency, ERE has monitored the implementation of EU requirements regarding tariff transparency and the safeguarding of consumer rights in the power sector.

Compliance Program and Compliance Officers

To ensure that the power system operators operate in accordance with the requirements of unbundling and competition, ERE, in implementation of the obligations set out in the aforementioned legal acts, has approved the Compliance Program for certified and licensed operators in the transmission and distribution system of Electricity and Natural Gas in Albania, as follows: Albgaz s.a, DSO s.a, and TAP s.a. The scope of the Compliance Program is to establish the measures that must be undertaken to prevent discriminatory behavior in the activities of the Operators, as well as to define the specific obligations of the companies' employees in order to meet the outlined objectives and the requirements for the implementation and monitoring of the Program. Among other things, the Program includes the obligation to:

The Compliance Program aims to establish the necessary measures to ensure the exclusion of discriminatory practices in the activities of the Operators, as well as to define the specific obligations of the companies' employees in order to achieve the stated objectives and comply with the requirements for the implementation and monitoring of the Program. Among other elements, the Program includes the obligation for:

- Unbundling of system operators: *To ensure an open and competitive market, electricity and natural gas system operators must be unbundled from energy producers and suppliers.*
- Independence of operator management: *ERE has supervised the management independence of the operators, ensuring that they operate without influence from the commercial interests of parent companies.*
- Compliance Officers: *Each certified operator has appointed an independent Compliance Officer, who is responsible for reporting and ensuring adherence to the requirements of the applicable legislation and regulatory framework.*

ERE conducted analyses and assessments of the annual reports prepared by the Compliance Officers of the Certified Operators, identifying the implementation of the obligations set forth in the Compliance Program, as well as issuing recommendations for future reporting.

(i) The Annual Compliance Report of the Electricity Distribution System Operator, DSO s.a.

The Compliance Officer of DSO s.a., through official letter Protocol no. 3454 dated 27.03.2024, registered at ERE with Protocol no. 828 dated 27.03.2024, submitted the “Annual Compliance Report of DSO s.a. for 2023 period.” This report relates to the implementation of the Compliance Program approved by the ERE Board Decision no. 257, dated 21.12.2020, analyzing the independence of the governing bodies and the avoidance of discriminatory behavior.

Based on the analyses and evaluations conducted by ERE regarding compliance reporting, it results that DSO s.a., upon the completion of the unbundling process from other activities within the power sector, now operates independently as a vertically integrated company. Operational unbundling required time and organizational decisions to enhance the efficiency of management and administration. According to the reports, monitoring, and analyses, ERE assesses that the operator DSO s.a. has achieved several important advancements in ensuring a transparent and non-discriminatory approach for distribution network users, in accordance with the requirements of the

rules approved by ERE. These achievements mainly include:

- *Identity and Logo:* In accordance with the recommendations from last year's report, the offices belonging to the Distribution System Operator have been branded with the DSO s.a. logo.
- *DSO s.a. has established its new brand and official website:* <https://ossh.al/>. This website has been redesigned in line with contemporary standards, enhancing the way relevant information is delivered and organized across the specific operational areas. It provides better presentation, proper management of important information, and compliance with security standards applicable to web-based information systems.
- *The limitation on the employment of executives* in related companies has ensured independence and the avoidance of conflicts of interest.
- *The transfer of employees* from OSHEE s.a. to DSO s.a. has been carried out while maintaining the same contractual conditions.
- *Ensuring Transparency and Non-Discriminatory Access:* The company has developed and implemented clear rules and procedures for new connections and network services, which are known and accessible to existing and potential users. This enables fair access for all users, including mechanisms to hear and represent the interests of consumers, producers, and market operators.
- *Fair Competition and Monitoring of Prices and Tariffs:* The company ensures fair competition in the electricity market by publishing and making accessible data on its processes and performance. It also implements independent mechanisms for auditing and verifying electricity prices and tariffs, ensuring a clear unbundling of the operations and responsibilities within the company.
- *Implementation of Principles of Independence and Transparency for Good Governance:* The company has implemented good corporate governance principles, ensuring transparency in decision-making processes, public consultations, and the sharing of relevant information. It also employs independent mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating performance, ensuring compliance with the standards and requirements of ERE and the Energy Market Operator.
- *Information and Communication Mechanisms for Users:* The company has improved user information channels through its official website, annual reports, public consultations, and various announcements. It has redesigned its official website to enhance the organization and management of information, while ensuring compliance with security standards for information systems.
- *Improvement of Compliance and Communication with Users:* The company has implemented a new section on its website for reporting complaints and concerns: <https://ossh.al/denonco-raporto-tek-zyrtari/>, where users can communicate directly and confidentially with company officials, addressing issues in an open and secure manner.

These measures reflect DSO s.a.'s commitment to operate independently and transparently, ensuring fair and equal treatment for all users while also improving internal governance and oversight.

The annual Compliance Reports for previous periods, prepared by the Compliance Officer, are

published in both Albanian and English on the official website at: <https://ossh.al/programi-ipajtueshmerise/>, in accordance with the requirements set out in the Compliance Program approved by ERE with Decision no. 257, dated 21.12.2020.

In fulfillment of the legal provisions regarding legal unbundling, changes in the operator's acts and regulations have followed, such as the drafting and approval process of the New Distribution Code. DSO s.a. has the legal obligation to approve the new Distribution Code, as the current code has been in force since 2008. This process is in line with legal requirements and stems from the request of the Energy Community Secretariat and ERE. According to applicable legislation and ERE regulations, DSO s.a. must update and adopt a new Distribution Code that will enable better and more sustainable operation of the distribution network. As part of this process, working groups have been established and the new Code will be published on the company's official website (www.ossh.al) and on the relevant platforms of the competent authorities. This will ensure transparency and legal compliance, and contribute to increasing efficiency and ensuring a fair and open energy market.

(ii) Annual Compliance Report for the Electricity Transmission System Operator TSO s.a.

By the official letter registered at ERE with protocol no. 861, dated 02.04.2024, the Compliance Officer, in fulfillment of the duties assigned under ERE Board Decision No. 43, dated 15.03.2017, *“On the Final Approval of the Electricity Transmission System Operator Approval” TSO s.a, pursuant to Article 54, point 6 of Law no. 43/2015 “On Power Sector” and Article 9, point 6 of “Directive 2009/72/EC following the opinion of the Energy Community Secretariat”,* as well as in implementation of the provisions of OST sh.a.'s Compliance Program, approved by ERE Board Decision no. 103, dated 30.04.2018, has submitted to ERE the TSO s.a. Compliance Report for the year 2023. The report is prepared in accordance with the responsibilities of the Compliance Officer related to the Compliance Program, approved by ERE Board Decision no. 103, dated 30.04.2018 *“On the Approval of the Compliance Program of TSO s.a.”*.

ERE has analyzed and assessed that the 2023 Compliance Report of TSO s.a. has been drafted in accordance with the Compliance Program and the legal obligations established by ERE and the legislation governing the power sector. TSO s.a. is licensed as the transmission system operator and implements measures to ensure independence, equal treatment of network users, and the protection of commercially sensitive information.

TSO s.a during 2024 reached progress in:

- Equal handle of network users by ensuring equal access for all participants in the transmission system; implementation of network investments funded through international financing and TSO s.a.'s own resources; approval of development plans for 2015–2025 period and 2026–2036 period; enforcement of cybersecurity and information protection through the implementation of robust security measures, including ISO 27001 certification for cybersecurity, and the development of IT systems for data protection and management. Commercial relations and transparency are maintained by adhering to the principles of transparency and non-discrimination in agreements with market participants.
- Energy losses procurement has been carried out through ALPEX and in accordance with the rules approved by ERE. Cross-border capacities have been allocated in compliance with SEE CAO rules. With regard to institutional and managerial independence, TSO s.a. has fulfilled

the obligations related to unbundling from vertically integrated companies. Its management structures are organized in accordance with Power Sector Law and the Law on Commercial Companies.

In general, TSO s.a. has fulfilled the majority of its regulatory obligations, but it should continue to improve financial transparency and detailed reporting on certain specific aspects of its operations, and should take into consideration the following:

- Improvement of financial reporting by providing more detailed information on revenues from telecommunication services to ensure that these do not affect transmission tariffs.
- Fulfillment of requirements for the feasibility study: TSO s.a. must submit a comprehensive study on the use of fiber optics in accordance with ERE Decision No. 194/2019.
- Monitoring the implementation of the Transmission Code: The follow-up of plans to eliminate network user-related defects should be improved.
- Reporting on the development of the balancing market: Transparency must be maintained regarding relationships with balancing responsible parties and the balancing market.
- Provision of complete information on the 10-year investment plan: ERE requires that the 2026–2036 plan fully meet regulatory requirements and be submitted in the required format.

(iii) Annual Compliance Report in Natural Gas Sector from Albgaz s.a,

The company Albgaz s.a. operates based on Law No.102/2015 “On the Natural Gas Sector,” as amended. In accordance with the provisions of the aforementioned law and other legal acts, the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), with Decision No. 179/2017, as amended, decided on the “Certification of the Combined Natural Gas Operator Company Albgaz s.a.” In fulfillment of the conditions of this decision, with Decision No. 171/2021, as amended, it approved the “Compliance Program of the Transmission System Operator for Natural Gas, Albgaz s.a.” Furthermore, with Decision No. 355, dated 28.12.2022, it decided on the “Preliminary Approval of the Compliance Officer of Albgaz s.a,” later amended by Decision No. 133/2023.

The Compliance Officer exercises the functions and duties of implementing and monitoring the Program in accordance with the provisions of the standard Contract approved by ERE with Decision No. 78, dated 26.05.201 (as amended by the ERE Board Decision No. 355, dated 28.12.2022, “On the preliminary approval of the Compliance Officer of Albgaz s.a.”).

The Compliance Officer of the Operator Albgaz s.a., with official letter protocol no. 838 prot, dated 29.03.2024, submitted at ERE the “Annual Report on the monitoring and action plan for the implementation of the Compliance Program for the year 2023.”

ERE, as the regulatory and supervisory authority, through correspondence, has recommended that the Operator Albgaz s.a. should take measures to ensure transparency and compliance with Regulatory Compliance by updating its official website with sections providing information on the services it offers, tariffs approved by ERE, internal regulations, primary and secondary legislation, as well as other acts under which it operates and implements.

Following this, it appears that the company Albgaz sh.a. has reflected some of these recommendations as follows:

- Providing access on the official website www.albgaz.s.a with an innovative redesign, improving the way relevant and accessible information is delivered and organized.
- The company has implemented the introduction of several new sections, such as "Notify/Report to the Officer" at <https://albgaz.al/njofto-raporto-tek-zyrtari/>, which is automatically linked to the officer's email address and where cases related to the activities of ALBGAZ are treated confidentially.
- Publishing the Annual Reports on the implementation of the Compliance Program according to the standards defined in the program: <https://albgaz.al/raportet-vjetore-te-programit-te-perputhshmerise/>

ERE has analyzed and assessed that, overall, Albgaz s.a. has generally fulfilled its regulatory obligations; however, challenges remain to ensure transparency and the development of the Natural Gas market in Albania, as well as to provide access to, guarantee transparency, and the right to information regarding the services offered. This is with reference to the obligations set forth in the legal acts on Compliance. Accordingly, the Company is recommended to:

Improve internal regulations by adding policies on anti-corruption, code of ethics, and conduct.

- To supplement the section on Natural Gas Market Monitoring with data regarding market expansion and the increase of end customers. Additionally, in the Ownership Unbundling Monitoring section, the company must submit documentation on the ownership unbundling process of Albgaz from other involved stakeholders.
- Albgaz shall draft and implement a clear policy for the protection of confidential data and report on this matter in future reports.
- It shall ensure the integration of the existing gas network into the national system and implement strategic projects such as: the connection of the Albanian network with regional gas networks; cooperation with TAP AG and other operators for the completion of the Market Testing; construction of the Fier-Vlorë pipeline to link Albania with TAP and the possible Liquid Gas Terminal.

(iv) **Annual Compliance Report of TAP (Trans Adriatic Pipeline) Operator**

Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), implementing its legal obligations, has monitored the Annual Compliance Report prepared by the Compliance Officer of Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) as the Independent Transmission System Operator of Natural Gas, based on legal acts such as the Gas Directive 2009/73/EC and Gas Regulation (EC) No. 715/2009, the TAP Certification Decision approved by ERE and the regulatory authorities of Italy and Greece, as well as the TAP Compliance Program approved by ERE, RAE (Greece), and ARERA (Italy). This Annual Report presents the assessment of TAP's compliance with the regulatory framework, as well as recommendations for improvement.

TAP Compliance Program ensures that the commercial operations of the gas pipeline are conducted independently and non-discriminatorily. The program was updated in November 2020 following TAP's certification as an Independent Transmission System Operator (TSO s.a) and has been approved by regulatory authorities in Italy, Greece, and Albania (ERE). The program ensures that TAP operates as an independent TSO s.a, preventing interference from shareholders and protecting fair competition in the natural gas market.

ERE assesses that TAP has operated as an independent operator, following measures to avoid shareholder interference in operational decision-making, and no breaches have been found in the operational unbundling of TAP from gas supply and production activities.

TAP has ensured non-discriminatory access for all users of its system, respecting third-party access rules, and no complaints of unequal treatment among market participants have been identified.

The Compliance Officer has implemented mechanisms to protect commercial sensitive information by limiting access to interested parties. Measures have also been taken to prevent the leakage of information from TAP to its shareholders who have interests in the gas market.

In 2024, TAP continued to comply with regulatory obligations as an Independent Transmission System Operator of Gas, respecting operational independence, third-party access, and protection of commercial information.

10.1. Key Decisions of ERE Related to Regulatory Compliance During 2024

Decision No. 272, dated 10.12.2024 "On an Amendment to the Decision of the ERE Board No. 179, dated 08.11.2017, On the Certification of the Company 'Combined Natural Gas Operator' Albgaz s.a, as amended,

This decision concerns the extension of the deadline for the certification of Albgaz, Decision no. 179, dated 08.11.2017, "On the Certification of the 'Combined Natural Gas Operator' Albgaz s.a.". Albgaz s.a., by the official letter protocol no. 634/4, dated 20.11.2024, requested an extension of the deadline to fulfill the conditions for certification as the "Combined Natural Gas Operator", due to delays in the transfer of competences to the Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation (MEKI). Since the process of transferring competences and submitting at ERE the documentation concerning amendments to Articles 11 and 46, point 10, of Law no. 102/2015 "On the Natural Gas Sector", as amended, and the transfer of competences to the Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation (MEKI) are beyond the responsibility of Albgaz and remain pending a decision by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, ERE deemed the extension reasonable based on the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedures.

In conclusion, the ERE Board decided to approve the request and extend the deadline until 31.12.2025. By this date, Albgaz must submit to ERE the documentation on the amendments to Articles 11 and 46 of Law no. 102/2015 and the transfer of competences to the Ministry of Economy, Culture and Innovation (MEKI).

This decision, among other things, highlights the necessity of Albgaz's compliance, which is based on the legal requirements set out in Law no. 102/2015 "On the Natural Gas Sector" and in EU Directive 2009/73/EC. The legal obligations stipulate that it is mandatory to ensure that Albgaz operates as a transmission system operator fully independent from the activities of natural gas production and supply. This unbundling is essential to avoid conflicts of interest and to guarantee that Albgaz's decision-making is not influenced by other commercial interests. It is also a condition for obtaining and maintaining certification by ERE, in order to meet the requirements of the law on the ownership and control unbundling of the transmission activity from the production and supply activities of natural gas. The purpose of compliance is to:

- To ensure the real and effective independence of Albgaz as the Transmission System Operator (TSO).
- To guarantee the proper, open, and competitive operation of the natural gas market, free from third-party influence.
- To protect the public interest by preventing monopolistic practices and cross-control of production and transmission activities.
- To establish a reliable, transparent, and secure energy system in line with European standards, while respecting Albania's obligations under EU legislation and the Energy Community framework.

Decision No. 252, dated 25.11.2024 “On the initiation of the procedure for the approval of the Contract for the provision of Compliance Officer services and the approval of the appointment of the Compliance Officer proposed by TSO s.a.”

This decision is a legal obligation arising from the power sector regulations to ensure the unbundling and independence of TSO s.a. It aims to guarantee institutional continuity and compliance with electricity legislation, by ensuring that TSO s.a. operates impartially and transparently in the electricity market, while also avoiding institutional vacuum and securing the continuity of compliance operations within TSO s.a.

To maintain TSO s.a.'s compliance with legal obligations and to prevent any institutional gap that could harm the interests of the sector, ERE, by Decision no. 252, dated 25.11.2024, “*On the initiation of the procedure for the approval of the Contract for the provision of Compliance Officer services and the approval of the appointment of the Compliance Officer proposed by TSO s.a.*”, decided:

- a) To initiate the procedure for the approval of the Contract for the provision of Compliance Officer services and the approval of the appointment of the Compliance Officer proposed by TSO s.a.
- b) The company shall provide justification and documentation demonstrating that the selected Officer meets the criteria outlined in Annex II of the Contract submitted to ERE.
- c) Until the completion of the approval process for the Contract and the appointment of the Compliance Officer by ERE, the relevant duties and functions shall continue to be performed by the current Officer, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 50/2021.

In fulfillment of the obligations under point 3 of the decision, TSO s.a. has submitted the necessary documentation to ensure the continuation of the Compliance Officer's services for the upcoming period, through an amendment to the service provision contract between the aforementioned parties.

11. ERE ACTIVITY REGARDING CUSTOMER PROTECTION

Consumer protection is a concern that is increasingly gaining attention and human resources. Ensuring the protection of consumers guarantees that they are treated fairly and responsibly, and it enables them to make objective and well-informed judgments about the services they use.

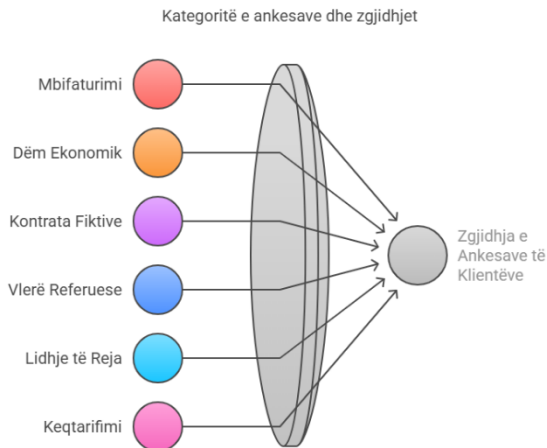


Figure 52. Complaint category and their settlement

The main objective of ERE’s activity is to protect electricity consumers by ensuring fair prices, reliable services, and transparent rules and practices from market operators/participants, as well as fair and equal treatment in the services guaranteed by the applicable legislation. Moreover, another important dimension of consumer protection that ERE focuses on is providing consumers with the benefits of a cleaner and greener environment.

In its work to protect consumers, ERE has not only established a regulatory framework composed of various regulations, methodologies, and other instruments, but has also developed an infrastructure where customers could find objective, factual, and understandable information about the services they

receive.

In 2024 as well, ERE has considered it essential for electricity consumers to be well-informed about their rights, for several key reasons:

- **Protection from abuse and mistreatment** – Knowing their rights helps consumers avoid unfair practices by suppliers and network operators.
- **Making informed decisions** – Consumers can compare supply options, understand tariffs, and choose the service that best fits their needs. To support this, ERE has developed a price comparison platform, which provides a showcase of electricity supply offers available to consumers in the free market.
- **Using energy more efficiently** – Information on energy-saving opportunities and efficient usage helps reduce invoices and minimize environmental impact. For this purpose, ERE has regularly shared information through its social media awareness campaigns on best practices for reducing consumption and improving energy efficiency.
- **Quick resolution of complaints** – Informed consumers know how to act in cases of unjustified service interruptions, inaccurate billing, or other service-related issues. It is worth noting that an analysis of complaints registered with ERE shows that a small portion of consumers file complaints beyond the legal deadlines for contesting a bill or claiming a legal right.
- **Encouraging competition and service quality** – When consumers demand transparency and quality, suppliers and operators are compelled to improve their services.

Through information and awareness, consumers can become more empowered, ensuring that their rights are respected and that the market operates in a fairer and more efficient manner. In addition to the above, a key focus of ERE's work remains the prompt, fair, and effective handling of consumer complaints related to electricity services.

In 2024, a total of 244 complaints and requests for information or guidance related to consumer issues were submitted to ERE. Of these, 143 were registered and processed as formal complaints, while 101 were requests for guidance or informal complaints submitted without supporting documentation, which did not meet the minimum criteria for initiating an administrative investigation. In all such cases, ERE guided the consumer on how to meet the minimum criteria for processing an administrative complaint, such as providing contract details, the contested invoice, or proof of having first submitted the complaint to the relevant supplier, as required by the applicable legal framework.

In cases where consumers fulfilled these minimum legal requirements, ERE initiated administrative investigations and proceeded with the processing and resolution of the complaints.

Approximately 79 of the complaints were submitted via digital channels, including ERE's official website and the online complaint submission form.

From the total of 244 complaints/requests:

- **43** were submitted through the online form "*Submit a Complaint*" on the ERE website;s;
- **36** were submitted via e-mail;
- **165** were submitted via traditional mail or delivered physically to the ERE offices.

The traditional mail/physical submission channel remains dominant, indicating that a large portion of citizens and entities feel more secure or prefer traditional communication methods. However, the use of the *online* channel and *e-mail* is showing an increasing trend, reflecting an adoption of technology to facilitate communication with ERE. To improve this service, ERE has planned to implement digital platforms for handling complaints and tracking their resolution as part of the entire complaint resolution process.

By analyzing the chart below, one can observe the distribution of complaints according to their subject and the specific weight each category holds for the year 2024. This analysis helps us better understand

the main trends and issues faced by electricity consumers.

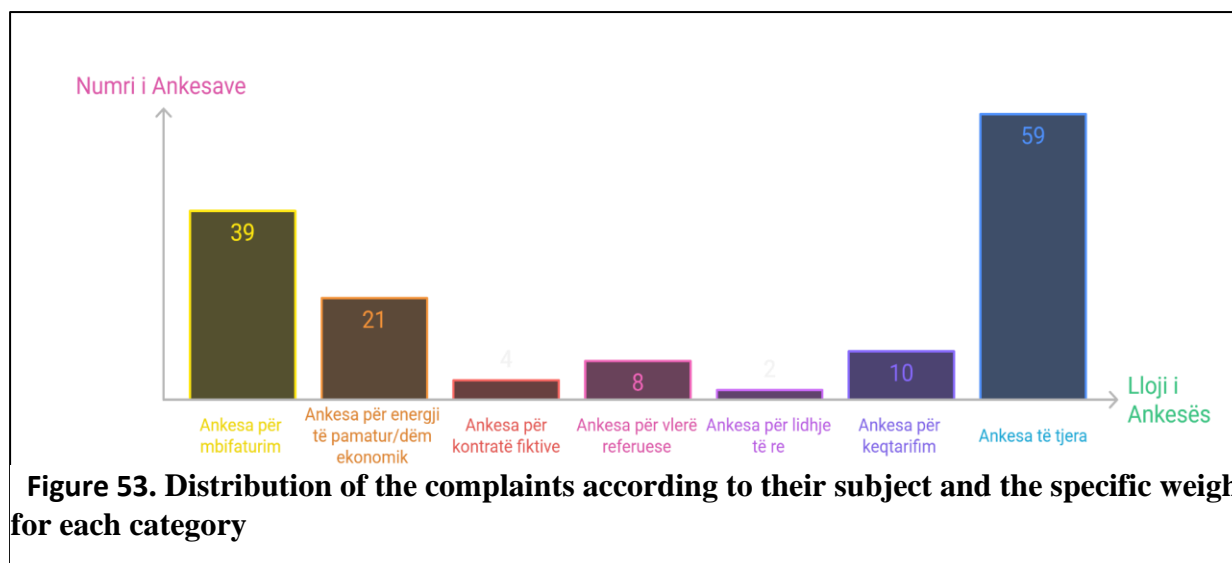


Figure 53. Distribution of the complaints according to their subject and the specific weight for each category

Complaints related to economic damages registered were 21 in 2024, compared to 3519 in 2015 (0.6%), showing a drastic declining trend over the past decade.

On the other hand, complaints regarding billing with reference value have maintained the same share as in previous years.

Another category consists of complaints about new connections to the distribution network, for which ERE continuously supervises the network operators.

Another important aspect is the comparison between complaints directed to ERE and those registered with FSHU s.a. During 2024, the most dominant issue regarding legal causes of disputes initiated by consumers against suppliers has been related to invoicing.

Comparing with 2023, when the invoices complaints were 29,939, in 2024 we observe a significant decrease to 21,490 complaints on this issue, resulting in 8,449 fewer complaints with legal causes related to invoicing.

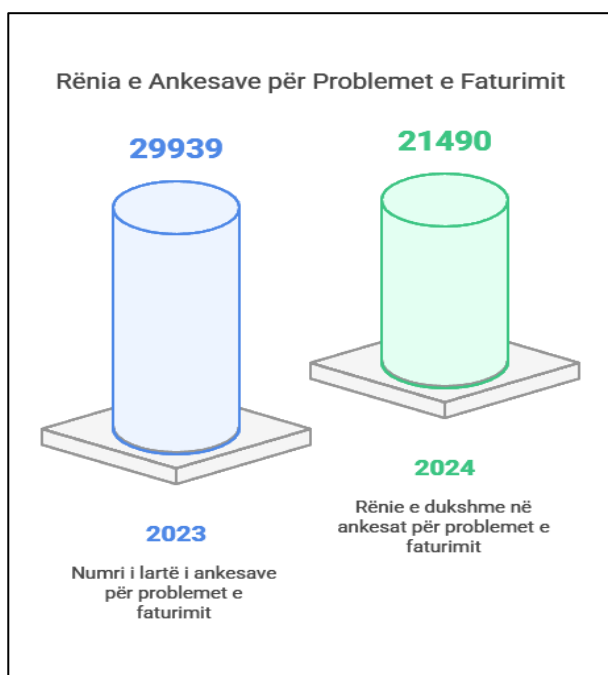


Figure 54. Number of complaints for invoicing 2023-2024 period

Overall, the analysis of these data indicates a decrease in major issues such as overbilling, thereby reducing the administrative burden on consumers.

Complaints regarding overinvoicing

Overbilling of electricity refers to cases where a consumer is invoiced for a higher amount of energy than what was actually consumed, based on the data from the metering system. This phenomenon can occur due to a variety of factors, including technical issues with the meter, shortcomings in the system's data updates, or errors in the calculation of consumption by the energy supplier.

According to ERE's statistical data for the year 2024, there were 39 complaints related to overbilling, which account for approximately 27% of the total number of complaints handled. These complaints stemmed from several main issues, such as:

- Technical defects in the meter, which result in recording higher consumption than the actual usage.
- Discrepancies between the data recorded in the system and the actual meter readings.
- Errors in the calculation of invoices, which may occur due to delays in meter readings or inaccurate entries in the invoicing system.

A common issue encountered is the late submission of complaints by consumers. Many consumers are informed about the issued invoice with delay or do not contest it immediately due to lack of information or supporting documentation. In such cases, consumers face difficulties in substantiating their claims, reducing the likelihood of invoicing corrections.

For every complaint submitted, ERE has requested that FSHU s.a. and DSO s.a. verify the invoicing practices and documentation, inspect the metering system where necessary, and apply the necessary corrections in accordance with the deadlines set out in the applicable legislation.

In 2024, the licensees handled 34 out of 39 overbilling complaints submitted by consumers within the legal time frame. For a number of these complaints, the main challenge was the lack of sufficient documentation from both parties to resolve the complaint administratively, as they related to earlier periods and the archival data were no longer available. According to the sector law, licensees are required to retain such data for a period of five years. In these cases, consumers were appropriately advised to pursue legal action in court to resolve the matter.

Despite improvements in the invoicing system and the complaint-handling process, raising consumer awareness remains a key issue. Consumers must be encouraged to regularly check their invoices and promptly address any uncertainties or problems they identify.

11.1. Complaints for economic damage

Complaints related to economic damage concern cases where the network operator invoices consumers for damages caused by illegal interventions in the electricity distribution network's metering system. These interventions include meter tampering, unauthorized connections to the network, or interference with metering devices aimed at avoiding the recording of actual energy consumption. In such cases, the network operator issues an invoice to cover the damage caused, in accordance with the rules and methodology approved by ERE.

In 2024, ERE handled 21 complaints related to economic damage, accounting for approximately 14.68% of the total number of complaints handled by the institution.

For each case submitted as a complaint to ERE, the regulator requested information and documentation from the company DSO s.a., including: the inspection report, which describes the circumstances and evidence found at the time of inspection; verification of the metering system by an authorized entity, to determine whether illegal tampering or technical errors occurred; and confirmation that the assessment of economic damage was carried out in accordance with the applicable regulation.

For complaints concerning older cases of economic damage invoicing, ERE addressed them only when the consumer was able to demonstrate that they had not been informed of the invoicing in a timely manner. This includes cases in which the consumer was not officially notified of the penalty or where there were deficiencies in the notification process by the responsible operator.

11.1.1. Economic Damage

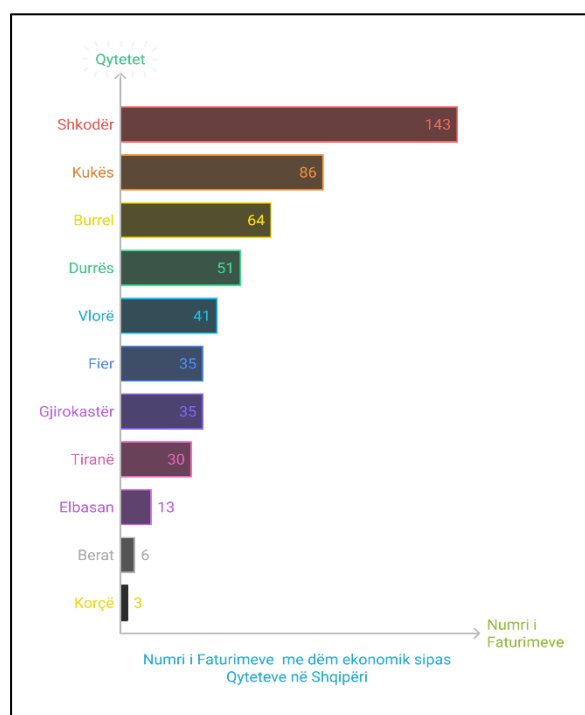


Figure 55. Number of invoices for economic damage according to the regions in Albania

In addition to the complaints handled, the data reported by the DSO s.a. show that during 2024, 507 customers were invoiced for economic damage, compared to 680 in 2023, with a total invoiced amount of 110,700,640 ALL, compared to 196,490,575 ALL in 2023.

At the regional level, the highest number of billings for economic damage was recorded in:

- Shkodër Region, 143 invoices compared to 85 in 2023, for a total amount of 69,572,112 ALL.
- Kukës Region, with 86 invoices compared to 144 in 2023, for a total amount of 5,566,900.
- Burrel Region, with 64 invoices compared to 135 in 2023, for a total amount of 3,306,159 ALL.

11.2. Complaints for referring values

In cases where the Supplier is notified by the Distribution System Operator (DSO s.a.) that the electricity metering data is temporarily unavailable or inaccessible for a period longer than one month, the invoicing is carried out by applying a reference value. These situations occur when: the meter is damaged and does not accurately record consumption, the meter is out of technical function for various reasons, or access to metering data is unavailable due to malfunctioning of the reading system or other interventions in the equipment.

According to the Methodology approved by ERE, the reference value is calculated based on the same month's consumption from the previous year. The invoicing period using this method cannot exceed three months. After this period, the operator is obliged to resolve the issue with the meter, replace it, and carry out real invoicing based on actual consumption data.

During 2024, ERE received 8 complaints related to invoicing based on the reference value. These complaints concern invoices applied during 2021–2023 period. For 2024 period, there have been no complaints related to invoicing based on the reference value, indicating an improvement in the performance of the company. Five of these complaints it is observed that the customer was right, and it is required the review of the invoices.

11.3. Complaints for new connections

During 2024, only 2 complaints were registered at ERE regarding non-approval or delays in the approval of new connections. In all cases, DSO s.a. provided explanations on the causes that prevented

the approval, concluding that the issues related to the applicants' failure to fulfill the documentation requirements.

11.4. Complaints regarding tariff

Complaints regarding tariff changes constitute another category of disputes between electricity consumers and suppliers. These complaints usually arise as a result of the application of tariffs that do not correspond to the consumer's category, as well as due to misunderstandings or misinterpretations by consumers of the regulations or decisions approved by the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE). The most common cases in this category involve entities engaged in mixed economic activities that do not meet the criteria to benefit from the special tariffs approved by ERE, such as those for the "bread bakery" category, according to the specifications set out in ERE's decisions or other consumer categories.

One of the typical cases identified during 2024 involved bread bakeries, which, in addition to bread production, also carry out other activities such as pastry production, dairy sales, or other auxiliary services. These entities did not meet the legal and technical criteria to benefit from the tariff approved by ERE specifically foreseen for bread bakeries, due to the broader nature of their business activities. As a result, these businesses were invoiced according to the tariffs applicable to the respective additional activities.

Another group of complaints in this category concerns consumers who were mistakenly transferred to the supply of the Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR), for whom a specific tariff scheme applies, according to the methodology approved by ERE. In the cases reported to ERE, this tariff change resulted from errors in data administration by the supplier.

In response to these complaints, the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU s.a.) has taken measures to correct the invoicing, adjust the tariff, and restore the regulated pricing regime for consumers who were entitled to a specific tariff. In the cases verified by ERE, it was found that some of these complaints were resolved in favor of the consumers, who were reinstated in the correct tariff system after data corrections or the completion of missing documentation.

During 2024, a total of 10 complaints regarding price correction were registered with ERE, accounting about 7% of the total directed complaints. These include cases where consumers were invoiced under tariffs that did not correspond to the voltage level to which they were connected. In general, the licensed operators have taken measures to address these complaints, improving transparency and communication with consumers to avoid misunderstandings and to ensure accurate and fair billing.

11.5. Various complaints

This category includes a range of various complaints related to invoice issues and electricity supply services.

These complaints include:

- Settlement invoices (adjustment of previous invoices due to errors in metering or consumption recording);

- Incorrect invoice of electricity, where consumers received inaccurate invoices or invoices that do not reflect actual consumption;
- Electricity disconnection, where consumers contested the disconnection due to claims of completed payments or delays in executing ERE's decisions on complaint resolution;
- Underbilling and overbilling, cases where consumers were invoiced less or more than their actual consumption for specific periods;
- Meter cross-connection, where the meters of two consumers were mistakenly recorded in the system with interchanged data;
- Consumption resulting from meter testing, where consumers contested the invoices applied during the technical testing period of the meter and the correction of the invoicing for the calculated value that was either over- or under-measured, depending on the circumstances;
- Complaints related to the application of overdue payment interest, where consumers claim unfair application of penalties for payments charged at a later time or due to errors in the invoicing system.

In 2024, a total of 59 complaints regarding various issues were registered with ERE, representing approximately 41.25% of the total number of complaints addressed. Of these complaints:

- 25 complaints are still under review by FSHU s.a.;
- 9 complaints have been resolved with a final decision;
- 9 complaints were rejected on the grounds that the consumer did not meet the legal criteria for tariff modification or invoice correction.

In 16 other cases, communication with consumers continued in order to provide clarifications, complete documentation, and implement adjustments in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation.

11.6. Hearing Sessions and Efficiency to Handle the Complaints

In 2024, ERE organized 39 hearing sessions, which served as an important mechanism for reviewing and resolving consumer complaints.

These hearings were held in the presence of the interested parties and were considered an effective tool for clarifying various issues raised by consumers, especially in cases where the lack of complete documentation had affected the timely final review of the complaints.

11.7. Complaints at FSHU company

With regard to the complaints registered with FSHU s.a., they originate from various sources, whether directly at customer care centers, from ERE, the co-governance platform, or through other institutions. ERE has analyzed the data provided by FSHU s.a. regarding the total number of complaints registered from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024, according to their respective categories: payment complaints, invoicing complaints, service quality complaints, measurements outside technical

standards, estimated invoicing values, etc, and complaints regarding contract data changes.etc).

According to the data collected during 2024, the total number of complaints submitted to FSHU s.a. from all sources amounted to 133,706, compared to 126,372 in 2023. The resolution rate of these complaints stands at 84.7%. Specifically, 113,216 complaints were resolved in 2024, compared to 114,248 complaints resolved in 2023. In addition to the work carried out to resolve the above-mentioned complaints, FSHU sh.a. also addressed 23,816 complaints related to previous years.

During 2024, FSHU s.a. recorded 252 complaints submitted through the Co-Governance Platform, 100 complaints from the Ombudsman, and 143 complaints addressed by ERE. The remaining complaints — which constitute the majority — continue to be submitted through FSHU s.a.'s digital complaints platform, as well as through Customer Care Centers.

According to the above statistics, the largest share is represented by complaints registered at the Customer Care Centers.

Complaints allocated according to categories in FSHU company:

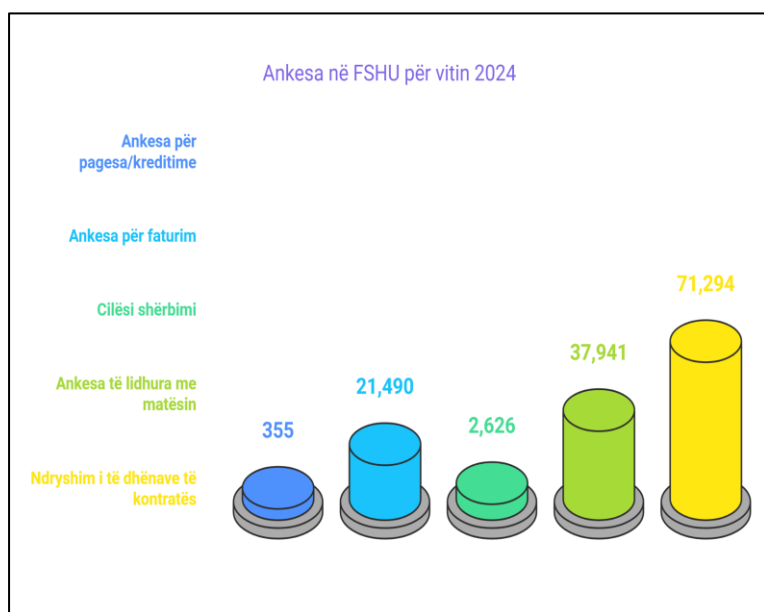


Figure 56. Complaints allocated according to the categories at

Complaints regarding payments/credits registered at FSHU s.a. during 2024 accounted for a small share, resulting in a total of 355 cases.

Complaints regarding payments/credits have overall recorded a decrease of -20.58%. The reduction in the number of complaints in this category indicates a significant improvement in the handling of payments and credits, with fewer issues related to delays in payment registration or credit returns to customers. Additionally, we assess that this considerable decrease in complaints in this category may also be the result of the use of better payment systems through the banking system, OSHEE's online application, or the post

office, as well as improvements in the payment verification process.

Invoicing complaints registered with FSHU s.a. amount to 21,490, of which 18,910 have been resolved. Regarding this category of consumer issues, it is worth noting a significant decrease in the number of complaints from 29,939 in 2023 to 21,490 in 2024. Invoicing complaints have decreased this year by -28.22%. This indicates an improvement in the invoicing system, reducing the number of errors and inaccuracies.

During the last year, FSHU s.a. registered 2,626 complaints related to **service quality**. This figure reflects similar levels compared to the increase in the number of consumers from 2023. An important aspect in managing these complaints is the allocation of responsibilities among the involved parties. Consumers address their service quality complaints to the Public Electricity Supplier (FSHU s.a.), with whom they have the supply contract.

In 2024, FSHU s.a. registered 37,941 complaints related to metering errors, which constitute 2.8% of the total number of consumers, compared to 35,059 complaints in 2023, representing 2.6% of the total number of consumers. In 2024, out of the registered complaints, 31,442 were resolved, showing a resolution rate of 90%.

Complaints regarding Changes in Contract Data. During 2024, 71,294 complaints regarding changes to contract data were registered with FSHU s.a. Compared to 2023, there is an increase in the number of these complaints. In 2023, 58,532 complaints were registered in this category, of which 55,116 were resolved, reflecting a high rate of complaint handling. These complaints usually concern changes to the subscriber's name, address updates, corrections to contact details, and other modifications in the electricity supply contract.

Complaints for Referring Values on invoicing

An important category of complaints relates to invoices based on reference values, which are applied in cases where consumption measurement data is unavailable. In 2024, 38,975 complaints were registered for this category. The main causes of these complaints include:

- Discrepancy with the actual historical energy consumption;
- Technical problems with electricity meters;
- Lack of information by the customers of the legal framework regarding the applicable invoicing on the conditions of lack of metering data.

New contracts signed with FSHU company

During 2024, are signed 26,785 new electricity supply contracts compared to 29,089 contracts signed during 2023.

11.8. Consumers' Obligation for Payments and Late Payment Interest

According to the General Conditions of the Universal Electricity Supply Contract for End Customers, consumers are required to pay their monthly electricity consumption within 30 days from the date of invoice issuance.

In cases of late payment, FSHU s.a. has the right to apply a late payment interest of 0.1% of the invoice amount for each day of delay, but not exceeding the total value of the invoice. This policy aims to encourage consumers to make timely payments and avoid the accumulation of unpaid obligations.

Given that unpaid, overdue, and historical obligations may reach significant amounts and may sometimes be unaffordable for consumers to settle immediately due to economic circumstances, FSHU s.a. provided the option of installment payment plans for overdue debts. Each year, the General Assembly approves the updated terms of standard agreements for installment payments,

providing financial relief to consumers and improving collections for FSHU s.a. During 2024 as well, FSHU sh.a. has offered the possibility of entering into installment agreements for the repayment of overdue obligations for indebted consumers. Specifically, in 2024, 6,828 such agreements were concluded.

11.9. Customer Service

One of ERE's main objectives remains the establishment of a sustainable and efficient energy market that ensures quality service for both household and non-household consumers supplied by the Universal Service Supplier and other providers. To achieve this goal, ERE plays, among other things, a supervisory and oversight role by monitoring, inspecting, and evaluating the services of licensed operators in relation to the fulfillment of their legal obligations, compliance with public service conditions and relevant contracts, as well as the implementation of ERE's decisions and orders.

In this context, with the approval of the Action Plan for the Universal Service Supplier "On respecting the rights of electricity supply customers" through ERE Board Decision No. 201, dated 03.09.2018, as well as the *"Regulation on the measures of licensed suppliers to achieve performance indicators and customer service performance assessment by ERE,"* ERE also holds the authority to request reports and monitor the fulfillment of obligations imposed on licensed operators.

These acts aim to protect and uphold consumers' rights related to electricity supply, while also ensuring their right to receive the highest possible standard of customer service.

In fulfillment of these obligations, the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU) s.a. documented that consumers have access to information regarding the handling and resolution of their complaints through its official website (www.fshu.al), postal service, and Customer Care Centers (KNK).

Moreover, consumers are informed whether their complaint falls under the supplier's competence through an automatic response generated by the Mpower online system, thereby improving communication and transparency in the process.

If the consumer disagrees with the response received from the supplier, they have the right to refer the matter to ERE for further review. This right is also communicated to consumers in the replies provided by FSHU s.a.

In terms of the quality of service provided by Customer Care Center specialists, FSHU s.a. has reported that it regularly conducts follow-up phone calls with randomly selected consumers to assess their experience and gather feedback on service quality. These calls focus on key aspects such as the reception and behavior of the staff, the process of registering complaints/requests according to approved procedures, and the level of information provided to consumers regarding the status of their complaints. All collected data is recorded in a database to support ongoing staff training in improving communication skills and procedural knowledge.

FSHU s.a. also ensures that consumers are notified of the outcome their complaints—whether accepted or rejected. In cases of acceptance, consumers receive an automatic notification confirming that the complaint is under review, followed by another message once the review is completed. In cases of rejection, the consumers receive an automatic message explaining the reasons for the rejection. Additionally, FSHU s.a. has undertaken updates of consumer address data using Google Maps services

for greater accuracy.

Finally, FSHU s.a. continues to implement ERE's recommendations regarding the establishment of a cooperative relationship with the Distribution System Operator. This cooperation has been materialized through on-site verifications aimed at properly addressing consumer complaints and requests related to invoicing, tariffs, contract termination, or suspension of electricity service. The goal of these efforts is to ensure greater transparency and more efficient resolution of issues that directly affect consumers.

11.10. Customers in the Free Market

Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) has approved a dedicated Regulation on standards for the handling of complaints from electricity and natural gas customers. The purpose of this regulation is to protect consumer interests and ensure fair and equal treatment. This regulation serves as an important instrument to guarantee a transparent, lawful, and equitable process for both consumers and licensed operators active in the electricity and natural gas markets.

Licensees, operating in the free market supply activity are obliged to provide consumer protection services through clear and reliable procedures. As a key actor in this framework, ERE regularly monitors and inspects the quality of services provided by these operators, aiming to ensure a high standard of customer service and to prevent any form of discrimination or unfair treatment.

The Regulation on the measures to be taken by the licensees engaged in electricity supply activity also aims to improve customer service performance by requiring regular and detailed quarterly reporting, as outlined in Annex 2 of the regulation, that deals with the standards for complaint handling. This process is designed to enable the continuous evaluation of service quality and to determine the necessary measures for the potential improvement of various situations that may arise during the electricity supply process.

During 2024, electricity suppliers reported to Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) according to the criteria established by the regulation on complaint handling standards. Specifically, two companies reported complaints from their customers, mostly related to metering and quality of supply issues.

The number of consumers receiving supply services in the liberalized market during 2024 remains relatively low. The factors, along with the nature of the energy market, explains the low number of complaints and consumer issues in the liberalized market. Nevertheless, the reports from suppliers have generally complied with the regulation and its requirements, reflecting efforts to provide high-quality services to consumers.

According to data from the Transmission System Operator (TSO), in 2024, 7 licensed companies operated in the liberalized market for consumers connected to the Transmission System, while nine companies are responsible for supplying consumers connected to the Distribution System. In total, 13 suppliers provided services in the liberalized electricity market, some of whom also serve consumers connected to medium and high voltage networks. The number of consumers benefiting from this service is 16 for those connected to the Transmission System and 2,449 for those connected to the

Distribution System, resulting in a total of 2,465 consumers currently supplied in the liberalized market.

11.11. Standards for the Quality of Supply and Security Performance to the Electricity Transmission System

ERE Board, with decision no. 207 dated 18.12.2017, approved the "Regulation on the Quality of Supply and Network Security Performance in the Electricity Transmission System," which mandates the public service obligation of the Transmission System Operator (TSO s.a.) to comply with the supply quality standards specified by the Transmission Network Code and this Regulation. The standards approved by the ERE Board decision no. 244 dated 02.12.2021 remain in force and unchanged for the year 2024.

Parametrat e Cilësisë së Furnizimit OST sh.a.	3 - mujori I 2024	3 - mujori II 2024	3 - mujori III 2024	3 - mujori IV 2024	Performanca OST 2024	Treguesit e Cilësisë sipas Vendimit Nr. 244/2021 të ERE
AIT (Koha mesatare e ndërprerjes)	1.60 min	6.12 min	16.17 min	2.07	25.96 min	35 min
ENS (Energji e pafurnizuar)	23.757 MWh	75.434 MWh	236.502 MWh	30.304 MWh	365.997 MWh	467 MWh
FQ (Cilësia e frekuencës)	Brenda diapazonit +/- 200mHz	Brenda diapazonit +/- 200mHz	Brenda diapazonit +/- 200mHz	Brenda diapazonit +/- 200mHz	Brenda diapazonit +/- 200mHz	Brenda diapazonit +/- 200mHz
Koha e njoftimit mbi ndërprerjet e Planifikuara	72 orë	72 orë	72 orë	72 orë	72 orë	72 orë
Koha e përgjigjes për lidhjen e re	23 ditë	22 ditë	31 ditë	23 ditë	25 ditë	Brenda 60 ditëve
SAIDI (Indeksi i Kohëzgjatjes Mesatare të Ndërprerjeve)	7.33 min	18.19 min	11.50 min	2.46 min	39.48 min	100 min
VQ (Cilësia e Tensionit)	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; +11.8.
% e ankesave për cilësinë e tensionit	Nuk ka	Nuk ka	Nuk ka	1 Ankesë	1 Ankesë	0%

Figure 99. Table of TSO company quality standards

Referring to the table above, the standard criteria for the quality of supply reported by TSO s.a. for 2024 period are presented, divided by each quarter of the year, as well as the standards approved by ERE with decision no. 244/2021. From the presented criteria, a clear decrease can be seen across all indicators, interpreted as an improvement trend for the year 2024.

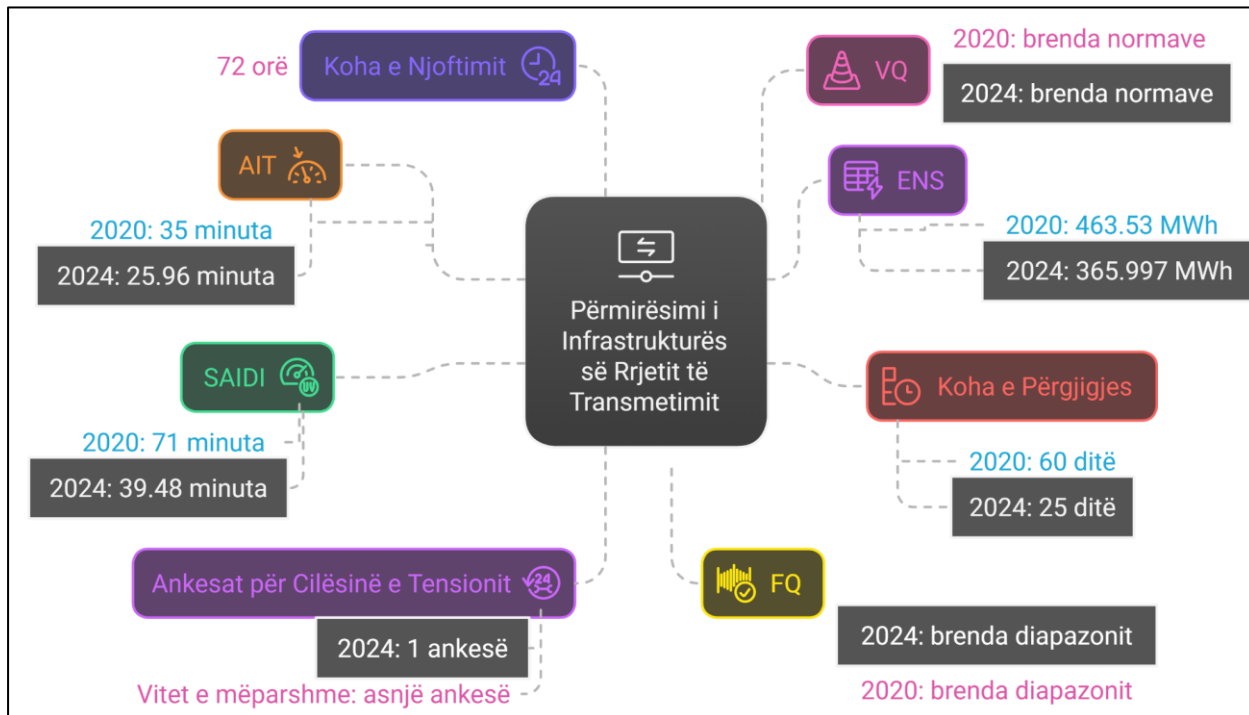
As noted above, these indicators comply with ERE Decision no. 244/2021, and some of them have shown improvement.

Referring to the above, ERE has analyzed the key performance indicators in a tabular form for the five-year (2020–2024) period, clearly highlighting that these indicators have significantly improved in 2024 compared to previous years.

1. AIT (Average Interruption Time): There has been a continuous improvement, decreasing from 35 minutes in 2020 to 25.96 minutes in 2024, indicating an enhancement in network infrastructure and interruption management.
2. ENS (Energy Not Supplied): There is a downward trend, from 463.53 MWh in 2020 to 365.997 MWh in 2024, reflecting improvements in supply security and network management.
3. FQ (Frequency Quality): Remained within the allowed range (+/- 200mHz) throughout all the years.
4. Notification Time for Planned Interruptions: Remained constant at 72 hours each year.
5. Response Time for New Connections shown a significant improvement, from 60 days in 2020 to 25 days in 2024, resulting in faster procedures and increased efficiency.
6. SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index): dropped significantly from 71 minutes in 2020 to 39.48 minutes in 2024, indicating reduced interruption duration and improved network

reliability.

7. VQ (Voltage Quality): Has remained within allowed limits throughout all years.



8. The percentage of complaints related to voltage quality recorded only one case in 2024, while in previous years there were no such complaints. TSO reported that during this year, there was a single complaint concerning the voltage level quality from a subject, for which it was clarified that a transient interruption occurred only during November 2024 due to weather conditions (atmospheric discharges). The electricity supply was restored in the shortest time possible, and no issues with voltage levels were identified.

During 2024, ERE conducted monitoring at the Transmission System Operator (TSO s.a.) regarding the monitoring of the implementation of performance indicators on the quality standards achieved in the transmission of electricity. The monitoring revealed that the quality of service indicators in the transmission network were calculated in accordance with the regulation approved by the ERE Board and in compliance with the relevant provisions of Law no. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended, national safety rules and procedures, and the guarantee of uninterrupted electricity supply, public service obligations, and the technical rules and standards of the National Transmission Grid Code and the European Transmission Network ENTSO-E. These indicators are within the expected performance level, as defined in the table of quality standards approved by ERE.

From the monitoring conducted at TSO s.a., ERE recommended that TSO s.a consider reviewing the quality indicators of electricity supply in the transmission network, in line with best practices of ENTSO-E as well as ENTSO-E benchmarks and the System Operation Guidelines of the Energy Community Secretariat (ENC) and CEER, with the aim of improving these indicators, in support of Law no. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended, and to enable more active participation in ENTSO-

E and Energy Community Secretariat (ENC) working groups for this purpose.

11.12. Metering Standards for the Quality of Supply and Security Performance of the Distribution System

ERE Board, by Decision No. 97/2021, approved the Measurement Indicators for the Quality of Supply and the Performance of Safety in the Distribution Network for 2021 period. DSO s.a has submitted at ERE the periodic reports regarding the indicators for the quality of electricity distribution service, as defined in the Regulation on Standard Criteria for Service Quality of Supply and Safety Performance of the Electricity Distribution Network, approved by ERE Decision No. 181/2017, as well as Decision No. 97/2021 with regard to the year 2024.

The standard criteria for the quality of supply service in the distribution network remain unchanged for the year 2024, with the applicable indicators approved by ERE Board Decision No. 97/2021.

Referring to the table above, it presents the key indicators of supply quality (SAIFI and SAIDI) in the distribution network for the year 2024, compared to those of 2023.

**KRAHASIM I PERFORMANËS SË OSSH SH.A NË TL, TM, TU, PËR PREJUDHËN 2023-2024
LIDHUR ME TREGUESIT KRYESOR (SAIDI/SAIFI)**

Muaj/ Viti	SAIDI 2023 (nr. i orëve të ndërprerjeve gjithsej/ nr. i konsumatorëve gjithsej)	SAIDI 2024 (nr. i orëve të ndërprerjeve gjithsej/ nr. i konsumatorëve gjithsej)	SAIFI 2023 (nr. i konsumatorëve të prekur nga ndërprerjet/ nr. i konsumatorëve gjithsej)	SAIFI 2023 (nr. i konsumatorëve të prekur nga ndërprerjet/ nr. i konsumatorëve gjithsej)
Janar	2.29	2.25	4.47	4.33
Shkurt	2.17	1.86	4.19	3.32
Mars	1.83	2.03	3.23	3.73
Prill	1.73	1.63	2.93	2.56
Maj	2.20	2.20	3.46	3.73
Qershor	2.17	2.84	3.40	3.59
Korrik	2.89	2.42	3.35	3.06
Gusht	2.78	2.10	4.05	2.86
Shtator	2.48	2.13	4.06	3.85
Tetor	3.06	2.23	5.85	5.32
Nëntor	3.82	2.76	7.22	4.95
Dhjetor	3.31	2.54	4.17	3.72
TOTAL	30.86	27.26	50.18	45.12

These key indicators, SAIFI and SAIDI, as observed from the table above, show improvements in most of the months.

1. SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index) This indicator for the year 2024 is 27.26, lower than the value recorded in 2023, which was 30.86, indicating a reduction in the average number of interruptions experienced by end-users.

From this analysis, it results that the SAIFI value has improved by approximately 11.67% compared to 2023.

2. SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index)

Figure 57. Comparison of DSO performance in LV, MV, HV for 2023-2024 period connected with the main indicators (SAIDI/SAIFI)

For 2024 period, this indicator is 45.12, lower than the value of 50.18 recorded in 2023, demonstrating an improvement in the average duration of interruptions. This shows an enhancement of approximately 10.08% compared to 2023.

Year 2024 has shown improvements in the performance of DSO s.a., with a reduction in both the

number and duration of power interruptions. This progress reflects the implementation of more effective measures for network management and interventions.

11.13. Customers and Self-producers

Law no. 24/2023 “On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources” remains a key instrument in the efforts to ensure the sustainable development of the electricity sector in the Republic of Albania. The purpose of this law is to increase the use of energy from renewable sources, such as solar and wind, in order to support energy production in a more sustainable and environmentally friendly manner.

This law provides opportunities for a wide range of consumers—including individuals, households, and small and medium-sized enterprises—to install small-scale renewable energy generation capacities. Based on this law and Instruction no. 3/2019 of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE), “On the Approval of the Simplified Authorization Procedure for Connection to the Distribution System of Small Renewable Projects for Self-Producers of Electricity from Solar Energy,” consumers aiming to obtain the status of self-producers may install up to 500 kW of capacity for electricity production from sources such as wind or solar. This enables them to cover a portion—or in some cases, all—of their internal energy needs. Additionally, consumers who generate electricity can inject the excess energy produced into the distribution network, thereby contributing to a more efficient and sustainable energy system.

To monitor and assess the impact of these developments on the country's gross electricity production, ERE has taken steps to closely follow the activities of this emerging market and the increasing number of self-producers. For this purpose, ERE has engaged in an ongoing process of monitoring and analyzing data provided by the Distribution System Operator (DSO s.a.).

Below, the number of self-producing consumers over a five-year period is presented graphically, reflecting a growing interest among consumers in renewable energy sources. This represents a positive trend and is clear evidence of the Albanian consumers’ commitment to contributing to the development of a sustainable and independent energy system.

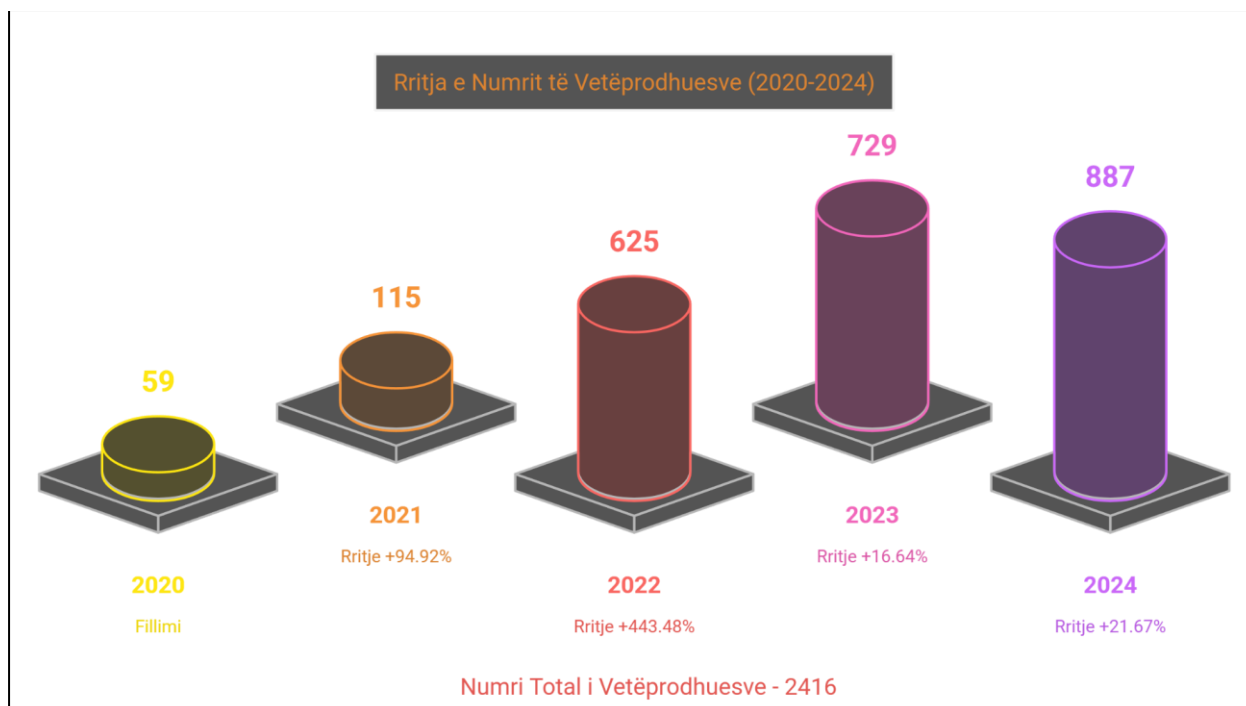


Figure 58. Number of Self-producers throughout the years

In 2024, DSO s.a approved applications for obtaining the self-producer status for 887 clients, with a total installed capacity of approximately 63,524 kW of photovoltaic systems (PV). This represents a 21.67% increase compared to 2023 in the number of consumers who have chosen to invest in renewable energy sources to generate the necessary electricity for personal use and to reduce their monthly energy invoices. This is an encouraging trend, demonstrating that Albanians are increasingly committed to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals—not only by covering their own energy needs but also by supporting the stability of the country’s energy system.

The various categories of consumers who have obtained self-producer status by the end of 2024 include a wide representation of different consumer groups, such as:

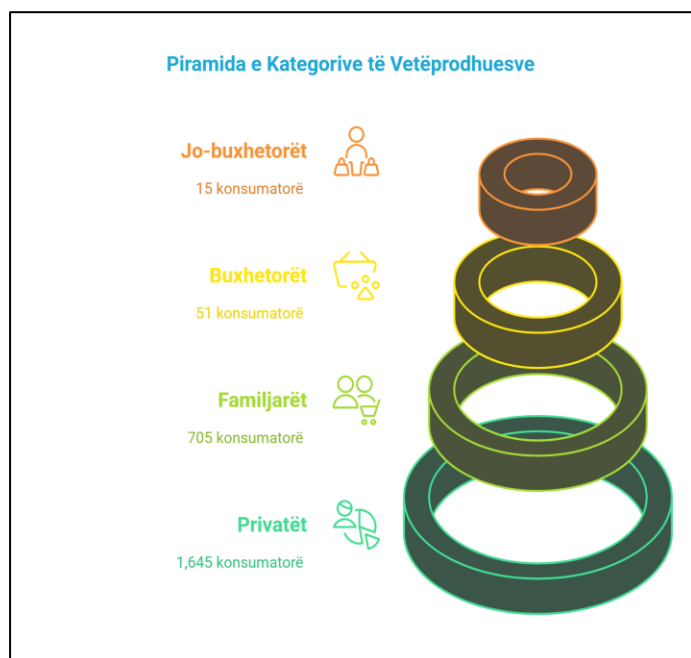


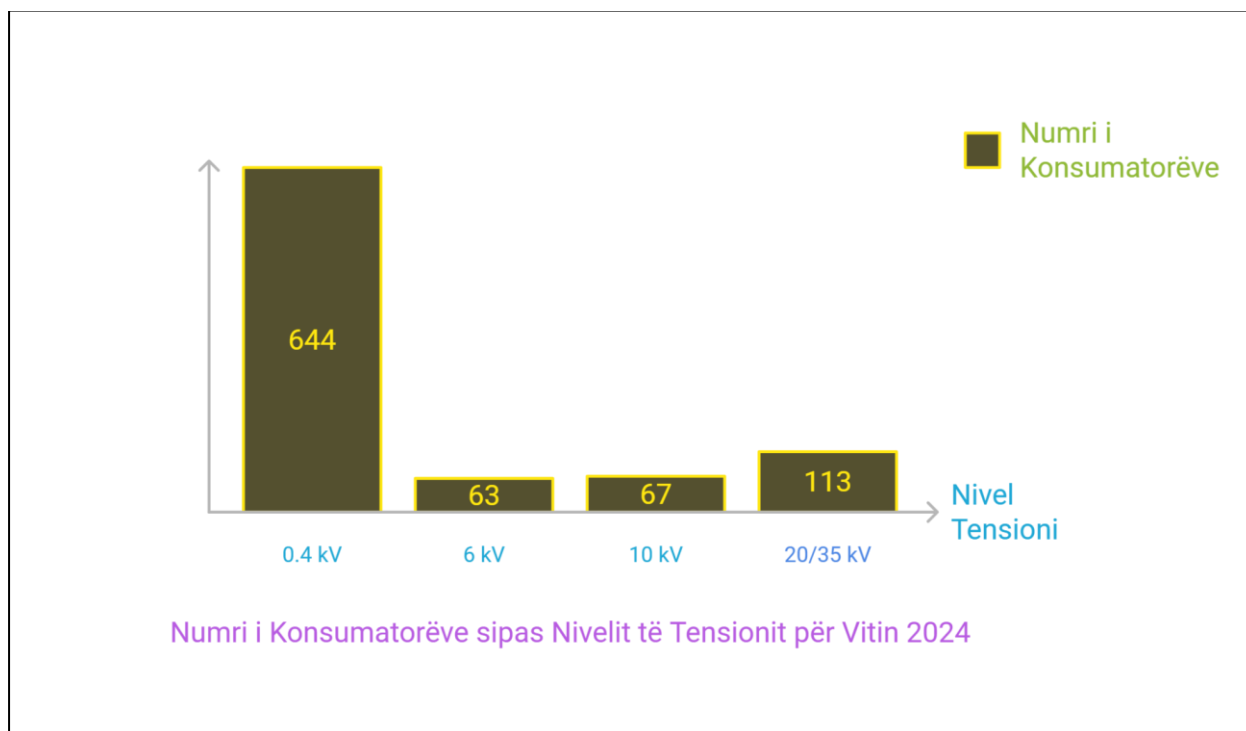
Figure 59. Prosumers category according to the type of consumption and customers

- Public institutions (municipalities, ministries, educational institutions): 51 consumers with an installed capacity of 2,159 kW of photovoltaic energy.
- Households: 705 customers with installed capacity 8,799 photovoltaic energy.
- Non-public institutions (Water supply companies, polyclinics, health centers, etc.): 15 consumers with an installed capacity of 1,992 kW of photovoltaic energy.
- Private institutions: 1645 customers with installed capacity 203,873 FV.

These data reflect a broad diversification of the categories of consumers who are investing in renewable energy, thereby supporting the country's commitment to increase energy production from renewable sources and promote the creation of a cleaner energy environment. According to retrospective data

from 2023, there were 729 approvals, while in 2024, there were 887 approvals, indicating a significant increase in consumer engagement in investing in renewable energy.

Below is a graphical presentation of the number of prosumer consumers for the year 2024, according to the voltage level, as follows:



This increase of prosumers is a positive and encouraging indicator that contributes to accelerate the

transit to a more sustainable and efficient energy system. The regions with the highest growth in prosumers are Tirana (551 contracts), Durrës (369 contracts), Elbasan (276), Shkodra (215 contracts), Berat (198), Korça (124), Fier (91), Vlora (72), Burrel (51), Gjirokastër (36), and Kukës (19 contracts).

Although this is a relatively new market for Albania, the trends of 2024 suggest that Albanian society is taking significant steps to ensure the sustainable development of this sector, with a particular focus on the use of renewable sources for electricity generation and the integration of these sources into the national energy system.

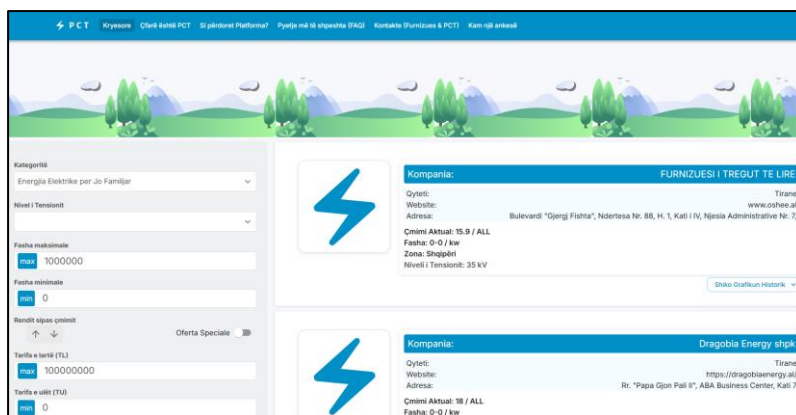


Figure 60. Price Comparison Tools

Price Comparison Tools

Implementing the duties set out by the current legislation for the power sector, and based on the Resolution of the Parliament of Albania, approved on June 27, 2024, ERE has taken further steps during 2024 by completing the implementation of the Price Comparison Tool (PCT) in the free market. The platform has been made accessible to all electricity suppliers as well as consumers since March 15, 2024, through ERE's official website:

www.ere.gov.al.

During this year, ERE organized several training sessions with its staff as well as with suppliers in the free market, with the aim of guiding them on how to use the platform, conducting simulations and submitting offers from the suppliers.

Furthermore, ERE has requested the licensed entities engaged in electricity supply activity in the liberalized market to take immediate measures to publish their electricity supply offers on the PCT platform: <https://pct.ere.gov.al/home>. This platform shall serve as a showcase for consumers, where they can evaluate, according to their consumption category, the best market offers in terms of ensuring electricity supply.

The platform provides extensive information about its content, enabling both suppliers to use it as efficiently as possible and consumers to be guided toward the best supply offers in the free market.

The Price Comparison Tool (PCT) platform contains several elements that contribute to increase market transparency and improve the consumer experience in the liberalized electricity market. These elements assist consumers in decision-making and in accessing clear and accurate information about electricity supply options. Some of these elements include:

Price Comparison: the platform provides a list of prices and tariffs offered by various electricity suppliers. This enables consumers to view different offers in one place and easily compare them in order to choose the one that best suits their needs.

Ease of Use and Accessibility: Consumers can access the platform easily, free of charge, and at any time. This allows them to make more informed decisions regarding their electricity supply, based on updated and verified data.

To this end, the ERE Board, through Decision No. 241, dated 14.11.2024, established the obligation for licensed electricity suppliers operating in the free market to publish their electricity supply offers.

Through this binding decision for licensed entities, ERE aims to incentivize the free market for electricity supply offers and to oversee the provision of supply services under competitive, but above all, non-discriminatory conditions for all consumers.

From March 2024 period onward, three electricity suppliers have submitted their offers on the PCT Platform.

All three suppliers offer a range of packages with varying prices and voltage levels, providing consumers in the free market with multiple options.

The price per kWh varies depending on the voltage level and consumption band, reflecting different supply conditions. Consumers can choose from a significant number of options that best suit their energy needs, both in terms of voltage level and price. These offers represent an effort to provide competitive choices in a developing market, where price and supply conditions help consumers adapt to possible price fluctuations and changing energy demands.

Currently, 36 entities are licensed by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) to operate in the electricity supply activity. Throughout 2024, only 13 suppliers have been actively operating in the liberalized market.

It is worth noting that, as of 2024, the number of suppliers serving consumers in the free market remains relatively limited.

With the operational launch of the PCT Platform, 2024 has seen increased interest from suppliers to publish their offers, specifying the prices, voltage levels, and offer periods applicable to each case.

11.14. Giving voice to the customer

One of the main objectives of ERE remains the information and awareness of the consumer, as part of its broader strategy for consumer protection. ERE has consistently been engaged—and continues to be—in educating consumers by ensuring they are aware of their rights and the steps they can take when facing issues related to electricity supply.

Raising awareness about consumer rights and obligations through the creation of communication and contact channels is a key priority for ERE. An informed consumer is more likely to interact constructively, contributing to a more transparent and effective relationship between the involved parties. For this reason, ERE has made available various information and communication tools, including a toll-free number, which allows consumers to obtain information and track the status of their complaints without needing to physically visit the institution's offices.

Throughout 2024, ERE has continued its awareness campaign by distributing informational brochures at its premises and through social media. To further strengthen interaction with consumers, surveys

and questionnaires were organized, serving as a valuable tool for better understanding consumer needs and concerns. These initiatives have led to increased engagement, with consumers providing useful feedback for improving services.

The brochures distributed during 2024 addressed key issues and offered practical advice for consumers, including the following topics:

- **Tips for Reducing the Cost of the Electricity Invoice at Home:** Suggestions on managing energy consumption, using energy-efficient appliances, and adopting behaviors that help save energy.
- **Benefits of Using a Smart Electricity Meter:** Explanation of how smart meters work and how they help monitor and better manage energy consumption.
- **Main Areas of Electricity Consumption in Albanian Households:** Identification of appliances and activities that consume the most energy, helping consumers optimize their usage.
- **Information on Electric Vehicles and Their Advantages:** Environmental and economic benefits of using electric cars compared to traditional ones.
- **Understanding the Rights, Conditions, and Obligations Arising from the Electricity Supply Contract:** Information about the contract details and what consumers need to know about their rights.
- **Process for Following Up on an Unanswered Complaint by Licensees:** Steps to take when a complaint remains unanswered beyond the legal deadlines.
- **Procedure for Notifying the Supplier in Case of Temporary Change of Residence:** Guidance on how and why to inform the supplier about temporary address changes.
- **Steps to Take in Case of Overpayment of the Electricity Invoice:** Information on how to request reimbursement or credit adjustment in the event of an overpayment.
- **Complaints Regarding the Quality of Service Provided by Electricity Suppliers:** Instructions on how to file a complaint about the quality of electricity supply service.
- **Procedure for Successfully Signing a New Electricity Supply Contract:** Steps the consumer should follow to enter into a new contract.
- **Reasons and Situations that May Lead to Electricity Supply Interruption:** Information about the rules and circumstances under which power supply may be interrupted.
- **Explanation of the Content and Layout of the Electricity Invoice:** Details on how to read and understand the different sections of the invoice.
- **Mini-Tutorial on How to Submit a Complaint on ERE's Website:** Step-by-step instructions for registering and tracking an online complaint.
- **Information on the Green Line and the Services It Offers to Consumers:** Description of the services available through the green line.

Through these initiatives, ERE aims to build a more open and cooperative relationship with consumers, ensuring they are informed and empowered to effectively protect their rights. Awareness and education

remain key tools for a fairer and more transparent energy system, in which the consumer is an active and informed participant in decisions and actions.

Survey

As part of the ongoing awareness campaign, we have continued to distribute surveys and questionnaires in order to better understand consumers and to maintain service standards and quality.

The survey was designed so that consumer feedback serves as valuable input for continuous efforts to protect their interests. It is structured as a short questionnaire regularly shared on our social media platforms, where consumers can select responses from multiple-choice options.

Some key points that can be drawn from its results include:

1. **Implementation of consumer protection legislation** – While the majority of respondents (80%) consider the legal framework to be comprehensive, they believe it is not properly enforced. This indicates the need for further measures to strengthen enforcement.
2. **Handling of complaints** – Most consumers (67%) have addressed their complaints to the supplier, suggesting a high level of awareness regarding the steps that need to be taken.
3. **Need for information** – Half of the respondents expressed a need for more information about their rights related to energy supply, with 60% preferring dissemination through social media.
4. **Clarity and simplicity of information on ERE's website** – A significant portion of participants (50%) believe the information should be simpler, while 43% consider it clear.
5. **Consumer experience with ERE** – 86% of respondents are satisfied or very satisfied with the services received, reflecting a positive perception of the institution.
6. **Main source of information about ERE** – 49% of consumers learned about ERE through friends, highlighting the importance of interpersonal communication as an information channel.
7. **Most requested type of information** – 57% of respondents seek more detailed information regarding their rights to energy supply.

Overall, these results indicate a conscious and engaged consumer, but also highlight the need for improvements in the clarity and dissemination of information, as well as the strengthening of the enforcement of consumer protection regulations.

Customer regulation

One of the main functions of the Energy Regulatory Entity (ERE) is to establish the rules for the operation of the electricity market, ensuring the rights and obligations of market participants, whether consumers or licensed entities/suppliers.

In this context, and with the aim of improving the quality of service to consumers, several secondary acts were approved and amendments were made to existing regulations during 2024, as follows:

New Connection Regulation in the Distribution Grid

Within the framework of the request submitted by DSO s.a. for additions and amendments to the regulation on new connections, a new practice has been approved reflecting these amendments, aiming

to regulate the relationship between the Distribution System Operator (DSO s.a.) and system users. With the approved amendments—following a long consultation process with stakeholders—the revised regulation is considered to contribute to facilitating procedures for new connections or modifications to existing ones, as well as to the standardization of work quality and the improvement of the technical characteristics of new network connections.

Some of the improvements consist of the following:

Introduction of new elements related to: (i) seasonal entities, where the connection can be terminated upon the entity’s request or if the facility has been dismantled pursuant to decisions by law enforcement bodies responsible for territorial administration; (ii) application fee, whereby the applicant shall pay a fee for the feasibility study and the connection documentation; (iii) application for temporary connection, which may be submitted by any individual or entity conducting seasonal activities under a temporary development or construction permit; (iv) possibility of online application, allowing applications to be submitted through DSO’s official website; (v) improvement of documentation, including the option of self-declaration for electrical installation documentation, as well as the inclusion of supporting documents for generating sources.

Costs and procedures: Regulations have been set for fees related to new connections and procedures for advance payment and suspension of contracts.

11.15. Strategic Objectives for 2024-2026 period

As reported in 2024, ERE has approved its strategic objectives for the 2024–2026 period, which, within ERE’s scope of responsibility, aim to:

- Protect and empower consumers;
- Integrate environmental and regulatory issues into ERE’s policies;
- Increase cooperation with international organizations and involve stakeholders in regulatory processes;
- Ensure effective regulation for a competitive market through monitoring and reporting, fair tariffs, enforcement, and compliance;
- Promote efficient regulation of infrastructure by encouraging network operators to serve as interactive platforms for energy services;
- Use ERE’s expertise to inform market developments and support the energy transition.
- To implement these objectives for the 2024–2026 period, ERE has approved, by Decision No. 225/2025, the Action Plan for the calendar year 2025, which includes targeted activities, such as the following:

1st Objective – Vulnerable customers protection and customer’s strengthening

For the purpose of implementing this objective, ERE has regularly informed consumers through all available communication channels. This includes the development of questionnaires to understand the

gaps in information or the nature of the information that consumers need, as well as to assess how much trust consumers have in the services provided to them and in the information they receive, as further explained in section “ERE’s activities in consumer protection”.

Likewise, ERE continued its cooperation with the Consumer Protection Office under the Ministry of Finance, the Energy Efficiency Agency, the Ombudsman, consumer protection organizations and associations, among others. During 2024, informative and educational policy initiatives have been carried out in collaboration with suppliers.

ERE also has a dedicated structure within its organizational framework for handling consumer complaints, further complemented by a sector specifically focused on monitoring quality standards.

Moreover, for the purpose of consumer protection, ERE has ensured the definition of tariffs for 2025 in accordance with the principles of delivering services at the lowest and most efficient cost, distributed fairly and through a transparent process. These tariffs aim to avoid cross-subsidization and reduce consumers’ exposure to unexpected events.

2nd Objective – Liberalization

For the purpose of achieving this objective, ERE has currently approved the Rules on the Integrity and Transparency of the Wholesale Energy Market (REMIT). Following their approval, ERE's work has focused on monitoring the implementation of these rules.

Periodically, ERE has updated the National Register of Market Transparency and Integrity for the electricity market on its official website. Additionally, ERE has continued the periodic (quarterly) publication of data on the domestic electricity market.

3rd Objective

Let us use our expertise to inform about energy market developments and support the energy transition."

One of ERE objectives in carrying out its duties during this year has also been to serve as an official and trusted source of information regarding the energy market. For this purpose, ERE has conducted several studies:

- Study on the diversification of energy production from renewable sources, including clean gas.

This study has identified challenges and opportunities for diversifying electricity and clean gas sources in Albania. Its main findings include the dominance of hydropower, high potential for solar, wind, and biomass energy, as well as obstacles such as limited infrastructure and the need to harmonize with EU directives. The study’s recommendations include improving the legal framework to stimulate investments, diversifying energy sources, developing energy infrastructure, promoting international partnerships, and aligning with climate goals. These can be achieved through grid modernization, consumer support, and creating opportunities for the use of green energy sources. The next steps include approving a detailed plan and monitoring its implementation.

- Study on Regulatory Policies for the Protection and Empowerment of Consumers

This study analyzed the regulatory framework for the protection and empowerment of

consumers in Albania, aiming to improve transparency and security of consumer rights in the power sector. The main objectives include transparency in energy tariffs and contracts, the creation of effective mechanisms for dispute resolution, improved access for vulnerable consumers, and harmonization of the regulatory framework with EU standards.

The findings of this study highlighted the need for improvements in information and transparency regarding tariffs and prices, as well as enhancements in dispute resolution mechanisms. The recommendations include further promotion of digital platforms for services offered in the power sector, improvement of mediation systems for complaint resolution, support for vulnerable consumers, and further adaptation of the regulatory framework to EU directives. Additionally, the study recommends increasing awareness and encouraging the use of renewable energy through incentives and educational programs.

- Study on the regulatory framework for creating facilitation in the installation of photovoltaic panels by electricity users

This study aims to analyze the regulatory and legal framework in Albania to facilitate the installation of photovoltaic panels by electricity users, with the goal of increasing the use of renewable energy. It identifies the barriers hindering the implementation of this technology—such as regulatory, financial, technical, and socio-economic barriers—and proposes measures to improve the situation. The recommendations include improving the legal and regulatory framework, simplifying administrative procedures, offering fiscal incentives and subsidies, strengthening international cooperation, and developing public awareness campaigns. The proposed measures involve enhancing the legal and regulatory framework, simplifying administrative procedures, creating fiscal incentives and subsidies to reduce installation costs, strengthening international cooperation for project financing and infrastructure development, as well as organizing campaigns to raise public awareness about the benefits of solar energy. The implementation of these measures is expected to result in an increase in solar energy capacities, a reduction in dependency on imported energy, and an improvement in the investment climate.

11.15.1. Other objectives

Development of Renewable Sources

ERE has continued its work on approving the regulatory acts set out in the Law on Renewable Energy Sources. As explained in detail in Chapter 7 of this report, ERE has approved the Regulation on the issuance, transfer, withdrawal, and cancellation of guarantees of origin for electricity produced from renewable energy sources. It has also joined the regional system of guarantees of origin, acting as the competent authority for issuing guarantees of origin, in accordance with Article 22, paragraph 2 of Law no. 24/2023.

Furthermore, ERE has approved the methodology for calculating the renewable energy obligation and has initiated the procedures for the approval of the methodology for assessing the readiness of the day-ahead electricity market. Upon approval of this methodology, ERE will proceed with the drafting of the market readiness report, as foreseen in the law.

ERE Objectives for 2025

Regarding 2025 period, ERE shall continue to have its objectives to handle the challenges coming as result of electricity market development dynamics as well as strengthening customer protection, where above all shall be mentioned the necessary amendments on the regulatory framework, on the power sector law; the draft of the assessment report for market readiness, which shall serve to review the market readiness regarding the opportunity to change the electricity purchase agreements into contracts for difference as provided on the effective legislation. Above other objectives shall be mentioned the handle of other issues with which are confronted the energy customers and the market participants in general which require the intervention of the regulator, where shall be mentioned the review of the rules and standards for the quality of service provided by network operators; the approval of electricity price, generated from renewable energy self-producers, after the approval of the respective methodology from the Council of Ministers; the update of the regulatory framework, to direct customers to the establishment of energy communities, as well as the draft of the standards to issue guarantee of origin certificates in conformity with the European System Standards of Energy Certificates (EECS). The priorities on ERE work, continue to be the promotion of competition in the market, setting fair tariffs and prices, as well as the support of operators to the investments for electricity security of supply and cyber-security, which are oriented to the review of respective methodologies of setting the transmission, distribution prices and regulated prices; the regulation on the procedures to submit and approve the investment plans from electricity transmission and distribution operators as well as the update of cyber-security rules and monitoring the plans to implement cyber-security from respective operators. The monitoring of the services of the licensees in general, including the report digitalization from the licensees, as well as their on-site inspection focusing on customer care centers, that shall remain one of ERE objectives,

Also, ERE shall continue to perform analysis/studies of important aspects of the regulatory framework that deal with regulated services issues and make the best attempts to follow the inclusion of interested parties in decision-taking, to convey belief in values such as integrity, simplicity, inclusiveness, transparency and above all mutual trust and respect.

Regarding ERE internal objectives, they shall focus on the review of the Code of Ethics and especially the work behaviour and the draft of gender equality strategy.

12. INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF ERE

12.1. Relations with International Institutions

Among ERE priorities is the continued dignified and active representation of the institution's work in regional and international activities, with the aim of aligning and harmonizing its practices with those of the countries in the region and the European Union. Participation in international activities is considered by ERE as one of the key elements that serves to strengthen institutional cooperation, enhance the knowledge and experience of its staff, and increase ERE's role and visibility in such forums.

In 2024, ERE continued to intensify its multilateral relations with international organizations such as the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna through the Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB), as well as through active participation in its working groups, including the Electricity, Natural Gas, Consumer, and REMIT Working Groups, the latter of which is currently chaired by an ERE representative. In the framework of the Energy Community Treaty, ERE took part in key events such as the Athens Forum, the Gas Forum, and meetings of the ECRB Board. Furthermore, ERE has actively collaborated with the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna, engaging in consultations on major decisions and seeking expert opinions on sensitive matters. Draft decisions and regulatory acts prepared by ERE were sent to the Secretariat for review, and joint meetings were held to enhance decision-making and to receive support in drafting secondary regulatory acts. To ensure quality work and achieve high-level results, ERE has also conducted joint meetings with the Secretariat focused on the implementation of Network Codes, the approval of which constitutes a binding obligation under the Energy Community Treaty and ENTSO-E regulations.

ERE has also remained active in its participation in the MEDREG (Mediterranean Energy Regulators) association, headquartered in Milan, and took part in the working groups of this association, such as those on Electricity, Natural Gas, Renewable Energy Sources, Institutional Affairs, and Consumer Protection. Notably, ERE's representative in the Consumer Working Group has been appointed as Chair of that group, and has also contributed to task forces established by the association.

ERE has been actively involved with ERRA (Energy Regulators Regional Association), headquartered in Budapest, participating in various working groups. In October 2024, ERE successfully hosted the ERRA Presidents' Meeting in Tirana, attended by more than 80 members of the association.

In addition, ERE has been active in other associations where it participates either as a full member or observer, such as CEER (Council of European Energy Regulators), IGU (International Gas Union), UfM (Union for the Mediterranean), and OME (Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Énergie) etc.

In the past year, ERE became a member of the RETA (Regulatory Energy Transition Accelerator) association, based in Paris, which was established by regulators and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), with support from the World Bank. RETA aims to organize joint seminars and working tables among regulators to facilitate the exchange of experiences on energy transition and address the future challenges faced by regulatory bodies in this process.

In May 2024, ERE became a full member of the AIB (Association of Issuing Bodies), headquartered in Brussels, which brings together institutions responsible for issuing guarantees of origin across EU countries and beyond. Since that date, ERE has participated in the working groups organized by AIB.

ERE representatives have also been invited to various seminars to give presentations on the Albanian energy sector, the role of ERE, and the challenges faced in implementing the new legislative package including: a seminar in Torino organized by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development focused on smart cities and digitalization of distribution networks; a seminar in Tirana hosted by the Italian Embassy on the development and challenges of the Albanian energy sector; the Balkan Energy Week, where stakeholders shared their experiences regarding the energy transition; a CEER seminar on the role of regulators in the region.

ERE is a full member of the South – South-East Gas Regional Initiative (GRI SSE), a regulatory initiative for the Gas Sector in the South-East Europe region.

ERE is also a full member of OME (Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Énergie), a key Mediterranean energy forum.

In 2024, ERE maintained fruitful cooperation with USAID and NARUC through a joint project supported by both organizations. This collaboration focused on the implementation of a cybersecurity strategy and participation in working groups to implement the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) concerning Kosovo, North Macedonia, and Greece on the integration of day-ahead electricity markets.

In December 2022, in cooperation with regulators from Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and North Macedonia, the Balkan Energy School was established, headquartered in Milan. The school aims to foster the exchange of experiences among regulators. In May 2024, two studies on the Albanian electricity market were published and presented at the Italian Embassy in Tirana. These studies are available on the Balkan Energy School's website at <https://www.balkanenergyschool.org/publications/>.

Throughout 2024, seminars with stakeholders were organized for the training of ERE staff and other participating regulators. These sessions focused on challenges related to market liberalization, market coupling, the balancing market, and interaction with the day-ahead market. In 2025, further activities are underway, including training and new publications.

12.2. Bilateral Relations of ERE

During 2024, bilateral relations have been further intensified with the Italian Regulator (ARERA), the Greek Regulator (RAE), as well as with the Regulators of North Macedonia and Kosovo, through joint meetings held for the approval of decisions related to the integration of the electricity markets of Albania and Kosovo.

In this context, in October 2024, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in Tirana between the Albanian Regulator and the Greek Regulator, focusing on cooperation between the two Regulators in areas such as exchange of experiences, staff exchange, and other specific areas depending on the development needs of the respective regulatory authorities.

12.3. Inter-Institutional Relations

By order no. 96, dated 10.6.2022 of the Prime Minister of Albania, the "Inter-Institutional Working Group for the drafting of the cross-sectoral strategy for consumer protection and market surveillance, 2023–2030" was established. ERE has been part of the Working Group for drafting the cross-sectoral strategy for consumer protection, with the aim of contributing to the development of this important document, and ensuring the inclusion and addressing of the interests of electricity consumers as a specific consumer category, for whom ERE has the appropriate expertise and plays a primary role in their protection.

ERE is also a member of the inter-institutional working group for the revision of the National Energy and Climate Plan, as required by the EU Progress Report as well as by the GNPIEs for Chapters No. 15 Energy, No. 21 Trans-European Networks, and No. 28 Consumer and Public Health Protection.

12.4. Public relations

ERE's Communication Strategy, aims to inform and promote the institution's objectives, initiatives, progress, impact, and achievements to stakeholders and the general public. To fulfill these objectives, during the reporting period, efforts were made through the creation and publication of support and informational materials, which are easily accessible on the official website of the Energy Regulatory Authority, www.ere.gov.al, as well as on the institution's social media channels. Depending on the case and the specific target groups, these materials have been adapted in both context and format. Cooperation with various sectors and working groups has played an important role in preparing materials that ensure the smooth progress of daily operations and broad public information. Among these, the Guide to the Services Offered by the Energy Regulatory Authority, which is published on the official website (link https://www.ere.gov.al/images/files/2023/05/16/Udherrefyesi_2023.pdf) provides summarized, accurate, and easy-to-understand information about the purpose and daily work of ERE.

Notably, several publications on the website and social media have focused on consumer information and awareness regarding energy saving. For this purpose, informational videos were prepared, and ERE cooperated with domestic partners such as the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE), KESH s.a., and OSHEE s.a., for cross-sharing of materials to maximize outreach and dissemination. ERE also worked closely with the Coordinator for the Right to Information to prepare timely responses to requests received, in accordance with Law No. 119/2014 "On the Right to Information." These responses are reflected in the register of requests and replies under the transparency program on ERE's official website ([accessible here: https://ere.gov.al/sq/transparenca/regjistri-i-kerkesave-dhe-pergjigjeve](https://ere.gov.al/sq/transparenca/regjistri-i-kerkesave-dhe-pergjigjeve)).

During 2024, ERE has made several posts on its social media platforms, including:

Monthly Newsletter – summarizing activities, decisions taken, and changes made to various regulations.

Publications on consumer protection compensation schemes. How to connect to the distribution network? What is the meaning of the reference value on your energy invoice? When and how to pay your electricity invoice? Payment methods for electricity? How to sign an electricity contract? World Consumer Rights Day; Procedures for changing suppliers; Supply disconnection and reconnection procedures; Termination of the contract at the customer's request; What to do to become a self-producer? How to connect to the distribution network? etc.

Various studies: Assessment of the regulatory and legal framework for the use of new technologies in electric vehicle charging stations, including tariff regulation and preliminary findings; a study on electricity consumption in Albania and consumer behavior.

13. ERE ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION

In 2024, the ERE Board, by Decision No. 198, dated 20.09.2024, approved the Organizational Structure, which consists of 9 Directorates and 15 sectors. ERE operations are supported by a clear division of responsibilities and competences, aimed at fulfilling the tasks set out by the applicable legislation.

The Energy Regulatory Entity is governed by the Board of Commissioners, composed of the Chair and four members, who are appointed by the Parliament of the Republic of Albania and serve a five-year mandate. This Board is responsible for ERE’s decision-making and strategic direction, ensuring the institution’s independence and professionalism.

The organizational development of the institution is guided by internal communication between ERE internal structures, fostering a structured and professional working environment. Recruitment and employee development policies are based on the amended Law “On Civil Servants” and the amended Labor Code of the Republic of Albania, ensuring transparency and equality in recruitment and career advancement processes.

The figure below presents the organizational chart of ERE:

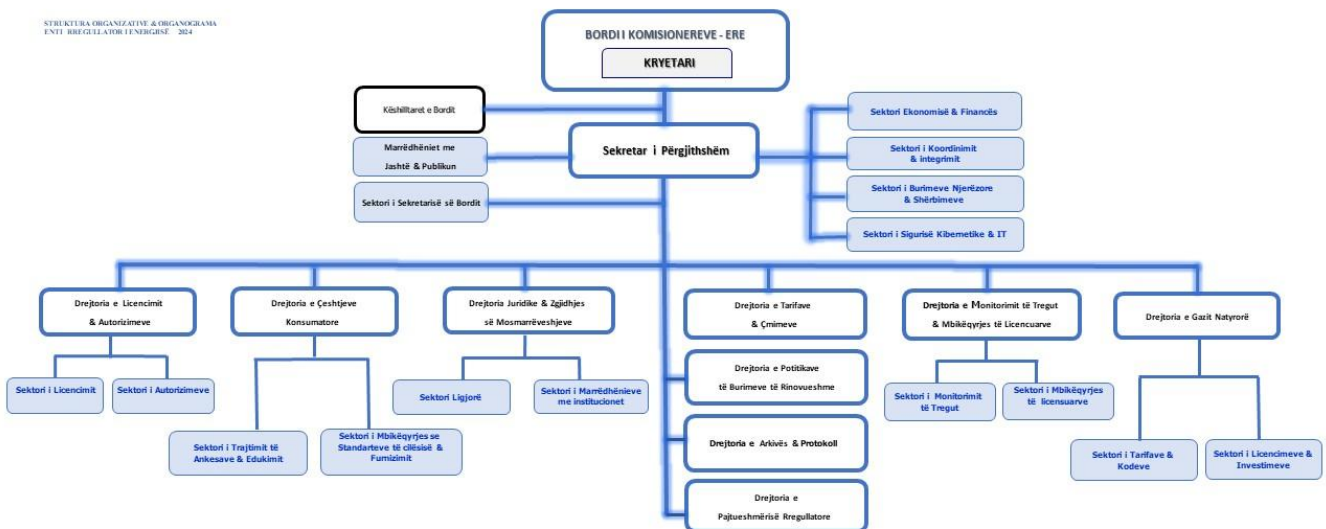


Figure 61. ERE Organisational Chart

13.1. Gender participation at ERE

In fulfillment of its legal obligations, the human resources management structure has, as in previous years, drafted the annual recruitment plan. As part of human resources management, ERE has been oriented towards gender integration in the exercise of its institutional activity, aiming to eliminate gender-based discrimination and uphold the principle of gender equality. The overall gender representation among active employees stands at 61% female and 39% male. At the managerial level, this ratio is 40% female and 60% male.

To improve and further implement this approach, ERE has continuously participated in trainings and working groups organized by international organizations, with a strong focus on raising awareness of gender equality. These initiatives have included efforts to promote women leaders in the energy sector, addressing unfair social norms in the workplace, and raising awareness on the need for changes in commission policies and procedures.

13.2. Staff Recruitment and Training at ERE

In fulfillment of its legal obligation, ERE, as in every year, drafted a training needs calendar. This detailed training plan is based on the specific requests of each organizational unit, as well as in support of employees' commitment to develop their professional and organizational knowledge, in cooperation with the Albanian School of Public Administration and other national and international institutions.

ERE enabled the participation of its employees in specific, general, and needs-based training sessions, including online courses, with the aim of deepening knowledge and improving the performance of each employee. Efforts have also been made to ensure the participation and training of the institution's staff in meetings and workshops organized within the framework of various projects in which ERE is a stakeholder.

In particular, we mention: training sessions on the Regulation of Transmission and Distribution Systems of electricity in EU countries; a workshop on Regulation (EU) 2022/869 regarding the guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure; and training on the implementation of regulatory bodies' regulations in the region, among others.

During 2024, ERE participated in various inter-institutional roundtables focused on the improvement and development of the power sector in the country. Among other activities, it has been actively involved in discussions supporting initiatives that accelerate the transition to green energy, the approval of measures to address gas supply security, and the enhancement of consumer protection. ERE has also contributed to discussions on the integration of smart meters and smart grids, as well as on strengthening regional cooperation for a unified approach to the challenges of the energy transition. Moreover, ERE contributed to the substantive preparation of bilateral meetings for the analytical examination of the *acquis* (Screening) in the context of negotiations with the European Union.

To support the development of the energy market dynamics and the introduction of new technologies, as part of the revision of the law on power sector, among other things, ERE, by Decision No. 198 dated 20.09.2024, approved an organizational structure by adding two new Directories: the Policy Development and Supervision of Renewable Resources Directory, and the Directory of Compliance and Regulatory Impact.

Regarding the administration and management of Human Resources at ERE, during 2024 period it continued the strict implementation of Law No. 9367 dated 07.04.2005 “On the Prevention of Conflict of Interest in the Exercise of Public Functions,” as amended by Law No. 86/2012 dated 18.09.2012, Law No. 44/2014 dated 24.04.2014, and Law No. 9049 dated 10.04.2003 “On the Declaration and Control of Assets, Financial Obligations of Elected Officials and Certain Public Officials,” as amended by Law No. 85/2012 dated 18.09.2012, Law No. 45 dated 24.04.2014, and Law No. 42/2017 dated 06.04.2017.

Throughout 2024, periodic/annual declarations of private interests were completed by officials subject to this obligation, according to the deadlines prescribed by law. Additionally, regular communication was maintained with the ILDKPKI (High Inspectorate for Declaration and Audit of Assets and Conflicts of Interest) in implementing notifications sent by this institution.

14. ADMINISTRATION OF ERE FINANCIAL RESOURCES DURING 2024

14.1. To the support of sector law provisions

- ERE budget is approved by the ERE Board.
- ERE has autonomy in the use of its budget.
- ERE's financial resources consist of regulatory fees, licensing fees, and fees for the issuance of guarantees of origin, all approved by ERE.

ERE budget for 2024 period was approved by Board Decision No. 38, dated 29.03.2024.

This budget took into account the requirements for ERE's operations throughout 2024.

The administration of financial resources during 2024 was carried out in compliance with the applicable legal and by-legal acts governing ERE's financial management, including the aforementioned provisions, as well as Law No. 25/2018 "On Accounting and Financial Statements" Law No. 162, dated 23.12.2000 "On Public Procurement," as amended, and Council of Ministers Decision no. 285, dated 19.05.2021 "On the approval of public procurement rules," as amended.

14.2 The main expenditure categories of ERE are as follows:

The main expenditure items of ERE for the year 2024 include:

- Personnel salaries, social and health insurance contributions, and income taxes, for which ERE has settled all obligations; according to the electronic system "Real-Time Liabilities," the institution has no outstanding debts or penalties.
- Payments for utility services such as water, electricity, telephone, and other essential services necessary for the institution's operations, for which ERE is also not listed as a debtor.
- Public information publications have been carried out in compliance with Power Sector Law.
- Payments to fulfill membership obligations in several important international energy organizations, such as MEDREG, ERRRA, IGU, CEER, etc.

14.3. ERE audit

ERE audit for the financial activity is conducted by certified public accounting experts, who are selected and operate in accordance with the applicable legislation.

The economic and financial activity of ERE for 2024 period, pursuant to the provisions of the aforementioned legislation, was audited by a group of registered and licensed accounting experts, based on Law no. 10091, dated 05.03.2009 "On statutory audit, the organization of the profession of certified public accountants and approved accountants," as amended.

Annex 1 of this report presents the relevant auditor's report regarding ERE's financial performance during 2024, while Annex 2 contains the performance audit report.

ERE's budget was approved by Board Decision no. 62 dated 27.03.2025.

This budget takes into account the operational requirements of ERE for the year 2025.

The detailed budget is presented in the table below.

BUDGET FOR 2025

No.	Name	Amount in ALL
1	Staff salaries	324,000,000
2	Expenses for social and health insurance	31,000,000
3	Services and goods	148,939,294
4	INVESTMENTS	37,503,000
	Monetary surplus 01.01.2025	148,643,135
	Needs to be collected from regulatory payment	392,799,159

Aneks 1: Raporti i Auditimit te Pasqyrave Financiare

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**PASQYRAT FINANCIARE PËR VITIN E MBYLLUR MË 31 DHJETOR 2024
ENTI RREGULLATOR I ENERGJISË (ERE)**

NIPT: K517170241
Adresa: Blv. "Bajram Curri",
Rruga "Viktor Eftimiu" 1023
e-mail: erealb@ere.gov.al
Tiranë, Shqipëri

Tiranë, më 25/03/2025

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE
 Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2022
 (Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).

Përmbajtja

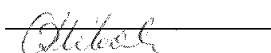
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Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE
Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2024
(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).

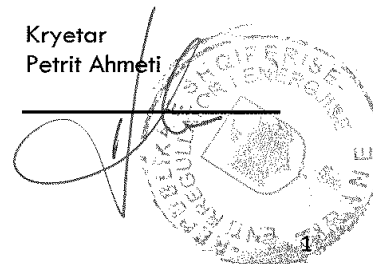
Pasqyra e pozicionit financiar

	Shënime	31 dhjetor 2024	31 dhjetor 2023
AKTIVET			
Aktive afatshkurtra			
Mjete monetare	1	175.067.371	107.265.452
Investime		-	-
Te drejta te arketueshme		-	-
Nga aktiviteti i shfrytëzimit	2	13.535.166	4.153.917
Te tjera		4.164.502	4.317.227
Inventaret		-	-
Inventar i konsumueshëm për aktivitetin	3	1.212.097	4.474.070
Shpenzime te shtyra		-	-
Te arketueshme nga te ardhura te konstatuara		-	-
Totali i aktiveve afatshkurtra		193.979.137	120.210.666
Aktive afatgjate			
Aktive financiare		-	-
Aktive materiale		-	-
Mjete Transporti	4	3.041.878	3.802.348
Mobilje dhe pajisje zyre	4	4.198.845	5.185.723
Pajisje informatike	4	16.200.396	21.310.530
Aktive jo materiale		-	-
Koncensione, patenta, licensa, makra tregtare, te drejta dhe aktive te nriashme	4	66.511.873	84.877.108
Parapagime per AAJM		-	-
Aktivitet tatimore te shtyra		-	-
Totali i aktiveve afatgjata		89.952.993	115.175.709
Totali i Aktiveve		283.932.129	235.386.375
DETYRIMET DHE KAPITALI			
Detyrime afatshkurtra			
Detyrime ndaj institucioneve te kredise		-	-
Te pagueshme per aktivitetin e shfrytëzimit	5	10.293.158	585.446
Te pagueshme ndaj punonjësve dhe sigurimeve	5	10.655.934	15.229.412
Te pagueshme per detyrime tatimore	5	7.205.063	2.285.790
Te tjera te pagueshme	5	(0)	59.973
Te pagueshme per shpenzime te konstatuara		-	-
Te ardhura te shtyra		-	-
Provizione		-	-
Totali i detyrimeve afatshkurtra		28.154.155	18.160.621
Detyrime afatgjata			
Totali i detyrimeve afatgjata		-	-
Detyrime Totale		28.154.155	18.160.621
Fondet të akumuluar - ERE		214.044.708	196.267.004
Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit	11	41.733.266	20.958.749
Shuma		255.777.973	217.225.753
Totali i Detyrimeve dhe i Fondeve		283.932.129	235.386.374

Hartuesi i Pasqyrave Financiare
Diana Alibali



Kryetar
Petrit Ahmeti

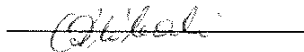


Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE
Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2022
(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).

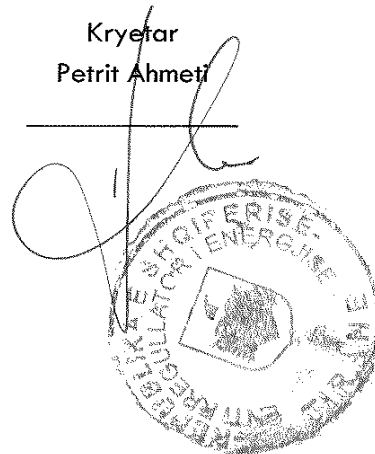
Pasqyra e ndryshimit të Fodeve

	Fondet Të Akumuluar - ERE	Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit	Totali
Pozicioni financiar ne fillim 01.01.2023	180.457.152	15.809.852	196.267.004
Efekt i ndryshimeve ne politikat kontabile			-
Pozicioni financiar i rideklaruar ne fillim	180.457.152	15.809.852	196.267.004
Rezultati viti paraardhes	15.809.852	(15.809.852)	-
Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit		20.958.749	20.958.749
Pozicioni financiar ne fund 31.12.2023	196.267.004	20.958.749	217.225.753
Rezultati viti paraardhes	20.958.749	(20.958.749)	-
Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit	-	41.733.266	41.733.266
Korrigjim për periudhat e mëparshme	- 3.181.046		
Pozicioni financiar ne fund 31.12.2024	214.044.708	41.733.266	258.959.019

Hartuesi i Pasqyrave Financiare
Diana Alibali



Kryetar
Petrit Ahmeti



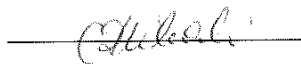
Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE

Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2024
(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).**Pasqyra e flukseve monetare**

	31 dhjetor 2024	31 dhjetor 2023
Fluksi mjeteve monetare nga/perdorur ne aktivitetin e shfrytezimit:		
Fitimi/(Humbja) e periudhes	41.733.266	20.958.749
<i>Rregullime per shpenzimet jo-monetare:</i>		
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	25.585.596	24.876.707
Renie/(Rritje) ne te drejtat e arketueshme dhe te tjera	- 9.228.525	776.864
Renie/(Rritje) ne inventar	3.261.973	467.422
Rritje/(Renie) ne detyrime te pagueshme	9.993.534	11.376.446
Mjete monetare neto nga/ perdorur ne aktivitetin e shfrytezimit	71.345.844	58.456.187
Fluksi i mjeteve monetare nga/ perdorur ne aktivitetin e investimit		
Pagesa per blerjen e aktiveve afatgjata materiale	- 362.880	- 40.815.404
Arketime nga shitja e aktiveve afatgjata materiale		
Mjete monetare neto nga/ perdorur ne aktivitetin e investimit	- 362.880	- 40.815.404
Mjete monetare neto nga/ perdorur ne aktivitetin e financimit		
Ndryshimi i Fondit te akumuluar per periudha te meparshme	- 3.181.046	-
Mjete monetare neto nga/ perdorur ne aktivitetin e financimit	- 3.181.046	-
	67.801.919	17.640.783
Rritje/(renie) neto ne mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalente me to	107.265.451	89.624.668
Mjete monetare dhe ekuivalente me to ne fillim	-	-
Efekti i luhatjeve te kurseve te kembimit te mjeteve monetare	-	-
Mjete monetare dhe ekuivalente me to ne fund	175.067.370	107.265.451

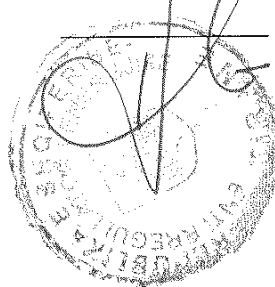
Hartuesi i Pasqyrave Financiare

Diana Alibali



Kryetar

Petrit Ahmeti



Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE

Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2024

(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).

Shënimet shpjeguese të pasqyrave financiare

A. Informacion i përgjithshëm

ERE është person juridik publik, i pavarur nga interesat e industrisë së energjisë dhe nga organet shtetërore. ERE është krijuar në vitin 1995 dhe aktualisht funksionon në bazë të ligjit nr. 43/2015, datë 30.04.2015 "Për sektorin e energjisë elektrike" dhe ligjit nr.102/2015 "Për sektorin e gazit natyror".

Misioni i Entit Rregullator të Sektorit të Energjisë është:

- Garantimi i furnizimit të qëndrueshëm dhe të sigurt me energji elektrike të klientëve, nëpërmjet krijimit të një tregu funksional dhe konkurrues të energjisë elektrike, duke marrë në konsideratë interesat e klientëve, sigurinë e cilësinë e shërbimit të furnizimit me energji elektrike dhe kërkesat për mbrojtjen e mjedisit.
- Rregullimi i marrëdhënieve në veprimtaritë e prodhimit, transmetimit, shpërndarjes dhe furnizimit me energji elektrike, i cili vendos rregullat lidhur me:
 - a) hapjen, organizimin dhe funksionimin e një tregu konkurrues të energjisë elektrike;
 - b) pjesëmarrjen në tregun e energjisë elektrike;
 - c) dhënien e autorizimeve dhe licencave në sektorin e energjisë elektrike;
 - ç) rregullimin e veprimtarive në sektorin e energjisë elektrike, mbrojtjen e klientëve, sigurinë e furnizimit dhe krijimin e strukturave konkurruese të tregut të energjisë elektrike;
 - d) integrimin e tregut shqiptar në tregun rajonal dhe atë europian të energjisë elektrike..

Kryetar i Entit Rregullator të Energjisë është Z. Petrit Ahmeti

Kohëzgjatja e periudhës raportuese është 12 muaj: 01.01.2024-31.12.2024.

B. Parimet bazë për përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare

Bazat e përgatitjes së pasqyrave financiare

Pasqyrat financiare individuale janë përgatitur në përputhje me Standardet Kombëtare të Kontabilitetit (SKKP) dhe Ligjin Nr. 25/2018 datë 10 Maj 2018 "Për kontabilitetin dhe pasqyrat financiare".

Bazat e matjes

Këto pasqyra financiare individuale janë përgatitur bazuar në parimin e kostos historike.

Pasqyrat financiare të datës 31 Dhjetor 2024 janë përgatitur në programin e kontabilitetit Financa 5.

Krahasueshmëria

Informacioni krahasues paraqitet në mënyrë të vazhdueshme, duke aplikuar politikat kontabël të dhe duke u bazuar në modelin e pasqyrave financiare sipas sistemit kontabël Shqiptar. Të dhënat krahasuese pasqyrojnë gjendjen e pozicionit financiar të Entit në 31 Dhjetor 2023.

Qëndrueshmëria e Paraqitjes

Një njësi ekonomike ruan paraqitjen dhe klasifikimin e zërave në pasqyrat financiare nga njëra periudhë në tjetrën.

Biznesi në vijimesi

Pasqyrat financiare të përgatiten mbi supozimin e biznesit në vijimesi, i cili merr parasysh se Enti do të vazhdojë egzistencën e aktivitetit të saj për një të ardhme të parashikuar gjatë.

Monedha funksionale dhe raportuese

Këto pasqyra financiare individuale janë paraqitur në Lek, e cila është monedha funksionale e .

Përdorimi i vlerësimeve dhe gjykimeve

Përgatitja e pasqyrave financiare në përputhje me SKKP-t kërkon që drejtimi të kryejë gjykime, çmuarje dhe supozime të cilat ndikojnë në zbatimin e politikave dhe shumave të raportuara të aktiveve dhe detyrimeve, të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve. Rezultatet faktike mund të jenë të ndryshme nga këto vlerësime. Çmuarjet dhe supozimet rishikohen në mënyrë të vazhdueshme. Rishikimet e çmuarjeve kontabël njihen në periudhën në të cilën vlerësimi rishikohet dhe në periudhat e ardhshme nëse ato ndikohen.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE

Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2024

(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).

- **Zhvierësimi i llogarive të arkëtueshme**

Zhvierësimi i llogarive të arkëtueshme bazohet në humbjet e vlerësuar të cilat rezultojnë nga pamundësia e klientëve apo debitorëve për të paguar detyrimet e tyre. Këto vlerësime bazohen në vjetërsinë e llogarive të arkëtueshme dhe eksperiencën e mëparshme në çregjistrimin, vlerësimin e aftësisë paguese të klientëve apo debitorëve, si dhe ndryshimet e fundit dhe të pritshme të termave të pagesës së tyre. Menaxhimi vlerëson në fund të çdo periudhe kontabël nëse ka nevojë për zhvierësimin e llogarive të arkëtueshme.

- **Provizionet**

Provizionet në përgjithësi kërkojnë një nivel të lartë gjykimi, veçanërisht në rastet e konflikteve gjyqësore. Enti vlerëson mundësinë e krijimit të një detyrimi aktual si rrjedhojë e një ngjarje të shkuar, në rast se mundësia e ndodhjes vlerësohet të jetë më shumë se 50%, në të tilla raste Enti provizionon vlerën e detyrimit e cila mund të matet me besueshmëri. Për shkak të nivelit të lartë të pasigurisë, në disa raste mund të ndodhë që vlerësimi mund të mos jetë në të njëjtën linjë me rezultatin e çështjes. Menaxhimi vlerëson në fund të çdo periudhe kontabël në rast se ka nevojë për krijimin e provizioneve.

C. Politikat kontabile

Enti ka aplikuar politikat e mëposhtme kontabël për periudhat e paraqitura në këto pasqyra financiare individuale.

1. Transaksionet në monedhë të huaj

Transaksionet në monedhë të huaj janë konvertuar në monedhën funksionale me kursin e këmbimit të datës në të cilin është kryer transaksioni. Aktivitetet dhe pasivitetet monetare në monedhë të huaj në datën e mbylljes së bilancit janë rivlerësuar në monedhën funksionale sipas kursit të shpallur nga Banka e Shqipërisë në datën e mbylljes së periudhës ushtarimor. Diferencat që rrjedhin si rezultat i rikonvertimit njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve.

Kurset zyrtare të këmbimit për monedhat kryesore të perdorura në konvertimin e gjendjeve të bilancit emërtuar në monedhe të huaj në datën e hartimit të bilancit janë si më poshtë (në LEK):

	<u>31.12.2024</u>	<u>31.12.2023</u>
Kurse e kembimit		
Euro/Leke	98.15	103.88
USD/ Leke	94.26	93.94

2. Instrumentat financiare

Instrument financiar është çdo kontratë që krijon një aktiv financiar për një njësi ekonomike, si dhe një detyrim financiar ose instrument kapitali për një njësi ekonomike tjetër. Instrumentat financiarë të Entit përbëhen nga: mjetet monetare; depozita pa afat dhe depozita me afat fiks ku njësi ekonomike është depozituesi [psh llogaritë bankare]; letra tregtare dhe kambiale tregtare; llogari, dëftesa dhe hua të arkëtueshme dhe të pagueshme; obligacione dhe instrumenta të ngjashme borxhi; zotimi për të marrë një hua nëse zotimi nuk mund të paguhet në mjete monetare mjetet monetare.

Aktivitetet financiare çregjistrohen kur skadojnë të drejtat kontraktuale të mbi flukset e parasë së aktivitetit financiar ose kur Enti transferon të drejtën kontraktuale për të marrë flukset e parasë nga aktiviteti financiar në një transaksion në të cilin të gjitha rreziqet dhe përfitimet nga pronësia e aktivitetit financiar transferohen. Blerjet dhe shitjet normale të aktiveve financiare kontabilizohen në datën e transaksionit, e cila është data në të cilën Enti angazhohet të blejë apo të shesë aktivin. Detyrimet financiare çregjistrohen nëse detyrimet kontraktuale të skadojnë, shfuqizohen ose anulohen.

Njohja fillestare

Një instrument financiar njihet nëse Enti bëhet palë e kushteve kontraktuale të instrumentit në fjalë. Blerjet dhe shitjet normale të Instrumentave financiar kontabilizohen në datën e

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transaksionit, që është data në të cilën Enti angazhohet të blejë apo të shesë Instrumentin financiar. Instrumentat financiarë njihen fillimisht me vlerën e drejtë plus çdo kosto transaksioni që lidhet me to, përveç rasteve nëse përcaktohet ndryshe, për instrumentat e mbajtur me vlerë të drejtë nëpërmjet fitim/humbje, kostot e transaksionit kalojnë në shpenzime dhe të ardhura.

Vlerësimi i mëposhëm

Në vijim të njohjes fillestare instrumentat financiarë maten siç përshkruhet më poshtë.

Mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalentet me to

Mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalentet me to përfshijnë arkën, llogaritë rrjedhëse në monedhë vendase dhe të huaj dhe paraqiten me kosto.

Llogaritë e arkëtueshme, tregtare dhe të tjera

Llogaritë e arkëtueshme financiare, tregtare dhe të tjera njihen fillimisht me vlerën e drejtë plus kostot të lidhura direkt me transaksionin. Pas njohjes fillestare llogaritë e arkëtueshme tregtare dhe të tjera maten me koston e amortizuar pakësuar me humbjet nga zhvlerësimi. Provizionet për zhvlerësimin e llogarive të arkëtueshme njihen kur shumat konsiderohen të pambledhshme. Shuma e provizionit llogaritet si diferencë midis vlerës së mbetur dhe vlerës aktuale të flukseve të ardhshme të parashikuara të parasë të skontuar me normën efektive të interesit.

Llogaritë e pagueshme

Llogaritë e pagueshme njihen fillimisht me vlerën e drejtë dhe më pas me kosto të amortizuar, duke përdorur metodën e interesit efektiv. Enti e çregjistron një detyrim financiar kur detyrimet e saj kontraktuale shlyhen, anulohen apo përfundojnë.

Hua të marra dhe të dhëna

Huatë e marra dhe të dhëna njihen fillimisht dhe mbahen në vazhdim me vlerën e tregut, pa përfshirë koston e transaksioneve. Pas njohjes fillestare, huatë e marra dhe të dhëna paraqiten me kosto të amortizuar duke njohur në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve çdo diferencë midis koston dhe vlerës së pagueshme nominale përgjatë periudhës së huamarrjes duke u bazuar (si rregull) në interesin efektiv. Enti përgjithësisht huatë e marra dhe të dhëna i ka me palët e lidhura për të financuar fazën paraprake të zhvillimit të projekteve energjetike. Për këto aktive apo detyrime nuk është aplikuar interes.

Vlera e drejtë

Vlerat e drejta të përlllogaritura të mjeteve monetare dhe ekuivalentëve të tyre, të kërkesave për t'u arkëtuar, detyrimeve për t'u paguar dhe huave, përafrohen me vlerat e tyre kontabël, Enti nuk ka aplikuar vlerë të drejtë.

Netimi i instrumentave financiare

Aktivitet dhe pasivitet financiarë netohen dhe shumat neto e tyre raportohen në bilanc nëse, dhe vetëm nëse ka një të drejtë të detyrueshme ligjore për të netuar shumën e njohur dhe ekziston mundësia për të shlyer në shumën neto, apo për të realizuar aktivin dhe shlyer pasivitet njëkohësisht.

Zhvlerësimet e aktiveve financiare

Një aktiv financiar konsiderohet i zhvlerësuar nëse ka të dhëna objektive që tregojnë se një apo disa ngjarje kanë efekte negative në flukset e ardhshme që parashikohet të burojnë nga aktiviteti. Një zhvlerësim në lidhje me aktivin financiar, të matur me kosto të amortizuar, llogaritet si diferencë midis vlerës së mbetur dhe vlerës aktuale të flukseve të ardhshme të parashikuara të parasë të skontuara me normën efektive të interesit. Aktivitet financiarë të rëndësishme testohen për zhvlerësim në mënyrë individuale. Aktivitet e tjera financiare vlerësohen në mënyrë të grupuar, në grupe që kanë karakteristika të ngjashme të riskut kreditor.

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Të gjitha humbjet nga zhvlerësimi njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve.

Një humbje nga zhvlerësimi rimerret nëse rimarrja mund të lidhet objektivist me një ngjarje të ndodhur pas njohjes së humbjes nga zhvlerësimi. Për aktivet financiare të matura me kosto të amortizuar, rimarrja njihet në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve.

Zhvlerësime të aktiveve jo - financiare

Vlera e mbetur e aktiveve jo- financiare të , rishikohet në çdo datë raportimi për të përcaktuar nëse ka ndonjë tregues për zhvlerësim. Nëse ekziston ndonjë tregues i tillë atëherë vlerësohet vlera e rikuperueshme e aktivitetit. Një humbje nga zhvlerësimi njihet nëse vlera e mbetur e një aktiviteti tejkalon vlerën e rikuperueshme të tij. Humbjet nga zhvlerësimi njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve.

Ç`regjistrimi instrumentave financiare

Aktivitetet financiare se bashku me fondin rezerve të zhvlerësimit ç`regjistrohen kur skadojnë të drejtat kontraktuale të mbi flukset e parasë së aktivitetit financiar ose kur Enti transferon aktivitetin financiar tek një palë e tretë pa mbajtur kontrollin ose gjithë risqet dhe përfitimet thelbësore të aktivitetit. Detyrimet financiare çregjistrohen nëse detyrimet kontraktuale të Entit perfundojnë, skadojnë, shfuqizohen ose anulohen.

3. Inventaret

Inventaret regjistrohen në konatbilitet me kosto e marrjes përfshin të gjitha shpenzimet e kryera për sjelljen e inventarit në vendin e përcaktuar. Për përcaktimin e koston të inventareve është zgjedhur metoda e koston mesatare.

4. Aktivitet Afatgjate Materiale (AAM-t)

Njohja dhe Matja: Vlerësimi fillestar i një elementi të AAM-ve që plotëson kriteret për njohje si aktivitet në pasqyrat financiare është vlerësuar me koston e marrjes ose të prodhimit të tyre. Kosto e marrjes përfshin të gjitha shpenzimet e kryera për sjelljen e aktiveve në vendin dhe kushtet ekzistuese (SKK 5).

Njohja Mepashme: AAM-të paraqitet me kosto minus amortizimin e akumuluar dhe ndonjë humbje të akumuluar nga zhvlerësimi (SKK 5).

Nëse një pjesë e një elementi të AAM-së zëvendësohet, kostoja e pjesës së re i shtohet koston të elementit, nëse ajo përmbush kriteret e përkufizimit të AAM-së dhe kriteret e njohjes së aktiveve në bilanc. Pjesa e zëvendësuar do të hiqet nga bilanci edhe nëse ajo nuk është kontabilizuar si pjesë më vete. Nëse kostoja fillestare (rrjedhimisht, edhe vlera kontabël aktuale) e pjesës së zëvendësuar nuk dihet ajo mund të vlerësohet në bazë të koston aktuale të kësaj pjesë minus amortizimin e vlerësuar.

Amortizimi: Për llogaritjen e amortizimit të AAM-ve njësi ekonomike ka përcaktuar si metode të amortizimit të AAM-ve metodën e amortizimit mbi bazën e vlefës së mbetur ndërsa normat e amortizimit janë përdorur normat menaxheriale si më poshtë:

<u>Llojet e Aktiveve Afatgjate</u>	<u>Normat e aplikuar</u>	<u>Metoda e aplikuar</u>
Materiale		
Makineri dhe pajisje	20%	Me vlerë të mbetur
Mjete transporti	20%	Me vlerë të mbetur
Mobilje dhe Orendi	20%	Me vlerë të mbetur
Të tjera	20%	Me vlerë të mbetur
Pajisje Informatike	25%	Me vlerë të mbetur
Ndërtesa	5%	Me vlerë të mbetur
Jo materiale		
Konçensionet, patenta, liçenca	15%	Lineare

Tokat dhe Investimet në proces nuk amortizohen.

Ç`regjistrimi: Një zë i aktiveve afatgjate materiale ç`regjistrohet kur ai nxirret jashtë përdorimit apo atëherë kur nuk priten më përfitime ekonomike të ardhshme nga përdorimi apo nxjerrja e tij jashtë përdorimit. Fitimet dhe humbjet në rastin e nxjerrjes jashtë përdorimit

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të aktiveve afatgjata materiale percaktohen sipas shumës së tyre të mbetur dhe merren parasysh në nxjerrjen e rezultatit operativ të ushtrimit.

Zhvlerësimi (Rënia në vlerë): Enti vlerëson në datën raportimi nëse ka premisa që një aktiv të zhvlerësohet.

Aktivet Afatgjata Jo-materiale (AAJM-t)

Aktivet afatgjata jomateriale perfshijne licensat, të drejtat për përdorim dhe emri i mire.

Njohja dhe Matja: Licensat, të drejtat e përdorimit të cilat përftohen nga Enti paraqiten me kosto minus amortizimin e akumuluar dhe humbjet e akumuluar nga zhvlerësimi, nëse ka.

Shpenzimet Mëpasshme: Shpenzimet pasuese kapitalizohen vetëm në rastin kur shtojnë përfitimet e ardhshme ekonomike të trupëzuara në aktivin specifik me të cilat ato lidhen. Të gjitha shpenzimet njihen si fitim apo humbje në momentin kur kryhen.

Amortizimi: Amortizimi njihet në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve duke përdorur metodën lineare mbi jetëgjatësinë e parashikuar (SKK 5) të aktiveve të patrupëzuara që nga data që janë të disponueshme për përdorim.

Zhvlerësimi (Rënia në vlerë):Enti e vlerëson në datën e raportimit nëse ka premisa që një aktiv të zhvlerësohet.

5. Qiratë

Qiratë klasifikohen si qira financiare ose qira operative që në fillimin e qirasë.Qiratë financiare njihen si aktive dhe detyrime financiare në shkallën me më të voglën midis vlerës së drejtë të aktivit dhe vlerës aktuale të pagesave minimale të qirasë në datën e marrjes. Kosto financiare paraqet diferencën midis detyrimit total të qirasë dhe vlerës së drejtë të aktivit. Kostot financiare regjistrohen në pasqyrën përmbledhëse të të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve gjatë kohëzgjatjes së qirasë me norma interesi të aplikueshme mbi balancën e mbetur të detyrimeve. Enti nuk ka qira financiare.

6. Transaksionet me palët e lidhura

Palë të lidhura janë ato, kur njëra prej paleve kontrollohet nga pala tjetër ose ka influence të rëndësishme në vendimarrjen financiare ose të biznesit të palës tjetër.

7. Grantet qeveritare

Grantet qeveritare njihen fillimisht si të ardhura të shtyra kur ka një siguri të arsyeshme se grantet qeveritare do të merren dhe Enti do të jetë në përputhje me konditat që i janë bashkëngjitur grantit. Grantet që kompensojnë shpenzimet e ndodhura të , njihen në mënyrë sistematike në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve në të njëjtën periudhë në të cilën kanë ndodhur shpenzimet. Grantet që kompensojnë koston e aktiveve të , njihen në mënyrë sistematike në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve përgjatë jetës së dobishme të aktivit.

8. Të Ardhurat dhe shpenzimet

Të Ardhurat

Të ardhurat njihen në masën që është e mundur që përfitime ekonomike do të hyjnë në Entin dhe që të ardhurat mund të maten në mënyrë të besueshme, pavarësisht se kur bëhet pagesa. Të ardhurat maten me vlerë të drejtë të shërbimit të shitur pa TVSH. Dy burimet e të ardhurave janë pagesat e të licensuarve për tarifën e licensës për ushtrimin e aktivitetit në tregun e energjisë dhe Tarifën vjetore për rregullatorin bazuar në vendimet e bordit të ERE-s.

Shpenzimet

Enti nje shpenzimet në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve në proporcion me kryerjen e tyre në datën e raportimit. Shpenzimet paraqiten në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve sipas natyrës së tyre, çka kërkon gjykim të konsiderueshem nga drejtimi i .

Të ardhura dhe shpenzime financiare

Të ardhurat financiare përfshijnë të ardhura interesi nga llogaritë me banka dhe fitime nga kursi i këmbimit që njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve. Të ardhurat nga interesi njihen kur maturohen duke përdorur metodën e interesit efektiv.

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Shpenzimet financiare përfshijnë shpenzime interesi mbi huamarrjet dhe humbjet nga kursi i këmbimit. Kostot e huamarrjes njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve me metodën e interesit efektiv.

9. Përfitimet e punonjësve

Kontributet e detyrueshme për sigurimet shoqërore

Enti paguan vetëm kontributet për sigurimet e detyrueshme shoqërore që sigurojnë pension për punonjësit. Qeveria shqiptare është përgjegjëse për caktimin e minimumit të kontributit për sigurimet shoqërore në Shqipëri sipas një plani pensioni bazuar në kontribute.

Kontributet e në planin e pensionit janë pasqyruar në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve kur ndodhin.

Leje vjetore e paguar

Enti njih si detyrim vlerën e paskontuar të kostove të çmuara lidhur me lejen vjetore për tu paguar në këmbim të shërbimit të punonjësit për periudhën e përfunduar.

10. Angazhimet dhe detyrime të kushtëzuara

Detyrimet e kushtëzuara nuk njihen në pasqyrat financiare. Ato paraqiten vetëm në shënime shpjeguese, për sa kohë që mundësia e një daljeje të burimeve që përfshijnë përfitime ekonomike është e largët. Aktivitetet e kushtëzuara nuk njihen në pasqyrat financiare por paraqiten në shënime kur një hyrje e përfitimeve ekonomike është e mundur. Vlera e një humbje të kushtëzuar njihet si provizion nëse është e mundshme që ngjarjet e ardhshme të konfirmojnë që, një detyrim ka lindur në datën e raportimit financiar, dhe mund të bëhet një vlerësim i arsyeshëm i shumës së humbjes.

11. Korigjimi i gabimeve

Gabimet mund të shfaqen në njohjen, matjen, prezantimin ose paraqitjen e zërave të pasqyrave financiare. Paraqitjet e gabuara materiale në pasqyrën e pozicionit financiar janë materiale nëse ato, individualisht ose të grupuara, mund të ndikojnë në vendimet ekonomike që përdoruesit marrin bazuar në pasqyrat financiare. Materialiteti varet nga madhësia dhe natyra e konstatimit të gabuar ose të gjykimit të gabuar për shkak të rrethanave. Madhësia ose natyra e zërit financiar, ose një kombinim i të dyjave, mund të jetë faktor përcaktues.

12. Ngjarje pas mbylljes së pasqyrave financiare

Ngjarjet pas datës së bilancit që përmbajnë informacion shtesë të , në datën e bilancit kontabel (ngjarjet rregulluese) janë reflektuar në pasqyrat financiare. Ngjarjet pas bilancit që nuk janë ngjarje rregulluese paraqiten të shpalosura në shënime shpjeguese të pasqyrave financiare kur janë materiale.

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D. Shënimet për Pozicionet Financiare**1. Mjetet monetare**

Veprimet e lëvizjeve monetare në librat e arkës dhe bankës, janë veprime të autorizuara, mbështeten në dokumenta që justifikojnë pagesat dhe arkëtimet, regjistrimet janë kronologjike. Për gjëndjen në valutë është bërë rivlerësimi me kursin fikse të bankës Shqiptarisë në datën 31.12.2024 dhe diferencat janë pasqyruar në rezultatin e Entit.

Llogarite Bankare Sipas bankave	Monedha	31 Dhjetor 2024		31 Dhjetor 2023	
		Ekivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe	Ekivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe
Banka Kombetare Tregtare	lek	168.672.703		102.381.488	
Raiffaisen Bank Lek	lek	231.514		507.255	
Union Bank	lek	293.684		534.957	
Banka Kombetare Tregtare	euro	3.719.269	37.894	2.265.165	21.806
Union Bank Euro	euro	857.782	8.740	(29.848)	(287)
Union Bank Cards	euro	259.175	2.641	1.606.436	15.464
Banka Kombetare Tregtare	usd	54.156	575		-
Totali		174.088.283		107.265.452	

Mjete monetare banke	Monedha	31 Dhjetor 2024		31 Dhjetor 2023	
		Ekivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe	Ekivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe
Llogari Rrjedhëse	lek	169.197.901		103.423.700	
Llogari Rrjedhëse	euro	4.836.225	49.274	3.841.752	36.983
Llogari Rrjedhëse	usd	54.156	575	-	-
Totali		174.088.283		107.265.452	

Mjete monetare ne arke	Monedha	31 Dhjetor 2024		31 Dhjetor 2023	
		Ekivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe	Ekivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe
Arka në Lek	lek	19.813			
Arka në Euro	euro	865.204	9.003		
Arka në USD	usd	94.071	998		
		979.088		-	

2. Të arkëtueshme

	Dt.31.12.2024	Dt.31.12.2023
Kliente pa arketuar viti ushtrimor	13.885.403	4.504.153
Kreditor ndër vite më shumë se 360 ditë	- 350.236	- 350.236
Shuma	13.535.166	4.153.917

Të tjera të arkëtueshme

	Dt.31.12.2024	Dt.31.12.2023
Te tjera te arketueshme nga punonjesit	4.164.502	4.317.227
Shuma	4.164.502	4.317.227

3. Inventarët

	Dt.31.12.2024	Dt.31.12.2023
Inventar i konsumueshëm për aktivitetin	1.212.097	4.474.070
Shuma	1.212.097	4.474.070

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE

Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2024

(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).

4. Aktivet Afagjate Materiale (AAM) dhe Jo Materiale (AAJM)**Aktive Afatgjata Materiale**

	Studime zhvillimi	Mjete Transporti	Paisje Zyresh	Te tjera paisje dhe Informatike	Total
Vlera bruto e AAM me 31.12.2022	81,934,894	27,592,000	17,326,259	50,442,548	177,295,701
Shtesa gjate 2023 Pakesime	40,500,000		120,000	195,400	40,815,400
Vlera bruto e AAM me 31.12.2023	122,434,894	27,592,000	17,446,259	50,637,948	218,111,101
Shtesa gjate 2024 Pakesime			58,000	304,880	362,880
Vlera bruto e AAM me 31.12.2024	122,434,894	27,592,000	17,504,259	50,942,828	218,473,981
Amortizimi i akumuluar 31.12.2022	21,954,803	22,839,065	10,991,606	22,273,213	78,058,686
Shtesa gjate 2023 Pakesime	15,602,984	950,587	1,268,931	7,054,205	24,876,707
Amortizimi i akumuluar, 31 dhjetor 2023	37,557,787	23,789,652	12,260,537	29,327,417	102,935,392
Shtesa gjate 2024 Pakesime	18,365,234	760,470	1,044,878	5,415,015	25,585,596
Amortizimi i akumuluar, 31 dhjetor 2024	55,923,021	24,550,121	13,305,415	34,742,432	128,520,989
Vlera neto e AAM 2023	84,877,108	3,802,348	5,185,722	21,310,531	115,175,709
Vlera neto e AAM 2024	66,511,873	3,041,879	4,198,844	16,200,396	89,952,993

5. Të pagueshme për aktivitetin e shfrytëzimit**Detyrime të pagueshme afatshkurtra**

	Dt.31.12.2024	Dt.31.12.2023
Te pagueshme per aktivitetin e shfrytezimit	10.293.158	585.446
Paga e shperblime	135.736	11.772.385
Sigurime shoqerore dhe shendetsore	3.600.398	2.819.027
Pensione private	6.919.800	638.000
Tatim mbi te ardhurat e personale	7.182.743	2.285.790
Tatimi ne burim	22.320	-
Te tjera te pagueshme	-	59.973
Shuma	28.154.155	18.160.621

6. Të ardhurat nga aktiviteti

	Viti 2024	Viti 2023
Paga dhe shperblime	-242.966.527	-225.319.549
Shpenzime te sigurimeve shoqerore/shendetsore	- 22.041.261	- 21.756.327
Shpenzimet per pensionet dhe sigurim privat	- 19.764.500	- 8.777.300
Shuma	-284.772.288	-255.853.176

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE

Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2024

(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).

7. Shpenzimet për personelin

	Viti 2024	Viti 2023
Paga dhe shperblime	-242.966.527	-225.319.549
Shpenzime te sigurimeve shoqerore/shendetsore	- 22.041.261	- 21.756.327
Shpenzimet per pensionet dhe sigurim privat	- 19.764.500	- 8.777.300
Shuma	-284.772.288	-255.853.176

Bazuar në nenin 11 pika 7 te ligjit 43/2015, bordi përcakton strukturën organizative të ERE-s dhe numrin e punonjësve, pagën dhe trajtimet financiare të kryetarit, të anëtarëve të bordit, si dhe të personelit teknik. Në përcaktimin e masës së pagës dhe trajtimeve financiare apo jofinanciare të personelit teknik, bordi merr parasysh kushtet e tregut dhe nivelin e pagave në shoqëritë që kontrollohen në sektorin që mbulon.

8. Shpenzimet për amortizimin dhe zhvlerësimi

	Viti 2024	Viti 2023
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	- 25.585.596	- 24.876.707
Shuma	- 25.585.596	- 24.876.707

9. Shpenzime të tjera shfrytëzimi

	Viti 2024	Viti 2023
Kosto e inventarit te shpenzuar	- 2.324.714	- 3.425.142
Sherbime te ndryshme nga te trete	- 3.409.543	- 3.651.566
Qera	- 1.785.600	- 1.785.600
Sherbim roje godine	- 11.030.094	- 10.062.921
Shpenzime uje energji	- 752.406	- 728.960
Mirmbajtje, automjete e taksa te lidhura me to	- 871.206	- 838.640
Publikime ne media	- 770.400	- 1.060.600
Udhetime dieta J.vendit; kuotizacion	- 15.708.797	- 17.345.012
Poste telefon etj	- 1.169.712	- 1.354.548
Anetaresime	- 3.003.984	- 1.589.504
Taksa dhe tarifa vendore	- 94.445	- 98.018
Te tjera	- 5.100.198	- 2.117.882
Shuma	- 46.021.099	- 44.058.392

10. Shpenzime financiare

	Viti 2024	Viti 2023
Shpenzime interesi dhe shpenzime te ngjashme	379.209	10.618
Shpenzime te tjera financiare	- 177.234	- 182.223
Shuma	201.975	- 171.606

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE

Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbyllur 31 Dhjetor 2024
(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).**11. Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve**

	Viti 2024	Viti 2023
Shpenzime interesi dhe shpenzime te ngjashme	379.209	10.618
Shpenzime te tjera financiare	- 177.234	- 182.223
Shuma	201.975	- 171.606

12. Teprica e Fondeve më 31.12.2024

	Viti 2024	Viti 2023
Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve	41.733.266	20.958.749
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	25.585.596	24.876.707
Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve - e korigjuar (pa amortizimin)	67.318.862	45.835.456

Gjendje Mjete Monetare ne fund	175.067.371	107.265.452
Furnitorë papaguar	- 10.293.158	- 585.446
Klientë pa-arkëtuar	13.535.166	4.153.917
Të tjera të arkëtueshme/pagueshme neto	- 13.696.494	- 13.257.948
Të arkëtueshme/pagueshme neto 31.12.2024	- 10.454.486	- 9.689.477
Teprice e fondeve transferuar ne vitin pasardhes	164.612.885	97.575.975

13. Palet e lidhura

Palët quhen të lidhura kur njëra prej tyre ka mundësinë të kontrollojë palët e tjera ose të ushtroje ndikim domethënës në vendim-marrjen financiare dhe operacionale të tyre.

14. Angazhime dhe detyrime të kushtëzuara**Çështje gjyqësore**

Me 31 Dhjetor 2024 Enti nuk ka asnjë çështje gjyqësore të hapur kundrejt saj apo nga ajo, që mund të kërkojë rregullime të këtyre pasqyrave financiare.

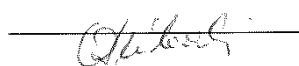
15. Kontrollle tatimore

Librat e Entit nuk janë audituar nga organet tatimore për periudhën 31.12.2024. Si rrjedhojë detyrimet tatimore nuk mund të konsiderohen përfundimtare. Detyrime të mundshme që mund të rezultojnë nga një auditim i organeve tatimore nuk mund të maten në mënyrë të besueshme.

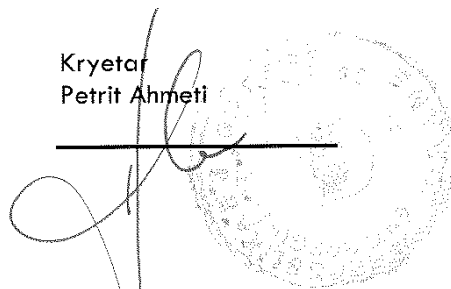
16. Ngjarje pas datës së bilancit

Me 31 Dhjetor 2024 në datën e pasqyrave financiare dhe deri në datën e aprovimit të tyre nuk ka ngjarje rregulluese të reflektuara në pasqyrat financiare ose ngjarje që janë materialisht të rëndësishme për të paraqitur në këto pasqyra.

Hartuesi i Pasqyrave Financiare
Diana Alibali



Kryetar
Petrit Ahmeti



Tiranë, më 25/03/2025

1427/1
27.3.25

**ERE-ENTI RREGULLATOR I ENERGISË
PREZANTIMI I AUDITIMIT TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE TË VITIT 2024 (ML)**

QËLLIMI I AUDITIMIT PËR VITIN E MBYLLUR MË 31 DHJETOR 2024

Qëllimi auditimit	Pasqyrat financiare
Auditimi në përputhje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Auditimit të Pasqyrave Financiare.	Për vitin e përfunduar më 31 dhjetor 2024, pasqyrat janë përgatitur nga ERE në përputhje me "Standardet Kombëtare të Kontabilitetit (të përmirësuar) (SKKP), Ligjin nr.25/2018, datë 10.05.2018 "Për kontabilitetin dhe pasqyrat financiare"

PËRGJEGJËSITË E AUDITUESIT

Përgjegjësitë e audituesit	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ne kemi kryer auditimin tonë në përputhje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Auditimit (SNA) dhe auditimin e pasqyrave financiare në përputhje me SKKP-të. Ne kemi shqyrtuar mbi bazën e testimeve të transaksioneve dhe të ekzistencës të zotërimit dhe vlerësimit të aseteve dhe detyrimeve të cilat audituesit i konsiderojnë të nevojshme në shqyrtimin e evidencave që mbështesin shumat dhe informacionet e dhëna në pasqyrat financiare. ▪ Audituesi është përgjegjës për formimin dhe shprehjen e një opinioni mbi pasqyrat financiare që janë përgatitur nga menaxhimi i kompanisë. Për të arritur këtë, ne kemi planifikuar dhe kryer auditimin për të siguruar një siguri të arsyeshme se pasqyrat financiare janë të lira nga gabimet materiale. ▪ Ne kemi marrë një kuptim të sistemeve të kontabilitetit dhe të kontrollit të brendshëm financiar në masën e nevojshme për të konsideruar përshtatshmërinë e tyre si bazë për përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare, por jo për të shprehur një opinion mbi efektivitetin e kontrolleve të brendshme.

<p>Përgjegjësitë e menaxhimit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pasqyrat financiare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drejtimi është përgjegjës për përgatitjen dhe paraqitjen e drejtë të pasqyrave financiare në përputhje me kuadrin e zbatueshëm të raportimit financiar. ▪ Kontroli i brendshëm: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kontrollat e brendshme që drejtimi i gjykon të nevojshme për të bërë të mundur përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare. ▪ Asistimi grupit të auditimit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dhënia e informacioneve dhe aksesit për audituesit: • Qasja në të gjitha informacionet që menaxhimi është i vetëdijshëm se është i rëndësishëm për përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare. • Informacione shtesë që audituesit mund të kërkojnë nga menaxhimi për qëllime të auditimit. • Akses i pakufizuar për personat brenda njësisë nga të cilët ne e përcaktojmë të nevojshme për të marrë evidencë auditimi.
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OBJEKTIVAT E AUDITIMIT

<p>Për Menaxhimin dhe palët e interesuara</p>	<p>Opinion dhe raporte të pavarura që shtojnë besueshmërinë e informacionit financiar të paraqitur.</p>
<p>Për menaxhimin</p>	<p>Vëzhgime dhe këshilla për raportimin financiar, çështje të tatimeve dhe biznesit nga profesionistë të lartë që kanë një kuptim të thellë të biznesit tuaj dhe të industrisë. Ne gjithashtu ndajmë përvojën e praktikave më të mira të industrisë.</p>

QASJA E AUDITIMIT

<p>Shkurt Mars 2025</p>	<p>Kryerja dhe finalizimi i punës pranë zyrave të klientit, kryerja e procedurave thelbësore.</p> <p>Procedurat finale të auditimit, konkluzionet dhe raportimi.</p>
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PASQYRA E POZICIONIT FINANCIAR

	Shënime	31 dhjetor 2024	31 dhjetor 2023
AKTIVET			
Aktive afatshkurtra			
Mjete monetare	1	175,067,371	107,265,452
Investime		-	-
Te drejta te arketueshme		-	-
Nga aktiviteti i shfrytezimit	2	13,535,166	4,153,917
Te tjera		4,164,502	4,317,227
Inventaret		-	-
Inventar i konsumueshëm për aktivitetin	3	1,212,097	4,474,070
Shpenzime te shtyra		-	-
Te arketueshme nga te ardhura te konstatuara		-	-
Totali i aktiveve afatshkurtra		193,979,137	120,210,666
Aktive afatgjate			
Aktive financiare		-	-
Aktive materiale		-	-
Mjete Transporti	4	3,041,878	3,802,348
Mobilje dhe pajisje zyre	4	4,198,845	5,185,723
Pajisje informatike	4	16,200,396	21,310,530
Aktive jo materiale		-	-
Koncensione, patenta, licensa, makra tregtare, te drejta dhe aktive te naiashme	4	66,511,873	84,877,108
Parapagime per AAJM		-	-
Aktivet tatimore te shtyra		-	-
Totali i aktiveve afatgjata		89,952,993	115,175,709
Totali i Aktiveve		283,932,129	235,386,375
DETYRIMET DHE KAPITALI			
Detyrime afatshkurtra			
Detyrime ndaj institucioneve te kredise		-	-
Te pagueshme per aktivitetin e shfrytezimit	5	10,293,158	585,446
Te pagueshme ndaj punonjesve dhe sigurimeve	5	10,655,934	15,229,412
Te pagueshme per detyrime tatimore	5	7,205,063	2,285,790
Te tjera te pagueshme	5	(0)	59,973
Te pagueshme per shpenzime te konstatuara		-	-
Te ardhura te shtyra		-	-
Provizione		-	-
Totali i detyrimeve afatshkurtra		28,154,155	18,160,621
Detyrime afatgjata			
Totali i detyrimeve afatgjata		-	-
Detyrime Totale		28,154,155	18,160,621
Fondet të akumuluar - ERE		214,044,708	196,267,004
Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit	11	41,733,266	20,958,749
Shuma		255,777,973	217,225,753
Totali i Detyrimeve dhe i Fondeve		283,932,129	235,386,374

PASQYRA E TË ARDHURAVE DHE SHPENZIMEVE

		Viti 2024	Viti 2023
Te ardhura te shfrytezimit			
Te ardhurat nga Faturimi I Operatoreve	6	368,757,289	324,758,949
Te ardhurat nga Licensimi	6	25,720,000	20,040,000
Te tjera te ardhura te shfrytezimit	6	3,432,984	1,119,681
Te ardhura te tjera te shfrytezimit			
Shpenzime te personelit			
Paga dhe shperblime	7	(242,966,527)	(225,319,549)
Shpenzime te sigurimeve shoqerore/shendetsore	7	(22,041,261)	(21,756,327)
Shpenzimet per pensionet dhe sigurim privat	7	(19,764,500)	(8,777,300)
Zhvleresimi i aktiveve afatgjata materiale			
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	8	(25,585,596)	(24,876,707)
Shpenzime te tjera shfrytezimi	9	(46,021,099)	(44,058,392)
Te ardhura te tjera			
Zhvleresim i aktiveve financiare dhe			
Shpenzime financiare			
Shpenzime interesi dhe shpenzime te ngjashme	10	379,209	10,618
Shpenzime te tjera financiare	10	(177,234)	(182,223)
Pjesa e fitimit/(humbjes) financiare nga			
			-
Fitimi/(humbja) para tatimit	11	41,733,266	20,958,749
Tatimi mbi fitimin			
Tatimi mbi fitimin e periudhes			-
Tatim fitimi i shtyre			
Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve		41,733,266	20,958,749

**Entit Rregullator të Energjisë (ERE)
Letra e manaxhimit për periudhën
Janar-Dhjetor 2024**

Të nderuar zotërinj,

Grupi ynë i auditimit ka ekzaminuar kontrollin e brendshëm dhe pasqyrat financiare të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë. Sistemet e kontabilitetit dhe ato të kontrollit janë verifikuar deri në masën e nevojshme që lejon përcaktimi i procedurave të auditimit për raportim në pasqyrat financiare.

Gjatë auditimit kemi evidentuar disa problematika për të cilat kemi bashkëngjitur rekomandimet tona, në mënyrë për të ndihmuar në përmirësimin e proceseve dhe për të arritur efikasësi operationale.

Komentet dhe rekomandimet e bashkëngjitura kanë si qëllim të vetëm informimin dhe përdorimin e drejtuesve të insitucionit dhe palëve të interesuara.


Faleminderit juve dhe stafit tuaj për bashkëpunimin dhe ndihmën e vazhdueshme gjatë procesit të auditimit.

Auditues Ligjor (Partner Angazhimi)

Ermir Veipi
CONSULTING PARTNERS SH.PK.
MZZ123012V
Kash, Albania
CONSULTING PARTNERS
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Konstruksion, Kati 7, Ap. 61
consultingpartnersshpk@gmail.com

Auditues Ligjor

Kondor Çeka


Kondor Çeka
KONDOR ÇEKA
NUIŠ : M12030034N
TIRANË - ALBANIA
License: Nr. 480; 16.09.2021
Adresa: Nj.8, nr.2, Rruga Luigj
Gurakuqi, P.18, Hyrja 4, Ap.21, Tirane
e-mail: dori.ceka@viar.al

Tiranë, më 26.03.2025

Aneks 1. Letra e menaxhimit

Gjetje	Rekomandime	Komentet e drejtimit
<p>Përgatitja e Pasqyrave Financiare</p> <p>Audituesit Ligjor konstatojnë se ERE nuk ka një metodologji të miratuar për mënyrën e trajtimit të llogarive të arkëtueshme të cilat arkëtohen me vonë ose nuk arrijnë të arkëtohen.</p>	<p>Në fund të çdo periudhe raportimi, Entiteti në bazë të një metodologjie duhet të vlerësojë nëse ka një evidencë objektive të zhvlerësimit të ndonjë aktivi financiar që matet me kosto ose me kosto të amortizuar dhe nëse ekziston një evidencë objektive të zhvlerësimit, Entiteti duhet të njohë menjëherë një humbje nga zhvlerësimi në fitim ose humbje.</p>	<p>Marrim në konsideratë rekomandimin e audituesve.</p>

Aneks I. Letra e menaxhimit

Shtojcë

Kërkesat e Ligjit nr. 43/2015, të ndryshuar, Nenin 11 pika 7, Neni 17

Audituesit kanë konstatuar se ERE ka përcaktuar pagën dhe strukturën me anë të Vendimit të Bordit të ERE-s nr. 198 datë 20.09.2024 "Miratimi i strukturës organizative dhe organizimit të ERE-s", të Vendimit të Bordit nr. 199/2024 "Rregullorja për caktimin e pagave, trajtimeve të tjera financiare dhe përfitimeve të të punësuarve në ERE", në përputhje me Ligjin nr. 35/2023 datë 25.5.2023 "Për kompetencat për caktimin e pagave, trajtimeve të tjera financiare dhe përfitimeve të të punësuarve në institucionet e administratës publike, si dhe pagës minimale në shkallë vendi" dhe me sa përcaktuar në Ligjin nr. 43/2015 "Për sektorin e energjisë elektrike", të ndryshuar nenit 11, pika 7, neni 17 dhe Ligjin nr. 102/2015 "Për sektorin e gazit natyror".

Përgjegjësia e Drejtimit për Objektivat dhe Kufizimet e Sistemit të Kontrollit të Brendshëm

Komentet e mëposhtme u referohen përgjegjësisë së Drejtimit për sistemin e brendshëm të kontrollave, ku objektivat dhe kufizimet e qenësishme në sistemin e kontrollit të brendshëm janë marrë nga Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Auditimit të Federatës Ndërkombëtare të Kontabilistëve.

Përgjegjësia e Drejtimit

Drejtimi është përgjegjës për vendosjen dhe mirëmbajtjen e sistemit të kontrollave të brendshme. Në përmbushjen e kësaj përgjegjësie, Drejtimi duhet të vlerësojë përfitimet dhe kostot e pritura përkatëse të politikave dhe procedurave për kontrollin e brendshme.

Objektivat

Objektivat e sistemit të kontrollit të brendshëm janë që të japin siguri drejtimi, sa më shumë të jetë e mundur, që asetet të jenë të mbrojtura nga përdorimi i paautorizuar ose keqpërdorimi, dhe se transakcionet janë ekzekutuar në përputhje me politikat e drejtimit dhe të regjistruhen saktë, në mënyrë që të mundësohet përgatitja në kohë e informacionit të besueshëm financiar në përputhje me parimet e zbatueshme të kontabilitetit.

Kufizimet

Për shkak të kufizimeve të qenësishme në çdo sistem të kontrollit të brendshëm, gabimet apo parregullsitë, mund të ndodhin dhe të mbeten të pazbuluara. Gjithashtu, parashikimi i çdo vlerësimi të sistemit të kontrollit të brendshëm për periudhat e ardhshme është subjekt i rrezikut që politikat dhe procedurat mund të bëhen të papërshtatshme për shkak të ndryshimeve të kushteve ose efektiviteti i hartimit dhe i zbatimit të politikave dhe procedurave mund të përkeqësohet.

Nr. 1427 Prot
26.3.25

RAPORT I AUDITUESEVE TE PAVARUR -ENTI RREGULLATOR I ENERGJISË (ERE)
[AUDITIM PËR PASQYRAT FINANCIARE TE VITIN E MBYLLUR ME 31 DHJETOR 2024]
[ADRESA: BLV. "BAJRAM CURRI", RRUGA "VIKTOR EFTIMIU" 1023; e-mail: erealb@ere.gov.al
TIRANË, SHQIPËRI

RAPORT I AUDITUESIT TE PAVARUR**Për: Petrit Ahmeti****Kryetarit i Entit Rregullator të Energjisë**

Blv. "Bajram Curri", Rruga "Viktor Eftimiu" 1023, Tiranë, Shqipëri

Raport mbi Auditimin e Pasqyrave Financiare të vitit 2024.**Opinion**

Ne kemi audituar pasqyrat financiare të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë-ERE, të cilat përfshijnë pasqyrën e pozicionit financiar më datën 31 Dhjetor 2024, pasqyrën e performancës financiare (burimeve dhe përdorimit), pasqyrën e ndryshimeve për fondet e akumuluarra dhe pasqyrën e flukseve të parasë për vitin e mbyllur më datën 31 Dhjetor 2024, përfshirë shënimet shpjeguese për pasqyrat financiare, dhe një përmbledhje të politikave kontabël më të rëndësishme.

Sipas opinionit tonë, pasqyrat financiare bashkëlidhur paraqesin drejt, në të gjitha aspektet materiale, pozicionin financiar më datën 31 Dhjetor 2024, performancën financiare dhe flukset e parasë për vitin që mbyllet në këtë datë, në përputhje me "Standardet Kombëtare të Kontabilitetit (të përmirësuar)(SKKP), Ligjin nr.25/2018, datë 10.05.2018 "Për kontabilitetin dhe pasqyrat financiare" dhe Ligj nr. 43/2015 "Për sektorin e Energjisë Elektrike" [neni3 (pika 52 dhe 53); neni 11, 7 ; neni 17)].

Baza për opinionin

Ne kryem auditimin në përputhje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Auditimit (SNA-të). Përgjegjësitë tona sipas këtyre standardeve janë përshkruar në mënyrë më të detajuar në seksionin e raportit ku jepen Përgjegjësitë e Audituesit për Pasqyrat Financiare. Ne jemi të pavarur nga Entiteti në përputhje me kërkesat etike që janë të zbatueshme për auditimin e pasqyrave financiare në Shqipëri, dhe kemi përmbushur përgjegjësitë e tjera etike në përputhje me këto kërkesa. Ne besojmë se evidenca e auditimit që kemi siguruar është e mjaftueshme dhe e përshtatshme për të dhënë një bazë për opinionin tonë.

Përgjegjësitë e Drejtimit në lidhje me Pasqyrat Financiare

Drejtimi është përgjegjës për përgatitjen dhe paraqitjen e drejtë të pasqyrave financiare në përputhje me SKKP dhe Ligjin nr.25/2018, datë 10.05.2018 "Për kontabilitetin dhe pasqyrat financiare" e Ligj nr. 43/2015 "Për sektorin e Energjisë Elektrike" (neni 17) dhe për ato kontrole të brendshme që drejtimi i gjykon të nevojshme për të bërë të mundur përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare që nuk përmbajnë anomali materiale, qoftë për shkak të mashtrimit apo gabimit.

Në përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare, drejtimi është përgjegjës për të vlerësuar aftësinë e Entitetit për të vazhduar sipas parimit të vijimësisë, duke dhënë informacion, nëse është e zbatueshme, për çështjet që kanë të bëjnë me vijimësinë dhe duke përdorur parimin kontabël të vijimësisë .

Ata që janë të ngarkuar me drejtimin janë përgjegjës për mbikqyrjen e procesit të raportimit financiar të Entitetit.

Përgjegjësitë e Audituesit për Auditimin e Pasqyrave Financiare

Objektivat tona të auditimit janë: të arrijmë një siguri të arësyeshme për faktin nëse pasqyrat financiare në tërësi kanë ose jo anomali materiale, për shkak të mashtrimit apo gabimit, dhe të lëshojmë një raport, i cili përfshin opinionin e audituesit. Siguria e arësyeshme megjithëse është një siguri e nivelit të lartë, nuk është një garanci që një auditim i kryer sipas SNA-ve do të identifikojë gjithmonë një anomali materiale kur ajo ekziston.

Raporti i audituesve të pavarur është i vlefshëm vetëm për pasqyrat financiare 2024 bashkëlidhur.

Anomalitë mund të vijnë si rezultat i gabimit ose mashtrimit dhe konsiderohen materiale nëse, individualisht ose të marra së bashku pritet, që në mënyrë të arësyeshme, të influencojnë vendimet ekonomike të përdoruesve, të marra bazuar në këto pasqyra financiare.

Një auditim i pasqyrave financiare në përputhje me SNA-të, kërkon që ne si auditues të ushtrojmë gjykimin profesional dhe të ruajmë skepticizmin profesional gjatë gjithë auditimit. Ne gjithashtu:

- Identifikojmë dhe vlerësojmë rreziqet e anomalisë materiale, qoftë për shkak të mashtrimit ose gabimit, hartojmë dhe kryejmë procedurat e auditimit në përgjigje të këtyre rreziqeve, dhe marrim evidencë auditimi që është e mjaftueshme dhe e përshtatshme për të siguruar një bazë për opinionin tonë. Rreziku i moszbulimit të një anomalie materiale si rezultat i mashtrimit është më i lartë se rreziku i moszbulimit si rezultat i gabimit, sepse mashtrimi mund të përfshijë marrëveshje të fshehta, falsifikime, përjashtime të qëllimshme, informacione të deformuara, anashkalime të kontrolleve të brendshme.
- Sigurojmë një njohje të kontrollit të brendshëm që ka të bëjë me auditimin, me qëllim që të përcaktojmë procedurat e auditimit që janë të përshtatshme sipas rrethanave, por jo për qëllime të shprehjes së një opinioni mbi efikasitetin e kontrollit të brendshëm.
- Vlerësojmë përshtatshmërinë e politikave kontabël të përdorura dhe arsyeshmërinë e çmuarjeve kontabël dhe të shpjegimeve përkatëse të bëra nga drejtimi.
- Nxjerrim një konkluzion në lidhje me përshtatshmërinë e përdorimit të bazës kontabël të vijimësisë, dhe bazuar në evidencën e auditimit të marrë, nëse ka një pasiguri materiale në lidhje me ngjarjet ose kushtet, e cila mund të hedhë dyshime të mëdha për aftësinë e për të vijuar veprimtarinë. Nëse ne arrijmë në përfundimin që ka një pasiguri ne duhet të tërheqim vëmendjen në raportin e audituesit në lidhje me shpjegimet e dhëna në pasqyrat financiare, ose nëse këto shpjegime janë të papërshtatshme, duhet të modifikojmë opinionin tonë. Konkluzionet tona bazohen në evidencën e auditimit të marrë deri në datën e raportit tonë. Megjithatë, ngjarje ose kushte të ardhshme mund të bëjnë që Entiteti të ndërpresë veprimtarinë.
- Vlerësojmë paraqitjen e përgjithshme, strukturën dhe përmbajtjen e pasqyrave financiare, përfshirë informacionet shpjeguese të dhëna, dhe nëse pasqyrat financiare paraqesin transaksionet dhe ngjarjet në to në një mënyrë që arrin paraqitjen e drejtë.

Ne komunikojmë me personat të ngarkuar për qeverisjen e institucionit, përveç se çështjeve të tjera, edhe objektin dhe kohën e planifikuar të auditimit, gjetjet kryesore të auditimit, përfshirë çdo mangësi relevante në kontrollin e brendshëm të identifikuar gjatë auditimit tonë.

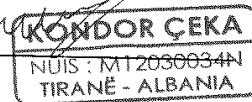
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Tiranë më 26/03/2025

Raporti i audituesve të pavarur është i vlefshëm vetëm për pasqyrat financiare 2024 bashkëlidhur.

2

Aneks 2: Raporti i Performancës



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Letra për Drejtimin

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë (ERE)

26 mars 2025

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

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Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

LETËR REKOMANDIMI E PROFESIONISTËVE TË PAVARUR

Drejtuar: Kryetarit dhe Bordit të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë (ERE)

Gjatë planifikimit dhe kryerjes së procedurave tona për të shqyrtuar informacionin jo-financiar të paraqitur në Raportin Vjetor për vitin e mbyllur më 31 Dhjetor 2024 ("të dhëna të zgjedhura"), me qëllim dhënien e sigurisë së kufizuar ne morëm në konsideratë strukturën e kontrollit të brendshëm të Entit në mënyrë që të përcaktonim procedurat e Angazhimit për Dhënien e Sigurisë planifikuar dhe kryer në përputhje me Standardin Ndërkombëtar SNAS 3000, "Angazhimet e Dhënies së Sigurisë ("SNAS 3000") që ndryshojnë nga Auditimet ose Rishikimet e Informacioneve Financiare Historike", me qëllim që të jepnim një opinion për dhënie sigurie të nivelit të kufizuar për:

- Verifikimin e informacioneve shpjeguese cilësore dhe sasore të paraqitura me strukturat organizative të ERE-s si dhe në Raportin Vjetor 2024 në mënyrë specifike për gjendjen në sektorin e energjisë elektrike dhe të gazit natyror, në krahasim me kriteret e zbatueshme ("Kriteret e Përformances", të ilustruara në Raportin Vjetor), mbështetur në Ligjin nr. 43/2015, "Për Sektorin e Energjisë Elektrike", i ndryshuar dhe Ligjin Nr. 102/2015 "Për Sektorin e Gazit Natyror", i ndryshuar.

Ne kemi raportuar vetëm ato çështje që kanë qenë në vëmendjen tonë gjatë procesit të këtij angazhimi duke përfshirë dhe vlerësimin e sistemit të kontrollit të brendshëm deri në masën e nevojshme për të përcaktuar natyrën, kohën dhe shtrirjen e procedurave të tjera. Puna jonë nuk ka pasur si qëllim kryesor zbulimin e dobësive, zbulimin e mashtrimeve ose parregullsive të ngjashme dhe si rrjedhim nuk duhet të merret si bazë që asnjë dobësi tjetër nuk ekziston.

Çështjet e ngritura në këtë leter janë vetëm ato të cilat kanë qenë në vëmendjen tonë gjatë këtij angazhimi dhe që ne besojmë se duhet të sillen në vëmendjen tuaj. Nuk përfshihen të gjitha çështjet e mundshme, dhe në veçanti, ne nuk mund të jemi përgjegjës për raportimin e të gjitha rreziqeve në biznesin tuaj ose të gjitha dobësive në kontrollit e brendshëm. Rrjedhimisht, komentet në këtë letër i referohen vetëm çështjeve, të cilat kanë ardhur në vëmendjen tonë gjatë rrjedhës normale së punës sonë dhe nuk paraqet të gjitha përmirësimet e mundshme, të cilat mund të identifikohen nga një shqyrtim i veçantë.

Ky raport lëshohet vetëm për qëllim informativ dhe për përdorim nga Drejtimi dhe Bordi i ERE, e për rrjedhojë nuk mund të përdoret nga persona të tjerë.

Ne duam të shprehim vlerësimin tonë ndaj drejtimit dhe punonjësve për ndihmën dhe bashkëpunimin përgjatë procesit.

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Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

REKOMANDIME TË AUDITUESVE TË PAVARUR PËR VLERËSIMIN E PËRFORMANCËS 2024

1. *Automatizimi i mënyrës së raportimit të licensuarve pranë ERE*

Çështje

Gjatë kryerjes së procedurave tona për të shqyrtuar informacionin jo-financiar të paraqitur në Raportin Vjetor për vitin e mbyllur më 31 Dhjetor 2024, ne vumë re që përpunimi i informacionit në lidhje me Bilancin Energjistik kryhej në formate excel në departamentin e monitorimit në bazë të raportimeve të kryar nga operatorët e licensuar.

Këto formate raportimi ishin të ndryshme në varësi të secilit operator, nga ku ERE, konsolidon të dhënat më pas në mënyrë manuale, gjë që kërkon kohë dhe mund të jetë subjekt i gabimeve manuale.

Impakti

ERE, përgjatë Raportin Vjetor, mbështetur në Ligjin nr. 43/2015, "Për Sektorin e Energjisë Elektrike", i ndryshuar dhe Ligjin Nr. 102/2015 "Për Sektorin e Gazit Natyror", i ndryshuar, megjithatë, nuk ka implementuar një sistem informatik gjithëpërfshires për konsolidimin e informacionit nga entitetet raportuese pa patur nevojën e ndërhyrjeve manuale.

Rekomandimi

Të krijohet një tool në excel monitorues dhe raportues i cili të unifikojë mënyrën e raportimit të entiteteve të licensuar nga ERE. Në këtë tool çdo operator i sektorit energjistik duhet të ketë mundësinë të raportojë dhe dokumentojë në mënyrë të standardizuar bilancin e tij energjistik, gjë që duhet të lehtësojë edhe procesin e konsolidimit të të dhënave në mënyrë të standardizuar. Gjithashtu është evidentuar pamundësia e garantimit të një shërbimi cilesor që lidhen me inspektimet e të licensuarve ku përfshihen realizimet e inspektimeve të thelluara rastësore.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE sipas parashikimeve në Buxhetin e vitit 2023 në zërin për investime në automatizimin e mënyrës së raportimit të pjesëmarrësve të tregut në ERE kishte parashikuar një fond dhe ka përfunduar kontratën për realizimin e kësaj platforme. Aktualisht janë realizuar testimet dhe trainimet me të licensuarit për përdorimin e kësaj platforme dhe vijimin e raportimeve nëpërmjet saj, proces i cili është në implementim raportimet e vitit 2025 është parashikuar që do të kryhen sipas platformës. ERE në vijim do të marrë masa për zhvillimin e mundshëm të saj dhe në drejtime të tjera sipas problematikave që do dalin përgjatë zbatimit të saj nga të licensuarit.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

2. Mbivendosje funksionesh në strukturën organizative të ERE**Çështje**

Gjatë kryerjes së procedurave tona për të shqyrtuar informacionin jo-financiar të paraqitur në Raportin Vjetor për vitin e mbyllur më 31 Dhjetor 2024, ne vumë re që disa funksione monitorimi ndaj operatorëve të licensuar pranë ERE janë të përsëritura dhe të mbivendosura përkatesisht pranë Departamentit të Monitorimit të Tregut dhe Inspektimeve, si edhe pranë Departamentit të Licensimit, Autorizimeve dhe Mbikëqyrjes.

Gjithashtu ne vumë re se sipas kërkesave të Ligjit nr. 43/2015, Nenin 11 pika 7 ERE ka përcaktuar pagën dhe strukturën në përputhje me këto kërkesa. Kështu me anë të vendimit nr. 46, nr. 47 dhe nr. 61 të vitit 2016 janë miratuar Rregullorja për trajtimet financiare bazë të punonjësve të ERE, trajtimi financiar bazë me karakter të përkohshëm si edhe përcaktimi i nivelit të trajtimit financiar bazë për kushtet e tregut të punës.

Impakti

Mbivendosja e funksioneve dhe përsëritja e tyre në disa departamente, bën që të rriten kostot operacionale si edhe përsëritje procedurash për subjektet e licensuara duke shtuar burokracinë dhe kohën e procesimit të informacioneve.

Rekomandimi

Të rishikohet struktura organizative e ERE si edhe përshkrimi i roleve të secilit departament, duke parë mundësinë që funksionet mos të jenë të përsëritura por të rritet koordinimi midis departamenteve në mënyrë që të kontribuojë në rritjen e efikasitetit në kryerjen e proceseve të ndryshme administrative. Po ashtu vërehet që ambientet e punës në ERE nuk ofrojnë kushte optimale për punonjësit dhe për shërbimet ndaj konsumatorëve, të licensuarve si dhe pozicionit që ERE zë në sektorin e Energjisë brenda dhe jashtë vendit.

Duhet vlerësuar mundësia e sigurimit të ambienteve të përshtatshme për kryerjen e funksioneve të shërbimeve të ERE sipas standarteve.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE, ka realizuar analizën përkatëse lidhur me ndarjen e funksioneve të drejtorive respektivisht DLAM, DMTI dhe DMKPS si dhe përshatjet me sfidat apo detyrat e lena nga rezoluta e Kuvendit.

Në këtë kuader me Vendimin nr. 205 datë 30.09.2024 është miratuar struktura e re organizative e ERE-s si dhe Regullorja e Brendshme e Organizimit dhe Funksionimit të ERE-s.

Kjo strukturë dhe rregullore ndër të tjera ka saktësuar midis drejtorive funksionet e Mbikëqyrjes së Kushteve të Licensës duke i ndarë në drejtoritë e Burimeve të Rinovueshme dhe asaj të Monitorimit të tregut dhe mbikëqyrjes së kushteve të të licensuarve. Struktura e re organizative është organizuar në mënyrë të tillë për t'u bazuar në sfidat të cilat i dalin përpara ERE-s në kuadër të zbatimit të detyrave të ligjit të burimeve të rinovueshme si dhe parashikimit të ndryshimit të legjislacionit të sektorit të energjisë elektrike dhe angazhimeve që i dalin ERE-s në këtë proces.

Bordi i ERE në përputhje me Ligjin nr. 43/2015, ka përcaktuar pagën dhe strukturën në përputhje me Nenin 11 pika 7 të ligjit. Për më tepër Bordi ka marrë parasysh edhe kushtet e tregut dhe nivelin e pagave të subjekteve që kontrollohen nga ERE në procesin e përcaktimit të tyre për punonjësit e saj proces i cili në përputhje dhe me Ligjin nr. 35/2023, datë 25.5.2023 "Për kompetencat për caktimin e pagave, trajtimeve të tjera financiare dhe përfitimeve të të punësuarve në institucionet e administratës publike, si dhe të pagës bazë minimale në shkallë vendi" në përputhje me të cilën është miratuar me Vendimin 199/2024 dhe Regullorja "Për caktimin e pagave, trajtimeve të tjera financiare dhe përfitimeve të të punësuarve në ERE".

Është për tu theksuar po ashtu se ERE duhet të vijojë të marrë masat dhe parashikojë në buxhet dhe në vijim marrjen e ambienteve të përshtatshme me qera për krijimin e kushteve për punonjësit pasi aktualisht ambientet e ERE-s nuk krijojnë mundësinë e funksionimit optimal të strukturës apo dhe sfidave që i dalin në hapjen e tregut apo dhe fushat si bashkëpunim me entet e tjera rajonale apo dhe më gjerë.

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REKOMANDIMET PËR VITIN 2024 SIPAS REZOLUTËS “PËR VLERËSIMIN E VEPRIMTARISË SË ERE PËR VITIN 2023”

1. Rritja e volumit të energjisë elektrike të tregtuar në bursë si edhe të efikasitetit të prodhimit të saj

Çështje

Të japë kontributin e saj dhe të luajë një rol proaktiv për të bërë të mundur rritjen e volumit të tregtuar në bursë dhe pjesëmarrjen e aktorëve të rëndësishëm në fushën e energjisë, si edhe të vijojë punën për realizimin e bashkimit të tregjeve të energjisë së një dite më parë si një sfidë e rëndësishme, e cila ka ndikim të drejtpërdrejtë në rritjen e efikasitetit të impianteve të prodhimit të energjisë elektrike nga burime të rinovueshme të Shqipërisë në tregun rajonal dhe më gjerë.

Impakti

Lehtësimi i barrierave dhe nxitja e investimeve do të ndikonte ndjeshëm në rritjen e prodhimit të energjisë elektrike nga burimet e rinovueshme si edhe rritjen e volumit të tregtuar në bursë dhe pjesëmarrjen e aktorëve të rëndësishëm në fushën e energjisë.

Rekomandimi

Përcaktimi i hapave të pritshëm për nxitjen e investimeve që do të ndikonin ndjeshëm në rritjen e prodhimit të energjisë elektrike nga burimet e rinovueshme si edhe rritjen e volumit të tregtuar në bursë dhe pjesëmarrjen e aktorëve të rëndësishëm në fushën e energjisë.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE ka kërkuar informacion subjekteve tregtarë, lidhur me shkallën e interesit të shfaqur gjatë vitit 2024 nga konsumatorët e energjisë elektrike për instalimin e paneleve fotovoltaike për kategorinë e konsumatorëve familjarë dhe jofamiljarë si dhe një vlerësim nga ana e subjekteve tregtarë në lidhje me masën e kthimit të investimit të kryer për këto impiante.

ERE në bashkëpunim dhe me rregullatorin e Kosovës ka vijuar miratimin e vendimeve të cilat lidhen me operimin e Tregut të Një dite më parë si dhe tregut brenda ditës (intraday).

Në këtë prizëm janë miratuar:

- (i) Vendimi nr. 101, dt. 27.05.2024 ka miratuar “Procedurat rezervë për bashkimin e tregut të energjisë elektrike të ditës në avancë Shqipëri - Kosovë”
- (ii) Vendimi Nr. 102 dt. 27.05.2024 “Mbi miratimin e listës së tarifave të ALPEX për tregun brenda së njëjtës ditë” e cila i ka hapur rrugë fillimit të tregut brenda së njëjtës ditë.
- (iii) Vendimi nr. 265 dt. 10.12.2024 “Për Miratimin e disa shtesave dhe ndryshimeve në rregullat e tregut të energjisë elektrike, të miratuara me Vendimin e Bordit të ERE nr. 347, datë 27.12.2022”, i ndryshuar.
- (iv) Vendimi nr. 286 datë 20.12.2024 “mbi miratimin e metodologjisë për përcaktimin e tarifave të operatorit të emëruar të tregut të energjisë elektrike (NEMO)” të cilat kane vendosur bazat për miratimin e tarifave të NEMO-s.

Vendimmarrjet e sipërpërmendura të ERE kanë për qëllim të sigurojnë:

1. Rritjen e Transparencës dhe Konkurrencës në Treg

Miratimi i metodologjisë për përcaktimin e tarifave për Operatorin e Emëruar të Tregut të Energjisë Elektrike (NEMO) ka mundësuar krijimin e një strukture tarifore të qartë dhe transparente, duke garantuar barazi dhe akses të ndershëm për të gjithë aktorët e tregut.

Monitorimi i ALPEX dhe ndryshimet në rregullat e tregut kanë kontribuar në reduktimin e praktikave të pabarabarta dhe eliminimin e çdo avantazhi të padrejtë për disa operatorë në dëm të të tjerëve.

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1. Rritja e volumit të energjisë elektrike të tregtuar në bursë si edhe të efikasitetit të prodhimit të saj (Vazhdim)

Krijimi i një platforme të centralizuar për tregtimin e energjisë përmes bursës së energjisë ALPEX ka rritur besueshmërinë dhe stabilitetin e tregut, duke e bërë atë më të parashikueshëm dhe më të hapur për investitorët.

2. Nxitja e Investimeve në Energjinë e Rinovueshme;

Një nga përfitimet kryesore të bashkimit të tregjeve dhe zhvillimit të bursës së energjisë është rritja e efikasitetit të impianteve të prodhimit të energjisë së rinovueshme.

Një treg i strukturuar dhe i parashikueshëm u ofron investitorëve në energjinë e rinovueshme më shumë siguri për kthimin e investimeve të tyre, duke nxitur ndërtimin e kapaciteteve të reja për prodhimin e energjisë së pastër.

Përmes bursës ALPEX, prodhuesit e vegjël dhe të mëdhenj kanë mundësinë të konkurrojnë në mënyrë të ndershme, duke reduktuar varësinë nga marrëveshjet dypalëshe dhe duke u orientuar drejt një tregu më të hapur dhe dinamik.

Krijimi i një tregu transparent, i bazuar në bursën ALPEX, ka rritur mundësinë që Shqipëria të integrohet në platforma evropiane të tregimit të energjisë, si EPEX SPOT ose Nord Pool.

Numri i anëtarëve të regjistruar në Bursën Shqiptare të Energjisë (ALPEX) është rritur, duke arritur në 20 anëtarë në Shqipëri dhe 12 anëtarë në Kosovë, ndërsa vëllimi i tregimit të energjisë ka tejkaluar 1 TWh

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2. Siguria Kibernetike

Çështje

Në kuadër të rritjes të sigurisë kibernetike, nga njëra anë, të monitorojë nivelin e implementimit të Rregullores për Sigurinë Kibernetike të Infrastrukturave Kritike në sektorin e energjisë elektrike nga operatorët, si edhe shtrirjen e saj në sektorin e gazit natyror dhe, nga ana tjetër të bashkëpunojë me ASCESK për ndryshimet e nevojshme ligjore dhe përfshirjen e infrastrukturave kritike të energjisë.

Impakti

Rritja e sigurisë kibernetike dhe implementimi i Rregullores për Sigurinë Kibernetike të Infrastrukturave Kritike në sektorin e energjisë elektrike.

Rekomandimi

Të bashkëpunojë me ASCESK për ndryshimet e nevojshme ligjore dhe përfshirjen e infrastrukturave kritike të energjisë në kuadër të rritjes të sigurisë kibernetike.

Komentet e Drejtimit

Në përputhje me Rregulloren për Sigurinë Kibernetike të Infrastrukturave Kritike në Sektorin e Energjisë Elektrike ERE ka marrë masa për përcjelljen e infomacioneve periodike nga ana e 3 shoqërive KESH sh.a., OST sh.a, dhe OSSH sh.a për marrjen e masave nga këta të fundit në lidhje me implementimin e kësaj rregulloreje.

Po ashtu zhvillimi i takimeve të ndryshme me Autoritetin Kombëtar për Sigurinë Kibernetike AKSK dhe fuqimisja e Memorandumit me këtë të fundit në 29.10.2024 ka vijuar bashkëpunimi lidhur me përmirësimin e rregullores në fuqi të miratuar nga ana e ERE-s. Për këtë ERE me Vendimin nr. 27 dt. 27.01.2025 ka nisur procedurën për ndryshimin e rregullores në fjalë dhe përfshirjen në të të infrastrukturave energjetike pasi siguria kibernetike me avancimet teknologjike në çdo proces për rrjedhë edhe ekspozimi ndaj rreziqeve është i madh.

Po ashtu ERE në strukturën e re organizative të miratuar me vendimin nr. 205 dt. 29.09.2024 ka krijuar dhe sektorin e IT dhe Sigurisë kibernetike e cila është plotësuar dhe me staf të kualifikuar. Aktualisht jemi në fazën e miratimit të shtesave dhe ndryshimeveve iniciuara me vendimin e ERE-s nr. 27/2025 të cilat janë vlerësuar të rëndësishme për garantimin e një mbrojtjeje më të mirë ndaj rreziqeve kibernetike dhe për sigurimin e një funksionimi të qëndrueshëm e të sigurt të infrastrukturave kritike dhe të rëndësishme në sektorin e energjisë elektrike dhe të gazit natyror. Në vijim duhet të merren masa për rritjen e sigurisë kibernetike brenda ERE-s dhe trainimet e stafit në këtë prizëm.

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3. Investimet në fushën e energjisë në zonat turistike

Çështje

Gjatë miratimit të planit të investimeve të shoqërive t'u kushtojë vëmendje të vecantë investimeve në zonat turistike të vendit, zhvillimit të qëndrueshëm të turizmit, për më tepër, duke patur parasysh ritmet me të cilat po rritet numri i turistëve në vend, që duhet të shoqërohet me investime në fushën e energjisë.

Impakti

Rritja e investimeve në fushën e energjisë sidomos në zonat turistike të vendit, do të mbështesë edhe zhvillimin e qëndrueshëm të turizmit .

Rekomandimi

Të bashkëpunojë me shoqëritë gjatë miratimit të planit të investimeve për ndryshimet e nevojshme në kuadër të rritjes së investimeve në zonat turistike të vendit.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE do të vijojë bashkëpunimin me Shoqëritë në treg me qëllim që të nxisë që ato të rrisin investimet në zonat turistike të vendit.

Gjatë miratimit të tarifave të operatorëve OST sh.a dhe OSSH sh.a. si dhe korespondencave me këta të fundit ka vërejtur se planet e investimeve afatshkurtër dhe afatmesëm të këtyre shoqërive aderojnë planifikime për investime në zonat turistike.

Në përputhje me objektivat strategjikë të sistemit energjetik shqiptar dhe procesin e integritimit në tregun rajonal të energjisë, ERE ka vërejtur se OST ka përditësuar planin dhjetëvjeçar të investimeve me projekte kyçe, duke përfshirë investime në zgjerimin dhe modernizimin e linjave të transmetimit në zonat e Velipojës, Himarës dhe Karavastasë.

Në po këtë prizem dhe OSSH ka planifikuar në planin e saj afatmesëm investime në zgjerimin, dhe modernizimin e linjave dhe nënstacioneve në zonat e Sarandës, Velipojës, Golem, Pogradec, Vlorë, Himarë etj.

ERE do të duhet të vijojë monitorimin e investimeve të OSSH dhe OST, duke siguruar që ato të jenë në përputhje me nevojat e tregut dhe objektivat e politikave energjetike kombëtare. Planifikimi afatgjatë i investimeve do të rishikohet periodikisht, për të adresuar zhvillimet e reja dhe nevojat e konsumatorëve.

Për më tepër, ERE do të vlerësojë ndikimin e investimeve në tarifën e operatorëve, me synimin për të siguruar tarifa të përballueshme dhe një sistem të drejtë tarifor për të gjithë konsumatorët.

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4. Shkëmbimi i eksperiencave midis rregullatorëve të energjisë

Çështje

Në kuadër të rritjes së kapaciteteve të tij, kërkesë edhe në progresraportin e KE-së, të shfrytëzojë Shkollën Ballkanike të Energjisë, e cila tashmë është funksionale, për shkëmbimin e eksperiencave midis rregullatorëve lidhur me problematikat që lidhen me bashkimin e tregjeve apo edhe problematika e sfida të tjera në fushën e energjisë.

Impakti

Forcimi dhe rritja e kapaciteteve të tij, lidhur me problematika e sfida në fushën e energjisë.

Rekomandimi

Të bëhen përpjekje për të shfrytëzuar Shkollën Ballkanike të Energjisë, për shkëmbimin e eksperiencave lidhur me problematikat apo sfidat në fushën e energjisë.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE ka marrë pjesë aktive në trainimet e zhvilluara nga shkolla Ballkanike e Energjisë të cilat janë zhvilluar në Itali, Bosnje Hercegovinë dhe Shqipëri, dhe së fundi në Mal të Zi, Aktualisht janë kryer rreth 10 seminarë nga krijimi i BES.

ERE ka vijuar të marrë pjesë aktive në trajnimet e Shkollës Ballkanike të Energjisë (Balkan Energy School - BES), një platformë e rëndësishme për shkëmbimin e njohurive dhe praktikave më të mira në fushën e rregullimit të tregjeve të energjisë. Pjesëmarrja në trajnimet e BES është zhvilluar në përputhje me profilizimin e stafit të ERE, duke synuar përgatitjen e tyre sipas specifikave të sektorit të energjisë dhe zhvillimeve më të fundit në rregullimin e tregut energjetik. Seminari i 8-të dhe i 9-të i BES, i mbajtur në Sarajevë, Bosnje-Hercegovinë, më 12-13 nëntor 2024, përfshiu diskutime mbi Integrimin e tregjeve të energjisë në rajonin e Ballkanit Perëndimor dhe sfidat që duhet të adresohen, rastet studimore nga vendet e rajonit, duke analizuar politikat dhe mekanizmat rregullatorë që lehtësojnë integrimin e tregjeve vendase në tregun e vetëm evropian të energjisë. Kjo pjesëmarrje është një hap i rëndësishëm drejt harmonizimit të kuadrit rregullator të Shqipërisë me standardet e Bashkimit Evropian, duke përmirësuar kapacitetet e vendimmarrjes dhe rregullimit të tregut nga ERE.

Në kuadër të projektit KEP (Knowledge Exchange Program), i cili synon mbështetjen e autoriteteve rregullatore në Ballkan për përmirësimin e funksionimit të tregut me shumicë të energjisë elektrike, ERE ka marrë pjesë në një sërë aktivitetesh dhe mbledhjesh.

Tryezat e rrumbullakëta të mbajtura në kuadër të këtij projekti trajtuan çështje kyçe si:

- (i) "Rreziqet dhe sfidat e hyrjes në funksionim të një shkëmbimi energjie" – një analizë mbi sfidat që përballin vendet e rajonit në krijimin e bursave të energjisë dhe integrimin e tyre me sistemin evropian.
- (ii) "Si të vendosim projekte të zbatimit lokal të lidhjes së tregut" – përqëndruar në ndërtimin e mekanizmave efikas për bashkimin e tregjeve të energjisë midis vendeve të Ballkanit Perëndimor.

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4. Shkëmbimi i eksperiencave midis rregullatorëve të energjisë (Vazhdim)

Po ashtu firmosja e Memorandumit të Mirëkuptimit midis ERE dhe RAEYY (Autoritetin Rregullator për Energjinë, Mbetjeve dhe Ujit të Greqisë) në tetor 2024 .

Kjo marrëveshje është një hap i rëndësishëm për thellimin e bashkëpunimit dypalësh dhe krijimin e një kuadri më të strukturuar për shkëmbimin e informacionit dhe eksperiencave në fushën e rregullimit të tregut të energjisë. Përmes kësaj marrëveshjeje, janë adresuar disa objektiva kryesore, të cilat përfshijnë, ndër të tjera, shkëmbimin e informacioneve dhe të dhënave ndërmjet dy rregullatorëve, duke siguruar një qasje më të integruar dhe të koordinuar në analizën dhe rregullimin e tregut të energjisë.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

5. Krijimin e lehtësirave për panelet fotovoltaike

Çështje

Në bashkëpunim me Ministrinë e Infrastrukturës dhe Energjisë, si dhe duke iu referuar praktikave më të mira të vendeve fqinje, si: Italia, Greqia të punojë për krijimin e lehtësirave të mëtejshme në instalimin e paneleve fotovoltaike nga përdoruesit e energjisë elektrike.

Impakti

Lehtësimi i barrierave dhe nxitja instalimit të paneleve fotovoltaike do të ndikonte ndjeshëm në plotësimin e nevojave për furnizim të energjisë elektrike.

Rekomandimi

ERE të vijojë bashkëpunimin me Ministrinë e Infrastrukturës dhe Energjisë për krijimin e lehtësirave të mëtejshme në instalimin e paneleve fotovoltaike nga përdoruesit e energjisë elektrike që do të ndikoni ndjeshëm në rritjen e prodhimit të energjisë elektrike nga burimet e rinovueshme si edhe rritjen e volumit të tregtuar në bursë dhe pjesëmarrjen e aktorëve të rëndësishëm në fushën e energjisë.

Komentet e Drejtimin

ERE ka kërkuar informacion subjekteve tregëtarë, lidhur me shkallën e interesit të shfaqur gjatë vitit 2024 nga konsumatorët e energjisë elektrike për instalimin e paneleve fotovoltaike për kategorinë e konsumatorëve familjarë dhe jofamiljarë si dhe një vlerësim nga ana e subjekteve tregëtarë në lidhje me masën e kthimit të investimit të kryer për këto impiante.

ERE ka ndërmarrë një sërë veprimesh për të kontribuar në hartimin dhe përmirësimin e kuadrit rregullator në këtë fushë. Në vijim të angazhimit të saj, ERE i ka shprehur Ministrisë së Infrastrukturës dhe Energjisë (MIE) opinionin dhe vërejtjet mbi draftin e Vendimit të Këshillit të Ministrave (VKM) për Skemën e Faturimit Neto dhe Rregullat për Vetëprodhuesit, një dokument ky që synon miratimin e rregullave dhe procedurave për vetëprodhuesit e energjisë së rinovueshme, duke përfshirë zbatimin e skemës së faturimit neto (net billing/net metering), një mekanizëm që u mundëson vetëprodhuesve të shesin energjinë e tepërt në rrjet dhe të kreditojnë konsumin e tyre.

Gjithashtu, për të siguruar që rregullimi ligjor i skemës së faturimit neto dhe vetëprodhimit të jetë në përputhje me praktikën më të mira evropiane, ERE ka kryer një studim krahasues, duke analizuar modelet e rregullimit të vetëprodhimit në vendet e Bashkimit Evropian, zbatimin e skemave të faturimit neto dhe tarifave të injektimit të energjisë në rrjet në shtete të ndryshme, politikat mbështetëse dhe skemat e subvencionimit për vetëprodhuesit, si dhe ndikimin ekonomik dhe tarifor të këtyre skemave në tregun e energjisë dhe konsumatorët.

Bazuar në këtë analizë, ERE ka paraqitur rekomandimet e saj mbi harmonizimin e rregulloreve shqiptare me direktivat e BE-së, në drejtim të vendosjes së një mekanizmi të faturimit neto dhe integrimin e vetëprodhuesve në tregun e lirë të energjisë, duke u ofruar atyre mundësinë për të shitur energjinë e tepërt në bursë përmes ALPEX. ERE do të vijojë dialogun me MIE dhe palët e tjera të interesit për të adresuar sfidat që lidhen me promovimin dhe integrimin e projekteve për impiantet e prodhimit të energjisë elektrike për vetëprodhuesit.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

6. Mbrojtja e konsumatorit**Çështje**

Të vijojë të ketë në fokus të punës së tij dhe të rrisë përpjekjet në drejtim të mbrojtjes së konsumatorit, në rastet kur këto të fundit përballen me mbifaturim, keqfaturim/faturim aforfe, dëm ekonomik e tarifim i gabuar nga ana e operatorit të shpërndarjes apo edhe ngarkimit pa të drejtë me përgjegjësi të konsumatorëve kur konstatohen ndërhyrje apo dëmtime të matësve të vendosur në ambiente të përbashkëta.

Impakti

Mbrojtja e konsumatorit kur këto të fundit përballen me mbifaturim, keqfaturim/faturim aforfe, dëm ekonomik e tarifim i gabuar nga ana e operatorit të shpërndarjes.

Rekomandimi

Të vijojë të ketë në fokus të punës së tij dhe të rrisë përpjekjet në drejtim të mbrojtjes së konsumatorit.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE ka vijuar trajtimin e ankesave të konsumatorëve, duke siguruar transparencë dhe zgjidhje në përputhje me legjislacionin në fuqi për problematikat e ngritura. Ky proces është një nga instrumentet e drejtpërdrejta për mbrojtjen e të drejtave të konsumatorëve dhe për përmirësimin e shërbimeve të operatorëve të energjisë. Për këtë qëllim, ERE ka krijuar dhe vënë në funksion një mekanizëm të qartë dhe të aksesueshëm për trajtimin e ankesave, duke mundësuar që çdo konsumator apo subjekt të adresojë problematikat e hasura në lidhje me furnizimin me energji elektrike dhe gaz natyror. Çdo ankesë regjistrohet, shqyrtohet dhe trajtohet në përputhje me kuadrin rregullator dhe në bazë të afateve ligjore.

Ankesat mund të bëhen drejtpërdrejt pranë ERE, në platformën online, përmes email-it apo nëpërmjet postës, duke garantuar lehtësi dhe akses për të gjithë përdoruesit. Për të rritur transparencën, ERE ka krijuar prej kohësh Regjistrin e trajtimit të ankesave, i cili përditësohet rregullisht dhe është i aksesueshëm nga publiku, duke siguruar që qytetarët dhe palët e interesuara të kenë informacion të qartë mbi natyrën e ankesave dhe mënyrën, kohën e trajtimit të tyre. Në kuadër të përmirësimit të vazhdueshëm të mekanizmave të mbrojtjes së konsumatorëve, ERE do të vazhdojë të zhvillojë dhe përmirësojë platformat online për regjistrimin dhe ndjekjen e ankesave, duke ofruar më shumë lehtësi dhe efikasitet për konsumatorët, si dhe do të zgjerojë bashkëpunimin me organizatat e mbrojtjes së konsumatorëve për të marrë feedback mbi përditësimet e mundshme në sektorin e energjisë.

Në këtë prizëm është e nevojshme në një të ardhme marrja e masave për dixhitalizimin e procesit të ankesave apo dhe ndjekjen e zgjidhjes së tyre nga ana e operatorëve.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

7. Transpozimi i paketës së legjislacionit evropian në sektorin e energjisë elektrike

Çështje

Të japë kontributin e nevojshëm për ndryshimet ligjore në ligjin e energjisë për transpozimin e paketës së re të legjislacionit evropian në sektorin e energjisë elektrike.

Impakti

Transpozimi i paketës së re të legjislacionit evropian për ndryshimet ligjore në ligjin e energjisë elektrike.

Rekomandimi

Të japë kontributin e nevojshëm për ndryshimet ligjore në ligjin e energjisë për transpozimin e paketës së re të legjislacionit evropian në sektorin e energjisë elektrike.

Komentet e Drejtimit

Aktualisht ERE është në procesin e Miratimit të rregullores së CACM pasi me vendimin nr. 251, datë 25.11.2024, ka filluar procesin “për miratimin e “Rregullores për alokimin e kapaciteteve dhe menaxhimin e kongjestioneve”.

Gjithashtu ERE ka dërguar pranë Ministrisë së Infrastrukturës dhe Energjisë opinionin dhe propozimet konkrete lidhur me draftin e përgatitur për rishikimin e ligjit për sektorin e energjisë elektrike, me qëllim përshtatjen e tij me zhvillimet e reja në tregun e energjisë dhe përmbushjen e detyrimeve të vendit në kuadër të procesit të integritimit në Bashkimin Evropian. Propozimet e ERE kanë reflektuar aspektet e përafrimit të legjislacionit shqiptar me “Paketën e Energjisë” të BE-së, e cila synon rritjen e integritimit të tregjeve të energjisë, mbrojtjen dhe fuqizimin e konsumatorëve dhe përshtetjen e tranzicionit drejt burimeve të rinovueshme. Disa nga aspektet e adresuara në rishikimin e ligjit përfshijnë rregullimin e karikimit të makinave elektrike, operimin e impianteve deponituese dhe përfshirjen e koncepteve që lidhen me fuqizimin e konsumatorëve, rritjen e rolit të ERE-s etj.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

8. Plani Kombëtar i Energjisë dhe Klimës

Çështje

Si pjesë e grupit ndërinstitucional të punës, të vijojë të jape kontributin e saj për hartimin e Planit Kombëtar të Energjisë dhe Klimës 2020-2030, sic kërkohet edhe nga progresraporti i KE-së.

Impakti

Hartimi i Planit Kombëtar të Energjisë dhe Klimës 2020-2030.

Rekomandimi

Si pjesë e grupit ndërinstitucional të punës, të vijojë të jape kontributin e saj për hartimin e Planit Kombëtar të Energjisë dhe Klimës 2020-2030, sic kërkohet edhe nga progresraporti i KE-së.

Komentet e Drejtimit

Për përmbushjen e këtij rekomandimi, ERE ka raportuar në mënyrë periodike, ka plotësuar rregullisht pyetësorët dhe ofruar informacionin e kërkuar. Ky proces përfshin mbledhjen dhe përpunimin e të dhënave të nevojshme, dhe përgatitjen e përgjigjeve të detajuara në përputhje me sa kërkuar. ERE ka siguruar dhenien në kohë të këtyre informacioneve dhe raportimeve pranë Ministrisë së Infrastrukturës dhe Energjisë (MIE).

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

9. Implementimi i platformës së krahasimit të cmimeve

Çështje

Të vijojë punën për miratimin e akteve nënligjore të nevojshme për vendosjen e detyrimit të përdorimit të Platformës së Krahasimit të Cmimeve (Price Comparison Tool, PCT), në tregun e lirë, si edhe të zhvillojë fushata promovuese mbi modalitetet e funksionimit të saj.

Impakti

Ju ofrohet furnizuesve mundësia e paraqitjes së cmimeve të energjisë elektrike për konsumatorët që zgjedhin të furnizohen nga tregu i lirë duke ju dhënë mundësinë e vlerësimit në mënyrë transparente të ofertave.

Rekomandimi

Të vijojë punën për miratimin e akteve nënligjore të nevojshme për vendosjen e detyrimit të përdorimit brenda vitit 2025 të platformës së krahasimit të cmimeve (Price Comparison Tool) të energjisë elektrike nga furnizuesit për konsumatorët.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE, përmes vendimmarrjes së saj, nr. 241, datë 15.11.2024 dhe nr. 43, datë 14.02.2025, ka finalizuar vendosjen e detyrimit për publikimin e ofertave të furnizimit me energji elektrike në Platformën e Krahasimit të Cmimeve (PCT), të krijuar nga ERE, për të licencuarit që janë aktivisht të angazhuar në veprimtarinë e furnizimit në tregun e lirë, për konsumatorët familjarë dhe jofamiljarë të vegjël me një konsum vjetor të pritshëm më pak se 100,000 kWh. Ky hap synon të sigurojë transparencë dhe konkurrencë në treg, duke mbrojtur interesat e konsumatorëve. Platforma e krahasimit të cmimeve (PCT) është funksionale.

Nga ana e ERE janë zhvilluar trajnime me përfaqësues të shoqatës së Furnizuesve dhe tregtarëve të energjisë elektrike për të mundësuar hedhjen e të dhënave në platformë e cila do të jetë funksionale brenda vitit 2025, si edhe do të vijojë punën për miratimin e akteve nënligjore të nevojshme për vendosjen e detyrimit të përdorimit brenda vitit 2025 të platformës. Se fundi me vendimin e Bordit 43/2025, ERE vendosi ndryshimin e vendimit 241/2024 duke përcaktuar detyrimin për publikimin e ofertave të furnizimit me energji elektrike në Platformën e Krahasimit të Cmimeve (PCT), të krijuar nga ERE, për të licencuarit, që janë aktivisht të angazhuar në veprimtarinë e furnizimit në tregun e lirë, për konsumatorët familjarë dhe jofamiljarë të vegjël me një konsum vjetor të pritshëm më pak se 100,000 kWh”.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

10. Nxitjen e përdorimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme

Çështje

Pas vlerësimit që do të bëjë Grupi i Punës, të marrë masat e nevojshme për adresimin e pengesave të mundëshme të diversifikimit të prodhimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme, si dhe në bashkëpunim me Sekretariatit dhe Komunitetit të Energjisë të miratojë aktet rregullatore që dalin si detyrim i Ligjit nr. 24/2023 “Për nxitjen e përdorimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme”, për të nxitur më tej shfrytëzimin e burimeve diellore dhe të erës në funksion të diversifikimit të burimeve të energjisë, duke e bërë sistemin më pak të ekspozuar ndaj ndikimeve klimatike.

Impakti

Nxitja e përdorimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme.

Rekomandimi

Pas vlerësimit që do të bëjë Grupi i Punës, ERE të marrë masat e nevojshme për adresimin e pengesave të mundëshme të diversifikimit të prodhimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE ka vijuar korrespondenca me OSSH sh.a. apo dhe OST sh.a. për të kërkuar informacion për të krijuar një panoramë më të gjerë në lidhje me situatën dhe potencialin e burimeve të vogla të rinovueshme si ato fotovoltaike apo dhe korrespondencën me të licensuarit lidhur me hyrjen në punë të impianteve të prodhimit të energjisë elektrike nga burimet e rinovueshme.

Duke qenë se ligji “Per nxitjen e perdorimit te energjise nga burimet e rinovueshme” është miratuar në Prill të vitit 2023, ERE është angazhuar dhe ka marrë masa për nxjerrjen e një sërë aktesh të rëndësishme sic janë;

- (i) Metodologjia mbi përcaktimin e detyrimit për energjinë e rinovueshme për t’u paguar nga konsumatorët fundorë të energjisë elektrike për të cilën ERE është miratuar me Vendimin nr. 284 dt. 18.12.2024 pas konsultimeve të dokumentit me palët e interesit;
- (ii) Rregullorja për Lëshimin, Transferimin, Shlyerjen dhe Revokimin/Anullimin e Garancive të Origjinës për Energjinë Elektrike të Prodhuar nga Burimet e Rinovueshme është miratuar me vendimin nr. 300 dt. 30.12.2024;
- (iii) Me Vendimin Nr. 256, dt. 02.12.2024 ka filluar procedurës “Për miratimin e metodologjisë për vlerësimin e gatishmërisë së tregut shqiptar të energjisë të ditës në avancë” nje detyrim ky i ligjit te sipercituar, dokument i pergatitur ne bashkepunim dhe me konsulencen e financuar nga ana e BERZH-it i cili është në fazën e konsultimeve me pjestaret e tregut.
- (iv) Kushtet e përgjithshme të Kontratës për Diferencë miratuar me vendimin nr. 136 dt. 10.07.2024.
- (v) me date 25.11 2024 Bordi i ERE-s ka miratuar studimin e realizuar nga grupi i punes “mbi diversifikimin e Prodhimit te Energjise nga Burimet e Rinovueshme”

ERE ka vijuar me angazhimin në zbatimin e detyrimeve të përcaktuara në ligjin nr. 24/2023 “Për nxitjen e përdorimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme”. Në këtë kuadër, ERE ka punuar në mënyrë të vazhdueshme për miratimin e akteve rregullatore të parashikuara në këtë ligj. Në zbatim të nenit 14, pika 2 të ligjit nr. 24/2023 “Për nxitjen e përdorimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme”, ERE ka miratuar “Kushtet e përgjithshme të kontratës tip për mbështetje”. Gjatë muajit dhjetor 2024, në zbatim të nenit 16 pika 8, ERE ka finalizuar dhe miratuar “Metodologjinë mbi përcaktimin e detyrimit për energjinë e rinovueshme”, e cila shërben si bazë për përcaktimin e detyrimeve të subjekteve të tregut në lidhje me përfshirjen dhe përdorimin e energjisë nga burime të rinovueshme.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

10. Nxitjen e përdorimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme (Vazhdim)

Gjithashtu, si pjesë e akteve të kërkuara nga ligji për burimet e rinovueshme, specifikisht neni 22, ERE ka miratuar “Rregulloren për Lëshimin, Transferimin, Shlyerjen dhe Revokimin/Anullimin e Garancive të Origjinës për Energjinë Elektrike të Prodhuar nga Burimet e Rinovueshme”. Kjo rregullore përcakton mekanizmat dhe procedurat për garancitë e origjinës, duke garantuar që prodhimi dhe përdorimi i energjisë së rinovueshme të jenë të certifikuar në përputhje me legjislacionin në fuqi.

Po ashtu, në zbatim të nenit 30 të këtij ligji, ERE ka nisur procedurat për miratimin e “Metodologjisë për vlerësimin e gatishmërisë së tregut shqiptar të energjisë të ditës në avancë”. Kjo metodologji synon të vlerësojë kapacitetin dhe fleksibilitetin e tregut shqiptar për të operuar në përputhje me praktikatat më të mira të tregut të lirë të energjisë, duke siguruar kushte të favorshme për pjesëmarrjen e aktorëve të ndryshëm dhe integrimin e burimeve të rinovueshme në sistemin energjetik.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

11. Bashkëpunimi me Agjensinë e Eficencës së Energjisë

Çështje

Të punojë për nënshkrimin e një marrëveshjeje bashkëpunimi ndër-institucional me Agjensinë e Eficencës së Energjisë, marrëveshje e cila, në kuadër të adresimit të sfidave të përbashkëta, të ketë në fokus të saj hartimin e një strategjie të përbashkët afatmesme për adresimin e çështjeve me interes të konsumatorit sa i përket përdorimit eficient të energjisë.

Impakti

Adresimin e çështjeve me interes të konsumatorit sa i përket përdorimit eficient të energjisë.

Rekomandimi

Të punojë për nënshkrimin e një marrëveshjeje bashkëpunimi ndër-institucional me Agjensinë e Eficencës së Energjisë, marrëveshje e cila, në kuadër të adresimit të sfidave të përbashkëta, të ketë në fokus të saj hartimin e një strategjie të përbashkët afatmesme.

Komentet e Drejtimit

Në këtë kuadër, ERE ka finalizuar dhe firmosur Marrëveshjen e Bashkëpunimit me Agjencinë për Eficencën e Energjisë, marrëveshje kjo që krijon mekanizma të përbashkëta për shkëmbimin e informacionit dhe promovimin e politikave që synojnë optimizimin e konsumit energjetik.

Përmes kësaj marrëveshjeje, janë adresuar disa çështje kyçe, përfshirë:

- i. Shkëmbimin e të dhënave dhe informacionit mbi përdorimin e energjisë dhe masat për rritjen e eficiencës, duke mundësuar një qasje më të integruar dhe të informuar në vendimmarrje.
- ii. Përmirësimin e kuadrit rregullator për eficiencën e energjisë, përmes analizës së përbashkët të politikave ekzistuese dhe propozimit të përmirësimeve të nevojshme për të mbështetur përdorimin më racional të burimeve energjetike.
- iii. Nxitjen e masave për eficiencën e energjisë në prodhimin, shpërndarjen dhe konsumimin e energjisë, duke synuar reduktimin e humbjeve dhe rritjen e qëndrueshmërisë së sistemit energjetik.
- iv. Rritjen e ndërgjegjësimit dhe edukimin e aktorëve të tregut mbi rëndësinë e eficiencës energjetike dhe përfitimet që sjell për ekonominë, mjedisin dhe konsumatorët.

Kjo marrëveshje synon të krijojë një bashkëpunim të vazhdueshëm dhe të qëndrueshëm midis ERE dhe Agjencisë për Eficencën e Energjisë.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

12. Rritja e kapacitetit transmetues të TAP

Çështje

Të vijojë bashkëpunimin me rregullatorët e Italisë dhe Greqisë për mundësinë e rritjes së kapacitetit transmetues të TAP AG në nivel rajonal.

Impakti

Rritja E kapacitetit transmetues të TAP AG në nivel rajonal.

Rekomandimi

ERE të vijojë bashkëpunimin me rregullatorët e Italisë dhe Greqisë për mundësinë e rritjes së kapacitetit transmetues të TAP AG në nivel rajonal.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE ka vijuar angazhimin dhe bashkëpunimin me autoritetet rregullatore të Greqisë dhe Italisë, duke synuar forcimin e marrëdhënieve institucionale dhe harmonizimin e politikave rregullatore në vendimarrjet e saj që lidhen me funksionimin dhe zhvillimin e kapaciteteve transmetuese të TAP AG.

Në këtë kuadër, janë zhvilluar konsultime të rregullta me të dy rregullatorët, duke mundësuar shkëmbimin e eksperiencave dhe praktikave më të mira në funksion të një vendimmarrje të kujdesshme dhe të harmonizuar me dy rregullatorët e vendeve ku ky projekt/infrastrukturë shtrihet. Me Vendimin nr. 237, datë 05.11.2024, ERE miratoi dokumentin e përbashkët të tre rregullatorëve të energjisë, ERE, RAE dhe ARERA mbi: "Miratimi i një ndryshimi në 'Kodin e Rrjetit TAP' dhe 'Kodin Tarifor të TAP', propozuar nga TAP AG më 18 shtator 2024."

Si një hap konkret jo vetëm në kuadër të zhvillimit të TAP AG, por edhe në tërësi për zhvillimet e tregut të energjisë elektrike dhe gazit natyror, me anë të Vendimit nr. 190, datë 12.09.2024, ERE ka miratuar dhe nënshkruar një Marrëveshje të Bashkëpunimit (Memorandum of Understanding – MoU) me Autoritetin Rregullator për Energjinë, Mbetje dhe Ujë të Greqisë.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

STATUSI I ÇËSHTJEVE SIPAS LETRES SE DREJTIMIT TE VITIT 2021

1. Zvogëlimi i barrierave rregullatore

Çështje

Me qëllim zvogëlimin e barrierave rregullatore dhe shkurtimin e kohës së procedurave rregullatore, të kryeje një analize ex-post të rregulloreve përkatëse.

Impakti

Rishikimi dhe kryerja e një analize të rregulloreve aktuale, bën të mundur që të identifikohen mangësitë përkatëse, bazuar gjithashtu edhe në evidencat apo rastet specifike që mund të jenë raportuar, si pasojë e barrierave dhe burokracive rregullatorë. Dobësitë dhe problematikat e nxjerra nëpërmjet kësaj analize ex-post, shërbejnë për të përmirësuar kuadrin rregullator në vijim.

Rekomandimi

Realizuar me vendimin 220/2022.

Komentet e Drejtimit

Realizuar me vendimin 220/2022.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

STATUSI I ÇËSHTJEVE SIPAS LETRES SE DREJTIMIT TE VITIT 2020

1. Pronësia e kabinave elektrike

Çështje

ERE për zgjidhjen e problematikës së pronësisë së kabinave elektrike të bëjë propozimet përkatëse edhe për ndryshime ligjore, nëse është e nevojshme, apo të japë rekomandimet e nevojshme për institucionet përkatëse dhe të kërkojë edhe ndërhyrjen e Kuvendit përmes Platformës Ndërinstitucionale Online, të ngritur nga Kuvendi i Shqipërisë, e cila është në dispozicion të institucioneve të pavarura si një mjet i ri që synon rritjen e autoritetit të institucioneve të pavarura, si dhe përfshirjen e Kuvendit të Shqipërisë si katalizator ndërmjet institucioneve të pavarura dhe atyre qeveritare për zgjidhjen e problemeve.

Impakti

Problematika me pronësinë e kabinave elektrike ndikon në krijimin e defekteve të shumta për abonentët duke ndikuar në cilësinë e shërbimit. Abonentët shpesh herë mbeten pa energji elektrike dhe ankohen drejtëpërdrejtë tek OSSH. Gjithashtu për OSSH humbjet në rrjet janë të mëdha për shkak të amortizimit të madh të kabinave dhe kushteve jo të mira të mbajtjes së tyre. Ato gjithashtu shfaqin edhe rrezik për jetën e individëve pranë tyre. Që ato të kalojnë në pronësi të tyre duhet bërë blerje të prokurimeve publike gjë që është e vështirë për tu realizuar.

Rekomandimi

Realizuar me ndryshimet e ligjit 43/2015 ne vitin 2020 neni 71/1.

Komentet e Drejtimit

Realizuar me ndryshimet e ligjit 43/2015 ne vitin 2020 neni 71/1.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

2. Ankesat konsumatore per periudhën 2008-2011

Çështje

Përgjatë viteve 2008-2011 ankesat e konsumatorëve kanë qënë të larta dhe kanë mbetur pa zgjidhje akoma edhe në ditët e sotme. Kryesisht përgjatë këtyre viteve konsumatorët janë ankuar ndaj CEZ shpërndarje, për mungesën e energjisë elektrike, mosdorëzim faturash, ose gabim faturimi por të dhëna të shumta ende mungojnë.

Impakti

Ekziston pasiguria lidhur me evidentimin e këtyre ankesave dhe pranimi i tyre si “dëm ekonomik” dhe “energjia e pamatur”, ka vijuar me mozgjidhje ende në ditët e sotme pasi nuk janë ende të mirëpërcaktuara. Ende mungon një zgjidhje konkrete nëse këta konsumatorë do të dëmshpërblehen apo do të jepet një zgjidhje e pëlqyeshme nga të dy palët. Problematikë qëndron fakti se në ato vite numri i kontratave me klientët në mënyrë të rregullt ka qënë i ulët dhe informaliteti më i lartë. Në ditët e sotme është e vështirë të vërtetohet nëse kanë qënë të rregullta apo jo për shkak të hendekut të madh të kohës.

Rekomandimi

Ne rekomandojme që ERE në rolin e rregullatorit të japë një zgjidhje përfundimtare për zgjidhjen e ankesave në bashkëpunim me 3 shoqëritë duke bërë të mundur krijimin e një plani të përbashkët në mënyrë që numri i klientëve të ankuar të vijë duke u ulur. Përcaktimi i një standardi të përbashkët për zgjidhjen e ankesave të klientëve nëse do tu jepet zgjidhje apo do të mbyllet si çështje përfundimisht.

ERE të vijojë të ndjekë në bashkëpunim me strukturën përgjegjëse të shoqërisë FSHU sh.a. deri në zgjidhjen përfundimtare çështjen e ankesave të klientëve, të cilët janë faturuar nën emërtimet “energjia e pamatur” dhe “dëm ekonomik” në periudhën tetor 2008 – prill 2011.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE në rolin e rregullatorit ka vijuar më mbikëqyrjen e procesit të trajtimit të ankesave por ende nuk kemi një zgjidhje përfundimtare. Gjithashtu është kërkuar një vlerësim për statusin apo numrin e kontratave me klientët përgjatë atyre viteve.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

3. Sistemet informative dhe rreziku i sulmit kibernetik

Çështje

Gjatë vitit 2020, me miratimin nga ERE të strategjisë për infrastrukturën kritike në ektorin e energjisë elektrike, ajo duhet t'i kushtojë vëmendje të veçantë implementimit të kësaj strategjie në përputhje me direktivën e BE-së "Për sigurinë e sistemit dhe sistemeve informatike".

Impakti

Strategjitë e rregullores për sistemin informativ dhe mbrojtjen ndaj sulmeve kibernetike do të sillnin parandalimin e humbjeve të të dhënave në kushtet e një sulmi kibernetik. Vetëm OST deri më tani ka dërguar rregulloren e përcaktuar për informatizimin e tyre. Mungesa e një specialist IT të trajnuar mbi sigurinë e informacionit tek ERE do të sillte problematika në shqyrtimin e rregulloreve të sjella nga ana e shoqërive. Mungesa e raportimeve periodike nga ana e shoqërive tregon rrezikshmëri për rënien në kontakt të tyre me sulmet kibernetike sepse vëmendje kushtuar ndaj tyre mund të jetë më e vogël.

Rekomandimi

Ne rekomandojmë ERE të ndërmarrë masat e nevojshme dhe të vazhdueshme për të marrë rregulloret nga ana e 3 shoqërive KESH sh.a., OST sh.a, dhe OSHEE sh.a duke vendosur theksin tek sistemi i parandalimit të vjedhjes dhe humbjes së të dhënave.

Komentet e Drejtimit

Në përputhje me Rregulloren për Sigurinë Kibernetike të Infrastrukturave Kritike në Sektorin e Energjisë Elektrike ERE ka marrë masa për përcjelljen e informacioneve periodike nga ana e 3 shoqërive KESH sh.a., OST sh.a, dhe OSHEE sh.a për marrjen e masave nga këta të fundit në lidhje me implementimin e kësaj rregulloreje. Po ashtu zhvillimi i takimeve të ndryshme me Autoritetin Kombëtar për Certifikimin Elektronik dhe Sigurinë Kibernetike AKCESK për të vijuar bashkëpunimin lidhur me përmirësimin e legjislacionit në fuqi dhe përfshirjen në të të infrastrukturave energjetike pasi siguria kibernetike me avancimet teknologjike në çdo proces për rrjedhë edhe ekspozimi ndaj rreziqeve është i madh. Po ashtu ERE duhet të parashikojë masa dhe parashikime në buxhet përgjatë vitit 2024 për rritjen e sigurisë kibernetike të sistemeve në përdorim të ERE-s si dhe në vijim duhet të merren masa për akomodimin e strukturës IT që përfshin pajisjet hardware dhe ambientet e nevojshme sipas kërkesave të akteve ligjore.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

REKOMANDIME TE TJERA

- Transpozimi dhe zbatimi i rregullores CACM (Alokimi i Kapaciteteve dhe Menaxhimi i Konxhestoneve) sipas vendimit të Këshillit të ministrave të vendeve antare të Komunitetit të Energjisë.
- Transpozimi i rregullores të FCA, (foreëord capacity allocation)
- Berjen funksionale të sistemit rajonal të garancive të origjines

Lidhur me keto transpozime dhe miratime të akteve rregullatore që lindin si detyrime nga pjesmarrja në tregun vendas dhe rajonal të energjisë është e nevojshme që ERE të ketë konsulence të jashtme të specializuara në këto fusha.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2024

Shtojcë**Përgjegjësia e Drejtimin për Objektivat dhe Kufizimet e Sistemit të Kontrollit të Brendshëm**

Komentet e mëposhtme u referohen përgjegjësisë së Drejtimin për sistemin e brendshëm të kontrolleve, ku objektivat dhe kufizimet e qënësishme në sistemin e kontrollit të brendshëm janë marrë nga Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Auditimit të Federatës Ndërkombëtare të Kontabilistëve.

Përgjegjësia e Drejtimin

Drejtimi është përgjegjës për vendosjen dhe mirëmbajtjen e sistemit të kontrolleve të brendshme. Në përmbushjen e kësaj përgjegjësie, Drejtimi duhet të vlerësojë përfitimet dhe kostot e pritura përkatëse të politikave dhe procedurave për kontrollet e brendshme.

Objektivat

Objektivat e sistemit të kontrollit të brendshëm janë që të japin siguri drejtimi, sa më shumë të jetë e mundur, që asetet të jenë të mbrojtura nga përdorimi i paautorizuar ose keqpërdorimi, dhe se transaksionet janë ekzekutuar në përputhje me politikat e drejtimin dhe të regjistrohen saktë, në mënyrë që të mundësohet përgatitja në kohë e informacionit të besueshëm financiar në përputhje me parimet e zbatueshme të kontabilitetit.

Kufizimet

Për shkak të kufizimeve të qënësishme në çdo sistem të kontrollit të brendshëm, gabimet apo parregullsitë, mund të ndodhin dhe të mbeten të pazbuluara. Gjithashtu, parashikimi i çdo vlerësimit të sistemit të kontrollit të brendshëm për periudhat e ardhshme është subjekt i rrezikut që politikat dhe procedurat mund të bëhen të papërshtatshme për shkak të ndryshimeve të kushteve ose efektiviteti i hartimit dhe i zbatimit të politikave dhe procedurave mund të përkeqësohet.