

ENERGY REGULATORY AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

**THE STATE OF THE POWER SECTOR AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
ENERGY REGULATORY AUTHORITY IN 2025**

Tirana, 2026

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ERE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

Honourable Speaker of the Parliament,

Honourable Members of Parliament,

On behalf of the Board of the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), I have the honour to present the 2025 Annual Report on the State of the Energy Sector and ERE's Activities in the Republic of Albania.

The submission of this report to Parliament is not merely a legal obligation for our institution. For us, it is also an important moment of transparency and accountability towards the representatives of the Albanian people. Through this report, we aim to share with you not only data and performance indicators for the energy sector, but also the challenges faced by its participants and the efforts undertaken to ensure its secure, reliable and sustainable development.

The power sector is one of the fundamental pillars of the economy and of the daily lives of citizens. Every household, business and public institution depends on the secure and reliable operation of this system. It is precisely for this reason that the regulatory role of our institution aims to ensure that this sector operates in a transparent, efficient and sustainable manner and in the interest of customer.

2025 was a year of significant developments for the Albanian energy sector, bringing both challenges and progress. On the one hand, the electricity system was faced with unfavourable hydrological conditions and an increasingly dynamic regional energy market. On the other hand, important steps were taken to expand electricity generation capacity and diversify the electricity generation mix.

The country's total installed electricity generation capacity reached 3,475 MW, marking an increase of 262 MW compared to the previous year. This is a clear indicator of continued investment and growing interest in the development of the power sector.

A particularly important development was the continued growth of renewable electricity generation. Photovoltaic generation capacity now accounts for approximately 18% of the country's total installed electricity generation capacity and, during 2025, photovoltaic power plants generated 832.3 GWh of electricity. This represents an important step towards a cleaner and more sustainable energy system.

Nevertheless, during this year the sector also faced significant natural challenges. Inflows into the Drin Cascade were approximately 21% below the long-term average. Despite this situation, through prudent water resource management and close cooperation among system operators, net domestic electricity generation reached 7,467 GWh, remaining above the average recorded over the past decade.

From a technical perspective, the Albanian electricity system continued to improve its performance. In the transmission system operated by OST sh.a., technical losses decreased to 1.9%, while the volume of transmitted electricity increased by more than 3%.

Meanwhile, in the distribution system operated by OSSH sh.a., losses decreased to 16.96%, reflecting the continued improvement in network management and the effectiveness of measures implemented to reduce losses.

The security and stability of the electricity system have remained a continuous priority. The experience of the large-scale power outages that affected several countries in the region during 2024 demonstrated once again how important it is to invest in the resilience of the system and to strengthen cooperation with neighbouring transmission system operators and ENTSO-E. In this

regard, the investments and technical improvements implemented across the network have aimed at increasing system security and ensuring compliance with ENTSO-E standards.

Another important development was the continued consolidation of the organised electricity market through the ALPEX power exchange. During 2025, the volume of electricity traded through ALPEX increased by approximately 32%. This reflects the increasing role of the organised market and of the increasingly transparent functioning of the electricity market.

In the natural gas sector, the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) continues to be a strategic element for the region and for Europe's energy security. During 2025, this project marked its fifth year of commercial operation.

From an institutional perspective, 2025 was also a year of intensive regulatory activity for the ERE Board. During the year, the Board held 53 meetings and adopted 353 regulatory decisions covering the functioning of the energy market, the development of renewable energy sources and the continuous improvement of the regulatory framework governing the sector.

At the heart of our work remains the commitment to maintaining a fair balance between the interests of customer, licensees and national energy policy objectives.

Another indicator of the gradual transformation of the energy sector is the development of electric mobility. In accordance with the recommendations of the Albanian Parliament, as well as the increasing penetration of electric vehicles in the Albanian market, ERE approved the tariff structure for the customer category using electricity for electric vehicle charging.

Honourable Members of Parliament,

The report we present today is not merely a summary of figures and indicators. Above all, it reflects our continuous institutional commitment to ensuring that the country's energy system operates in a secure, sustainable manner and in the service of its citizens. The ERE Board has exercised its responsibilities while safeguarding its institutional independence and relying on professional analyses and European regulatory best practices.

At a time when the energy transition is becoming one of the greatest challenges facing modern economies, Albania has the opportunity to build a more sustainable, diversified and integrated energy system within the European market. Throughout this process, our institution remains committed to playing its role in ensuring the proper functioning of the market, the protection of customers and the creation of a stable and predictable environment for investment.

Thank you for your attention and for your continued support of the work of the Energy Regulatory Authority.

INTRODUCTION

The Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) is the regulatory authority for the power and natural gas sectors in Albania, operating pursuant to Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, Law No. 102/2015 "On the Natural Gas Sector", as amended, Law No. 24/2023 "On Promoting the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources", as well as other implementing legislation adopted pursuant to these laws.

ERE carries out its activities with the objective of ensuring that market participants fulfil their obligations to provide secure, reliable and high-quality energy services at the lowest possible cost to customers. In performing its functions, ERE takes into account the interests and rights of customers, the security and quality of electricity supply, and environmental protection requirements. At the same time, it licenses entities operating in the energy sector, monitors the electricity and natural gas markets, develops and updates the regulatory framework, reviews tariff and price applications in accordance with the applicable methodologies, and exercises its regulatory powers through decisions adopted by the ERE Board in compliance with the applicable legislation.

In accordance with the requirements of Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, and Law No. 102/2015 "On the Natural Gas Sector", as amended, ERE has prepared this Annual Report entitled "The State of the Energy Sector and ERE's Activities in 2025".

The report presents comprehensive information on the performance of the electricity and natural gas sectors during 2025, together with comparisons of the main sector indicators with those of previous years.

Electricity generation during 2025 continued to be provided by KESH sh.a., Lanabregas Hydropower Plant, and private licensees engaged in electricity generation, including privileged producers, independent power producers and self-producers.

The country's total installed electricity generation capacity as of 31 December 2025 reached approximately 3,475 MW, representing an increase of approximately 262 MW compared to 2024. This increase was primarily driven by the commissioning of new hydropower and photovoltaic generation capacity.

Electricity generation facilities connected to the transmission system had a combined installed capacity of approximately 2,905 MW and generated 6,402,430 MWh of electricity during 2025. Generation facilities connected to the distribution system had a combined installed capacity of approximately 570 MW and generated 1,065,159 MWh of electricity.

The total installed electricity generation capacity of KESH sh.a. is 1,563 MW, representing approximately 45% of the country's total installed generation capacity.

The combined installed capacity of all other electricity producers amounts to 1,912 MW, representing approximately 55% of the country's total installed generation capacity.

During 2025, electricity generation from photovoltaic power plants continued to expand significantly. The increase in photovoltaic generation capacity contributes to the diversification of the country's electricity generation mix and plays an important role in meeting domestic electricity demand.

The installed capacity of photovoltaic power plants reached 631.07 MW in 2025, accounting for approximately 18% of the country's total installed electricity generation capacity. During the year, these plants generated approximately 832.3 GWh of electricity, representing approximately 11% of total domestic electricity generation.

At the end of 2025, a total of 53 photovoltaic power plants were in operation, reflecting the continuous expansion of this technology since 2020. Of these, 42 operate under power purchase agreements with FTL sh.a., nine sell electricity on the free market at non-regulated prices, while Karavasta Solar sells its entire electricity generation to KESH sh.a.

The total net domestic electricity generation during 2025 amounted to 7,467,589 MWh, of which:

- 3,452,265 MWh was generated by KESH sh.a;
- 4,015,324 MWh was generated by all other electricity generation facilities.

Electricity generated by KESH sh.a. accounted for approximately 46.2% of total domestic electricity generation, while generation from all other producers represented approximately 53.8%.

An analysis of historical electricity generation indicates that 2025, with total generation of approximately 7,467 GWh, remained above the average annual electricity generation recorded during the 2016–2025 period. Electricity generation during 2025 exceeded the average for this period by approximately 388 GWh. At the same time, electricity generation in 2025 was approximately 369 GWh lower than in 2024.

From a hydrological perspective, 2025 was characterised as a dry year. This assessment is based on water inflows into the Drin River Cascade. Average inflows into the Fierza Reservoir during 2025 amounted to approximately 145 m³/s, compared with 140 m³/s during 2024. However, compared with the 30-year average (1995–2024) of 183 m³/s, inflows were approximately 21% lower.

The energy reserve in the Drin River Cascade at the beginning of 2025 amounted to 477 GWh, representing approximately 52% of the reserve recorded at the beginning of 2024 (913 GWh). The average monthly energy reserve during 2025 was 574 GWh, approximately 323 GWh lower than in 2024, and approximately 32% below the long-term monthly average (1995–2024) of 846 GWh.

The transmission system is owned by OST sh.a. (Transmission System Operator), the licenced undertaking responsible for carrying out electricity transmission activities in accordance with the unbundling requirements set out in Article 54 of Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended. OST sh.a. is a wholly state-owned company. Pursuant to the applicable legal framework, OST sh.a. is responsible for the operation, maintenance and development of the transmission system, including cross-border interconnections.

The Albanian electricity transmission system comprises 400 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV and 110 kV transmission lines, together with the substations connecting these voltage levels, which are used for electricity transmission and interconnection.

The total length of the transmission network by voltage level is as follows:

- 400 kV transmission lines: approximately 445.7 km;
- 220 kV transmission lines: approximately 1,363 km;
- 150 kV transmission lines: approximately 34.4 km;
- 110 kV transmission lines: approximately 1,701 km.

In addition, OST sh.a. operates 17 transmission substations with a combined installed transformer capacity of 4,721 MVA.

As shown by the above data, the transmission system continued to expand during 2025. In particular, 66 km of new 220 kV transmission lines were commissioned, together with the 220/20 kV Hoxhara substation, with an installed capacity of 100 MVA, located within the Fier operational area.

The commissioning of the Hoxhara substation has had a significant positive impact on the integration of electricity generated by photovoltaic power plants, whose installed capacity has grown substantially in this region.

As reported by ERE in the 2024 Annual Report concerning the partial collapse of the Albanian and regional transmission systems on 21 June 2024, and following the recommendations issued by ENTSO-E, OST sh.a. prepared an action and investment plan during 2025, incorporating ENTSO-E's recommendations into its daily operational procedures, as well as its medium- and long-term transmission system planning.

Accordingly, the following measures were implemented:

- Review of operational procedures governing vegetation management in the vicinity of high-voltage transmission lines;
- Real-time assessment of N-1 contingency events affecting neighbouring transmission systems through the EMS/SCADA platform;
- Continuous assessment of voltage levels within operational planning;
- Identification of voltage stability performance indicators;
- Review of overload protection settings for high-voltage overhead transmission lines;
- Optimisation of transformer voltage control at EHV/HV and HV/MV substations;
- Assessment of voltage profiles and reactive power requirements during the system planning stage;
- Implementation of automatic emergency control systems for reactive power compensation equipment.

It is worth noting that the total volume of electricity transmitted during 2025 amounted to 10,095 GWh, representing an increase of 3.32% compared with 2024. During the same period, transmission system losses amounted to 193 GWh, corresponding to 1.9% of the total electricity transmitted, compared with 2.02% in 2024.

The reduction of transmission losses by 0.12 percentage points, combined with the increase in transmitted electricity, represents a positive performance indicator and reflects the continued improvement in the efficiency of the transmission system.

Electricity distribution in Albania is carried out by OSSH sh.a. (Distribution System Operator), licenced by ERE pursuant to the provisions of Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended.

By the end of 2025, the main assets of the distribution system comprised:

- 26,738 distribution substations, compared with 26,151 in 2024;.
- 17,550 km of medium-voltage distribution lines, compared with 17,505 km in 2024.
- 26,971 km of low-voltage distribution lines.
- A total of 44,521 km of medium- and low-voltage distribution network, together with 31,802 km of insulated service cable.

The total volume of electricity entering the distribution system during 2025 amounted to 8,251,420 MWh, of which 1,399,486 MWh represented distribution losses.

These losses accounted for 16.96% of the electricity entering the distribution system, compared with 17.93% in 2024, representing a reduction of almost one percentage point.

The continued reduction in distribution losses over recent years reflects the sustained improvement in the operational performance of the Distribution System Operator and contributes positively to the overall efficiency of Albania's electricity sector

Total annual electricity consumption in Albania comprises consumption by customers supplied in both the regulated market and the free market. During 2025, total electricity consumption reached 8,345 GWh, compared with 8,170 GWh in 2024.

An increasing share of electricity consumption is also attributable to electric vehicle charging infrastructure connected to the distribution system, reflecting the growing role of electric mobility in Albania and its increasing contribution to national electricity demand.

During 2025, the number of electric vehicles continued to increase, resulting in the further expansion of the charging infrastructure. A total of 225 charging points were installed during the year, representing an increase of 47 units compared with 2024.

Total electricity consumption during 2025 amounted to 8,345 GWh, representing an increase of 174,539 MWh (2.09%) compared with 2024. Compared with 2021, which recorded the highest electricity consumption in Albania to date, consumption during 2025 was 69,779 MWh (approximately 0.8%) lower. Nevertheless, electricity consumption in 2025 remained approximately 6.4% above the average annual consumption recorded over the previous ten years.

Domestic electricity demand during 2025 was met through electricity generated by KESH sh.a., independent power producers, privileged producers, self-producers, and imports from the regional electricity market.

Electricity consumption in Albania continues to be distributed among the following customer categories: household, private, budgetary, non-budgetary and own consumption.

The total number of electricity customers at the end of 2025 reached 1,377,204, the majority of whom were supplied by FSHU sh.a. Household customers represented approximately 85.7% of all customers supplied by FSHU sh.a. Following the gradual liberalisation of the electricity market and the transfer of medium-voltage customers to the free market, 4,372 customers were operating in the free market by the end of 2025.

Within the geographical distribution of FSHU sh.a. customers, Tirana continued to account for the largest share, representing approximately 28% of the company's customer base, remaining broadly unchanged compared with 2024.

The structure of FSHU sh.a.'s customer base is also reflected in the distribution of billed electricity. Household customers accounted for approximately 52% of the total electricity billed during 2025, representing the largest share among all customer categories.

The collection rate reported by FSHU sh.a. reached 99% of the total value of billed electricity. This consistently high collection rate demonstrates the continued financial stability of the electricity supply sector and remains one of the key performance indicators for the Albanian electricity market.

During 2025, ERE continued its activity of reviewing and approving tariffs and prices in the electricity and natural gas sectors. The electricity transmission service tariff for the regulatory period 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2027 remained unchanged throughout 2025. The tariff, set at ALL 0.85/kWh, had been approved by ERE Board Decision No. 279, dated 16 December 2024..

Likewise, no changes were made to the distribution service tariffs during 2025. By ERE Board Decision No. 288, dated 23 December 2024, ERE extended the legal effect of Decision No. 73, dated 13 April 2022, for 2025.

By ERE Board Decision No. 10, dated 8 January 2025, ERE approved the electricity supply tariffs applicable to customers supplied by FSHU sh.a. for the period 1 February – 31 December 2025. The tariff for household customers consuming up to 700 kWh/month remained ALL 8.5/kWh, while household customers consuming more than 700 kWh/month pay ALL 9.5/kWh for their entire monthly consumption. Electricity tariffs applicable to non-household customers remained unchanged.

Taking into account the development of the electric vehicle charging market, ERE Board Decision No. 255, dated 15 October 2025, approved the electricity tariff applicable to electric vehicle charging stations with an installed capacity above 11 kW, connected to the 0.4 kV distribution network. The approved tariff, effective from 1 November 2025, was ALL 22/kWh, while the tariff applicable during peak hours was ALL 25.3/kWh.

The average electricity tariff applied by the Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR) to customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level during 2025 amounted to ALL 15.34/kWh. Furthermore, by ERE Board Decision No. 33, dated 10 February 2025, ERE approved an electricity tariff of ALL 18.26/kWh for SoLR customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage level.

In addition, ERE Board Decision No. 34, dated 10 February 2025, approved electricity tariffs for Water Supply and Sewerage Companies of ALL 9.33/kWh for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level and ALL 11.77/kWh for customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage level.

In the natural gas sector, ERE Board Decision No. 280, dated 16 December 2024, extended the legal effect of Decision No. 206, dated 16 December 2019, concerning the temporary natural gas transmission tariff applicable to Albغاز sh.a. Accordingly, the natural gas transmission tariff remained unchanged during 2025 at ALL 28/m³, equivalent to ALL 2.64/kWh.

Taking into account the postponement of the entry into force of the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Regulation until 1 July 2026, as well as the fact that ALPEX continues to perform the functions of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) until the designation of a new NEMO, ERE considered it appropriate to maintain the tariff structure approved by ERE Board Decision No. 299, dated 30 December 2024. Accordingly, ERE Board Decision No. 323, dated 15 December 2025, extended the legal effect of that decision for 2026.

The organised wholesale electricity market for the Albanian and Kosovo bidding zones is operated by the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX sh.a.).

During 2025, 11 new Exchange Members joined ALPEX, including seven in the Albanian Bidding Zone and four in the Kosovo Bidding Zone. At the same time, five Exchange Members withdrew due to limited trading activity, comprising three in Albania and two in Kosovo. As a result, by the end of 2025, ALPEX had 41 active Exchange Members, including 26 in the Albanian Bidding Zone and 15 in the Kosovo Bidding Zone. All Exchange Members were registered in the Day-Ahead Market (DAM), while 28 Exchange Members also participated in the Intraday Auction Market, including 16 in Albania and 12 in Kosovo.

Trading activity continued to expand significantly during 2025, with both the number of bids submitted and the traded volumes increasing by approximately 32% compared with 2024. In the Albanian Bidding Zone, purchase bids reached 1,648 GWh, compared with 1,132 GWh during 2024, while sale bids increased to 1,677 GWh, compared with 1,128 GWh in the previous year.

Within the Albania–Kosovo market coupling, purchase bids reached 2,811 GWh, compared with 1,534 GWh during 2024, representing an increase of approximately 45%. Sale bids amounted to 2,719 GWh, compared with 1,868 GWh during 2024, corresponding to an increase of approximately 31%.

Overall, the main electricity market indicators recorded positive developments during 2025.

Purchased volumes increased by 42,036 MWh, corresponding to an increase in traded value of EUR 6.25 million.

Sold volumes increased by 325,862 MWh, corresponding to an increase in traded value of EUR 35.66 million.

Overall traded volumes increased by 367,898 MWh, while the total value of transactions increased by approximately EUR 41.9 million.

The year 2025 marked an important development in the long-term outlook for the natural gas sector. After several years, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reintroduced the Current Policies Scenario in the World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2025.

The Current Policies Scenario, which had been discontinued following the COVID-19 pandemic because of rapid policy changes and market uncertainty, was reintroduced to reflect increasing uncertainty regarding the pace of the global energy transition and renewed interest in assessing future energy developments under existing policy frameworks.

Natural gas continued to play an important role in electricity generation, while demand also increased in the transport and industrial sectors, contributing to greater market integration despite the persistence of geopolitical uncertainties.

During 2025, TAP AG and Albgaz sh.a. continued to carry out their licenced activities in Albania.

The shareholding structure of TAP AG remained unchanged during 2025, with SOCAR (Azerbaijan), BP (United Kingdom), Snam S.p.A. (Italy), Fluxys (Belgium) and Enagás (Spain) each holding a 20% ownership interest.

On 15 November 2025, TAP completed five years of commercial operation. During this period, the pipeline transported more than 54 billion cubic metres of natural gas. During 2025, TAP became the second-largest single source of natural gas imports for Italy, accounting for approximately 16% of total natural gas imports and approximately 25% of pipeline gas imports.

During 2025, ERE continued to exercise its regulatory functions with the objective of ensuring the safe, reliable, efficient and sustainable operation of the electricity and natural gas sectors, while promoting market liberalisation, strengthening competition and safeguarding consumer interests.

In accordance with its legal mandate, ERE adopted a broad range of regulatory decisions concerning electricity and natural gas market operations, tariff regulation, licensing, market monitoring, consumer protection, and the approximation of Albania's regulatory framework with the European Union energy acquis.

A key priority throughout 2025 remained the implementation of the obligations arising from the Energy Community Treaty, particularly those related to the integration of Albania's electricity market into the EU Internal Electricity Market. Significant progress was achieved in the implementation of the European network codes and guidelines, including the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Regulation, the Forward Capacity Allocation (FCA) Regulation, the Electricity Balancing Guideline (EBGL), the System Operation Guideline (SOG) and the Network Code on Electricity Emergency and Restoration (NC ER)

- **Decision no. 93, dated 28.04.2025 – On approving the “Regulation for capacities allocation and Congestion management (CACM)”**. By this decision, ERE Board approved “ the Regulation for capacities allocation and congestion management (CACM)”, which transposed the EU Regulation no. 2015/1222, implementing Decision no. 2022/03/MC-EnC of the Energy Community Ministerial Council
- **Decision no. 290, dated 13.11.2025 – On approving the Regulation “On Long-term Capacity Allocation”**. ERE Board decided to approve the “Regulation on Long-term Capacity Allocation”, proposed by OST sh.a, that constitutes the direct transposition of EU Regulation 2016/1719 (FCA Guideline), in conformity with Decision no. 2022/03/MC-EnC of the Energy Community Ministerial Council.
- **Decision no. 291, dated 13.11.2025 – On the approval of “A guideline on electricity balancing”**. ERE Board decided to approve “the Guideline on Electricity Balancing”, prepared by OST, in conformity with EU Regulation 2017/2195 and Energy Community Ministerial Council Decision no. 2022/03/MC-EnC.
- **Decision no. 347, dated 29.12.2025 – On approving the “Network Code on Emergency and Restoration”** . ERE Board with decision no. 347, dated 29.12.2025, approved the “Network Code on Emergency and Restoration”, which transposes EU Regulation 2017/2196, implementing Energy Community Ministerial Council Decision no. 2022/03/MC-EnC.
- **Decision no. 348, dated 29.12.2025 – On approving the “Guideline on Electricity Transmission System Operation”**. ERE Board, with decision no. 348, dated 29.12.2025, approved the “Guideline on Electricity Transmission System Operation”, which transposes EU Commission Regulation 2017/1485, implementing Energy Community Ministerial Council Decision no. 2022/03/MC-EnC.

In addition, ERE continued its close cooperation with the Energy Community Secretariat, ACER, CEER, ECRB and other international regulatory organisations, actively participating in working groups, technical committees and regional initiatives aimed at strengthening regional electricity market integration.

The Energy Community Secretariat (EnCS) welcomed ERE's approval of the relevant regulations and, in its publication "Assessment of the REMIT Legal Framework in the Contracting Parties", issued in January 2026, concluded that the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) has made

significant progress in implementing the principles of the Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT). This progress has been achieved through the adoption of the Regulation on Market Integrity and Transparency and the incorporation of the relevant provisions into the national legal framework.

According to the assessment, ERE exercises comprehensive regulatory powers in monitoring wholesale energy markets, collecting market data, investigating market abuse and imposing administrative sanctions, demonstrating a high degree of alignment with the core requirements of REMIT. The report further concludes that ERE has established the necessary regulatory and operational foundations to support the full and effective implementation of European wholesale electricity market standards.

Throughout 2025, ERE continued to process applications for the issuance, amendment, transfer and termination of licences in the electricity and natural gas sectors. At the end of the reporting year, 24 entities held licences for electricity generation, seven entities held electricity supply licences, and 12 entities were licenced to carry out electricity trading activities.

With regard to the recognition of licences issued by the regulatory authority of another Energy Community Contracting Party, a Member State of the European Union, or another country with which a bilateral agreement on the mutual recognition of licences has been concluded, ERE recognised two licences during 2025, one for electricity supply and one for electricity trading.

Consumer protection continued to be one of the fundamental pillars of ERE's regulatory activity and a key institutional priority throughout 2025. ERE devoted continuous attention and appropriate human and administrative resources to ensuring a high level of consumer protection, promoting the fair, transparent and non-discriminatory treatment of electricity customers, and enabling customers to make well-informed decisions regarding the services available to them.

During 2025, ERE received a total of 244 submissions, including complaints, requests for information and requests for guidance concerning consumer-related issues. Of these, 161 were formally registered and examined as complaints, while 83 constituted requests for information, guidance or incomplete submissions that did not meet the minimum legal requirements for the initiation of an administrative review procedure.

In implementing the Resolution of the Parliament of Albania on the assessment of ERE's activity for 2025, the ERE Board, by Decision No. 276/2025, approved the Action Plan for the implementation and monitoring of the recommendations contained in the Resolution.

With regard to the implementation of the Parliament's recommendations, a significant number have already been fully implemented, while the remaining recommendations are either currently under implementation and subject to continuous monitoring or require amendments to the primary legislation, following which ERE will update the relevant regulatory framework.

In particular, ERE fulfilled its obligations relating to the improvement of the regulatory framework through the adoption of new regulatory acts and methodologies, strengthened energy market monitoring, enhanced institutional transparency through the publication of Board decisions and the continuous updating of information, and further implemented transparency programmes. In addition, concrete measures were undertaken to strengthen cybersecurity in the energy sector through the collection and analysis of information submitted by operators and the monitoring of compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

As part of the continued implementation of the Parliament's recommendations, ERE also undertook a range of measures aimed at strengthening consumer protection and supporting market development. These included information and awareness-raising activities promoting transparency and competition, such as the use of the Price Comparison Tool, together with initiatives encouraging energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources.

The establishment of a digital consumer complaints platform remains at the preparatory stage, with the initial implementation steps already completed. At the same time, ERE continued to enhance consumer information and protection, review the investment plans of transmission and distribution system operators, monitor developments in the organised electricity market, and provide market participants with a dedicated digital platform for submitting regulatory data.

For 2026, the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) has established a set of updated strategic objectives aimed at consolidating the reforms already undertaken within the energy sector and further advancing Albania's transition towards a sustainable, competitive, liberalised and fully integrated European energy market. These objectives reflect both the obligations arising from the national and international legal framework and the evolving needs of Albania's electricity and natural gas markets.

One of ERE's principal priorities remains the continued liberalisation and effective monitoring of the energy market. In this regard, ERE will further strengthen transparency, competition and integrity in the wholesale electricity market by enhancing market monitoring capabilities, reinforcing regulatory oversight and preventing market abuse, thereby ensuring the efficient and transparent functioning of the market.

The continued development of renewable energy sources (RES) represents another key strategic priority. ERE will continue to promote the integration of renewable generation into the electricity market by supporting favourable regulatory conditions for investment and facilitating the secure integration of clean energy into the electricity system, in line with Albania's national energy objectives and the European Green Transition.

In parallel, the continuous improvement of the technical and regulatory framework will remain a priority. ERE will continue to update its regulatory framework and technical requirements to reflect evolving market conditions and the increasing integration of renewable energy sources, while ensuring the secure, reliable and efficient operation of the electricity system.

European integration and international cooperation will continue to play a central role in ERE's activities. ERE will pursue the further approximation of its regulatory framework with the European Union acquis, while strengthening cooperation with peer regulatory authorities and international organisations in support of Albania's integration into the regional and European electricity markets.

For the first time, ERE's strategic objectives also incorporate gender equality and inclusion, reflecting the institution's commitment to maintaining an inclusive, equitable and non-discriminatory working environment and promoting a sustainable organisational culture.

From a regulatory perspective, ERE will also undertake a comprehensive review of the tariff methodologies applicable to transmission and distribution system operators, with the objective of ensuring that they remain aligned with market developments and provide a fair, transparent and cost-reflective tariff framework for all market participants.

Furthermore, during 2026, the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) will be designated in accordance with the provisions of the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Regulation, representing an important milestone for the development of the organised electricity market and Albania's integration into the European Internal Electricity Market.

ERE's strategic objectives for 2026 also include the completion and further harmonisation of the regulatory framework, including the remaining network codes and guidelines, with the latest developments in the applicable national and European legislation.

Another important objective is the revision of the Regulation on the Procedures for the

Submission and Approval of Investment Plans of Electricity Transmission and Distribution System Operators, with the aim of aligning it with current regulatory best practices.

Finally, ERE intends to develop a dedicated Consumer Protection Strategy, fully aligned with the relevant national strategy, placing customers at the centre of regulatory policy by ensuring effective protection of their rights, access to accurate and transparent information, and protection against unfair market practices.

In conclusion, ERE reaffirms the commitment of all its organisational structures to continue fulfilling the responsibilities arising from the applicable legal framework, including Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended; Law No. 102/2015 "On the Natural Gas Sector", as amended; Law No. 24/2023 "On Promoting the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources", together with all implementing legislation adopted pursuant thereto.

1. POWER SECTOR

1.1. The Structure of the Albanian Power Sector

The electricity sector in Albania comprises the following activities: generation, transmission, distribution, market operation, trading and electricity supply. These activities are carried out by entities licenced by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), in accordance with Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended.

Electricity generation in Albania is carried out by the state-owned companies KESH sh.a. and HEC Lanabregas sh.a., as well as by private entities licenced to carry out electricity generation activities, including priority producers, independent producers and self-producers.

Electricity transmission is carried out by the Transmission System Operator (OST sh.a.), a wholly state-owned company. Pursuant to Article 58 of Law No. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended, OST sh.a. is certified and licenced to own, operate and maintain the electricity transmission system. OST sh.a. is also a full member of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E).

Electricity distribution is carried out by the Distribution System Operator (OSSH sh.a.), a wholly state-owned company licenced to own, operate and maintain the electricity distribution system. In accordance with Articles 16 and 72 of Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, the ERE Board, through Decision No. 257, dated 21.12.2020, approved the Compliance Programme of OSSH sh.a.

Since the commencement of operations of ALPEX sh.a. in 2023, the Albanian electricity market has operated in accordance with the Electricity Market Model approved by Council of Ministers Decision No. 519, dated 13.07.2016, as amended by Council of Ministers Decision No. 872, dated 27.12.2022.

A simplified diagram of the Albanian electricity system is presented below.

Skema e Sistemit Elektro-Energjitik

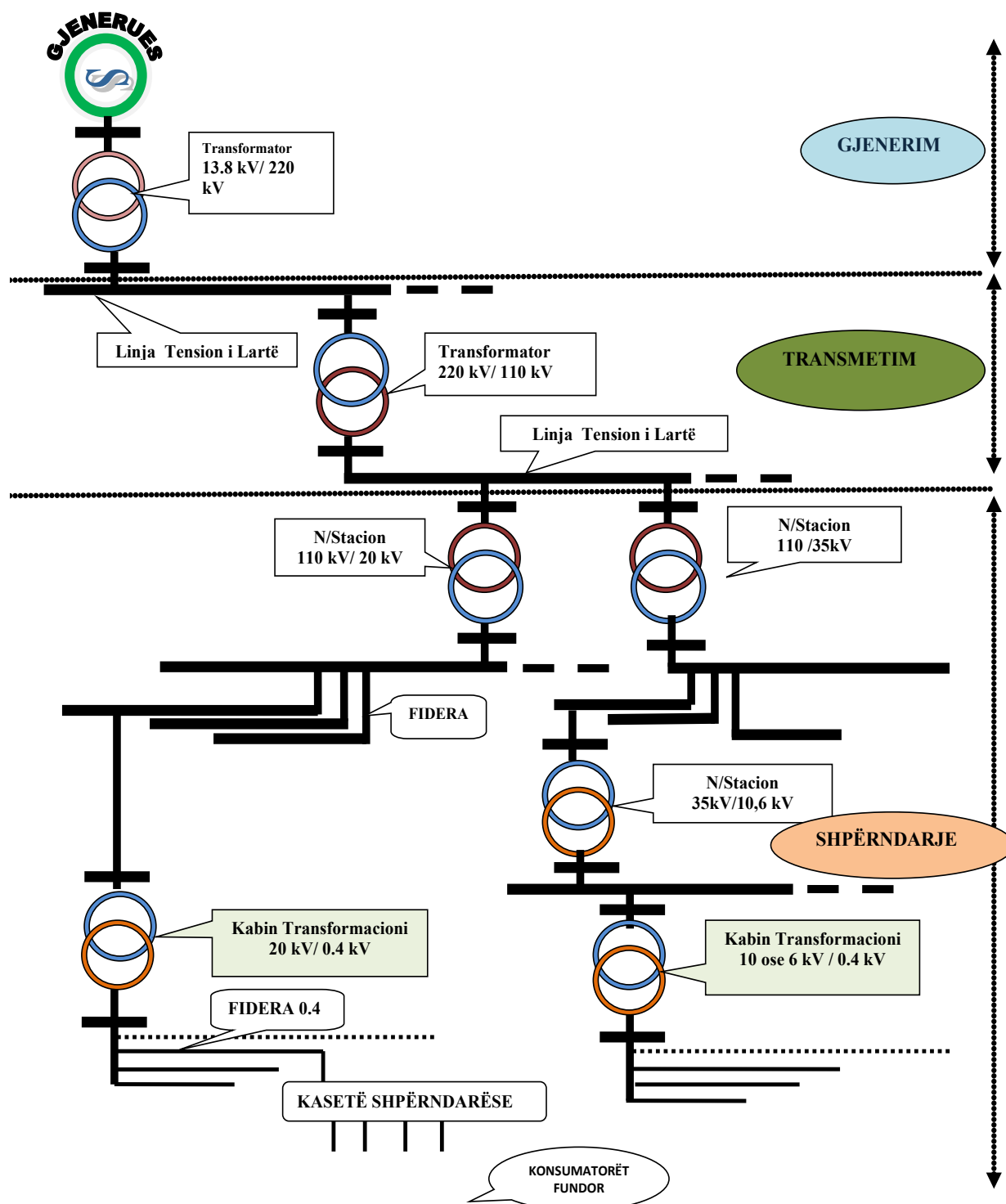


Figure 1. Diagram of Power System
(Source: ERE)

1.2. Electricity Generation

Electricity generation in Albania is carried out by public and private companies licensed to undertake electricity generation activities. Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, Law No. 24/2023 "On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources", together with the secondary legislation approved by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), establish the legal and regulatory framework governing the activities of public and private companies operating in the electricity sector.

KESH sh.a. remains the largest electricity generation company in Albania. During 2025, the company fulfilled its public service obligation in accordance with Council of Ministers Decision No. 456, dated 29 June 2022, as amended, "On the Approval of the Conditions for Imposing the Public Service Obligation Applicable to Licensees in the Electricity Sector Engaged in Electricity Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Supply."

In fulfilling this obligation, KESH sh.a., through the management of the Drin River Cascade and while ensuring the electricity required to supply customers in the regulated market, implemented the procedures established by the above Decision for the deposit and exchange of surplus electricity after meeting the needs of the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU sh.a.). For the purposes of this Decision, surplus electricity is defined as the electricity generated from renewable energy sources that exceeds the uncovered portion of the total monthly losses of the distribution network, as determined on the basis of the energy balances of OSSH sh.a. and FSHU sh.a. FSHU sh.a. pays KESH sh.a. for the electricity deposit and exchange service. The methodology for determining the applicable payment is approved by the General Assembly of KESH sh.a. upon the proposal of the respective companies. This relationship is governed by a bilateral agreement between KESH sh.a. and FSHU sh.a., which takes into account the approved payment methodology and the balancing market rules in force.

Priority producers and independent producers are entities licensed by ERE that operate existing or newly commissioned electricity generation facilities, mainly under privatisation agreements, concession agreements or operation and management contracts for electricity generation facilities.

As of 31 December 2025, the total installed electricity generation capacity in Albania amounted to approximately 3,475 MW, representing an increase of approximately 262 MW compared to 2024. This increase resulted from the commissioning of new photovoltaic and hydropower plant.

The total installed capacity of KESH sh.a. amounts to 1,563 MW, representing approximately 45% of Albania's total installed electricity generation capacity.

The combined installed capacity of all other electricity producers amounts to 1,912 MW, representing approximately 55% of the country's total installed electricity generation capacity.

Sikurse evidentojnë këto shifra, si rezultat i zhvillimit të sektorit privat në prodhimin e energjisë elektrike, nga viti në vit rritet pjesa e kontributit të këtyre prodhuesve në vendin tonë.

These figures demonstrate that, as a result of the continued development of private investment in electricity generation, the contribution of private producers to domestic electricity generation has continued to increase year after year.

1.2.1. Electricity Generation in 2025

Total net domestic electricity generation during 2025 amounted to **7,467,589 MWh**, of which:

- **3,452,265 MWh** were generated by KESH sh.a.
- **4,015,324 MWh** were generated by all other electricity generation facilities.

Electricity generated by KESH sh.a. represented 46.2% of total domestic electricity generation during 2025, corresponding to a decrease of 9.5 percentage points compared to 2024, when KESH accounted for 55.7% of domestic generation. Electricity generated by all other producers represented approximately 53.8% of total domestic generation in 2025, compared to 44.3% in 2024.

Electricity generation facilities are connected either to the transmission network or to the distribution network.

Generation facilities connected to the transmission network have a combined installed capacity of approximately 2,905 MW and generated 6,402 GWh of electricity during 2025.

Generation facilities connected to the distribution network have a combined installed capacity of approximately 570 MW and generated 1,065 GWh of electricity during 2025.

TË DHËNA MBI PRODHUESIT 2025 KRAHAS UAR ME 2024		Rrjeti	Prodhiimi 2024 (MWh)	Prodhiimi 2025 (MWh)
P.Pub	Prodhuës Publik (Ngarkuar me detyrimin e shërbimit Publik)	Lidhur në OST	4,371,085	3,452,265
P.Pav	Prodhuës të Pavarur Hidro (Prodhuës në treg të lirë)	Lidhur në OST+OSSH	1,157,174	1,260,056
P.Pav	Prodhuës të Pavarur Fotovoltaike (Prodhuës në treg të lirë)	Lidhur në OSSH+OST	158,105	697,607
PPE	Prodhuës me Përpërësi (Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbështetëse)+Ashta	Lidhur në OST	1,206,516	1,143,712
	Prodhuës me Përpërësi (Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbështetëse)	Lidhur në OSSH	876,046	779,210
	Prodhuës me Përpërësi Fotovoltaike (Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbështetëse)	Lidhur në OSSH	67,700	134,739
Totali			7,836,626	7,467,589

Table 1. Electricity Generation by Licensee (MWh): 2025 Compared with 2024

The table above presents electricity generation data for all categories of electricity producers in operation. The data indicate that total domestic electricity generation in 2025 decreased slightly compared to 2024, by approximately 369 GWh.

The figure below illustrates the composition of net domestic electricity generation in 2025, highlighting the respective contributions of KESH sh.a. as the public producer, KARAVASTA SOLAR sh.p.k., hydropower plants connected to the OSSH sh.a. and OST sh.a. networks, and photovoltaic power plants connected to the OSSH sh.a. and OST sh.a. networks.

KESH sh.a. remained the largest single contributor to domestic electricity generation in 2025, accounting for the highest share of total net electricity generation.

PRODIMI NETO VENDAS 2025 (MWh)	Viti 2025
HEC-et / PPE në rrjetin e OSSH sh.a.	762,007
HEC-et / PPE në rrjetin e OST sh.a.	935,380
HEC-et e pavarur IPP në rrjetin e OST sh.a.	1,186,211
HEC-et e pavarur IPP në rrjetin e OSSH sh.a.	73,845
HEC Lanabregas	17,202
HEC Ashta	208,332
Centralet Fotovoltaike (kontratë me FTL) në rrjetin e OSSH sh.a.	134,739
Centralet Fotovoltaike (në treg të lirë) në rrjetin e OSSH sh.a. + OST sh.a.	438,383
Centrali Fotovoltaik "KARAVASTA SOLAR" sh.p.k.	259,224
Prodhimi neto prodhuesi publik KESH sh.a	3,452,265
TOTAL VENDAS 2025	7,467,589

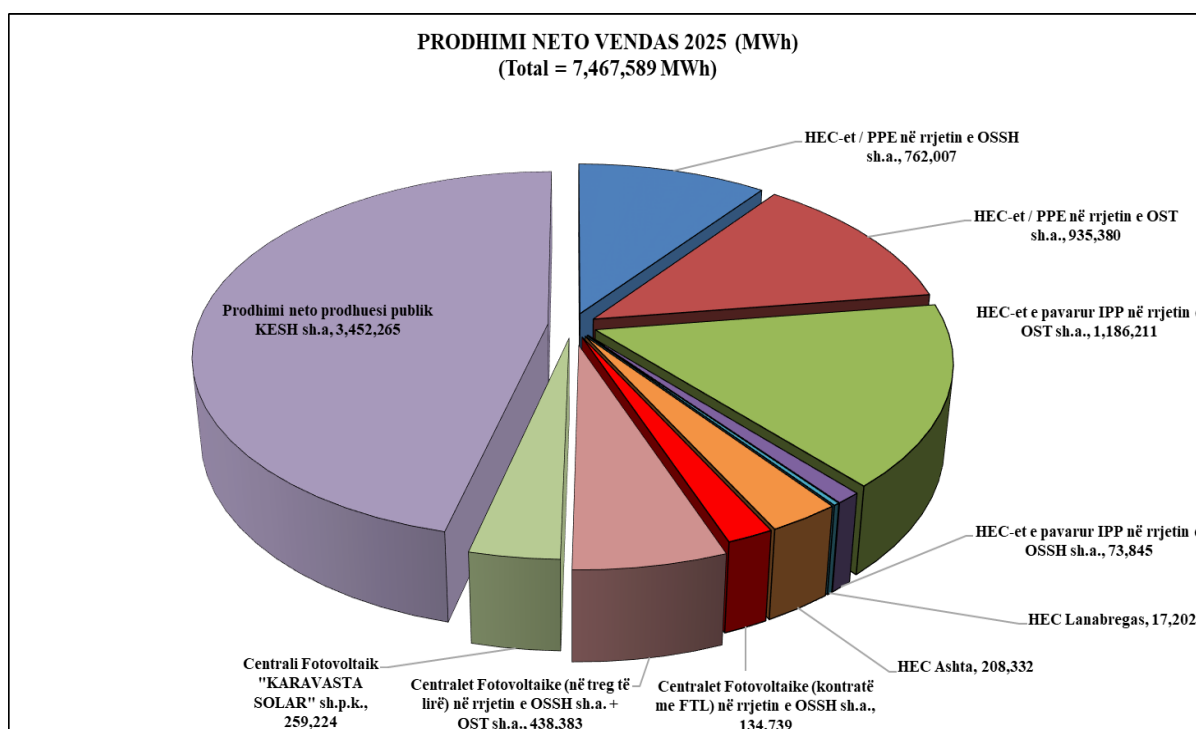


Figure 2. Net domestic generation for 2025 (MWh)

(Source: OST sh.a; KESH sh.a; FTL sh.a)

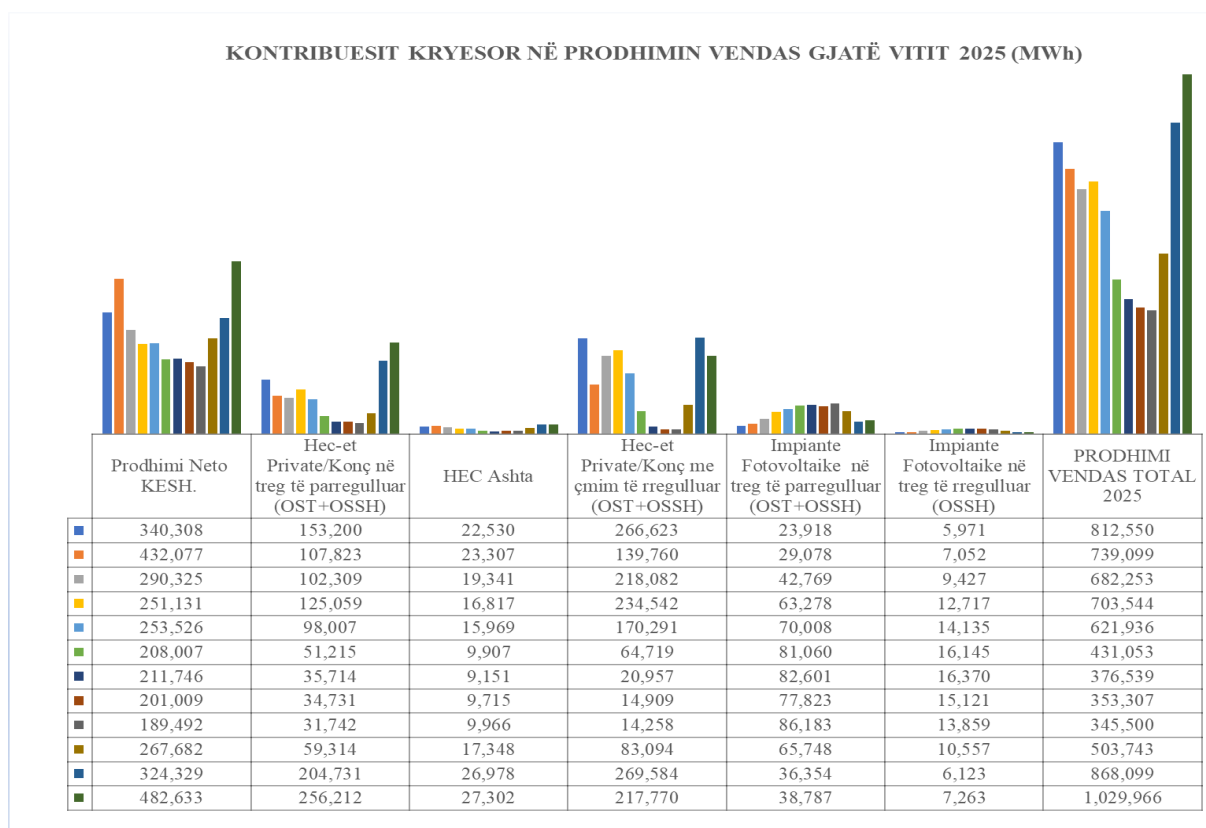


Figure 3. Contributors in domestic generation during 2025 (MWh)

The data presented in the table above show that domestic electricity generation in Albania exhibits significant seasonal fluctuations, primarily due to hydrological conditions. Electricity generation is generally lower during the summer months, particularly between July and September, while it increases considerably during the final months of the year, reaching its highest level in December. The majority of domestic electricity generation is provided by hydropower plants, particularly those operated by KESH sh.a. and privately owned or concession-based hydropower plants, highlighting the Albanian power system's strong dependence on hydropower resources. In contrast, photovoltaic power plants make a smaller contribution to total generation but record higher output during periods of increased solar irradiation.

The figure below presents a comparison of domestic electricity generation over the period 2016–2025, together with the average annual generation for the same ten-year period.

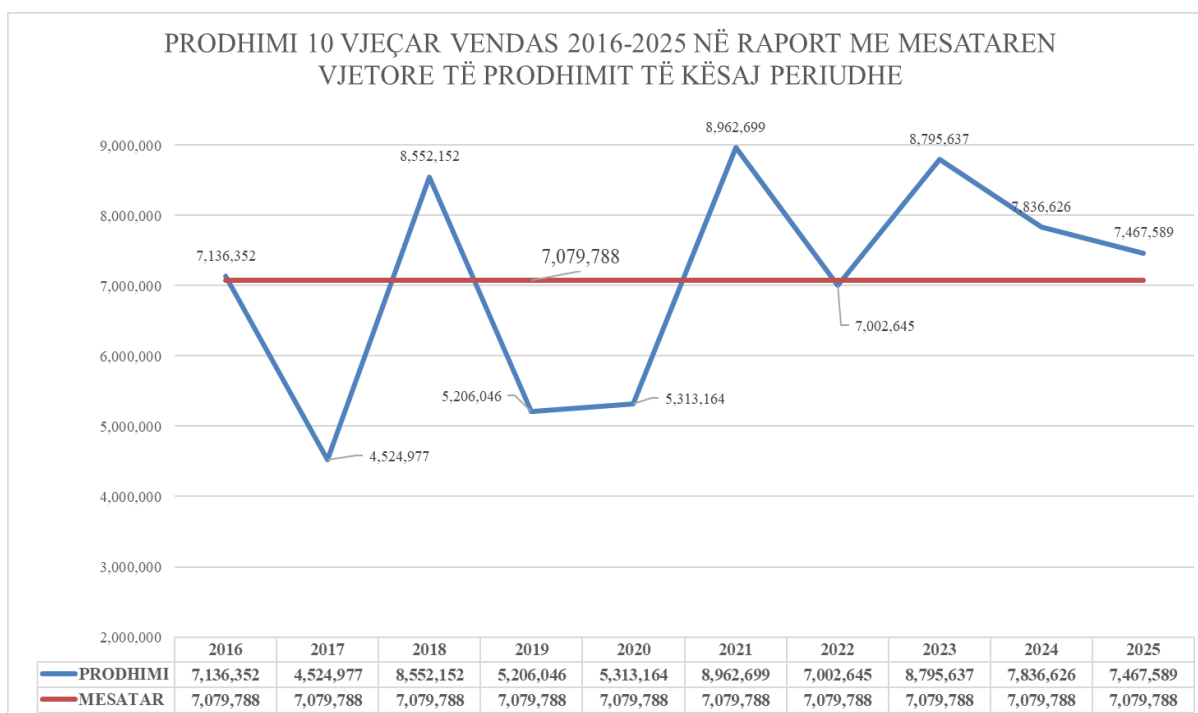


Figure 4. Domestic Electricity Generation (MWh), 2016–2025, Compared with the Average Generation over the Same Period.

Analysis of the historical electricity generation data shows that domestic electricity generation in 2025 amounted to 7,467 GWh, approximately 369 GWh lower than the 7,836 GWh generated in 2024, primarily as a result of less favourable hydrological conditions.

The figure below presents the historical gross electricity generation of the Drin River Cascade over the 1995–2025 period, compared with the average generation for the same period.

From a hydrological perspective, 2025 was a relatively dry year, with water inflows remaining below the long-term average. It should be noted that hydrological conditions were already challenging at the beginning of the year, as the dry period had started during the second half of 2024. Consequently, 2025 began with low storage levels at the Fierza Reservoir and, therefore, limited energy reserves. Throughout the year, water inflows remained broadly similar to those recorded in 2024 and significantly lower than those observed during the previous three years. Only one major hydrological event occurred, in November, resulting in a substantial increase in inflows to the Fierza, Koman and Vau i Dejës reservoirs. Apart from this event, no significant rainfall occurred that generated high water inflows to the cascade.

Gross electricity generation from the Drin River Cascade hydropower plants amounted to 3,404,844 MWh in 2025, representing a decrease of approximately 17.5% compared to the 4,124,239 MWh generated in 2024. This reflects the challenging hydrological conditions that characterised 2025, particularly during the exceptionally dry first half of the year.

The highest monthly gross electricity generation from the Drin River Cascade was recorded in December, reaching 485 GWh, while the lowest monthly generation occurred in September, when output fell to 183 GWh.

Average inflows to the Fierza Reservoir during 2025, largely influenced by rainfall during the last quarter of the year, amounted to approximately 145 m³/s, compared with 140 m³/s in 2024. However, compared to the long-term average of 183 m³/s for the 1995–2024 period, inflows during 2025 were approximately 21% lower.

During the first half of 2025, average inflows to the Fierza Reservoir were approximately 160 m³/s, compared with 180 m³/s during the corresponding period of 2024. Conditions improved moderately during the second half of the year, with average inflows increasing to 120 m³/s, compared with 100 m³/s during the same period of 2024. Despite this improvement, 2025 remained a hydrologically unfavourable year, with inflows well below the long-term average for the 1995–2024 period.

According to data reported by KESH sh.a., the energy reserve at the beginning of 2025 amounted to 477 GWh, while the year ended with a reserve of 727 GWh, representing a net increase of approximately 250 GWh. Nevertheless, the reserve available at the beginning of 2025 represented only around 52% of the reserve available at the beginning of 2024 (913 GWh). The average monthly energy reserve during 2025 amounted to approximately 574 GWh, which was around 323 GWh lower than in 2024 and approximately 32% below the long-term monthly average of 846 GWh recorded during the 1995–2024 period.

Under these conditions, all water inflows into the Drin River Cascade were carefully managed, and no water was spilled without electricity generation through the turbines. This operational approach enabled KESH sh.a. to preserve energy reserves for the summer period, when water inflows are typically lower and electricity demand is generally higher.

Based on the indicators reported by KESH sh.a., 2025 can be characterised overall as a relatively dry year, with unstable rainfall patterns and below-average natural water inflows.

1.2.2. Main Technical Data and Electricity Generation of Public Power Plants in 2025.

KESH sh.a. owns the three hydropower plants of the Drin River Cascade, the Vlora Thermal Power Plant, the floating thermal power plants Tigri 1 and Tigri 3, as well as the Qyrmaq Photovoltaic Power Plant. The table below presents the generating assets owned by KESH sh.a., together with the installed capacity of each facility. It also provides information on the number of generating units, the installed capacity of each unit, and the total installed capacity of each power plant.

Impiantet prodhuese të KESH sh.a	Fierzë	Koman	Vau i Dejës	TEC Vlora	Centrali fotovoltaik Qyrmaq	Tigri 1 & Tigri 3
Numri i Agregatëve	4	4	5	2		2
Fuqia e Agregatëve në MW	125	150	50	70+28		50+60
Fuqia totale e instaluar e impiantit në MW	500	600	250	98	5	110
Fuqia totale e instaluar e KESH sh.a. në MW	1563					

Figure 5. Generation Portfolio of KESH sh.a. and Total Installed Capacity (MW)

(Source: KESH sh.a)

KESH sh.a. has a total installed generation capacity of approximately 1,563 MW, comprising 1,350 MW from the Drin River Cascade hydropower plants, 98 MW from the Vlora Thermal Power Plant, 110 MW from the floating thermal power plants Tigri 1 and Tigri 3, and 5.14 MW

from the Qyrmaq Photovoltaic Power Plant.

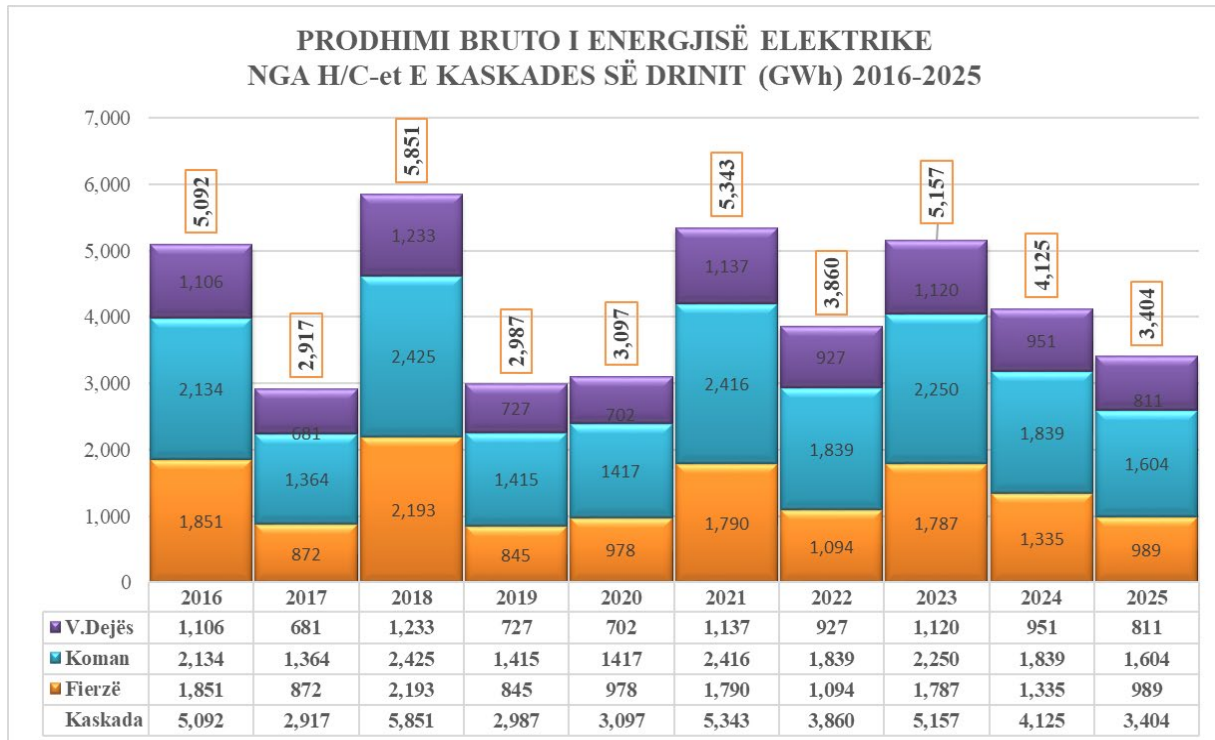


Figure 6. Gross Electricity Generation of the Drin River Cascade Hydropower Plants (GWh), 2016–2025

(Source: KESH sh.a, OST sh.a)

The highest level of gross electricity generation by KESH sh.a. during the ten-year period 2016–2025 was recorded in 2018, when generation reached 5,851 GWh. This was approximately 2,447 GWh higher than the 3,404 GWh generated in 2025. These figures clearly demonstrate the high dependence of Albania's electricity generation on hydrological conditions and the resulting exposure of the electricity system to hydrological risk.

This strong reliance on hydropower highlights the need to further diversify the country's electricity generation mix, in line with the National Energy Strategy and the National Renewable Energy Action Plan, approved by the Council of Ministers.

The figure below presents the monthly gross electricity generation of the Drin River Cascade hydropower plants, operated by KESH sh.a., during 2025, compared with the corresponding monthly generation in 2024.

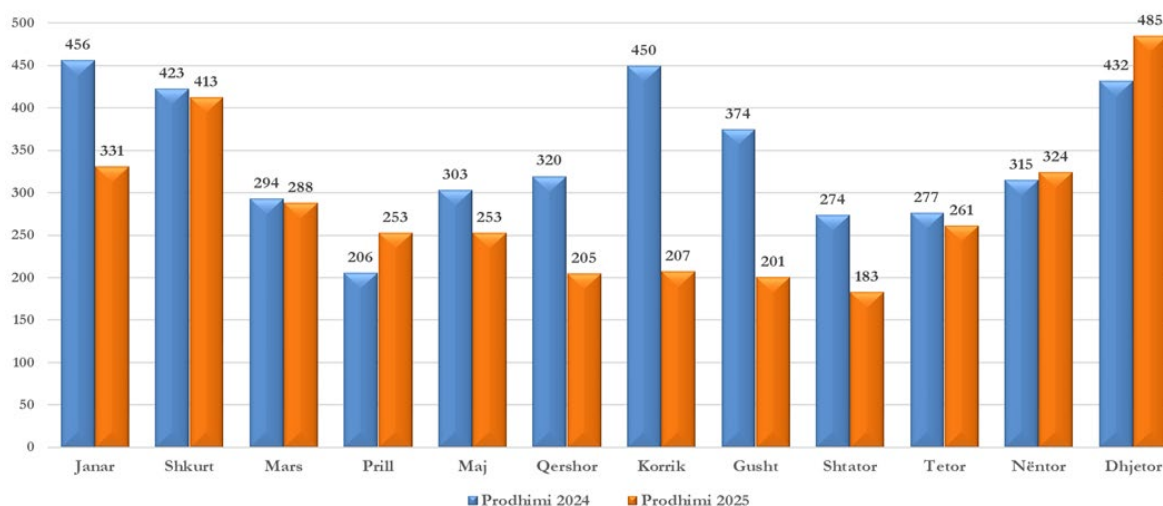


Figure 7. Gross Electricity Generation of the Drin River Cascade Hydropower Plants (GWh) in 2025, Compared with 2024

(Source: KESH sh.a, OST sh.a)

The highest monthly gross electricity generation by KESH sh.a. during 2025 was recorded in December, reaching 485 GWh, while the lowest was recorded in September, at 183 GWh. As shown in the figure, the difference between the highest and lowest monthly generation during the year amounted to 302 GWh, highlighting the significant seasonal variability of hydropower generation. Compared with 2024, the largest year-on-year difference in electricity generation from the Drin River Cascade was recorded in July, when generation was 243 GWh lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

The table below presents the monthly water levels of the Fierza Reservoir during 2025, expressed as elevation above sea level (metres).

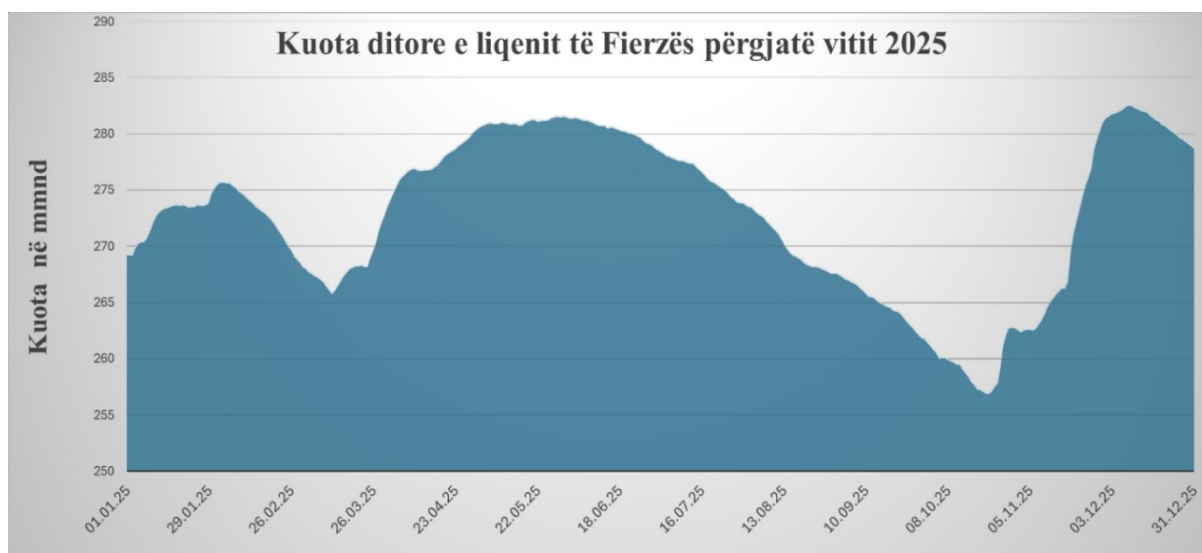


Figure 8. Fierza Reservoir Water Level during 2025 (m a.s.l.)

(Source: KESH sh.a)

The Fierza Reservoir is the largest reservoir within the Drin River Cascade and serves as the annual regulating reservoir of the cascade. Its water level has a direct impact on the operation and energy production of the entire Drin River Cascade.

On 1 January 2025, the water level of the Fierza Reservoir stood at 269.22 m above sea level (a.s.l.), which was 15.27 m lower than the corresponding level recorded on 1 January 2024 (284.49 m a.s.l.). Compared with the long-term average for the 1995–2024 period, the reservoir level was 7.87 m lower. This was primarily the result of prolonged dry conditions and below-average precipitation, particularly within the Fierza catchment area.

During the first half of 2025, the average water level of the Fierza Reservoir was 275.38 m a.s.l. Compared with the long-term average of 283.82 m a.s.l. for the 1995–2024 period, the average reservoir level was 8.44 m lower.

By 1 July 2025, marking the end of the first half of the year, the Fierza Reservoir level had reached 278.79 m a.s.l., remaining 14.61 m below the level recorded on the same date in 2024 (293.40 m a.s.l.). Compared with the long-term average of 289.97 m a.s.l., the reservoir level was 11.18 m lower.

At the end of the year (31 December 2025), the Fierza Reservoir level stood at 278.76 m a.s.l., representing an increase of 9.54 m compared with the beginning of the year and 1.67 m above the long-term average. This improvement was mainly attributable to the significant hydrological event recorded in November.

The highest reservoir level during 2025 was recorded in December, reaching 282.63 m a.s.l., while the lowest level was recorded at the end of October, at 257.03 m a.s.l.

As shown in the figure below, the maximum water level reached during 2025 was 282.63 m a.s.l. Consequently, 2025 can be characterised as a hydrologically unfavourable year, as the reservoir never reached its maximum operating level of 296 m above sea level at any point during the year.

The figure below presents the historical evolution of the Fierza Reservoir water level over the 2016–2025 period, showing the minimum and maximum average monthly water levels recorded each year.

NIVELI I FIERZËS PËR PERIUDHËN 10 VJEÇARE 2016-2025												
	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nentor	Dhjetor
2016	289.9	274.1	291.8	296.5	296.2	295.6	290.5	285.4	283.3	288.4	288.9	281.6
2017	271.5	274.1	280.9	278.7	281.6	272.4	270.2	268.0	271.0	264.6	269.6	289.9
2018	289.7	274.1	295.0	296.5	296.4	296.0	294.0	287.5	277.9	270.2	266.5	267.3
2019	267.3	274.1	272.7	279.9	289.9	292.7	287.6	278.5	274.2	268.6	273.2	275.6
2020	271.6	272.0	283.5	288.6	293.6	291.7	284.6	276.5	273.5	274.1	268.7	272.7
2021	291.7	294.1	292.6	294.3	296.7	291.7	282.7	274.3	271.3	267.7	267.8	275.1
2022	270.7	268.3	260.7	282.5	289.0	288.0	281.5	270.4	271.4	267.9	281.7	291.7
2023	293.2	286.4	291.5	295.6	296.1	296.3	291.4	281.3	270.8	263.5	280.1	284.5
2024	286.5	287.4	287.4	292.6	296.1	294.9	289.4	280.6	271.9	270.6	265.1	267.3
2025	272.7	273.2	268.4	277.6	281.1	280.5	276.4	270.1	270.1	264.9	268.9	281.2
	Niveli mesatar minimal mujor vitet 2016-2025											
	Niveli mesatar maksimal mujor vitet 2016-2025											

Table 2. Fierza Reservoir Water Level (m a.s.l.), for 2016-2025 period

(Source: KESH sh.a, OST sh.a)

Below is a graphical presentation of the average monthly water level (in meters) at the Fierza reservoir for 2025, compared to historical monthly average levels for the period 1991–2024.

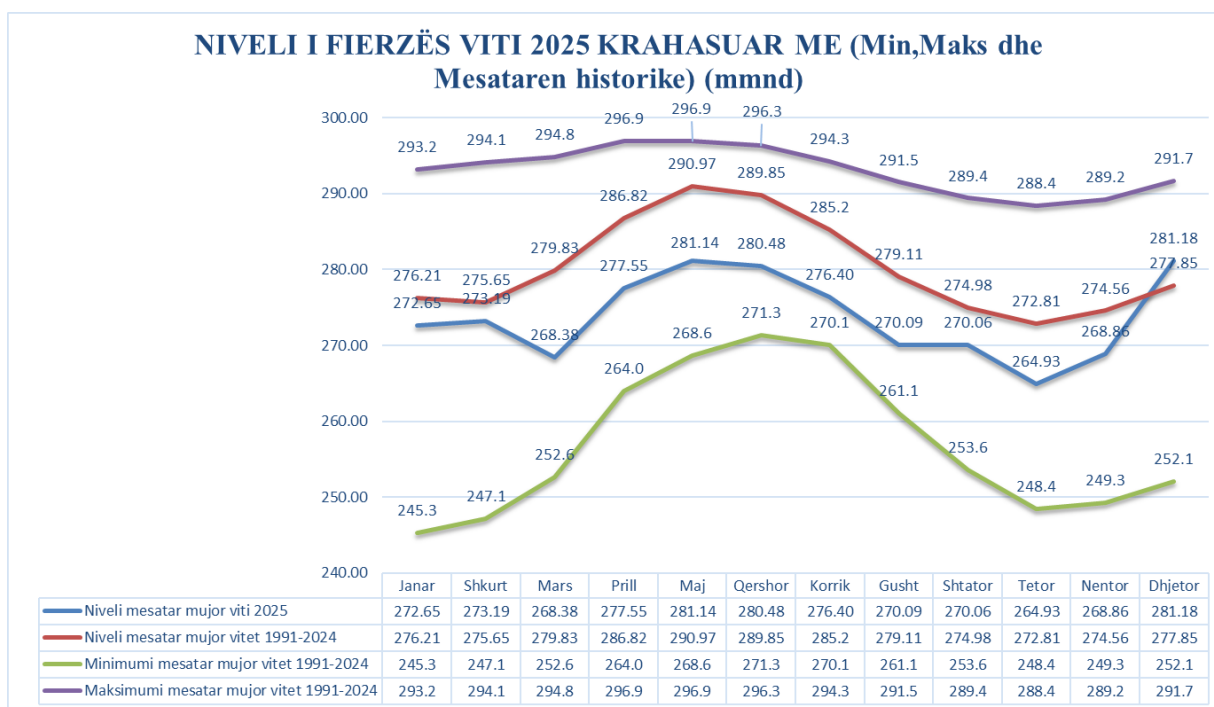


Figure 9. Average monthly level (m a.s.l.) of the Fierza reservoir for 2025 compared to the average, minimum, and maximum of the 1991-2024 period

(Source: KESH sh.a)

As shown in the figure, the average monthly water level of the Fierza Reservoir reached its highest value in December 2025, at 281.18 m above sea level (a.s.l.). Throughout the period from January to November 2025, the reservoir level remained below the corresponding long-term monthly average. In December, however, following the significant rainfall recorded at the end of November, increased water inflows resulted in the reservoir level rising above its historical monthly average.

The long-term average water level of the Fierza Reservoir is a key indicator used in planning electricity generation throughout the Drin River Cascade, as it directly influences the availability of water resources for hydropower generation and reservoir operation.

The figure below presents the average water inflows to the Fierza Reservoir during 2025, together with the average reservoir storage level over the same period.

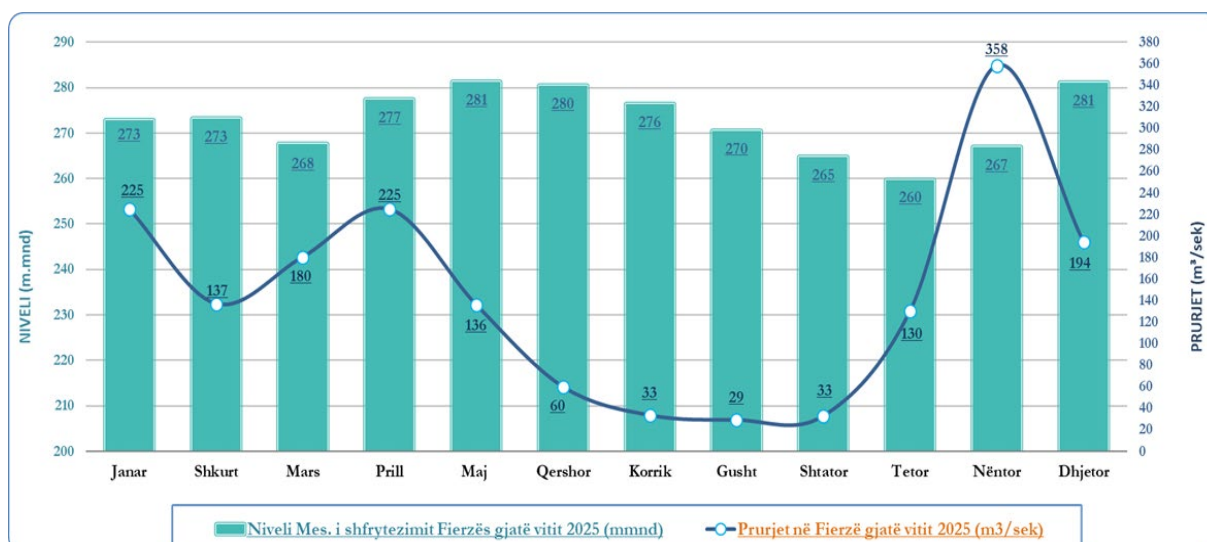


Figure 10. Average monthly inflows (m³/s) at the Fierza HPP reservoir during 2025, and the average utilization level of Fierza during 2025

(Source: KESH sh.a)

The figure below shows the end-of-month energy reserve in the Drin River Cascade during 2025, as well as monthly electricity production for the same year.

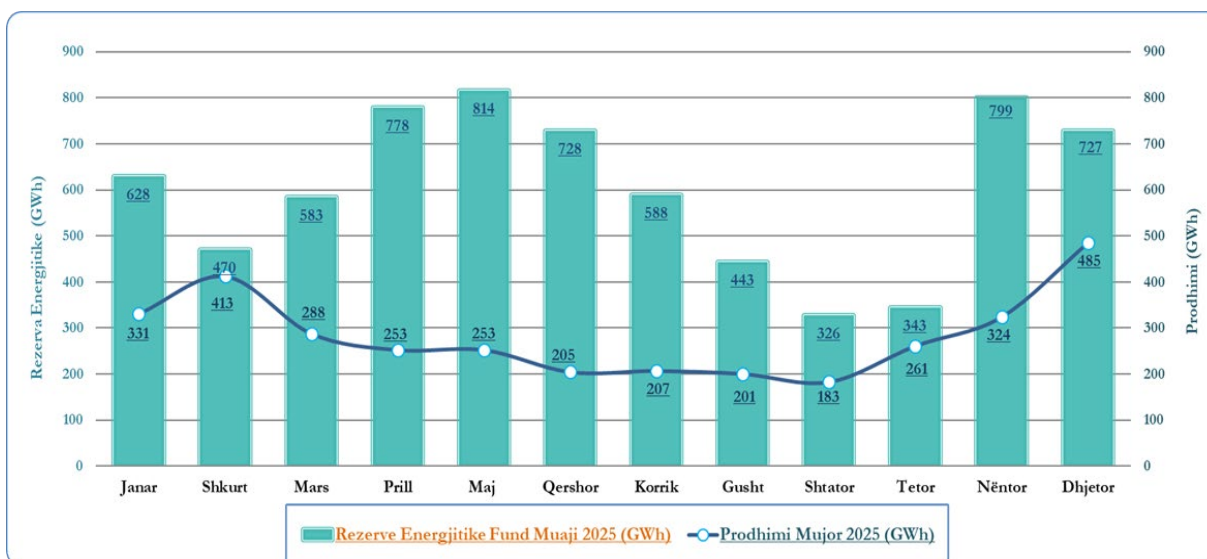


Figure 11. End-of-month energy reserve and monthly generation 2025 (GWh)

(Source: KESH sh.a)

The energy reserve at the beginning of 2025 amounted to 477 GWh and increased to 727 GWh by the end of the year, representing a net increase of approximately 250 GWh. Despite this increase, the opening reserve for 2025 remained significantly lower than that of the previous year, as 477 GWh represented only about 52% of the reserve available at the beginning of 2024 (913 GWh). The average monthly energy reserve during 2025 was approximately 574 GWh, around 323 GWh lower than the corresponding average for 2024. It was also approximately 32% below the long-term monthly average of 846 GWh recorded over the 1995–2024 period.

Under these conditions, all water inflows into the Drin River Cascade were carefully managed, and no water was spilled without electricity generation through the turbines. This operational

approach enabled KESH sh.a. to preserve energy reserves for the summer period, when water inflows are typically lower and electricity demand is generally higher.

As one of the main providers of ancillary services in the Albanian power system, KESH sh.a. continued to contribute to the secure and reliable operation of the electricity system. During 2025, KESH sh.a. supplied a total of 196,583 MWh of balancing energy to OST sh.a. In addition, under its agreement with KOSTT, KESH sh.a. provided ancillary services to the Kosovo electricity system amounting to 17,380 MWh.

1.2.3. Measures Taken by KESH sh.a. to Ensure Security of Electricity Supply in 2025

Given the prevailing hydrological conditions and the situation in the electricity market, KESH sh.a. continued throughout 2025 to implement a range of measures and market mechanisms to fulfil its Public Service Obligation (PSO) of ensuring the uninterrupted supply of electricity to customers supplied under regulated tariffs, while at the same time minimising its exposure to electricity imports and wholesale market prices.

In addition to domestic electricity generation, KESH sh.a. reported that it also relied on several complementary mechanisms, including: (i) the surplus electricity mechanism, (ii) electricity exchanges through the ALPEX and KEK electricity markets, and (iii) optimisation of electricity procurement based on market price signals, particularly those provided by the HUDEX electricity exchange, which offers short-, medium- and long-term electricity price forecasts.

As 2025 was characterised by below-average rainfall and water inflows, KESH sh.a. reported that the uninterrupted supply of electricity to customers under the Public Service Obligation was ensured through a combination of domestic electricity generation and imported electricity.

The electricity supply structure during 2025 reflects the direct impact of the unfavourable hydrological conditions, which increased the country's dependence on electricity imports and the organised electricity market. Nevertheless, through prudent management of water resources and diversification of supply sources, KESH sh.a. succeeded in ensuring the uninterrupted supply of electricity to customers under the Public Service Obligation while minimising the financial impact of its exposure to market prices.

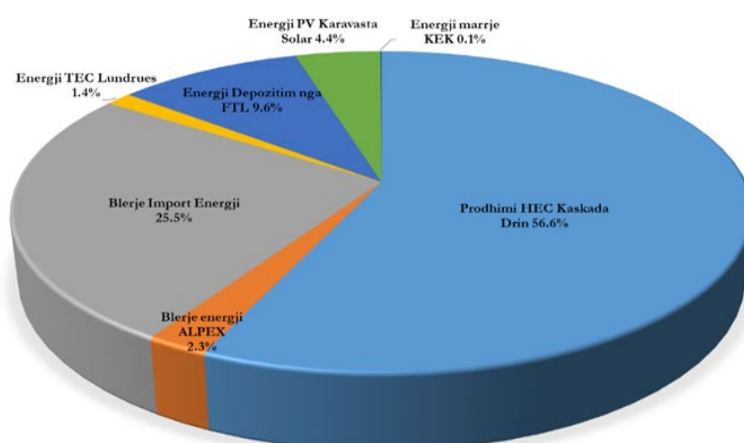


Figure 12. Breakdown of Electricity Supply Sources (%) Used by KESH sh.a. to Fulfil the Public Service Obligation

(Source: KESH sh.a)

1.2.4. CQyrmaq Dam Photovoltaic Power Plant (Vau i Dejës Hydropower Plant)

The Qyrmaq Dam Photovoltaic Power Plant remained out of operation throughout 2025 following a technical failure that occurred during the second half of 2024. According to KESH sh.a., the necessary technical and administrative procedures are currently being implemented to rehabilitate the facility and restore it to operation during 2026.

1.2.5. Electricity Generation from Independent and Priority Producers

Electricity generation from independent producers and priority producers amounted to 4,015,324 MWh in 2025, representing approximately 53.8% of total domestic electricity generation.

The combined installed generation capacity of independent producers amounted to 1,097.6 MW, while their total electricity generation during 2025 reached 1,957,663 MWh. This generation includes electricity produced by hydropower plants and photovoltaic power plants connected to both the OST sh.a. transmission network and the OSSH sh.a. distribution network.

A summary of the different categories of these producers is presented below.

TË DHËNA MBI PRODHUESIT E PAVARUR DHE ATO ME PËRPARËSI		Rrjeti	Prodhimi 2025 (MWh)
P.Pav	Prodhues të Pavarur Hidro (Prodhues në treg të lirë)	Lidhur në OST+OSSH	1,260,056
P.Pav	Prodhues të Pavarur Fotovoltaike (Prodhues në treg të lirë)	Lidhur në OSSH+OST	697,607
PPE	Prodhues me Përparësi (Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbështetëse)+Ashta	Lidhur në OST	1,143,712
	Prodhues me Përparësi (Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbështetëse)	Lidhur në OSSH	779,210
	Prodhues me Përparësi Fotovoltaikë (Përfitojnë nga Skemat Mbësht)	Lidhur në OSSH	134,739
Totali			4,015,324

Table 3. Data on priority producers, independent producers, and their production (MWh) for 2025

1.2.6. Electricity Generation from Photovoltaic Power Plants

During 2025, photovoltaic power plants continued to make a significant contribution to domestic electricity generation. The continued expansion of installed photovoltaic capacity has contributed to the diversification of Albania's electricity generation mix, thereby strengthening the country's ability to meet its electricity demand from renewable energy sources.

At the end of 2025, the total installed capacity of photovoltaic power plants reached 631.07 MW, representing approximately 18% of Albania's total installed electricity generation capacity. During the year, these plants generated a total of 832.3 GWh of electricity, accounting for approximately 11% of total domestic electricity generation.

By the end of 2025, a total of 52 photovoltaic power plants were in operation, reflecting the steady expansion of photovoltaic generation since 2020. Of these, 42 operated under Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with FTL sh.a., while 9 sold electricity on the liberalised market at unregulated prices.

Detailed information on the number of photovoltaic power plants, their network connection points, installed capacity and electricity generation during 2025, together with a comparison covering the period 2020–2025, is presented in the tables below.

PRODHIMI GJATE VITIT 2025 NGA CENTRALET FOTOVOLTAIKE TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E SHPËRNDARJES KONTRATË ME FTL (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
Seman – 2	2.00	“SEMAN2SUN” sh.p.k	35 kV	4,036
Topojë	2.00	“SONNE” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,949
Topojë 2	2.00	“AED SOLAR” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,962
Topojë (Sheq Marinas)	2.00	“AGE SUNPOWER” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,984
Topojë (Sheq Marinas) 2	2.00	“Seman Sunpower” sh.p.k	35 kV	4,210
SemanIsolar	2.00	“SEMANISOLAR” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,894
ES 2019	2.00	“ES 2019” sh.p.k	35 kV	4,350
SMART WATT	2.00	“Smart Watt” sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,327
Tren Bilisht	2.00	“R T S” sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,792
STATKRAFT Renewbles Albania PV Lundrues banje	2.00	“STATKRAFT RENEWABLES ALBANIA” sha.	35 kV	2,030
Korça Photovoltaic Park	2.00	“KORÇA PHOTOVOLTAIC PARK” sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,803
NTSP	2.00	“NTSP” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,814
Sun Beat System	2.00	“SUN BEAT SYSTEM” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,797
Tren Sun System	2.00	“TREN SUN SYSTEM” sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,856
ERENI SOLAR	2.00	“ERNI SOLAR” sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,890
GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI	2.00	“GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI” sh.p.k	35 kV	4,791
ALBSOLAR	2.00	“ALBSOLAR” sh.p.k	35 kV	4,457
Pv -Plug	2.00	“AEE” sh.p.k.	10 kV	4,159
SUN ENERGY SOLUTIONS	1.95	“Sun Energy Solutions” sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,453
2 T & 2 B 1979	2.00	“Joint Venture 2B 1979 dhe 2T” sh.p.k	10 kV	3,953
SUN POWER 2017	2.00	“SUNPOWER 2017” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,828
SUN AVENUE	2.00	“SUN AVENUE” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,915
BIGWIND	2.00	“BIGWIND” sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,585
HYDROPOWER	2.00	“HYDROPOWER” sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,743
CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PARTS (C.E.P)	2.00	“CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PARTS (C.E.P)” sh.p.k	35 kV	4,034
DIMAX	2.00	“DIMAX ALBANIA” sh.p.k	35 kV	4,022
ALB SUN ENERGY	2.00	“ALB SUN ENERGY” sh.p.k	35 kV	3,785
IDI 2005	2.00	“IDI 2005” sh.p.k	35 kV	4,777
FU-GEN	2.00	“FU-GEN” sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,023
MAGNA SOLAR POWER	2.00	“MAGNA SOLAR POWER” sh.p.k.	20 kV	3,890
PARKU FOTOVOLTAIK NOVA PROSPECT	2.00	“ Nova Prospect” sh.p.k.	10 kV	2,560
SUN SMIRACLE	2.00	“ SUN’S MIRACLE” sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,131
G. S. K.	2.00	“G.S.K” sh.p.k	35 kV	2,941
FV GOMSIQE	1.98	“Mountain’s Green Energy” sh.p.k	35 kV	2,668
HPG ENERGY	2.00	“HPG ENERGY” sh.p.k.	35 kV	1,227
PV SOLAR HORIZON	2.00	“SOLAR HORIZON” sh.p.k	35 kV	459
PV SLR ALBANIA	2.00	“SLR ALBANIA” sh.p.k	35 kV	116
PV ZENINA	2.00	“ZENINA”sh.p.k.	35 kV	112
PV SAMASOL	2.00	“SAMASOL”sh.p.k.	35 kV	110
PV REBESOL	2.00	“REBESOL”sh.p.k.	35 kV	113
PV 3 AD	2.00	“3AD Energy” sh.p.k.	35 kV	86
PV EB ENERGY	2.00	“EB ENERGY” sh.p.k.	35 kV	104
Total	83.93			134,739
PRODHIMI GJATE VITIT 2025 NGA CENTRALET FOTOVOLTAIKE TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E SHPËRNDARJES NË TREG TË LIRË (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
EZ-5 Solar Park	10.00	“EZ-5 ENERGY” sh.p.k,	35 kV	10,149
5GX ENERGY/3484	10.00	“5GX ENERGY” sh.p.k.,	35 kV	9,108
FV GREEN NAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH 2/3371	100.00	“GreeNNat Solar Park Ballsh” sh.p.k.,	35 kV	19,881
FV GREEN NAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH 1/3370			6 kV	13,511
FV KUKËS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT/3532	12.00	“GLOBAL TECHNICAL MECHANICS” sh.p.k.,	35 kV	1,798
Prodhim i injektuar nga Veteprodhuesit 35 kV. Treg te Parregulluar, PRO FIX/940			35 kV	265
Prodhim i injektuar nga Veteprodhuesit 20 kV. Treg te Parregulluar			20 kV	2,864
Total	132.00			77,365
PRODHIMI GJATE VITIT 2025 NGA CENTRALET FOTOVOLTAIKE TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E TRANSMETIMIT NË TREG TË LIRË (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
Spv Blue 1	50.00	“SPV BLUE 1” sh.p.k,	110 kV	120,830
Nova Solar	50.00	“NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM” sh.p.k,	110 kV	113,099
Erseka Solar Park 1	20.00	“Erseka Solar Park 1” sh.p.k,	110 kV	47,264
Spv Blue 2	50.00	“SPV BLUE 2” sh.p.k	220 kV	30,906
Sunny Side Solar	100.00	“Sunny Side Energy” sh.p.k	220kV	48,919
*** Karavasta Solar	140.00	“KARAVASTA SOLAR” sh.p.k	220 kV	259,224
Total	410.00			620,242

Table 4. Number of photovoltaic plants, their connection points (kV), installed capacity (MW), and production (MWh) through the end of 2025

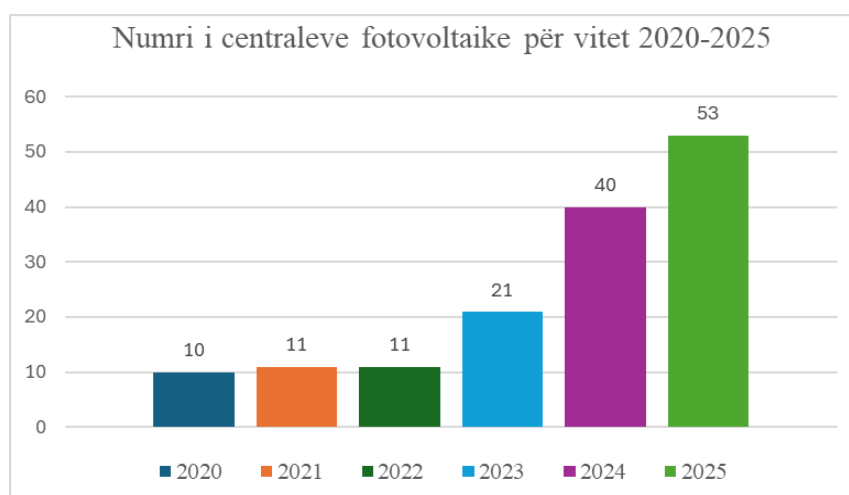


Figure 13. Number of photovoltaic plants for the years 2020-2025

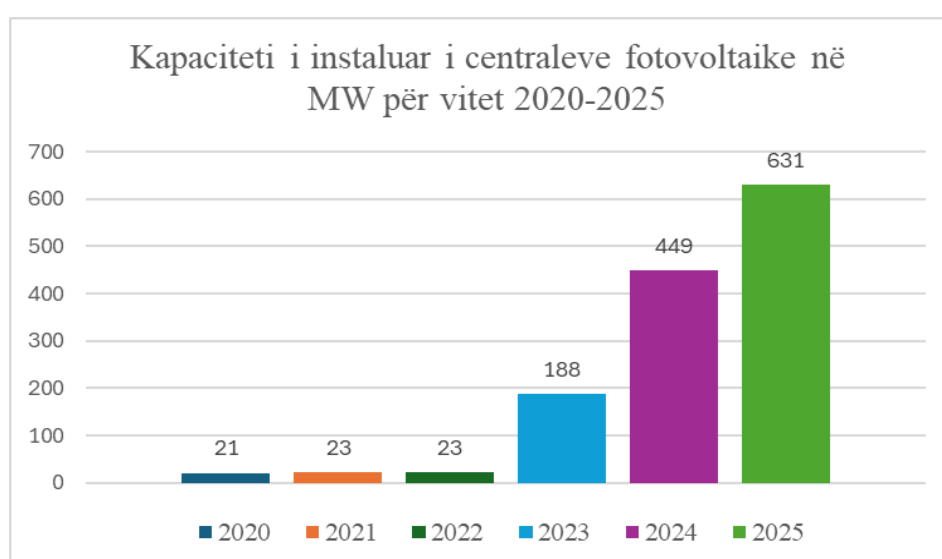


Figure 14. Installed capacity (MW) of photovoltaic plants for the years 2020-2025

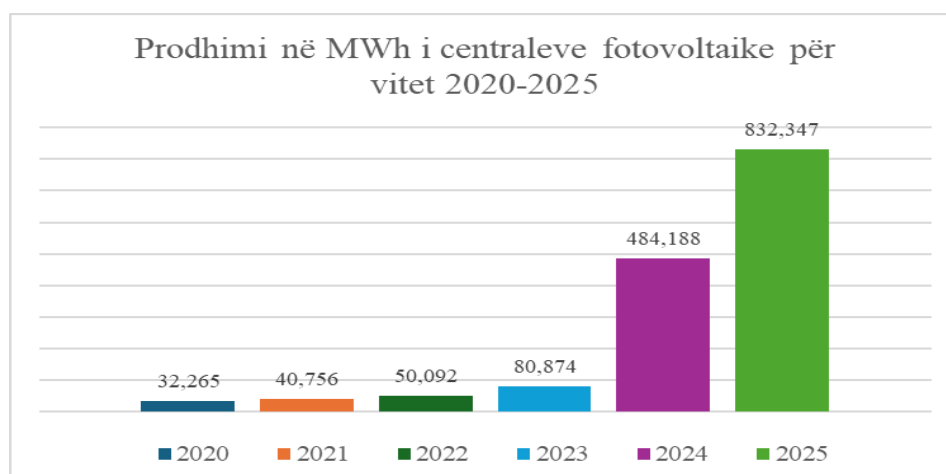


Figure 15. Generation (MWh) of photovoltaic plants for the years 2020-2025

1.2.7. Electricity Generation from Photovoltaic and Hydropower Plants Commissioned in 2025

The annual net electricity generation from power plants commissioned during 2025 amounted to

182,031 MWh. Detailed information is presented in the figures below.

During 2025, a total of 21 new electricity generation facilities were commissioned, comprising 13 photovoltaic power plants and 8 hydropower plants, with a combined installed capacity of 262 MW. Of this total, 80.02 MW was added from hydropower generation and 181.98 MW from photovoltaic generation.

Electricity generated by these newly commissioned facilities accounted for approximately 2.43% of total domestic electricity generation in 2025.

SHOQËRITË FOTOVOLTAIKE	KAPACITETI I INSTALUAR MW	LIDHJA	PRODIMI VJETOR 2025 MWh
"G.S.K" sh.p.k	2.00	35 kV	2,941
"Mountain's Green Energy" sh.p.k	1.98	35 kV	2,668
"HPG ENERGY" sh.p.k.	2.00	35 kV	1,227
"SOLAR HORIZON" sh.p.k	2.00	35 kV	459
"SLR ALBANIA" sh.p.k	2.00	35 kV	116
"ZENINA" sh.p.k.	2.00	35 kV	112
"SAMASOL" sh.p.k.	2.00	35 kV	110
"REBESOL" sh.p.k.	2.00	35 kV	113
"3AD Energy" sh.p.k.	2.00	35 kV	86
"EB ENERGY" sh.p.k.	2.00	35 kV	104
"GLOBAL TECHNICAL MECHANICS" sh.p.k.	12.00	35 kV	1,798
"Sunny Side Energy" sh.p.k	100.00	220 kV	48,919
"SPV BLUE 2" sh.p.k	50.00	220 kV	30,906
Total	181.98		89,560

Table 5. New photovoltaic plants commissioned during 2025, their connection points (kV), installed capacity (MW), and generation (MWh).

SHOQËRITË HIDRIKE	KAPACITETI I INSTALUAR MW	LIDHJA	PRODIMI VJETOR 2025 MWh
"M.C. ENERGJI GOJAN" sh.p.k.	15.00	110 kV	32,390
"Egantia Hydropower" sh.p.k	48.90	110 kV	42,575
"H.K HEC Grabova 2" sh.p.k.	10.80	110 kV	8,853
"Vokopola Energji" sh.p.k	2.30	35 kV	4,372
"BUSHI-LUFI" sh.p.k.	0.30	6 kV	416
"ACHELO" sh.p.k.	1.90	35 kV	2,232
"AB-01 ENERGJI" sh.p.k	0.83	10 kV	915
"MER ENERGJI" sh.p.k.	1.30	35 kV	717
Total	80.02		92,471

Table 6. Hydropower Plants Commissioned in 2025: Connection Point (kV), Installed Capacity (MW) and Electricity Generation (MWh).

1.2.8. Electricity Generation by Network Connection Level

Electricity generation facilities connected to the transmission system had a combined installed capacity of approximately 2,905 MW in 2025 and generated a total of 6,402,429 MWh of electricity during the year.

Detailed generation data for each of these facilities are presented in the table below.

CENTRALET HIDRIKE TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E TRANSMETIMIT (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
HEC "Fierze"	500.00	"KESH" sha	220 kV	3,375,176.81
HEC "Koman"	600.00		220 kV	
HEC "V. Dejes"	250.00		220 kV	
Tec "Vlora"	98.00		220 kV	
Central Fotovoltaik i Digës së Qyrsaqit, Vau i Dejës	5.14		220 kV	
Tigri 1 TEC i lundrueshëm i instaluar në portin e Triportit në Gjirin e Vlorës	50.00	"Kurum International" sh.a.	220 kV	77,087.64
Tigri 3 TEC i lundrueshëm i instaluar në portin e Triportit në Gjirin e Vlorës	60.00		220 kV	
HEC "Ulez"	33.20		110 kV	
HEC "Shkopet"	28.00		110 kV	
HEC "Bistrica 1"	22.50		110 kV	
HEC "Bistrica 2"	5.00	"Ayen As Energji" sha	110 kV	360,555
HEC "Peshqesh"	34.00		220 kV	
HEC "Fangu"	74.60		220 kV	
HEC "Banje"	73.00		110 kV	
HEC "Moglice"	183.00		110 kV	
HEC "Qami-1"	1.73	"Lajthiza Invest" sh.p.k	110 kV	2,463
HEC "Gojan"	15.00	"M.C. ENERGJI GOJAN" sh.p.k.	110 kV	32,390
HEC "Gostimat"	48.90	"Egania Hydropower" sh.p.k	110 kV	42,575
HEC "Ashta"	48.20	"ENERGJI ASHTA" sh.p.k	110 kV	208,332
HEC "Bishnica 1,2"	2.50	"HEC Bishnica 2" sh.p.k	110 kV	3,570
HEC "Bishnica 1, 2"	2.50	"HEC Bishnica 2" sh.p.k	110 kV	5,646
HEC "Dardhe"	5.80	"Wenerg" sh.p.k	110 kV	15,333
HEC "Truen"	2.50	"TRUEN" sh.p.k	110 kV	
HEC "Ternove"	8.39	"TEODORI 2003" sh.p.k	110 kV	
HEC "Gjorice"	29.61	"DITEKO" sh.p.k	110 kV	
HEC "Slabinje 2C"	3.40	"Hidropower Elektrik" sh.p.k	110 kV	
HEC "Slabinje 2D"	4.89		110kV	8,302
HEC "Slabinje 2E"	3.80		110 kV	11,855
HEC "Slabinje"	13.80	"Power-Elektrik-Slabinje" sh.p.k	110 kV	32,026
HEC "Bele 1"	5.00	"Euron Energy" sh.p.k	110 kV	126,892
HEC "Topojan 2"	5.80			
HEC "Bele 2"	11.00			
HEC "Topojan 1"	2.90			
HEC "Orgjost 1 Ri"	4.80	"Energal" sh.p.k		
HEC "Cerruje-1"	2.30	"Energy partners Al" sh.p.k	110 kV	16,753
HEC "Cerruje-2"	2.80			
HEC "Rrupe"	3.60			
HEC "Rapuni 1,2"	8.10	"C & S Construction Energy" sh.p.k	110 kV	30,192
HEC "Rapuni 3,4"	8.85	"C & S Energy" sh.p.k	110 kV	27,095
HEC "Llapaj"	13.62	"Gjo-Spa POWER" sh.p.k	110 kV	40,694
HEC "Lengarice"	8.94	"Lengarica & Energy" sh.p.k	110 kV	20,395
HEC "Lura 1"	6.54	"Erdar Lura" sh.p.k	110 kV	35,856
HEC "Lura 2"	4.02		110 kV	
HEC "Lura 3"	5.66		110 kV	
HEC "Malla"	5.46	"Gjurr Rec" sh.p.k	110 kV	11,530
HEC "Prella"	14.97	"Prella Energji"	110 kV	33,425
HEC "Cemerica 1"	0.88	"REJ ENERGY" sh.p.k	110 kV	11,083
HEC "Cemerica 2"	1.08		110 kV	
HEC "Cemerica 3"	2.10		110 kV	
HEC "TUÇ"	4.47	MC Inerte Lumzi	110 kV	27,569
HEC "Lumzi"	11.00		110 kV	
HEC "Denas"	14.50	"Denas Power" sh.p.k	110 kV	29,272
HEC "Llënga 1"	1.73	"HEC LLËNGË" sh.p.k	110 kV	10,366
HEC "Llënga 2"	0.30		110 kV	
HEC "Llënga 3"	1.50		110 kV	
HEC "Shpella Poshte 2"	2.30	Liria Energji sh.p.k	110 kV	9,645
HEC "Germani 1"	4.80	SA'GA-MAT sh.p.k	110 kV	10,837
HEC "Germani 2"	1.50		110 kV	
HEC "Lashkiza 1"	4.08	HEC Lashkiza sh.p.k	110 kV	6,062
HEC "Lashkiza 2"	0.88		110 kV	
HEC "Seta 1+2"	7.45	"Hydro Seta" sh.p.k	110 kV	34,294
HEC "Seta 3"	2.72		110 kV	
HEC "Seta 4"	4.72		110 kV	
HEC "Darsi 1,2"	14.96	Henz Energy sh.p.k	110 kV	33,456
HEC "Egnatia"	5.00	REMI sh.p.k	110 kV	10,728
HEC "Seka & Zais/684"	14.96	SEKA Hydropower sh.p.k	110 kV	56,159
HEC "ARSTI"	3.13	HEC Arsti sh.p.k	110 kV	12,828
HEC "KASKADA GJADER T1/344"	25.00	S.P.E. Gjader sh.p.k	110 kV	20,115
HEC "KASKADA GJADER T2/334"			110 kV	7,421
HEC-et "Dragobia&Cereni/686"	21.90	Dragobia Energy sh.p.k	110 kV	58,809
HEC "Veleshica 1,2"	13.90	"Kalisi Hydropower" sh.p.k	110 kV	43,262
HEC Grabova 2T1/ 153	10.80	"HLK HEC Grabova 2" sh.p.k.	110 kV	8,853
CENTRALET FOTOVOLTAIKE TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E TRANSMETIMIT (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
Spv Blue 1	50.00	"SPV BLUE 1" sh.p.k.	110 kV	120,830
Nova Solar	50.00	"NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM" sh.p.k.	110 kV	113,099
Erseka Solar Park 1	20.00	"Erseka Solar Park 1" sh.p.k.	110 kV	47,264
Spv Blue 2	50.00	"SPV BLUE 2" sh.p.k	220 kV	30,906
Sunny Side Solar	100.00	"Sunny Side Energy" sh.p.k	220kV	48,919
Karavasta Solar	140.00	"KARAVASTA SOLAR" sh.p.k	220 kV	259,224
KAPACITETI I INSTALUAR I GJITHË PRODHUESVE NË RRJETIN E TRANSMETIMIT (MWh)	2,904.98	PRODHIMI TOTAL		6,402,429.64

Table 7. Installed Capacity (MW) and Electricity Generation (MWh) of Generation Facilities Connected to the Transmission System in 2025

(Source: FTL sh.a, OST sh.a)

Regarding generation facilities connected to the transmission system, it should be noted that HEC Bishnica 2 sh.p.k., with an installed capacity of 2.5 MW, completed its 15-year supported power purchase agreement with FTL sh.a. in 2025. Since July 2025, the company has been selling its electricity on the free market.

The table below presents the installed capacity and electricity generation of generation facilities connected to the distribution system during 2025.

HEC "Tucep"	0.40	"Tucep" sh.p.k	10kV	2,959
HEC "Treska4"	3.60		35kV	7,811
HEC "Treska3"	0.40	"HEC-Treska" sh.p.k	35kV	1,056
HEC "Treska 21"	0.62		35kV	1,962
HEC "Sotire 1 & 2"	2.20	"Hydro Energy Sotira" sh.p.k	35kV	3,930
HEC "Shutine"	2.40	"Shutina energji" sh.p.k	10kV	3,244
HEC "Cekrez 1,2"	0.66	"Zall Herr Energji 2011" sh.p.k	6kV	4,798
HEC "Qarr"	1.00	"HEC Qarr & Kaltan" sh.p.k	35kV	3,549
HEC "Bisak"	1.30	"Bardhigjani" sh.p.k	6kV	3,267
HEC "Shales"	1.08		35kV	1,481
HEC "Strelec"	1.17	"Gjoka Konstruktion -Energji" sh.p.k	35kV	4,172
HEC "Bica"	3.10	"En.Ku" sh.p.k	10kV	7,715
HEC "Leskovik 1"	1.07		10kV	186
HEC "Leskovik 2"	1.10	"Maksi Elektrik" sh.p.k	10kV	266
HEC "Tamarë"	0.75	"WTS Energji" sh.p.k	10kV	0
HEC "Begi"	1.00	"Marjaka" sh.p.k	6kV	784
HEC "Vithkuq" 2	1.55		35kV	0
HEC "Vithkuq" 1	1.17	"FAVINA.L" sh.p.k	10kV	6,689
HEC "Selea"	1.98	"Selea Energji" sh.p.k	10kV	6,389
HEC "Kumbull- Merkurth"	0.83	"DN & NAT Energy" sh.p.k	6kV	1,676
HEC "Sasaj"	8.60	"Energjo - Sas" sh.p.k	35kV	1,416
HEC "Radove"	2.50	"M.T.C. Energy" sh.p.k	10kV	6,271
HEC "Gurshpat 1"	0.84		10kV	3,779
HEC "Gurshpat 2"	0.83	"Gurshpat Energy" sh.p.k	10kV	4,150
HEC "Bistrica 3"	1.57	"BISTRICA 3 ENERGY" sh.p.k	6kV	7,719
HEC "Hudria 1"	1.71	Hydropowerplant Construction sh.p.k	6kV	11,303
HEC "Perrollaj"	0.50	"Fatlum" sh.p.k	10kV	749
HEC "Koxheraj"	0.62	"Koxherri Energji" sh.p.k	10kV	1,602
HEC "Kaculi"	3.87	"Kisi-Bio-Energji" sh.p.k	20kV	6,321
HEC "Lena 1"	1.95		35kV	
HEC "Lena 2"	2.30	"Gama Energy" sh.p.k	35kV	7,205
HEC "Lena 2A"	0.25		35kV	
HEC "Driza"	3.41	"Mesopotam Energy" sh.p.k	35kV	2,320
HEC "Strelca 1,2,3"	5.35	"Strelca Energy" sh.p.k	35kV	11,510
HEC "Ujanik 2"	2.50	"HP Ujaniku Energy" sh.p.k	35kV	4,167
HEC "Nishove"	1.36	"Nishova Energy" sh.p.k	35kV	292
HEC "Shtika"	1.30	"Perparimi SK" sh.p.k	10kV	1,263
HEC "Ballenje"	1.90	"Ballenja Power Martanesh" sh.p.k	35kV	2,932
HEC "Gavran 1"	1.00	"Gavran Energy" sh.p.k	35kV	2,073
HEC "Gavran 2"	1.22	"Gavran Energy" sh.p.k	35kV	2,091
HEC "Kasollet e Seles 1"	4.00	"Xhengo Energji" sh.p.k	35kV	7,980
HEC "Holta Kabash"	2.20	HEC Kabash Porocan sh.p.k	35kV	12,021
HEC "Holta Porocan"	3.30		35kV	
HEC "Lusen 1"	0.32	"Eurobiznes" sh.p.k	35kV	617
HEC "Ura e Fanit"	1.00	"Ayen As Energji" sha	35kV	6,162
HEC "Gorice"	1.75	"THE BLUE STAR" sh.p.k	35kV	4,220
HEC "Kabash 1&2"	5.80	"Energji Unvers" sh.p.k	35kV	4,981
HEC "Tucep 2"	1.70	"DUKA T2" sh.p.k	35kV	3,510
HEC "Dobrenje Tomorrice"	2.40	DAAB Energy Group sh.p.k	35kV	2,186
HEC "Razdoli"	0.77	Hydro Vizion sh.p.k	35kV	1,827
HEC "Dragostunje"	3.10	"HEC-i Dragostunje" sh.p.k	35kV	17,373
HEC "Stebleve"	3.40	"PURE ENERGY STEBLEVA" sh.p.k	35kV	1,496
HEC "Zerec 1"	0.55		35kV	
HEC "Zerec 2"	1.32	"EnRel Hydro" sh.p.k	35kV	4,127
HEC "Shengjon 1"	0.65		35kV	
HEC "Shengjon 2"	0.36	"EDIANI" sh.p.k.	35kV	2,370
HEC "Blac"	1.30	"BLAC ENERGY" sh.p.k	35kV	1,343
HEC "Qarrishit"	0.30	"IDI-2005" sh.p.k	35kV	856
HEC "Vendresh"	0.46	"HP VENDRESH ENERGY" sh.p.k	35kV	398
HEC "Antena"	1.11	"DERBI-E" sh.p.k	35kV	2,252
HEC "Kamenicë"	0.97	HP Kamenica sh.p.k	10kV	2,475
HEC "Qytezë"	0.25	Muso Hc Qytezë	10kV	1,846
HEC "Marjan Gura e Vesheve"	0.63	Marituda sh.p.k	10kV	1,149
HEC "Skatinë"	2.68	Skatine- HEC sh.p.k	10kV	4,414
HEC "Kaparje"	0.20	ABV Konstruktion sh.p.k	10kV	0
HEC "Leta"	0.54	Asi-Tre sh.p.k	10kV	925
HEC "Nise"	2.27	MP-HEC sh.p.k	35kV	1,154
HEC "Meshurdhe"	1.30	SIMA-Com sh.p.k	10kV	5,928
HEC "Thane 2"	2.00	AFRIMI K sh.p.k	35kV	6,627
HEC "OSQJE"	1.90	OSQJA HPP sh.p.k	35kV	7,129
HEC "Vokopole"	1.90	FAVINA 1 sh.p.k	35kV	5,041
HEC "Nderfishas "	1.13	"SGD Energy" sh.p.k	35kV	1,665
HEC "Rreshen"	0.38	Nikolli Energy sh.p.k	10kV	1,264
HEC "Gurra"	0.50	Ulez Nderim sh.p.k	6kV	963
HEC "Vile"	1.99	Hydro Power Panarit sh.p.k	35kV	4,708
HEC "Dukona"	0.80	Dukona sh.p.k	20kV	453
HEC "Prevall"	1.75	Gega-G sh.p.k	35kV	7,012
HEC "Camerice"	0.80	Rei Energy sh.p.k	35kV	4,840
HEC "Stror"	2.00	Era Hydro sh.p.k	35kV	7,709
HEC "Mivas"	1.94	Elva 2001 sh.p.k	35kV	3,837
HEC "Spathare"	1.04	Lucente koncesionare sh.p.k	10kV	3,055
HEC "Miraka"	0.60	Kuerci Blace sh.p.k	10kV	1,028
HEC "Shengjun"	2.00	Irarha Energji sh.p.k	10kV	2,092
HEC "Dobrunje"	0.84	W.T.S. Energji sh.p.k	10kV	3,048
HEC "Muras"	2.00	Mateo& Co sh.p.k	10kV	7,172
HEC "Trojet"	0.90	Trojet Energji sh.p.k	10kV	3,184
HEC "Denti"	0.85	ASI TRE sh.p.k	35kV	1,457
HEC "Kamican"	1.86	IDI 2005 sh.p.k	35kV	5,902
HEC "Vardar"	1.97	Gerti sh.p.k	35kV	11,430
HEC "Stavec"	6.52	Koka Ergi Stavec sh.p.k	35kV	26,410
HEC "Kalis"	2.14	ERDY Energy sh.p.k	35kV	8,159
HEC "Gjinat"	0.83	Erdi Gas sh.p.k	10kV	1,150
HEC "Bacla 1"	3.36	Kroi Mibret sh.p.k	35kV	11,126
HEC "Pieni"	2.28	Domit Tec sh.p.k	35kV	2,429
HEC "Zall Xhushë 1 & 2"	4.70	HEC Zall Xhushë sh.p.k	35kV	5,821
HEC "Pishat"	1.91	GRENTech ENERGY SYSTEMS sh.p.k	35kV	3,617
HEC "Lingjanca 1&2"	4.90	"Rei-Energji" sh.p.k	35kV	3,906
HEC "Guri i Zi"	1.72	"Aris Albania" sh.p.k	35kV	2,754
HEC "Drita"	1.98	"Brecani R.O.S.P." sh.p.k	20kV	7,644
HEC "EME"	0.45	"HEC EME" sh.p.k	6kV	1,116
HEC "Terfoje"	1.98	"HEC TERFOJA" sh.p.k	10kV	10,401
HEC "Borie Lura 1"	1.80	"AGETA" sh.p.k	20kV	1,252
HEC "Mali"	1.49	"TIRANA ENERGIJI" sh.p.k	20kV	7,142
HEC "Shelli"	1.52	"ARIS ALBANIA" sh.p.k	35kV	3,995
HEC "Daznjane"	1.52		35kV	2,131
HEC "Vokopola 1"	0.30	"Vokopola Energji" sh.p.k	6kV	0
HEC "Shutret 1&2"	1.97	"ATEANI ENERGY" sh.p.k	6kV	3,460
HEC KRONZ	0.43	"LASTER ENERGY" sh.p.k.	10kV	1,239
HEC "Bush"	0.25	"BUSH-LUFT" sh.p.k.	10kV	236
HEC "Tuc"	4.47	"M.C INERTE LUMZI" sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,932
HEC "Mireshti"	1.90	"GERTI" sh.p.k.	10 kV	3,188
HEC "Zall-Xhushë 2"	1.25	"HEC ZALL XHUSHË" sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,220
HEC "Thirre"	1.82	"SANG 1" sh.p.k	20 kV	4,306
HEC "Polem"	1.75	"DRINI BUL QIZE" sh.p.k.	35 kV	5,477
HEC "Kelevec"	0.15	"Këllevo 2020" sh.p.k.	10 kV	704
HEC "Valbone"	2.10	"TIPANI HC" sh.p.k	10 kV	8,865
HEC "Vokopola 3 "	2.30	"Vokopola Energji" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,372
HEC "Bush 1"	0.30	"BUSH-LUFT" sh.p.k.	6 kV	416
HEC "Kotorri"	1.90	"ACHELO" sh.p.k.	35 kV	2,232
HEC "Gastru"	0.83	"AB-01 ENERGIJI" sh.p.k	10 kV	915
HEC "Faqekuq 3"	1.30	"MER ENERGIJI" sh.p.k.	35 kV	717

CENTRALET HIDRIKE TË LIDHUR TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E SHPËRNDARJES NË TREG TË LIRË (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
HEC "ORENIE"	0.88	"Juana" sh.p.k	10kV	1,217
HEC "Tervol"	10.60	"HEC i Tervoli" sh.p.k	35kV	26,537
HEC "Xhyre, Librazhd"	0.57	"Amal" sh.p.k	10kV	1,522
HEC "Cernalev Kukes"	2.95		35kV	8,472
HEC "Cernalev Kukes"	3.27	"HIDROALBANIA Energji" sh.p.k	35kV	9,095
HEC "Borje- Oreshke"	1.50		35kV	15,757
HEC "Shpelle "	0.40	"Sarolli" sh.p.k	10kV	1,043
HEC "Gjanc"	3.70	"Spahiu Gjanc" sh.p.k.	35 kV	1,393
HEC "Vithkuq" 2	1.55	"FAVINA.1." sh.p.k	35 kV	3,217
HEC "Lenic"	0.40	"EMIKEL 2003" sh.p.k	10kV	417
HEC "Dishnice"	0.20	"Dishnica Energji" sh.p.k	10kV	159
HEC "Corovode"	0.20	"EMIKEL 2003" sh.p.k	10kV	127
HEC "Selea"	1.98	"Selea Energji" sh.p.k	10kV	2,776
HEC "Benë"	1.00	"Marjakaj" sh.p.k	6kV	416
HEC "Bogove"	2.50	"Wonde r power" sha	35 kV	1,642
HEC "Leskovik 1"	1.07	"Maksi Elektrik" sh.p.k	10kV	36
HEC "Leskovik 2"	1.10		10kV	0
HEC "Lubonje"	0.30	"Elektro Lubonja" sh.p.k	10kV	20
CENTRALET FOTOVOLTAIKE TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E SHPËRNDARJES (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI
Seman - 2	2.00	"SEMAN2SUN" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,035.87
Topojë	2.00	"SONNE" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,949.26
Topojë 2	2.00	"AED SOLAR" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,961.89
Topojë (Sheq Marinas)	2.00	"AGE SUNPOWER" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,984.47
Topojë (Sheq Marinas) 2	2.00	"Seman Sunpower" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,209.60
SemanIsolar	2.00	"SEMANISOLAR " sh.p.k	35 kV	3,894.50
ES 2019	2.00	"ES 2019" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,349.99
SMART WATT	2.00	"Smurt Watt" sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,327.49
Tren Bilisht	2.00	"R T S" sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,792.28
STATKRAFT Renewables Albania PV Landrues banje	2.00	"STATKRAFT RENEWABLES ALBANIA" sha.	35 kV	2,030.27
Korca Photovoltaic Park	2.00	"KORCA PHOTOVOLTAIC PARK" sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,803.48
NTSP	2.00	"NTSP" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,813.95
Sun Beat System	2.00	"SUN BEAT SYSTEM" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,797.18
Tren Sun System	2.00	"TREN SUN SYSTEM" sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,856.24
ERENI SOLAR	2.00	"ERENI SOLAR" sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,890.22
GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI	2.00	"GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,790.92
ALBSOLAR	2.00	"ALBSOLAR" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,457.17
Pv -Plug	2.00	"AEE" sh.p.k.	10 kV	4,158.79
SUN ENERGY SOLUTIONS	1.95	"Sun Energy Solutions" sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,452.93
2 T & 2 B 1979	2.00	"Joint Venture 2B 1979 dhe 2T" sh.p.k	10 kV	3,952.89
SUN POWER 2017	2.00	"SUNPOWER 2017" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,828.40
SUN AVENUE	2.00	"SUN AVENUE" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,914.83
BIGWIND	2.00	"BIGWIND" sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,584.62
HYDROPOWER	2.00	"HYDROPOWER" sh.p.k.	35 kV	3,743.38
CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PARTS (C.E.P)	2.00	"CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PARTS (C.E.P)" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,033.79
DIMAX	2.00	"DIMAX ALBANIA" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,022.44
ALB SUN ENERGY	2.00	"ALB SUN ENERGY" sh.p.k	35 kV	3,784.51
IDI 2005	2.00	"IDI 2005" sh.p.k	35 kV	4,777.21
FU-GEN	2.00	"FU-GEN" sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,022.71
MAGNA SOLAR POWER	2.00	"MAGNA SOLAR POWER" sh.p.k.	20 kV	3,889.80
PARKU FOTOVOLTAIK NOVA PROSPECT	2.00	" Nova Prospect" sh.p.k.	10 kV	2,560.36
SUN MIRACLE	2.00	" SUN'S MIRACLE" sh.p.k.	35 kV	4,131.48
G. S. K.	2.00	"G.S.K" sh.p.k	35 kV	2,941.34
FV GOMSIQE	1.98	"Mountain's Green Energy" sh.p.k	35 kV	2,667.85
HPG ENERGY	2.00	"HPG ENERGY" sh.p.k.	35 kV	1,227.04
PV SLR HORIZON	2.00	"SOLAR HORIZON" sh.p.k	35 kV	459.05
PV SLR ALBANIA	2.00	"SLR ALBANIA" sh.p.k	35 kV	115.85
PV ZENINA	2.00	"ZENINA" sh.p.k.	35 kV	111.77
PV SAMASOL	2.00	"SAMASOL" sh.p.k.	35 kV	110.22
PV REBESOL	2.00	"REBESOL" sh.p.k.	35 kV	113.05
PV 3 AD	2.00	"3AD Energy" sh.p.k.	35 kV	86.02
PV EB ENERGY	2.00	"EB ENERGY" sh.p.k.	35 kV	104.02
EZ-5 Solar Park	10.00	"EZ-5 ENERGY" sh.p.k.	35 kV	10,148.88
SGX ENERGY/3484	10.00	"SGX ENERGY" sh.p.k.,	35 kV	9,108.18
FV GREEN NAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH 2/3371			35 kV	19,789.88
FV GREEN NAT SOLAR PARK BALLSH 1/3370	100.00	"GreeN Nat Solar Park Ballsh" sh.p.k.,	6 kV	13,510.88
FV KUKËS INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT/3532	12.00	"GLOBAL TECHNICAL MECHANICS" sh.p.k.	35 kV	1,798.42
Prodhim i injektuar nga Veteproduhesit 35 kV. Treg te Parregulluar, PRO FIX/940			35 kV	264.64
Prodhim i injektuar nga Veteproduhesit 20 kV. Treg te Parregulluar			20 kV	2,863.94
KAPACITETI I INSTALUAR I GJITHË PRODHUESVE NË RRJETIN E SHPËRNDARJES (MWh)	570.22	PRODHI MI TOTAL		1,065,159.00

Table 8. Data on installed capacity (MW) and generation in (MWh) realized from sources connected in the distribution system

During 2025, electricity generation facilities connected to the distribution system had a combined installed capacity of 570 MW from hydropower and photovoltaic sources and generated a total of 1,065,159 MWh of electricity. At the national level, the total installed electricity generation capacity connected to both the transmission and distribution systems reached 3,475 MW.

Market liberalisation continued during 2025, with 18 hydropower plants connected to the distribution system, representing a combined installed capacity of 34.17 MW, transitioning to the free market after completing their power purchase agreements with FTL sh.a.

Overall, a total of 19 hydropower plants, including those connected to both the transmission and distribution systems, transitioned to the free market during 2025, representing a combined installed capacity of 36.67 MW. These plants generated 77,415 MWh of electricity, accounting for approximately 1% of total domestic electricity generation in 2025.

The table below presents each of these hydropower plants, their respective connection points, and the amount of electricity generated following their transition to the free market.

HECET TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E SHPËRNDARJES TË CILËT KANË DALË NË TREG TË LIRË GJATË VITIT 2025 (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI PRODHIM
HEC "ORENJE"	0.88	"Juana" sh.p.k	10 kV	1,217
HEC "Tervol"	10.60	"HEC i Tervoli "sh.p.k	35 kV	26,537
HEC "Xhyre, Librazhd"	0.57	"Amal" sh.p.k	10 kV	1,522
HEC "Cernalev Kukes"	2.95	"HIDROALBANIA Energji" sh.p.k	35 kV	8,472
HEC "Cernalev Kukes"	3.27		35 kV	9,095
HEC "Borje- Oreshke"	1.50		35 kV	15,757
HEC "Shpelle "	0.40	"Sarolli" sh.p.k	10 kV	1,043
HEC "Gjanç"	3.70	"Spahiu Gjanç" sh.p.k.	35 kV	1,393
HEC "Vithkuq" 2	1.55	"FAVINA.1." sh.p.k	35 kV	3,217
HEC "Lenie"	0.40	"EMIKEL 2003" sh.p.k	10 kV	417
HEC "Dishnice"	0.20	"Dishnica Energji" sh.p.k	10 kV	159
HEC "Çorovode"	0.20	"EMIKEL 2003" sh.p.k	10 kV	127
HEC "Selca"	1.98	"Selca Energji" sh.p.k	10 kV	2,776
HEC "Benë"	1.00	"Marjakaj" sh.p.k	6 kV	416
HEC "Bogove"	2.50	"Wonder power" sha	35 kV	1,642
HEC "Leskovik 1"	1.07	"Maksi Elektrik" sh.p.k	10 kV	36
HEC "Leskovik 2"	1.10		10 kV	0
HEC "Lubonje"	0.30	"Elektro Lubonja" sh.p.k	10 kV	20
Total	34.17			73,845
HECET TË LIDHUR NË RRJETIN E TRANSMETIMIT TË CILËT KANË DALË NË TREG TË LIRË GJATË VITIT 2025 (MWh)	MW	SUBJEKTI	LIDHJA	12- MUJORI PRODHIM
HEC "Bishnica 1,2"	2.50	"HEC Bishnica 2 "sh.p.k	110 kV	3,570
Total	2.50			3,570

Table 9. Hydropower Plants Connected to the OSSH sh.a. and OST sh.a. Systems that Transitioned to the Free Market in 2025: Connection Point (kV), Installed Capacity (MW) and Electricity Generation (MWh)

1.3. Electricity Transmission

The electricity transmission system in Albania constitutes critical infrastructure that ensures the secure transmission of electricity through an integrated high-voltage (HV) and extra-high-voltage (EHV) network, operating at nominal voltage levels of 400 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV and 110 kV. Pursuant to Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, the transmission system is interconnected and operates synchronously with the transmission systems of neighbouring countries, thereby contributing to cross-border electricity exchanges, regional system stability and security of supply.

From a technical perspective, the transmission system comprises transmission lines, towers, substations, switching and transformation equipment, which together ensure the transmission of electricity from generation facilities to the distribution system and directly connected customers.

1.3.1. Energy Balance

The table below presents OST sh.a.'s electricity balance for 2025, together with the corresponding data for the 2016–2024 period for comparative purposes. As shown, the total volume of electricity transmitted through the transmission system during 2025 amounted to 10,288 GWh, representing an increase of 529 GWh compared with 2024.

	Bilanci Energetik i OST sh.a.	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
I	Energjia Totale në Sistemin e Transmetimit (GWh)	8,462	7,577	9,848	7,943	8,130	10,685	9,547	10,148	9,961	10,288
I.1	- Prodhimi vendas	6,636	4,174	8,076	4,767	4,892	8,432	6,504	8,226	7,836	7,467
I.2	- Energji në marrje (import në interkoneksion)	1,827	3,403	1,772	3,177	3,238	2,253	3,044	1,922	2,668	3,375
II	Energjia Totale e Transmetuar (GWh)	8,272	7,419	9,606	7,775	7,958	10,685	9,547	9,927	9,759	10,095
II.1	- Energji në dhënie (eksport në interkoneksion)	1,869	488	2,685	770	963	2,800	2,123	2,842	2,334	2,497
II.2	- Energji e transmetuar për OSSH sh.a.	5,901	6,148	5,963	6,137	6,184	6,606	6,546	6,492	6,881	7,186
II.3	- Energji e transmetuar për klientët e lidhur në rjetin e transmetimit	503	781	957	867	811	1,049	679	594	543	411
III	Humbjet në Sistemin e Transmetimit + Nevojat Vetjake (GWh)	190	158	242	169	172	228	200	220	201	193
III.1	Humbjet në Sistemin e Transmetimit+Nevojat Vetjake (%)	2.25	2.08	2.46	2.12	2.12	2.13	2.09	2.17	2,02	1,9

Table 10. Energy balance of OST sh.a. for 2025 compared to the years 2016-2025 (MWh)

The level of losses in the transmission system for 2025 was 193 GWh, or 1.9% of the electricity transmitted, compared to 2.02% in 2024. This loss level is 0.12 percentage points lower than in 2024. Total transmitted energy for 2025 is estimated at 10,095 GWh, or 3.32% more than in 2024.

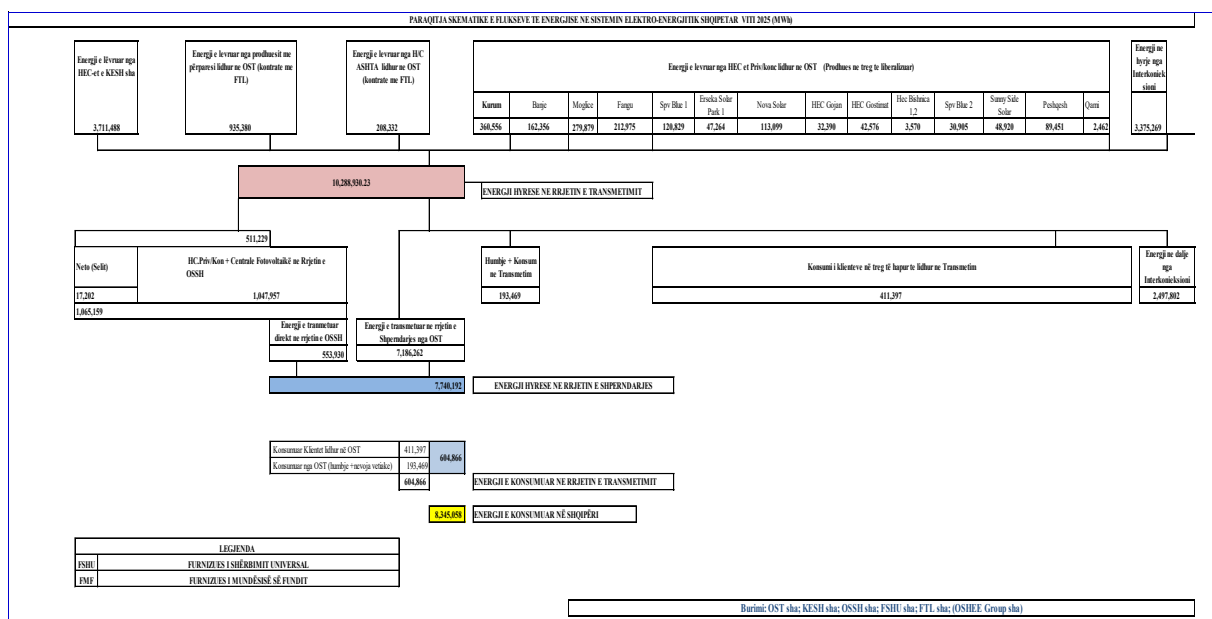


Figure 16. Schematic representation of electricity flows in the Albanian power system for 2025

The figure above illustrates the flow of electricity within the Albanian power system. The total volume of electricity entering the transmission system during 2025 amounted to approximately 10,288 GWh, of which approximately 7,740 GWh was delivered to the distribution system.

Electricity supplied to the distribution system originates both from the transmission system and from electricity generation facilities connected directly to the distribution network. During 2025, the transmission system delivered approximately 7.186 GWh to the distribution network, while

generation facilities connected directly to the distribution network supplied approximately 554 GWh.

1.3.2. Activity of OST sh.a.

The Transmission System Operator (OST sh.a.) is the licensed transmission system operator responsible for carrying out electricity transmission activities in Albania. It owns and operates the transmission system and complies with the unbundling requirements set out in Article 54 of Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended.

OST sh.a. is a wholly state-owned public company. In accordance with the applicable legal framework, it is responsible for the operation, maintenance and development of the electricity transmission system, including cross-border interconnections, in order to ensure the long-term capability of the network to meet the reasonable demand for electricity transmission.

In accordance with the applicable legislation, OST sh.a. carries out its transmission activities independently from other electricity sector activities, including electricity generation, distribution, trading and supply.

During 2025, OST sh.a. ensured sufficient transmission capacity for:

- the uninterrupted supply of electricity to distribution system substations and customers connected directly to the transmission network;
- the transmission of electricity generated from domestic generation facilities;
- cross-border electricity exchanges and transit with neighbouring countries.

OST sh.a. is responsible for the real-time operation and dispatch of the Albanian power system, managing electricity flows across the transmission network while ensuring system security and stability through the provision of ancillary services and the coordination of cross-border exchanges with neighbouring transmission system operators.

1.3.2.1. Assets and Development of the Transmission System

The electricity transmission system in Albania comprises all transmission lines operating at the 400 kV, 220 kV, 150 kV and 110 kV voltage levels, together with the associated transmission substations, which ensure electricity transmission and cross-border interconnection.

The total length of the transmission network by voltage level in 2025 was as follows:

• 400 kV transmission lines	445.7 km
• 220 kV transmission lines	1,363.1 km
• 150 kV transmission lines	34.4 km
• 110 kV transmission lines	1,701 km

Compared with 2024, the total length of the 220 kV transmission network increased by 66 km.

The transmission network also includes the following cross-border interconnection lines with neighbouring countries:

- 400 kV Zemblak (Albania) – Kardina (Greece)
- 400 kV Tirana (Albania) – Podgorica (Montenegro)
- 400 kV Koman (Albania) – Prishtina (Kosovo)
- 220 kV Fierza (Albania) – Prizren (Kosovo)

- 220 kV Koplik (Albania) – Podgorica (Montenegro)
- 150 kV Bistrica (Albania) – Myrtos (Greece).

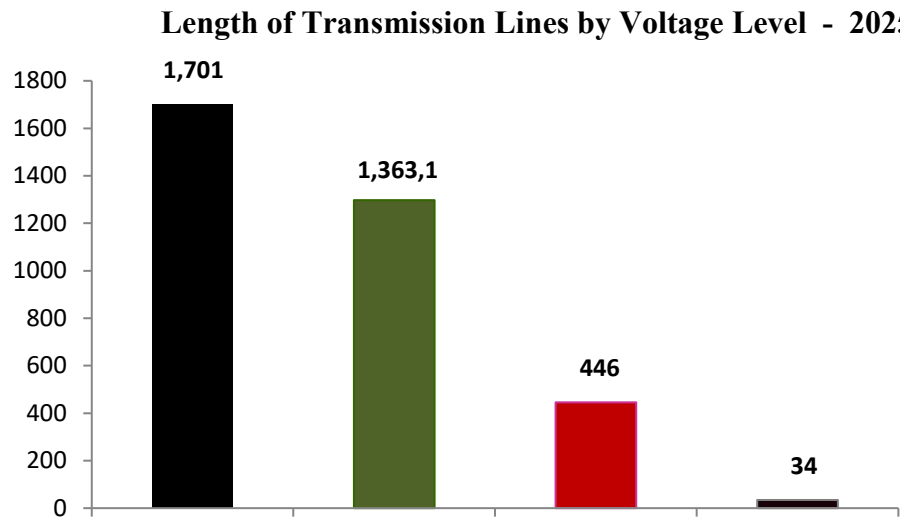


Figure 17. Length of transmission lines in (km) for 2025

The available cross-border transmission capacity was sufficient throughout 2025 to accommodate the required electricity exchanges and transit flows. Nevertheless, during certain periods, congestion occurred on some interconnection capacities. Such congestion was managed in accordance with the common cross-border capacity allocation rules approved by the relevant regional regulatory authorities.

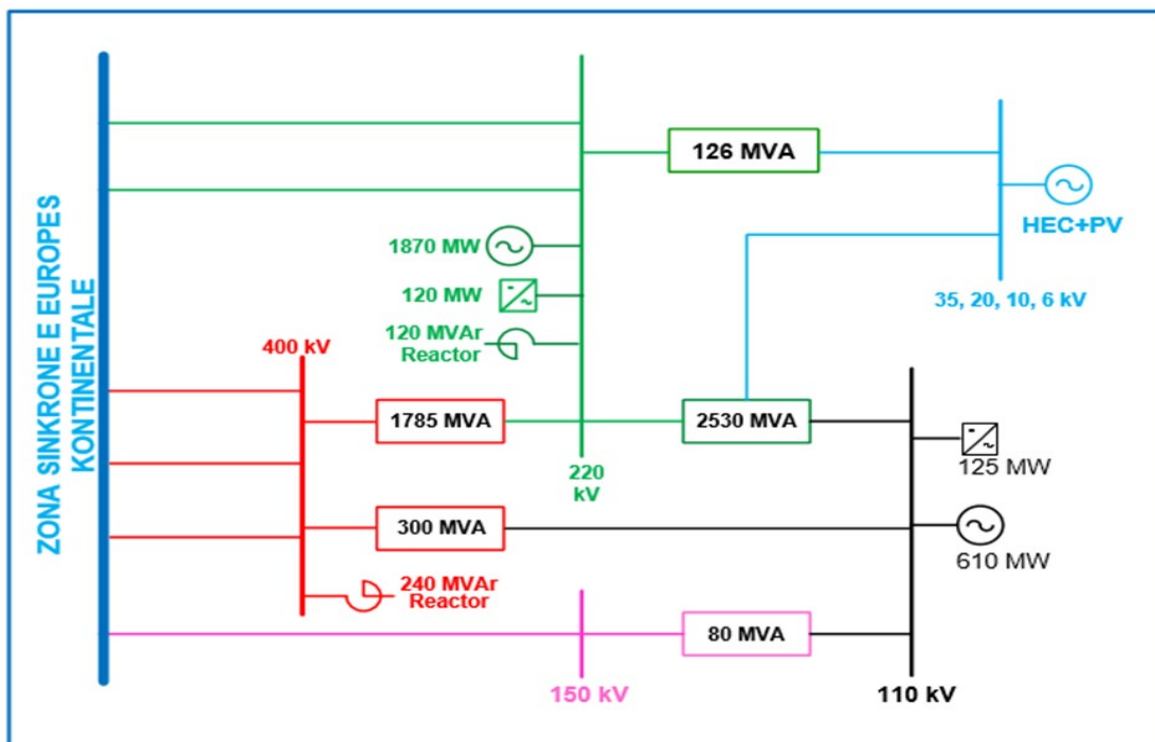


Figure 18. Structure of the Albanian Transmission System

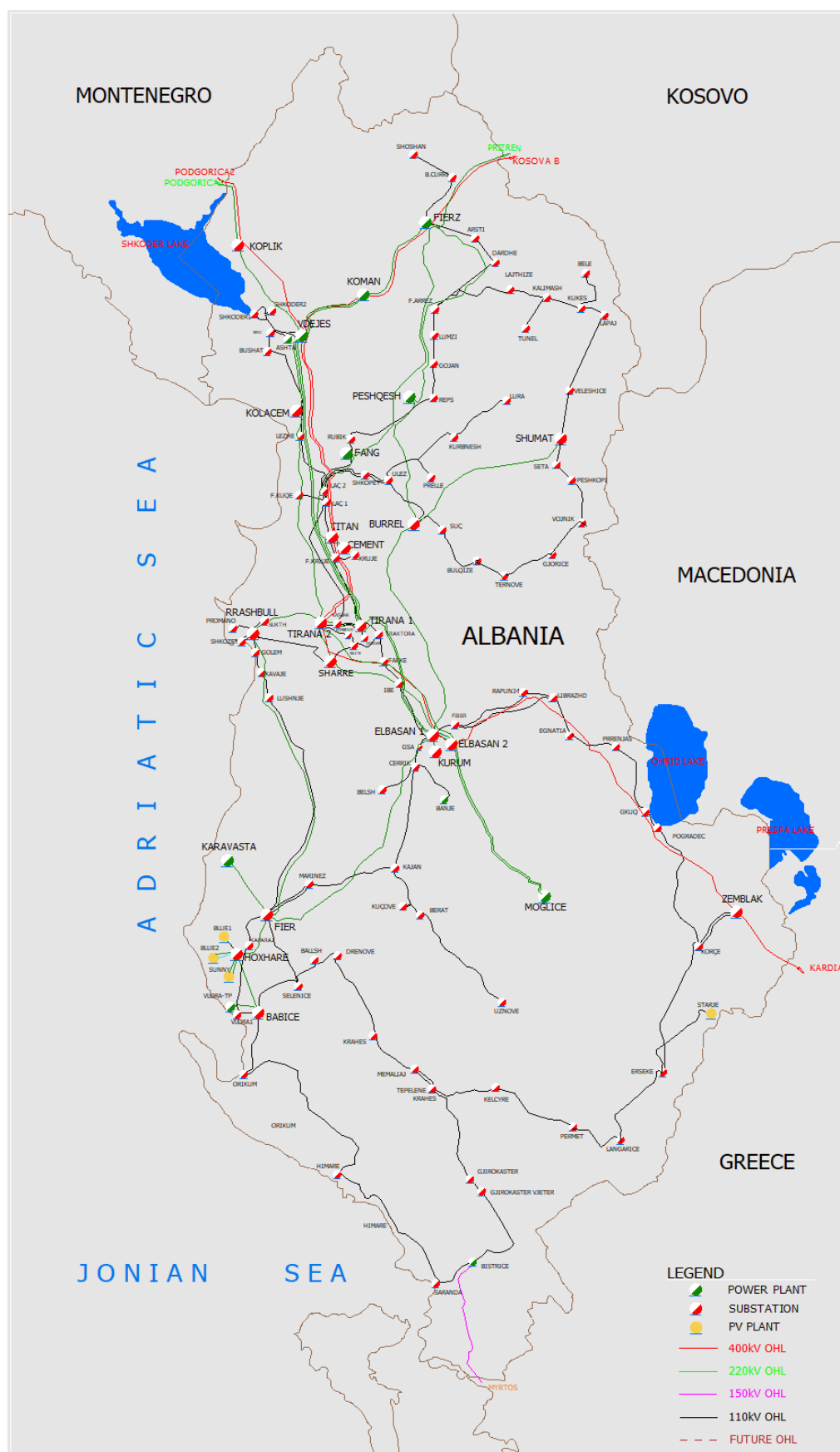


Figure 19. Diagram of the Albanian Transmission System (plants, substations, 400, 220, 150 and 110 kV lines)

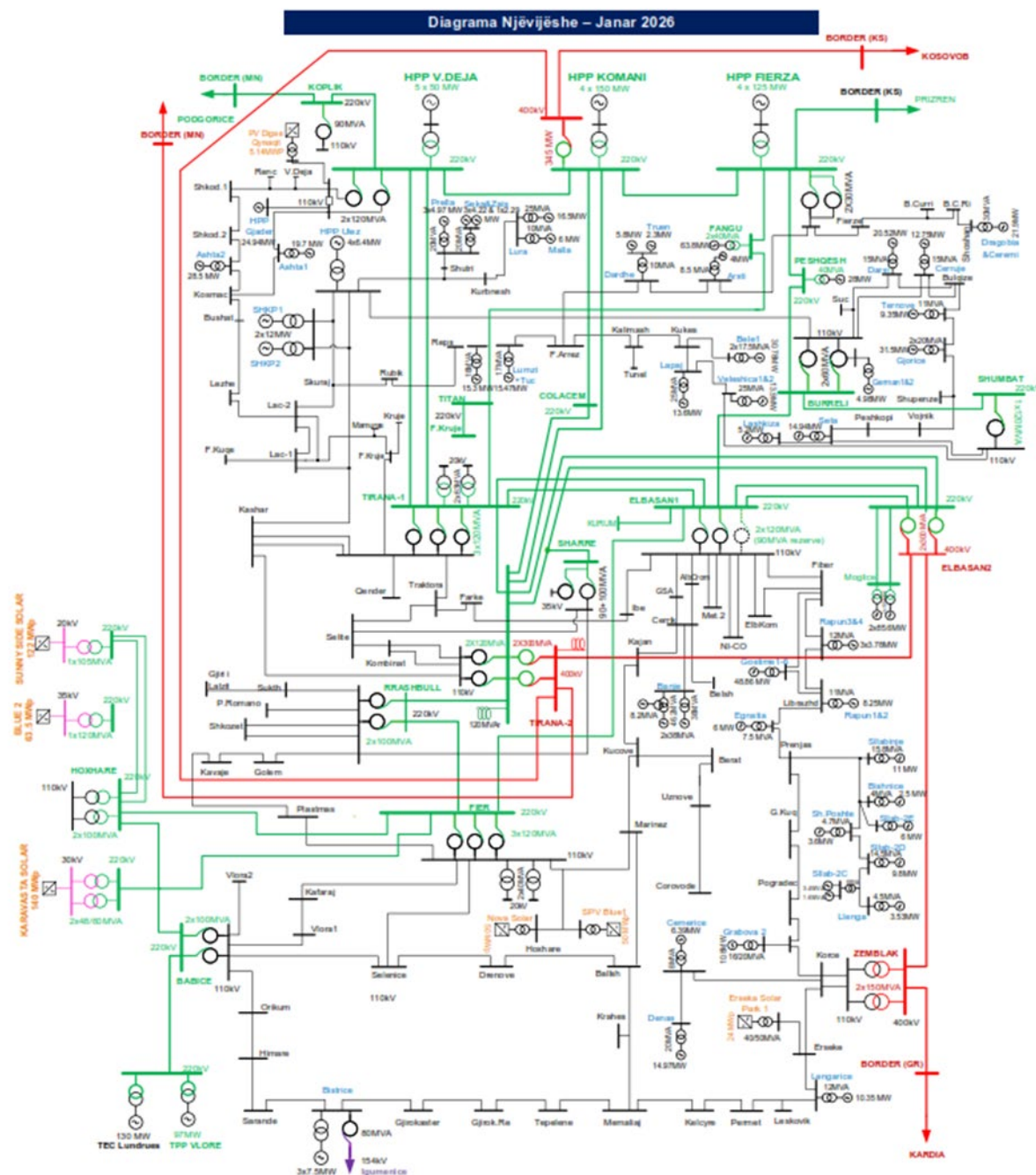


Figure 20. Single-line diagram of the Albanian power system at the 400, 220, 150 and 110 kV levels

The main transmission substations are listed below. As of 2025, the transmission system comprised 17 substations with a combined installed transformer capacity of 4,721 MVA.

Compared with 2024, one new substation was commissioned during 2025: the 220/20 kV Hoxhara substation, with an installed transformer capacity of 100 MVA, located in the Fier operational area.

The commissioning of the Hoxhara substation has made a significant contribution to the integration of electricity generated by photovoltaic power plants, which have experienced substantial growth in this region.

Nr.	Nënstacioni	Fuqia e Instaluar (MVA)	Njësia Operative
1	400 kV	N/st 400/220kV Koman	Shkodër
2		N/st 400/220kV/110kV Tirana 2	Tiranë
3		N/st 400/220kV Elbasan 2	Elbasan
4		N/st 400/110kV Zemblak	Korçë
5	220 kV	N/st 220/110kV V.Dejës	Shkodër
6		N/st 220/110kV Fierzë	Shkodër
7		N/st 220/110kV Koplik	Shkodër
8		N/st 220/110kV Burrel	Shkodër
9		N/st 220/110kV/20kV Tirana 1	Tiranë
10		N/st 220/110kV Sharrë	Tiranë
11		N/st 220/110kV Rrashbull	Tiranë
12		N/st 220/110kV Elbasan 1	Elbasan
13		N/st 220/110kV Fier	Fier
14		N/st 220/110kV Babicë	Fier
15		N/st 220/110kV Shumat	Burrel
16	150 kV	N/st 110/150kV Bistrica 1	Fier
17	220 kV	N/st 220/20kV Hoxhare	Fier
Total		4721	

Table 11. Installed capacity by substation (MVA)

1.3.3. General Condition of the Power System, According to OST sh.a. Reporting

The Transmission System Operator (OST sh.a.) is a wholly state-owned public company. In accordance with the applicable legal framework, OST sh.a. is responsible for the operation, maintenance and development of the electricity transmission system, including cross-border interconnections, in order to ensure the long-term capability of the transmission network to meet the reasonable demand for electricity transmission.

OST sh.a. provides transmission services to all users of the transmission system in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework, relevant technical standards and the operational practices of ENTSO-E.

Operational Network Security

The transmission system is operated in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework and in compliance with the relevant ENTSO-E rules and operational requirements, in particular the Synchronous Area Operational Agreement and the System Operation Guideline (SOGI).

During 2025, OST sh.a. ensured the secure operation of the transmission system through the planning, coordination and real-time management of power system operations, with the objective of maintaining system security and operational reliability. This included daily and hourly demand forecasting, generation scheduling for each generating unit, and operational security assessments based on the N-1 security criterion. A key component of system operation also involved the procurement and management of ancillary services required to maintain system stability, together with the real-time balancing of electricity generation, cross-border exchanges and electricity demand in order to preserve the continuous balance between generation and consumption.

As part of its operational responsibilities, OST coordinates and validates day-ahead cross-border electricity exchange schedules with neighbouring transmission system operators (TSOs) and performs the settlement calculations for electricity exchanged across each interconnector. At the same time, continuous operational analyses of the transmission system are carried out in close coordination with network users and neighbouring TSOs to identify and implement the measures required to maintain operational security. These activities also include short- and medium-term operational planning, together with the calculation of available cross-border transmission capacities for each interconnection and direction of electricity flow on annual, monthly and daily time horizons, in cooperation with neighbouring TSOs.

During system operation, OST continuously monitors and analyses the main operational parameters of the transmission system, including voltage profiles and power flows, to ensure compliance with the operational security limits established by the Transmission Code and the Regulation on the Quality of Supply and Security Performance of the Electricity Transmission System, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 207, dated 18 December 2017. System frequency is also continuously monitored to ensure compliance with the permitted deviation of ± 200 mHz established under the applicable regulatory framework. In addition, OST monitors the availability of active and reactive power reserves required to respond to unforeseen events and maintain operational security under all system operating conditions.

Voltage Levels

The Transmission Code and the Regulation on the Quality of Supply and Security Performance of the Electricity Transmission System, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 207, dated 18 December 2017, require OST sh.a. to maintain transmission system voltages within the prescribed operational limits. Accordingly, the permitted voltage range is 0.90–1.05 p.u. for the 400 kV network and 0.90–1.118 p.u. for the 220 kV, 150 kV and 110 kV networks.

Voltage levels within the transmission system are influenced by network configuration, system topology, and the geographical distribution of electricity generation and demand.

A continuing operational challenge for OST sh.a. remains the relatively high voltage profile of the 400 kV network, where voltage levels occasionally exceed the upper operational limit established by the Transmission Code. This issue is common across several transmission systems in South-East Europe, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia, North Macedonia and Kosovo.

Nevertheless, the installation of additional shunt reactors has significantly improved voltage regulation on the 400 kV network, enabling voltage levels to move closer to the operational limits prescribed by the Transmission Code. Further improvements, however, remain necessary.

During 2025, voltage levels on the 220 kV and 110 kV transmission networks remained within the limits established by the Transmission Code.

Frequency Control

Transmission system frequency is controlled automatically through the activation of Frequency Containment Reserve (FCR) and automatic Frequency Restoration Reserve (aFRR). Where required, manual Frequency Restoration Reserve (mFRR) and Replacement Reserve (RR) are activated by system operators.

Preventive balancing actions, including FCR and aFRR, operate continuously to compensate for normal system imbalances, while corrective balancing actions (mFRR and RR) are activated manually by operators at the National Dispatch Centre whenever necessary. In accordance with

the applicable legal and regulatory framework, OST sh.a. procures balancing services from qualified Balance Responsible Parties (BRPs).

Through the Load Frequency Control (LFC) module, which forms part of the Automatic Generation Control (AGC) system, operational data are continuously collected and processed in order to calculate the Area Control Error (ACE), representing the deviation from scheduled system values.

Based on the calculated ACE, the balancing energy required for the Albanian control area is determined and balancing activation signals are automatically transmitted to the BRPs that have successfully contracted balancing capacity and are integrated into the LFC system.

During 2025, system frequency within the Albanian control area remained within the operational limits established by the Transmission Code and the applicable regulatory framework.

Active and Reactive Power Reserves

As part of its system adequacy assessments, OST evaluates the capability of the Albanian power system to satisfy forecast electricity demand under a range of operational scenarios. These assessments take into account the available generation capacity, the transfer capability of cross-border interconnections and the required levels of active and reactive power reserves.

Reserve requirements are determined using deterministic assessment methodologies supported by historical operational data.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Transmission Code, the ENTSO-E System Operation Guideline (SOGI) and ERE Board Decision No. 106, dated 2 July 2020, "Rules of the Albanian Electricity Balancing Market", OST continuously procures the balancing reserves required to maintain the balance and operational security of the Albanian control area.

1.3.4. Operation of OST's Area of Responsibility

Operational Planning

To ensure the secure and reliable operation of the electricity transmission system, OST prepared and implemented the operational planning for 2025 in accordance with the provisions of the Transmission Code. The primary objective of operational planning is to ensure the secure, reliable and efficient operation and development of the transmission system over the short-, medium- and long-term planning horizons. Close cooperation with the Distribution System Operator (OSSH), Significant Grid Users (SGUs) and neighbouring Transmission System Operators (TSOs) remains essential for maintaining operational security and system reliability.

As part of its operational planning responsibilities, OST performs coordinated operational security assessments covering the following planning horizons:

- a. year ahead;
- b. week ahead;
- c. day ahead; and
- d. intraday.

Year-ahead Planning (Medium-Term Planning)

Medium-term operational planning covers the period beginning with the following calendar year. During this planning horizon, OST primarily focuses on outage planning, particularly where planned outages may affect the operation of neighbouring transmission systems and therefore require regional coordination.

This planning process covers both transmission assets and significant grid users, including generating units and other critical network facilities.

The significance of assets requiring coordination is determined in accordance with an approved assessment methodology based on both qualitative and quantitative criteria, including their proximity to control area boundaries and their impact on power system operating conditions, as determined through power flow simulations.

Week-ahead and Day-ahead Planning (Short-Term Planning)

Short-term operational planning consists of several coordinated processes.

The week-ahead planning process focuses on the coordination of short-notice planned outages for the following week, together with the scheduling of additional generating units where necessary to maintain operational security.

Cross-border transmission capacity calculation begins two days ahead of real-time operation and determines the maximum available transfer capacity (ATC) between the different bidding zones. These calculations are updated one day ahead and subsequently refined during intraday operation.

The day-ahead planning process focuses on identifying and preparing remedial actions to prevent congestion that may arise during the following operating day. Such remedial actions are initially developed for OST's control area and subsequently coordinated with the relevant neighbouring TSOs.

The results of the day-ahead operational planning process are continuously updated during intraday operation based on the latest system forecasts. Day-ahead operational assessments are performed using steady-state network models.

Intraday Planning (Real-Time Operation)

During real-time system operation, OST operators continuously monitor and assess the operational security of the transmission system using steady-state network analyses.

The preventive and corrective measures identified during the operational planning process are continuously verified and, where necessary, adjusted. Where potential congestion or voltage limit violations are identified, operators implement the appropriate remedial actions to restore secure system operation.

Given the time-critical nature of real-time operation, these assessments are performed without the support of optimisation tools. Where a real contingency occurs, operators are required to restore compliance with the N-1 security criterion as rapidly as possible. In emergency situations, the procedures established under the System Protection Plan are implemented.

Frequency control is performed automatically through the balancing control systems. Manual intervention by system operators is required only in the event of significant frequency deviations or when automatic frequency restoration reserves approach exhaustion.

Operational Cooperation Protocol for Real-Time Operation

The monitoring of key transmission system operating parameters, including current and voltage levels on transmission lines and transformers—particularly within the Tirana operational area—is carried out jointly by the National Dispatch Centre of OST and the Distribution Dispatch Centre of OSSH, each within its respective area of responsibility. The two dispatch centres maintain continuous operational communication and coordinate system operation to ensure the secure and stable operation of the electricity system.

- In the event of a system fault, operators at OST and OSSH substations immediately receive protection signals and promptly report the event to their respective dispatch centres.

Following a technical assessment, the dispatch centres coordinate the restoration of the affected network element whenever system conditions permit.

- To minimise interruption durations, all operational information relating to the affected network element is assessed and utilised to the greatest extent possible in determining the most appropriate restoration measures.
- Where an initial reconnection attempt is unsuccessful, both dispatch centres coordinate the final network reconfiguration in accordance with the post-fault operating regime, including the implementation of any necessary energy restrictions.

1.3.4.1. Automatic Control and Monitoring Systems

OST also operates and controls the transmission network through automatic local control systems installed at transmission substations, as well as through the SCADA/EMS platform operated by the National Dispatch Centre. These systems enable the real-time monitoring and control of all 400 kV and 220 kV substations, as well as the majority of the largest and most strategically important 110 kV substations. In addition to substations, electricity generation facilities connected to the transmission network are also monitored and controlled through the same platform.

OST currently monitors the following operational parameters in real time within the transmission system: a) active and reactive power flows; b) busbar voltage levels; c) currents in transmission lines, transformers and other transmission system equipment; d) system frequency and Area Control Error (ACE) within its Load Frequency Control (LFC) area; e) monitoring and control of the OST-KOSTT AC Block; f) active and reactive power reserves; and g) electricity generation and demand.

In addition to supporting the real-time operation of the transmission system, the SCADA/EMS platform incorporates an Energy Management System (EMS) application package. The EMS performs advanced network analyses based on the real-time operating condition of the transmission system and the technical characteristics of each network element available within the SCADA database, providing operators with decision-support tools and optimising overall system operation.

Among its principal functions, the EMS provides decision-support tools, automatic generation control, operational energy planning, security analysis, support for switching operations, and real-time transmission network monitoring.

The National Dispatch Centre of OST sh.a. has implemented the Automatic Generation Control (AGC) system, which automatically regulates the output of generating units in order to maintain system frequency and scheduled cross-border exchanges within the prescribed operational limits. This system is configured in accordance with the operational standards and procedures established by ENTSO-E.

OST sh.a. operates a dedicated telecommunications network to ensure the secure and reliable operation of the transmission system. It also has a fully equipped backup control centre, connected to the secure telecommunications network and equipped with the necessary control systems. All operational data acquired remotely, transmitted or otherwise processed by the control system are handled through redundant communication channels, ensuring a high level of operational reliability and system resilience.

1.3.4.2 Power Flow Management

OST controls operational parameters within its own area of responsibility and, in a coordinated manner, takes into account operational parameters from the observability area, which includes

parts of neighboring TSOs. Every element of the transmission system has operational security limits with respect to energy flow.

To be able to cope with system faults, OST prepares individual and coordinated remedial actions, which are applied when necessary, to prevent violation of operational security limits and to support the return to normal conditions in alert or emergency states.

1.3.4.3 Contingency Analysis and Handling

OST sh.a. receives security analyses from the Security Coordination Centre – SCC Ltd. Belgrade (the Regional Security Coordinator for Southeast Europe), through a contract as a user of SCC Ltd. Belgrade's services. This contract includes the following five services:

- Assessment and improvement of the individual and/or common grid model (IGM/CGM);
- Coordinated cross-border capacity calculation;
- Coordination of security analysis (including preventive and remedial measures);
- Assessment of short- and medium-term operational adequacy and reliability;
- Coordination of outage planning.

Operational security is the main reason for carrying out contingency analyses, which OST performs by simulating the disconnection of transmission system elements. This analysis is carried out using OST's individual model and the common network model, respecting operational security limits. At the same time, remedial actions that may be needed before or after an incident are prepared, depending on the results of the analysis.

The main principles followed with respect to contingency analysis are:

- Providing preventive and/or remedial measures related to the actions needed to maintain operational security, for all credible contingencies affecting the transmission system.
- Coordinating analyses and remedial actions, whenever necessary, to achieve the desired outcome – maintaining operational security in the system and at interconnection.
- Relying on adequate data and real-time information, as well as on load forecasting. Use of the common regional network model and the exchange of all necessary data and information between OST, OSHEE, and significant network users.

1.3.4.4 Dynamic Stability Management

OST monitors the dynamic stability of the transmission system in terms of voltage and frequency, through offline studies and wide-area measurements, including the exchange of relevant data with other TSOs when necessary. The aim is to be able to take appropriate corrective measures when the system's operational security is at risk.

The purpose of offline dynamic studies is to provide OST operators with the information needed regarding the current state of the system and forecasts of possible developments, both in the normal state (N) and in the event of credible contingencies (N-1).

In addition, such studies help in deciding on the most efficient remedial actions to take, in order to prevent incidents or correct their consequences, if they occur.

1.3.4.5. Forecast Balance of Electricity Demand and Supply in the Domestic Market

Based on historical data and taking into account the possible increase in the number and volume of consumer demand, production from photovoltaic and priority plants, and the amount of energy

needed to cover losses in the transmission network, an energy balance table has been prepared for the years 2026-2029, as shown in the tables below:

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 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%

Nr	Emertimi	Njesia e matjes	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Viti 2029
I.	Energjia Totale qe hyn ne sistemin e OST	GWh	1137	980	960	903	848	794	913	850	728	767	884	1165	10,928
a)	Prodhim vendas	"	985	768	716	613	686	537	630	545	450	487	564	913	7,894
b)	Energji ne marrje	"	151	213	244	290	161	257	283	306	278	280	320	252	3,034
II.	Energjia totale e transmetuar	GWh	1,120	966	958	923	870	769	862	775	688	745	836	1,131	10,642
a)	Energji elektrike e dhene	"	400	352	348	388	341	170	128	94	159	213	193	370	3,154
b)	Energji elektrike per OSHEE sh.a.	"	661	564	529	440	426	499	628	629	481	463	582	709	6,610
c)	Energji elektrike per konsumatoret e kualifikuar	"	59	50	81	95	102	101	106	53	48	69	61	53	878
III.	Humbjet ne rrjetin e transmetimit	GWh													
a)	Humbjet ne GWh	"	17	15	2	-20	-22	24	51	75	40	22	48	33	286
b)	Humbjet ne %	%	1.47%	1.49%	0.20%	-2.22%	-2.59%	3.05%	5.62%	8.84%	5.54%	2.91%	5.41%	2.86%	2.61%

Figure 21. Forecast balance of electricity demand and supply in the domestic market for the period 2026-2029

1.3.4.5. Expected Level of Demand and Supply Security Outlook for a 5- to 20-Year Period

As part of the study “Electricity Demand Forecast 2022–2042,” prepared by OST, a long-term forecast of electricity demand was carried out for a time horizon through 2042 (a 20-year period), according to various scenarios considered.

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

The demand forecast was carried out for three different energy scenarios. The moderate scenario contains future projections of various parameters, based on the benchmarking method against more developed countries and in line with official strategic objectives. This scenario is called the Reference Scenario.

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

1. Population
2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
3. Level of gasification
4. Energy efficiency
5. Electric-vehicle penetration

Depending on changes in these factors, in the direction of increasing or reducing the energy-demand projection, two alternative scenarios have also been developed: the High Scenario and the Low Scenario for electricity demand.

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

Kërkesa për energji elektrike (TWh)	2026	2027	2030	2032	2035	2037	2040	2042
Skenari i lartë	9.150	9.298	10.024	10.507	11.144	11.569	12.201	12.622
Skenari referencë	8.914	9.015	9.498	9.821	10.130	10.337	10.626	10.819
Skenari i ulët	8.693	8.750	9.015	9.191	9.226	9.249	9.274	9.290

Table 12. Long-term forecast of electricity demand for the period 2026-2042

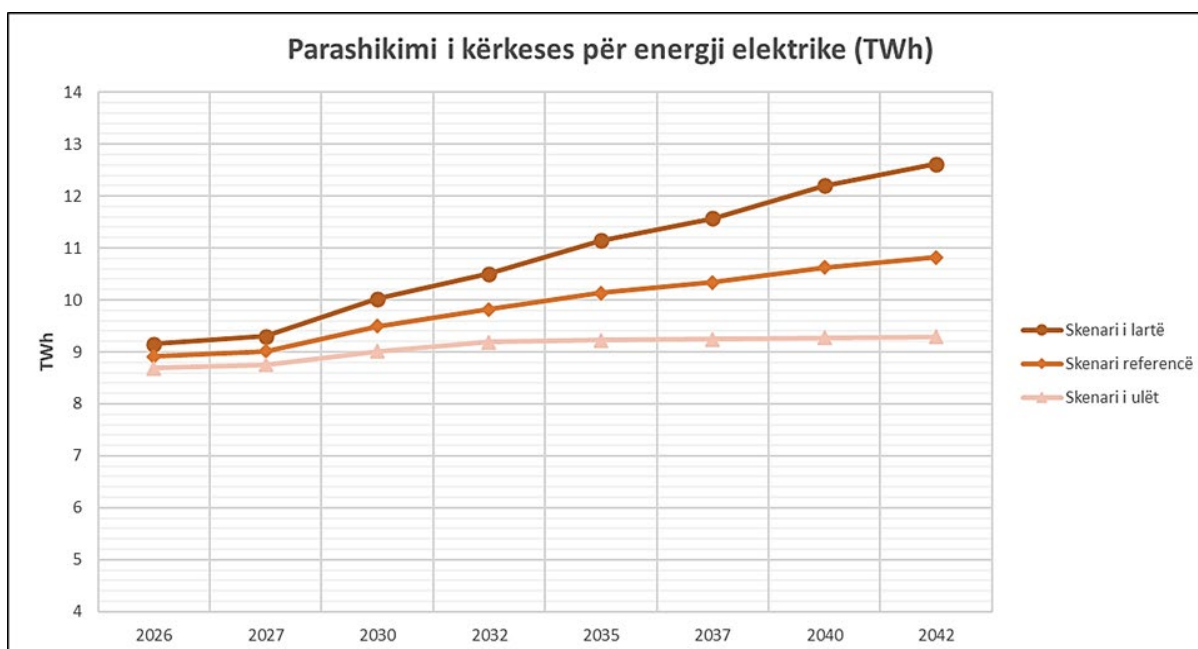


Figure 22. Electricity demand forecast scenarios 2026-2042

The electricity demand shown above refers to total demand in the country, while part of it is not supplied directly by the transmission system. This represents the portion of demand from

consumers on the distribution network that is met locally by the production of generating plants connected precisely to the distribution network.

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

The data presented below, as reported by OST sh.a., show the electricity plants that were connected to the transmission network in 2025, are under construction, or have received preliminary approval for connection to the transmission network:

Nr.	Gjeneruesi	Kapaciteti (MWac/ MWdc)	Shoqëria Aplikuese
1	HECet Stavec	14.77	KOKA&ERGI sh.p.k
2	HEC-et Kalivarë	5.597	BE-IS ENERGY sh.p.k
3	HEC-et Bushtrica	10.03	ELENERGJI sh.p.k.+BUSHTRICA 2017 sh.p.k
4	HECet Guri i Bardhë 1,2	9.3	Gealb Energy sh.p.k
5	HEC GRABOVA 1	14.9	GRABOVA HYDROPOWER SHPK
6	Park Fotovoltaik Sheq Marinas	40.56	ALBANIA POWER CORE SHPK
7	Park Eolik Spille	72.6	Verbund Green Power Albania shpk
8	TEC ROSKOVEC	170	FIER THERMOELECTRIC SHA
9	Prosol Solar	21	PROSOL SHPK
10	Gjorica Solar Park	41	Infotelecom-Albsolar4 sh.p.k
11	Eco Park Vau i Dejes	45.4	Eco Park Vau I Dejes shpk
12	Erseka Solar Park 3 Lot 2	22.26	ERSEKA SOLAR PARK 3 LOT 2 shpk
13	AKERNI Solar	100	AKERNI SOLAR SHPK
14	Erseka Solar Park 3 Lot 1	45.415	ERSEKA SOLAR PARK 3 LOT 1 shpk
15	Park Fotovoltaik Power Energy	32	POWER ENERGY SHPK
16	EZ-5 SOLAR 2	40	EZ-5 ENERGY 2 SHPK
17	PV Blue 3	42.5	SPV BLUE 3 SHPK
18	Park Fotovoltaik Vodice	24	Get Solar Solution shpk
19	PVPP Fortis Erseke	62	Fortis Energy and Construction shpk

Table 13. Power Plants with Executed Grid Connection Agreements Expected to Be Commissioned during 2026–2027

Nr.	Emri Centralit	Kapaciteti i Instaluar (MWac/MWdc)	Shoqëria
1	Amendim nr.1 HECet Gostimë	48.864	Egnatia Hydropwer shpk
2	Amendim nr.1 PV Blue 2	58.8	SPV BLUE 2 SHPK
3	Park Eolik Spille	72.6	Verbund Green Power Albania shpk
4	TEC ROSKOVEC	170	FIER THERMOELECTRIC SHA
5	SUNNY SIDE SOLAR PARK	122	SUNNY SIDE ENERGY SHPK
6	Prosol Solar	21	PROSOL SHPK
7	Amendim HEC-et Bushtrica 1 dhe Bushtrica 2	10.03	Elenergji shpk dhe Bushtrica 2017 shpk
8	Gjorica Solar Park	41	Infotelecom-Albsolar4 sh.p.k
9	Eco Park Vau i Dejes	45.4	Eco Park Vau i Dejes shpk
10	Erseka Solar Park 3 Lot 2	22.26	ERSEKA SOLAR PARK 3 LOT 2 shpk
11	AKERNI Solar	100	AKERNI SOLAR SHPK
12	Erseka Solar Park 3 Lot 1	45.415	ERSEKA SOLAR PARK 3 LOT 1 shpk
13	Park Fotovoltaik Power Energy	32	POWER ENERGY SHPK
14	EZ-5 SOLAR 2	40	EZ-5 ENERGY 2 SHPK
15	PV Blue 3	42.5	SPV BLUE 3 SHPK
16	Amendimi nr.2 HECet Gostime	48.864	Egnatia Hydropower shpk
17	Park Fotovoltaik Vodice	24	Get Solar Solution shpk
18	PVPP Fortis Erseke	62	Fortis Energy and Construction shpk

Table 14. Plants that Executed or Amended Transmission System Connection Agreements during 2025

Nr.	Emri Centralit	Kapaciteti i Instaluar (MWac/MWdc)	Shoqëria
1	Impiant PV Povelce	12	KATOBETA sh.p.k.
2	Park Fotovoltaik Solen	128	Solen Energy shpk
3	Vau i Dejes Solar	100	Deja Solar shpk
4	GRAMOZI GREEN ENERGY SOLAR	38	GRAMOZI GREEN ENERGY SH.P.K
5	Qarr-Pepellash Solar Park	45 AC	ALBPOWER SHPK
6	ALB ENERGY SOLAR PARK	40	ALB ENERGY GROUP SHPK
7	EURON SOLAR PV	100	EURON SOLAR PV SHPK
8	KAIL SOLAR	60	KAIL ENERGY shpk
9	Park Fotovoltaik Solen	149.6	Solen Energy shpk
10	DH SOLAR PARK	35	DH SOLAR PARK SHHPK
11	PV GREEN JUPITER	26.5	MD GREEN ENERGY SHPK
12	PV GREEN SATURN	21.9	MD GREEN ENERGY SHPK
13	PV GREEN NEPTUN	26.2	MD GREEN ENERGY SHPK
14	HD SOLAR PARK GJIROKASTER	60	HD SOLAR PARK SHPK
15	3x Energy Sol	85	3x Energy shpk
16	Nova Solar	15	NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM SHPK
17	Park Fotovoltaik Saranda 1	59	Park Sol Energy shpk

Table 15. Plants that have received a preliminary opinion for connection to the transmission system during 2025

As shown in the table above, a significant number of new generation facilities are expected to be constructed and connected to the transmission system in the coming years. This will require the continued expansion and reinforcement of the transmission network to ensure the efficient integration of these new generation facilities into the Albanian power system. To support this objective, OST sh.a. has planned investments of approximately ALL 16 billion for the 2025–2027 period. These investments include the construction and refurbishment of transmission substations, the development of new 220 kV and 400 kV transmission lines, the reinforcement of the 110 kV network, as well as investments in information technology, cybersecurity and telecommunications infrastructure. During 2025, OST sh.a. implemented several investment projects aimed at facilitating the integration of new electricity generation facilities in various regions of the country. The company has also planned the construction of new substations and the refurbishment of existing ones in order to increase transmission capacity and support the continued integration of new generation facilities in the coming years.

1.3.4.7. Action Plan and Investment Programme to Strengthen Power System Security, Based on the Recommendations of ENTSO-E's Final Report on the Event in the Albanian Power System of 21 June 2024

The event affecting the Albanian and regional power systems on 21 June 2024 was analysed in detail by ENTSO-E, which, in its Final Report, identified a comprehensive set of recommendations aimed at strengthening operational security, enhancing system resilience, and reducing the risk of similar events occurring in the future.

These recommendations cover technical, operational and organisational measures, focusing on enhanced network monitoring, voltage stability assessments, regional operational coordination, and the review of transmission system protection schemes and associated equipment.

In this context, the Transmission System Operator (OST sh.a.) reports that it has prepared and is implementing an Action Plan and Investment Programme, integrating ENTSO-E's recommendations into daily system operation, as well as into the medium- and long-term planning and development of the transmission system.

As part of its regulatory and operational obligations to ensure the security and stability of the power system, OST sh.a. continued throughout the reporting period to implement a range of technical and organisational measures related to the monitoring, maintenance and operational analysis of the transmission network, in accordance with the Transmission Code, ENTSO-E operational standards, and the regulatory framework approved by ERE.

In this regard, the inspection and monitoring programme for high-voltage transmission lines has been further strengthened through mandatory monthly inspections of transmission line corridors. These inspections include verification of the condition of the principal transmission infrastructure components, including towers, conductors, shield wires, fittings, insulators and grounding systems. They also include verification of statutory safety clearances from the ground, nearby structures and vegetation, together with inspections of transmission corridors, warning signage and the identification of any encroachments or newly constructed structures located in the vicinity of transmission lines. In addition to the scheduled inspections, extraordinary inspections are carried out whenever severe weather events occur, including heavy rainfall, snowfall, icing or storms.

In parallel, OST sh.a. continues to monitor the operational security of the transmission system in real time through its EMS/SCADA platform, which enables security assessments based on the N-1 criterion, including the evaluation of potential impacts originating from neighbouring

transmission systems. Network elements located outside the Albanian control area that may affect system security are included in the external contingency list, and dedicated operational simulations are performed accordingly. This process is well established and continues to be enhanced through ongoing technological investments and the continuous exchange of operational data with neighbouring Transmission System Operators (TSOs).

OST sh.a. also performs periodic assessments of the dynamic stability of the transmission system with respect to voltage and frequency stability through offline simulation studies and wide-area measurement analyses. These assessments are carried out at least once a year, or whenever significant changes occur in the transmission network, with the objective of identifying system stability limits and determining the corrective measures required to maintain acceptable voltage profiles and operational security. Within this framework, continuous studies are also undertaken to identify voltage stability performance indicators and the factors influencing system stability, taking into account the latest methodologies and standards published by ENTSO-E.

With regard to system protection, OST sh.a. has continued the verification and review of protection settings for high-voltage overhead transmission lines in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework. Following the completion of the transposition of the Clean Energy Package into the national legal framework, OST will review and update the relevant secondary legislation and operational procedures affected by this legislative process.

Voltage control within the transmission network is achieved through the operation of power transformers equipped with On-Load Tap Changers (OLTCs), which are operated either automatically or manually from substation control rooms in accordance with the operational requirements of the National Dispatch Centre. At the same time, as part of its system adequacy assessments, OST sh.a. evaluates the capability of the power system to satisfy national electricity demand by considering available generation capacity, cross-border interconnection capabilities and the availability of active and reactive power reserves, in accordance with the deterministic assessment methodology, the Transmission Code, the ENTSO-E System Operation Guideline (SOGL) and the relevant ERE Board Decisions.

To manage reactive power and improve voltage profiles across the transmission network, the system is equipped with reactive power compensation equipment, including shunt capacitors and shunt reactors. The installed compensation capacity currently includes 120 MVar units at the 220 kV level in the Tirana 2 substation and 120 MVar units at the 400 kV level in the Zemblak and Tirana 2 substations. These investments have significantly improved voltage profiles on the 400 kV transmission network, bringing operating voltages closer to the limits established by the Transmission Code. During the transitional period, OST sh.a. continues to operate in accordance with the existing operational procedures pending the implementation of the future reconfiguration of bidding zones and any changes to the organisational structure of the Security Coordination Centre (SCC).

1.3.4.8. Planned Investments for the Next Five Years to Increase Cross-Border Interconnection Capacity

2025	AL → XK	XK → AL	GR → AL	AL → GR	ME → AL	AL → ME
NTC	200	200	200	200	200	200

Table 16. Import and export values in transmission capacities

From a strategic standpoint, based on the NTC values reflected in the table above, the projects that strengthen interconnection links with the region, creating better conditions for unrestricted commercial exchanges and transits of electricity in the Southeast Europe region, are:

- ***Construction of the New 400 kV Rrashbull–Hoxhara–Fier Transmission Line***

(Completion of the 400 kV Ring)

Based on the Transmission Network Development Masterplan study, in response to applications for grid connection from a large number of renewable energy sources in the Fier region and beyond, and in harmony with long-term plans for developing the 400 kV network in the country and the region, OST sh.a. has planned the implementation of the project to close the country's 400 kV ring.

The full project will include the following investments:

- Construction of a new 400 kV line between the Fier, Hoxhara, and Rrashbull substations – approximately 100 km long, with ACSR 2x490/65 mm² conductors.
- Expansion to 400 kV and strengthening of the Rrashbull substation with new 400/110 kV transformers.
- Strengthening of the Fier substation and installation of a second 400/220 kV, 400 MVA autotransformer.
- Expansion to the 400 kV voltage level and strengthening of the existing 220/110 kV Hoxhara substation.
- Connection of the Hoxhara substation with an in/out scheme to the new 400 kV Fier – Rrashbull line.

Given that the completed double-circuit 220 kV Tirana 2 – Rrashbull transmission line project has one circuit with 490/65 mm² conductors and the other with 2x490/65 mm² conductors (with the prospect of converting this second circuit to 400 kV once this project is implemented – thereby eliminating the need for a new 400 kV Tirana 2 – Rrashbull line).

The impact of this project can be categorized in three main directions:

- Increased security of energy supply;
- Integration of renewable energy sources (RES) into the network;
- Increased cross-border transmission capacity.

The new 400 kV transmission lines will complete the internal 400 kV transmission ring and progressively strengthen the role of the 400 kV network as the main north-south electricity transmission corridor. This development will be instrumental in supporting the implementation of future cross-border interconnection projects in Albania.

- ***Construction of the New 400 kV Albania–Greece Interconnection Line (Fier Substation – Thesproti Substation)***

This project consists of building a new 400 kV overhead transmission line between the Republic of Albania (Fier substation) and the Hellenic Republic (Thesproti substation).

For the Albanian side, the project will include the following measures:

- Construction of the new single-circuit 400 kV transmission line (first phase) between Fier (Albanian territory) and the Albanian-Greek border point – approximately 125 km long, with ACSR 2x490/65 mm² conductors.
- Expansion and strengthening of the 400 kV Fier substation.
- On the Greek side (approximately 91 km), the new line will connect to the new 400 kV Thesprotia substation, continuing on to the Arachthos substation, where the existing subsea cable between Greece and Italy connects

The main expected results of this project are:

- Strengthening of the existing North-South energy flow corridor, from power systems in northern Albania to Greece and beyond;
- Improved connection of the Albanian power system with the region;
- Expansion of the Fier substation, which will become a very important node for connecting renewable energy sources;
- Increased Net Transfer Capacity (NTC) between Albania and Greece;
- Reduced losses in the transmission system;
- Increased trading opportunities for regional energy market participants;
- Indirect reduction of CO₂ emissions in the region;
- Reduced dependence of the Albanian power system on changes in hydrological conditions;
- Increased regional security of electricity supply and improved supply-quality indicators.

The project is currently at the feasibility and environmental-social impact study stage.

- ***Expansion of the Fierza Substation to 400 kV and Construction of the New 400 kV Albania–Kosovo Interconnection Line***

The project consists of expanding and digitalizing the Fierza substation with a new 400/220 kV phase-shifting transformer and a new 400 kV interconnection line with Kosovo.

For the Albanian side, the project will include the following investments:

- Construction of a new 400/220/110 kV substation near the existing Fierza substation;
- Installation of a 400/220 kV, 600 MVA phase-shifting transformer;
- Reconfiguration of the 220 kV and 400 kV lines to be connected to this substation;
- Connection to the existing 400 kV Koman – Kosovo B and 220 kV Fierza – Prizren 2 interconnections;
- Connection to the 110 kV transmission network in the area;
- Construction of the new 400 kV interconnection line between the new Fierza 400/220 kV substation and the new Prizren 4 400 kV substation in Kosovo, with ACSR 2x490/65 mm² conductors (25 km within Albanian territory).

The impact of this project extends in three main directions:

- Improved security of electricity supply;iguria e përmirësuar e furnizimit me energji elektrike;
- Increased cross-border capacity between Albania and Kosovo;
- Renewable energy sources (mainly wind) integrated into the network.

Meanwhile, work is continuing on the completion of the following investment projects:

- ***Construction of the 400 kV Elbasan 2 (Albania)–Bitola (North Macedonia) and Elbasan 2–Fier Transmission Lines, and Expansion of the Elbasan 2 and Fier Substations.***

This project is financed under the German–Albanian Development Cooperation Programme. It strengthens Albania's interconnection with the regional electricity system, facilitating unrestricted cross-border electricity trade and transit within the region. The project also reinforces the 400 kV transmission network in southern Albania, where significant new generation facilities are

expected to be developed in the coming years. Furthermore, as part of the Eighth European Transport Corridor infrastructure, it creates the necessary conditions for a future subsea electricity interconnection with Italy:

- Construction of a new single-circuit 400 kV transmission line to implement a link between Albania and North Macedonia, and to strengthen the existing, overloaded and aging 220 kV transmission link between Elbasan and Fier. The Elbasan-Bitola line route will be approximately 56 km long, while the Elbasan-Fier line will be approximately 74 km.
- Construction of the new Elbasan 3 substation, and reinforcement of the expansion of the existing Fier substation. The new Elbasan 3 substation will expand the existing 400/220 kV Elbasan 2 substation, with a 400 kV level installation, to connect the Tirana 2, Zemblak, Fier, and North Macedonia lines, as well as for the installation of a shunt reactor. The Fier substation will also be expanded and equipped with 400/220 kV transformers and a 400 kV level installation, to allow a 400 kV connection to Elbasan 3.

The project is currently under implementation.

- ***Reconstruction of the 220 kV Vau i Dejës (Albania) – Podgorica (Montenegro) Interconnection Line***

The HVDC interconnection between Italy and Montenegro facilitates the export and trading of future electricity surpluses generated in the Western Balkans, while further strengthening regional transmission infrastructure and cross-border electricity exchanges.

A significant number of renewable energy projects are currently under development in northern Albania. Consequently, reinforcement of the existing Albania–Montenegro interconnection has become necessary to ensure sufficient cross-border transmission capacity and facilitate future electricity exchanges between the two countries.

The primary objective of this project is to increase the transmission capacity of the existing interconnection line. The current line, commissioned in 1972, has a transmission capacity of approximately 278 MVA. Upon completion of the reconstruction works, its transmission capacity is expected to increase significantly through the installation of modern high-capacity conductors.

The benefits achieved from this investment are:

- Increased security and reliability of the Albanian and Montenegrin networks;
 - Increased cross-border exchange between the two countries;
 - Increased Net Transfer Capacities between Albania and Montenegro, in light of electricity exchanges between Albania, Montenegro, and Italy, as part of security exchanges;
 - Reduced network congestion;
 - Improved quality of electricity supply;
 - Reduced technical losses;
 - Reduced CO₂ levels
- ***Construction of a New 110 kV Overhead Line Between Albania (Bajram Curri Substation) and Kosovo (Deçan Substation)***

This project is being implemented within the framework of the agreements and memoranda of understanding signed between the Governments of Albania and Kosovo in the energy sector, as well as the ongoing cooperation between the two transmission system operators, OST sh.a. and KOSTT. It forms part of the continuous collaboration between the two TSOs in fulfilling their respective operational responsibilities, implementing the bilateral agreements in force, and meeting the obligations arising from their participation in regional and wider European initiatives.

OST, in cooperation with Kosovo's Transmission System Operator (KOSTT), has completed the pre-feasibility study for the construction of a new 110 kV interconnection line, which will provide a loop connection between substations in north-eastern Albania and major electricity demand centres in Kosovo, including Deçan and Prizren.

The project will enhance the diversification of electricity supply between the two power systems, taking advantage of their complementary generation portfolios, as Kosovo's electricity generation is predominantly based on lignite-fired thermal power plants, while Albania's generation mix is largely based on renewable hydropower resources.

This project will also:

- Increase the security and quality of supply, by improving parameters related to reducing outages in that region;
- Bring improvements in voltage levels, as well as a reduction in losses.

The new 110 kV line will use 240 mm² conductors, with a total length of about 33 km, of which 14 km within Albanian territory and 19 km within Kosovo's territory.

1.3.4.9. Transmission Network Quality and Maintenance

During the January–December 2025 period, OST sh.a. reports that it implemented all necessary measures to enhance the security and reliability of electricity supply, completing all planned maintenance works and scheduled overhauls within the established timeframes, while ensuring the operational readiness of the power system to respond effectively to changes in electricity demand. Whenever system outages or faults occurred, timely intervention was undertaken to restore the affected network elements and return the transmission system to normal operating conditions.

Maintenance activities carried out by OST sh.a. on the transmission network are classified into three categories:

- Planned maintenance activities carried out in accordance with the annual maintenance programme;
- Unscheduled planned maintenance activities;
- Corrective maintenance activities undertaken to eliminate faults in the transmission system.

The results of the maintenance works carried out are also reflected in the indicators presented in the following table.

Emërtimi	Stakime gjithsej	Tranzitore	Qëndrueshme	Kushte atmosf.	Defekt linje	Pajisje primare	Pajisje sekondare	SHAM SHAF	OSHEE te tjere	Të ndryshme	Kohezgjatja
Linja 400 kV	27	22	5	6	1	0	12	0	0	8	0 h
Linja 220 kV	66	53	13	14	7	1	39	0	0	5	29h5m
Linja 110 kV	279	210	69	61	17	19	137	5	5	35	200h5m
Linja gjithsej	372	285	87	81	25	20	188	5	5	48	229h10m

Table 17. Transmission System Faults

1.3.4.10. Measures Implemented by OST sh.a. to Manage Peak Demand, Supply Interruptions and Enhance Security of Supply

The measures implemented by OST sh.a. to manage peak demand, respond to supply interruptions, and maintain the operational security of the transmission system are primarily aimed at ensuring compliance with the N-1 security criterion and maintaining the transmission system within its prescribed operational security limits.

Preventive remedial actions are normally implemented during the operational planning phase to maintain the system in a normal operating state under the anticipated operating conditions and to prevent the propagation of disturbances beyond OST's control area.

Preventive remedial actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Redispatching actions (of generating units) or allowing counter-trading, when possible;
- Changes in network topology;
- Manual switching of reactive-power devices (reactors, static capacitor banks), or changing the set-point level of their controllers;
- Requesting additional reactive-power support from plants.

Corrective remedial actions are measures implemented immediately, or as soon as practicable, following an emergency or system disturbance that causes the transmission system to deviate from its normal operating state. Their primary objective is to restore the system to normal operating conditions while maintaining operational security.

Corrective remedial actions may include, but are not limited to:

- Redispatching or countertrading measures, including the activation of balancing reserves procured by OST sh.a.;
- Control of reactive power compensation equipment, including shunt reactors, capacitor banks and other voltage control devices;
- Voltage regulation through the generation or absorption of reactive power by generating facilities;
- Implementation of protection schemes, including network reconfiguration, generation curtailment or load shedding, as specified by the applicable protection schemes..

It should be noted that most 110 kV transmission line trips recorded during the winter period are transient in nature, resulting from overloads at 110 kV substations and on the transmission line sections feeding these substations. In most cases, the affected lines are restored to service within a few minutes.

1.3.4.11. OST sh.a.'s System Protection Plan for Emergency Situations

During periods of increased system demand, particularly during the summer season and the winter holiday period, OST sh.a. implemented additional operational measures and strengthened its coordination with OSSH sh.a. to ensure the secure, stable and efficient operation of the power system.

The additional measures implemented included:

- Establishment of joint operational working groups with the Distribution System Operator (OSSH sh.a.);
- Detailed assessment of transmission network loading in areas identified as operationally critical;

- Analysis and prioritisation of operational measures for both normal operating conditions and contingency situations, including the outage of transmission lines or autotransformers identified as presenting the highest operational risk;
- Maintaining transmission line maintenance crews and emergency response teams on continuous standby to ensure the rapid restoration of the transmission system following prolonged line outages or other failures affecting switching equipment;
- Strengthening the engagement and operational awareness of the organisational units responsible for the operation, maintenance and management of the transmission system, while ensuring continuous monitoring of issues affecting the OST network;
- Strengthening organisational arrangements and, where necessary, increasing operational staffing levels to ensure the secure and reliable operation of the transmission network during peak-demand periods;
- Maintaining continuous operational communication and coordination with the OSSH Dispatch Centre.

Under normal operating conditions, operational security refers to the ability of the transmission system to maintain secure and reliable operation, minimise the frequency and duration of disturbances, prevent major system disturbances and, where such disturbances occur, limit their impact on the power system.

The System Protection Plan provides the framework for implementing immediate measures to restore the transmission system to a secure operating state and to support system restoration following a major disturbance (blackout), enabling the timely return of the power system to normal operating conditions.

1.3.4.12. System Protection Plan Measures

The measures included in the System Protection Plan are implemented as emergency remedial actions. The System Protection Plan developed by OST sh.a. sets out the technical and organisational measures designed to prevent the propagation or escalation of disturbances within the transmission system, thereby avoiding the spread of faults and reducing the risk of system collapse. OST sh.a.'s System Protection Plan includes:

- The automatic over-/under-frequency control scheme;
- The automatic voltage-collapse control scheme;
- The procedures followed when activating the protection plan, as well as the conditions for activating remedial actions;

Examples of the System Protection Plan measures applicable in response to load, frequency, power flow and voltage constraints are presented below.:

- Load and frequency control measures;
- Start-up or shutdown of generating units;
- Automatic or manual increase or reduction of the output of generating units;
- Adjustment of the Load Frequency Control (LFC) operating mode;
- Automatic or manual load curtailment and load shedding;
- Adjustment of transformer tap changer settings in the distribution network;
- Power flow control and transmission flow limitations;
- Cancellation of planned outages and the expedited return to service of transmission system equipment previously under maintenance;
- Automatic disconnection of generating units following the tripping of the associated

transmission line;

- Countertrading with neighbouring control areas;
- Suspension of scheduled cross-border exchanges;
- Reduction of scheduled cross-border exchanges;
- Reduction of available cross-border transmission capacity;
- Manual load shedding of customers subject to interruptible supply agreements;
- Automatic load shedding of customers subject to interruptible supply agreements following the tripping of a transmission line;
- Implementation of additional load shedding measures, where required by system operating conditions..

Voltage limitations:

- Requirements for minimum and maximum active and reactive power output;
- Reduction of active power output to increase reactive power support;
- Restriction of additional reactive power injection by generating units;
- Suspension of maintenance activities and the expedited return to service of equipment previously under maintenance;
- Blocking the tap position of On-Load Tap Changer (OLTC) transformers.

Also, as part of increasing supply security for managing the energy situation at critical system nodes for certain time periods, there are also planned investments in the OST network, whose primary purpose is to increase the security and quality of electricity supply.

To that end, the following investments were completed during 2025:

1. Construction of the New Double-Circuit 110 kV Burrel–Bulqizë Transmission Line and Refurbishment of the Burrel and Bulqizë Substations;
2. Construction of the Double-Circuit 110 kV Elbasan–Fibër Transmission Line;
3. Construction of the New Double-Circuit 110 kV Elbasan–Cërrik Transmission Line;
4. Refurbishment of the Steel Towers of the 220 kV Transmission Lines;
5. Refurbishment of the First Section of the 110 kV Ballsh–Marinëz and Ballsh–Drenovë Transmission Lines;
6. Relocation of the 35 kV Elbasan 1–Cement Factory Transmission Line (L30-24) at its Intersection with the 110 kV Elbasan 1–Kusarth Transmission Line;
7. Underground Cabling of the First Section of the 110 kV Farkë–Ibë Transmission Line;
8. Construction of the 220 kV Tirana 2–Rrashbull Transmission Line (Part of the Energy Efficiency Project);
9. Supply and Installation of the Second Circuit of the 220 kV Fier TPP–Babicë–Vlora TPP Transmission Line;
10. Refurbishment of the Steel Towers of the 400 kV Elbasan–Zemblak–Border Transmission Line;
11. Supply and Installation of a Prefabricated 20 kV Switchgear Container at the Tirana 1 Substation

The following projects, financed through the company's own funds, are currently under implementation and are expected to be completed during the 2026–2027 period:

1. Construction of the 110 kV Selitë–Tirana 3 Transmission Line (Part of the Energy Efficiency Project);

2. Development of the Switching Scheme and Refurbishment of the 220/110/35/20 kV Sharrë Substation;
3. Phase II of the Works at the 220/110/20 kV Hoxharë Substation;
4. Installation of a 110 kV Circuit on the Existing Bushat–Velipojë Transmission Line;
5. Construction of the New 110 kV Gjiri i Lalzit–Fushë Kuqe Transmission Line;
6. Relocation of Transmission Lines Affected by the Thumanë–Vorë–Kashar Road Corridor and Installation of Transmission Towers on the Fier–Rrashbull Transmission Line;
7. Construction of Two New 220 kV Line Bays at the Fier and Babicë Substations;
8. Primary Equipment Works and Installation of a 410/230 kV Autotransformer at the Koman Substation;
9. Construction of the 110 kV Tirana 1–Zogu i Zi Underground Cable Line and the Associated Line Bay at the Tirana 1 Substation;
10. Refurbishment of the 110 kV Laç 1–Fushë Kuqe Transmission Line and the Associated Line Bay at the Fushë Kuqe Substation;
11. Refurbishment of the First Section of the 110 kV Ballsh–Memaliaj Transmission Line.

OST projects funded with its own funds allocated during 2023-2025 and expected to start in 2026 are:

- a) Construction of the New 220/110 kV Traktora Substation with One 150 MVA Autotransformer (Adjacent to the Existing 110/20 kV Traktora Substation);
- b) Reinforcement of the 110 kV Fier–Kafaraj–Vlora 1–Babicë Transmission Lines;
- c) Construction of the 110 kV Zogu i Zi–Tirana Qendër Transmission Line and Associated Works at the Tirana Qendër Substation;
- d) Construction of the New Double-Circuit 110 kV Sharrë–Selitë Transmission Line and the Associated Line Bays;
- e) Expansion of the Tirana 1 Substation (New 220 kV Transformer Bay and Construction of the Third 20 kV Busbar Section);
- f) Construction of the New 110 kV Gjiri i Lalzit–Porto Romano Transmission Line;
- g) Refurbishment of the 110 kV Fier–Marinëz Transmission Line;
- h) Construction of the New Double-Circuit 110 kV Rrashbull–Shkozë Underground Cable Line (Approximately 2 km);
- i) Construction of the New 110 kV Lurë HPP–Shumat Transmission Line;
- j) Construction of the New 110 kV Laç 2–Lezhë–New Bushat Transmission Line and Dismantling of the Existing Line;
- k) Construction of the New 110 kV Çorovodë–Këlcyrë Transmission Line;
- l) Construction of the New 110 kV Tirana 1–Traktora Underground Cable Line and the New 110 kV Tirana 3–Traktora Transmission Line;
- m) Construction of the 110 kV Sarandë–Xarrë Transmission Line, Using Double-Circuit Towers with a Single Circuit Initially Strung, and Construction of the Associated 110 kV Line Bay at the Sarandë Substation;

- n) Connection of the 110/20/10 kV Pqerras Substation to the 110 kV Transmission Network;
- o) Construction of the 110 kV Vlora 2–Xarrë Transmission Line, Partly as a New Line and Partly through Reconductoring of the Existing Transmission Line;
- p) Construction of a New 110 kV Transmission Line Section Bypassing the City of Gjirokaštër;
- q) Construction of the New Shkozet–Marina Durrës–Rrashbull 110 kV Underground Cable Line;
- r) Conversion of the 110 kV Skuraj–Rubik Transmission Line Section to Double Circuit and Construction of the Associated Line Bay at the Rubik Substation;
- s) Connection of the Tepelenë Substation to the 110 kV Memaliaj–Këlcyrë Transmission Line and Refurbishment of the Line Bays at the Tepelenë Substation;
- t) Connection of the 110/35/20 kV Akerni Substation to the 110 kV Transmission Network;
- u) Connection of the Fieri 2 Substation to the 110 kV Transmission Network;
- v) Connection of the 110 kV Busbars of the 220/110 kV Hoxharë Substation to the OSSH 110 kV Hoxharë Substation;
- w) Refurbishment of the 110 kV Lushnjë–Kavajë Transmission Line;
- x) Refurbishment of the 110 kV Kashar–Kamëz–Laç 1 Transmission Line;
- y) Construction of a Third Line Bay at the Kombinat Substation;
- z) Replacement of the Conductor on the 220 kV Burrel–Elbasan 1 Transmission Line with HTLS Conductors;
 - aa) Expansion of the Shumat Substation Scheme and Procurement of a 220/110/35 kV, 120 MVA Autotransformer;
 - bb) Refurbishment/Reconstruction of Existing 110 kV Substations:
 - a) Refurbishment of the Line and Busbar System at the Ballsh Substation;
 - b) Refurbishment of the 110 kV Side of the Fushë Krujë Substation and the Substation Building (Phase I);
 - c) Construction of a New 110 kV Busbar System at the Kafaraj Substation and Three New Line Bays;
 - d) Refurbishment of the Ersekë Substation Line Bays and Completion of the Substation Configuration;
 - e) Construction of Two New 110 kV Incoming/Outgoing Line Bays at the Drenovë Substation;
 - f) Construction of Two New 110 kV Incoming/Outgoing Line Bays at the Krahes Substation;
 - g) Construction of Two New 110 kV Incoming/Outgoing Line Bays at the Këlcyrë Substation;
 - h) Construction of Two New 110 kV Incoming/Outgoing Line Bays at the Old Gjirokaštër Substation.

cc) Expansion of the Fushë Krujë Substation with a 220/110 kV Autotransformer and a New 220 kV Line Bay from the Cement Factory (Phase II).

1.3.4.13. Measures Implemented to Ensure System Readiness and Security across All Operational Limits, Including Primary and Secondary Systems, Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection

a) Measures Implemented to Ensure the Readiness of Primary and Secondary Systems

The measures implemented by OST sh.a. during 2025 to address operational concerns, events and incidents, and to ensure the readiness and security of the transmission system within the prescribed operational limits, including primary and secondary systems, comprise the following:

- Strict implementation of the maintenance programme for each Operational Unit, carried out twice a year for all equipment, including the identification of deficiencies detected during inspections and testing of primary equipment, and the implementation of corrective measures to eliminate any identified deficiencies.
- Continuous monitoring of the transmission system's operational parameters, including voltage levels, loading, system frequency and power flows, through the SCADA/EMS platform, with real-time operational interventions to maintain these parameters within the prescribed operational limits.
- Performance of system security analyses and studies, including N-1 security assessments, maximum and minimum load scenarios, and contingency analyses, in order to identify potential operational risks and implement the necessary preventive measures.
- Procurement, activation and maintenance of active and reactive power reserves, together with operational coordination with electricity generators and neighbouring Transmission System Operators (TSOs), to address periods of high demand and cross-border system disturbances.
- Preparation, periodic review and implementation of emergency plans and operational procedures for the management of emergency situations, including the loss of critical transmission system elements.
- Continuous training of operational and technical personnel, together with the organisation of operational simulations and emergency exercises to enhance system preparedness and response capabilities.
- Continuous operational cooperation and real-time information exchange with neighbouring TSOs and the relevant institutions, in accordance with applicable operational agreements and regional network requirements.
- Implementation of maintenance and overhaul works on transmission lines, substations, primary equipment, protection relay schemes and other critical assets, with the objective of ensuring the reliable and uninterrupted operation of the transmission system.
- Identification of investment priorities aimed at strengthening transmission system security. During 2025, OST sh.a.'s investment programme focused on enhancing system security through the replacement and modernisation of critical equipment, the expansion of reserve capacities, the reinforcement of cross-border interconnections, and the modernisation of control and protection systems. These investments are intended to improve the resilience of the transmission system, minimise the risk of supply interruptions, and enhance preparedness for potential operational incidents.

1.4. Electricity Distribution

1.4.1 Activity of the Electricity Distribution System Operator (OSSH sh.a.)

The Distribution System Operator owns the assets of the electricity distribution system, for the purpose of delivering electricity to customers. The boundary between the distribution system and the transmission system is set out in Law No. 43/2015 “On the Electricity Sector,” as amended.

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

The Distribution System Operator sh.a. is organized into 11 distribution regions and 42 agencies.

According to OSSH sh.a. data, total energy entering the distribution network for 2025 was 8,251 GWh, of which 16.96%, or 1,399 GWh, represents losses in the distribution network.

The table below presents data on the main indicators of the Distribution System Operator OSSH sh.a. during 2025.

Pershkrimi	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nentor	Dhjetor	Progresive 2025
Energjia e injektuar nga OST ne rrjetin e Shperndarjes	705,125	646,647	612,191	510,630	467,103	541,222	646,595	637,602	519,546	554,508	591,199	753,894	7,186,262
Energji elektrike e injektuar ne OST nga Hec-et Lokale	68,728	29,685	62,018	77,682	50,190	22,693	16,246	14,434	13,331	21,191	77,067	57,964	511,229
Energji e transmetuar per OSSH Sh.a Bilanc NET	636,397	616,963	550,173	432,948	416,914	518,528	630,349	623,168	506,215	533,318	514,132	695,930	6,675,033
Energji e Blere nga OSSH Sh.a	776,926	700,867	671,425	573,814	520,776	577,300	669,015	656,412	536,602	584,824	649,952	822,279	7,740,191
Prodhim i injektuar ne shperndarje BREE-t	140,529	83,904	121,252	140,866	103,862	58,771	38,666	33,244	30,387	51,507	135,820	126,349	1,065,158
Prodhim nga HEC-et e mesem	1,806	1,661	1,883	1,619	1,289	1,316	1,042	863	722	812	1,887	2,303	17,202
Prodhim nga HEC-et private dhe koncesionet	124,708	67,527	93,890	105,911	74,212	28,771	10,608	7,843	7,688	30,111	110,059	100,679	762,007
Energjia e injektuar nga Imp. Fotovoltaike	5,971	7,052	9,427	12,717	14,135	16,145	16,370	15,121	13,859	10,557	6,123	7,263	134,739
Prodhim i injektuar ne OSSH nga BREE-t ne Treg te Parregulluar	7,962	7,564	15,802	20,108	13,709	12,084	10,344	9,070	7,882	9,865	17,681	16,010	148,081
Prodhim i injektuar nga Veteproduhuesit ne Treg te Parregulluar	82	99	250	511	517	456	302	347	236	161	71	95	3,129
Energjia Totale ne rrjetin e Shperndarjes	845,654	730,552	733,443	651,496	570,965	599,993	685,261	670,846	549,933	606,015	727,019	880,243	8,251,420
Energji Totale e perdorur ne Rrjetin e Shperndarjes	688,956	607,256	586,708	549,294	483,219	514,089	573,312	574,161	480,441	500,021	596,409	698,069	6,851,934
Humbjet totale ne rrjetin e shperndarjes	156,698	123,295	146,735	102,202	87,746	85,904	111,949	96,686	69,492	105,994	130,611	182,174	1,399,486
Humbjet totale ne rrjetin e shperndarjes (%)	18.53%	16.88%	20.01%	15.69%	15.37%	14.32%	16.34%	14.41%	12.64%	17.49%	17.97%	20.70%	16.96%
Humbjet teknike ne njesite TL	8,913	8,964	9,052	8,602	5,108	7,587	7,299	7,505	7,068	8,107	10,318	13,019	101,542
Humbjet teknike ne njesite TL (%)	1.05%	1.23%	1.23%	1.32%	0.89%	1.26%	1.07%	1.12%	1.29%	1.34%	1.42%	1.48%	1.23%
Energji e perdorur per konsumin vetjak te Njesive te TL	503	457	447	389	324	353	416	370	349	403	446	528	4,985
Energji per Zonat e Shperndarjes	836,238	721,131	723,944	642,505	565,533	592,052	677,547	662,971	542,516	597,505	716,255	866,696	8,144,893
Humbjet ne zonat e Shperndarjes	147,785	114,331	137,683	93,600	82,637	78,317	104,651	89,181	62,425	97,887	120,293	169,155	1,297,944
Humbje ne zonat e OSSH Sh.a (%)	17.67%	15.85%	19.02%	14.57%	14.61%	13.23%	15.45%	13.45%	11.51%	16.38%	16.79%	19.52%	15.94%
Humbjet Teknike	108,401	84,036	92,705	66,164	55,922	59,013	77,519	73,698	50,273	56,995	75,253	107,472	907,452
Humbjet Teknike (%)	12.96%	11.65%	12.81%	10.30%	9.89%	9.97%	11.44%	11.12%	9.27%	9.54%	10.51%	12.40%	11.14%
Humbjet Jo Teknike	39,384	30,296	44,978	27,436	26,716	19,303	27,132	15,483	12,151	40,892	45,039	61,683	390,492
Humbjet Jo Teknike (%)	4.66%	4.15%	6.13%	4.21%	4.68%	3.22%	3.96%	2.31%	2.21%	6.75%	6.20%	7.01%	4.73%
Energji e Totale Shitur nga FSHU Sh.a	571,139	525,006	474,453	430,091	390,216	437,597	500,479	506,978	418,082	427,018	468,580	581,415	5,731,054
Energji per klientet e dal ne treg te parregulluar-FTL	35,716	39,421	36,698	27,994	28,600	34,770	38,278	35,725	33,344	36,936	35,373	42,777	425,633
Energji per klientet e dal ne treg te parregulluar-Furnizues te tjerë	12,770	12,389	12,849	13,130	13,723	15,521	17,424	16,351	15,131	14,184	14,168	15,026	172,666
Demi Ekonomik (aplikimi vendimit te ERE 232/2019)	100	299	243	8	167	3,155	469	302	204	289	775	358	6,368
Energji e injektuar ne OST nga Hec-et ne rrjetin e OSSH	68,728	29,685	62,018	77,682	50,190	22,693	16,246	14,434	13,331	21,191	77,067	57,964	511,229

Figure 23. Structure of electricity sales by OSSH sh.a

1.4.2 Electricity consumption

Total annual electricity consumption in Albania comprises consumption by customers in both the regulated and unregulated electricity markets. In 2025, total electricity consumption reached 8,345 GWh.

The figure below presents total annual electricity consumption over the ten-year period from 2016 to 2025:

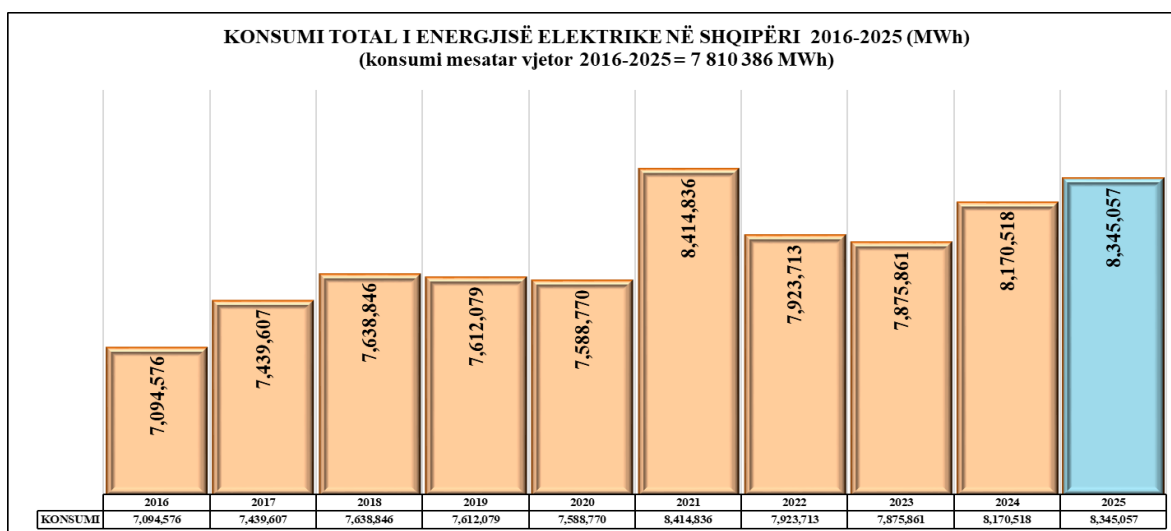


Figure 24. Electricity consumption in Albania (MWh) for the 10-year period 2016-2025

As shown in the figure, the lowest annual electricity consumption recorded in Albania during the ten-year period was in 2016, at 7,094 GWh, while the highest level was recorded in 2021, reaching 8,414 GWh.

Total electricity consumption in 2025 amounted to 8,345 GWh, representing an increase of 174,539 MWh, or 2.1%, compared with 2024. Compared with the peak consumption recorded in 2021, electricity consumption in 2025 was lower by 69,779 MWh, or approximately 0.8%.

At the same time, total electricity consumption in 2025 was approximately 6.4% higher than the average annual electricity consumption recorded over the 2016–2025 period.

Electricity demand in 2025 was met through domestic electricity generation from KESH sh.a., independent and priority electricity producers, supplemented by electricity imports from the regional electricity market.

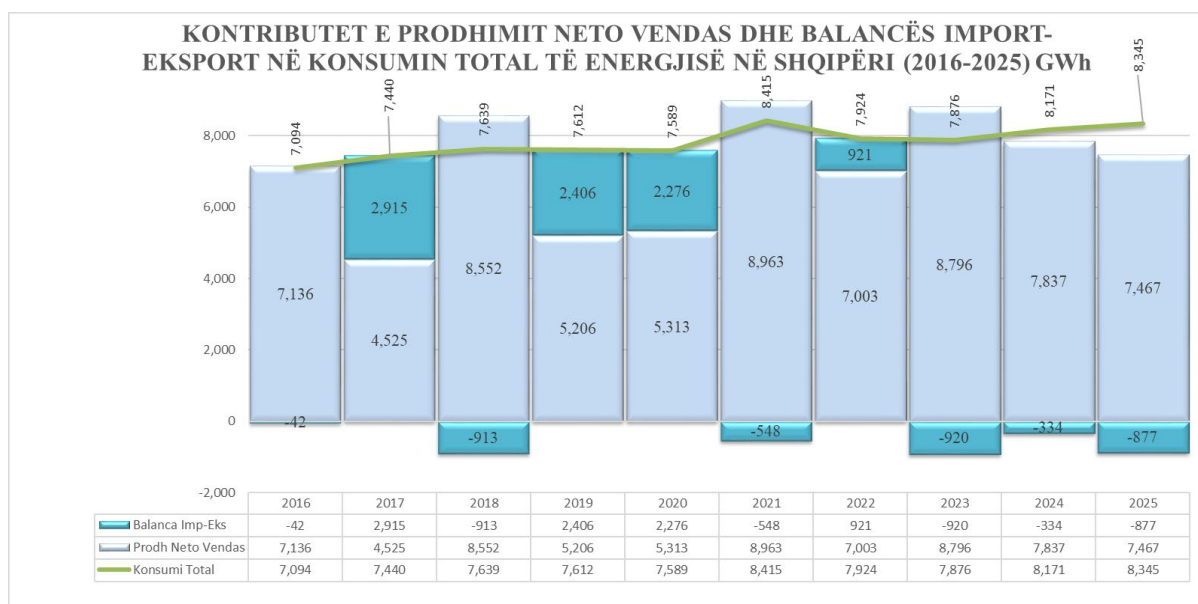


Figure 25. Net Domestic Electricity Generation and the Import–Export Balance (MWh), 2016–2025

The table above presents net domestic electricity generation and the import–export balance for the period under review. In 2025, net domestic electricity generation amounted to 7,467 GWh, while total electricity consumption reached 8,345 GWh, resulting in a net import balance of 877 GWh.

The net electricity exchange balance of 877 GWh was the result of electricity imports amounting to 3,375 GWh and exports of 2,498 GWh. This reflects the characteristics of the Albanian power system, which relies predominantly on hydropower generation. Consequently, during periods of abundant hydrological inflows, Albania is able to export electricity, whereas during dry periods it imports electricity to meet domestic demand.

In other words, the seasonal profile of domestic electricity generation does not always coincide with the country's electricity demand profile. Greater diversification of electricity generation sources would help reduce this seasonal imbalance and enhance the security of electricity supply..

1.4.3 Structure of Electricity Consumption 2025

The structure of electricity consumption in our country continues to be based on the number of household and non-household customers.

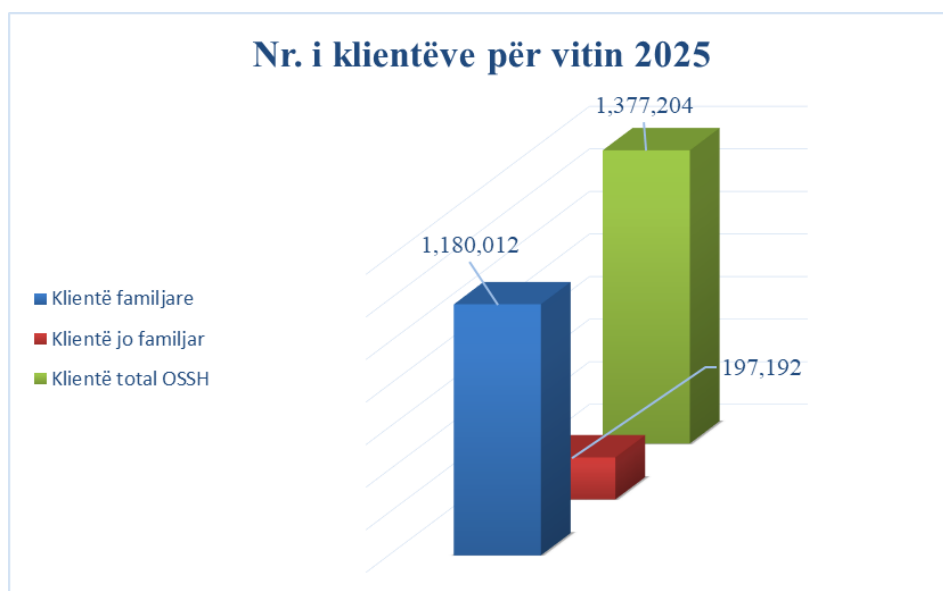


Figure 39. Number of household, non-household, and total customers at OSSH sh.a. for 2025

The data presented above show that the total number of electricity customers in 2025 reached 1,377,204. The largest share of customers continued to be supplied by FSHU sh.a., with household customers accounting for approximately 85% of its total customer base.

In terms of geographical distribution, Tirana continued to account for the largest share of FSHU sh.a.'s customers, representing approximately 28% of the total customer base, a level broadly unchanged compared with 2024.

The composition of FSHU sh.a.'s customer base is also reflected in the electricity billing structure for 2025. Household customers accounted for the largest share of electricity billed, representing approximately 52% of the total electricity billed during the year.

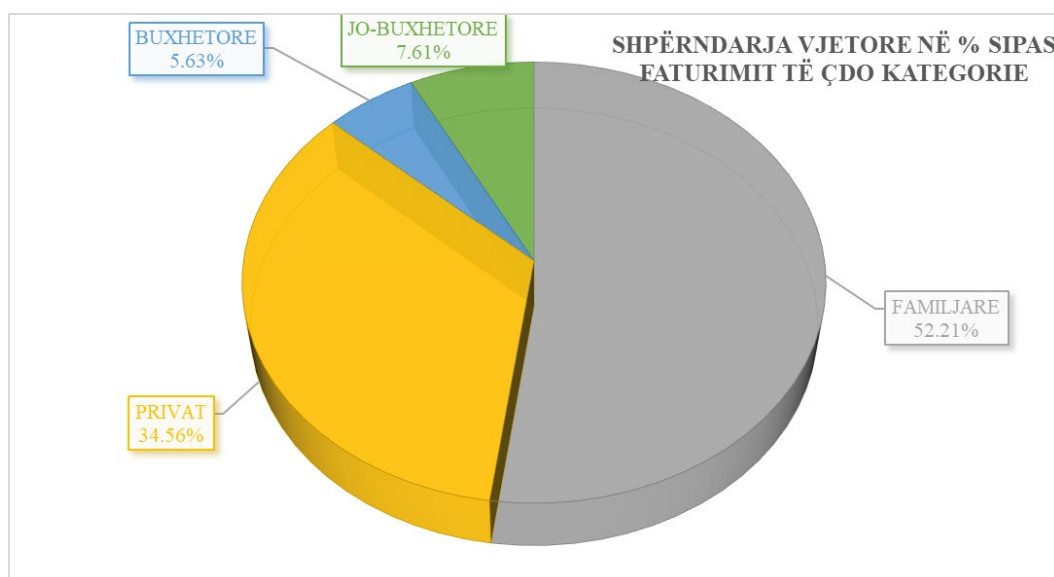


Figure 26. Billing ratios by customer category during 2025

(Source: FSHU companies)

The figure below shows the specific billing shares held by customer categories in total domestic electricity consumption.

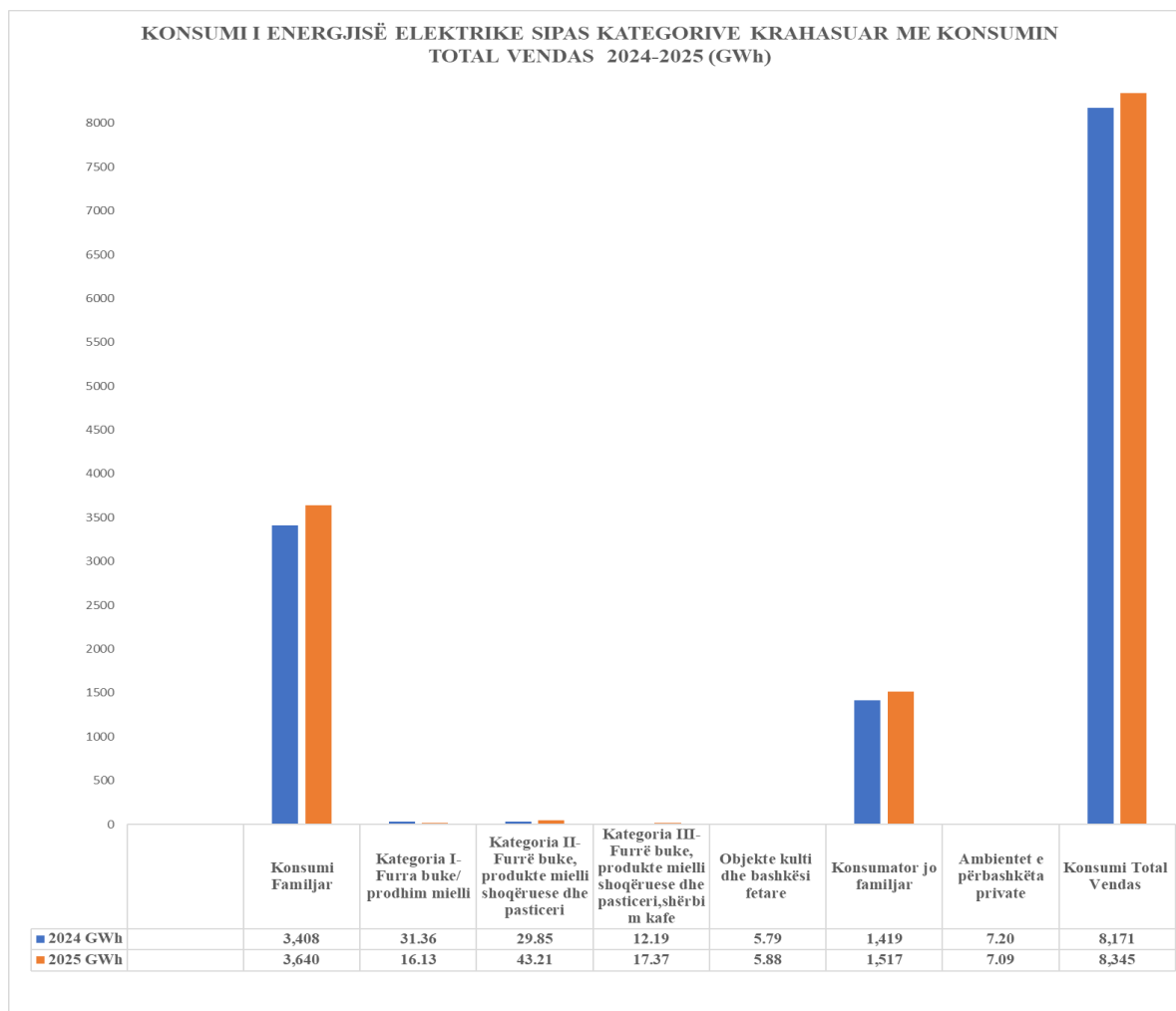


Figure 27. Electricity Consumption of End Customers Supplied by FSHU sh.a. Compared with Total Domestic Electricity Consumption, 2024–2025 (GWh)

The increase in domestic electricity consumption reflects a moderate growth in electricity demand during 2025.

Household customers continued to account for the largest share of electricity consumption. Electricity consumption in this category increased from 3,408 GWh in 2024 to 3,640 GWh in 2025, representing an increase of approximately 6.3%.

Within the bakery and flour products sector, consumption patterns varied across customer categories. Category I recorded a significant decrease in electricity consumption, from 31.36 GWh in 2024 to 16.13 GWh in 2025. By contrast, Category II recorded an increase from 29.85 GWh to 43.21 GWh, while Category III also registered higher consumption, increasing from 12.19 GWh to 17.37 GWh.

Electricity consumption by places of worship and religious communities remained broadly stable, increasing only marginally from 5.79 GWh in 2024 to 5.88 GWh in 2025.

Electricity consumption by non-household customers also increased, rising from 1,419 GWh in 2024 to 1,517 GWh in 2025.

Meanwhile, electricity consumption in shared private premises decreased slightly, from 7.20 GWh in 2024 to 7.09 GWh in 2025, representing only a marginal change compared with the previous year.

Niveli i Tensionit	Grupet e Klienteve	Nr. i fat	Cmimi (Lek/kWh)			Sasia e energjive te faturuar				Te ardhurat nga energjia e faturuar			
			Aktive	Reaktive	Ne Pik	Aktive (kWh)	Reaktive (kVAh)	Ne Pik (kWh)	Demi Ekonomik (kWh)	Aktive (Lek)	Reaktive (Lek)	Ne Pik (Lek)	Demi Ekonomik (Lek)
Tension i Ulet	Kategoria I-Vetem Furra Buke/ prodhim mielli	577	7.60	1.14	8.74	16,132,527	966,783	514,372	-	122,607,205	1,856,224	4,495,611	-
	Kategoria II-Vetem Furra Buke, produkte mielli shoqeruese, pasteci	877	9.50	1.92	10.93	43,209,031	483,052	1,260,400	-	410,485,795	927,459	13,776,172	-
	Kategoria III-Vetem Furra Buke, Produktet Mielli shoqeruese, Pasteci,sherbim Kafes (elopes)	279	12.00	1.92	13.80	17,369,108	407,378	858,259	-	208,429,296	782,165	11,843,974	-
	Objekte fetare TU	1,160	9.50	1.92	9.50	5,881,417	43,264	179,728	-	55,873,462	83,067	1,709,682	-
	Konsumator jo familjar	186,228	14.00	1.92	16.10	1,857,006	94	33,184	-	25,971,602	180	534,262	-
	Ambjentet e Perbushketa private	-	9.50	-	-	7,086,974	-	-	-	67,322,403	-	-	-
	Kliente te lidhur ne TU (jo familjare)	189,121	-	-	-	1,547,192,281	38,274,459	59,346,490	-	21,268,877,184	73,484,022	941,782,903	-
	Familjare	36,599	9.50	-	-	1,145,505,874	-	-	-	10,881,219,796	-	-	-
	Familjare	1,143,413	8.50	-	-	2,390,861,566	380	-	-	20,322,931,022	730	-	-
	Ambjente te Perbushketa Familjare	-	9.50	-	-	104,113,841	-	-	-	989,081,490	-	-	-
	Familjare	1,180,012	-	-	-	3,640,481,281	-	-	-	32,193,232,307	730	-	-
	Total ne TU	1,369,133	-	-	-	5,187,673,562	38,274,459	59,346,490	-	53,462,109,490	73,484,752	941,782,903	-
	Sherbime fikse te tarifuar per konsumin "0 kWh"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,253,000	-	-	-
	Totali i sherbimit me tarife fikse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	676,253,000	-	-	-
SHUMA		1,369,133	-	-	-	5,187,673,562	38,274,459	59,346,490	-	54,138,362,490	73,484,752	941,782,903	-
nr i konsumatoreve FSHU sh.a. dhe struktura shitjes se OSSH sipas Bilancit te Energjise						5,247,020,052	-	-	-	66,184,356,174	-	-	-

Figure 28. Structure of electricity sales by the “FSHU” sh.a. customer group.

1.4.4 Electricity Consumption Profile during 2025

During 2025, the highest monthly domestic electricity consumption was recorded in December, reaching 804,442 MWh. During that month, the annual peak system load was recorded on 31 December at 18:00, reaching 1,910 MWh, while the minimum load was recorded on 1 December at 04:00, at 532 MWh.

The lowest monthly domestic electricity consumption was recorded in May, amounting to 530,318 MWh. During that month, the maximum load was recorded on 21 May at 18:00, reaching 981 MWh, while the minimum load occurred on 26 May at 04:00, at 470 MWh.

Hourly data on the minimum, maximum and average system load for the months of December and May are presented below.

The maximum and minimum load levels recorded during 2025, together with the variation in monthly electricity consumption, indicate that the Albanian power system is characterised by a highly variable demand profile throughout the year.

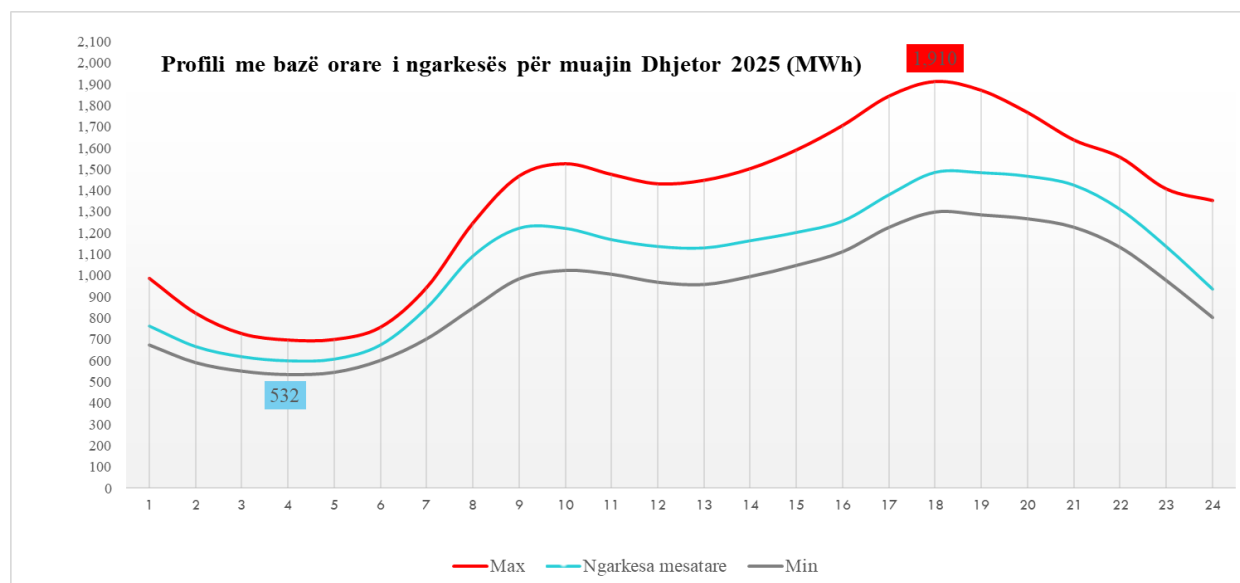


Figure 29. Hourly-based profile and peak/minimum load for December 2025 (MWh)

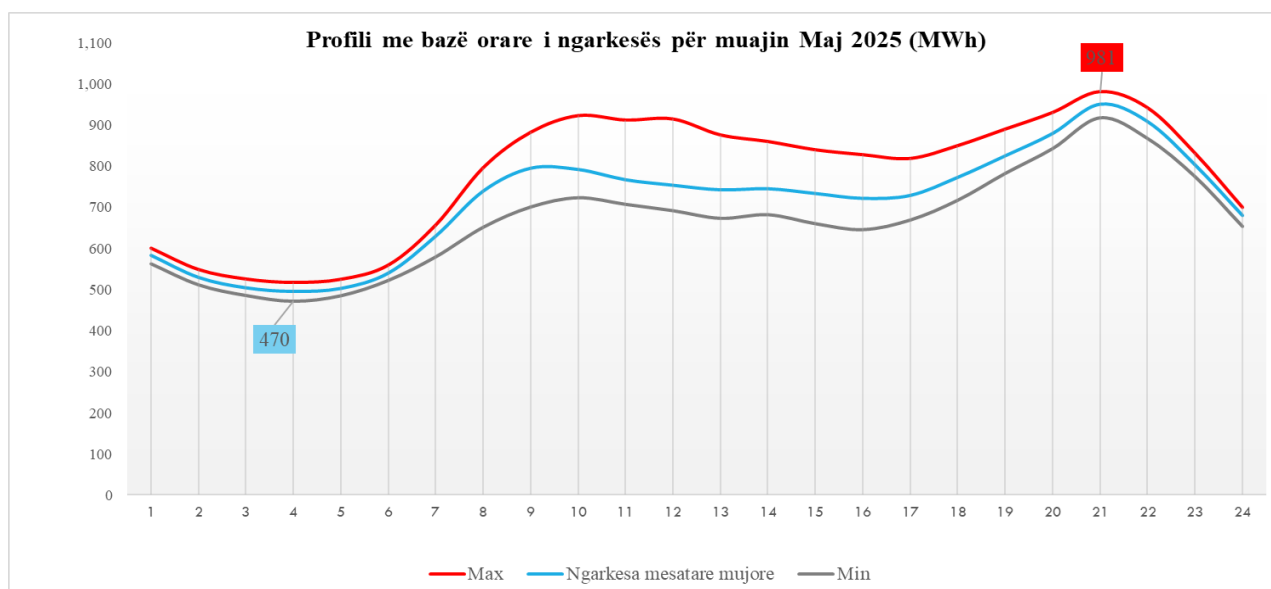


Figure 30. Hourly-based profile and peak/minimum load for May 2025 (MWh)

1.4.5 Electricity Supplied, Billed and Distribution Losses by OSSH sh.a. Distribution Region and Agency, 2025

Below are data on electricity supplied, sold, and lost (in MWh), for each region and agency of OSSH sh.a. during 2025.

Drejtoria Rajonale/Agjensia	2025			
	Energjia e hyrë MWh	Energjia e shitur MWh	Humbjet MWh	Humbjet në %
Tirana1	1,083,969	954,678	129,292	11.9%
Tirana2	996,278	913,450	82,828	8.3%
Tirana3	751,422	671,461	79,960	10.6%
Dr. Rajonale Tiranë	2,831,669	2,539,589	292,080	10.3%
Durres	468,903	407,339	61,564	13.1%
Kavaje	201,761	174,813	26,947	13.4%
Kruje	160,893	121,374	39,519	24.6%
Shijak	195,174	158,103	37,071	19.0%
Dr. Rajonale Durrës	1,026,732	861,630	165,102	16.1%
Ballsh	45,570	40,736	4,833	10.6%
Fier	424,492	382,550	41,941	9.9%
Patos	87,789	75,934	11,855	13.5%
Dr. Rajonale Fier	557,850	499,221	58,630	10.5%
Elbasan	376,813	333,862	42,952	11.4%
Gramsh	27,496	24,132	3,364	12.2%
Librazhd	78,265	65,858	12,407	15.9%
Peqin	53,056	40,529	12,528	23.6%
Dr. Rajonale Elbasan	535,631	464,380	71,251	13.3%
Bilisht	38,313	33,105	5,208	13.6%
Kolonje	21,751	19,739	2,011	9.2%
Korce	266,033	226,781	39,252	14.8%
Pogradec	86,817	78,602	8,215	9.5%
Dr. Rajonale Korçë	412,913	358,227	54,686	13.2%
Delvine	18,419	15,744	2,675	14.5%
Gjirokaster	115,121	95,518	19,603	17.0%
Permet	24,113	20,836	3,277	13.6%
Saranda	169,229	146,666	22,563	13.3%
Tepelene	32,181	23,233	8,948	27.8%
Dr. Rajonale Gjirokastrë	359,063	301,997	57,066	15.9%
Koplik	83,943	44,431	39,512	47.1%
Lezhe	205,398	149,640	55,758	27.1%
Puke	27,599	16,379	11,219	40.7%
Shkoder	451,552	317,570	133,981	29.7%
Dr. Rajonale Shkodër	768,492	528,021	240,471	31.3%
Berat	133,997	115,740	18,257	13.6%
Kuçove	73,752	64,354	9,398	12.7%
Lushnje	221,503	186,026	35,477	16.0%
Skrapar	36,639	31,288	5,351	14.6%
Dr. Rajonale Berat	465,891	397,408	68,483	14.7%
Has	37,520	21,461	16,060	42.8%
Kukes	125,092	81,161	43,930	35.1%
Tropoje	78,135	39,699	38,436	49.2%
Dr. Rajonale Kukës	240,747	142,321	98,426	40.9%
Bulqize	57,815	50,291	7,524	13.0%
Diber(Peshkopë)	90,150	66,879	23,272	25.8%
Lac	242,939	175,108	67,831	27.9%
Mat (Burrel)	70,903	56,882	14,021	19.8%
Mirdite	67,270	51,838	15,432	22.9%
Dr. Rajonale Burrel	529,077	400,998	128,079	24.2%
Himare	52,462	47,479	4,983	9.5%
Selenice	47,245	23,023	24,222	51.3%
Vlore	317,584	282,654	34,930	11.0%
Dr. Rajonale Vlorë	417,292	353,157	64,135	15.4%

Table 18. Main Performance Indicators by OSSH sh.a. Distribution Agency, 2025

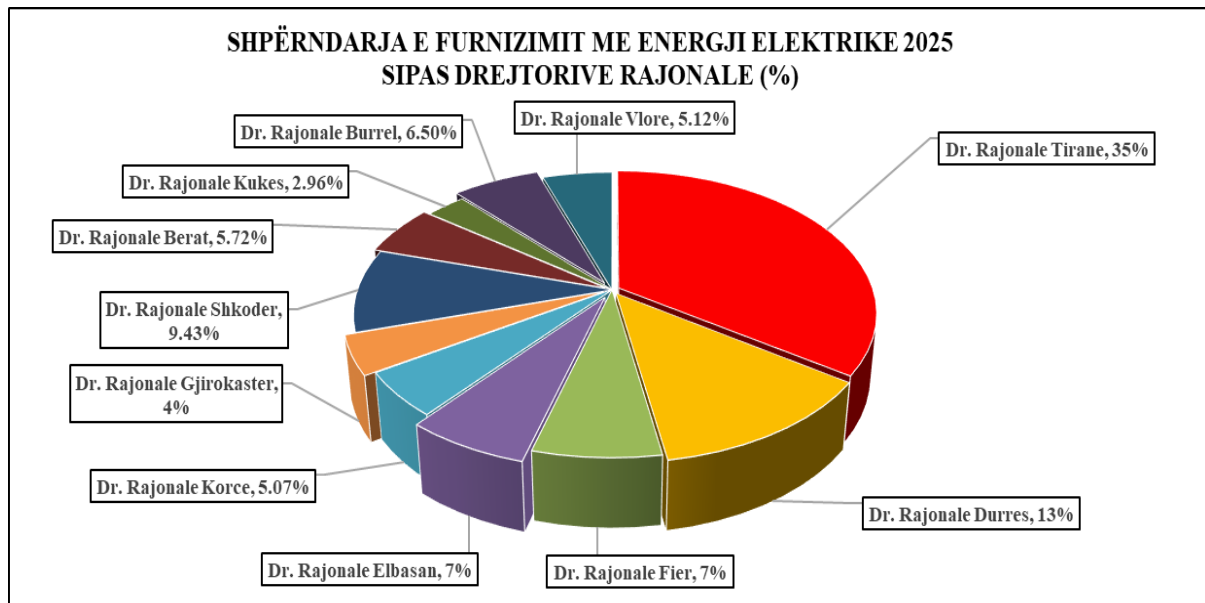


Figure 31. Electricity supply distribution according to regional directorates for 2025 period (in %)

As shown in the figure, the Tirana Regional Directorate continued to account for the largest share of domestic electricity consumption in 2025, representing approximately 35% of total consumption. By contrast, the Kukës and Gjirokastra Regional Directorates recorded the lowest shares, accounting for approximately 2.96% and 4% of total domestic electricity consumption, respectively.

1.4.6 Electricity Losses in the Distribution System.

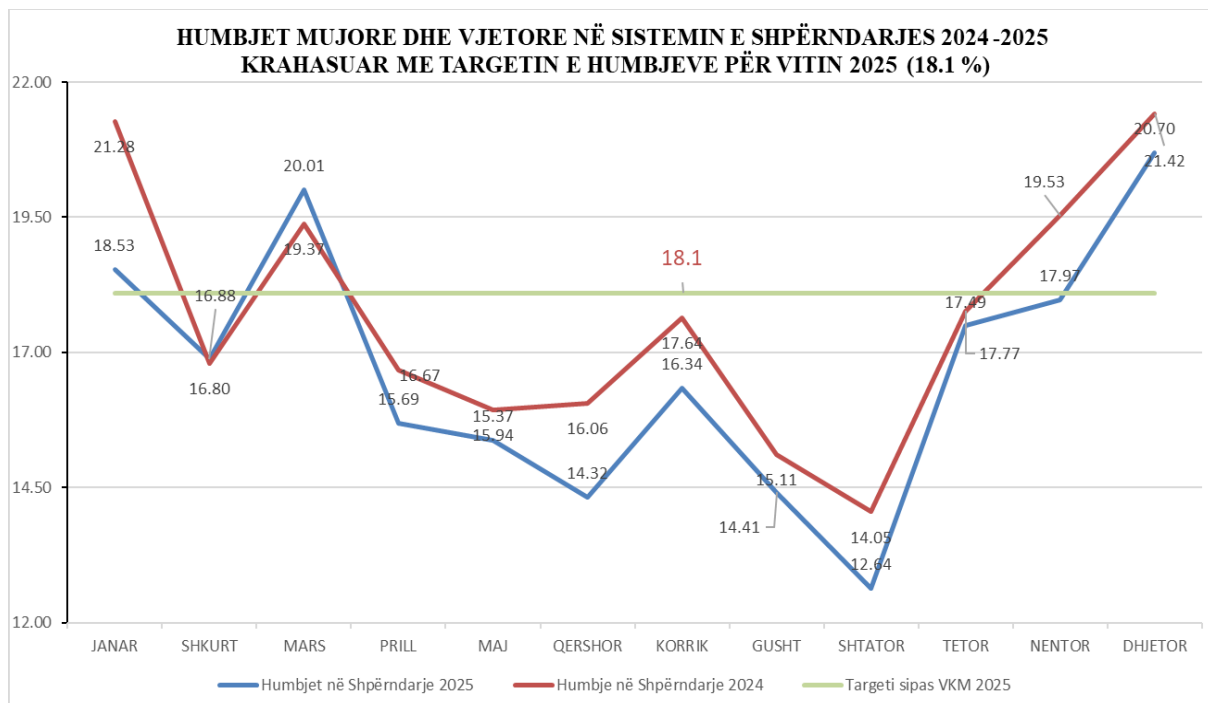


Figure 32. Monthly losses in the distribution system for 2024 and 2025, compared to the electricity loss target for 2025

The table above compares the level of electricity losses in the distribution network with the targets established under Council of Ministers Decision No. 758, dated 9 December 2021, "On an

Amendment to Council of Ministers Decision No. 253, dated 24 April 2019, 'On the Approval of the Financial Consolidation Plan for the Public Electricity Sector'."

As shown, electricity losses in the distribution network reported by OSSH sh.a. for 2025 amounted to 16.96%, representing a reduction of 0.97 percentage points compared with 2024 and remaining 1.14 percentage points below the target established under Council of Ministers Decision No. 758/2021. The loss target set for 2025 under the same decision was 18.1%.

A detailed breakdown of total electricity losses in the distribution system over the 2016–2025 period, including technical and non-technical losses, is presented below.

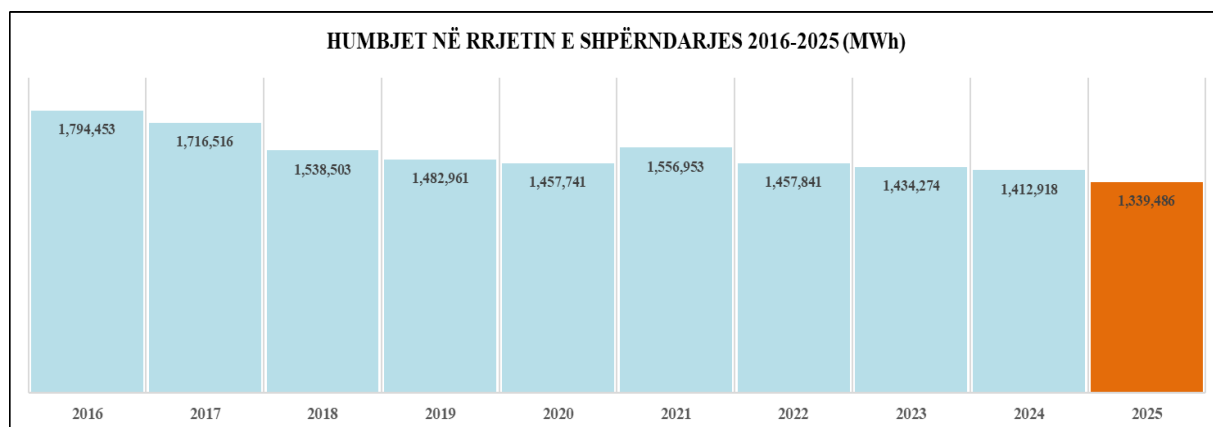


Figure 33. Annual losses in the distribution system for the period 2016-2025

(Source: OSSH sh.a)

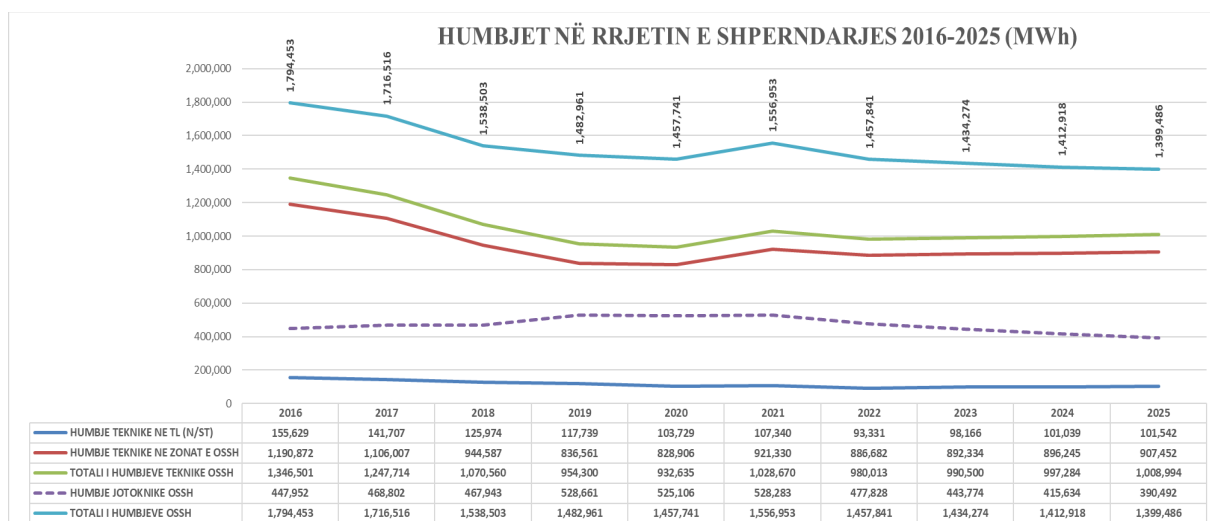


Figure 34. Chart of annual losses (technical and non-technical) in the Distribution System for the period 2016-2025

(Source: OSSH sh.a)

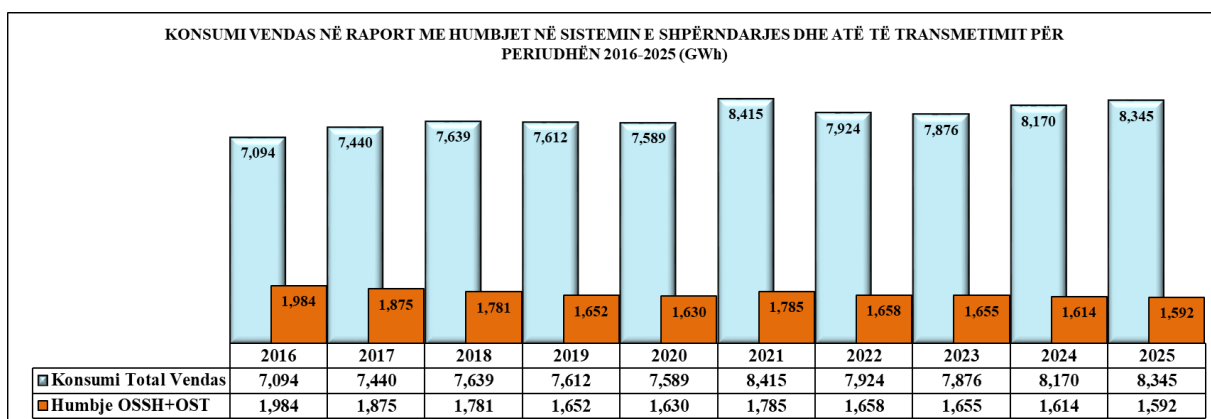


Figure 35. T Total Electricity Losses in the Transmission and Distribution Systems (OST sh.a. and OSSH sh.a.) Compared with Domestic Electricity Consumption, 2016–2025

The figure above illustrates the trend in total electricity losses in the Albanian power system, including losses in both the transmission and distribution systems, over the 2016–2025 period. As shown, total electricity losses have generally followed a downward trend in absolute terms, with this positive development continuing in 2025.

In 2025, total electricity losses in the transmission and distribution systems amounted to 1,592 GWh, representing a decrease of 22 GWh compared with 2024. During the same period, total domestic electricity consumption increased by approximately 175 GWh compared with the previous year.

Based on the data presented above, together with the periodic and ad hoc information provided by energy market operators, the Energy Balance for 2025 has been compiled as follows:

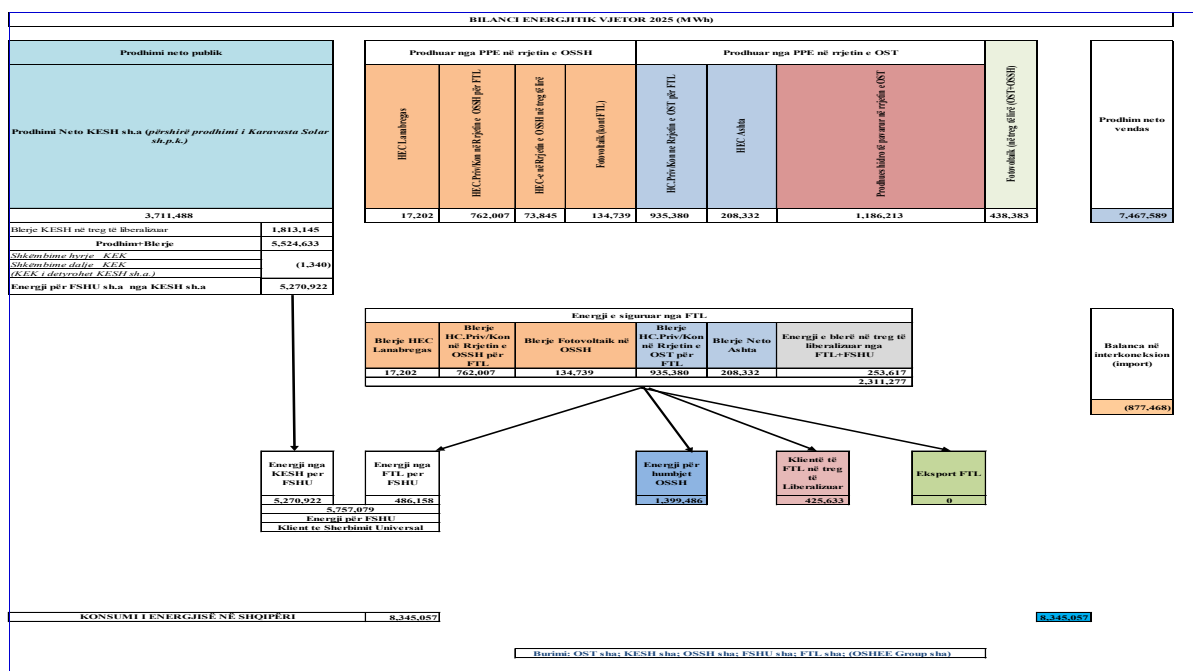


Figure 36. Power System Energy Balance for 2025, based on the reports of OST sh.a. and OSSH sh.a.

The comparison between the 2025 and 2024 energy balances highlights several important developments in the structure of electricity generation, the supply mix, and the overall balance of the Albanian power system. The data indicate that, during 2025, the electricity system continued

to adapt to changes in electricity demand, the contribution of domestic generation, and the use of the regional electricity market to ensure the balance between supply and demand.

Total electricity consumption increased from approximately 8,170 GWh in 2024 to 8,345 GWh in 2025, representing an increase of 174.5 GWh, or approximately 2.1%. This moderate growth in electricity demand is consistent with the gradual expansion of the electricity market and an increase of around 2% in the number of active customers. Overall, electricity demand continued to follow the stable growth trend observed in recent years.

A more significant change is observed in the level of domestic electricity generation. Net domestic generation decreased from 7,836 GWh in 2024 to 7,467 GWh in 2025. Despite this decline, domestic generation continued to meet the majority of national electricity demand. As in previous years, electricity generation was dominated by public and concession hydropower plants, which remain the backbone of Albania's electricity generation mix. The lower level of domestic generation in 2025 is primarily attributable to hydrological conditions, reflecting the continued dependence of the Albanian power system on hydropower resources.

At the same time, the increasing contribution of private electricity producers and renewable energy sources continued to support the diversification of the country's generation portfolio. The 2025 energy balance indicates a higher contribution from photovoltaic generation, confirming the gradual expansion of renewable energy sources, although hydropower remains the dominant source of electricity generation in Albania.

With regard to electricity procurement by FTL sh.a., the energy balance shows that the company secured approximately 2,596 GWh in 2024, including electricity purchased from private producers, generators connected to the transmission network, and the liberalised electricity market. In 2025, the corresponding volume amounted to approximately 2,311 GWh, representing a decrease of around 285 GWh compared with the previous year.

Overall, the comparison of the 2024 and 2025 energy balances confirms that the Albanian power system continues to rely heavily on hydropower generation, making it particularly sensitive to hydrological conditions and seasonal variations in electricity production. At the same time, the data demonstrate a continued trend towards the diversification of electricity generation sources, the growing contribution of private producers, and deeper integration of the domestic electricity market with regional markets. These developments contribute to strengthening security of supply, improving system efficiency, and supporting the development of a more competitive and sustainable electricity market.

1.4.7 Operational Network Security and Measures Implemented to Ensure Security of Supply and System Security within All Operational Limits, Including Primary and Secondary Systems

OSSH sh.a. operates and develops the electricity distribution system in a safe, reliable and efficient manner, ensuring that the network evolves in line with economic development and the growing demand for electricity.

To ensure the continuity and quality of electricity supply, while enhancing the security and reliability of the distribution system, OSSH sh.a. implemented a series of technical measures, as outlined below:

- Increasing the installed capacity of substations;
- Construction of new substations;
- Improvement of network configurations and the gradual conversion of the 6 kV and 10 kV networks to the 20 kV network;
- Comprehensive refurbishment of substations through the replacement of obsolete equipment (installed since the 1960s) with modern equipment;

- Installation of 110/35 kV switching equipment at substations where such equipment was previously unavailable or out of service;
- Comprehensive refurbishment of 35 kV transmission lines, including the replacement of towers, insulators and conductors;
- Grounding of the neutral point on the 20 kV side of the 110/20 kV transformers at all substations;
- Elimination of one voltage level, where technically feasible, at substations operating with more than three voltage levels.

The table below presents the substation and 35 kV line projects completed during 2025, as well as those currently under implementation, aimed at improving the distribution network, enhancing the security and quality of electricity supply, and reducing network losses.

NR.	Projekti Emërtimi	Vlera e punimeve të kontraktuara	Shënime
1	Ndërtimi i nënstacioni të Ri Velipojë 110/35/20 kV, 2x20/25 MVA	438,746,692.54	Përfunduar
2	Ndërtim nënstacionit të Ri Fier 2 110/20 kV, 2x40/50 MVA	593,981,950.20	Në zbatim
3	Fuqizimi i nënstacionit Pogradec 110/35/10 kV në 110/35/10/20 kV, 1x110/20/10 kV, 20/25 MVA dhe 1x110/35/10 kV, 20/25 MVA	346,823,233.18	Përfunduar
4	Rikonstruksion dhe fuqizim i nënstacionit Kuçovë 110/35/20/10/6kV, 1x110/35/20 kV, 20/25 MVA; 1x110/35/6 kV, 20/25 MVA; 1x110/10/6 kV, 20/25 MVA	630,484,449.23	Përfunduar
5	Rikonstruksion dhe fuqizim i nënstacionit Çorovodë e Re 110/35/10 kV, 1x110/35/10 kV, 31.5 MVA	148,419,628.20	Përfunduar
6	Rikonstruksion i nënstacionit Lezhë nga 110/10 kV në 110/20/10 kV, 1x110/20/10 kV, 40/50 MVA	205,895,768.61	Përfunduar
7	Fuqizimi i nënstacionit 110/20 kV Zogu i Zi (2x40/50) MVA	627,480,498.74	Përfunduar
8	Rikonstruksion dhe fuqizim i nënstacionit Kafaraj 110/35/6 kV, (2x40/50) MVA	704,711,651.02	Në zbatim
9	Ndërtimi i nënstacionit të ri Akëmi 110/35/20 kV, dhe zhvillimi i linjës 35 kV Akëmi-Aeroporti i Vlorë (1x20/25 kV)	493,379,151.12	Në zbatim
10	Ndërtim i nënstacionit të ri Xarë 110/20/10 kV (2 x 20/25 MVA)	588,901,086.90	Në zbatim
11	Ndërtim i nënstacionit të ri Piqeras 110/20/10 kV (1 x 20/25 MVA)	399,998,125.60	Në zbatim
12	Zhvillimi i linjës me dy qarqe 35 kV (me izolacion 110 kV), nënstacionit Kafaraj Fier – Hoxharë (traseja e linjës ekzistuese 35 kV)	562,086,238.78	Në zbatim
13	Ndërtimi i linjës 35 kV nënstacionet 220 kV Elbasan-Mjekës-Cërrujë-Gramsh	587,699,112.00	Në zbatim
14	Ndërtim i linjës 35 kV N.St Koplik 220kV – N.St Vukpalaj me dy qarqe	299,800,000.00	Në zbatim
15	Ndërtim i linjës së re 35 kV N.St Vukpalaj - Tamare, dhe N.stacion i ri 35/10 kV në Tamare	449,800,000.00	Në zbatim

Table 19. Projects completed during 2025 and those under implementation in the distribution system

Investment projects in the distribution network comprise both projects completed during 2025 and those currently under implementation, with the objective of increasing transformation

capacity, strengthening the distribution network, and enhancing the security and reliability of electricity supply.

These investments primarily include the refurbishment and reinforcement of existing substations, the construction of new substations, and the development of new 110 kV, 35 kV, 20 kV and 10 kV distribution lines in Velipojë, Pogradec, Kuçovë, Çorovodë e Re, Lezhë, Kafaraj, Akerni, Xarrë, Piqeras, the Elbasan–Gramsh corridor, Koplik and Tamarë. These projects improve network connectivity between existing and newly constructed substations, increase network capacity, and enhance the overall reliability of the distribution system

1.4.8 Transmission and Transformation Capacities in the Electricity Distribution System

Increasing transmission and transformation capacity remained one of OSSH sh.a.'s key priorities during 2025. This objective was pursued through the construction of new substations, the reinforcement of existing substations, and the rehabilitation of 35 kV lines, with the aim of strengthening the distribution network and improving the security and reliability of electricity supply.

The table below illustrates the growth in installed transformation capacity over the 2015–2025 period.:

Viti	2015	2016	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
S totale e instaluar (MVA)	3041.35	3454.65	3574.15	3609.4	3683.35	3833	3911.2	4075.2	4150.8

Figure 37. Installed capacity in MVA for the years 2015-2025 in the distribution system

The figure illustrates the evolution of total installed transformation capacity (MVA) over the 2015–2025 period, reflecting OSSH sh.a.'s continued investments in expanding and strengthening the distribution network. The upward trend in installed capacity is primarily attributable to the construction of new substations, the reinforcement of existing substations, and the rehabilitation of 35 kV lines.

These investments have enhanced the capability of the distribution network to accommodate increasing electricity demand while improving the security, reliability and operational flexibility of the system. The steady increase in installed transformation capacity reflects the continuous development of the distribution infrastructure in line with economic growth and the evolving electricity needs of consumers.

Compared with 2024, total installed transformation capacity increased from 4,075.2 MVA to 4,150.8 MVA in 2025, representing an increase of 75.6 MVA. This additional transformation capacity has further strengthened the resilience and operational flexibility of the distribution system, improving its ability to accommodate future load growth.

1.4.9 Forecast of Investments Planned by the Distribution System Operator

Taking into account the low temperatures during the winter season and the high electricity demand associated with the summer tourist season, as well as the emergency measures implemented by OSSH sh.a. to ensure the security and continuity of electricity supply, a number of critical network nodes have been identified as requiring priority intervention, namely:

- ***Development of the 20 kV Distribution Network Connected to the 110/35/20 kV Orikum and 110/35/20 kV Himarë Substations***

OSSH sh.a. considers the conversion of the 10 kV network to 20 kV operation—through the energisation of 20 kV feeders and 20/0.4 kV distribution transformers—to be a key measure for improving the reliability and continuity of electricity supply along the southern coastal area. This

upgrade enables the establishment of a flexible 20 kV network configuration, allowing the network to be reconfigured efficiently in the event of faults, thereby improving operational reliability.

According to OSSH sh.a., all the necessary technical infrastructure, network configuration and transmission capacity are already in place to support the implementation of this project. The transition to the 20 kV network will also eliminate the need to operate the existing 35/10 kV mobile substation currently located in Borsh. Part of the electricity load has already been transferred to the 20 kV network, while further development of the 20 kV distribution network is required to complete the transition. hvillimi i rrjetit 20 kV i cili do të lidhet me nënstacionet 110/35/20 kV Orikum dhe 110/35/20 kV Himarë

- ***Development of the 20 kV Distribution Network in the Velipojë Area***

Following the construction of the new 110/35/20 kV Velipojë Substation, it is necessary to transfer electricity loads to the 20 kV network supplied from the new facility. Civil works at the substation have been completed, and its commissioning is pending the completion of the 110 kV Bushat i Ri–Velipojë transmission line by OST sh.a. Once commissioned, the substation will supply the Velipojë coastal area and reduce the loading of the existing 35 kV Shkodra 2–Velipojë–Vilu Pumping Station line.

- ***Reconstruction and strengthening of the 35 kV Bistrica II – Delvina line***

The line includes a considerable number of centrifugally cast concrete poles that are in poor technical condition, particularly due to the deterioration of the concrete cross-arms. In addition, the 35 kV insulation system, including the suspension insulators, is in unsatisfactory condition, while the conductors also require replacement due to their deteriorated technical condition.

The L30-23 "Bistrica II–Delvinë" line is approximately 6.2 km long and supplies the Delvinë Substation through a radial (single-end) configuration. Owing to the technical deficiencies described above, the line experiences occasional faults, adversely affecting the reliability of electricity supply and OSSH sh.a.'s operational performance.

Significant urban development is expected in the Delvinë area, which will require a reliable and uninterrupted electricity supply. This is supported by projected load growth of approximately 3%. At the same time, the existing 35 kV transmission capacity from the Bistrica II Hydropower Plant is insufficient to accommodate the forecast increase in demand. Consequently, OSSH sh.a. has identified the following priority measure:

- Comprehensive refurbishment and reinforcement of the 35 kV overhead line through the construction of a new line with 110 kV insulation level.

The implementation of this project is expected to significantly reduce the number of faults and ensure a more reliable and uninterrupted electricity supply for customers in the area.

- ***Strengthening of the “Kashar” 110/20 kV substation.***

The existing 110/20 kV Kashar Substation is equipped with three 110/20 kV power transformers, each with an installed capacity of 40 MVA, providing a total installed transformation capacity of 120 MVA. The substation is considered one of the most important nodes in the distribution network due to the large number of outgoing 20 kV feeders supplying, among others, industrial customers located along the Tirana–Durrës corridor. The Kashar Substation also plays a key role in maintaining the operational flexibility and reliability of the 20 kV distribution network through its parallel operation with feeders supplied from the Tirana 1 (220 kV), Selitë, Qendër and Vorë substations, and, in the future, with the new Valias Substation, which is currently under construction.

Given the continued infrastructure and urban development in the area, together with the ongoing development of the 20 kV distribution network and the resulting need to redistribute loads across the network, OSSH sh.a. has planned the following priority intervention

- Installation of a new 110/20 kV power transformer (40/50 MVA), including a complete 110 kV transformer bay;
- Construction of a new 20 kV switchgear building adjacent to the existing facility, together with the installation of new 20 kV switchgear.

The installation of the above-mentioned transformer will not only increase the 20 kV transformation capacity of the substation but will also enhance the capacity of the surrounding distribution network. It will enable the commissioning of new 20 kV feeders and the redistribution of existing loads, thereby reducing feeder lengths and load levels while creating additional switching and feeder-paralleling possibilities, including during fault conditions. Furthermore, this investment will significantly improve the interconnection of the 20 kV network by strengthening the ring connections (parallel points) between the feeders supplied from the Tirana 1 (220 kV), Selitë, Kombinat (Qelq) and Sallmone substations, thereby enhancing the operational flexibility and reliability of the distribution system.

- ***Reconstruction and strengthening of the 110/35/20/6 kV Shkozë substation, Durrës.***

This project aims to strengthen the 110/35/20/6 kV Shkozë substation, anticipating the first phase of tourism projects in the city of Durrës, as it is also the main substation supplying electricity to this city, including:

- Construction of a new 20 kV switchgear installation for all feeder sections;
- Replacement of the existing outdoor 35 kV switchyard with new indoor 40.5 kV switchgear;
- Installation of all medium-voltage (MV) switchgear and associated equipment for the 35 kV, 20 kV and 6 kV systems;
- Upgrading the 6 kV installation to a 20 kV insulation level;
- Installation of new protection, control and monitoring panels for the power transformers, the 110 kV transformer bays, and the 35 kV, 20 kV and 6 kV medium-voltage bays;
- Construction of a new service building, dismantling of decommissioned 35 kV and 20 kV outdoor structures, and demolition of the existing building;
- Replacement of the outdoor 35 kV switchyard with an indoor 35 kV installation, including 35 kV cable connections from the substation to the first line towers for the Fllakë, Kavajë, Shijak and Durrës 35 kV lines.

- ***Reconstruction and strengthening of the 110/20/6 kV Shkodra-1 substation.***

The existing 110/20/6 kV Shkodra 1 Substation is supplied by two 110 kV transmission lines: L1-110-19 Rrencë–Vau i Dejës and L2-110-8/2 Shkodra 2. Given the increasing electricity demand associated with the rapid urban development of the city of Shkodër, together with the deteriorated condition of the existing facilities, the reinforcement of this substation has become necessary to increase transformation capacity and enhance the security and reliability of electricity supply. To address these requirements, a comprehensive refurbishment and reinforcement project has been designed. The project includes the installation of a new 110/20 kV, 40 MVA power transformer, the construction of a new 20 kV switchgear section, the

installation of new protection, control and monitoring panels for both the line bays and transformer bays, new metering panels, local control and monitoring systems, as well as the reconstruction of the existing building, construction of foundations for the new electrical equipment, and rehabilitation of the substation yard.

The reinforcement of the 110/20/6 kV Shkodra 1 Substation will include the following measures:

- 40 MVA, 110/20kV, power transformers

20 kV MV installation:

- 24 kV power transformer bay, complete with metering and protection equipment;
- 24 kV metering bay, complete with metering and protection equipment;
- 24 kV bus section (bus coupler) bay, complete with all associated equipment;
- 24 kV voltage transformer bay, complete with all associated equipment;
- 24 kV feeder bays, complete with metering and protection equipment;
- Installation of new control, protection, monitoring and metering panels;
- Installation of new auxiliary services systems.

1.4.10 Assets of the Distribution System Operators

The table below presents an overview of the assets managed by OSSH sh.a. in 2025, including substations, distribution lines, distribution kiosks and power transformers.

The asset inventory covers the main components of the electricity distribution network, including the number of substations and power transformers, the length of overhead and underground cable lines, as well as the number, type and installed capacity of distribution kiosks.

- The total number of electrical kiosks in the distribution network is 26,738, compared to 26,151 in 2024.
- The total length of medium-voltage lines in the distribution system is 17,550 km, compared to 17,505 km in 2024.
- The total length of the low-voltage network in the distribution system is 26,971 km.
- The total length of the medium-voltage and low-voltage electricity distribution network amounts to 44,521 km, plus 31,802 km of coaxial cable.

More detailed data is given in the tables below:

KIOSKS	TYPE AND NUMBER OF THE DISTRIBUTION KIOSKS												
	Metal kiosks			Masonry kiosks			Compact kiosks			Pole-mounted kiosks			TOTAL NUMBER OF KIOSKS
	6 kV	10kV	20kV	6 kV	10kV	20kV	6kV	10kV	20kV	6 kV	10kV	20k V	
Total (Total)	321	267	11	2439	3818	4491	63	106	2217	6645	6204	156	26,738
Owned by OSSH sh.a	243	193	3	1,541	2,598	2,167	41	59	2,066	1,971	2,435	97	13,414
Not owned by the OSSH sh.a	78	74	8	898	1,220	2,324	22	47	151	4,674	3,769	59	13,324

Substations, Distribution Kiosks and Power Transformers	
Number of substation (sites)	177
Number of power transformers in substations	313
Total number of distribution kiosks	26,738
Number of MV /LV Distribution Transformers	27,406

Total Length of the MV Network (km)	17,550.9
35 kV Overhead Lines (km)	1,244.6
35 kV Underground Cable Lines (km)	17.5
20 kV Overhead Lines (km)	278
20 kV Underground Cable Lines (km)	2,831
10 kV Overhead Lines (km)	7,680
10 kV Underground Cable Lines (km)	264
6 kV Overhead Lines (km)	5,012
6 kV Underground Cable Lines (km)	224

Total Length of the LV Network (km)	26,971
Overhead Bare Conductor Lines (km)	15,752
Overhead Aerial Bundled Cable (ABC) Lines	6,500
Underground PVC and XLPE Cable Lines	4,719

Table 20. Key OSSH sh.a. Asset Data for 2025

1.5 Universal Service Supplier.

The figure below presents the amount of electricity supplied (MWh) by the 11 Regional Directorates of OSSH sh.a

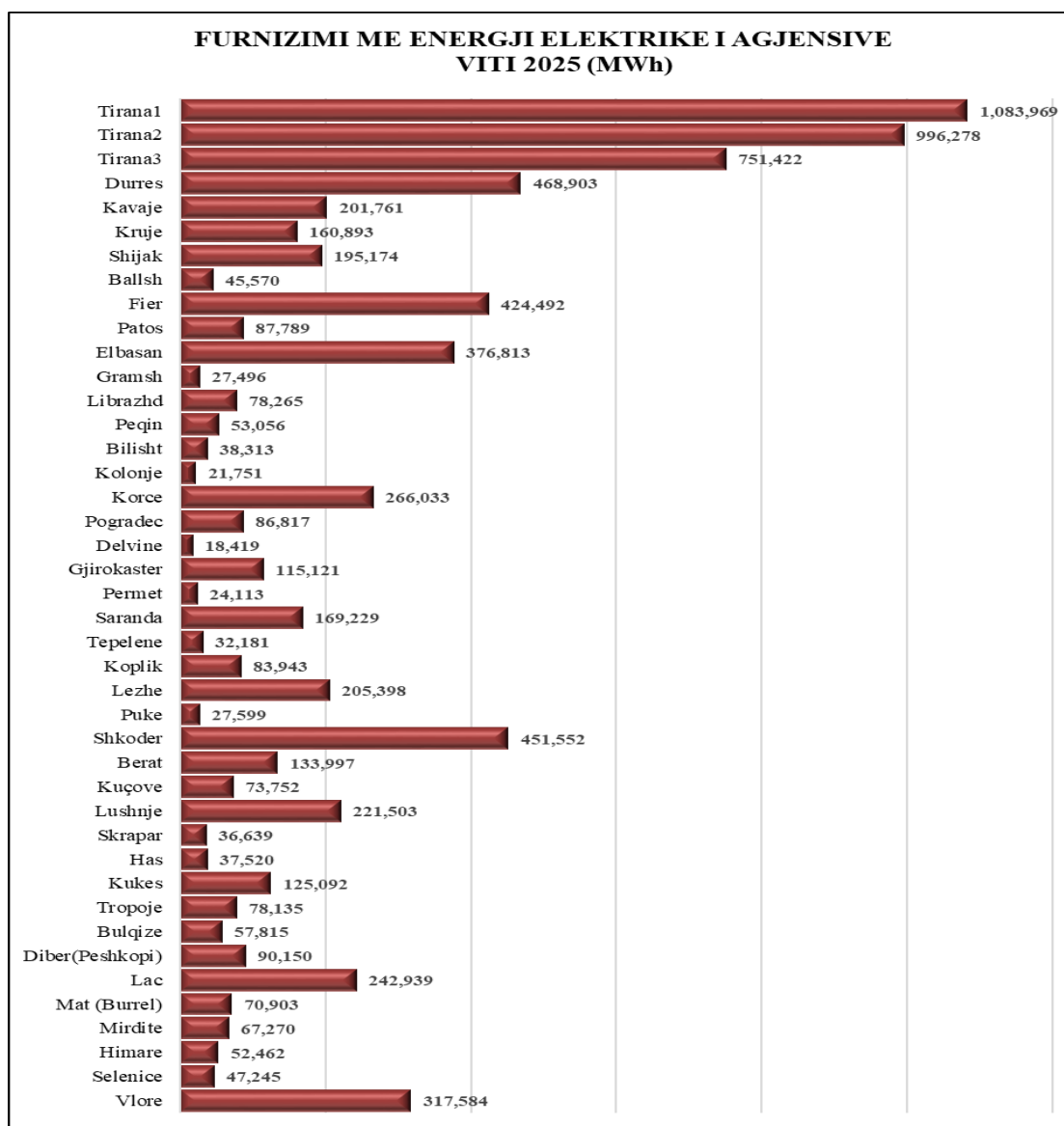


Figure 38. Electricity supply allocated according to regional directories in MWh for 2025 period

The distribution of electricity supplied across OSSH sh.a.'s 11 Regional Directorates in 2025 reflects the geographical distribution of electricity demand throughout the country.

The Tirana Regional Directorate accounted for the largest share of electricity supplied, with approximately 2,831 GWh, significantly exceeding all other regions. It was followed by the Durrës Regional Directorate, with more than 1,026 GWh, while the Shkodra Regional Directorate ranked third, with approximately 768 GWh, highlighting its importance within the northern part of the country.

An intermediate group comprises the Fier, Elbasan, Burrel, Berat, Vlorë and Korçë Regional Directorates, each recording electricity supply volumes ranging from approximately 400 GWh to 560 GWh. These figures indicate a relatively balanced level of electricity demand across these regions.

The Gjirokastër and Kukës Regional Directorates recorded the lowest electricity supply volumes, at approximately 359 GWh and 241 GWh, respectively. These lower values are broadly consistent with the comparatively smaller population and lower concentration of economic activity in these regions.

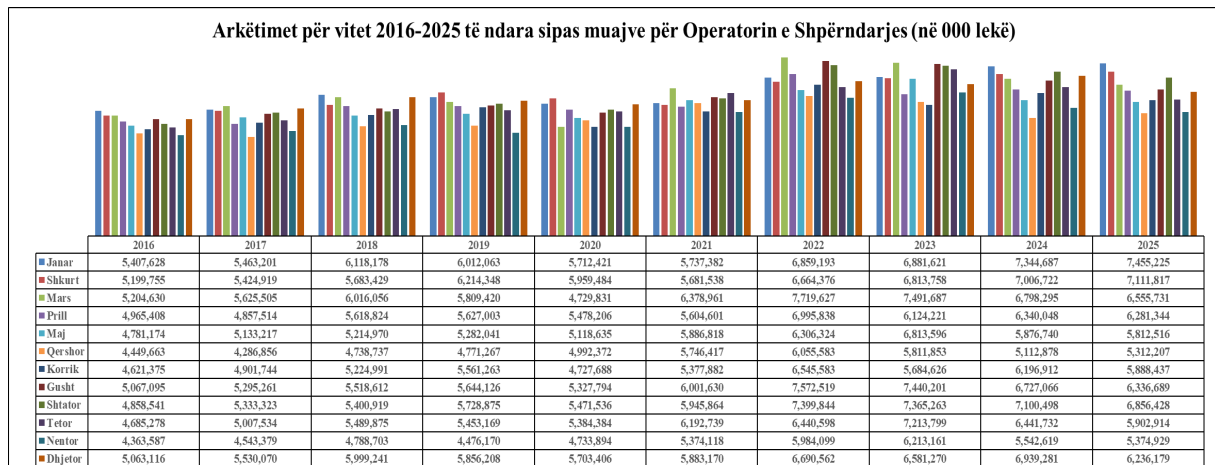


Figure 39. Monthly Collection Rate for Public Service Supply over the 2016–2025 Period (Source: FSHU sh.a.)

The overall collection rate reported by FSHU sh.a. for 2025 amounted to 86.9% of the electricity billed during the reporting year. When collections related to outstanding receivables carried forward from the 2007–2024 period are also taken into account, the overall collection rate reaches 99%. Compared with 2024, the collection rate for 2025 decreased by approximately 1.5 percentage points. This decline is primarily attributable to the higher level of collections of outstanding receivables achieved during 2024, which significantly reduced the stock of accumulated arrears and, consequently, limited the potential for comparable collections in 2025.

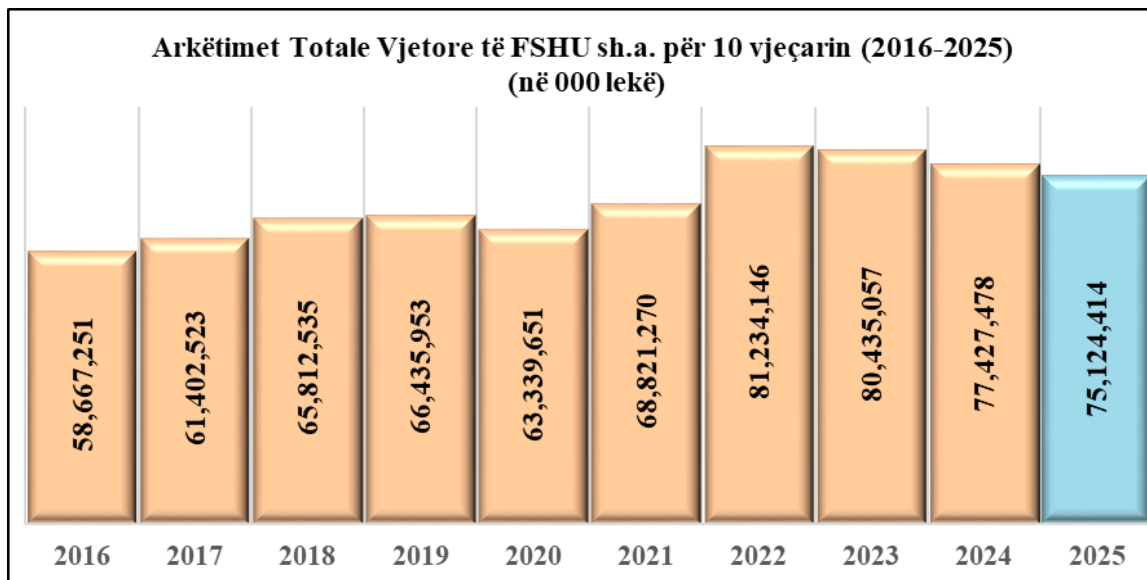


Figure 40. Total Collections of FSHU sh.a. over the 2016–2025 Period (ALL)

Niveli i Arkëtimeve (%) 2016-2025												
	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nentor	Dhjetor
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
2025	94.7	93.4	95.6	101	103.6	102.20	101.70	94.30	101.50	105.30	97.00	101.80

Figure 41. Collection Rate (%), 2016–2025

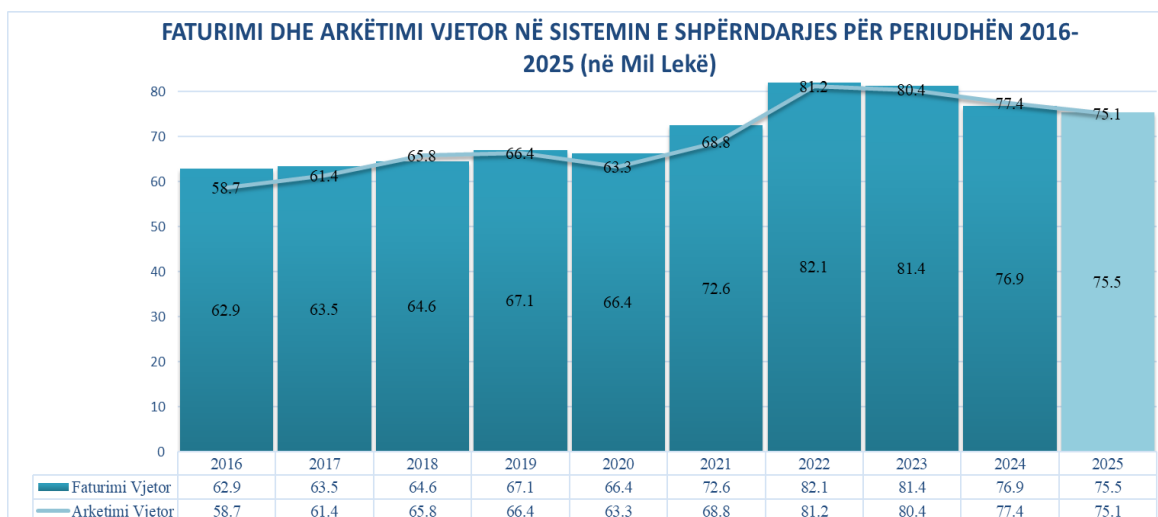


Figure 42. Billing and Collections, 2016–2025 (ALL, VAT Included) (Source: FSHU sh.a.)

In 2024, total annual billing amounted to ALL 76.9 billion, while in 2025 it declined to ALL 75.5 billion, representing a decrease of approximately ALL 1.4 billion, or around 1.8%. This indicates a moderate reduction in the value of electricity billed during the reporting year.

During the same period, total annual collections decreased from ALL 77.4 billion in 2024 to ALL 75.1 billion in 2025, representing a decline of approximately ALL 2.3 billion. The decrease in collections was therefore more pronounced than the reduction in billing.

The figure above illustrates the evolution of electricity billing and collections over the 2016–2025 period. In 2025, the difference between billed and collected amounts was approximately ALL 0.4 billion, equivalent to around 0.5% of the total value of electricity billed. This confirms that the gap between billing and collections has remained at a consistently low level in recent years, reflecting the continued improvement in FSHU sh.a.'s collection performance.

Overall, the data indicate that, following the comparatively high levels recorded in 2024, both billing and collections declined moderately in 2025, with the reduction in collections being slightly more pronounced than that in billing. Nevertheless, the high collection rate continued to demonstrate the effectiveness of FSHU sh.a.'s revenue collection practices and the overall stability of the public electricity supply service.

2. ELECTRICITY MARKET

Following the commencement of operations of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX sh.a.) on 12 April 2023, the electricity market in Albania operates in accordance with Council of Ministers Decision No. 519, dated 13 July 2016, "On the Approval of the Electricity Market Model", as amended by Council of Ministers Decision No. 872, dated 27 December 2022.

During 2025, the liberalisation of the electricity market continued with the transition to the free market of customers connected at the 10 kV voltage level. At the same time, progress was made in establishing the technical conditions and secondary regulatory framework required for customers connected at the 6 kV medium-voltage level to enter the free market, in accordance with Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, and the relevant implementing legislation..

2.1. Monitoring of Activities in the Electricity Market

2.1.1 Electricity Market Monitoring

Pursuant to Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended, in particular Articles 7, 20(c), (d), (f) and (g), 22, 58(9), 62(4) and 72(dh); Council of Ministers Decision No. 456, dated 29 June 2022, "On the Approval of the Conditions for the Imposition of Public Service Obligations Applicable to Licensees in the Electricity Sector Engaged in Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Supply Activities", as amended, in particular Article 13; and the licence conditions issued by ERE, the activities of licensed operators are subject to continuous monitoring to ensure compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework, including ERE's rules, decisions and orders.

To ensure timely, accurate and consistent reporting by electricity market participants and licensees, ERE Board Decision No. 203, dated 12 December 2019, approved the "Electricity Market Monitoring Rules", which establish the reporting procedures and formats under which licensees submit periodic information to ERE.

ERE actively participates in the working groups of international organisations with which it has established institutional cooperation. Within this framework, ERE provides information obtained through periodic reporting to its partner organisations and institutions and participates in technical meetings relevant to its regulatory responsibilities. The monitored and analysed information also contributes to international benchmarking activities, questionnaires and institutional correspondence.

To enhance transparency in the electricity market, ERE continued to monitor the implementation of ERE Board Decision No. 118, dated 27 July 2017, approving the "Rules on the Publication of Basic Electricity Market Data", while maintaining continuous coordination and correspondence with the responsible market operators.

During 2025, the four-monthly reports on the operation of the electricity market continued to be published regularly on ERE's official website, in accordance with Article 19(k) of Law No. 43/2015 "On the Power Sector", as amended. These reports provide detailed information on electricity generation, transmission, distribution and supply activities, newly commissioned hydropower and photovoltaic power plants, their installed capacities, and developments in the Albanian electricity market.

Throughout the year, ERE also continued to publish daily information on the Fierza reservoir level, electricity generation from the Drin River cascade, water inflows, generating unit operating hours, recorded outages and the available energy reserves of the Drin cascade.

During 2025, OST sh.a. continued to submit periodic reports on the implementation of the obligations established under ERE Board Decision No. 194/2019 concerning the use of part of its optical fibre infrastructure. OST also reported that no critical interruptions were recorded in the operation of the SCADA and EMS systems or in communications between substations. According to OST, the performance of its communication systems remained at a high level of reliability and operational security throughout the year.

Throughout 2025, ALPEX sh.a. regularly reported to ERE on the operation of the Albanian Power Exchange and on newly registered market participants in the Albanian and Kosovo bidding zones. For both the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) and the Intraday Market (IDM), monthly trading volumes and average market prices were reported separately for Albania, Kosovo and the coupled Albania–Kosovo market.

It should also be noted that, during 2025, neither ALPEX sh.a. nor the registered exchange participants reported any operational issues concerning the functioning of the power exchange. Trading volumes in both the Day-Ahead Market and the Intraday Market continued to increase throughout the year, as presented in Chapter 3 of this report.

To ensure compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements concerning market transparency, ERE continued to monitor the official websites of the main electricity market operators. The monitoring results indicate that, during 2025, these transparency obligations were generally fulfilled by the operators.

In particular, OST sh.a. further improved the scope and quality of the information published on its corporate website and through the ENTSO-E Transparency Platform. As a member of ENTSO-E, OST is required to publish operational and market-related information through the Transparency Platform, contributing to greater market transparency and public access to information.

2.1.2 Periodic Monitoring by OST sh.a

I. Interconnection Capacity Allocation

The table below presents interconnection capacity allocations by border.

Ankand	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]
Jana r	01.01.2025-31.01.2025	258	50	258	50	1.5	5.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	150	150	150	1.58	0.29
Shkurt	01.02.2025-28.02.2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	50	250	50	1.7	6	150	150	150	150	1.8	0.22
Mars	01.03.2025-31.03.2025	50	50	50	50	2.16	1.89	260	100	260	100	1.1	5.86	150	150	150	150	0.41	0.33
Prill	01.04.2025-30.04.2025	0	14	0	14	0	3.55	250	0	250	0	1.12	0	150	150	150	150	0.17	0.69
Maj	01.05.2025-31.05.2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250	0	2	0	150	150	150	149	0.32	0.51
Qershor	01.06.2025-30.06.2025	0	10	0	10	0	0.77	210	0	210	0	1.1	0	150	150	149	150	0.27	0.27
Korrik	01.07.2025-31.07.2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	265	0	0.68	0	150	150	150	150	0.26	0.58
Gusht	01.08.2025-31.08.2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	265	0	265	0	0.17	0	150	150	150	150	0.04	0.86
Shtator	01.09.2025-30.09.2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250	0	0.18	0	150	150	148	150	0.08	1.16
Tetor	01.10.2025-31.10.2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	100	0	0.68	0	150	150	150	150	0.33	1.42
Novembar	01.11.2025-30.11.2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250	0	0.36	0	150	150	150	150	0.8	1.55
Dhjetor	01.12.2025-31.12.2025	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	250	0	0.6	0	150	150	150	150	1.1	0.6

Ankand	Periudha	Shqipëri - Mali Zi				Shqipëri - Greqi				Shqipëri - Kosovë			
		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand		ATC e ofruar ne Ankand		ATC e shitur ne Ankand	
		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]
Viti 2025	01.01.2025-31.12.2025	200	200	200	200	2.57	2.72	200	200	200	200	3.7	4.57

Figure 43. Data on Transmission System Capacity Allocation Auctions during 2025

(Source: OST sh.a)

The data on cross-border capacity allocation for 2025 indicate a different pattern compared to 2024 across the three main interconnections of the Albanian power system: Albania–Montenegro,

Albania–Greece and Albania–Kosovo.

At the Albania–Montenegro interconnection, activity in 2025 was lower than in the previous year, with transmission capacity allocated only during certain periods, primarily in the first months of the year. Auction clearing prices were generally lower than those recorded in 2024.

At the Albania–Greece interconnection, one of the most important cross-border corridors for regional electricity exchanges, export capacities offered during 2025 were relatively high and stable, reaching approximately 250–265 MW during certain periods of the year.

The Albania–Kosovo interconnection exhibited a more stable utilisation of transmission capacity throughout 2025, with both offered and allocated capacities remaining close to 150 MW in both directions. By comparison, capacity utilisation in 2024 was more limited and concentrated mainly in the first months of the year. Overall, the data indicate a more stable pattern of cross-border capacity allocation in 2025, while auction clearing prices were, on average, lower than those recorded in 2024.

During 2025, interconnection capacity allocation was carried out in accordance with the Harmonised Allocation Rules applied by the Southeast Europe Capacity Allocation Office (SEE CAO). Capacity auctions were organised in compliance with the procedures and timelines set out in the SEE CAO Auction Rules, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 197, dated 26 November 2020.

No appeals or complaints were submitted by market participants regarding the auction procedures, timelines, bid evaluation process, determination of auction results and clearing prices, or the publication and communication of auction notices and results..

2.1.3 Imbalances in the Electricity Market

Pursuant to the "Albanian Electricity Balancing Market Rules", approved by ERE Board Decision No. 106, dated 2 July 2020, OST sh.a. has operated the Albanian electricity balancing market since 1 April 2021. Under these Rules, imbalances are calculated and settled for each Balance Responsible Party (BRP) on an hourly basis, ensuring that each market participant bears financial responsibility for the imbalances it creates. The Rules also establish the principles governing the operation of a transparent, competitive and efficient balancing market.

During 2025, market participants' imbalances continued to be calculated and settled on a monthly basis using a one-hour imbalance settlement period (ISP). At the same time, KESH sh.a., OST sh.a., ALPEX sh.a. and other market participants continued to implement the technical measures required to enable the transition to a 15-minute imbalance settlement period, in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework. The operation of the balancing market remained subject to ERE's continuous regulatory monitoring.

For the period January–December 2025, imbalance calculations were performed on the basis of hourly data obtained from OST sh.a.'s Commercial Metering System and the nominations submitted by balancing market participants through the electronic Market Management Platform. Imbalances were calculated for each settlement period in accordance with the provisions of the Albanian Electricity Balancing Market Rules.

The table below presents the imbalance settlement data for the period January–December 2025:

Viti 2025	Janar	Shkurt	Mars	Prill	Maj	Qershor	Korrik	Gusht	Shtator	Tetor	Nëntor	Dhjetor
Disbalancat Negative	21,042	23,271	25,716	20,117	29,275	20,482	20,589	19,955	19,043	29,431	32,287	28,671
Disbalancat Pozitive	49,114	31,419	53,910	38,100	29,489	24,828	26,820	29,166	28,845	39,928	39,309	29,737

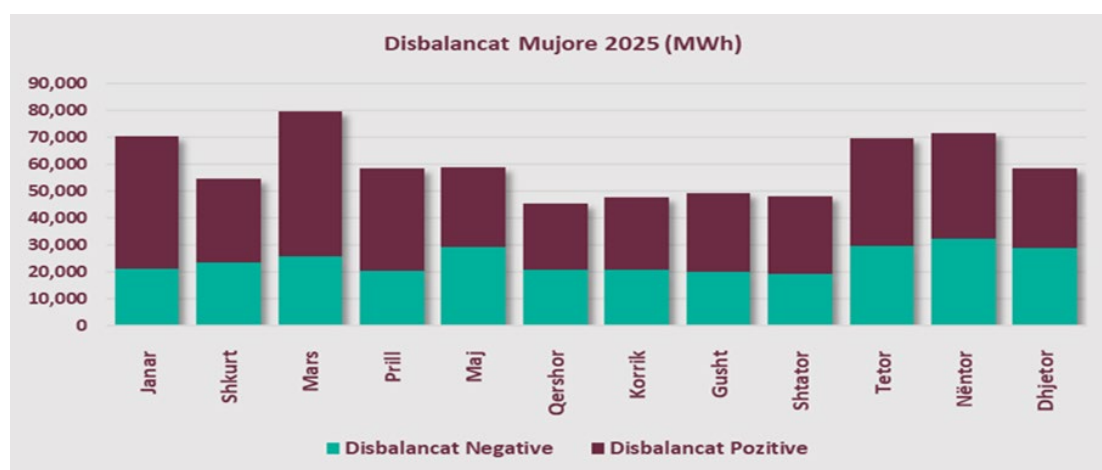


Figure 44. Monthly negative and positive imbalances for 2025 (MWh)

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

Figure 45. Monthly Positive and Negative Imbalances for 2024 (MWh)

During 2025, OST sh.a. continued to report to ERE on the operation of the balancing market, including the monthly volumes of positive and negative imbalances recorded by market participants, the corresponding imbalance settlement costs, electricity exchanges and transactions, and the methodology applied for the calculation and settlement of imbalances.

The reported data indicate that both positive and negative imbalance volumes were higher in 2025 than in the previous year, primarily reflecting the increase in the number of market participants. In light of these developments, ERE will continue, throughout 2026, to review the Albanian Electricity Balancing Market Rules in cooperation with OST sh.a. and market participants, with the aim of further improving the efficiency and operation of the balancing market.

During 2025, the highest volume of negative imbalances was recorded in November, while the lowest was recorded in September. Positive imbalances reached their highest level in March and their lowest level in June.

2.1.4 KESH sh.a. Transactions in the Regulated and Liberalised Electricity Markets during 2025

KESH sh.a. reported that, during 2025, it carried out electricity purchase, sale and exchange transactions in both the regulated and liberalised electricity markets. A significant share of these transactions related to the fulfilment of its public service obligation to supply FSHU sh.a. at the regulated tariff of ALL 2.34/kWh. During the year, KESH sh.a. also supplied electricity to free market customers connected at the 6 kV, 10 kV and 20 kV voltage levels at a price of ALL 12.00/kWh. In addition, electricity was supplied to water utilities at the regulated tariff of ALL 5.70/kWh. KESH sh.a. also carried out electricity trading transactions with OST sh.a., KOSTT, ALPEX sh.a. and other market participants in order to optimise its energy portfolio.

Electricity purchased on the liberalised market in fulfilment of the public service obligation established under Council of Ministers Decision No. 456/2022, as amended, amounted to 1,812,145 MWh at a weighted average price of EUR 127.5/MWh, corresponding to a total value of approximately EUR 272.2 million during 2025.

No electricity purchases were carried out on the liberalised market during April and May. Conversely, favourable hydrological conditions and increased water inflows enabled KESH sh.a. to sell electricity on the market during October and November. Sales amounted to 11,008 MWh

in October and 45,691 MWh in November, at a weighted average price of EUR 98.3/MWh, generating total revenues of approximately EUR 6.7 million.

These transactions were carried out in accordance with the "Regulation on Electricity Trading by the Albanian Power Corporation KESH sh.a.", approved by Decision No. 2762/8, dated 6 June 2019, of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, acting in its capacity as shareholder of KESH sh.a., as well as the "General Rules for the Organisation of Trading Activities of the Albanian Power Corporation KESH sh.a.", approved by Decision No. 5233/1 Prot., dated 12 June 2020, of the General Assembly of Shareholders.

The tables below present a detailed overview of the electricity purchase and sale transactions carried out by KESH sh.a. during 2025, including the corresponding traded volumes and financial values, as part of the optimisation of the company's energy portfolio..

Blerje energji elektrike sipas detyrimit për shërbim publik të vendosur me VKM 456/2022 & 449/2023							
Shoqëria	Periudha	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
			MWh	Euro/MWh	Euro	Euro	Euro
Janar	01-31.01.2025	Blerje	122,400.00	150.68	18,442,678.32	3,688,535.66	22,131,213.98
Shkurt	01-28.02.2025	Blerje	87,600.00	157.74	13,818,460.56	2,763,692.11	16,582,152.67
Mars	01-31.03.2025	Blerje	98,016.00	118.18	11,583,818.30	2,316,763.66	13,900,581.96
Prill	01-30.04.2025	Blerje	-	-	-	-	-
Maj	01-31.05.2025	Blerje	-	-	-	-	-
Qershor	01-30.06.2025	Blerje	217,351.00	110.66	24,051,528.76	4,810,305.75	28,861,834.51
Korrik	01-31.07.2025	Blerje	346,207.00	131.24	45,437,296.16	9,087,459.23	54,524,755.39
Gusht	01-31.08.2025	Blerje	363,761.00	122.30	44,488,017.87	8,897,603.57	53,385,621.44
Shtator	01-30.09.2025	Blerje	251,103.00	115.49	28,999,612.20	5,799,922.44	34,799,534.64
Tetor	01-31.10.2025	Blerje	191,120.00	125.73	24,029,103.25	4,805,820.65	28,834,923.90
Nentor	01-30.11.2025	Blerje	68,387.00	121.57	8,314,117.80	1,662,823.56	9,976,941.36
Dhjetor	01-31.12.2025	Blerje	67,200.00	114.59	7,700,290.80	1,540,058.16	9,240,348.96
TOTALE			1,813,145.00	127.55	226,864,924.02	45,372,984.80	272,237,908.82

Table 21. Electricity purchases by KESH sh.a. under the public service obligation for 2025 (quantity in MWh, price/MWh and values in Euro)

(Source KESH sh.a)

Shoqëria	Periudha	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera TVSH
			MWh	Euro/MWh	Euro	Euro	Euro
Janar	01-31.01.2025	Shitje					
Shkurt	01-28.02.2025	Shitje					
Mars	01-31.03.2025	Shitje					
Prill	01-30.04.2025	Shitje					
Maj	01-31.05.2025	Shitje					
Qershor	01-30.06.2025	Shitje					
Korrik	01-31.07.2025	Shitje					
Gusht	01-31.08.2025	Shitje					
Shtator	01-30.09.2025	Shitje					
Tetor	01-31.10.2025	Shitje	11,008.00	94.62	1,041,535.20	208,307.04	1,249,842.24
Nentor	01-30.11.2025	Shitje	45,691.00	99.19	4,532,065.77	906,413.15	5,438,478.92
Dhjetor	01-31.12.2025	Shitje					
TOTALE			56,699.00	98.30	5,573,600.97	1,114,720.19	6,688,321.16

Table 22. Electricity Sales by KESH sh.a. Resulting from High Water Inflows (Volume in MWh, Price in EUR/MWh and Value in EUR)

(Source KESH sh.a)

Furnizimi me energji elektrike për klientët fundorë të lidhur në nivel tensioni 0.4 KV							
Muaj	Shoqëria	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
			MWh	Lek/MWh	Lek	Lek	Lek
Janar	FSHU	Shitje	462,242	2340	1,081,645,961	216,329,192.16	1,297,975,152.99
Shkurt		Shitje	493,990	2340	1,155,937,349	231,187,469.76	1,387,124,819
Mars		Shitje	395,219	2340	924,811,927	184,962,385.48	1,109,774,312.90
Prill		Shitje	293,554	2340	686,916,360	137,383,272.00	824,299,632.00
Maj		Shitje	279,536	2340	654,113,401	130,822,680.25	784,936,081.50
Qershor		Shitje	411,790	2340	963,588,025.76	192,717,605.15	1,156,305,630.91
Korrik		Shitje	470,047	2340	1,099,909,715.45	219,981,943.09	1,319,891,658.54
Gusht		Shitje	483,136	2340	1,130,539,174.40	226,107,834.88	1,356,647,009.28
Shtator		Shitje	393,589	2340	920,998,005.88	184,199,601.18	1,105,197,607.05
Tetor		Shitje	397,109	2340	929,235,948.81	185,847,189.76	1,115,083,138.58
Nentor		Shitje	310,965	2340	727,658,488.53	145,531,697.71	873,190,186.24
Dhjetor		Shitje	519,852	2340	1,216,454,082.39	243,290,816.48	1,459,744,898.86
Totale	Janar- Dhjetor		4,911,029	2,340	11,491,808,440	2,298,361,688	13,790,170,127

Table 23. Electricity Supplied by KESH sh.a. to FSHU sh.a. for the Supply of End Customers Connected at the 0.4 kV Voltage Level

(Source KESH sh.a)

Furnizimi me energji elektrike për klientët FMF të lidhur në nivel tensioni 6/10/20 KV							
Muaj	Shoqëria	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
			MWh	Lek/MWh	Lek	Lek	Lek
Janar	FSHU	Shitje	5,121	12,000	61,457,236.80	12,291,447.36	73,748,684.16
Shkurt		Shitje	10,799	12,000	129,587,640.00	25,917,528.00	155,505,168.00
Mars		Shitje	8,976	12,000	107,712,571.20	21,542,514.24	129,255,085.44
Prill		Shitje	7,024	12,000	84,286,195.82	16,857,239.16	101,143,434.99
Maj		Shitje	7,088	12,000	85,050,257.28	17,010,051.46	102,060,308.74
Qershor		Shitje	8,355.72	12,000	100,268,626.08	20,053,725.22	120,322,351.30
Korrik		Shitje	7,907.72	12,000	94,892,680.32	18,978,536.06	113,871,216.38
Gusht		Shitje	5,990.86	12,000	71,890,315.20	14,378,063.04	86,268,378.24
Shtator		Shitje	5,355.72	12,000	64,268,647.20	12,853,729.44	77,122,376.64
Tetor		Shitje	13,539.50	12,000	162,473,961.60	32,494,792.32	194,968,753.92
Nentor		Shitje					-
Dhjetor		Shitje					-
Totale	Janar- Dhjetor		80,157	12,000	961,888,132	192,377,626	1,154,265,758

Table 24. Electricity Supplied by KESH sh.a. to the Free Market Supplier (FMF) for Customers Connected at the 6 kV, 10 kV and 20 kV Voltage Levels

(Source KESH sh.a)

Furnizimi me energji elektrike Ujësjetës							
Muaj	Shoqëria	Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
			MWh	Lek/MWh	Lek	Lek	Lek
Janar	FSHU	Shitje	8,146.70	5700	46,436,190.00	9,287,238.00	55,723,428.00
Shkurt		Shitje	15,846.71	5700	90,326,247.00	18,065,249.40	108,391,496.40
Mars		Shitje	15,757.18	5700	89,815,926.00	17,963,185.20	107,779,111.20
Prill		Shitje	11,053	5700	62,999,774.40	12,599,954.88	75,599,729.28
Maj		Shitje	15,555.84	5700	88,668,270.90	17,733,654.18	106,401,925.08
Qershor		Shitje	16,422.87	5700	93,610,381.80	18,722,076.36	112,332,458.16
Korrik		Shitje	18,108.65	5700	103,219,326.66	20,643,865.33	123,863,191.99
Gusht		Shitje	17,706.99	5700	100,929,844.14	20,185,968.83	121,115,812.97
Shtator		Shitje	14,357.59	5700	81,838,251.60	16,367,650.32	98,205,901.92
Tetor		Shitje	17,242.88	5700	98,284,421.70	19,656,884.34	117,941,306.04
Nentor		Shitje	13,301.83	5700	75,820,453.57	15,164,090.71	90,984,544.29
Dhjetor		Shitje	16,835.83	5700	95,964,219.83	19,192,843.97	115,157,063.79
Totale	Janar- Dhjetor		180,336	5,700.00	1,027,913,308	205,582,662	1,233,495,969

Table 25. Electricity Supplied by KESH sh.a. to FSHU sh.a. for the Supply of Water Utilities.

(Source KESH sh.a)

TOTALI I SHITJEVE PËR OPTIMIZIM TË PORTOFOLIT EKONOMIK TË SHOQËRISË KESH SH.A.					
Statusi	Sasia	Çmimi	Vlera	TVSH	Vlera me TVSH
	MWh	Eur/MWh	Eur	Eur	Eur
Shitje energji elektrike me procedura bazuar në rregulloren e Tregimit Janar-Dhjetor 2025	30,450.00	177.48	5,404,221.50	1,080,844.30	6,485,065.80
Shitje energji elektrike për ofrim shërbime ndihmëse KOST Janar- Dhjetor 2025	66,197.75	148.72	9,844,674.26	-	9,844,674.26
Shitje energji elektrike për ofrim shërbime ndihmëse OST Janar- Dhjetor 2025	134,295.52	138.79	18,639,533.98	3,727,906.80	22,367,440.78
Shitje energji elektrike për ofrim shërbime ndihmëse CGES 2025	198.00	131.55	26,046.39		26,046.39
Shitje ne Burse ALPEX	29,407.51	78.03	2,294,684.80	-	2,294,684.80
Shitje energji elektrike Tec Vlera Janar-Dhjetor 2025	1,211.55	111.34	134,895.02	26,979.00	161,874.02
Shitje energji elektrike Karavasta për furnizim Janar-Dhjetor 2025	790.78	105.00	83,031.87	16,606.37	99,638.24
TOTALI	262,551.10	138.74	36,427,087.82	4,852,336.47	41,279,424.29

Table 26. Total Electricity Sales by KESH sh.a. for the Optimisation of Its Energy Portfolio during 2025.

(Source KESH sh.a)

TOTALI I BLERJEVE PËR OPTIMIZIM TË PORTOFOLIT EKONOMIK TË SHOQËRISË 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 2025	(30,450.00)	126.53	(3,852,865.50)	(770,573.10)	(4,623,438.60)
Blerje energji elektrike për ofrim shërbime ndihmëse KOST Janar- Dhjetor 2025	(17,380.25)	17.87	(310,613.45)	-	(310,613.45)
Blerje energji elektrike për ofrim shërbime ndihmëse OST Janar- Dhjetor 2025	(196,583.17)	24.70	(4,856,522.98)	(1,047,036.96)	(6,282,221.79)
Blerje energji elektrike për ofrim shërbime ndihmëse CGES 2025	(5.00)	26.26	(131.30)		(131.30)
Blerje në Bursë ALPEX	(17,957.13)	85.94	(1,543,235.57)	-	(1,543,235.57)
Blerje energji elektrike nga HEC ASHTA, bazuar në kontratën	(175.55)	73.75	(12,946.81)	(2,589.36)	(15,536.18)
TOTALI	(262,551.10)	40.28	(10,576,315.62)	(1,820,199.43)	(12,775,176.89)
EFEKTI FINANCIAR NGA OPTIMIZIMI I SHITJES DHE BLERJES	-	98.46	25,850,772.20	3,032,137.05	28,504,247.40

Table 27. Total Electricity Purchases by KESH sh.a. for the Optimisation of Its Energy Portfolio during 2025

(Source KESH sh.a)

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

By Decision of 7 August 2020, the Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB), in cooperation with the Contracting Parties, adopted Regulation (EU) No. 1227/2011 on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT), requiring its implementation by the Energy Community Contracting Parties.

Subsequently, by ERE Board Decision No. 126, dated 17 May 2021, ERE approved the Regulation on Wholesale Energy Market Integrity and Transparency (REMIT), which establishes the regulatory framework for preventing abusive practices that may affect wholesale energy markets. The Regulation contributes to the proper functioning of these markets by promoting integrity, transparency and fair competition, while taking into account their specific characteristics.

The Regulation sets out in detail the procedures to be followed by ERE in monitoring the operation of the wholesale energy market and the activities of market participants, with the objective of preventing and detecting market abuse, strengthening competition and ensuring compliance with transparency requirements.

ERE cooperates at the regional level with the Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB) and the REMIT Working Group in monitoring wholesale energy markets. ERE also cooperates, where appropriate, with the Albanian Competition Authority and other competent institutions in matters relating to the implementation of REMIT.

Market participants entering into transactions involving wholesale energy products in Albania, or intending to enter into such transactions, are required to register in ERE's REMIT Register.

During 2025, ERE continued to update and maintain the dedicated REMIT Register available through its official website at <https://remit.ere.gov.al/>. By the end of the year, the dedicated REMIT registration platform had become fully operational, enabling interested companies to complete the registration process through the platform in accordance with the user manual

published on ERE's website under the Energy Market / REMIT section.

The REMIT section contains the applicable regulatory documentation, including the register of market participants. As of 31 December 2025, the register included 87 registered electricity market participants, compared to 68 at the end of 2024. Of these, 46 were licensed to carry out generation, trading and supply activities, 37 carried out trading and supply activities, 2 held licences exclusively for supply, and 2 carried out transmission and distribution activities.

The REMIT Register is also linked to the registration system of the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB).

During 2025, ERE did not receive any requests from market participants to initiate monitoring or enforcement procedures under the REMIT Regulation. Likewise, no cases requiring the application of the REMIT sanctioning provisions were identified in the Albanian electricity market.

3. ALBANIAN POWER EXCHANGE (ALPEX)

3.1. Operation of the Albanian Power Exchange

The Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX sh.a.) commenced operations in the Albanian bidding zone in 2023 and expanded its operations to the Kosovo bidding zone in 2024. ALPEX sh.a. operates in accordance with ERE Board Decision No. 347, dated 27 December 2022, approving the Electricity Market Rules (ALPEX sh.a. Rules – General Conditions, Definitions, Trading Procedures, and Clearing and Settlement Procedures), as amended by ERE Board Decision No. 106, dated 23 March 2023, approving amendments to the Electricity Market Rules.

3.2. ALPEX Membership in the Albanian Bidding Zone

During 2025, a total of 11 new Exchange Members joined ALPEX sh.a., comprising 7 members in the Albanian Bidding Zone and 4 members in the Kosovo Bidding Zone. During the same period, 5 Exchange Members withdrew their membership due to limited trading activity on the exchange, including 3 members from the Albanian Bidding Zone and 2 from the Kosovo Bidding Zone. As of 31 December 2025, ALPEX sh.a. had a total of 41 Exchange Members, of which 26 were registered in the Albanian Bidding Zone and 15 in the Kosovo Bidding Zone.

All Exchange Members were registered to participate in the Day-Ahead Market (DAM). In addition, 28 Exchange Members were registered to participate in the Intraday Auction Market, comprising 16 members in the Albanian Bidding Zone and 12 members in the Kosovo Bidding Zone.

The table below presents the Exchange Members registered with ALPEX sh.a. during 2025.:

1. “Transmission System Operator ” – OST sh.a.
2. “Free Market Supplier” – FTL sh.a.
3. “Universal Service Supplier” – FSHU sh.a.
4. “Albanian Power Corporation” – KESH sh.a.
5. “Distribution System Operator” – OSSH sh.a.
6. “Ener Trade” sh.p.k.
7. “EZ-5 Energy” sh.p.k.
8. “GEN-I TIRANA” sh.p.k.
9. “ReNRGY Trading Group” sh.p.k.
10. “Future Energy Trading and Exchange Dynamics” sh.p.k.
11. “NOA Energy Trade” sh.p.k.
12. “Danske Commodities Albania” sh.p.k.
13. “GSA” sh.p.k.
14. “Energy Financing Team Tirana” sh.p.k.
15. “Devoll Hydropower” sh.a.
16. “SPV BLUE 1” sh.p.k.
17. “Ensco Trading” (Albania) sh.p.k.
18. “Alb Energy Trade” sh.p.k.
19. “Albesp Trading & Consulting” sh.p.k.
20. “AXPO Albania” sh.a.

21. “Sole 24 Dooel” Shkup - Dega në Shqipëri sh.p.k.
22. “5GX Energy” sh.p.k.
23. “SPV BLUE 2” sh.p.k.
24. “Sunny Side Energy” sh.p.k.
25. “Egnatia Hydropower” sh.p.k.
26. “GREEN Value” sh.p.k.

A. General Clearing Member

1. “Raiffeisen Bank Albania” sh.a.
2. “Tirana Bank” sh.a.

By 31 December 2025, for the Albania Bidding Zone, 63 (sixty-three) trading agents, appointed by Exchange Members and actively representing these Members, had been trained and successfully completed the certification process.

3.3. ALPEX Membership in the Kosovo Bidding Zone

During 2025, ALPEX sh.a. continued the registration of Exchange Members in the Kosovo Bidding Zone. The General Clearing Members (GCMs) operating in the Kosovo Bidding Zone are ProCredit Bank Kosovo, Banka Kombëtare Tregtare Kosovo (National Commercial Bank Kosovo), and Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo.

The number of registered Exchange Members is 15 (fifteen):

1. “Transmission System and Market Operator” – KOSTT sh.a.
2. “Kosovo Energy Corporation” – KEK sh.a.
3. “Ibër-Lepenc” Hydroeconomic Enterprise sh.a.
4. “Kosovo Electricity Supply Company” – “KESCO” sh.a.
5. “Future Energy Trading and Exchange Dynamics” sh.p.k. – Kosovo
6. “Enerco” sh.p.k.
7. “GSA ENERGIJA” sh.p.k.
8. “GEN-I TIRANA” sh.p.k. - Dega në Kosovë
9. “NOA ENERGY TRADE” sh.p.k. - Dega në Kosovë
10. “Energy Financing Team” sh.p.k.
11. “Renrgy Trading Group Pristina” sh.p.k.
12. “ETMT ENERGY” sh.p.k.
13. “InterenergoD.o.o – Kosova” sh.p.k.
14. “VoltKos” sh.p.k.
15. “MCM COMMODITIES” sh.p.k.

A. General Clearing Member

1. ProCredit Bank Kosovë
2. BKT Kosovë
3. Raiffesin Bank Kosova

3.4. Market Operation.

During 2025, ALPEX sh.a. continued to provide the ETSS Trading Platform to Exchange Members and the EMCS Platform to General Clearing Members (GCMs). Both platforms operated reliably throughout the year, ensuring the uninterrupted execution of trading and clearing activities. Trading and clearing operations were conducted daily in accordance with the trading calendar published on ALPEX sh.a.'s official website (www.alpex.al). No operational incidents or system disruptions affecting the functioning of the exchange were reported during the year.

Following ERE's approval of amendments to the Electricity Market Rules, ALPEX continued to apply the second auction mechanism as a safeguard against prices considered erroneous or inconsistent with prevailing market conditions. The mechanism is activated when prices reach the minimum allowed price limit of EUR 0/MWh or the maximum allowed price limit of EUR 900/MWh in the Day-Ahead Market (DAM). During 2025, the second auction mechanism was activated on three occasions. In each case, the second auction resulted in market-clearing prices returning to normal market levels, demonstrating the effectiveness of the mechanism in preventing price anomalies and preserving market integrity.

Trading activity continued to expand during 2025, both in terms of the number of bids submitted and the traded volumes, reaching approximately 9.5% of the total electricity market. In the Albanian Bidding Zone, total purchase bids increased from 1,132,284.04 MWh in 2024 to 1,648,354.22 MWh in 2025, while total sale bids increased from 1,128,998.97 MWh to 1,677,147.24 MWh over the same period. The evolution of purchase and sale bids is illustrated in the figure below.

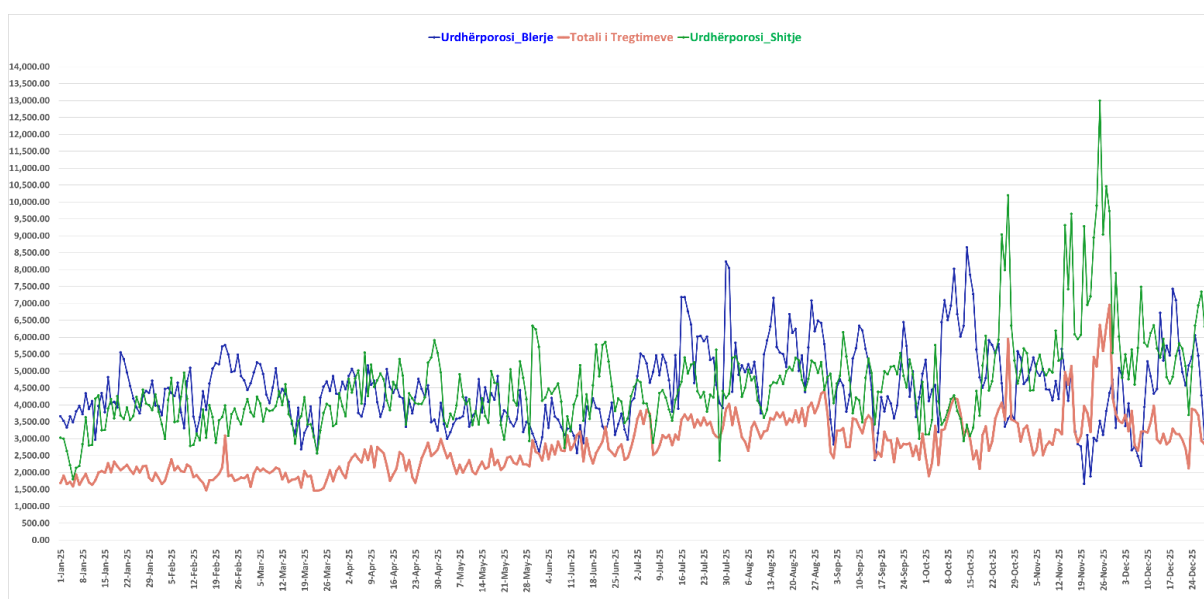


Figure 46. Data on Bids, Purchases and Sales in the Albanian Bidding Zone for 2025

(Source ALPEX sh.a)

For the coupled Albania–Kosovo market, total purchase bids reached 2,811,090.48 MWh in 2025, compared to 1,534,425.97 MWh in 2024. Likewise, total sale bids increased to 2,719,930.84 MWh from 1,868,626.34 MWh recorded in the previous year. These figures reflect a significant increase in trading activity following the successful operation of the coupled market. The evolution of purchase and sale bids is illustrated in the figure below.

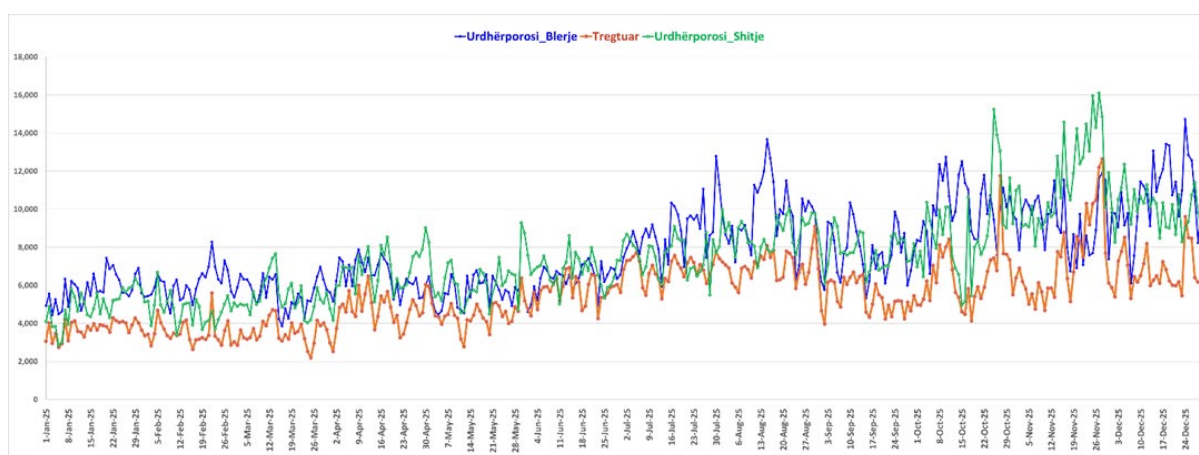


Figure 47. Data on Bids, Purchases and Sales in the Coupled Albania–Kosovo Market for 2025

(Source ALPEX sh.a)

Within the coupled Albania–Kosovo market during 2025, Albania maintained a net exporting position. Total electricity exports amounted to 209,779.02 MWh, while total imports reached 141,373.92 MWh. The corresponding import and export volumes are illustrated in the figure below.

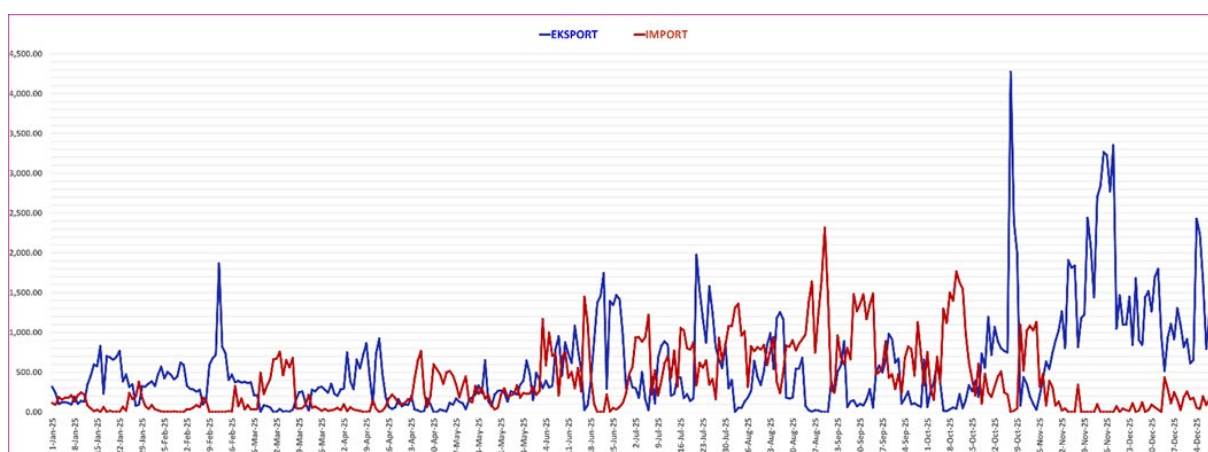


Figure 48. Data on Albania's Electricity Exports and Imports under the Albania–Kosovo Market Coupling for 2025

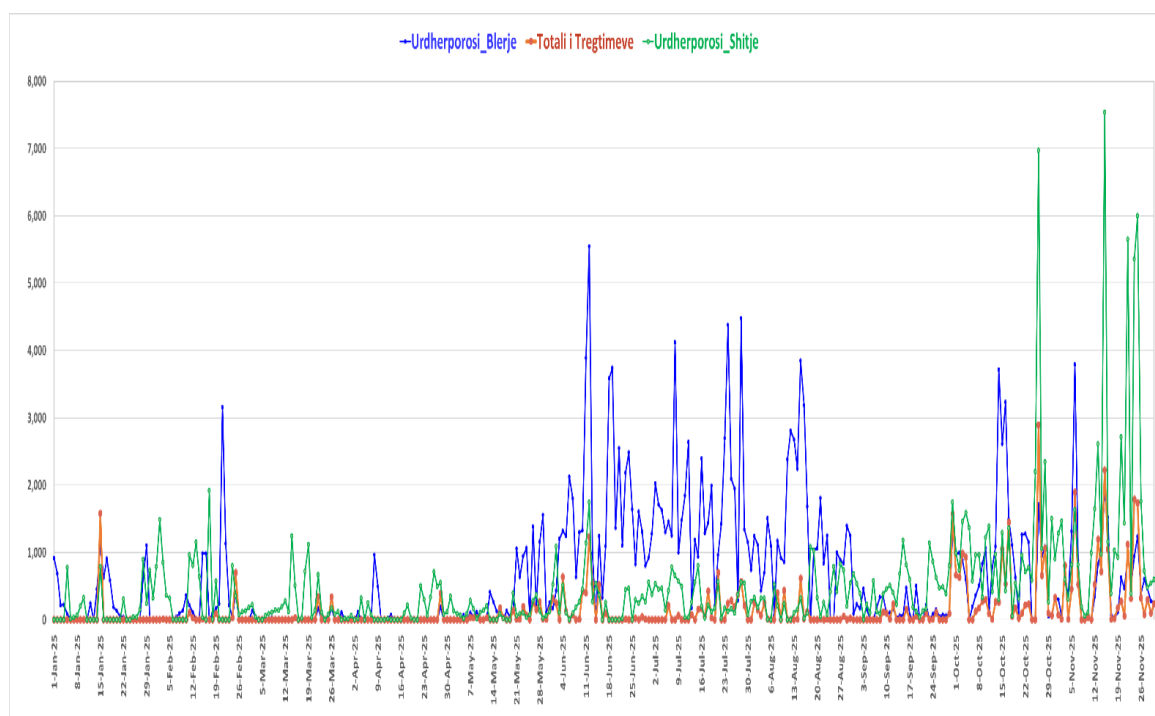
(Source ALPEX sh.a)

3.5. Intraday Auction Market (IDA) Operations

For this market segment, three auctions per day are organized: CRIDA-1, CRIDA-2, and CRIDA-3. ALPEX sh.a. made available to Exchange Members the ETSS trading platform, and to General Clearing Members the EMCS platform. These platforms were accessible at all times for the respective users and performed without compromising the normal functioning of the activity. Trading and Clearing were carried out every day according to the respective calendar.

For the Albania-Kosovo market coupling, the purchase bid for 2025 was 242,696.48 MWh, while

the sale bid was 170,127.63 MWh, illustrated in the following chart.



- **Trading and Clearing Data for the Coupled Albania–Kosovo Intraday Auction Market (IDA)**

Volumet e tregtuar në MWh-IDA				
Periudha	CRIDA-1	CRIDA-2	CRIDA-3	Total IDA
Janar 2025	793.33	0	1	794.33
Shkurt 2025	62.76	78.57	349	490.33
Mars 2025	113.53	238	6	357.53
Prill 2025	0	195.05	0	195.05
Maj 2025	670.63	162	0.27	832.9
Qershor 2025	2,188.26	2.3	980.1	3,170.66
Korrik 2025	1,805.65	188	1.03	1,994.68
Gusht 2025	933.9	336.32	19.6	1,289.82
Shtator 2025	1,105.37	174.04	5.4	1,286.31
Tetor 2025	5,387.79	1,473.34	221.3	7,082.43
Nëntor 2025	6,063.96	2,631.92	479.1	9,174.98
Dhjetor 2025	1,606.29	732.5	433.77	2,772.56
Akumulative 2025	20,731.47	6,212.04	2,498.73	29,442.24

Figure 49. Data on Bids, Purchases and Sales for the Coupled Albania–Kosovo Intraday Auction Market (IDA) for 2025

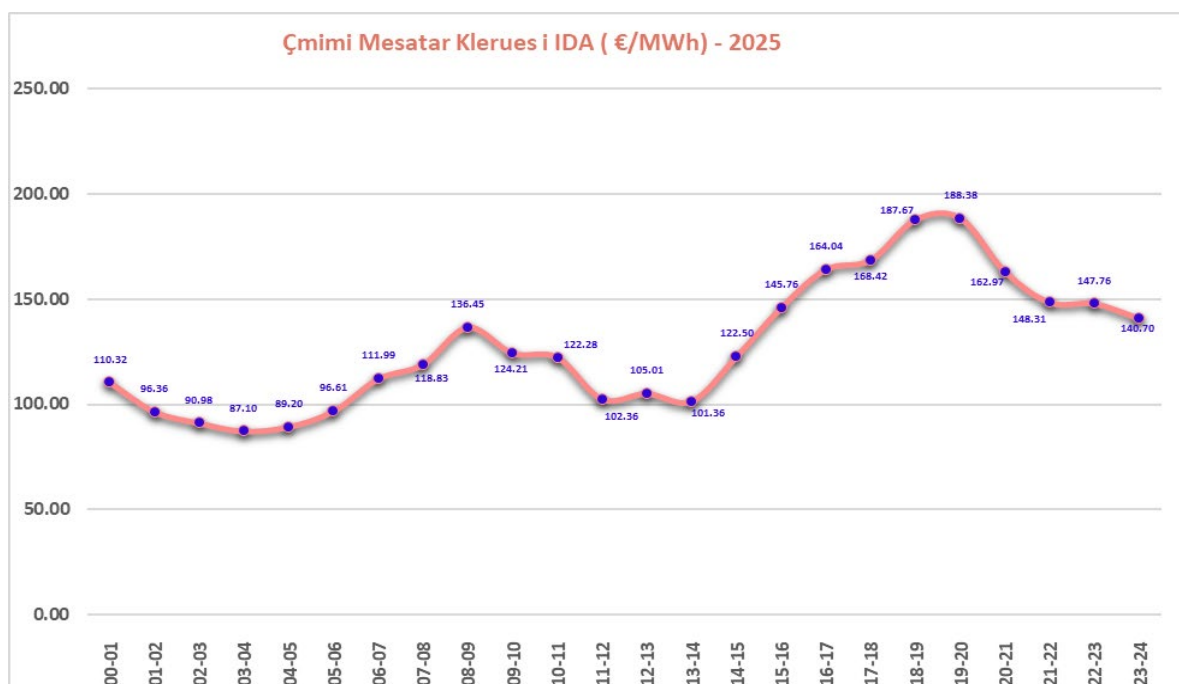


Figure 50. Data on the Average Clearing Price in the Coupled Albania–Kosovo Intraday Auction Market (IDA) for 2025

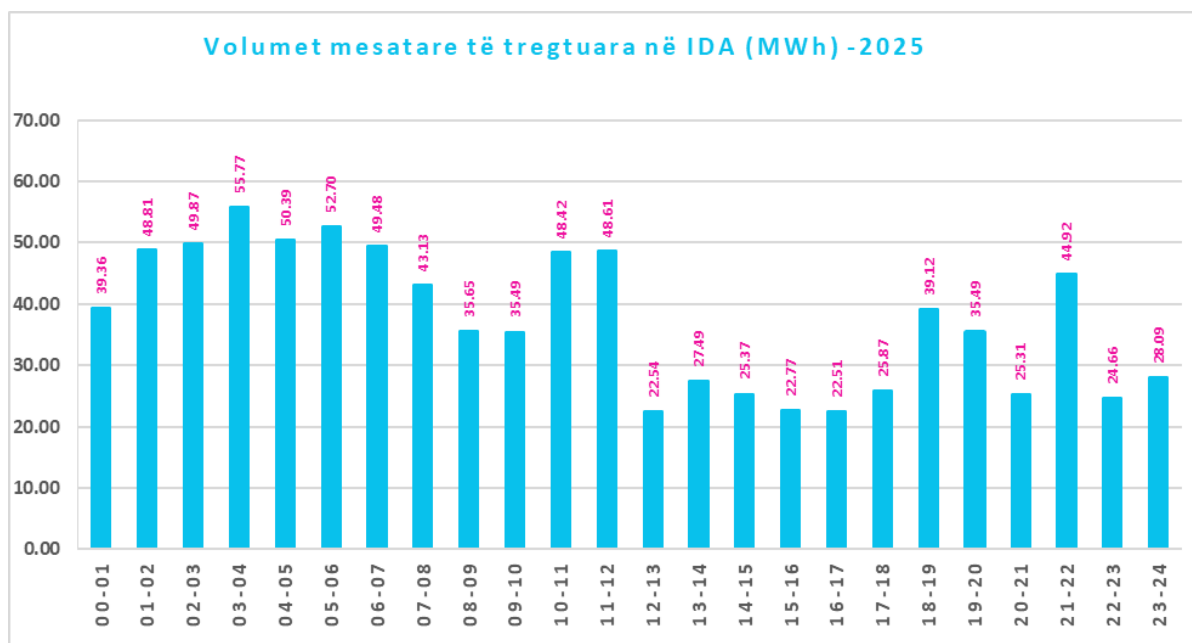


Figure 51. Data on the Average Clearing Price in the Coupled Albania–Kosovo Intraday Auction Market (IDA) for 2025

3.6. Clearing

Clearing and settlement activities were carried out periodically by ALPEX sh.a. in accordance with the applicable operational calendar, in cooperation with the General Clearing Members (GCMs) and the Settlement Bank. Throughout 2025, all clearing and settlement transactions were completed successfully, without any technical disruptions, and in full compliance with the provisions of the Electricity Market Rules.

Çmimet Mesatare Orar për Tregun e Ditës në Avancë – Viti 2025												
Ora/MTU	00-01	2-Jan	3-Feb	4-Mar	5-Apr	6-May	7-Jun	8-Jul	9-Aug	10-Sep	11-Oct	12-Nov
max	415	230	200	180.3	180	207.69	450	450	330	300	236.56	300
min	51.29	49.13	10	10	20	31.54	43.32	43.32	2	0.9	0.49	0.49
Base load	118.81	106.49	98.01	93.45	94.04	102.32	121.99	126.22	120.51	103.98	90.92	81.19
Ora/MTU	13-Dec	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
max	236.86	236.7	300	300	450	500	505.21	506.95	486.79	360.2	600	350
min	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.45	32.7	50	81.18	75.74	64.55	0.25	0.1
Base load	76.23	78.61	88.73	107.25	129.91	148.65	173.49	184.42	179.22	149.41	138.01	125.92

The Intraday Auction Market (IDA) commenced operations on 11 December 2024.

Klerimi i Transaksioneve në Tregun IDM në Zonën e Ofertimit Shqipëri viti 2025				
	Blerje		Shitje	
Periudha	Volumi për MWh	Vlera në Euro	Volumi për MWh	Vlera në Euro
Janar	3.29	350.06	795.62	225,653.08
Shkurt	8	960	485.72	24,549.62
Mars	181	21,220.32	176.53	17,326.78
Prill	195.05	15,459.85	0.05	0.25
Maj	701.19	61,739.18	328.34	38,691.27
Qershor	1,252.39	125,912.42	144.16	30,112.66
Korrik	1,892.33	297,002.53	11.06	1,609.36
Gusht	776.57	84,134.43	520.75	143,946.13
Shtator	1,181.21	125,176.32	426.32	89,857.56
Tetor	3,714.58	359,343.13	3,040.56	426,671.45
Nëntor	1,985.04	177,959.54	5,012.90	544,711.37
Dhjetor	111.38	13,555.75	940.37	170,510.58
Total 2025	12,002.03	1,282,813.53	11,882.38	1,713,640.13

Figure 52. Data on the Clearing of Electricity Purchase and Sale Transactions in the Albanian Bidding Zone for 2025

Trading and Clearing Data for the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) – Albanian Bidding Zone

Të dhënat e Tregut të Ditës në Avancë				
Progresive 2025	Minimum	Maksimum	Mesatare	Total
Volumi në MWh	1,461.06	6,955.08	2,786.64	1,014,336.34
Çmimi ditore mesatare Klerues (€/MWh)	€ 44.78	€ 262.10	€ 118.23	-
Çmimi per MTU (€/MWh)	€ 0.10	€ 600.00	€ 118.23	

Table 28. Average Hourly Clearing Price (EUR/MWh) for the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) in 2025

Faturimet (blerje-shitje)				
Periudha	Min Ditor	Max Ditor	Mesatare Ditore	Total
VITI 2024	€ 106,672	€ 1,827,427	€ 469,831	€ 171,958,215
Janar 2025	€ 422,253	€ 967,069	€ 575,455	€ 17,839,114
Shkurt 2025	€ 428,084	€ 966,210	€ 630,458	€ 17,652,822
Mars 2025	€ 160,377	€ 615,168	€ 372,854	€ 11,558,460
Prill 2025	€ 193,353	€ 643,208	€ 384,232	€ 11,526,963
Maj 2025	€ 158,020	€ 575,663	€ 364,952	€ 11,313,533
Qershor 2025	€ 246,534	€ 810,541	€ 556,520	€ 16,695,617
Korrik 2025	€ 472,990	€ 1,353,050	€ 820,150	€ 25,424,668
Gusht 2025	€ 405,907	€ 1,215,697	€ 786,238	€ 24,373,399
Shtator 2025	€ 296,305	€ 867,988	€ 580,208	€ 17,406,241
Tetor 2025	€ 270,763	€ 1,518,103	€ 749,171	€ 23,224,317
Nëntor 2025	€ 483,472	€ 1,286,138	€ 790,691	€ 23,720,715
Dhjetor 2025	€ 197,899	€ 689,801	€ 389,940	€ 12,088,164
Akumulati ve 2025	€ 158,020	€ 1,518,104	€ 614,850	€ 224,420,327

Table 29. Table of Electricity Purchase and Sale Transactions in the Albanian Bidding Zone for the Day-Ahead Market (DAM), 2025

Albania -Kosovo Day Ahead Market Coupling

Day-Ahead Market (DAM) Data under the Albania–Kosovo Market Coupling, Excluding Cross-Border Transactions				
Cummulative	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Net Total
Volume in MWh	1,834.98	9,422.84	4,496.69	1,641,291.79
Daily Average Clearing Price (€/MWh)	€ 44.78	€ 262.10	€ 118.24	-
Market Time Unit MTU Price(€/MWh)	€ 0.10	€ 600.00	€ 118.24	

Albania–Kosovo Day-Ahead Market Coupling – Trading Volume (MWh), 2025						
Period	Buy Orders	Sell Orders	Sell Orders	Tradings volumes excluding cross-border transactions	Exports from Albania	Exports from Albania
January 2024	91,297.00	100,120.00	74,102.00	74,102.00	N/A	N/A
January 2025	179,152.71	152,848.13	115,264.30	100,820.97	10,908.46	3,534.87

February 2024	103,049.80	162,506.70	109,869.90	88,040.40	1,439.00	20,391.50
February 2025	169,930.36	131,591.14	97,884.56	82,734.45	13,965.42	1,184.69
March 2024	148,041.63	185,913.70	151,628.22	128,633.95	1,753.37	21,240.90
March 2025	173,269.89	166,366.16	108,600.66	96,006.39	5,496.03	7,098.24
April 2024	132,132.24	214,381.30	157,805.45	123,992.37	1,011.91	32,801.17
April 2025	193,930.19	203,625.50	141,295.54	127,831.47	8,787.88	4,676.19
May 2024	155,215.66	214,589.82	176,715.94	133,906.13	983.82	41,825.99
May 2025	175,247.22	193,072.32	139,599.25	124,512.43	6,560.81	8,526.01
June 2024	128,989.99	161,677.10	145,539.65	103,298.59	381.21	41,859.80
June 2025	191,012.72	203,889.78	170,944.19	135,590.77	22,697.84	12,655.58
July 2024	128,003.95	139,088.91	106,612.31	84,919.85	4,351.68	17,340.78
July 2025	274,660.49	235,007.76	212,283.71	172,675.47	18,822.39	20,785.85
August 2024	123,871.60	134,100.51	101,754.26	77,544.23	4,569.95	19,640.08
August 2025	299,995.41	270,774.89	216,602.20	175,121.52	11,467.25	30,013.43
September 2024	107,503.93	124,551.29	93,935.58	78,484.27	4,496.17	10,975.39
September 2025	230,069.69	232,572.13	161,325.31	127,516.20	10,696.18	23,112.93
October 2024	115,737.69	134,606.64	101,049.79	86,571.31	1,742.54	12,735.95
October 2025	312,119.00	275,360.84	199,411.62	159,513.02	20,100.46	19,798.14
November 2024	148,108.33	145,395.35	111,033.42	94,385.09	2,688.34	13,960.00
November 2025	278,902.47	346,828.84	219,593.73	170,332.80	42,624.90	6,636.00
December 2024	153,101.24	152,069.13	111,427.07	98,702.39	4,398.95	8,325.73
December 2025	332,800.33	307,993.35	209,639.69	168,636.37	37,651.40	3,351.99
Cummulative 2024	1,534,425.97	1,868,626.34	1,441,493.59	1,172,580.58	27,816.94	241,097.29
Cummulative Year 2025	2,811,090.48	2,719,930.84	1,992,444.76	1,641,291.86	209,779.02	141,373.92
Change (%)	83.20%	45.56%	38.22%	39.97%	654.14%	-41.36%

Table 30. Table of Electricity Purchase and Sale Transactions in the Albanian Bidding Zone for the Day-Ahead Market (DAM).

(Source ALPEX sh.a)

Clearing of Transactions in the ALPEX Markets – Albanian Bidding Zone – Day-Ahead Market (DAM), 2025.

Table of Cleared Electricity Purchase and Sale Transactions in the Albanian Bidding Zone for the Day-Ahead Market (DAM), 2025.

Transaction Clearing in the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) – Albanian Bidding Zone, 2025				
	Purchase		Sales	
Period	Purchase Volume MWh	Purchase Value (EUR)	Sale Volume MWh	Sale Value (EUR)
January	49,555.68	7,150,583.28	57,027.21	8,498,085.52
February	40,924.58	6,557,544.31	53,609.79	8,639,306.65
March	52,636.21	5,087,914.87	51,092.72	5,115,897.28

April	63,209.13	4,739,985.95	66,522.97	5,264,049.74
May	64,549.53	5,045,050.13	63,400.01	4,905,709.77
June	59,161.84	5,852,934.86	68,667.95	7,449,431.19
July	84,706.12	10,156,276.74	82,325.69	10,315,674.43
August	98,266.42	10,405,575.14	80,505.26	9,173,505.60
September	78,221.68	7,787,995.11	65,002.03	6,339,348.49
October	82,011.24	9,318,265.66	82,334.81	9,273,101.82
November	74,125.15	7,639,319.67	111,836.03	11,246,616.41
December	60,899.55	7,237,552.75	96,812.18	11,740,348.44
Total 2025	808,267.13	86,978,998.46	879,136.65	97,961,075.35

Table 31. Transaction Clearing in the Day-Ahead Market (DAM) – Albanian Bidding Zone, 2025

(Source ALPEX sh.a)

Transaction Clearing in the ALPEX Markets – Albanian Bidding Zone, 2025						
	Purchase		Sale		Total of Purchase/Sale	
Period	Purchase Volume MWh	Purchase Value (EUR)	Sale Volume MWh	Sale Value (EUR)	Total sales/purchases Volume (MWh)	Total sales/purchases Value (EUR)
January	49,558.97	7,150,933.34	57,822.83	8,723,738.60	107,381.80	15,874,671.94
February	40,932.58	6,558,504.31	54,095.51	8,663,856.27	95,028.09	15,222,360.58
March	52,817.21	5,109,135.19	51,269.25	5,133,224.06	104,086.46	10,242,359.25
April	63,404.18	4,755,445.80	66,523.02	5,264,049.99	129,927.20	10,019,495.79
May	65,250.72	5,106,789.31	63,728.35	4,944,401.04	128,979.07	10,051,190.35
June	60,414.23	5,978,847.27	68,812.11	7,479,543.85	129,226.34	13,458,391.12
July	86,598.45	10,453,279.27	82,336.75	10,317,283.80	168,935.20	20,770,563.07
August	99,042.99	10,489,709.57	81,026.01	9,317,451.73	180,069.00	19,807,161.30
September	79,402.89	7,913,171.43	65,428.35	6,429,206.05	144,831.24	14,342,377.49
October	85,725.82	9,677,608.79	85,375.37	9,699,773.28	171,101.19	19,377,382.07
November	76,110.19	7,817,279.20	116,848.93	11,791,327.78	192,959.12	19,608,606.98
December	61,010.93	7,251,108.50	97,752.55	11,910,859.02	158,763.48	19,161,967.52
Total 2025	820,269.16	88,261,811.99	891,019.03	99,674,715.48	1,711,288.19	187,936,527.46

Table 32. Transaction Clearing in the ALPEX Day-Ahead Market (DAM) and Intraday Auction Market (IDA) – Albanian Bidding Zone, 2025

(Source ALPEX sh.a)

During 2025, all key market indicators increased compared to 2024.

Purchase volumes increased by 42,036 MWh, while their total value rose by EUR 6,245,454.

Sale volumes increased by 325,862 MWh, with their total value increasing by EUR 35,655,688.

Overall, total traded volumes increased by 367,898 MWh, while the total value of transactions

rose by EUR 41,901,142.

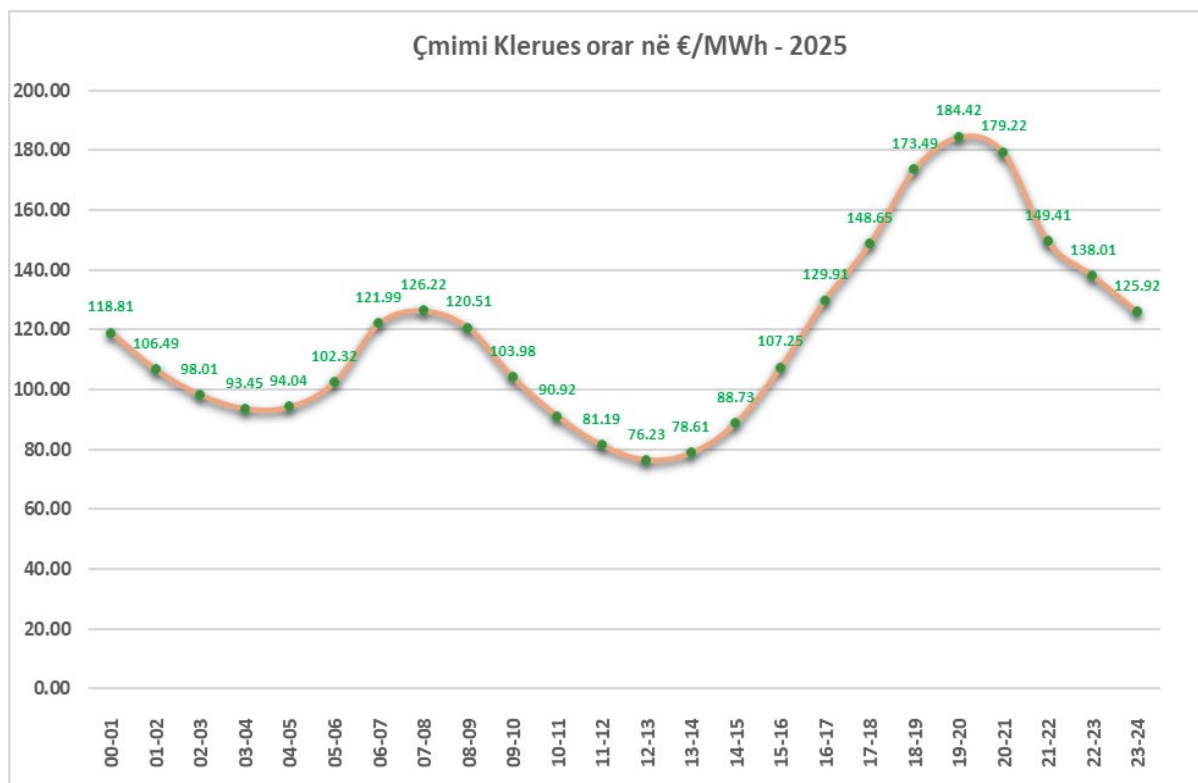


Figure 53. Hourly clearing price EUR/MWh – 2025

(Source ALPEX sh.a)

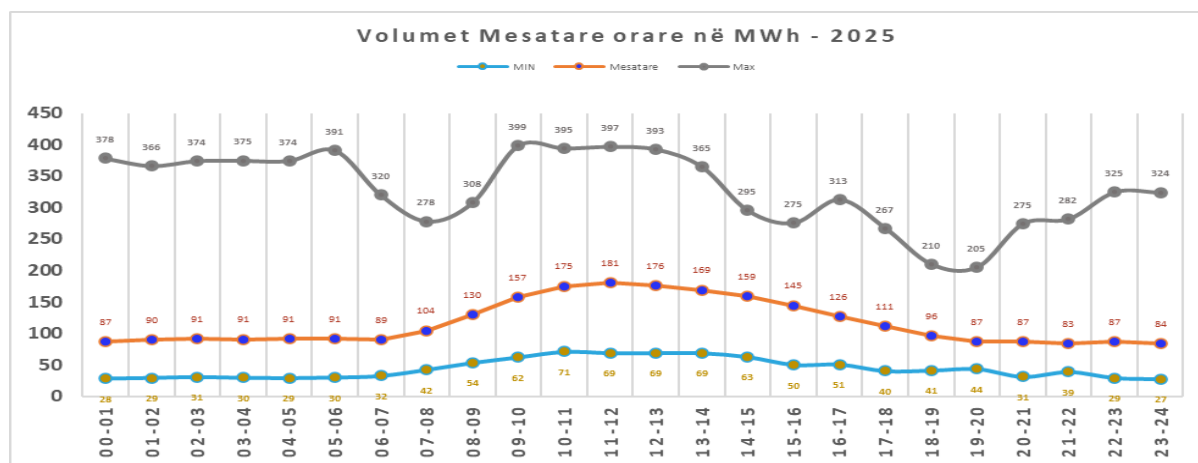


Figure 54. Trading Volumes (MWh) 2025

(Source ALPEX sh.a)

The figure below presents the average daily trading volumes on ALPEX sh.a. for 2025.

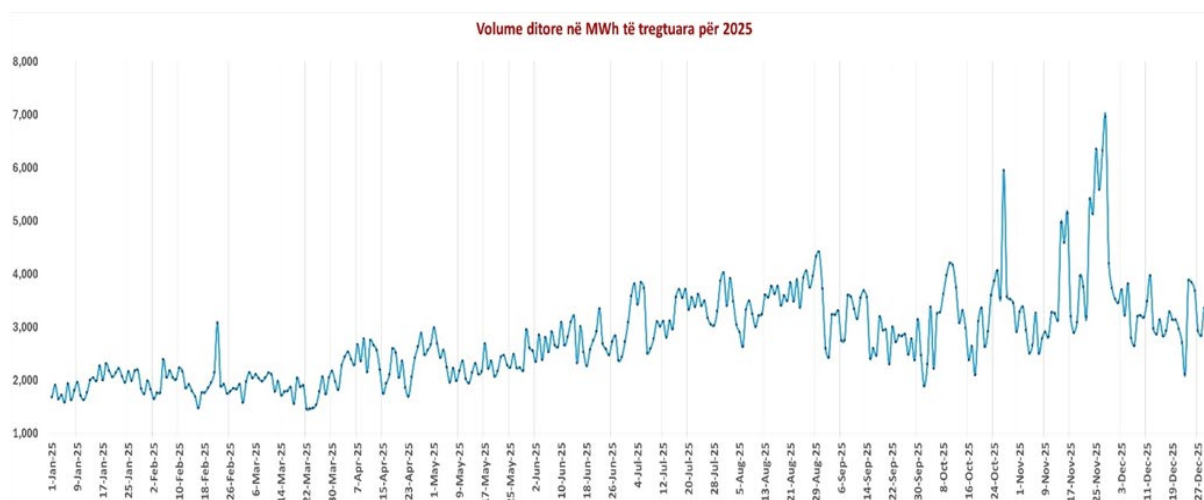


Figure 55. Average Daily Trading Volumes for 2025
(Source ALPEX sh.a)

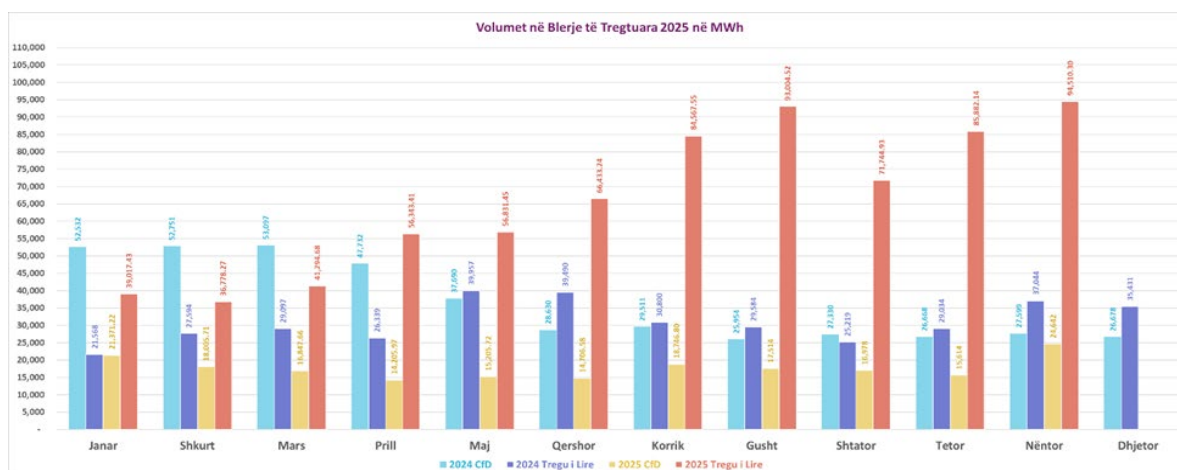


Figure 56. Traded Purchase Volumes for 2025
(Source ALPEX company)

The table below presents a comparative overview of the average prices recorded in the domestic market and those of the Hungarian Power Exchange (HUPX) and the Hellenic Energy Exchange (HENEX).

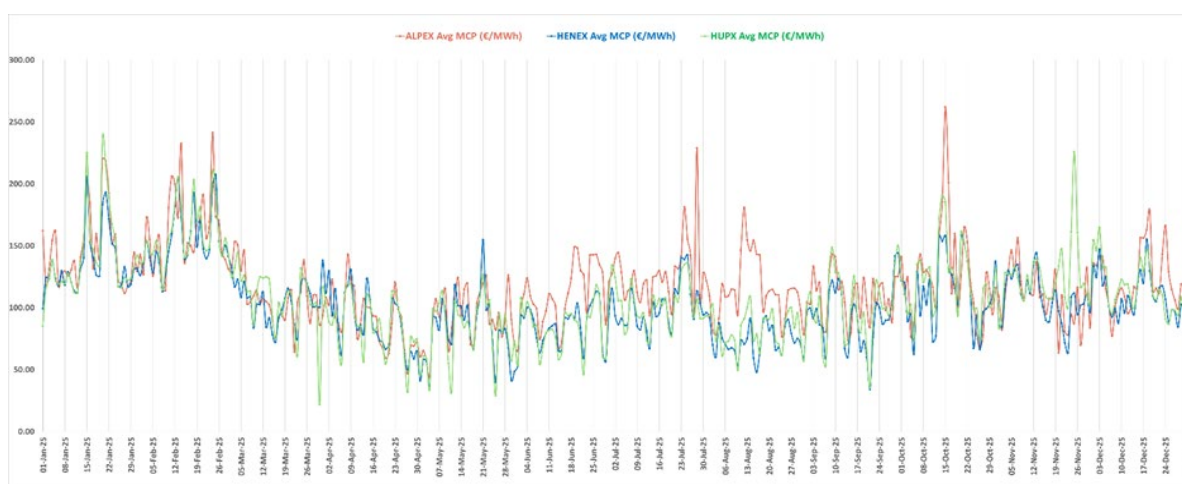


Figure 57. Comparative Data on Average Market Prices in the Domestic Market, HUPX and HENEX

ALPEX sh.a. also carried out an analysis comparing its average prices with those of HUPX to assess the correlation between the two markets. The analysis shows that, in 64.4% of the cases, prices followed the same trend (either increasing or decreasing). At the same time, the average price in HUPX was lower in 65.5% of the observations, while the average price in ALPEX was higher in 34.5% of the cases, by an average of EUR 9.72/MWh per day.

ALPEX sh.a. also compared its average prices with those of HENEX to assess the correlation between the two markets. The results indicate that, in 62.7% of the cases, prices followed the same trend (either increasing or decreasing). The average price in HENEX was lower in 74.2% of the observations, whereas the average price in ALPEX was higher in 25.8% of the cases, by an average of EUR 14.63/MWh per day.

3.7. Measures Implemented by Operators in Compliance with the Cybersecurity Regulation

Entities subject to the Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructure in the Electricity Sector, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 126, dated 30 July 2020, as amended, continued implementing the measures required under the Regulation, including the submission of periodic reports to ERE.

During 2025, in implementation of ERE Board Decision No. 79, dated 14 April 2025, regulatory measures were undertaken to update the list of operators subject to the Regulation, with the aim of including all major operators in the energy sector, including the natural gas sector.

This update expanded the list of Critical Information Infrastructure Operators (CIIOs) by bringing within the scope of the Regulation all operators managing critical energy infrastructure. Through this decision, ERE ensured that every operator or company of critical importance to the energy market complies with the cybersecurity requirements set out in the Regulation, thereby strengthening the resilience, security and integrity of the country's critical energy infrastructure.

According to the reports submitted for 2025, the Critical Information Infrastructure Operators (CIIOs) in the electricity sector reported no cybersecurity incidents that affected the operation of their systems or the functioning of critical infrastructure during the reporting period.

The reports primarily focused on the technical and organisational measures implemented to strengthen cybersecurity, including the preparation and updating of cybersecurity plans, the implementation of information security management systems, progress in obtaining ISO/IEC 27001 certification, and the status of operators that are currently undergoing or preparing for certification.

The reports also highlighted institutional cooperation with the National Cyber Security Authority (AKSK) to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and to strengthen capacities for the management and prevention of cybersecurity risks in the electricity sector..

Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection Measures Implemented by OST sh.a.

As part of its efforts to strengthen cybersecurity, OST sh.a. implemented a comprehensive set of technical and organisational measures aimed at enhancing the protection of its systems and networks. Initially, the antivirus protection system was expanded, while advanced threat detection and response platforms, including Extended Detection and Response (XDR) and XPR, were deployed to enable continuous network monitoring and the real-time identification of cybersecurity threats.

Within OST sh.a.'s operational environment, including the SCADA/EMS systems, the implementation of the Trellix cybersecurity solution has provided an advanced level of protection for industrial environments by enabling early threat detection, continuous monitoring, and protection against malware and cyberattacks, without affecting the normal operation of critical systems.

In addition, the FortiSIEM platform has been deployed to provide centralized monitoring, intelligent log correlation, and real-time detection of security incidents across OST sh.a.'s IT infrastructure. The platform enhances operational visibility, supports compliance with regulatory requirements, and strengthens proactive responses to cybersecurity threats. Furthermore, intelligent data analytics platforms are used to identify system vulnerabilities and facilitate the rapid response to potential security incidents.

Across the entire OST sh.a. infrastructure, including the critical SCADA/EMS environment, Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) have been deployed with advanced security services, including Intrusion Prevention and Detection Systems (IPS/IDS), Application Control, Malware Protection, Advanced Threat Protection (ATP), and URL Filtering. Traffic filtering, monitoring, and blocking are performed through these firewall systems, which are installed and configured within the organization's on-premises infrastructure. To further strengthen web application security, a Web Application Firewall (WAF) has also been implemented, while the network infrastructure is supported by internal DNS servers to enhance the security of communications.

To ensure system availability and operational continuity, all core network equipment, including firewalls and Layer-3 core switches, has been configured in high-availability (active/passive) clusters or switch-stack configurations. In addition, the critical SCADA/EMS infrastructure incorporates Active/Active storage-level data replication, providing redundancy and ensuring business continuity in the event of system failures.

To enhance access control to critical systems, advanced security mechanisms have been implemented, including Zero Trust Network Access (ZTNA), Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA), and Privileged Access Management (PAM), enabling more secure identity and access management. The ZTNA architecture also incorporates two-factor authentication (2FA) mechanisms, ensuring that access to critical systems is granted exclusively to authenticated and authorised users.

An Intrusion Detection System (IDS) has also been implemented to monitor network traffic and identify suspicious activities, while the Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) platform enables centralized, real-time monitoring and analysis of security events. Active Directory is used for identity and user management, supporting access administration and the implementation of organisation-wide security policies.

From an organisational perspective, throughout 2025, awareness-raising and training sessions were conducted for both operational personnel and headquarters staff. These activities focused

on information security, increasing awareness of cybersecurity risks, presenting practical examples of cyberattacks—including phishing attacks via email—and highlighting the importance of protecting information within a critical infrastructure operator.

To ensure the continuous improvement of information security, internal audits have also been carried out in accordance with the ISO/IEC 27001 standard to assess the effectiveness of the Information Security Management System (ISMS) and identify areas requiring further improvement.

With regard to cybersecurity incidents, no incidents affecting the operation of OST sh.a.'s systems were reported during the reporting period. Only one malware incident was identified at the Titan Substation, affecting a single system device. The malware was immediately isolated and remediated without causing any disruption to the operation of the electricity transmission network.

During 2025, OST sh.a. also continued the ISO/IEC 27001 certification audit process, in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 10 of the Cybersecurity Regulation.

Overall, these measures are intended to strengthen the protection of OST sh.a.'s critical infrastructure and ensure the secure, reliable, and uninterrupted operation of Albania's electricity transmission system by minimising cybersecurity risks and safeguarding the continuity of electricity services.

Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection Measures Implemented by KESH sh.a.

The analysis of the submitted documentation and implemented procedures indicates that the reporting requirements established by ERE have been addressed and documented in accordance with the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. KESH sh.a. reported that its ISO/IEC 27001 certification, which expired at the end of 2024, has not yet been renewed. According to the information provided, this is due to the discontinuation of funding under the USAID-supported cybersecurity systems project.

The report submitted for the first half of 2025 states that the necessary steps have been taken to secure funding from internal sources and that the renewal of the ISO/IEC 27001 certification is planned to be carried out using KESH sh.a.'s own financial resources, starting in 2026. Nevertheless, the policies, procedures, and documentation related to the Information Security Management System (ISMS) continue to be implemented in accordance with the requirements of the ISO/IEC 27001 standard.

The assessment of KESH sh.a.'s cybersecurity systems and processes indicates that the infrastructure for monitoring and protecting information systems continues to operate effectively, enabling the real-time detection and analysis of suspicious network activities. These systems contribute to safeguarding the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information systems and the operator's critical infrastructure.

During the reporting period, no cybersecurity incidents were reported that affected the operation of information systems or the functioning of critical infrastructure.

The verification process also confirmed that several additional measures were implemented during the reporting period to further strengthen the cybersecurity of KESH sh.a.'s technological infrastructure, including:

- Continuous monitoring of the operation of security systems, including the Proxy, Next-Generation Firewall, ESA, and Trellix platforms;
- Renewal of the Proxy system licence and updating of the corresponding configurations;

- Updating of the Next-Generation Firewall systems with the latest software versions and security policies;
- Renewal of the Trellix and ESA security platforms to enhance the protection of information systems and communications;
- Implementation of network segmentation to increase the isolation of critical systems and improve network traffic control;
- Upgrading end-user devices to the latest software versions and implementing the gradual replacement of end-of-life equipment, with approximately 80 computers replaced to date;
- Conducting periodic security audits and penetration testing to identify potential vulnerabilities within the technological infrastructure;
- Organising regular staff training sessions on phishing attacks and raising awareness of information security best practices..

Overall, the analysis indicates that the measures implemented have strengthened the protection of critical infrastructure and contributed to ensuring the secure and reliable operation of KESH sh.a.'s information systems and critical energy infrastructure, while reducing the risks associated with cybersecurity threats.

Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection Measures Implemented by OSHEE sh.a.

As part of its efforts to strengthen cybersecurity, OSHEE sh.a. continued implementing and enhancing a wide range of technical and organisational measures aimed at protecting its technological infrastructure. In this context, an integrated architecture for the management and monitoring of cybersecurity incidents has been deployed, incorporating various security systems and platforms, including Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR), Identity and Access Management (IAM), Web Application Firewall (WAF), Database Activity Monitoring (DAM), User and Entity Behavior Analytics (UEBA), Privileged Access Management (PAM), as well as other mechanisms for monitoring and analysing security events.

To strengthen the protection of its network infrastructure and information systems, OSHEE sh.a. implemented additional measures to enhance traffic filtering and protection against cyberattacks, including safeguards against Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), SQL Injection, Illegal Resource Access, and Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks. Furthermore, the Web Application Firewall (WAF) platform was upgraded and reinforced, providing an additional layer of protection for online services.

As part of its vulnerability management programme, continuous assessments of potential vulnerabilities in critical systems and applications were carried out to identify and mitigate risks that could compromise information systems. For this purpose, penetration testing and security assessments were conducted on critical online services. OSHEE sh.a. also strengthened its patch management processes through automated mechanisms for deploying security updates across operating systems, servers, firewalls, and network devices. At the same time, end-user devices were upgraded, and the gradual replacement of end-of-life (EOL) equipment continued.

With regard to identity and access management, OSHEE sh.a. continued implementing a Zero Trust architecture incorporating Privileged Access Management (PAM), Cisco Identity Services Engine (ISE), Active Directory, and network segmentation through VLANs and micro-segmentation, thereby strengthening access control and privilege management.

Additional measures were implemented to improve network segmentation and communication architecture through the deployment of SD-WAN and Dynamic Virtual Private Network

(DVVPN) technologies, enabling more secure communications between geographically distributed network locations. To ensure the resilience and continuity of critical systems, Disaster Recovery (DR) and Cyber Recovery procedures were updated and tested, supported by backup mechanisms and periodic data recovery testing.

From an organisational perspective, OSHEE sh.a. continued conducting internal information security audits and organising training and awareness sessions for employees on cybersecurity risks, including phishing attacks and secure information system usage practices.

However, based on the review of the submitted reports, OSHEE sh.a. did not provide information during 2025 regarding the progress of its ISO/IEC 27001 certification process, which constitutes an obligation under Article 10 of the Cybersecurity Regulation. During the reporting period, no cybersecurity incidents were reported that affected the operation of information systems or the functioning of critical infrastructure.

Overall, the analysis indicates that OSHEE sh.a. continued to strengthen the cybersecurity of its technological infrastructure by implementing measures for the monitoring, prevention, and response to cyber threats, while reinforcing access control mechanisms and improving risk management across its information systems.

4. LICENSING AND THE ISSUE OF AUTHORISATIONS DURING 2025

4.1 Licensing Procedures during 2025 period

Pursuant to 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 licence issue, modification, transferring, renewal, recognition and licence termination in power sector*”, as amended, as well as the “*Regulation on the procedures and terms for licence issue, modification, transfer or licence termination in natural gas sector*”, any entity that requires to be licensed in one of the activities of the power or natural gas sector, as well as any licensee requiring to renew, modify or transfer its licence, shall submit the respective application at ERE, fulfilling all the requirements under the above-mentioned legal and by-legal framework.

Year 2025 was characterized by a considerable increase of the interest in investments on energy sector, particularly in generation from renewable sources, where are handled a large number of applications for the licensing of entities in the various activities of the power sector, which, in addition to the analysis of compliance with the criteria of the legal framework in force, also required the development of the relevant correspondence with other institutions/bodies involved, such as the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, the National Environment Agency, the Transmission System Operator (OST) sh.a., etc.

In the handling of each application, the following principles were respected:

- Transparency and publication of information;
- Legal certainty and equal handling of entities;
- Rigorous implementation of the legislation in force.

ERE reviewed all applications submitted for licensing and took the respective decisions on whether initiate or not the licensing procedure, whereby, in all cases where the licensing procedure was initiated, publications were made in the written media, on ERE’s official website and on ERE’s social networks, in order to receive possible opinions or objections from stakeholders.

In the event of the initiation of the procedure for reviewing an application, within 2 days from the approval of the decision, ERE published in the written media (in two daily newspapers with nationwide circulation published in Tirana), on its official website and on social networks, a notice regarding the submitted application. Each published notice included:

- brief information on the submitted application;
- data regarding the installed capacity of the power plant and the location where the activity is carried out (in the case of applications for licensing in the electricity generation activity);
- data regarding the term and the approach for submitting comments or various objections regarding the application.

Referring to the provisions of Article 40 (1) of Law no. 43/2015 “*On Power Sector*”, as amended; Article 19 (1), letter “a”, of the “*Regulation on ERE organization, operation and procedures*” approved with ERE Board decision no. 96, dated 17.06.2016; as well as Article 10, (8) and (9) of the “*Regulation on the procedures and terms for licence issue, modification, transferring, renewal, recognition and licence termination in power sector*” ERE has respected the terms for receiving possible comments or objections, respectively:

- for a period of 30 (thirty) days from the date of the first publication of the notice, for applications in the generation activity for power plants connected to the transmission network;
- for a period of 10 (thirty) days, for applications in the generation activity for power plants directly connected to the distribution network and for other applications (supply and trading).

In the framework of transparency, for each application and licensing procedure in process, ERE periodically publishes on its official website and social networks a register containing information regarding the status and progress of the review process.

Following the analysis of each application, verification of compliance with all conditions and criteria pursuant to the legislation in force and within the defined deadline, the licensing of the entities proceeded according to the type of application. The respective licenses and the licensing notification were prepared for all entities, both for the licensees themselves and for the interested institutions or bodies. For the electricity generation activity, MIE, “Free Market Supplier” sh.a., and the network operator to which the generation power plant is connected (as applicable, OST sh.a. or OSSH sh.a.) were notified, while in cases of electricity supply and trading activities, the licensee, OST sh.a., OSSH sh.a. and ALPEX sh.a. are notified.

Following each ERE Board decision regarding licensing, renewal, modification, transfer or recognition of a licence; following any amendment to the licensing decision; as well as in every case of expiry of the validity of the respective licence for those entities that have not applied for renewal, the licensing register was updated and published on ERE’s official website.

4.1.1 Licences and demands handled during 2025

During 2025, a total of 21 (twenty-one) applications were submitted for licensing in the electricity generation activity, of which:

- 4 applications for licensing in electricity generation from hydro-power plants;
- 1 application for licensing from thermo-power plant;
- 14 applications for electricity generation from photovoltaic plants;
- 2 applications for licensing in electricity generation from wind power plants;

The handling for 14 (fourteen) applications was continued from 2024, of which 9 (nine) applications for licensing in generation, 3 (three) applications in trading and 2 (two) applications in supply.

In total, it results that during 2025, were handled 30 applications for licensing in the electricity generation activity.

All applications were subject to a full legal, technical and financial analysis, whereby the review process included:

- verification of the administrative and legal documentation;
- analysis of technical capacity;
- assessment of business plan and supporting financial document for the implementation of the investment;
- verification of obtaining the respective approval/authorizations from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy for the construction and operation of the electricity generation power plant;

- verification of obtaining the environmental permits/authorizations and their validity;
- verification of obtaining permits for the use of water resources (in the case of electricity generation from HPPs and TPPs);
- verification of obtaining the respective approval from the network operator for the connection of the generation power plant to the electricity distribution or transmission network, as applicable.
- data from other institutions in accordance with the activity for which the entities have requested to be licenced by ERE.

In addition to the correspondence followed with the applicants, throughout all the procedural steps of reviewing and analysing the application, as a practice of a licensing procedure, during this year 14 hearing sessions were held with the applicants, to clarify the documentation identified as missing or partially completed in the application.

Following the review of the submitted applications, it results that 21 (twenty-one) decisions were taken to initiate the procedure for licensing in the electricity generation activity.

Following the initiation of the procedure and the analysis of the respective applications, and after verification of compliance with all the conditions and criteria pursuant to the legislation in force, in 2025, 24 entities were licenced in the electricity generation activity, as follows:

No.	Entity	Generation source of electricity	Installed capacity	ERE decision
1.	“3AD Energy”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 1, dated 06.01.2025
2.	“DESLA”	Photovoltaic Plant	3 MW	Decision no. 2, dated 06.01.2025
3.	“Sunny Side Energy”	Photovoltaic Plant	100 MW	Decision no. 13, dated 16.01.2025
4.	“SAMASOL”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 14, dated 06.01.2025
5.	“REBESOL”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no, dated 16.01.2025
6.	“ZENINA”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 25, dated 27.01.2025
7.	“MER ENERGJI”	“Faqekuqi 3” HPP	1300 kW	Decision no. 29, dated 03.02.2025
8.	“EB ENERGY”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 40, dated 14.02.2025
9.	“GREEN PLUS ENERGY”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 41, dated 14.02.2025
10.	“DRIBEN”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 50, dated 27.02.2025
11.	“Deliu 3D”	“Shiroku” HPP	1,6 MW	Decision no. 51, dated 03.03.2025

12.	“RENEW”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 68, dated 08.04.2025
13.	“SOLAR HORIZON”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 94, dated 28.04.2025
14.	“GREEN ENERGY”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 121, dated 09.06.2025
15.	“GRABOVA HYDROPOWER”	“Grabova 1” HPP	14.9 MW	Decision no. 161, dated 18.07.2025
16.	“EZ-5 ENERGY”	Photovoltaic Plant	30 MW	Decision no. 171, dated 31.07.2025
17.	“KËLCYRA 2020”	“Klisyrë” HPP	2 MW	Decision no. 197, dated 15.08.2025
18.	“POWER ENERGY”	Photovoltaic Plant	25 MW	Decision no. 197, dated 15.08.2025
19.	“GLOBAL TECHNICAL MECHANICS”	Photovoltaic Plant	12 MW	Decision no. 202, dated 01.09.2025
20.	“AMEL ENERGY”	Photovoltaic Plant	2 MW	Decision no. 207, dated 09.09.2025
21.	“Infotelecom-Albsolar 4”	Photovoltaic Plant	35.6 MW	Decision no. 287, dated 13.11.2025
22.	“IDI 2005”	Photovoltaic Plant	8.8 MW	Decision no. 289, dated 13.11.2025
23.	“NIKOLICA SKI RESORT”	Aeolian Plant	3 MW	Decision no. 301, dated 17.11.2025
24.	“SPITALLA SOLAR”	Photovoltaic Plant	90 MW	Decision no. 302, dated 17.11.2025

Table 33. Licences in electricity generation activity during 2025

As evidenced by the table above, in total during 2025, were licenced entities with a total installed capacity of 349.2 MW, of which 19.8 MW from electricity generation from hydropower sources, 326.4 MW from electricity generation from photovoltaic sources and 3 MW from electricity generation from a wind power plant, as also reflected in the following graph:

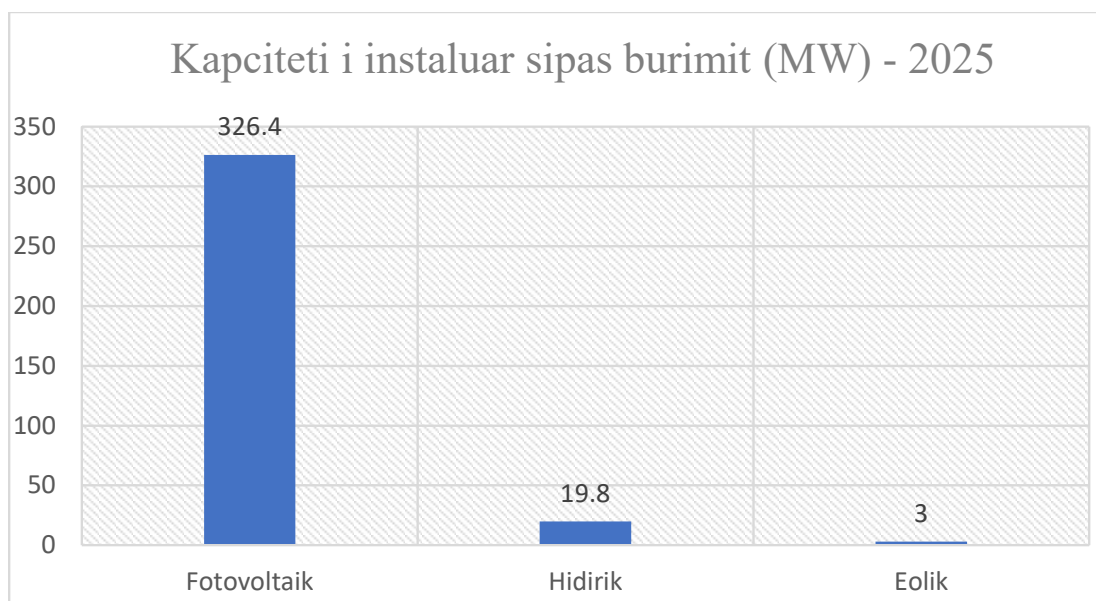


Figure 88. Installed capacity according to the source

These data demonstrate the strategic orientation of investments towards renewable energy and confirm the energy transition trend in the Republic of Albania.

For comparison, in 2024, the licensed electricity generation capacity was 333.086 MW, of which 31.951 MW from hydropower sources and 301.135 MW from photovoltaic sources. Therefore, for 2025, an increase in the total installed capacity and specifically in electricity generation from photovoltaic sources is observed, while a novelty for this year is also the licensing of one company for electricity generation from a wind power plant, which also demonstrates the trend towards diversification of the electricity portfolio. As regards photovoltaic power plants, it results that by the end of 2025 ERE had licenced the respective entities for a total installed capacity of 980.624 MW, while the total installed capacity that entered into generation by 2025 was 631.07 MW.

4.1.2 Licensing in electricity supply activity

During 2025, ERE also continued with the review of applications and licensing of entities in the electricity supply activity, whereby it results that 7 entities were licensed.

The licensees in electricity supply activity during 2025

No.	Undertaking	ERE Decision
1.	“MET Albania”	Decision no. 22, dated 20.01.2025
2.	“NAD INVESTMENT”	Decision no. 99, dated 12.05.2025
3.	“SPV BLUE 2”	Decision no. 153, dated 17.07.2025
4.	“GLOBAL TECHNICAL MECHANICS”	Decision no. 203, dated 01.09.2025
5.	“GREEN VALUE”	Decision no. 249, dated 08.10.2025
6.	“Vivid Power”	Decision no. 262, dated 21.10.2025
7.	“GSA Energy”	Decision no. 272, dated 31.10.2025

Table 34. Licencees in electricity supply activity during 2025

Meanwhile, during 2025, 1 (one) application for the renewal of the licence in the electricity supply

activity was submitted to ERE and approved, due to the expiry of its 5-year validity period. By ERE Board decision no. 286, dated 13.11.2025, the license of “DRAGOBIA ENERGY” sh.p.k. for the electricity supply activity was renewed for a 5-year period.

4.2 Licences in electricity trading activity

During 2025, ERE continued to licence entities in the electricity trading activity. The table below presents the entities licensed by ERE in the electricity trading activity. As evidenced, for 2025, 12 licences were granted by ERE in the electricity trading activity.

No.	Undertaking	ERE Decision
1.	“DESLA”	Decision no.03, dated 06.01.2025
2.	“Sunny Side Energy”	Decision no. 04, dated 06.01.2025
3.	“MET Albania”	Decision no. 21, dated 20.01.2025
4.	“VOLTON”	Decision no. 31, dated 03.02.2025
5.	“NAD INVESTMENT”	Decision no. 100, dated 12.05.2025
6.	“SPV BLUE 2”	Decision no. 154, dated 17.07.2025
7.	“POWER ENERGY”	Decision no. 180, dated 07.08.2025
8.	“Energovia.Albania”	Decision no. 190, dated 12.08.2025
9.	“GREEN VALUE”	Decision no. 246, dated 30.09.2025
10.	“Reytech Trading”	Decision no. 260, dated 21.10.2025
11.	“Vivid Power”	Decision no. 261, dated 21.10.2025
12.	“GSA Energy”	Decision no. 273, dated 31.10.2025

Table 35. Licencees in electricity supply activity for 2025

During 2025 it is submitted 1 (one) application for licence renewal in electricity trading activity from “GEGA-G” sh.p.k., which is approved with ERE Board decision no. 71, dated 08.04.2025.

4.3 Licences recognition

During 2025, ERE, in accordance with the provisions of the Sector Law and pursuant to the “*Regulation on the procedures and terms for licence issue, modification, transferring, renewal, recognition and licence termination in power sector*”, as amended, continued its work on the recognition of licences issued by a regulatory authority of another country, a Contracting Party of the Energy Community, a Member State of the European Union, or another country with which a bilateral agreement has been signed.

The table below presents the licenses that have been recognized, also indicating the type of their activity.

No.	Undertaking	Regulatory Authority issuing the licence	Type of activity	ERE Board Decision
1.	“Management & Development Associates”, branch of the foreign company	Energy Regulatory Office (ZRRE)	Supply	Decision no. 258, dated 21.10.2025

2.	“Interenergo D.o.o – Kosova”, branch of the foreign company	Energy Regulatory Office (ZRRE)	Trading	Decision no. 282, dated 06.11.2025
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The data over the years regarding the licensing of entities in the activities of the power sector are presented graphically below.

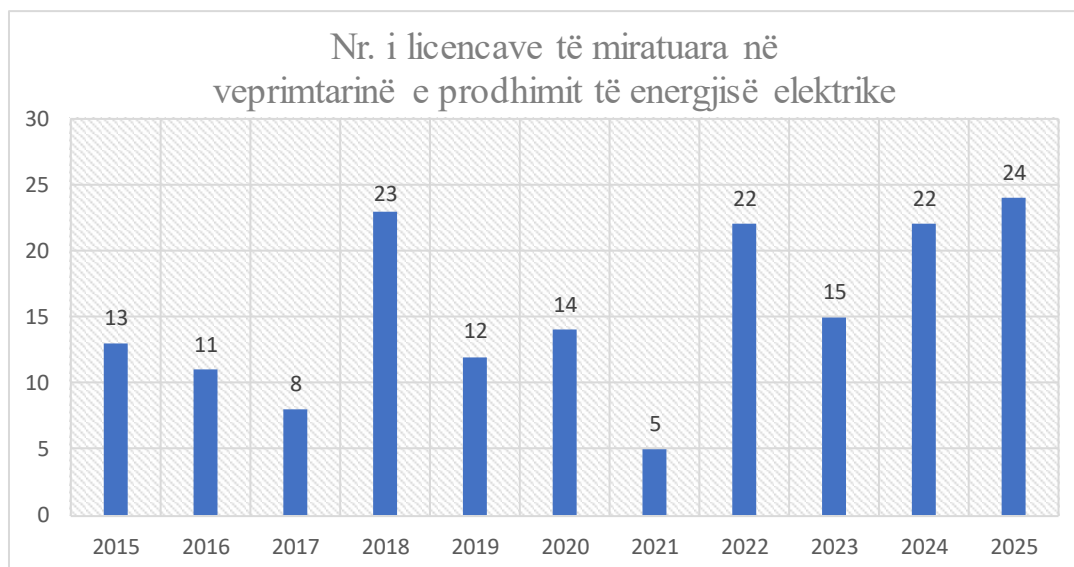


Figure 58. Number of licences approved in electricity generation activity

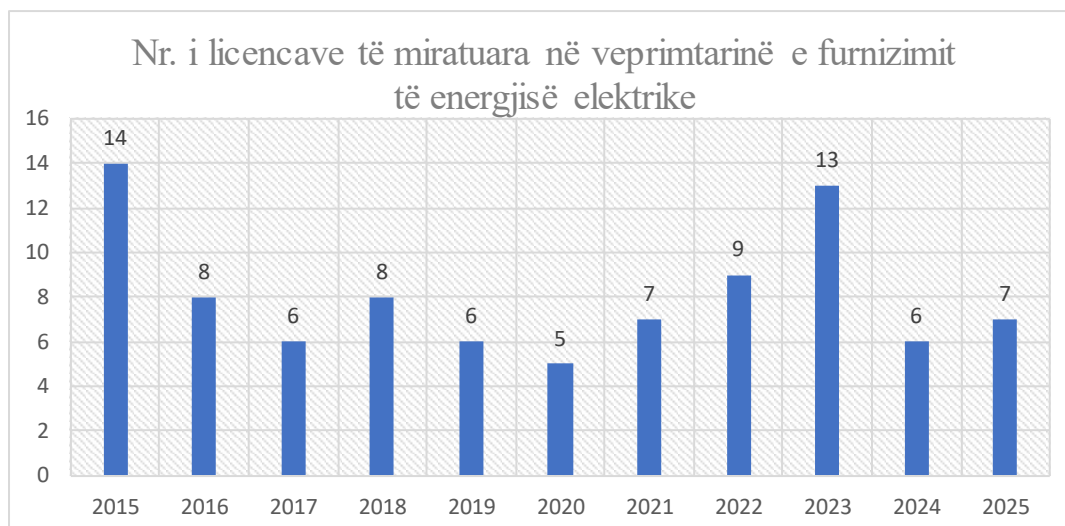


Figure 59. Number of licences approved in electricity supply activity

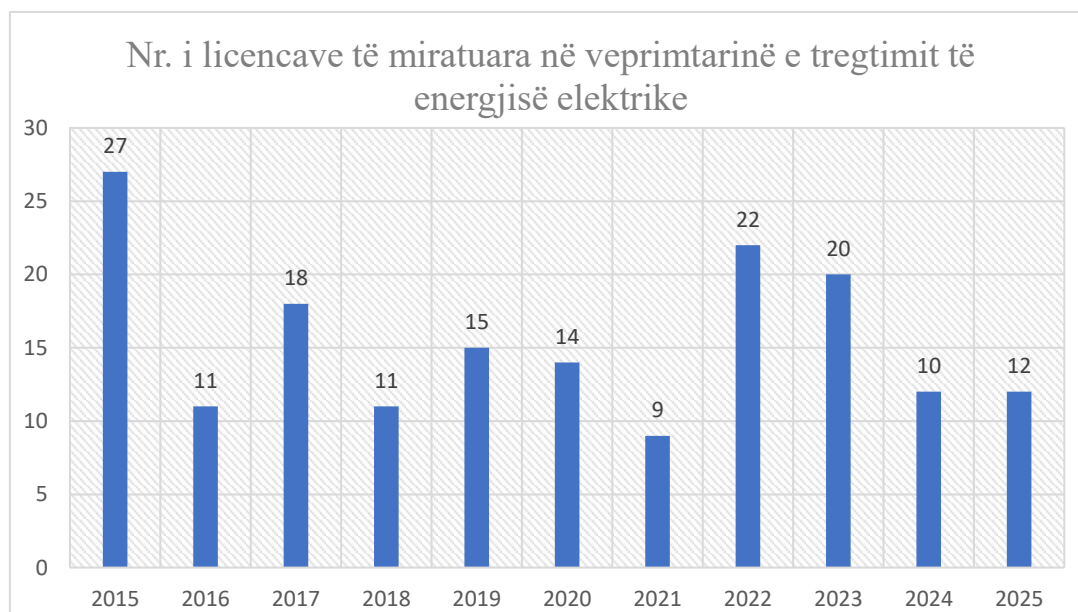


Figure 60. Number of licences approved in electricity trading activity

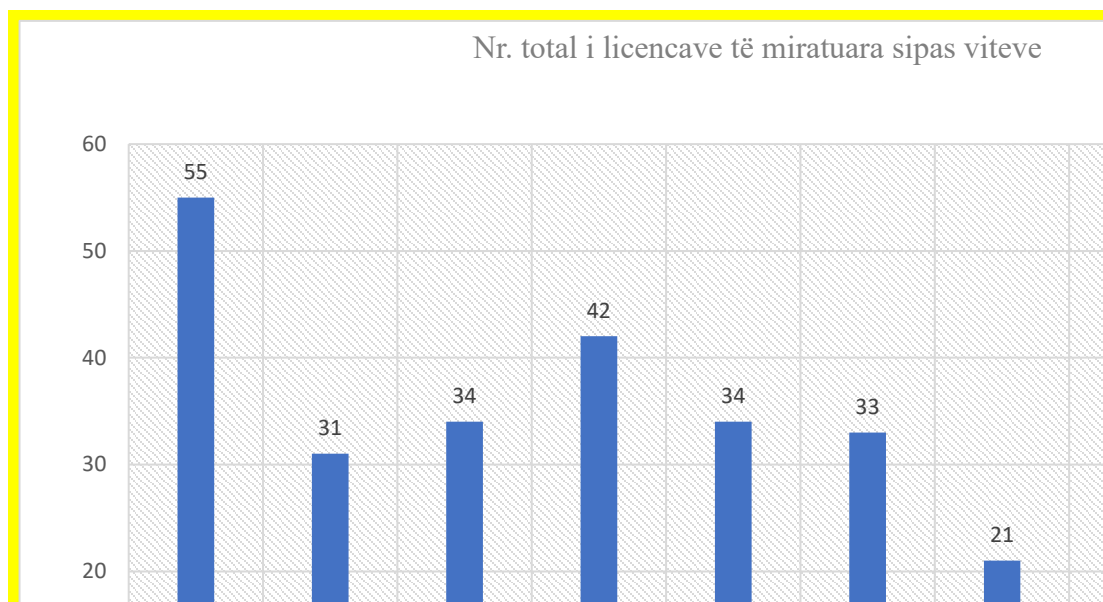


Figure 61. Number of licences approved for all activities during the years

4.4 ERE decisions regarding the extension of decision-taking term for the submitted applications, suspension of decision-taking terms, refusal of licensing application and licence termination.

4.4.1 Extension of decision-taking term

Following the findings where it resulted that the missing information/documentation had not been completed within the deadline, with reference to the provisions of Article 14, (3) of the *Licensing Regulation*, during 2025, ERE Board approved 14 (fourteen) decisions to extend the decision-making deadline by 30 days for licensing and renewal procedures in the power sector, with the purpose of fully analyzing the respective documentation. Specifically, the process included 7 (seven) decisions for the electricity generation activity (for the companies “MER ENERGJI” sh.p.k., “GRABOVA HYDROPOWER” sh.p.k., “GREEN ENERGY” sh.p.k., “Infotelecom-Albsolar 4” sh.p.k., “SunPro” sh.p.k. and “PROSOL” sh.p.k.), 5 decisions for the trading activity,

including new applications and renewals (for the companies “SPV BLUE 2” sh.p.k., “Energovia.Albania” sh.p.k. and “GEGA-G” sh.p.k.), as well as 2 decisions for licensing in the supply activity for the company “SPV BLUE 2” sh.p.k.

4.4.2 Suspension of decision taking terms

Likewise, with reference to the provisions of Article 14, (10), of the “*Regulation on the procedures and terms for licence issue, modification, transferring, renewal, recognition and licence termination in power sector*”, approved by ERE Board decision no. 109, dated 29.06.2016, as amended, which provides that the ERE Board, on a case-by-case basis, after the initiation of the procedure, may decide to suspend its decision-making, also pursuant to the provisions of Article 67 of the Administrative Procedures Code of the Republic of Albania, given that it resulted that obtaining a certain application document falls within the competence of another body, 7 (seven) decisions were adopted to suspend the deadline for the final decision-making on the applications as follows:

- For applications for modification of the license in the electricity generation activity, 1 (one) decision was taken for “KOKA & ERGI ENERGY STAVEC” sh.p.k.
- Regarding the applications for licensing in the electricity generation activity, 6 (six) decisions were taken to suspend the decision-making deadline, respectively for the applications of the companies “GRABOVA HYDROPOWER” sh.p.k., “SunPro” sh.p.k., “IDI 2005” sh.p.k., “FIER THERMOELECTRIC” sh.a., “ELENERGJI” sh.p.k. and “BUSHTRICA 2017” sh.p.k.

During the reporting year, ERE Board issued interim decisions for “SunPro” sh.p.k. and “IDI 2005” sh.p.k., letting in force the suspension measure while reflecting specific changes in the procedural requirements. Specifically, for “SunPro” sh.p.k., were reviewed the deadlines for submitting the missing documentation, while for “IDI 2005” sh.p.k., the operative part was amended regarding the type of documentation required to complete the file.

4.4.3 Refusal of licence application

During 2025, with reference to the provisions of the Licensing Regulation, the application of “GET Solar Solution” sh.p.k. for licensing in the electricity generation activity was refused due to the failure to complete the essential application documentation within the deadline.

4.4.4 Follow – up of the procedurs for licence termination due to non executing the regulatory payment

Pursuant to Article 42 of Law no. 43/2015 “On Power Sector”, as amended, and the Regulation on the procedures for license removal, ERE Board initiated the process for the removal of licenses for entities that had not executed their regulatory payment obligations. During this period, 4 (four) decisions were adopted to initiate the license removal procedure for the companies “SELISHTE” sh.p.k. (generation), “ENERGIA GAS AND POWER ALBANIA” sh.p.k. (supply) and “ENERGY SUPPLY – AL” sh.p.k. (for the supply and trading licenses). Following the official notification, the company “SELISHTE” sh.p.k. settled the obligation within the legal deadline, resulting in taking the decision to terminate the procedure and repeal the initial measure. Meanwhile, due to the failure to settle the debt even after the expiry of the deadlines made available, ERE Board decided on the final removal of the license for the supply activity of “ENERGIA GAS AND POWER ALBANIA” sh.p.k., as well as the removal of the supply and trading licenses of “ENERGY SUPPLY – AL” sh.p.k.

4.4.5 Licence termination on the request of the licensee

During 2025, ERE Board approved the request of the company “GREEN Energy Trading Albania”

sh.p.k. for the removal of its license in the electricity trading activity, due to the non-exercise of the activity.

4.4.6 Review of by-legal acts for licensing procedures

During 2025, it was initiated the procedure for the review of the “*Regulation on the procedures and terms for licence issue, modification, transferring, renewal, recognition and licence termination in power sector*”, approved by ERE Board decision no. 109, dated 29.06.2016, as amended. This review was considered necessary in the framework of improving and specifying the documentation and the respective deadlines for applications for licensing, renewal, modification, transfer and recognition of a license.

4.5 Issue of Authorizations by ERE for 2025

In accordance with Article 44 of Law no. 43/2015 “*On Power Sector*”, as amended, ERE exercises its regulatory authority over any transfer involving the fixed assets of licensees. Pursuant to this provision, the transfer of assets serving for the performance of generation, transmission and distribution activities (through sale, lease, mortgage or any other form of disposal) requires ERE's authorization. This process ensures that changes in the ownership or management of assets do not jeopardize the security of supply and the continuity of service to customers. Only assets of minimal value or those that are not directly related to the licensed activity, as defined in the respective regulations, are exempted from this obligation. Any entity licensed in the power or natural gas sector is required to submit an application to ERE, documenting compliance with all legal and technical requirements, prior to the finalization of any legal action concerning the main assets of the activity.

Licensed entities have the legal obligation to obtain ERE prior authorization for the transfer of immovable assets, amendment of legal status, change of the controlling partner/shareholder, as well as for placing the quotas/shares as security instruments towards third parties. This process is carried out pursuant to the license conditions and the regulatory framework in force, specifically:

“*Regulation on the procedures and terms for receiving authorization from ERE to change the legal status of the licensee or to replace the partner/shareholder in charge of the interests of the licensee and to establish the quotas / shares of the partner / shareholder that controls the interests of the licensee as a means to guarantee the fulfilment of obligation/s to third parties*” approved by ERE Board decision no. 235, dated 26.11.2021, and the “*Regulation on the procedures for the transfer of assets by licensees*”, approved by ERE Board Decision no. 119, dated 21.07.2016.

Due to the complexity of the applications, the Board's decision-making was preceded by hearing sessions and continuous correspondence with the parties and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE). Transparency of the process is ensured through the periodic updating on ERE's official website of the “Register of ERE authorizations for the transfer of quotas-shares or change of partner/shareholder” and the section “Authorization procedures in process”.

For the purpose of facilitating the procedures and accurately guiding the entities, the ERE Board, by decision no. 193, dated 12.08.2025, determined new modalities to short the processing deadlines. For all licensees that correctly complete the documentation in accordance with Article 7 of the Regulation (ERE Board Decision no. 119/2016) at the initial stage, ERE decides on the authorization request within a period of 45 days from the date of application.

During 2025, decisions for granting authorization were adopted, of which 5 decisions concerned the change of the partner/shareholder controlling the interests of the company; 26 decisions concerned the placing of quotas/shares as an instrument for guaranteeing obligations towards third parties; and 8 decisions concerned the transfer of immovable assets of the licensees (detailed as follows):

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

No.	Entity	ERE Decisions
1.	“AlbEsp Trading & Consulting”	Decision no. 85, dated 24.04.2025
2.	“ARIS ALBANIA”	Decision no. 142, dated 07.07.2025
3.	“NRG Power”	Decision no. 210, dated 09.09.2025
4.	“DIEZEL A”	Decision no. 216, dated 18.09.2025
5.	“PROINFINIT CONSULTING”	Decision no. 304, dated 17.11.2025

Decisions on pledging shares/quotas as a means of securing obligations to third parties

No.	Entity	ERE decision
1.	“KALISI HYDROPOWER”	Decision no. 42, dated 14.02.2025
2.	“GREEN ENERGY BILISHTI”	Decision no. 55, dated 03.03.2025
3.	“DRINI BULQIZE”	Decision no. 60, dated 10.03.2025
4.	“Yildirim Energy Europe Albania”	Decision no. 75, dated 14.04.2025
5.	“M.C. ENERGJI GOJAN”	Decision no 78, dated 14.04.2025
6.	“DELIU 3D”	Decision no. 107, dated 23.05.2025
7.	“G.S.K”	Decision no. 108, dated 23.05.2025
8.	“GreeNNat Solar Park Ballsh”	Decision no. 109, dated 23.05.2025
9.	“INFO-Telecom”	Decision no. 110, dated 23.05.2025
10.	“PARISOL”	Decision no. 127, dated 24.06.2025
11.	“ZENINA”	Decision no. 140, dated 07.07.2025
12.	“ARIS ALBANIA”	Decision no. 141, dated 07.07.2025
13.	“SLR ALBANIA”	Decision no. 157, dated 17.07.2025
14.	“NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM”	Decision no. 162, dated 18.07.2025
15.	“SPV Blue 1”	Decision no. 169, dated 31.07.2025
16.	“DIMAX ALBANIA”	Decision no. 174, dated 31.07.2025
17.	“CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PARTS (C.E.P)”	Decision no. 175, dated 31.07.2025
18.	“HYDROPOWER”	Decision no 176, dated 31.07.2025
19.	“REBESOL”	Decision no. 183, dated 07.08.2025
20.	“SAMASOL”	Decision no. 184, dated 07.08.2025
21.	“SPV Blue 2”	Decision no. 192, dated 12.08.2025
22.	“RENEW”	Decision no. 199, dated 15.08.2025
23.	“ERSEKA SOLAR PARK 2”	Decision no. 274, dated 31.10.2025
24.	“AGE ERZEN”	Decision no. 275, dated 31.10.2025
25.	“Klos Torrent Works”	Decision no. 303, dated 17.11.2025

26.	“GREEN ENERGY”	Decision no. 336, dated 18.12.2025
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Decisions for fix asset transfer of the licensees

No.	Undertaking	ERE Decision
1.	“M.C. ENERGJI GOJAN”	Decision no. 77, dated 14.04.2025
2.	“5GX ENERGY”	Decision no. 106, dated 23.05.2025
3.	“GreeNNat Solar Park Ballsh”	Decision no. 128, dated 24.06.2025
4.	“DIMAX ALBANIA”	Decision no. 155, dated 17.07.2025
5.	“CONSTRUCTION ENERGY PARTS (C.E.P)”	Decision no. 156, dated 17.07.2025
6.	“SPV Blue 1”	Decision no. 168, dated 31.07.2025
7.	“SPV Blue 2”	Decision no. 194, dated 12.08.2025
8.	“Erseka Solar Park 1”	Decision no. 263, dated 21.10.2025

During 2025, ERE handled a number of procedural requests related to authorizations for asset transfers and changes of status, rigorously applying the legal framework on the minimum values of assets and the rules of administrative procedure. In this framework, the Board decided not to review the requests of the companies “ZENINA” sh.p.k. and “GREEN ENERGY” sh.p.k., since the value of the assets was below the legal threshold defined in the respective Regulation. Likewise, the request of the company “SOLAR HORIZON” sh.p.k. was refused since the legal relationship of the security interest had been established prior to obtaining the status of licensee.

Pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Code, ERE decided to terminate the procedures for the company “HYDROPOWERPLANT CONSTRUCTION” sh.p.k., due to the voluntary withdrawal of the party from the application, as well as for the company “HYDROPOWER” sh.p.k., due to failure to meet the financial condition regarding the value of the assets. In cases where the submitted documentation was incomplete, as in the applications of the companies “5GX ENERGY” sh.p.k. and “AGE ERZEN” sh.p.k., the Board decided to extend the final decision-making deadlines in order to ensure a proper review process.

The regulatory process during this year also included the repeal of previous authorizations for the companies “PROINFINIT CONSULTING” sh.p.k. and “D I E Z E L A” sh.p.k. In parallel, 6 revisions of Board decisions related to the placing of capital quotas or the change of partners were approved, with the purpose of accurately reflecting these changes in the commercial register after the fulfillment of the specific conditions by the entities.

5. ERE ACTIVITY IN REGULATING THE TARIFFS AND PRICES FOR ELECTRICITY AND NATURAL GAS

Pursuant to 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 no. 102/2015 “On Natural Gas Sector”, as amended, ERE exercises its competences as the authority responsible for determining tariffs and prices for regulated activities and for entities charged with public service obligations in the electricity and natural gas sectors. Tariffs and prices are determined in accordance with the respective applicable methodologies. During 2025, ERE continued to exercise its regulatory role with the approval of electricity and natural gas tariffs and prices, through the following activities:

- Cost analysis and approval of tariffs and prices of licensees in the electricity and natural gas sectors for:
- Electricity transmission activity
- Electricity distribution activity;
- Electricity universal service supply activity;
- Electricity supply of last resort activity;
- Natural gas transmission and distribution activity;
- Approval of the price list of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX sh.a.) for the day-ahead market and intraday market, applicable in its role as the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO).

5.1 Assessment of regulated companies activities as well as the review of applications for the approval of tariffs and prices of the licensees in power and natural gas sectors for 2025.

5.1.1. Electricity transmission service tariff for 2025 – 2027 period.

Based on the provisions of Law no. 43/2015 “On Power Sector”, as amended, the “Regulation on ERE Organization, Operation and Procedures”, as well as the “Methodology for the Calculation of Electricity Transmission Tariffs”, ERE Board, by Decision no. 279, dated 16.12.2024, decided to approve the electricity transmission service tariff at the value of 0.85 ALL/kWh, valid for the regulatory period 1 January 2025 – 31 December 2027.

Referring to the economic, financial and technical indicators periodically reported by the company during 2025, it is evidenced that OST sh.a. continued to operate under stable financial conditions. Based on the analysis of the reported data, it is evidenced that the costs incurred by the company did not exceed the levels of costs forecasted and taken into consideration by ERE in the process of calculating the average electricity transmission service tariff, thus guaranteeing the security and continuity of the transmission service in accordance with the regulatory framework in force.

5.1.2. Electricity distribution service tariffs.

To guarantee the continuation of electricity distribution activity operation, and in compliance of its regulatory obligations, during 2025 ERE assessed to let effective the Board Decision no. 73, dated 13.04.2022, a regime which will continue to apply to OSSH sh.a. until 30.04.2026. The analysis that led to this decision-making was based on the identified circumstances related to preliminary and insufficient data provided by OSSH sh.a., which would allow a complete assessment of the required revenue components for the upcoming financial period. For the continuation of this process, ERE considered it necessary for the company to submit the audited financial statements for 2024 and 2025, together with the application for the review of distribution

tariffs in accordance with the regulatory deadlines and requirements.

The decision-making on the determination of temporary distribution tariffs was dictated by a number of regulatory and technical circumstances mainly related to the lack of complete information on distribution operator activity, including the detailed analysis of operating costs, the investment plan, the level of network losses, the amount of electricity distributed according to voltage levels, as well as the financial forecasts for the respective period.

Indicators such as the level of network losses, the amount of electricity distributed according to voltage levels, the consumption structure and the operational performance of the network constitute essential bases for the calculation of the required revenues and for the determination of distribution tariffs. Under circumstances where these required revenue components (operational costs, depreciation, investments and the rate of return on capital) were not complete, it was assessed that the current tariffs should remain effective for the above-mentioned period.

The effective tariffs for the electricity distribution service for the above-mentioned period are presented in the following table:

TARIFAT DHE ÇMIMET E ENERGJISË ELEKTRIKE DHE GAZIT NATYROR PËR VITIN 2025		
SEKTORI I ENERGJISË ELEKTRIKE		
Përshkrimi	Nr. I VENDIMIT	TARIFAT E MIRATUARA
Tarifat për periudhën 1 Janar 2025 - 31 Dhjetor 2025		
Tarifa e shërbimit të shpërndarjes në nivelin e tensionit 35 kV	Nr. 288, Datë 23.12.2024	1.55 Lekë/kWh
Tarifa e shërbimit të shpërndarjes në nivelin e tensionit 20/10/6 kV	Nr. 288, Datë 23.12.2024	3.99 Lekë/kWh
Tarifa e shërbimit të shpërndarjes në nivelin e tensionit 04 kV	Nr. 288, Datë 23.12.2024	6.42 Lekë/kWh
Tarifë fikse e shërbimit për leximin "zero" (Lekë/Muaj)	Nr. 288, Datë 23.12.2024	200 Lekë
Çmimi i aplikueshëm për faturimin e energjisë reaktive	Nr. 288, Datë 23.12.2024	1.92 Lekë/kVarh

Figure 62. Electricity and Natural Gas Tariffs and Prices for 2025

5.1.3. The retail electricity sale prices for the end-use customers for 2025 period

FSHU sh.a. submitted at ERE a request for the reassessment of the costs determining the retail electricity sale price for universal service customers, effective from 1 February 2025. Within the framework of this request, a new retail sale price structure was proposed for the 1 February – 31 December 2025 period, according to which the price for household customers with consumption up to 700 kWh/month would be set at 8.5 ALL/kWh, while for household customers with consumption above 700 kWh/month the price would be 9.5 ALL/kWh for the entire consumed amount, starting from the first kWh. At the same time, it was proposed that the price for non-household customers remain unchanged.

Following this proposal, ERE carried out an assessment of the financial indicators of the company for the 2025 financial year, analysing the expected revenues and electricity supply costs for universal service customers. The analysis showed that the proposed prices ensured sufficient revenues to cover the costs and required revenues for the respective period. Consequently, ERE Board decided to approve the electricity sale prices for customers supplied by the Universal Service Supplier for the 1 February – 31 December 2025 period, setting the price at 8.5 ALL/kWh for household customers with consumption up to 700 kWh/month and 9.5 ALL/kWh for household customers with consumption above this level, while the prices for non-household customers remained unchanged. The specific share of the category of household customers whose consumption is below 700 kWh/month resulted at approximately 87% of the total household customers.

5.1.4. On approving the electricity sale price of charging the electric vehicles at charging points/stations with 11 kW installed capacity.

FSHU sh.a. submitted at ERE the request for the reassessment of revenues and the approval of a differentiated price for electricity used at electric vehicle charging stations with installed capacity above 11 kW. According to the company, it was necessary to create a new category of customers using electric vehicle charging points, based on the fact that the structure of electricity consumption during 2025 had undergone significant changes regarding the increase in electricity consumed for charging electric vehicles, the use of which had increased from year to year, also considering the fact that the number of registered vehicles, according to the official publications of the General Directorate of Road Transport Services, continued to increase rapidly from year to year.

The analysis of revenues and expenditures for the January – August 2025 period showed that the company had maintained a positive financial performance, but the cost of imbalances was significantly higher than that forecasted in the initial planning. According to FSHU sh.a., this excess was also related to the increase in consumption from electric vehicle charging points and stations with installed capacity above 11 kW, as well as to the difficulty in accurately forecasting charging profiles, due to the high load intensity at the beginning of the process, variability over time and the parallel use of more than one vehicle.

FSHU sh.a. proposed the price of 22 ALL/kWh for electricity consumed at electric vehicle charging stations with installed capacity above 11 kW. According to the company, the electricity sale price for charging electric vehicles at charging points/stations with installed capacity above 11 kW by FSHU sh.a. recovers the imbalance costs subsequently caused by this category of customers. The electricity sale price for charging electric vehicles at charging stations was proposed to apply only to household and non-household customers with installed capacity above 11 kW, who use the permitted capacity for charging electric vehicles at charging points or stations. Meanwhile, for customers with installed capacity up to 11 kW, who use charging equipment with slow charge (AC) technology for their own needs, it was proposed that charging continue at the current sale prices according to the customer category.

ERE Board, by Decision no. 255, dated 15.10.2025, approved the electricity sale price for charging electric vehicles at charging points/stations with installed capacity above 11 kW connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level, which began to be applied from 1 November 2025, while for customers with installed capacity up to 11 kW, FSHU sh.a. continues to apply the respective prices approved by ERE. The prices approved by ERE for the above-mentioned period are presented below:

TARIFAT DHE ÇMIMET E ENERGJISË ELEKTRIKE DHE GAZIT NATYROR PËR VITIN 2025		
ÇMIMET E SHITJES ME PAKICË TË ENERGJISË ELEKTRIKE PËR KLIENTËT FUNDORË QË SHËRBEHEN NGA FURNIZUESI I SHËRBIMIT UNIVERSAL, MIRATUARA ME VENDIMIN NR.10, DATË 8.01.2025, PËR PERIUDHËN 1 SHKURT- 31 DHJETOR 2025		
Përshkrimi	Çmimi i energjisë aktive (Lekë/kWh)	**Çmimi i energjisë aktive në orar pik (Lekë/kWh)
Klientë të lidhur në 0.4 kV	14 Lekë/ kWh	16.1 Lekë/ kWh
Furra buke dhe prodhim mielli në 0.4 kV:		
Kategoria I- Furra buke/ Prodhim mielli në 0.4 kV	7.6 Lekë/ kWh	8.74 Lekë/kWh
Kategoria II - Furrë buke, produkte mielli shoqëruese dhe pastiçeri në 0.4 kV	9.5 Lekë/kWh	10.93 Lekë/kWh
Kategoria III - Furrë buke, produkte mielli shoqëruese dhe pastiçeri, shërbim kafe në 0.4 kV	12 Lekë/kWh	13.80 Lekë/kWh
Objekte kulturi dhe bashkësi fetare	9.5 Lekë/kWh	
Familjarë:		
Konsumatorët familjarë që konsumojnë deri në 700 kwh në muaj	8.5 Lekë/kWh	
Konsumatorët familjarë që konsumojnë më shumë se 700 kwh në muaj	* 9.5 Lekë/kWh	
Çmimi për konsumin e energjisë elektrike në ambientet e përbashkëta (Ndriçim shkalle, pompë, ashensor,)	9.5 Lekë/kWh	
* Për konsumatorët familjarë të cilët konsumojnë 701 kWh në muaj e më tej, çmimi i energjisë elektrike do të jetë 9.5 lekë/kWh për të gjithë sasinë e konsumuar gjatë një muaji		
ÇMIMI I ENERGJISË ELEKTRIKE PËR KARIKIMIN E MAKINAVE ELEKTRIKE NË PIKAT/STACIONET E KARIKIMIT ME FUQI TË INSTALUAR MBI 11 kW TË LIDHURA NË NIVELIN E TENSIONIT 04 kV TË MIRATUARA ME VENDIMIN NR.255, DATË 15.10.2025, NGA 1 NËNTOR 2025.		
Përshkrimi	Çmimi i energjisë aktive lekë/kWh	**Çmimi i energjisë aktive në pik lekë/kWh
Pika/stacione karikimi të makinave elektrike me fuqi të instaluar mbi 11kW	22 lekë/kWh	25.3 lekë/kWh
**Orari pik gjatë të cilit do të aplikohet çmimi për energjinë e konsumuar në pik është:		
Për periudhën 1 Nëntor -31 Mars nga ora 18:00 - 22:00		
Për periudhën 1 Prill - 31 Tetor nga ora 19:00 - 23:00		

5.1.5. On approving the electricity sale price from the Supplier of Last Resort for 2025.

Pursuant to Article 87, (4) of Law no. 43/2015 “On Power Sector”, as amended, as well as 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 by ERE Board Decisions no. 144, dated 25.06.2018 and no. 233, dated 20.12.2019, the Energy Regulatory Authority approved the electricity sale price for supply by the Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR), for the following customer’s categories:

- Customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level, who are supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort;
- Customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage levels, who are supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort;
- Water Supply and Sewerage Companies, which are supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort.

The calculation of the electricity sale prices by the Supplier of Last Resort was 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.

- **Calculation of electricity sale price for the customers supplied on the conditions of supplier of last resort connected in 35 kV voltage level.**

The average electricity sale price by the Supplier of Last Resort for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level for 2025 resulted at 15.11 ALL/kWh, recording a slight increase of approximately 0.2% compared to the average price for 2024 of 15.08 ALL/kWh. The monthly data on the electricity sale prices for electricity supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort to customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level for 2025, as well as the respective ERE Board decisions, are presented in tabular form below. For comparison purposes, at the table below alongside the data for 2025, are reflected the the data of the previous year:

Viti 2024	Vendimi i ERE	ERE (lekë/kWh) 2024	Viti 2025	Vendimi i ERE	ERE (lekë/kWh) 2025
Janar	Nr. 26, Datë 22.02.2024	13.80	Janar	Nr. 35, Datë 10.02.2025	18.16
Shkurt	Nr. 48, Datë 02.04.2024	11.83	Shkurt	Nr. 57, Datë 10.03.2025	19.76
Mars	Nr. 73, Datë 15.04.2024	11.07	Mars	Nr. 67, Datë 08.04.2025	13.41
Prill	Nr. 86, Datë 09.05.2024	9.84	Prill	Nr. 96, Datë 12.05.2025	11.51
Maj	Nr. 109, Datë 10.06.2024	10.73	Maj	Nr. 122, Datë 09.06.2025	11.88
Qershor	Nr. 137, Datë 10.07.2024	14.65	Qershor	Nr. 149, Datë 08.07.2025	13.97
Korrik	Nr. 161, Datë 15.08.2024	19.79	Korrik	Nr. 189, Datë 12.08.2025	16.06
Gusht	Nr. 180, Datë 12.09.2024	18.01	Gusht	Nr. 206, Datë 09.09.2025	14.70
Shtator	Nr. 275, Datë 13.12.2024	16.80	Shtator	Nr. 248, Datë 08.10.2025	14.76
Tetor	Nr. 240, Datë 14.11.2024	14.19	Tetor	Nr. 285, Datë 13.11.2025	16.60
Nëntor	Nr. 274, Datë 13.12.2024	21.53	Nëntor	Nr. 311, Datë 12.12.2025	14.52
Dhjetor	Nr. 11, Datë 08.01.2025	18.77	Dhjetor	Nr. 11, Datë 08.01.2025	15.98
Çmimi Mesatar Vjetor i Miratuar		15.08			15.11

Figure 63. Electricity sale prices of the supply from SoLR for 35 kV customers for 2024 – 2025 period.

The graph below presents the moving curve of electricity sale prices by the Supplier of Last Resort for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level, approved by ERE Board for 2025. For comparison purposes, the graph also presents the electricity sale price curve for 2024:

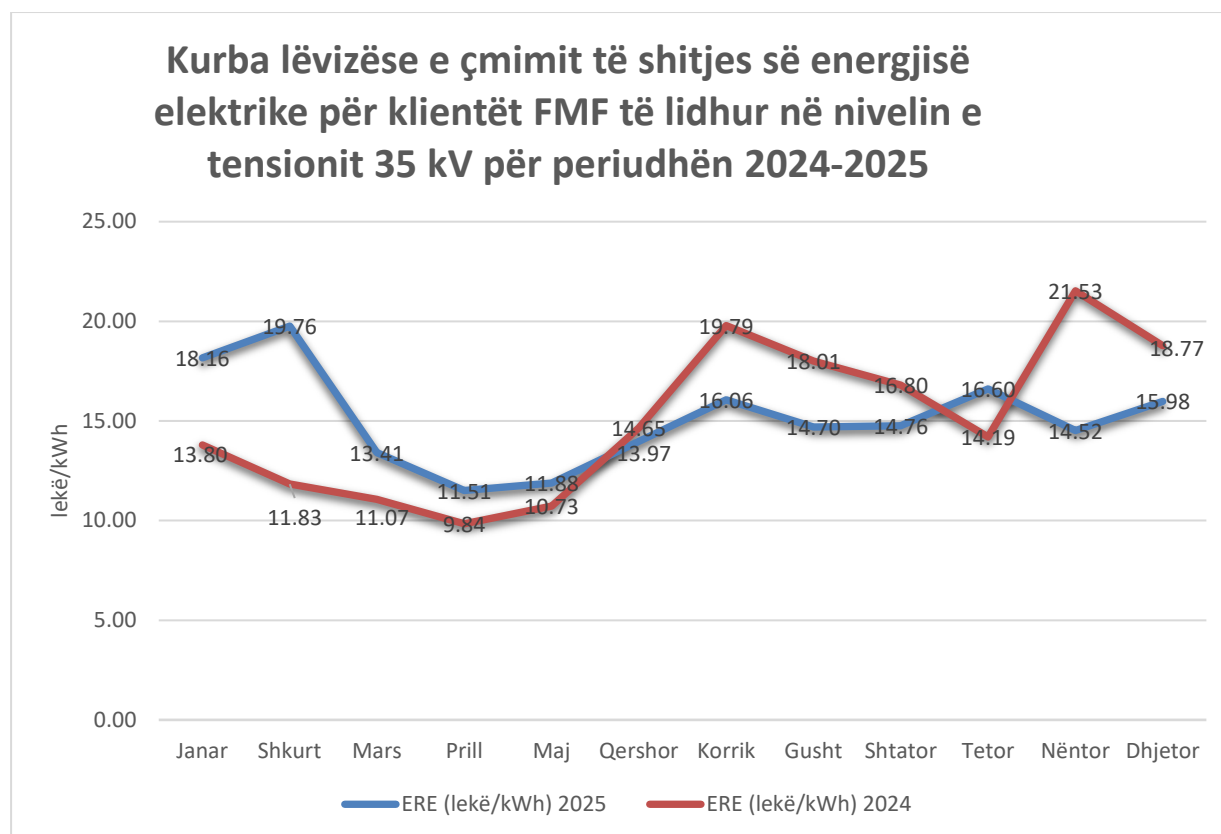


Figure 64. Moving curve of electricity sale price for SoLR customers connected in 35 kV voltage level, for 2024-2025 period.
(Source: ERE)

As evidenced in the graph above, the curve of electricity sale prices approved by ERE Board for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level, that are supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort, fluctuated throughout the months of 2025. The electricity sale price for 2025 undergo these changes also as result of fluctuations in the electricity purchase price on the Power Exchange for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level. The lowest sale price for 2025 resulted in April, at 11.51 ALL/kWh, while in February the highest electricity sale price of 19.76 ALL/kWh was recorded for SoLR customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level.

Analysing the data of periodic reports for 2025, it is evidenced that the electricity amount sold for SoLR customers, connected in 35 kV voltage level was 19.9 GWh, with an billed value of about 205 million ALL, resulting in an achieved annual average price of 10.35 ALL/kWh. The following table presents the differences of these indicators for 2024 and 2025.

Periudha (klientët e lidhur në 35 kV)	Sasia (MWh)	Vlera (lekë)/1000	Çmimi mesatar i realizuar (Lekë/kWh)
2024	19,431	196,819	10.13
2025	19,907	205,951	10.35
Diferenca në %	2%	5%	2%

Figure 65. Realisation of SoLR indicators for 2024-2025 period

(Source: ERE)

The average electricity purchase price by the Supplier of Last Resort for customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level for 2025 resulted at 10.35 ALL/kWh. This price increased by **2%** compared to the average electricity purchase price for 2024, which resulted at 10.13 ALL/kWh. The following table presents the monthly data on the electricity purchase cost for electricity supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort to customers connected at the 35 kV voltage level. For comparative purposes, alongside the data for 2025, are submitted the data for the previous year:

Muaji	ÇBEt (lekë/kWh) 2025	ÇBEt (lekë/kWh) 2024	Diferenca në përqindje
Janar	14.27	10.04	-42.1%
Shkurt	15.82	8.13	-94.6%
Mars	9.66	7.39	-30.7%
Prill	7.82	6.19	-26.3%
Maj	8.17	7.06	-15.7%
Qershor	10.20	10.86	6.1%
Korrik	12.23	15.85	22.8%
Gusht	10.92	14.12	22.7%
Shtator	10.97	12.95	15.3%
Tetor	12.76	10.42	-22.5%
Nëntor	10.74	17.54	38.8%
Dhjetor	12.15	14.86	18.2%
Mesatare	11.31	11.28	-0.22%

Figure 66. Electricity sale price from FSHU company to cover the need of SoLR customers connected in 35 kV voltage level for 2024-2025 period.

(Source: ERE)

The graph below presents the moving curve of the weighted average electricity purchase price for the purposes of last resort supply for customers connected at 35 kV, for the 2024–2025 period.

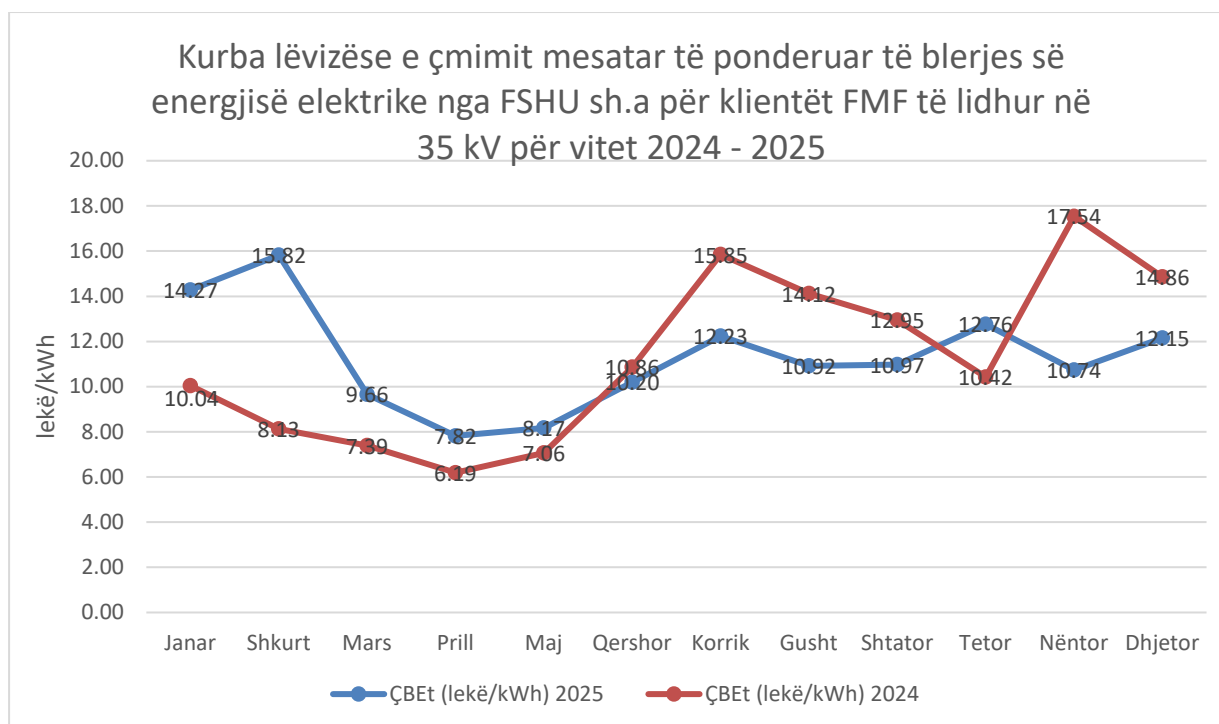


Figure 67. Moving curve of the weighted average electricity purchase price from FSHU company for the customers connected in 35 kV voltage level, supplied by SoLR, for 2024-2025 period.

(Source: ERE)

As evidenced in the table above, the lowest electricity purchase price for 2025 resulted in April, when 1 kWh was purchased at 7.82 ALL/kWh, or, expressed differently, 26.3% higher than the weighted average electricity purchase price in April 2024. From the comparison of the annual average for 2024 (11.28 ALL/kWh) with the annual average for 2025 (11.31 ALL/kWh), the price of electricity purchased in the free market to cover the demand of this category of SoLR customers was almost the same.

- **For customers connected at the 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 may freely choose their supplier as of 1 January 2022. In the event that they are unable to secure a supply agreement with one of the entities licensed for this activity, customers are entitled to use the electricity supply service provided by the Supplier of Last Resort.

Referring to Council of Ministers Decision no. 456/2022, “On the approval of the conditions for imposing the public service obligation to be applied to licensees in the power sector exercising the electricity generation, transmission, distribution and electricity supply activity”, as amended, the public generation company has the right to sell electricity to the Supplier of Last Resort for the supply of certain categories of customers that have entered the free market, according to the price and quantity determined by the Company’s Assembly. Where the role of the Supplier of Last Resort is exercised by the Universal Service Supplier, this relationship is reflected in the agreement between the parties.

Pursuant to Decision no. 10121/1, dated 31.12.2024, of the General Shareholder's Assembly, KESH sh.a. supplied, also for 2025, the entire quantity of electricity required for SoLR customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage level. The purchase cost of the electricity quantity required to cover the demand of this customer category was 12 ALL/kWh, while the other price calculation components remained constant.

ERE Board, by Decision no. 33, dated 10.02.2025, approved the electricity sale price for 2025 for SoLR customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage level, at 18.26 ALL/kWh.

Referring to ERE's periodic reports for 2025, it results that the quantity of electricity consumed by customers connected at the 20/10/6 kV voltage levels during this year was 461 GWh, with an billed value of approximately 7,538 million ALL.

Periudha (klientët e lidhur në 20/10/6 kV)	Sasia (MWh)	Vlera (lekë)/1000	Çmimi mesatar i realizuar (Lekë/kWh)
2024	590,319	9,898,069	16.77
2025	461,181	7,538,365	16.35
Diferenca në %	-22%	-24%	-3%

Table 36. Realisation of SoLR indicators for 2024-2025 period, for the customers connected in 20/10/6 kV voltage level.

(Source: ERE)

5.1.6. On determining the electricity sale price for 2025 for Water Supply and Sewerage Companies supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort.

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

Based on Article 8 (1) of 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 power sector exercising the electricity generation, transmission, distribution and electricity supply activity", it is stipulated that Water Supply and Sewerage Companies have a special status, as companies that ensure the supply of drinking water to customers. Furthermore, referring to Article 8 (2), of the above-mentioned Council of Ministers Decision, the customers defined in point 1 of this Article are ensured uninterrupted supply even if they have entered the liberalized market and are supplied by the Supplier of Last Resort, in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 43/2015, "On the Power Sector", as amended.

Based on the data from the application of FSHU sh.a., as well as Article 8 of the "Methodology for Determining the Electricity Sale Price by the Supplier of Last Resort", ERE calculated the electricity sale prices for this category of customers, depending on the voltage level at which they are connected, which resulted as follows:

Çmimi i energjisë elektrike të furnizuar nga Furnizuesi i Mundësisë së Fundit për shoqëritë Ujësjellës Kanalizime 2025				
Viti 2025			Nivelet e tensionit	
			35 kv	20/10/6 kv
		Njësia	Çmimi	Çmimi
ÇBET	Çmimi mesatar i ponderuar i blerjes së energjisë elektrike	Lekë/kWh	5.7	5.7
Pr	Kthimi për riskun i përcaktuar në përqindje për vitin (3%)	Lekë/kWh	0.17	0.17
CA	Kosto administrative të Furnizuesit të Mundësisë së Fundit	Lekë/kWh	1.06	1.06
TRr	Tarifa e përdorimit të rrjetit të transmetimit	Lekë/kWh	0.85	0.85
TSHt	Tarifa e përdorimit të rrjetit të shpërndarjes	Lekë/kWh	1.55	3.99
Çmimi i energjisë = ÇBET + Pr*ÇBET + TRr + TSHt + CA		Lekë/kWh	9.33	11.77

Figure 68. Electricity sale price from SoLR according to the voltage level for 2025, for Water Sewerage companies.

(Source: ERE)

KESH sh.a., by Decision of the General Assembly of Shareholders, provided electricity to the SoLR, for the purpose of covering the supply demand of Water Supply and Sewerage Companies for 2025, connected at the 35 kV as well as 20/10/6 kV voltage levels, at a price of 5.70 ALL/kWh.

By decision no. 34, dated 10.02.2025, ERE Board decided to define the electricity sake price supplied from the Supplier of Last Resort for 2025 of about:

- **9.33 ALL/kWh** for Water Supply and Sewerage Companies connected in 35 kV voltage level.
- **11.77 lekë/kWh** for Water Supply and Sewerage Companies connected in 20/10/6 kV voltage level.

5.1.7. On the approval of the temporary natural gas transmission tariff from Albgaz sh.a. for 2025.

Pursuant to Article 17, (1), letter “e”, of Law no. 102/2015, “*On Natural Gas Sector*”, as amended, it is stipulated that “ERE has the right to approve temporary transmission or distribution tariffs, in cases where transmission or distribution operators cause delays in changing the tariffs”. The company requested that for 2025 the transmission tariff approved by ERE Board Decision no. 367, dated 15.12.2023, of about 28 ALL/m³ or 2.6457 ALL/kwh shall remain in force.

The natural gas transmission service tariff is necessary for the exercise of Albgaz company activity, in conformity with Law no. 102/2015, “*On Natural Gas Sector*” as amended, as well as Energy Community directives, whereby the network access for transmission system users shall be guaranteed and this company must provide its services at tariffs regulated by ERE.

5.1.8. On the approval of the Tariffs of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) for the Day-Ahead Market and Intraday Market

Considering the postponement of the entry into force of CACM Regulation until on 1 July 2026, as well as the fact that ALPEX sh.a. continues to exercise NEMO operations until the selection of the new Nominated Market Operator, ERE considered reasonable that the company shall continue to exercise NEMO activity with tariffs approved by ERE Board Decision no. 299, dated 30.12.2024. ERE Board by Decision no. 323, dated 15.12.2025 decided to extend the legal effect of decision no. 299, dated 30.12.2024, for 2026 period. The approved list of tariffs is reflected on the figure below:

Lista e tarifave ALPEX, të cilat do të jenë të aplikueshme për Operatorin e Emëruar të Tregut të Energjisë Elektrike (NEMO), për Tregun e Ditës në Avancë dhe Tregun e Ditës së Njëjtë

Lista e Tarifave të ALPEX	Pagesa e Tarifës	Referenca në monedhën Euro	Paguhet nga
Tarifa Administrative	Një herë	200 €	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa e Anëtarësimit për Anëtarin e Bursës	Vjetore	10,000 €	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa Vjetore për Anëtarin e Bursës për Tregun e Ditës në Avancë	Vjetore	14,000 €	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa e Aderimit të Anëtarit të Përgjithshëm të Klerimit	Vjetore	7,000 €	Anëtari i Klerimit
Tarifa Vjetore për Anëtarin Personal të Klerimit	Vjetore	3,000 €	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa Variabël e Tregtimit për MWh për Tregun e Ditës në Avancë	Ditore	0.09 € / MWh	Anëtari i Klerimit
Tarifa Teknike	Vjetore	2,000 €	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa Vjetore për Anëtarin e Përgjithshëm të Klerimit	Vjetore	6,000 €	Anëtari i Klerimit
Tarifa Variabël e Klerimit për MWh	Transaksion	0.02 € / MWh	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa e Tregtimit në emër të dikujt tjetër	Urdhërporosi	20 €	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa për API përdorues	Vjetore	2,000 €	Anëtari i Bursës
Mirëmbajtja e Llogarisë së Klerimit për Anëtarin personal të Klerimit	Mujore	100 €	Anëtari i Klerimit
Tarifa e Administrimit të Letër Garancisë Bankare	Kur depozitohet	50 €	Anëtari i Klerimit
Tarifa Vjetore e Trajnimit	Vjetore	200 €	Agjenti Tregtar dhe Klerues
Tarifa e Provimit	Vjetore	100 €	Agjenti Tregtar dhe Klerues
Certifikata digjitale për Përdorues	Vjetore	50 €	Anëtari i Bursës/Anëtari i Klerimit
Tarifa Vjetore për Anëtarin e Bursës për Tregun Brenda së Njëjtës Ditë	Vjetore	8,000 €	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa Variabël e Tregtimit për MWh për Tregun Brenda së Njëjtës Ditë	Ditore	0.14 € / MWh	Anëtari i Bursës
Tarifa Variabël e Klerimit për MWh për Tregun Brenda së Njëjtës Ditë	Ditore	0.04 € / MWh	Anëtari i Bursës

* Për tregun e Shqipërisë, të gjitha tarifat do të shlyhen në monedhën Euro për jo-rezidentët.

* Për tregun e Shqipërisë, të gjitha tarifat fikse do të shlyhen në monedhën Lekë, ekuivalent të referencës së përcaktuar në monedhën Euro, për rezidentët.

* Mbi tarifat do të aplikohet TVSH-ja.

5.1.9. Electricity Purchase Costs under the Public Service Obligation for 2025

5.1.9.1. Electricity purchase cost from the “Universal Service Supplier”

Pursuant to Council of Minister Decision no. 456, dated 29.06.2022, “*On approving the conditions for imposing the public service obligation to be applied to the licensees in the power sector, which carry out the activities of electricity generation, transmission, distribution and supply*”, as amended, the Universal Service Supplier (FSHU sh.a.) has the obligation to purchase the electricity generated by the electricity generation company whose shares are controlled by the state (KESH sh.a.). The generation company, entrusted with the public service obligation, supplies the Universal Service Supplier with the entire necessary quantity, for the purpose of meeting the entire demand of the Universal Service Supplier, according to the electricity unit price approved by the General Assembly of the Company. As stated above, the quantity of electricity for universal service supply during 2025 was provided by KESH sh.a. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 5 (2), of Council of Minister Decision no. 456/2022, as amended, the General Assembly of Shareholders of KESH sh.a, by Decision no. 936/1, dated 14.02.2024, approved the “*Economic and Financial Program of KESH sh.a. for 2024 and the forecast for the years 2025–2028*”, determining the supply of the entire necessary quantity to universal service customers, according to the electricity unit price of 2.6 ALL/kWh.

The revenues realized from household customers resulted approximately 0.56% lower compared to 2024. Likewise, it is evidenced that the revenues realized from non-household customers have experienced an increase of 2.85%.

Përshkrimi	Sasia (kWh)		Diferencë në sasi 2025-2024	Diferencë në % 2025-2024
	2025	2024		
Jo familjar	1,606,538,771	1,505,035,986	101,502,785	6.74%
Familjar	3,640,481,281	3,407,863,582	232,617,699	6.83%
Total	5,247,020,052	4,912,899,568	334,120,484	6.80%

Figure 69. Electricity quantity sold by the Universal Service Supplier.

5.2. Tariffs and prices approved throughout the years by ERE and the electricity prices in the Region Countries for 2025

5.2.1. Tariffs and prices approved throughout the period by ERE

The graph and table below present the trend of electricity tariffs and prices approved over the years by ERE pursuant to the legislation in force.

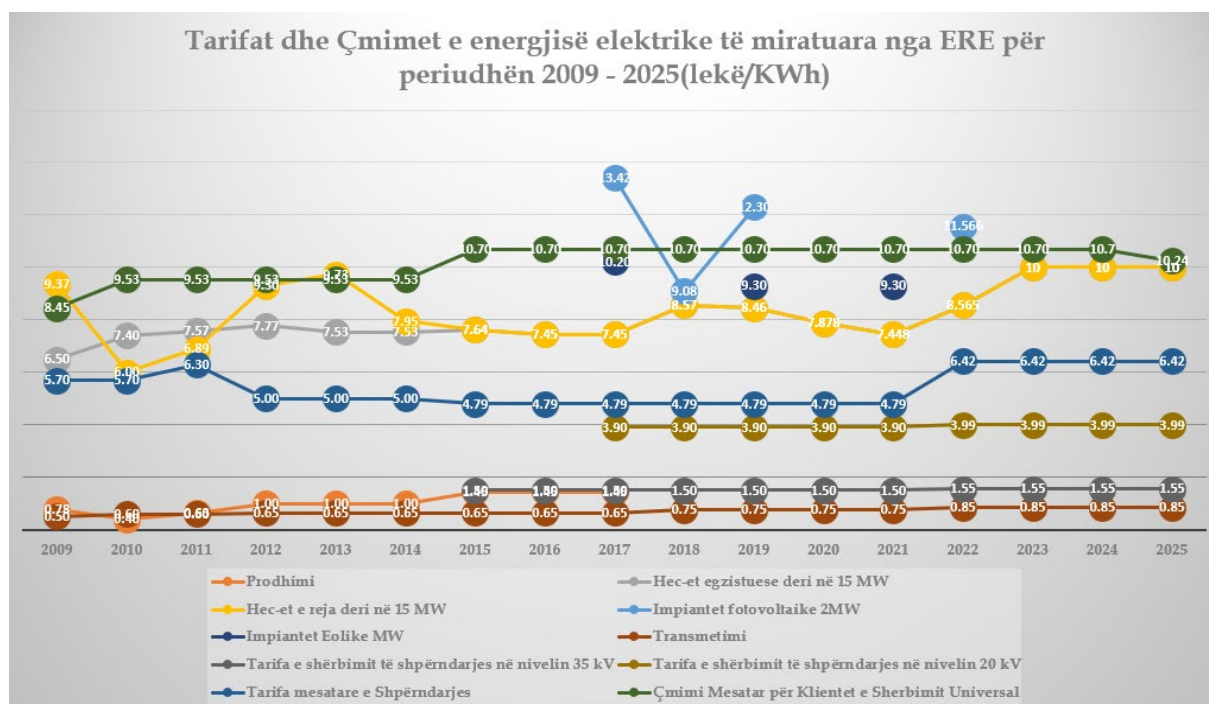


Figure 70. Electricity tariffs and prices approved throughout 2009 – 2025 period.

The following graph presents the trend of the average realized electricity sale prices by the Universal Service Supplier for customers supplied under universal service conditions:

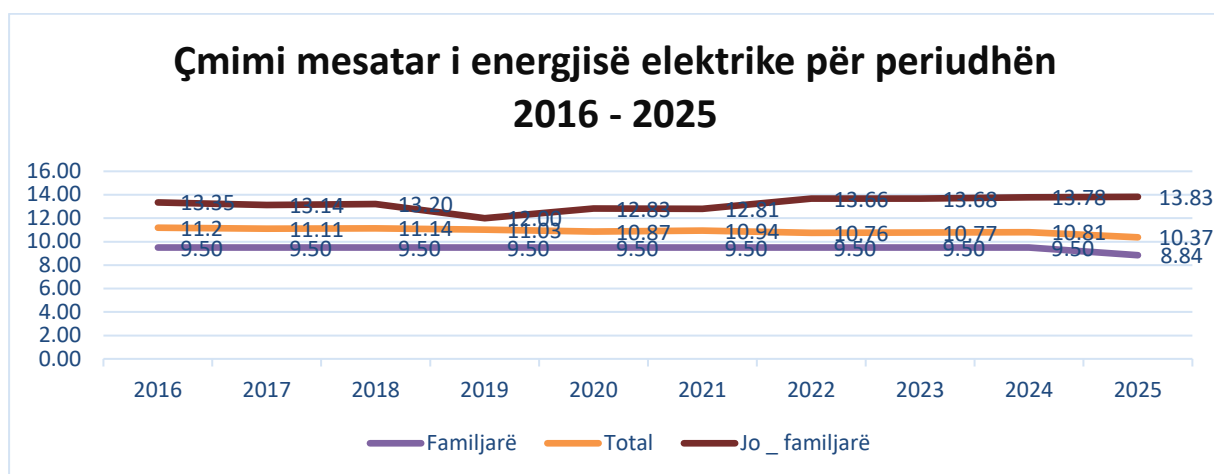


Figure 71. Average electricity sale price from Universal Service Supplier for 2016 – 2025 period.

(Source: ERE)

Referring to the analysis of the sales structure of the Universal Service Supplier company for 2025, the average realized electricity sale price for end-use customers resulted at almost the same level as that calculated by ERE for the respective period.

5.2.2. Electricity prices in Region Countries for 2025

The graph below presents the electricity prices in eurocent/kWh and ALL/kWh before taxation (VAT) for non-household customers for 2025. According to the data published by Eurostat, the average electricity price for non-household customers in the countries of the region for 2025

resulted at 17.43 ALL/kWh.

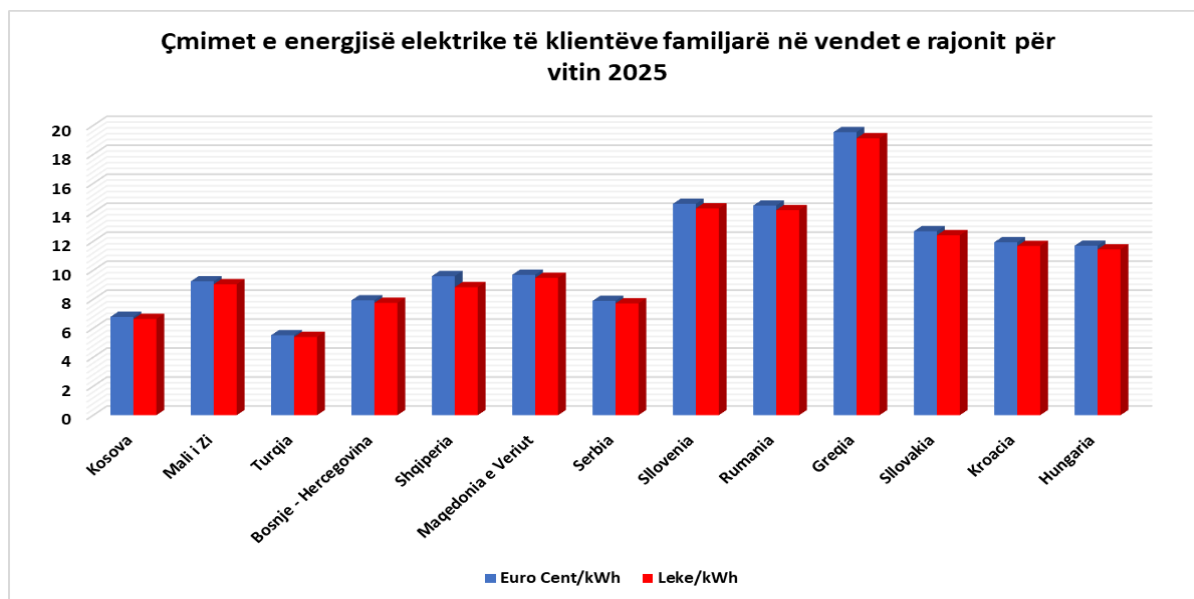


Figure 72. Electricity prices for non-household customers in region countries for 2025

The graph below presents the electricity prices in eurocent/kWh and ALL/kWh before taxation (VAT) for household customers for 2025. According to the data published by Eurostat, the average electricity price for household customers in the countries of the region for 2025 resulted at 13.16 ALL/kWh.

The regional comparison shows that the price level in Albania remains relatively competitive compared to the countries of the region, reflecting the tariff stabilization policy and the structure of the domestic market.

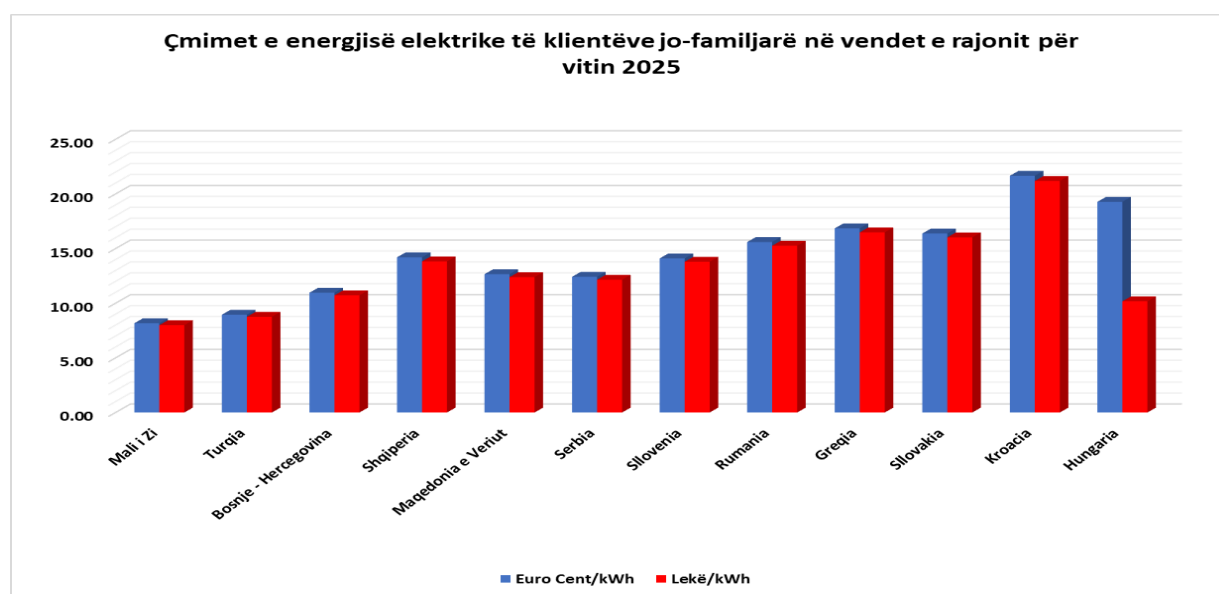


Figure 73. Electricity prices for household customers in region countries for 2025

(Source: Eurostat)

6. NATURAL GAS SITUATION IN THE WORLD, EUROPE, REGION AND IN OUR COUNTRY.

6.1. Main Issues for Natural Gas.

Globally, gaseous fuels occupy an increasingly complex position in the energy transition. Natural gas has long been described as a “transition fuel” – or even a “destination fuel” – because it provides reliable energy and industrial heat with a lower carbon intensity than coal or oil.

The ability of natural gas to provide rapid flexibility makes it a critical complement to the large-scale expansion of variable renewable sources.

However, geopolitical shocks, price volatility and restrictive climate policies have raised new questions regarding the sustainability of growth in gas demand beyond the mid-2030s.

At the same time, low-carbon gaseous fuels, such as biomethane, renewable hydrogen and synthetic fuels derived from hydrogen, are attracting attention.

However, their deployment remains limited by costs, infrastructure requirements and the need for supporting policy frameworks.

Global energy system modelling increasingly suggests a structural evolution: gaseous fuels are expected to move from being major primary energy sources today to serving as key providers of flexibility, seasonal storage and decarbonisation in hard to be reduced sectors depending on a sustained reduction in the carbon intensity of supply chains.

Year 2025 marks a turning point in the long-term outlook for natural gas. After several years of absence, the International Energy Agency (IEA) reinstated the Current Policies Scenario (CPS) in its World Energy Outlook (WEO) 2025.

The CPS had been a standard scenario until 2020, but was removed during the Covid-19 period due to rapid policy changes and market disruptions.

Its reinstatement signals growing uncertainty over the pace of the energy transition and renewed interest in understanding how the world evolves without new policy interventions.

- The CPS reflects only policies and regulations already adopted. It assumes cautious progress in deploying new technologies and provides a conservative view of decarbonisation.
- The Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) includes policies that have been announced but have not yet been fully implemented, as well as official strategies that indicate the intended direction of movement.

It assumes faster settlement of low-carbon technologies and greater energy efficiency compared to CPS, but does not assume that aspirational climate targets are met.

By contrast, the Net Zero Emissions (NZE) 2050 Scenario describes a normative pathway to meet global climate objectives.

Electricity demand increases significantly faster than overall energy use in all IEA scenarios, supported by the continued growth of renewable sources and renewed momentum for nuclear energy. However, the scenarios differ significantly in the mix of energy sources that meet this demand from the 2020s.

- In the CPS, the use of oil and natural gas continues to increase until 2050, while coal peaks before the end of the 2020s;

- In STEPS, coal demand peaks before 2030 and oil levels off around 2030; natural gas demand continues to increase, but at a slower rate than in the CPS.

Global natural gas demand increases from 4,254 billion cubic metres in 2024 to 5,596 billion cubic metres (+32%) in the CPS by 2050, or 4,645 billion cubic metres (+9%) in STEPS by 2050.

Both the CPS and STEPS envisage continued investment in all fuels and technologies.

They assume the same economic increase and generally similar demand for energy services until 2050.

However, differences in efficiency, electrification and the fuel mix result in different energy demand trajectories.

STEPS envisages slower overall energy growth due to lower use of fossil fuels in power generation, increased electrification of end users and stronger improvements in energy efficiency across sectors.

				Current Policies		Stated Policies	
	2010	2023	2024	2035	2050	2035	2050
World	3 317	4 138	4 254	5 044	5 596	4 770	4 645
North America	838	1 158	1 179	1 253	1 192	1 198	950
United States	678	925	942	1 022	943	975	733
Central and South America	151	154	157	188	222	177	177
Brazil	29	30	32	38	51	33	31
Europe	697	504	507	477	426	411	304
European Union	446	328	329	296	244	256	166
Africa	107	174	172	214	323	199	260
Middle East	370	582	596	837	1 077	773	870
Eurasia	578	633	660	693	713	690	684
Russia	467	503	526	529	507	529	490
Asia Pacific	575	931	982	1 330	1 565	1 274	1 345
China	110	397	428	632	724	584	606
India	64	68	75	137	209	139	187
Japan	95	90	91	97	93	87	67
Southeast Asia	149	176	184	238	285	244	272

Figure 74. IEA request for natural gas until on 2050 for the SPA also for STEPS.

Source: IEA, WEO 2025

Main Issue 1: Increased Gas Demand

LNG trade expanded for the 12th consecutive year, increasing to approximately 600 billion cubic metres, underlining its key role in meeting the increased demand, increasing global natural gas trade and its much-needed use.

Natural gas demand increased by 78 billion cubic metres (1.9%) in 2024, reaching 4,122 billion cubic metres. This increase was driven mainly by strong gains in Asia and North America. Demand continues to grow in 2025, with an increase of 71 billion cubic metres (1.7%).

Gas for power remained a key driver, together with the increased demand from the transport and industry sectors, improving market connectivity despite continued geopolitical uncertainties.

Supporting this momentum in LNG infrastructure development, 64 new LNG transporting ships were delivered in 2024, with another 337 under construction at the end of 2025.

The year 2025 began with regional divergences in demand trends. Demand growth was concentrated in Europe and North America during the first half of the year, driven by demand for electricity in Europe and strong heating demand in both regions.

LNG trade also increased in the first half of 2025, with a noticeable recovery in European imports, which increased by 23.6% compared with the first half of 2024.

Main Issue 2: Increasing Energy Uncertainty.

Between increased uncertainties arising from changes in technology, climate and geopolitics, the trend of increasing energy demand can be clearly observed. If this trajectory continues, there is a risk of non-compliance between continuity of supply and the reality of demand.

Recent trends suggest that global energy demand may continue to grow over the next decade, driven by Asia and supported by growth in North America. However, uncertainties arising from global changes are making it increasingly difficult to forecast and plan for this increase.

Geopolitical developments add further uncertainty to growth forecasts, with U.S. import tariffs threatening to weaken global LNG demand due to the slowdown in overall economic activity, despite strong support for the domestic oil and gas sector.

Main Issue 3: The Key Role of Investments in Methane Gas and LNG Supply and Infrastructure

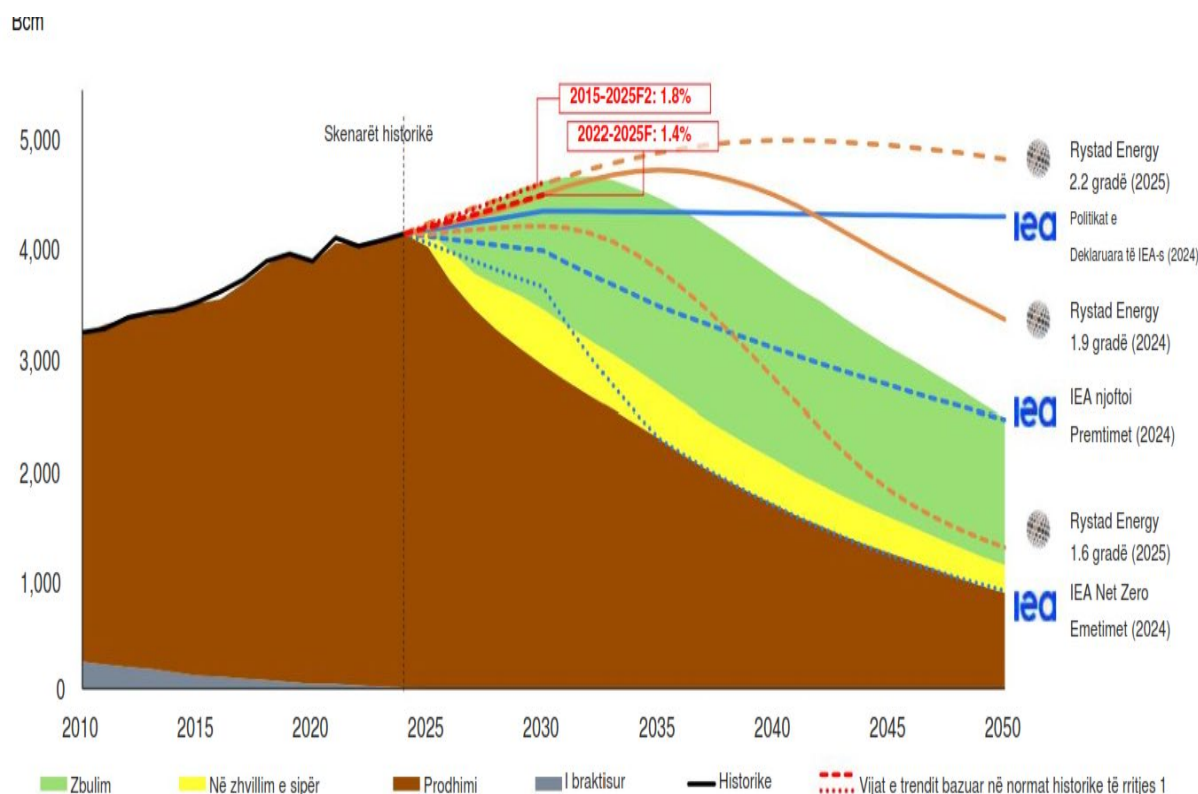


Figure 75. Global balance of demand and supply with natural gas according to various scenarios, the allocated supply according to life cycle

Natural gas is well positioned as a resilient force to mitigate energy uncertainty, serving as a key element of a reliable, flexible, affordable and climate-ready energy system.

As a lower-carbon alternative to coal, particularly with the integration of carbon capture technologies, natural gas can ensure long-term sustainability, providing energy security in developing economies.

It ensures system reliability, serving as insurance for energy systems and providing reliable support as both short-term and long-term energy storage when intermittent renewable generation falls short.

Methane Gas and LNG also emerge as geopolitical tools, vital for preventing economic and social instability through ensuring secure and diversified supply.

Main Issue 4: The Increased need for electricity supported by the balancing role of natural gas

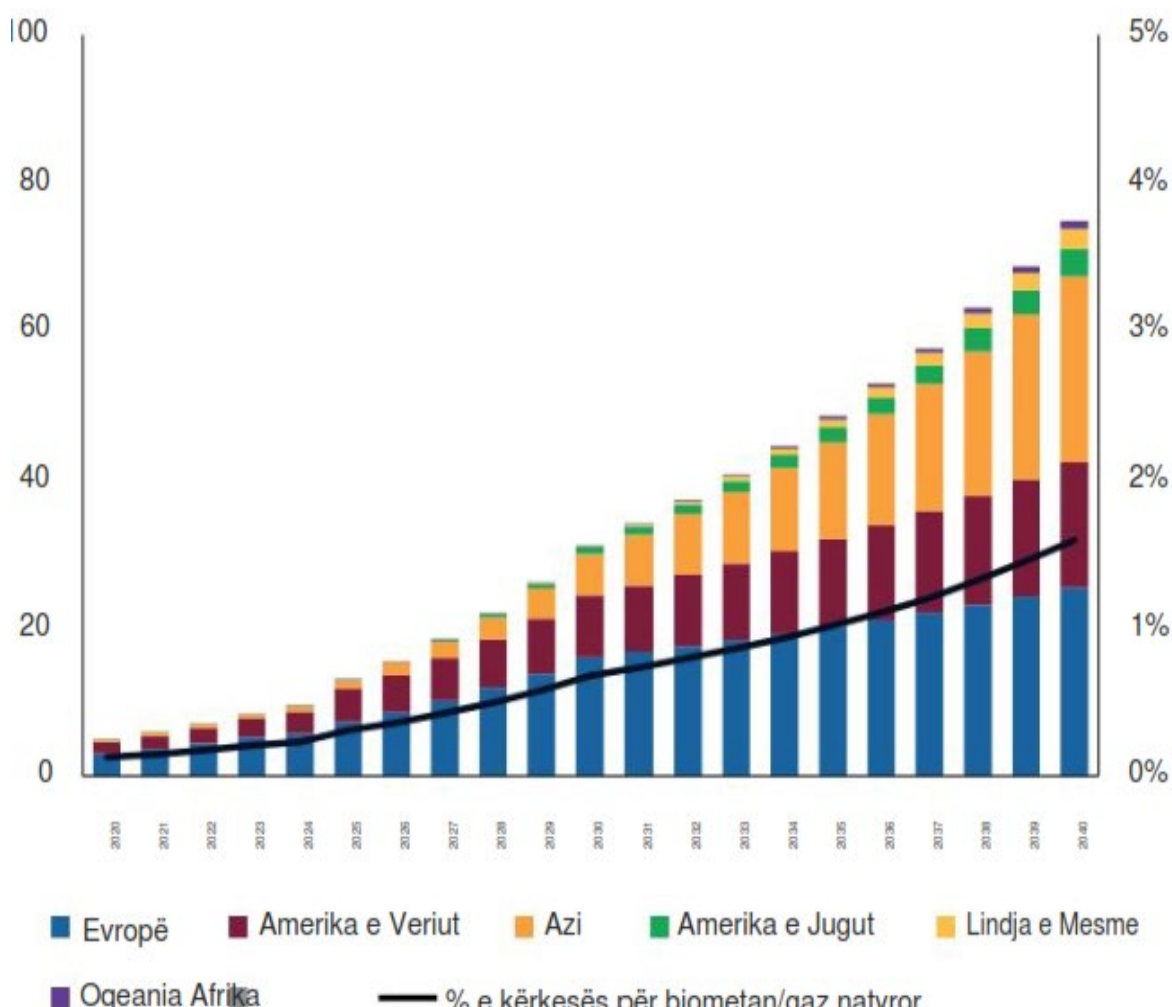
Natural gas plays an increasingly important role in stabilising future energy systems, on the conditions of increased penetration of variable renewable energy and the increasing incidence of extreme weather events.

Main Issue 5: The Role of Low-Carbon Gases

The global gas industry is increasingly engaging with the challenge of decarbonisation, pursuing lower-carbon technologies through innovation and cooperation.

Targeted investments in decarbonised molecules are needed to unlock decarbonisation options, such as the expansion of biomethane and bio-LNG, the decarbonisation of the gas system based on CCS, and the integration of hydrogen and its derivatives.

LHS: Bcm; RHS: Përqindja



Global generation has increased sevenfold over the last decade, reaching more than 10 billion cubic metres in 2025, driven by supply-side incentives, such as supply premiums and feed-in tariffs that have reduced investment risks for operators and investors.

Looking ahead, global biomethane generation is forecasted to increase by 14% per year until 2040, driven by strategic targets in Europe.

Biomethane is known as the most promising low-carbon gas today, supported by developed generation technologies, compatibility with existing natural gas infrastructure and strong potential for large-scale deployment.

From the end of 2024 to June 2025, natural gas demand trends varied across the main markets.

Europe experienced a recovery in LNG imports, while demand increase in Asia slowed, weighed down by relatively higher LNG prices in the market and weak macroeconomic conditions that limited market activity. LNG imports in Europe increased by 16 billion cubic metres (23.6%) in the first half of 2025 compared with the first half of 2024. Meanwhile, China, the world's largest LNG importer, recorded a 19.4% decline in LNG imports during the same period. Overall growth in global natural gas demand in the first half of 2025 was driven mainly by Europe and North America, which recorded increases of 6.1% and 1.5%, respectively. This was driven mainly by the colder 2024/2025 winter, which increased heating demand in both regions.

Europe's natural gas demand increased by 13 billion cubic metres, 6.1% compared with the same period of the previous year in the first half of the year, mainly influenced by seasonal patterns that reduced renewable generation and increased heating demand.

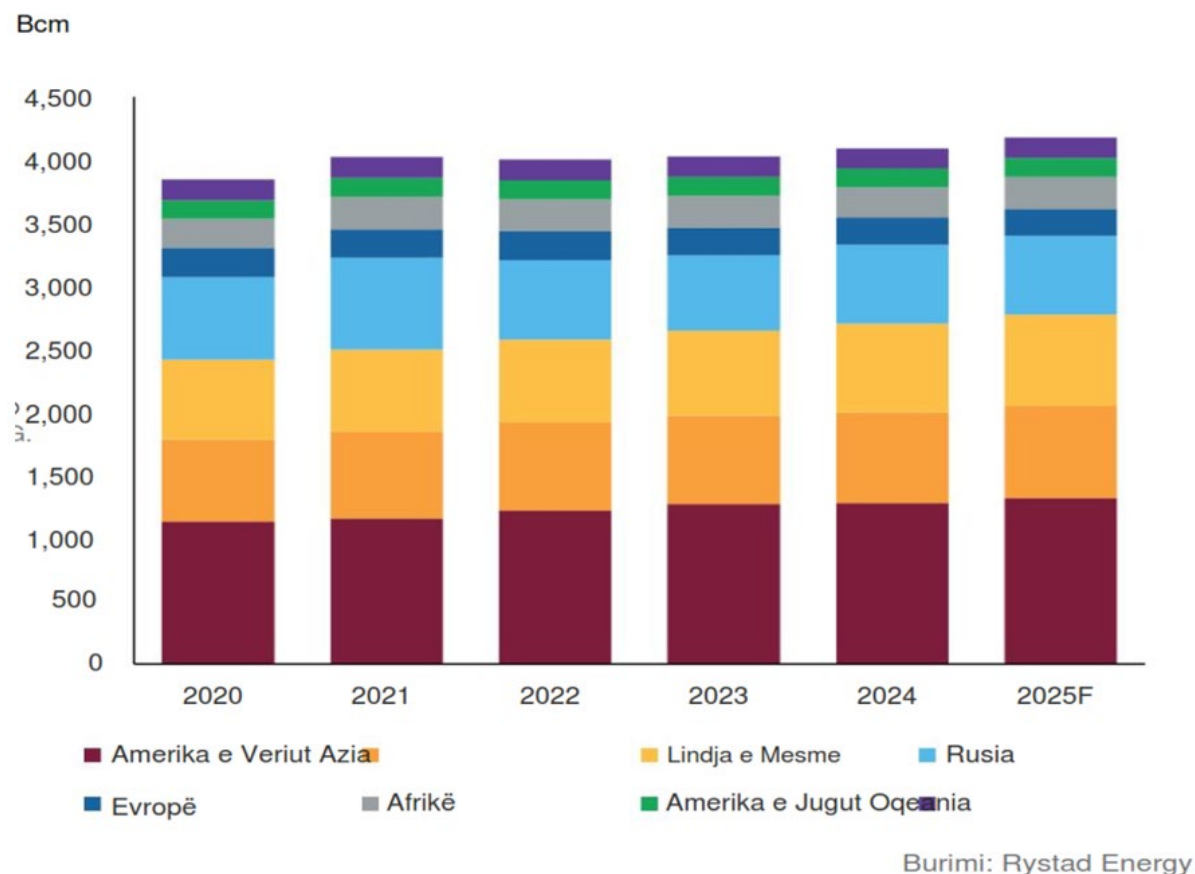


Figure 76. Global generation of natural gas, allocated according to regions

Gas today is a critical factor for the security and stability of electricity supply in the world.

In an environment where energy availability is the defining constraint, gas plays an essential role. Modern gas turbines provide rapid ramp-up, firm capacity and system stability, responding to needs.

The IGU Global Gas Report 2025 highlights that gas is not a “transitional bridge”, but a structural component of the energy systems of the artificial intelligence era, anchoring reliability alongside

renewable energy sources.

North America.

The shale revolution (Gas Extraction from Shale), this is a type of unconventional gas which is cleaner compared to conventional gas and which has undergone extensive development recently) transformed the US from a net importer into the world's leading gas producer (1,033 billion cubic metres in 2024) and, since 2023, the largest LNG exporter. US gas exports reached a record level in 2025, making the country the largest global gas exporter overall, a remarkable reversal from its net import position until 2017.

Flexible US liquefied natural gas (LNG) (hub-linked and destination-free) has redefined global gas trade. Global liquefied natural gas (LNG) demand reached 560 billion cubic metres in 2024 and could exceed 725 billion cubic metres by 2030, with the US set to add 160 billion cubic metres of new liquefaction capacity. In the CPS, gas demand in advanced economies increases by 50 billion cubic metres between 2024 and 2035:

- US demand is increased by 10% exceeding 1,000 bcm, driven by +50 bcm in power and +15 bcm of natural gas.

In STEPS, gas demand in advanced economies falls from 1,850 bcm (2024) to 1,750 bcm (2025); EU demand falls by 20% and consumption in the US remains at a stable level.

According to the IEA, LNG:

- EU demand falls by more than 10%, to below 300 billion cubic metres;
- Japan increases from 90 to 95 billion cubic meters;
- South Korea remains stable to 60 billion cubic meters.

North America, particularly the US, is at the epicentre of large-scale increase. The region combines abundant natural gas, increasingly competitive renewable resources and extensive transmission and pipeline infrastructure, positioning it as the leading global market in this field. Gas already provides around 40% of US electricity supply, anchoring reliability, with renewables providing around one-quarter, nuclear power 15–20% and coal still contributing, but declining.

Europe

Europe's challenge is network expansion, including permitting delays and transmission congestions. This delays data centre demand that requires temporary support for gas, which is sufficiently flexible. Administrative barriers have been one of the problems that require immediate solutions for the current year.

Asia-Pacific (excluding China)

Natural gas demand has increased by approximately 80 billion cubic metres per year over the past decade. In the IEA's CPS, it continues to increase by 70 billion cubic metres per year until 2035, at which point gas becomes the world's second-largest fuel. Emerging economies compose almost all of this expansion (+700 billion cubic metres), while demand in advanced economies remains generally stable. In emerging Asia, demand increases by 340 billion cubic metres between 2024 and 2035, with the power sector and industry each contributing 35%. The region adds 270 GW of new gas-fired capacity (+70%).

The region is characterised by rapid digital growth, diverse energy mixes and increasing dependence on LNG. In Asia's advanced economies, nuclear and renewable energy are becoming increasingly important in the electricity grid; however, data centres continue to rely on fossil fuels, particularly LNG, for backup and dispatchable generation.

In Japan and South Korea, LNG consists of more than one-quarter of electricity supply, providing the flexibility needed to balance the expansion of offshore wind and solar farms. Both countries are restarting or commissioning new nuclear units; Japan is reactivating reactors under revised safety standards, and Korea aims for nuclear power to reach up to 30% of its energy mix by 2036.

China

China leads the largest increase: +200 billion cubic metres, reaching 630 billion cubic metres by 2035. In China, coal remains the backbone of electricity supply, particularly in the eastern coastal regions where around 60–70% of energy still comes from coal. At the same time, the country is advancing the fastest clean energy build-out in the world, installing more solar capacity in 2023–2025 than the rest of the world combined. Alongside this growth in renewables, China is also expanding its nuclear industry, with more than 30 reactors under construction.

LNG imports and pipeline expansions are expected to support this role, with gas-fired generation positioned as a cleaner alternative to coal for urban clusters.

Middle East

The Middle East is leveraging abundant natural gas and world-class solar energy to become an artificial intelligence computing hub. State-backed mega-projects (e.g. in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Saudi Arabia) co-locate data centres with industrial zones and cable landing points, ensuring reliable supply and connectivity. Gas remains the dominant fuel, with more than 60% of regional electricity generation supplied by natural gas, and new combined-cycle projects are being commissioned both to replace oil-fired capacity and to anchor data centre demand. At the same time, the United Arab Emirates has connected its first nuclear units at Barakah, which are beginning to provide carbon-free baseload that can complement solar energy and gas in the long term.

India

India almost doubles demand to 140 billion cubic metres, led by city gas and industry.

Gas use in India could quadruple, supported by improved air quality targets, renewable integration, increasing gasification and the growing use of gas in mobility.

Africa

Africa's digital infrastructure remains concentrated in South Africa, although the lack of grid reliability is driving the exploration of LNG-to-power projects and hybrid renewable energy projects.

Other markets are beginning to emerge; Kenya harnesses geothermal energy, Egypt combines renewable energy sources and gas with strategic submarine cable landings, and Nigeria and Mozambique seek to monetise their natural gas reserves to support regional hubs.

The arrival of new submarine cables such as Africa and Equiano is reshaping connectivity, but infrastructure gaps, water stress and regulatory uncertainty continue to limit the scale of large-scale development.

Latin Americame

Latin America's increase is led by Brazil, where hydropower dominates but drought cycles drive greater reliance on LNG for maximum supply and complementary renewable resources.

Chile's solar-powered system is increasingly being paired with imported LNG for reinforcement, while Colombia, Peru and Argentina are beginning to attract interest as secondary hubs.

Across the region, abundant solar, wind and water resources create long-term potential, but

political instability, infrastructure fragility and data localisation laws shape investment strategies and the pace of investment.

In both regions, gas is critical for large-scale capacity and early digital development, while renewables (solar, hydropower, wind) provide abundant but variable supply.

Governments and Regulators, Energy Suppliers and Utilities should take into account: parasysh:

- Adapting to a new class of large customers (certainly small customers are obliged to adapt to market conditions) that move rapidly (hyperscalers), whose demand changes capacity;
- Gas supports the integration of renewable sources by providing firm and flexible capacity.

6.2. Decarbonisation

Investments should target low-carbon gases, the reduction of combined carbon emissions and methane in line with climate objectives, where applicable.

Past experience shows the risks of incorrect forecasts: in China, demand in 2025 exceeded forecasts by around 25 percent, while in the US, even utilities have overestimated costs under conservative assumptions, therefore:

- Permitting, interconnection and planning timelines should be adapted to the pace of growing digital infrastructure.
- Electricity market policies should be designed to promote hybrid procurement models (renewable sources + dispatchable capacity) while at the same time protecting security of supply.
- It should be ensured that energy security and decarbonisation objectives advance in parallel, as national competitiveness will increasingly depend on reliable access to energy for growth driven by artificial intelligence and traditional industrial loads.
- Opportunities for co-location with digital campuses, LNG-to-power projects and dedicated low-carbon gas supply should be explored.
- Strategic partnerships with hyperscalers should be formed to reduce the risk of investments in flexible and cleaner sectors.

6.3. Measures Taken by Europe Regarding the Gas Situation After the Interruption of Russian Gas.

Regarding the gas situation up to the present day, the European Council has responded with rapid and quite effective measures, and these have had an impact on Europe, the Region and our country. Representatives of the Council (EP) reached a provisional agreement on the regulation to gradually phase out imports of Russian natural gas.

The Regulation introduces a legally binding, step-by-step ban on both liquefied natural gas (LNG) and pipeline gas imports from Russia, with a full ban respectively from the end of 2026 and the autumn of 2027.

- For short-term supply contracts concluded before 17 June 2025, the ban on Russian gas imports will apply from 25 April 2026 for LNG and 17 June 2026 for pipeline gas. For long-term contracts for LNG imports, the ban will apply from 1 January 2027.
- The ban will enter into force on 30 September 2027, provided that the storage filling targets foreseen in the Gas Storage Regulation are in line with the fulfilment targets, and by 1 November 2027 at the latest.

- Changes to existing contracts will be allowed only for narrowly defined operational purposes and cannot lead to increases in volumes.

The Regulations are in line with the broader EU policy objectives, such as ensuring European competitiveness and decarbonisation objectives

The “Gas SoS (Security of Supply) Regulation” and the “Electricity Risk-Preparedness Regulation” have been and will remain important for the current challenges of EU security of supply.

Lessons Learned.

- **Simplification:** Simplification can be achieved through improving reporting obligations for national authorities, reducing the number of regional risk groups and simplifying the procedure for requesting an exemption from the bilateral obligation.
- **Adaptation:** The EU energy system as a whole has been resilient during the assessment period, but the electricity sector is already undergoing a massive transformation. This includes, in particular, decarbonisation, digitalisation, electrification and sectoral integration of our energy system. It can be anticipated that the EU energy system in 2030 and subsequently in 2040 will be radically different from that of 2017 or even that of today, with increasing penetration of renewable energy and a more marginal role for natural gas.
- **Integration:** The gas and electricity sectors are very closely interconnected with each other and may become even more integrated in the future. While some important differences remain between the two markets, there is scope to significantly harmonise the two Regulations.
- **Transparency and oversight:** This compatibility check report highlighted both the added value of transparency provisions that promote coordination and the lack of data on certain areas of security of electricity and gas supply (e.g., transparency and traceability of gas imports, timely availability of key data).

Regulation (EU) 2024/1787 “On the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector” (EU Methane Regulation) entered into force on 4 August 2024 and contains a number of requirements for importers of crude oil, natural gas and coal placed on the EU market.

Each country must, in particular, report certain data and information regarding methane emissions from countries and companies that produce or export to the EU and, from 2027, for contracts concluded or renewed after 4 August 2024, they must demonstrate that oil, gas and coal come from generation that is subject to measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of methane emissions equivalent to those laid down in the EU Methane Regulation.

Legislative Resolution of the European Parliament dated 17 December 2025 on the proposal of a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the gradual phase-out of imports of Russian natural gas, improving the monitoring of potential energy dependencies and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/1938 (COM(2025)0828 – C10-0123/2025 – 2025/0180(COD)).

6.3.1. In our country.

During 2025, TAP AG and Albgaz sh.a. carried out activities in our country. In fact, Albania has prepared for the opening of the gas market and, for this purpose, it has:

- All the necessary secondary legislation for carrying out the opening of the market;
- Prepared a number of ready projects which await their implementation;

- Adopted all European Union Directives and Regulations;
- Taken joint decisions with the authorities of Italy and Greece regarding TAP's activity;
- Become part of all Gas Institutions and Associations in Europe, the Region and the World, and is a co-author of studies, remaining up to date with the gas situation;
- Good work has been carried out for the opening of the gas market with priority and ongoing projects, specifically:
 - Gasification project of the city of Korça is ready to start together with Azerbaijan's national company SOCAR and will be the first step towards extending the continuation of distribution projects throughout our country;
 - Roskovec TPP project, 170 MW;
 - Vlora Terminal–Vlora TPP pipeline;
 - Detailed Fier–Vlora–Fier project (Interconnection with TAP);
 - Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP), Fier–Kashar section, which will be the beginning of the pipeline for the region but will gasify Tirana and Durrës;
 - Underground gas storage project in Dumre is currently stopped, but there is an agreement with the company SNAM to develop it;
 - LNG terminal project in Vlora. It is currently stopped and is expected to be developed by American companies;
 - Pipeline connection project with Kosovo, ALKOGAP;
 - Pipeline connection project with North Macedonia.

These projects are in full compliance with the European Union Gas Directives and Regulations, which have an implementation deadline according to the Energy Secretariat in Vienna.

For all candidate countries for the European Union, the Energy Secretariat provides extraordinary assistance for their support and implementation in the electricity and natural gas sectors.

6.4. Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP)

Company Shareholders

The shareholders of TAP AG are: SOCAR (Azerbaijan) with 20%, BP (England) with 20%, SNAM S.p.A. (Italy) with 20%, Fluxys (Belgium) with 20%, Enagas (Spain) with 20%.

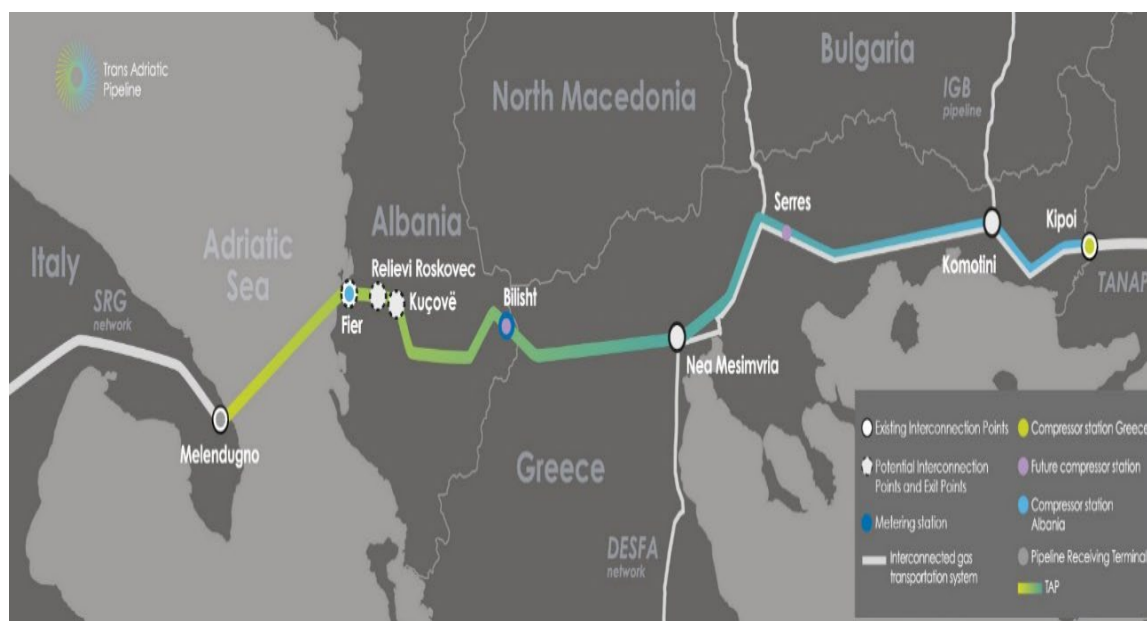


Figure 77. TAP Pipeline

TAP's shareholding structure remained the same also for 2025, with each of TAP's shareholders holding an equal 20% share.

Updates on Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG (TAP) During 2025 – Excellence During 5 Years of TAP Operations

6.4.1. Excellence During 5 Years of TAP Operations.

TAP is the European part and a key part of the Southern Gas Corridor, a project of strategic and economic importance for the EU and the Energy Community, and for our country, actively contributing to Europe's market integration and security of supply since the start of its commercial operations on 15 November 2020. This was a historic achievement as a new source of gas supply and a sustainable, reliable and cost-effective route that was put into operation began to materially contribute to the EU and Energy Community objectives of security of supply, market integration, competitiveness and decarbonisation.

On 15 November 2025, TAP marked 5 years of commercial operations, with significant commercial, operational and health and safety achievements, such as:

- Transported over 54 billion standard cubic metres of gas (bcm) since the start of commercial operations and became, during 2025, the second single source of natural gas for Italy, representing 16% of total imports and 25% of pipeline gas imports;
- TAP has provided continuous Transportation Services at all Interconnection Points with the national transmission systems in Italy and Greece, SRG, DESFA, and, starting from 1 October 2022, also with the Greece-Bulgaria Interconnector (IGB) in Komotini, without any capacity restrictions;
- The number of registered participants increased from 3 to 47;
- TAP recorded high customer satisfaction over the years (>8.6 points out of 10 every year) and received 0 complaints from customers;
- The first level of TAP expansion was activated as part of the 2021 Market Test;

- 152,000 hours of operations and maintenance work (on-site team and main contractors DESFA, AGSCo and SNAM);
- Renewal of ISO 45,001; 9,001; 14,001 certificates, as well as EMAS in Italy;
- The 2022-2025 Carbon Management Plan was successfully completed. More than 50 initiatives were implemented, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 25% compared with the annual forecast; reducing methane emissions by 54% compared with the forecast; reducing emissions by 86% compared with the 2021 baseline year;
- At the same time, OGMP 2.0 received the “Gold Standard Pathway” certification (“Gold Standard Reporting” is expected in 2026);
- Nearly 35,000 hours of Health and Environment (HSE) training were provided.

6.4.2. Continuous Improvement of Services

In order to continue ensuring operational excellence and the commercial and physical reliability of the infrastructure, TAP continued to update its framework, under the supervision of the Albanian, Greek and Italian NRAs, striving to provide its customers with as much flexibility as possible, in a continuously changing market environment.

Therefore, TAP updated its Network Code three times during 2025 and the beginning of 2026:

- On 2 January 2025, a revised Network Code was published to implement the Intraday product on TAP. The product was made available on the same day, providing an additional flexibility tool for shippers, as well as for the neighbouring TSOs in Greece, Italy and Bulgaria.
- On 25 September 2025, a further revised Network Code was published to implement the changes necessary to accommodate bidirectionality also at the Nea Mesimvria Interconnection Point in Greece. Following the capacity allocation resulting from the 2021 Market Test, the fuel gas allocation methodology was revised to reflect the introduction of a second physical entry point into TAP. The changes related to this section will enter into force on 1 October 2026. In addition, the version of the Network Code published on 25 September 2025 introduced a Registration Portal, aimed at further simplifying and automating the process for the registration of potential new shippers, while at the same time improving the overall user experience for registered parties.
- The third Network Code revision process, completed during 2025, was initiated by a public consultation held from 30 July to 15 September 2025 and was finalised following the ratification of the decision to approve the revised Network Code by the National Regulatory Authorities (NRAs) of Albania, Greece and Italy at the end of November 2025. As a consequence, a further revised Network Code was published on 13 January 2026. This latest revision introduces the changes and amendments necessary to accommodate:
 - **A cost pass-through mechanism for Compressor Electricity**, whereby the costs incurred for the procurement of electricity used to power electrically driven compressor units (as foreseen in TAP Future Expansion Projects) fall within the scope of usage tariffs. These costs are allocated and recovered through a flow-weighted, distance-based model, similar to the methodology applied for Fuel Gas costs.
 - **A cost pass-through mechanism related to the Methane Emissions Regulation.**

EU Regulation 2024/1787 “On the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector”, adopted in August 2024, introduced several obligations for operators and provides for a cost-neutrality principle, which is applicable to TAP. Therefore, TAP has introduced into the Network Code a cost pass-through mechanism for such costs, which fall within the scope of usage tariffs and are allocated to all TAP shippers based on their Allocated Quantities.

TAP is maximising the additional capacity offered to the market by holding capacity auctions for standard capacity products in accordance with the ENTSOG Auction Calendar on the PRISMA Capacity Booking Platform. Between TAP’s Commercial Operations Date and 31 December 2025, TAP held the following auctions for the booking of forward firm, interruptible and commercial reverse capacity at IP Kipoi, IP Komotini, IP Melendugno and IP Nea Mesimvria: 14,030 day-ahead auctions; 380 monthly auctions; 318 quarterly auctions; 24 yearly auctions. Starting from January 2025, there were also 34,788 intraday auctions.

6.4.3. First Level of TAP Capacity Expansion

In accordance with TAP’s specific regulatory framework, TAP organised the first Market Test in July 2019 and launched another Market Test in July 2021. The 2021 Market Test was successful and resulted in the first step of TAP’s expansion. **TAP concluded long-term gas transportation agreements for the transportation of an additional 1.2 bcma (billion cubic metres of gas) from 1 January 2026 onwards, including the first long-term booking and a Connection Request at an exit point in Albania (Roskovec). TAP will fulfil its obligations under the Long-Term Gas Transportation Agreement.**

The specific quantities of additional capacity that were booked following the 2021 Market Test are shown below:

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

Figure 78. Specific quantities of additional capacity reserved after the Market Test of 2021

In order to set available the required capacity, in January 2024, TAP started the expansion works to add a Compressor Unit at the existing compressor station in Kipoi and successfully completed them by the end of 2025, ahead of schedule, within budget, safely and without interrupting continuous gas flows. Construction of the expansion project included 337,563 working hours

performed without incidents and included:

- Construction of a new compressor building with a 15 MW gas turbine-driven compressor, a new Electrical Control Building, together with the installation of 125 km of cables and 447 tonnes of equipment.
- Connections to the existing pipeline systems were completed using a combination of 3 “Hot Tap” connections and 8 conventional connections successfully carried out during a 10-day bypass of the GCS00 station, while the entire TAP system remained in operation.

Further Expansion

In July 2023, TAP opened another Market Test, in cooperation with the neighbouring TSOs. This Market Test was closed in December 2025, with no capacity allocated.

TAP opened the 2025 Market Test in July 2025, again in coordination with the neighbouring TSOs. This Market Test is ongoing, with the next step being the publication of the Demand Assessment Report (DAR) with SRG and DESFA, showing summarised information on the non-binding bids received at TAP IPs and a decision on whether or not to continue the process to the coordinated design phase. The DAR with ICBG for IP Komotini was published in October 2025 with a decision not to continue the 2025 Market Test at this IP.

6.4.4. Electrification Through Expansion and Decarbonisation

The technical solutions included in the Market Test Project Proposals are based on the non-binding demand received.

For future expansion levels, TAP has developed technical solutions requiring the installation of electrically driven compressor stations and/or units, supporting easier decarbonisation. Electrified compressor stations require connection to the high-voltage transmission network in Albania.

For this reason, in Albania, TAP had agreed on a non-binding connection offer with the Albanian Electricity Transmission System Operator (OST sh.a.). This offer expired in June 2025. Given the results of the latest Market Test, TAP will not proceed with an expansion and therefore TAP will reapply to OST sh.a. for a network connection offer in the future if there is demand for an expansion.

6.4.5. Other Developments in Albania

Cooperation with National Players

6.4.5.1. TAP - Albgaz sh.a.

In Albania, according to TAP’s regulatory framework, TAP is cooperating with the Albanian Government and Albgaz sh.a. on the development of an entry/exit point in Fier. In this regard and based on the Cooperation and Handover Agreement for the Fier South Facility, signed on 6 July 2021 with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE) and Albgaz sh.a., following a suspension period related to the assessment of the needs of the Albanian market, and following confirmation from MIE, TAP started the project.

TAP is progressing with the engineering works of this project with its appointed contractor and envisages that initial construction will begin during the second quarter of 2026, with the aim of completing it in the fourth quarter of 2027. According to the agreement, once construction of the Fier South Facility is completed, it will be handed over to the Albanian State.

TAP and Albgaz sh.a. are cooperating based on a Connection Request in Korça (NUR Project) received from Albgaz sh.a. during the 2023 Market Test. The parties are ready to proceed following the determination of the relevant conditions.

As part of AGSCo, Albgaz sh.a. continues to provide high-quality maintenance services for the TAP pipeline system and stations in Albania. The contract expires at the end of 2026; however, a further 5-year extension has already been agreed with AGSCo, while signatures of the new amendment are pending.

The total value billed up to December 2025 is approximately EUR 30 million.

TAP Social and Environmental Investment Projects in Albania.

- Under the Local Benefits Agreement, TAP has committed EUR 14,000,000 to Social and Environmental Investment projects.
- TAP has invested EUR 12,901,553 in 56 projects along the pipeline route and in wider communities.
- The remaining SEI funds are EUR 1,098,447.
- TAP will coordinate with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy on the allocation of the remaining SEI funds.

Gas Market Development Commitment Agreement (GMDCA).

Under the GMDCA, TAP has committed to:

- Exit Point – Design, procurement, financing and construction of an Initial Albanian Exit Facility for the TAP pipeline in Fier (for which the COHA was signed and is in the process of implementation for subsequent handover to MIE and Albgaz sh.a.).
- Training to increase capacities and promote economic opportunities by investing a total of EUR 700,000:
 - EUR 69.697 invested
 - EUR 630.303 remaining
- Loan to provide or facilitate a EUR 6,300,000 loan for the Albanian OST (Albgaz sh.a.):
 - EUR 1,800,000 disbursed (fully repaid in August 2025);
 - The remaining amount (depending on Albgaz's need and request) is EUR 4,500,000.

Social Benefits Unique to Albania (SBUTA) – Total EUR 11,000,000

Under SBUTA, TAP has committed to:

- Gas Market Development Support (capacity building, infrastructure, etc.) – EUR 6,000,000:
 - EUR 3.789.406 invested
 - EUR 2.210.594 remained
- Infrastructure improvements to improve infrastructure conditions for the benefit of local communities – EUR 5,000,000:
 - EUR 3.613.899 invested
 - EUR 1.386.101 remained

6.4.6. TAP is Facilitating Digital Interconnection in South-Eastern Europe

Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG (TAP), part of the Southern Gas Corridor that transports 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 30 November 2023.

This has enabled high-speed interconnection of France, Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania and Turkey. The Joint Venture uses a spare fibre-optic cable already installed by TAP along the 878-kilometre gas pipeline, creating the only direct connection between South-Eastern and Western Europe to ensure high levels of redundancy over existing alternative multi-stage routes.

This effort by TAP has already proved beneficial for Albania, as it facilitates the deployment of high-speed electronic communications networks and, in this way, better connectivity in the market.

In line with this effort, the joint company (through EXA) now provides telecommunications services between Tirana and Milan, Tirana and Bari, Tirana and Thessaloniki, Tirana and Rome, Tirana and Sofia for various customers.

TAP has a strategic and essential role for decarbonisation, security of supply and interconnection in Albania and South-Eastern Europe. TAP plays an essential role in ensuring reliable access to a new source of natural gas from the Caspian Sea and to a new route. TAP contributes to the diversification of supply sources and routes and can enable the gasification and decarbonisation of South-Eastern Europe and the Western Balkans, including Albania. TAP promotes access to cleaner and affordable energy in the Western Balkans and increases gas penetration in new and/or existing markets. TAP can also contribute significantly to decarbonisation by facilitating the decarbonisation of European economies through accelerating the gradual phase-out of coal, particularly in South-Eastern Europe (SEE) and the Western Balkans, and allowing gas to replace more polluting fuels in the region.

In addition, by installing only electric compressor stations on the TAP pipeline that will enable the expansion of the TAP pipeline up to 20 bcma (billion cubic metres of gas per year), TAP is proving to be a committed partner for the energy transition and decarbonisation objectives of the EU and the Western Balkans.

Given that sustainability is one of its main priorities, TAP has developed an energy transition strategy to address the EU climate objectives, while at the same time ensuring its critical role in the security of the EU energy supply.

In line with the objectives of the European Green Deal and the decarbonisation objectives, it is planned that the TAP interconnector will also allow the transportation of new renewable gas sources and/or any other low-carbon gas (including hydrogen and biomethane) from countries along the SGC to Europe, creating an opportunity to connect significant volumes with the necessity of growing demand in Europe.

Lastly, and this is very important, we should emphasise TAP's uniqueness 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 aligning national legislation with the energy *acquis* Communautaire, and two EU Member States (Italy and Greece).

It is important to emphasise that TAP itself makes an assessment of its cooperation with ERE, where it briefly states: "We would be honoured to share with you that TAP has had and will continue to have successful cooperation with ERE on the above matters and will ensure continued

compliance with the conditions imposed on TAP in the Transmission Licence granted by ERE". TAP will also continue to fulfil any other obligation arising from decisions issued by ERE or from laws adopted by the Parliament of Albania.

6.4.7. Volumes Transported by TAP

By the end of 2025, TAP had transported approximately a total of 54 billion cubic metres from the Greek-Turkish border at Kipoi, with 43 billion cubic metres transported to Italy passing through Albania, approximately 5 billion cubic metres exiting in Greece and approximately 3 billion cubic metres towards Bulgaria, as shown below:

From COD (15/11/20) until 31 December 2025	Total in KWh	Total Nm3	BCM in total
TAP entry point (Kipoi)	602,667,121,274	51,333,581,147	51.33
TAP exit point (Nea Mesimvria – Greece)	56,883,612,837	4,848,489,522	4.85
Exit from TAP (Komotini – IGB)	39,231,315,635	3,344,756,984	3.34
Exit from TAP (Melendugno - Italy) transiting Albania	501,294,013,338	42,751,058,906	42.75

For a complete overview of 2025, we emphasise that the following quantities were transported only in 2025:

1 January until 31 December 2025	Total in KWh	Total Nm3	BCMA total
TAP entry point (Kipoi)	127,282,403,094	10,833,208,762	10.83
TAP exit point (Nea Mesimvria - Greece)	11,068,575,580	943,126,805	0.94
Exit from TAP (Komotini – IGB)	9,945,376,635	847,184,439	0.85
Exit from TAP (Melendugno - Italy) Transiting Albania	105,140,897,693	8,961,386,447	8.96

6.4.8. The secondary legislation approved by ERE for natural gas during 2025

ERE Board Decision no. 145, dated 08.07.2025, “On approving an amendment at “TAP Network Code”.

Based on Article 16 of Law no. 43/2015, "On the Power Sector", as amended; articles 13; 15, point 1 letter "a"; Article 108 of Law no. 102/2015 "On Natural Gas Sector", as amended; the provisions of Final Joint Opinion of Energy Regulators on the Application of TAP AG Exemption, dated 6 June 2013, issued by the authorities according to Directive 2009/73/EC ("Final Joint Opinion"), as well as Opinion 1/2013 of Energy Community Secretariat, dated 14 May 2013; Articles 15 and 26 of the "Regulation on ERE Organization, Operation and Procedures", approved with ERE Board Decision no. 96, dated 17.06.2016; ERE Board on their meeting dated, 08.07. 2025, after reviewed the report prepared by Natural Gas Directory Protocol no. 2012 dated 03.07.2025, “On approving an amendment on "TAP Network Code" proposed by TAP AG, on 12 May 2025” and considering that on June 2013, the national authorities (hereinafter “the Authorities”) – for Italy:

the Ministry of Italy of Economic Development in cooperation with ARERA, RAE for Greece and the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) for Albania – decided for the exemption of Trans Adriatic Pipeline from the Implementation of the provisions of Article 9 (Allocation), Article 32 (Third Party Access – TPA), as well as Articles 41(6), 41(8) and 41(10) (Regulated Tariffs) of Directive 2009/73/EC, a jointly drafted document, as amended, to be in conformity with Commission Decision [C (2013)2949 final], of date 16 May 2013, considering also Energy Community Secretariat Opinion 1/2013, of date 14 May 2013.

In conformity with Article 4.7.1 of the Final Joint Opinion of TAP AG it is obligatory to submit for approval to the Regulatory Authorities, TAP Network Code not later than 12 months before its commercial operation.

This Code is further amended on 2022, with ARERA Decision no. 104/2022/R/gas, ERE Board Decision no. 45, dated 18.03.2022, and RAE decision no. 265/2022, published on Greek B' Official Gazette 1768, dated 12.04.2022; on 2023, with ARERA Decision no. 127/2023/R/gas, ERE Board Decision no. 115, dated 30.03.2023, and RAE Decision no. 199/2023, published on Greek B' Official Gazette 2438, dated 12.04.2023; as well as on 2024, ARERA Decision no. 455/2024/R/gas, ERE Decision no. 237, dated 05.11.2024, and RAAEY decision no. E-242/2024, published on Greek B' Official Gazette 6867, dated 16.12.2024.

The proposed amendments on TAP Network Code are in conformity with Final Joint Opinion (FJO), as well as the effective regulatory framework of the European Union. The amendments proposed by TAP AG are subject to the discussions between the three regulators which agreed a common document “*Approval of an amendment to “TAP Network Code” proposed by TAP AG on 12 May 2025*”, Annex A, which contain the amendments of TAP Network Code submitted on Annex B and the reasons of these modifications; the Amendments on TAP Network Code are in conformity with the principles of the Final Joint Opinion.

ERE Board Decision no. 146, dated 08.07.2025 “On the approval of the document on “Market test guidelines for Trans Adriatic Pipeline”, proposed by TAP AG on 16 June 2025

Based on Article 16 of Law no. 43/2015, “*On Power Sector*,” as amended; Articles 13 and 15, paragraph 1, and Article 108 of Law no. 102/2015, “*On Natural Gas Sector*,” as amended; the provisions of the “*Final Joint Opinion of the Energy Regulators of Italy, Greece, and Albania*” (Final Joint Opinion), July 2013; *Opinion 1/2013* of the Energy Community Secretariat, dated 14 May 2013, “*On the exemption of the TAP AG gas pipeline from certain requirements under Directive 2009/73/EC by the Albanian Energy Regulatory Authority*”; Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459 of 16 March 2017 “*Establishing a Network Code on Capacity Allocation Mechanisms in Gas Transmission Systems and Repealing Regulation (EU) No 984/2013*” (Capacity Allocation Mechanism Network Code); the decision of the Board of the Albanian Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE), no. 103, dated 26 June 2019, “*On the approval of the transposition of Regulation 2017/459 adopted by Decision no. 2018/06/PHGL-ENC ‘On the establishment of the Network Code on Capacity Allocation Mechanisms in Gas Transmission Systems’*”; as well as Articles 15 and 26 of the “*Regulation for ERE Organization, Operation and Procedures*,” approved with ERE Board Decision no. 96, dated 17.06.2016; ERE Board, in their meeting dated 8.07.2025, after reviewing the report Protocol no. 2011, dated 03.07.2025, prepared by the Natural Gas Directory, “*On the approval of the document “On market test guidelines for Trans Adriatic Pipeline” proposed by TAP AG on 16 June 2025*”, in conformity with Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 13 July 2009, “*On common rules for the internal market in natural gas*”;

Directive (EU) 2019/692 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 17 April 2019, “*Amending Directive 2009/73/EC on rules for the internal market in natural gas*”;

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459, dated 16 March 2017, “*Establishing a Network Code on Capacity Allocation Mechanisms in Gas Transmission Systems*” (CAM NC);

Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 5 June 2019, “*On the establishment of the Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators*”;

European Commission Decision No. C(2013)2949 final, dated 16 May 2013, “*On the exemption of the Trans Adriatic Pipeline from obligations regarding third-party access, tariff regulation, and ownership unbundling, pursuant to Articles 9, 32, 41(6), 41(8), and 41(10) of Directive 2009/73/EC*”;

Paragraph 4.1.7 of the Final Joint Opinion of the energy regulatory authorities of Italy, Greece, and Albania, according to which TAP AG must regularly (at least every two years) conduct a market test, with the aim of offering incremental capacity to interested parties until the pipeline’s maximum expansion capacity is reached.

The Market Test must be conducted in accordance with the Guidelines jointly approved by the Energy Regulatory Authorities of Albania (ERE), Greece (RAE), and Italy (ARERA).

On 16 March 2017, Commission Regulation (EU) No. 2017/459, “*On establishing a Network Code for Capacity Allocation Mechanisms in Gas Transmission Systems*” and repealing Regulation (EU) No. 984/2013, was adopted. This regulation (hereinafter: CAM NC) establishes the regulatory framework for capacity allocation mechanisms in gas transmission systems, covering both existing and incremental (expansion) capacity

The “*Market Test Guidelines for the Trans Adriatic Pipeline 2023*,” submitted by TAP AG on 6 June 2023, were approved by ERE Board with Decision No. 212, dated 27 June 2023.

Më datë 16 qershor 2025, në përputhje me paragrafin 4.1.7 të Opinionit Përfundimtar të Përbashkët, TAP AG i paraqiti Autoriteteve dokumentin “*Udhëzuesi për Testimin e Tregut të Gazsjellësit Trans Adriatik*”

On 16 June 2025, in accordance with paragraph 4.1.7 of the Final Joint Opinion, TAP AG submitted to the Authorities the document “*Market Test Guidelines for the Trans Adriatic Pipeline*”

After reviewing the “*2025 Market Test Guidelines*,” which are essentially based on the same principles applied during the 2023 Market Test, the Authorities jointly prepared a document containing the decision to approve the guidelines and the corresponding rationale.

The joint document is also subject to approval by the regulatory authorities of Italy and Greece, namely ARERA and RAE, respectively.

Decision no. 147, dated 08.07.2025 “On the request of TAP AG for exemption from the application of the ISO 27001 standard”

Based on Article 16 of Law no. 43/2015, ‘*On Power Sector*,’ as amended; Article 13 of Law no. 102/2015, ‘*On Natural Gas Sector*,’ as amended; Law no. 25/2024, ‘*On Cybersecurity*’; Council of Ministers Decision no. 553, dated 15.07.2020, ‘*On approving the list of critical information infrastructures and the List of Important Information Infrastructures*’ as amended by Council of Ministers Decision no. 761, dated 12.12.2022, ‘*On some additions and amendments to Council of Ministers Decision no. 553, dated 15.07.2020, the Regulation on cybersecurity of critical infrastructures in the power sector*, approved by Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) Board decision no. 126, dated 30.07.2020; Article 15 of the Regulation for ERE Organization, Operation and Procedures, approved by ERE Board decision no. 96, dated 17.06.2016, as amended; ERE Board, in their meeting dated 08.07.2025, after reviewing the report Protocol no. 1940/1 dated 03.07.2025, of the Cybersecurity and IT Sector ‘*On the request of TAP AG for not complying the*

ISO 27001 standard, TAP AG company with official letter Protocol no. 1940 dated 25.06.2025, submitted a request at ERE for exemption from the obligation to obtain certification under the ISO/IEC 27001 standard, as set out in the ‘Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures in the Power Sector.’

TAP AG has argued that, due to the cross-border nature of its activities and its classification as an essential subject under Directive (EU) 2022/2555 (NIS2), it is subject to supervision by the competent authorities of Greece and Italy, and complies with all obligations arising from this directive, in accordance also with the legal guarantees provided in the Agreement with the Host Country Government, ratified by Law no. 102/2013.

Considering the compliance of TAP AG cybersecurity management system with the requirements of the NIS2 Directive, and in fulfillment of the international commitments of the Republic of Albania, it is evaluated that TAP AG request shall be approved, and decided:

“To approve the request of TAP AG for exemption from the application of the ISO/IEC 27001 standard, in accordance with the Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures in the Power Sector.”

Decision no. 170, dated 31.07.2025 “On approving the project proposal submitted by TAP, SRG and DESFA, on the incremental capacity process for 2023”

Based on Article 16 of Law no.43/2015 “*On Power Sector*” as amended, Article 13, letter “a”, point 1 of Article 15, point 25 of Article 16 and Article 108 of law no. 102/2015 “*On Natural Gas Sector*”; based on point 2 of Article 28 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459 of 16.03.2017, transposed by Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) Board Decision no. 103, dated 26.06.2019; as well as Articles 15 of the “*Regulation for ERE Organization, Operation and Procedures*,” approved by ERE Board decision no. 96, dated 17.06.2016; the most recent opinions expressed by the representatives of the national regulatory authorities of Italy (ARERA) and Greece (RAAEY), regarding the approval of the “*Project Proposal*” jointly submitted by TAP, SRG and DESFA on 20 July 2025, *On the incremental capacity process for 2023 – Binding Phase*; ERE Board decision no. 285, dated 05.10.2023, “*On approving the project of TAP, SRG and DESFA On the incremental capacity process for 2021 – Binding Phase 2*”; ERE Board decision no. 270, dated 02.11.2022, “*On approving the project proposal of TAP, SRG and DESFA for the incremental capacity process for 2021 – October 2022*”; ERE Board decision no. 122, dated 11.05.2021, “*On approving the project proposal of TAP, SRG and DESFA for the incremental capacity process for 2019*”; ERE Board, after reviewing the report Protocol no. 2171 dated 25.07.2025, as well as the additional information Protocol no. 2171/1 dated 30.07.2025, prepared by the Natural Gas Directory “*On the approval of the ‘Project Proposal’ from TAP, SRG and DESFA for the Incremental Capacity Process for 2023 – Binding Phase,*” submitted jointly on 28 July 2025,

ERE, with Decision no. 27 dated 01.03.2013, approved the conditional exemption of TAP AG from the requirements of Articles 9, 32, and 41 (6), (8), and (10) of Directive 2009/73/EC for the Trans Adriatic Pipeline project, as well as the document “*Joint Opinion of Regulators on TAP AG’s Exemption Application*” Following comments and suggestions made by the Energy Community Secretariat and the European Commission Decision (C(2013)2949), ERE with Decision no. 64 dated 13.06.2013, amended the Board of Commissioners’ Decision no. 27 dated 01.03.2013 and approved the document “*Final Joint Opinion of Energy Regulators on TAP AG’s Exemption Application.*”

The Final Opinion on TAP AG’s exemption from the Third-Party Access Rules and other provisions of the Third Energy Package was simultaneously approved by the Italian and Greek Regulators.

Paragraph 4.1 of the Final Joint Opinion conditioned the granting of the exemption on the fulfillment of certain requirements, stipulating that TAP AG must periodically conduct a Market Test in order to offer all interested parties additional capacity until the maximum expansion potential of the pipeline (hereinafter referred to as Expansion Capacity) is reached. This test must be carried out in accordance with the guidelines jointly approved by the Italian energy regulatory authorities.

In 2019, the Regulatory Authorities ARERA, ERE, and RAE approved the “*Guidelines for the 2019 Market Test of Trans Adriatic Pipeline*” submitted by TAP AG on 14 June 2019 (ERE Decision no. 95 dated 17.06.2019);

With Decision no. 122 dated 11.05.2021, ERE Board approved the project proposal of TAP, SRG, and DESFA for the 2019 incremental capacity process, as reflected in the joint decision with the regulators of Italy and Greece, namely ARERA and RAE;

With Decision No. 151, dated 29.06.2021, ERE Board approved the market test guidelines for the Trans Adriatic Pipeline, as also stated in the joint decision with the regulators of Italy and Greece, namely ARERA and RAE.

On October 6, 2022, SRG, TAP, and DESFA submitted for review to the three Energy Regulatory Authorities – ERE, RAE, and ARERA – the project “Incremental Capacity Process for 2021.” By Decision No. 270, dated 02.11.2022, ERE Board approved the "Draft Proposal of TAP, SRG, and DESFA for the “Incremental Capacity Process for 2021 – October 2022,” as agreed in the joint decision with Italy and Greece, namely ARERA and RAE

After the first binding phase, capacity corresponding to the first proposed incremental capacity was allocated, namely 32,800 MWh/day at the Melendugno exit point for a three-year period (1 January 2026 – 31 December 2028) and 5,000 MWh/day at the Nea Mesimvria entry point (Greece) and Roskovec exit point (Albania) for the period 1 October 2026 – 30 September 2033; after the second binding phase, approved by Resolution 438/2023/R/eel and carried out in 2024, no capacity was allocated. In September 2023, ERE, ARERA, and RAE prepared a joint document titled “Approval of the Project by TAP AG, SRG, and DESFA for the 2021 Incremental Capacity Process – Binding Phase 2 (ANNEX A),” which was assessed to be in compliance with the principles of the Final Joint Opinion, the Market Test Guide, and the CAM NC, as well as with European and national legislation. Subsequently, ERE Board with Decision No. 285, dated 05.10.2023, decided to approve the joint document agreed with the regulators of Italy (ARERA) and Greece (RAAEY), attached as ANNEX A and decided:

To approve the “Project Proposal by TAP, SRG, and DESFA for the 2023 Incremental Capacity Process – Binding Phase,” jointly submitted on 28 July 2025, attached to this decision as Annex B, as well as the joint approval document of the three energy regulatory authorities – ERE, RAAEY, and ARERA, attached to this decision as Annex A.

Decision no. 306, dated 21.11.2025 “On approving an amendment on “TAP Network Code” proposed by TAP AG on 8 October 2025

Based on Article 16 of Law no. 43/2015, “*On Power Sector*”, as amended; articles 13; 15, point 1 letter “a”; and 108 of Law no. 102/2015 “*On Natural Gas Sector*”, as amended; the provisions of Final Joint Opinion of Energy Regulators on the Application of TAP AG Exemption, dated 6 June 2013, issued from the authorities according to 2009/73/EC Directive (“Final Joint Opinion”), as well as Opinion 1/2013 of Energy Community Secretariat, dated 14 May 2013; articles 15 and 26 of the “*Regulation on ERE Organization, Operation and Procedures*”, approved with ERE Board Decision no. 96, of date 17.06.2016; ERE Board, on their meeting dated, 21.11.2025, after reviewing the report prepared by Natural Gas Directory Protocol no.2012/2, dated 18.11.2025,

“On approving an amendment on "TAP Network Code" proposed by TAP AG, on date 8 October 2025”, considering:

Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 13 June 2024;

Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 13 June 2024;

Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 5 June 2019, “*On the Establishment of the Agency for Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)*”;

Commission Regulation (EU) 312/2014, dated 26 March 2014, “Establishing a Network Code on Gas Balancing of the Transmission Networks.

Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/459, dated 16 Mars 2017, “Establishing a Network Code on Capacity Allocation Mechanisms in gas transmission systems” (CAM NC);

Final European Commission Decision no. C (2013) 2949, dated 16 May 2013, “On the exemption of Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) from the requirements of Third Party Access (TPA), the regulation of tariffs and ownership unbundling, according to Articles 9, 32, 41(6), 41(8) and 41(10) Directive 2009/73/EC”;

Final Joint Opinion (FJO) of the energy regulatory authorities of Albania (ERE), Greece (RAAEY) and Italy (ARERA), of date 6 June 2013, on the request of TAP AG for the exemption, reviewed to comply with European Commission Decision dated 16 May 2013;

Opinion no. 1/2013 of Energy Community Secretariat, dated 14 May 2013

ERE Board Decision no. 97, dated 15.06.2020, “On approving TAP Network Code”;

ERE Board Decision no. 45, dated 18.03.2022, “On approving some additions and amendments on “TAP Network Code” proposed by TAP AG, approved with ERE Board Decision no. 97, of date 15.06.2020;

ERE Board Decision no. 115, of date 30.03.2023, “On approving an amendment on TAP Network Code, proposed by TAP AG;

ERE Board Decision no. 237, dated 05.11.2024, “On approving an amendment on “TAP Network Code ” and “TAP Tariff Code” proposed by TAP AG, on 29 October 2024;

ERE Board Decision no. 145, dated 08.07.2025, “On approving an amendment on TAP Network Code, proposed by TAP AG on 12 May 2025;

The official letter of TAP AG company, dated 8 October 2025, on which are submitted the proposals for the amendments on TAP Network Code (TNC), in conformity with Article 22 of TAP Network Code.

In conformity with Final Joint Opinion (FJO) and the European Commission Decision dated 16 May 2013, the exemption from third party access (TPA) is implemented only for the initial capacity of the pipeline, exempting a 5% quota that shall be reserved for trading short-term products; any additional possible capacity (incremental capacity) that may derive from the expansion of the pipeline is not included on the exemption.

In conformity with the requirements of the Final Joint Opinion, TAP Network Code (TNC) shall be in conformity with EU Network Codes in any part that does not contradict the Final Joint Opinion.

This document is approved by the regulatory authorities respectively – of Italy (ARERA) and of Greece (RAAEY).

Regarding the above it is deemed necessary to approve the draft of a joint document “The approval

of an amendment on TAP Network Code”, proposed by TAP AG on 8 October 2025, attached to this decision as Annex A and the amended Network Code as Annex B.

Regarding the above, ERE Board, decided:

To approve the joint document of the three energy regulators – ERE, RAAEY and ARERA “The approval of an amendment on TAP Network Code, proposed by TAP AG on 8 October 2025” attached to this decision as Annex A and the amendments of the Network Code as Annex B.

Decision No. 310, dated 13.12.2024 “On approving the request of ALGAZ sh.a to postpone the procedure to approve the 10-year network development”

Based on Article 16 of Law No. 43/2015 “*On the Power Sector*”, as amended; point 12 of Article 16, and Articles 46 and 56 of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*”, as amended; point 3 of Article 53 of Law No. 44/2015 “*Code of Administrative Procedures of the Republic of Albania*”; as well as Article 15 of the “*Rules on ERE Organisation, Operation and Procedures*”, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 96, dated 17.06.2016, the ERE Board, at its meeting held on 12.12.2025, after reviewing the report Protocol no. 3011, dated 12.12.2025, prepared by the Natural Gas Directory, on the “Postponement of the ERE Board's decision-making”, approved the review of the request for the approval of the Ten-Year Investment Plan submitted by Albgaz sh.a.

Albgaz sh.a. submitted to the Energy Regulatory Authority the request for the approval of its Ten-Year Investment Plan (2023–2032), for which the ERE Board, by Decision No. 293, dated 12.10.2023, decided to initiate the review procedure.

By Decision No. 277, dated 13.12.2024, ERE Board decided to “Postpone ERE Board's decision-making on the review of the request for the approval of the Ten-Year Investment Plan submitted by Albgaz sh.a.” until December 2025. By official letter Protocol no. 2852, dated 13.11.2025, ERE requested to Albgaz sh.a. “To submit the supplementary documentation for the continuation of the approval procedure for the Ten-Year Investment Plan (2023–2032).”

In response, Albgaz sh.a., in its capacity as the Combined Natural Gas Operator, by official letter Protocol no. 119/1, dated 27.11.2025, registered under Protocol no. 2852/1, requested the postponement of the approval procedure for the Ten-Year Network Development Plan until December 2026, informing ERE of outstanding issues and ongoing processes related to the fulfilment of ERE's regulatory requirements.

Albgaz sh.a. was informed by KESH sh.a., by the official letter Protocol no. 3933/2 Prot., dated 28.08.2023, of a failure in the cooling system of Vlora TPP thermal asset, which is currently out of service and under preservation.

KESH sh.a., in its capacity as the controlling company, has undertaken the process of technical assessment and planning of the necessary interventions for the reset into operation of the asset, with a view to the possibility of generating electricity through natural gas.

Furthermore, Albgaz sh.a.: (i) informed the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy regarding the planning of expenditures and funds for the company's projects (official letter Protocol no. 106, dated 18.09.2023); and (ii) requested to the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, in its capacity as the General Assembly of the company and its highest decision-making body, for an official request to the Ministry of Finance and Economy for an opinion regarding the Ten-Year Investment Plan of Albgaz sh.a. (official letter Protocol no. 132, dated 02.11.2023).

On 12 December 2024, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, Albgaz sh.a. and SOCAR signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the development of the Korça Gasification Project, as part of the expansion of the national natural gas network.

Further to this commitment, Albgaz sh.a., in implementation of the applicable legal and regulatory framework, participated in 2025 TAP AG Market Test for securing an exit point on the TAP pipeline for Korça and, following payment of the relevant fee and the signing of the Commitment Letter, is awaiting the determination of the subsequent steps of the project.

Considering that Albgaz sh.a. is currently in an important phase of developing the natural gas transmission and distribution system, in which the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy plays a very important role, not only as the institution responsible for the policies governing the development of the natural gas sector, but also for supervising the implementation of the development projects and the construction of the natural gas transmission and distribution network system, Albgaz sh.a. informs that it will update its Ten-Year Investment Plan to reflect the development of the NUR Project for the gasification of the city of Korça, as a strategic priority also provided for in Council of Minister Decision no. 563, dated 04.10.2023.

Through the above-mentioned letter protocol no. 2852/1, dated 27.11.2025, Albgaz sh.a. requested the extension of the deadline for the submission of the Ten-Year Network Development Plan until December 2026.

Point 3 of Article 53 of Law No. 44/2015 “Code of Administrative Procedures of the Republic of Albania” provides that: “A procedural deadline established by law or by-laws may be extended only where this is expressly provided for by law or the by-law, whereas a deadline established by a public authority may be extended upon a justified request of the interested party submitted before the expiry of the deadline.”

In view of all the above, and considering that obtaining the decisions/positions of the competent authorities, as described above, constitutes a prerequisite for ERE to take a final decision, it is considered appropriate to take into account the request for the extension of the deadline for the ERE Board's decision-making on the request of ALBGAS sh.a. for the approval of the Ten-Year Investment Plan until the requested documentation has been submitted and complete and accurate information has been prepared.

Regarding the above, ERE Board, decided:

To approve the request of Albgaz sh.a. to postpone the ERE Board's decision-making on the examination of the request for the approval of the Ten-Year Investment Plan until December 2026.

Decision no. 313, dated 12.12.2025 “On letting into force for 2026, the temporary natural gas transmission tariff by “ALBGAS” sh.a, approved by ERE Board Decision no. 206, dated 16.12.2019

Based on Article 16 of Law No. 43/2015 “*On Power Sector*”, as amended; Articles 13, paragraph 1, 16 paragraph 2, 17 letter “e”, and 33 of Law No. 102/2015 “*On Natural Gas Sector*”, as amended; as well as Articles 15 and 21 of the *Regulation for ERE Organization, Operation and Procedures*, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 96, dated 17.06.2016; ERE Board, at their meeting held on 12.12.2025, after reviewing the report Protocol No. 2392/1 dated 10.12.2025, prepared by the Tariff and Prices Directory and the Natural Gas Directory, entitled “On letting into force ERE Board Decision No. 206, dated 16.12.2019, “On approving the temporary natural gas transmission tariff applied by “Albgaz” company for 2026”,

In implementation of the obligations arising from the “*Regulation for ERE Organization, Operation and Procedures*”, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 96, dated 17.06.2016, as well as from the “*Methodology for tariff calculation of natural gas transmission and distribution network*” approved by ERE Board Decision No. 178, dated 08.11.2017, ERE requested “Albgaz”

company to submit an application for the approval of new tariffs, accompanied by the relevant information and documentation, no later than six months prior to their entry into force, by means of official letter Protocol No. 2362 dated 26.08.2025.

In response to this request, “Albgaz” sh.a, with official letter Protocol No. 96/1 dated 01.09.2025, protocolled at ERE under Protocol No. 2392 dated 02.09.2025, informed that, under the circumstances in which it carries out its day-to-day activity as the Natural Gas Transmission System Operator, there have been no significant developments that would directly affect the constituent elements of the methodology for the transmission tariff and, consequently, requested that the current transmission tariff, approved by ERE Board, remain into force for 2026 as well.

With Decision no. 293, dated 12.10.2023 ERE Board opened the procedure for the review of the Ten-Year Investment Plan of “Albgaz” sh.a, while by Decision No. 277, dated 13.12.2024, postponed the decision-making until December 2025.

The natural gas transmission tariff is calculated, inter alia, on the basis of the investments foreseen in the Ten-Year Network Development Plan of “Albgaz” sh.a.

“Albgaz” sh.a in its capacity as the Transmission System Operator, has not submitted at ERE an application for the approval of a new transmission tariff, in accordance with the legislation and methodology in force.

In continuation of the procedure, ERE requested to “Albgaz” company with official letter Protocol No. 2852 dated 13.11.2025, to submit the supplementary documentation for the continuation of the procedure for the approval of the Ten-Year Plan (2023–2032).

With official letter Protocol No. 119/1 dated 27.11.2025, “Albgaz” company requested the postponement of the approval of the Ten-Year Plan until December 2026, clarifying that it is currently in an important phase of development of the natural gas system. Article 17, letter “e”, of Law No. 102/2015 provides for the competence of ERE to approve temporary transmission tariffs and to impose compensatory measures, in cases of delays or differences with the final tariffs.

In the absence of an application for a new tariff, and given that the transmission tariff is essential for the exercise of the activity and the guarantee of network access, it is considered necessary to extend the legal effect of Decision No. 206, dated 16.12.2019, also for 2026, until the approval of a new tariff in accordance with the legislation in force.

For all of the above mentioned, ERE Board decided:

“To let into force for 2026, the natural gas transmission tariff approved by ERE Board Decision No. 206, dated 16.12.2019.”

Decision no. 331, dated 18.12.2025 “On the assessment of the Compliance Officer annual report of “Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG”, a foreign branch company, for the implementation of the regulatory compliance program for 2024

Based on Article 16 of Law no. 43/2015, “*On Power Sector*”, as amended; articles 16 and 47, point 5 letter “b” of Law no. 102/2015 “*On Natural Gas Sector*” as amended; decision no. 149, dated 10.09.2020 of Energy Regulatory Authority board (ERE), “On approving the Regulatory Compliance Programme” submitted by TAP AG according to the “Final Joint Opinion” in the framework of the exemption procedure for TAP pipeline”; ERE Board Decision no. 105, dated 29.06.2020, as amended with Decision no. 150, dated 10.09.2020, “On approving the Compliance Officer of TAP and the Contract for Providing the Services of the Compliance Officer”, as well as the implementation of Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, dated 13 July 2009, “On the common rules for the internal market of natural gas and abrogation of Directive 2003/55/EC”; as well as Article 15 of the *Regulation for ERE organization, operation*

and procedures, approved with ERE Board Decision no. 96, dated 17.06.2016; ERE Board, on their meeting dated 8.12.2025, after reviewing the report prepared by the Compliance and Assessment of the Regulatory Impact Directory, protocol no. 3085, dated 17.12.2025, “On the analysis and assessment of the Regulatory Compliance Annual Report for 2024 of “TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE AG”, foreign branch of the company”,

Implementing article 47, point 5 letter “b”, of Law no. 102/2015, “On natural gas sector”, as amended, as well as ERE Board Decision no.149, of date 10.09.2020, “On approving the “Regulatory Compliance Program, and decision no. 105, of date 29.06.2020, as amended with decision no. 150, of date 10.09.2020, “On approving the Compliance Officer of TAP and the Contract for the Provision of Compliance Officer Services”, the Compliance Officer is charged to submit at ERE annually the report on the monitoring and implementation of the respective program. ERE Board, with decision no. 149, dated 10.09.2020, approved the “Regulatory Compliance Program” of “Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG”, foreign branch of the company, while with decision no. 105, dated 29.06.2020, as amended with decision no. 150, dated 10.09.2020, it is approved the Compliance Officer of TAP AG and the Contract for Providing its Services.

Implementing the obligations of the Compliance Program, on 28.03.2025, the Compliance Officer of TAP submitted at ERE the Annual Compliance Report for 2024, in confidential and non confidential version, in Albanian and English language complying with the terms and requirements defined on point 3.1.1.1(g) of the Compliance Program. It is assessed that the Compliance Officer of TAP AG has regularly and fully fulfilled his obligations for 2024, by providing annual reporting to regulatory authorities and contributing to ensuring functional independence, transparency and non-discriminatory treatment in the natural gas market.

The implementation of the Regulatory Compliance Program is assessed in accordance with the requirements of national legislation, Directive 2009/73/EC, and regulatory acts in force, while for the subsequent period it remains important to ensure the continuity of transparency measures, the functionality of internal reporting channels and the management of confidential information according to regulatory standards. Shall be mentioned that the other two regulators, ARERA (Italy) and RAAEY (Greece) do not approve it by a formal decision but instead provide an informational update to their Respective Boards. This implies that, in the future, a briefing to the ERE Board will sufficient.

For all of the above mentioned, ERE Board, decided:

To approve the Annual Report of the “Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG”, Compliance Officer, a foreign branch of the company, for 2024. Status and Activity of ALBGAZ sh.a.

ALBGAZ sh.a., in accordance with the purpose of its establishment and subsequent licensing, namely the development and operation of the natural gas transmission and distribution infrastructure in Albania, while pursuing the opportunities arising from the fulfilment of its business activity, faces several key challenges, including, but not limited to:

- Cooperation with foreign investors to develop the gas network in specific areas within the territory of the country.
- Improvement of the existing natural gas infrastructure in Albania, which is highly depreciated and whose rehabilitation requires considerable investment.
- Establishment and development of the interconnection network with the countries of the region;

Since its establishment, ALBGAZ sh.a. has assumed responsibility for the further development of its activities in accordance with the defined objectives and strategies. Accordingly, one of its

obligations was the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken to TAP AG. For this purpose, AGSCO – Albanian Gas Service Company sh.a. was established, to carry out the maintenance services for TAP AG 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 TAP AG. Furthermore, for the implementation of the obligations provided for in the Maintenance Agreement, the Korça Maintenance Centre and the Fier Maintenance Centre were financed by TAP AG and implemented by ALBGAS sh.a.

ALBGAS sh.a. is the majority shareholder in AGSCO – Albanian Gas Service Company sh.a, holding 75% of its shares and, consequently, benefiting from the profits distributed annually in the form of dividends, thereby mitigating and positively affecting the company's financial position.

In accordance with market conditions, ALBGAS sh.a. had Albpetrol sh.a. as its sole customer for the provision of natural gas transmission services. Starting with the COVID-19 pandemic, Albpetrol sh.a. significantly reduced its oil generation and, consequently, the quantities of associated gas available for transmission, thereby affecting the revenues generated from this activity. Furthermore, during the period from 01.01.2022 to 31.12.2025, ALBGAS sh.a. did not carry out any natural gas transmission activity. Nevertheless, Albgas sh.a. continued to maintain the transmission pipelines in operation and in a state of readiness to meet the future needs of Albpetrol sh.a.

6.5.1. Recent Developments

6.5.1.1. Korça Gasification Project

- On 12 November 2024, Socar Balkans signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy and Albgas sh.a. on the possibility of cooperation in the areas of design, development and construction of the distribution network in the territory of the Republic of Albania, as well as the implementation of the Project in Korça.
- Albgas sh.a. is engaged in this Project as the Transmission System Operator connecting the exit point on TAP with the distribution system that will supply Korça with natural gas.

For this purpose, the company has obtained the necessary approval from the decision-making bodies to financially engage in the preliminary stages as follows:

1. **Registration in the 2023 Market Test** within the framework of capacity allocation in the TAP AG pipeline, by executing a payment in the amount of EUR 10,000;
2. **Expenditures for TAP engineering studies** within the framework of the request for modification/expansion of the infrastructure capacities owned by it, the value of which is EUR 150,000.

Fier Exit Point Agreement (TAP Exit)

Since 02.06.2025, TAP has entered the execution phase of the EPC contract with the selected contractor for the pressure reduction and metering station (Fier South Facility), an obligation arising from the Fier Exit Point Handover Agreement, signed between TAP AG (the Investor) and MIE on 09.07.2021. Within the framework of the Fier PRMS project, Albgas sh.a. has been appointed by MIE to follow the implementation of the contract.

On 16 September 2025, the first technical meeting between TAP AG and Albgas sh.a. was launched in order to become acquainted with the progress of the Project, the facilities to be constructed, the standards and the general configuration. According to the project programme,

construction of the facility is expected to begin in mid-2026 and to be commissioned at the end of 2027, when it will be handed over to Albgaz sh.a. in accordance with the subject matter of the Agreement.

6.4.9. Memoranda and Cooperation with Third Parties

This memorandum considers the relationships that the Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution Operators have with other market participants, in order to ensure the sustainability of the natural gas system as well as the fulfilment of the conditions for the security and quality of natural gas supply to customers.

Since many projects covered by this memorandum aim to strengthen regional cooperation and integration, at the same time they contribute to the establishment of the Western Balkans gas market and its security of supply (North Macedonia Interconnector, IAP, ALKOGAP). In the process of preparing the presentation, Albgaz sh.a. has consulted with other operators, particularly TAP and the TSOs of neighbouring countries, including: Plinacro, Snam, DESFA, and has taken into account other public documents relevant to the future gas sector development plans, issued by the state authorities of Montenegro, Kosovo, etc. In the documents made public by the TSOs of neighbouring countries, the following investment projects related to the Albgaz investment plan are mentioned, such as:

- Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) – mentioned in Plinacro’s “Ten-Year Development Plan of the Gas Transmission System in the Republic of Croatia for 2021–2030”. IAP is mentioned among the two very important projects (together with the Krk Terminal), with the start of natural gas transportation through the IAP system planned for 2026 with a capacity of 5 BCM. Meanwhile, according to discussions held with IAP representatives, the start of construction is not expected to take place “earlier than 2027”, thus delaying the set into operation.
- Nea Messimvria – Evzoni/Gevgelija Pipeline – mentioned in DESFA’s “National Natural Gas Transmission System Development Plan 2021–2030”. This is the Greek section of the Greece–North Macedonia Interconnector (IGNM), with a length of 55 km. The project, with an annual capacity of 1.5 BCM, aims the interconnection of natural gas transmission systems of Greece and North Macedonia, which will increase the diversification of supply sources for North Macedonia. The North Macedonian side is covered by the “Gas Interconnector Greece – North Macedonia NMPART” project. The tender for the construction of this pipeline was ongoing in 2022. In May 2025, this project received approval for construction, with expandable capacity up to 3 bcm and suitable for hydrogen. This project, on the one hand, will reduce the potential utilisation of the capacities of the Albania–North Macedonia Interconnector, but on the other hand, if Kosovo is ready to consume gas in the future, the lower costs (EUR 72 million) for the construction of a direct North Macedonia–Kosovo interconnector compared with the Albania–Kosovo Interconnector may justify additional quantities of gas sent from Albania through the Albania–North Macedonia Interconnector.
- Although Nomagas, the TSO of North Macedonia, did not publish a 10-Year Network Development Plan, the possibility of an interconnection between North Macedonia and Albania is mentioned in the “Strategy for Energy Development of the Republic of North Macedonia until 2040”, adopted in 2018, as well as in the “Annual Report 2020” published by the Energy and Water Services Regulatory Commission of the Republic of North Macedonia. However, this interconnector does not appear to be a priority for North

Macedonia, while the main projects under consideration are the Greece–North Macedonia Interconnection and the development of the Skopje distribution network.

- The draft “Kosovo Energy Strategy 2022–2031” does not mention gas among potential future energy sources. Therefore, the construction of an interconnector between Albania and Kosovo (ALKOGAP) appears unlikely to take place soon, until the Government of Kosovo decides to change the strategy.
- Enagas’ “Strategic Plan 2022–2030” mentions EUR 600 million of investments by 2030 for the Mediterranean Corridor: doubling TAP capacity to 20 BCM and developing infrastructure in Greece and Albania.
- In May 2022, Albgaz sh.a. and Overgas Inc. of Bulgaria signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in Tirana to cooperate on projects that will diversify natural gas supplies in the Balkans. Albania committed to ensuring access to the planned Vlora LNG terminal.
- In May 2022, the US LNG operator, Excelerate Energy, stated its intention to deploy its Floating Storage Regasification Unit (FSRU) Excelsior to serve the Vlora LNG project in Albania, immediately after this unit completed its contract in Israel. Prior to this, Excelerate signed a Memorandum of Understanding to carry out a feasibility study for the possible development of an integrated solution together with Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), including an LNG import terminal at the Port of Vlora in southern Albania.
- In July 2022, Excelerate Energy, Inc. and Overgas Inc. signed a Memorandum of Understanding regarding the sale of regasified LNG from the Vlora LNG terminal. The projected volume reaches up to 1.0 billion cubic metres of regasified LNG per year, for a ten-year period, through the Vlora–Fier pipeline.
- In October 2022, Enagas signed an LoI with Albgaz sh.a. for the possible purchase of shares in the company and to engage in joint projects, more specifically the Vlora LNG Terminal project and the Vlora–Fier pipeline, but potentially also for small-scale LNG distribution in Albania, for the construction of the IAP and the Underground Gas Storage (UGS) facility in Dumre.

6.5. Impact of Hydrogen

At different levels of the European Union institutions, as well as in the gas and energy industries, there is a discussion about the role of hydrogen as a sustainable feedstock and energy carrier, as well as about the use of existing and newly constructed natural gas pipelines for the transmission of hydrogen in the future. Many companies, including several European transmission system operators, have carried out surveys and tests to assess the possible use of existing natural gas pipelines for hydrogen. These studies have shown that recently constructed pipelines cannot be technically modified in such a way as to enable the safe transmission of hydrogen (or, at a minimum, natural gas with a high hydrogen content), but the routes of these pipelines can be used.

However, since the pace of construction of large-scale hydrogen generation facilities as well as the rate of conversion of customers from natural gas to hydrogen are currently unknown and uncertain, in order to keep the hydrogen option still viable for Albania, Albgaz sh.a. takes into consideration that new gas pipelines will be constructed in such a way as to accept hydrogen and to be modified minimally/or operate at a minimum in the event of a higher hydrogen content.

6.6.1. Other developments

The initiation of amending Council of Minister’s Decision no. 87/2018 “*Plan for the Development of the Natural Gas Sector in Albania and Identification of Priority Projects*”, an amendment which

was reflected in Council of Minister Decision no. 563 dated 04.10.2023 “*On some additions and amendments to Decision No. 87 dated 14.02.2018 of the Council of Ministers, ‘On the approval of the plan for the development of the natural gas sector in Albania and identification of priority projects’*”, which in point 2 thereof amends point 5.6, first subsection, and provides for the maximum allowable pressure of up to 100 bar for the transmission system in Albania when IAP does not exist. In accordance with the legal amendments, the basis of the activities carried out by Albgaz sh.a. has been the analysis of the detailed project financed by WBIF and of the documents on which the C&M Engineering studio based itself in preparing the detailed project, with the aim of enabling the construction of this pipeline, always in accordance with the latest legal amendments. This analysis showed that this project, despite the quality of its design from an engineering perspective and its accompanying documentation, did not handle several key issues, such as:

- The connection of the Albanian pipeline network with the interstate regional and European gas transmission systems, due to the design of this pipeline for the transportation of natural gas in only one direction, from the TAP CP1 Interconnection Point towards Vlora TPP. The design pressure of 55 barg used by the designer for the hydraulic and structural calculations of the Fier–Vlora pipeline does not allow its adaptation as a bidirectional pipeline for injecting natural gas into the TAP pipeline because the operating pressure in the TAP pipeline is over 82 barg.
- The possibility of using this new pipeline for transporting natural gas from Vlora to TAP, in the event of the construction of a Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal at the Port of Vlora, as a very good opportunity to compensate the natural gas needs of the regional and European markets due to the gradual phase-out of coal, as well as the need to compensate the lack of natural gas from the Russian market.
- The possibility of using this new pipeline for transporting green energy sources such as hydrogen, due to the structural solution of this pipeline (materials and equipment designed only for natural gas).

The legal amendments, specifically Council of Minister Decision no 563/2023, provide, among other things, that subsection 2/1 is added to the list of short-term priorities with the following content: “Development of the exit point and distribution network of Korça Municipality” and “Development of the liquefied natural gas distribution network”. With these amendments, Albgaz sh.a. is pursuing as a priority the possibilities for implementing the gasification project of the city of Korça, entering into direct negotiations with the Azerbaijani public company SOCAR for the implementation of the NUR project, which would enable the creation of a new gas network for Korça.

For this purpose, on 12.11.2024, Albgaz sh.a., together with MIE and SOCAR, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the following subject:

- a. The Parties will study the various possibilities for cooperation 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 NUR project in the city of Korça, Albania;
- b. The Parties will study specific projects identified by the Parties on the basis of balanced and mutual interest;
- c. Following the signing of this memorandum, the Parties will examine and assess the possibilities for implementing the activities envisaged in support of the Project, such as data exchange, studies or development concepts, facilitation of procedures, with the aim of assessing the development of the project or any other project in the field of TSO/G-DSO or

natural gas supply, its environmental impact, the necessary development of transmission infrastructure, as well as the possible financial and legal review of the project elements, etc.

Albgaz sh.a. submitted the 10-Year Investment Plan at ERE. This Plan is currently in the process of being supplemented by Albgaz sh.a. with certain technical requirements requested by ERE, in order to harmonise it with other legal and regulatory provisions. The principles followed in drafting the Investment Plan are in full harmony 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”* (Gas Sector Master Plan for Albania), as amended by Council of Minister Decision no. 563, dated 04.10.2023, provided for in Article 6, letters “a” and “b” of the *“Regulation on the procedures for the submission and approval of the investment plan by Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution Operators”*.

Albgaz sh.a. needs and requires financial as well as technical support, with the aim of optimising and implementing projects and commercial undertakings. Such support will need to be ensured through partnerships with international companies with extensive experience in the field of natural gas infrastructure, not only with regard to design but also subsequent activities such as its operation and maintenance.

Cooperation with important international stakeholders would bring improvements in all aspects of the activity, including technical and financial aspects, as well as the acquisition and securing of the best experiences and practices in the sector, also for activities subsequent to infrastructure construction, such as operation and maintenance, which require financial as well as human capacities with in-depth expertise in the sector.

6.6.2. Objectives Intended to Be Achieved in the Gas Sector

ERE cooperates with MIE and Albgaz sh.a. in relation to:

- (i) the recommissioning of the Vlora TPP;
- (ii) the establishment of a terminal for the distribution of liquefied natural gas;
- (iii) the construction of a natural gas pipeline from the Vlora Terminal to Fier. Albgaz sh.a. has made all its capacities available for exploring the possibilities for the implementation of the projects.

The geographical position of Albania, as well as other factors, are key to creating momentum for the development of the gas market in Albania:

- (i) the completion of the construction of the gas facility in Fier and the commencement of operations in cooperation with TAP;
- (ii) the difficult international gas supply situation resulting from the Russian aggression in Ukraine;
- (iii) the need to diversify energy supply sources;
- (iv) the determination of the Government of Albania to support the gasification of the country.

6.6.3. Projects Envisaged by Albgaz sh.a.

During this period, Albgaz sh.a. operated at a time when natural gas was not considered a transitional source towards the objective of securing green energy and, consequently, was outside the European agenda, causing the sources for financing projects in the field of gas transmission to be drastically limited. However, as emphasised above, the difficult international gas supply situation resulting from the Russian aggression in Ukraine brought attention back to natural gas,

reconsidering it as a transitional energy source. This fact is closely related to our immediate domestic need to diversify energy sources and reduce CO₂ emissions into the environment.

For this reason, Albgaz sh.a., in interaction with other established stakeholders in Europe and beyond, has been engaged in the establishment of a regional hub in Vlora. The aim is to coordinate efforts and divide the roles of each stakeholder in this configuration of the gas sector, which responds not only to energy challenges at national level, but also at regional level.

Below, we list in order of priority the projects in which Albgaz sh.a. is involved, in its role as a combined natural gas operator, investor, or strategic partner.

Gasification of the City of Korça – NUR Project

Following the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between Socar Balkans, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy and Albgaz sh.a., the Korça Gasification Project is one step closer to its realisation and implementation. Albgaz sh.a. is engaged in this Project as the transmission system operator connecting the exit point on TAP with the distribution system that will supply the city of Korça with natural gas. Albgaz sh.a. has undertaken the necessary steps with TAP for the commencement of the implementation of the Exit Point, by participating in the Market Test and paying the engineering expenses, so that afterwards the cost of implementing the exit point can be determined. On the other hand, in parallel, SOCAR is continuing the detailed engineering design for the implementation of natural gas distribution in the city of Korça and the study of the point where it will connect with the transmission operator, in this case Albgaz.

Fier–Vlora–Fier Pipeline (Interconnection with TAP)

Albgaz sh.a., in its capacity as beneficiary, has been provided with the detailed design for the Fier–Vlora natural gas transmission line, a project which has been assessed as a priority in accordance with the provisions of DCM No. 87/2018 (Natural Gas Master Plan for Albania). In relation to this project, Albgaz sh.a. is taking the necessary measures regarding technical and financial planning, as well as the assessment of the regulatory framework, in implementation of the legislation in force, for the possibility of constructing the Fier–Vlora–Fier pipeline.

The Vlora Hub envisages that the LNG Terminal will serve as a supply point between liquefied gas and customers. For this purpose, in addition to the presence of a key consumer such as the Vlora TPP, significant quantities of gas must be contracted by suppliers (shippers) through a pipeline connecting the terminal with the TAP interconnection point. To enable this interconnection, the Vlora–Fier pipeline, with a length of approximately 46 km, has been designed and will be redesigned with regard to the technical parameters of transmission capacity, in order to optimally accommodate the supply volumes from the FSRU. Albgaz sh.a. aims to own a significant share in the pipeline and will operate this asset together with any agreed partner under the transmission licence recognised and certified by the Energy Regulatory Authority.

An infrastructure asset closely linked to the pipeline is also the Fier Exit Point. Under the HGA Agreement, TAP AG will construct and hand over, through the “Handover Agreement”, the Exit Point designed for a volume of 0.7–1.8 bcm. Meanwhile, work is being carried out on the detailed design of the project for increasing the capacity of this Exit Point, in order to accommodate the new requirements arising from the increase in transmission volume up to 5 bcm/year.

Vlora Terminal–Vlora TPP Pipeline.

A pipeline with a length of 2 km will connect the point from the terminal with the entry point at the TPP, in order to supply it according to the “Gas-to-Power” model. It remains to be determined whether it will be a separate line or a branch of the Fier–Vlora–Fier pipeline.

Ionian Adriatic Pipeline (IAP)

- **IAP Section: Fier–Kashar**

The Ionian Adriatic Pipeline, which remains a national priority, will connect with TAP at the interconnection point in Fier, will cross approximately 170 km of Albanian territory and will continue further north through Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina, ending in Croatia, where it will connect with the Croatian transmission system, Plinacro. The capacity will be designed to transmit up to 5 bcm. The technical parameters are: 32 inches in diameter and 75–85 bar in pressure.

In accordance with the MoU signed between the governments of the states through which this pipeline passes, the shareholders of this pipeline will be the four respective transmission operators (Gas TSOs) of each country through which the pipeline will pass, with equal ownership shares of 25%. Currently, the commitment of each entity has been expressed through the drafting of the Shareholders' Agreement, which is expected to be signed soon, thus establishing the "IAP" Project Company.

In the territory of the Republic of Albania, the Fier–Kashar section, with a length of 84 km and an investment value of approximately EUR 150 million, will begin to be designed. The Pre-FEED and FEED are expected to be undertaken in 2025 and to conclude with commissioning in 2030.

- **IAP Section: Kashar–Montenegro**

This section extends over a length of approximately 86 km, from Kashar to the border point with Montenegro. The expected investment value is EUR 165 million. The Feasibility Study has been carried out, while during the period from 2025 to 2026 the Pre-FEED and FEED are expected to be carried out, concluding with the commissioning of the asset in 2030.

Dumrea Underground Storage Facility

Another important project related to gas infrastructure is the construction of a natural gas storage facility in the Dumrea area, which is envisaged to be implemented in two phases, based on the cooperation between ALBGAZ and SNAM. It is expected to begin with the establishment of a structure divided into two storage facilities with a combined capacity of 260–280 mcm of gas, while the second phase envisages the expansion of this structure to a capacity of 1.2 bcm, thus giving it a regional dimension.

6.7. Gasification of Korça

Currently, the city of Korça, as a city with a relatively cold climate, is heated mainly with firewood and, to a lesser extent, with electricity. Considering the fact that the TAP pipeline passes 7 km away from the city, this constitutes a real premise for heating the city with gas. The TAP project envisages that one of the Connection Points (CPs) for the network in Albania will be located near the city. Furthermore, the construction of the high-pressure network from this CP to the entrance of the city (PRMS) is the responsibility of the Gas Transmission System Operator, OST (ALBGAZ).

The prospective gas distribution system will be supplied by pressure reduction and metering stations (PRMSs), which are planned to be located near the major consumption centres in Albania. For the city of Korça, the Gas Master Plan envisages that its gas supply will be provided directly from the PRMSs, which are planned as future additions to TAP's above-ground facilities, as envisaged in the National Sectoral Plan for the TAP project and the ESIA for TAP in Albania. Together with the Fier and Kuçova PRMSs, these are the three TAP exit points. Referring to the Gas Master Plan – Section 24: CP3 Korça–Pogradec PRMS, this section is approximately 35.3 km

long and, for the most part, passes through the Korça plain.

As part of the innovative Korça gasification project, which will bring multiple benefits to the city and the community, ALBGAS has held consultation meetings with stakeholders and interested parties, including representatives of local businesses, civil society and industry, with the aim of coordinating efforts towards the fulfilment of this ambitious objective. Representatives of SOCAR, the Azerbaijani leader in the oil and gas sector, were also present at the meetings and, as strategic partners of ALBGAS, bring the expertise and support necessary for the implementation of this first-of-its-kind project, in compliance with the highest international standards. The optimal progress in the implementation of this project and the optimism with which it has been received by stakeholder groups and the community demonstrate the will of the Albanian Government to give priority to long-term solutions that guarantee energy security and sustainable development, while simultaneously promoting the reduction of negative environmental impacts.

Conclusions

Based on the above, Albgaz sh.a. faces urgent needs in response to the latest developments in the framework of energy security, diversification of sources and decarbonisation policies. The latter, today more than ever in view of the climate changes occurring on our planet, recognise the essential role of natural gas as a necessary “transition fuel” for economies worldwide. For this reason, Albgaz sh.a., in interaction with other stakeholders in the sector, established in Europe and beyond, has been engaged in the establishment of a regional hub in Vlora. The aim is to coordinate efforts and divide the roles of each stakeholder in this configuration of the gas sector, which responds not only to energy challenges at national level, but also to those at regional level.

Consequently, the implementation of these initiatives requires the mobilisation of financial resources and expertise through human capacities, which Albgaz sh.a. cannot provide from the revenues generated by its modest activity and under the extremely difficult conditions of a highly depreciated transmission network that is partly out of operation, as well as in the absence of a domestic market. This also concerns the limited experience of its human resources in an open and standardised market such as the natural gas market.

Considering that this moment presents a good opportunity for maximising the public interest, not only through the use of Albania’s geostrategic position, but also by making it possible to expand energy security capacities through diversification with a reliable alternative source such as natural gas, as well as through serious partnership with international companies of undisputed reputation in the gas sector, Albgaz sh.a. remains committed to pursuing, as a priority, the implementation of the envisaged projects and the possibility of becoming involved in new national and broader projects.

6.8. Regarding the Compliance Report for Albgaz sh.a.

The Annual Compliance Report presents the monitoring and progress of the implementation process of the Compliance Programme for the reporting period.

The regulatory requirements and principles defined by the national legal framework and the European directives for the natural gas sector constitute a priority for Albgaz sh.a., and each of its structures is required to implement them and ensure compliance with them at all levels of activity.

In accordance with Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*”, as amended, Albgaz sh.a. has undertaken a complete process of legal, operational and financial unbundling, so that its activities as the Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution System Operator are independent from any other licensed activity within the group.

This process ensures that Albgaz sh.a. operates as an independent company and fulfils the legal requirements for operational independence, market integrity and equal treatment of all network users.

The independence of Albgaz sh.a. is guaranteed by the provisions of the law and the company's Statute, which provide that Albgaz sh.a. has:

- full decision-making rights regarding the management, maintenance and development of the gas system;
- full autonomy from the parent company for daily operational activities;
- a separate organisational and managerial structure, separated from any other commercial activity.

This independent operational system is essential for ensuring the integrity and efficiency of the operation of the gas system, as well as for complying with the requirements of national legislation and the Energy Community Treaty.

In accordance with Articles 11 and 46 of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*”, Albgaz sh.a. is legally independent from any other entity carrying out competitive activities in the energy sector. The company is a separate legal person, with an approved Statute and with all necessary administrative and decision-making structures clearly defined.

This legal independence ensures that no third party has direct control or influence over the company's operational decision-making, except for the powers legally vested in the sole shareholder – the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy – in its role as the General Assembly.

The implementation of this programme ensures that the company:

- has full decision-making rights, independent from the integrated company, in order to ensure the operation, maintenance or development of the distribution network;
- prepares and submits to the competent authorities a detailed annual programme;
- Albgaz sh.a. must be separated from other activities not related to the transmission of natural gas, in accordance with Article 36 of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*”;
- Albgaz sh.a. must be a separate legal person that is not part of vertically integrated companies or part of the corporate structure and does not carry out or engage in activities relating to the generation and/or supply of natural gas and electricity.

By Decision No. 179, dated 08.11.2017, the company “Albgaz” sh.a. was certified by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) as a Combined Natural Gas Operator, in accordance with Articles 37, 50, 59, 68 and 80 of Law No. 102/2015 “*On the Natural Gas Sector*”, as well as Article 9, point 6, of Directive 2009/73/EC. The above-mentioned certification is currently conditional, both for natural gas transmission and distribution.

The approval of several amendments to ERE Board Decision No. 179, dated 08.11.2017, as amended, as follows:

- a) Point 5.2 “*Until the natural gas market becomes operational, the company ‘ALBGASZ’ sh.a. must submit the transfer of powers to the Ministry of Finance*”

This is because the gas market has not yet been opened, but even if it had been, under the conditions in which the gas market is currently operating in our region, Europe and the world, it would not affect the control of powers by Albgaz sh.a. The minimum level of impact would

be approximately one hundred thousand customers, which is, in fact, impossible.

- b) Point 5.2.1 *The company “ALBGAS” sh.a. must report and document to ERE, within 2026, the steps undertaken and the status of the procedures for implementing the above-mentioned amendments, by submitting the relevant information and supporting documentation for the implementation of the amendments to Article 11 and Article 46, point 10, of the Law “On the Natural Gas Sector”, as amended.*

6.9. Future Objectives in the Natural Gas Sector

Under the conditions and situation created in the natural gas market in Europe and worldwide, our country is preparing for the opening of the market by completing a number of priority and future projects. Among the objectives for 2026, the following may be mentioned:

- Cooperation with TAP AG and the Regulatory Authorities of Italy and Greece for the successful completion of the Market Test that began in 2021 and continued throughout 2025 for the expansion of capacity from 10 billion m³/year to 20 billion m³/year. The necessary improvement of secondary legislation so as not to hinder this project, as well as the possibility of benefits for our country.
- Cooperation with the Energy Community Secretariat for the transposition of the amendments being made to Directive 2009/EU and Regulation 715/EU, as well as other acts related to the natural gas, biogas, biomethane and hydrogen sectors, the use of small-scale liquefied gas, the use of compressed methane gas (CNG), etc.
- Cooperation with the line Ministry (MIE) and Albgaz sh.a. on the gas transmission and distribution network in Albania, as well as the possibility of capacity booking in Fier and Roskovec, planned for the entry and exit points in accordance with the Market Test recently completed by TAP.
- Cooperation with MIE, Albgaz sh.a. and SOCAR for the construction of the gas distribution network initially in the city of Korça and subsequently throughout the country, according to the priority projects.
- Cooperation with MIE and Albgaz sh.a. for the construction of the transmission network and the metering point for the construction of the TPP in Roskovec.
- Cooperation with MIE and Albgaz sh.a. for the construction of the IAP (Ionian Adriatic Pipeline) from the connection point with TAP in Fier to Croatia.
- Cooperation with MIE and Albgaz sh.a. for the IAP Section: Kashar–Montenegro.
- It is one of the priority projects because, in addition to being part of the IAP project, it is also the project that will gasify Tirana and Durrës.
- **Cooperation between MIE and Albgaz sh.a. for the Dumre Underground Storage Facility.** This is an important gas infrastructure project for the construction of a natural gas storage facility in the Dumre area, based on cooperation between Albgaz sh.a. and SNAM. This project will serve as a natural gas storage facility for our entire region.
- **Cooperation with MIE, Albgaz sh.a. and TAP during the 2025 Market Test period for the Korça interconnection point, the Fier interconnection point and the Roskovec exit point.**

6.10. Relations with International Institutions

CEER (Council of European Energy Regulators). ERE is an observer as a candidate country for membership in the European Union, where we provide our contribution as participants in the working groups on legal amendments, the improvement of directives and regulations in the gas sector, long-term energy storage under crisis conditions, the amendment of the Energy Efficiency Directive, consumer issues and the photovoltaic energy strategy.

ACER (Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators). ERE is a full member and, at the same time, a participant in the working groups on investments, energy price volatility, consumer priority, retail supply and the treatment of market volatility, the document on small-scale LNG services, etc.

GRI SSE, South South-East Gas Regional Initiative (Gas Regulators' Initiative for the South–South-East Region). Participation in the working groups on the wholesale gas market, the retail market, implementation of the Network Code, connections, tariffs in the transmission and distribution networks and at borders, ten-year plans, etc.

MEDREG, Natural Gas Working Group, Association of Mediterranean Energy and Natural Gas Regulators. Our participation in regional studies such as the infrastructure of the Mediterranean region, the integration of Mediterranean infrastructure with European infrastructure, retail and wholesale prices, and cooperation with ECRB studies in Vienna.

ENTSOG (Observer in the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas). ERE's participation in working groups for joint studies.

IGU (International Gas Union). Active participants through the working groups.

OME (Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Énergie), based in France. ERE is a full member and participant in the regional studies organised by it.

UfM (Union for the Mediterranean). ERE is a full member and an active participant in the working groups organised on gas market issues, and this is part of OME, based in Paris.

ECRB, Gas Working Group, the Energy Community Regulatory Board, participation in its studies and the possibility of attracting foreign investment for the development of infrastructure in Albania.

IEA. The IEA Energy Innovation Forum aims to bring together representatives of governments, regulatory institutions, the energy industry, investors, academia and international organisations to discuss the role of technological innovation in addressing the current challenges of the energy sector, including the transition towards clean energy, security of supply, the digitalisation of energy systems and the mobilisation of investments in advanced technologies. The Forum also serves as a platform for presenting IEA analyses and strategic reports on the status and prospects of energy innovation at global level.

ERE's participation in this activity has particular institutional importance, as it enables the institution to closely follow the latest international developments in the field of energy innovation and to understand the impact that these developments will have on the functioning of energy markets and on the regulatory framework in the future. In a context where the energy sector is facing profound technological and structural transformations, familiarity with international policies and best practices is essential for strengthening ERE's regulatory role and adapting it to European and international standards.

7. DEVELOPMENT OF RENEWABLE ENERGY POLICIES AND MONITORING

7.1. Regarding the approval of the purchase price of electricity generated by existing priority producers from hydropower sources

Pursuant to Article 10 of Law No. 24/2023 *"On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources"*, ERE is the authority responsible for determining the purchase price of electricity generated by existing priority producers from hydropower sources with an installed capacity of up to 15 MW.

Article 31(2) of this law provides that the secondary legislation issued pursuant to and for the implementation of Law No. 7/2017 *"On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources"*, as amended, shall remain in force and continue to apply until the secondary legislation implementing this Law (Law No. 24/2023) is adopted. By Council of Minister's Decision no. 687, dated 22.11.2017, as amended, it is approved the *"Methodology for Determining the Annual Purchase Price of Electricity to be Paid to Existing Priority Producers."*

The methodology sets out the criteria for calculating the purchase price, based on the organised electricity market price or, until such market is established, on comparable prices from organised markets in neighbouring countries, plus a specific bonus intended to promote these energy sources, taking into account a reasonable return on investment. In any case, this price shall not be lower than the price approved by ERE in 2016.

Based on the above legal and secondary legislation, ERE Board, with Decision no. 273, dated 13.12.2024, approved the annual purchase price of electricity to be paid to existing priority producers for 2025, of about ALL 10/kWh.

ERE also carried out the calculation of the purchase price for existing priority producers for 2026, based on the above-mentioned components:

Annual purchase price (ALL/kWh) = Based on the preliminary data published on the website of the Hungarian Power Exchange (HUPX) (<https://hupx.hu/downloads>), the average day-ahead market (HUPX/DAM) baseload electricity price for 2025 was considered, amounting to EUR 106.55/MWh.

Furthermore, based on the exchange rate data published by the Bank of Albania, the preliminary average ALL/EUR exchange rate for 2025 amounted to ALL 98.05/EUR.

Based on the above preliminary data and in accordance with the calculation formula provided in point 3 of Council of Ministers Decision no. 687/2017, as amended, the resulting price exceeded the maximum electricity purchase price established under the methodology of ALL 10/kWh. In implementation of Law no. 24/2023, which provides that the price calculation criteria shall be based on the organised electricity market price or, until such market is established, on comparable prices from organised markets in neighbouring countries, reference was also made to the Albanian organised electricity market. The preliminary average clearing price of the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX sh.a.) amounted to EUR 118.93/MWh, indicating that the annual electricity purchase price based on the ALPEX day-ahead market would amount to ALL 13.99/kWh, again exceeding the maximum threshold of ALL 10/kWh.

Based on the above, the ERE Board, with Decision No. 324, dated 15.12.2025, approved the annual purchase price of electricity to be paid to existing priority producers at ALL 10/kWh for 2026.

Following the completion of 2025, are updated the data used in calculating the annual electricity purchase price, namely the average annual price on the Hungarian Power Exchange and the exchange rate. The calculation confirmed that the price approved by the ERE Board through Decision no. 324, dated 15.12.2025, remained unchanged and, consequently, this decision

continues to apply for 2026.

7.2 Issuance of Guarantees of Origin

Pursuant to the provisions of the Regulation on Issuing, Transferring, or Canceling of the Guarantees of Origin for Electricity Generated from Renewable Energy Sources, approved with ERE Board Decision No. 300, dated 30.12.2024, and following the review of the first two applications submitted, Guarantees of Origin Certificates were issued during 2025 for electricity generated from renewable energy sources, covering a total quantity of 21,222 MWh, for licensees engaged in electricity generation, as presented below.

No.	Entity	Plant	ERE Board Decision	Quantity (MWh)
1	“SPV BLUE 1”	Photovoltaic plant “Blue 1”	No. 17, dated 16.01.2025	8,476
2	“NOVA SOLAR SYSTEM”	Photovoltaic plant “Nova Solar System”	No. 119, dated 09.06.2025	12,746

Furthermore, pursuant to Article 22 of Law no. 24/2023 *"On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources"* and the Regulation on the Issuing, Transferring or Cancellation of the Guarantee of Origin for Electricity Generated from Renewable Energy Sources, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 300, dated 30.12.2024, ERE is the issuing body for guarantees of origin. In this capacity, it transfers the costs of administering the electronic register of guarantees of origin to certificate holders through an annual unit fee, which is approved annually by the ERE Board no later than 31 January.

ERE is part of the regional Energy Community system for guarantees of origin and performs the functions of the issuing body through the electronic register of guarantees of origin established and maintained by the provider selected by the Energy Community Secretariat, currently European Energy Exchange AG (formerly Grexel Ltd). At the same time, ERE is a member of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), which administers the European Energy Certificate System (EECS), thereby ensuring the compliance and international recognition of guarantees of origin issued in the Republic of Albania.

Based on the data provided by the network operators regarding renewable electricity generation during 2025, as well as the costs of system administration, and pursuant to Article 21 of the *Regulation on Issuing, Transferring, or Cancellation of the Guarantee of Origin for Electricity Generated from Renewable Energy Sources*, ERE Board, through Decision No. 15, dated 15.01.2026, approved the fee for the issuance of guarantees of origin certificates for 2026 at EUR 0.03/MWh.

7.3 Methodology for Determining the Renewable Energy Obligation

By Decision no. 284, dated 18.12.2024, ERE Board approved the *"Methodology for Determining the Renewable Energy Obligation"*, which establishes the methodology for calculating the renewable energy obligation that shall be paid by electricity end-use customers, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 24/2023 *"On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources."*

Renewable Energy Obligation.

The transitional provisions of the methodology, specifically Article 10, provide that, exceptionally for 2025, the Renewable Energy Operator (REO), or any entity performing its functions, could submit an application to ERE for the approval of the renewable energy obligation only if the condition set out in Article 4.2 had been fulfilled, namely the delivery of purchased electricity to the organised day-ahead and/or intraday market. Since, during 2025, no electricity deliveries were made through the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX sh.a.), Free Market Supplier (FTL) sh.a., which performs the duties of the REO pursuant to Council of Ministers Decision no. 696, dated 13.11.2024, did not submit an application for approval of the obligation for that year.

By the official letter Protocol no. 3075, dated 17.09.2025, registered at ERE under protocol no. 2472 Prot., dated 17.09.2025, the Free Market Supplier (FTL) sh.a. submitted a request concerning the renewable energy obligation, informing ERE that the same conditions would continue to apply during 2026. Consequently, by Decision No. 267, dated 27.10.2025, ERE Board decided that, for the first application regarding the approval of renewable energy obligation, the REO or any entity performing its functions shall submit an application at ERE only after the fulfilment of the above-mentioned condition.

7.3.1 Methodology for Assessing the Readiness of the Day-Ahead Electricity Market

By decision no. 256, dated 02.12.2024, ERE Board initiated the procedure for approving the "*Methodology for Assessing the Readiness of the Albanian Electricity Day-Ahead Market (DAM)*", for the purpose of converting Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) into Contracts for Difference (CfDs), in accordance with Law No. 24/2023.

The draft methodology was published on ERE's official website under the "Consultations" section for public consultation. Furthermore, by the official letter Protocol no. 2473/1, dated 11.12.2024, were notified the stakeholders as follows: the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE), the Albanian Power Exchange (ALPEX sh.a.), the Albanian Renewable Energy Association (AREA), the Albanian Association of Electricity Suppliers (AAES), Free Market Supplier (FTL) sh.a., and other interested parties, inviting them to submit comments and suggestions within the approval process. The draft methodology was also sent by e-mail to the Energy Community Secretariat for comments as part of the inter-institutional consultation process. Subsequently, public hearing sessions were held with the stakeholders and the Energy Community Secretariat, and the comments submitted by the latter were duly reflected.

By Decision No. 279, dated 06.11.2025, the ERE Board approved the "*Methodology for Assessing the Readiness of the Day-Ahead Electricity Market.*"

This methodology establishes the principles and indicators that ERE shall consider when assessing the readiness of the day-ahead electricity market, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 24/2023 "*On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources.*"

The first market readiness assessment by ERE shall be carried out within six months from the entry into force of the methodology and shall thereafter be conducted every six months until a positive market readiness assessment is achieved.

7.4 Reporting by Licensees Engaged in Electricity Generation Activity

During 2025, 129 licensees engaged in electricity generation submitted periodic reports to ERE concerning the quantities of electricity generated and the operational issues encountered. Specifically, 82 licensed entities reported operational issues on at least one occasion. With regard to hydropower producers, the main issue reported during 2025 was the low level of water inflows, which proved insufficient, particularly during the summer and autumn periods. Additionally, were

reported short-term disconnections from the distribution network due to faults or scheduled maintenance works carried out by network operators.

Licensed electricity producers were also requested to report on the insurance coverage of their generation assets, as well as the life and health insurance of their employees, in accordance with Section 2.5 of the electricity generation licence, which requires licensees to insure human life and health, as well as the assets used for carrying out the licensed activity, no later than 30 days from the date of licence issuance. This obligation is also provided in the contracts concluded between electricity producers and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, acting as the contracting authority, for the construction, utilization and administration of electricity generation facilities.

During 2025, 81 entities submitted reports to ERE concerning the insurance of assets and personnel. In this context, it was considered necessary to establish a uniform deadline for reporting to ERE on compliance with the insurance obligation, with the aim of improving reporting practices, enhancing transparency, and strengthening the monitoring mechanisms for compliance with licence conditions. Accordingly, with Decision No. 344, dated 23.12.2025, ERE Board approved that 31 January of each year shall be the deadline for submitting reports to ERE regarding insurance, in accordance with the provisions of the contracts for the construction, operation and administration of electricity generation facilities and the conditions of the electricity generation licence. Following the approval of this decision, an improvement was observed during January 2026 in the reporting process and in compliance with asset and personnel insurance obligations by the relevant entities.

During 2025, approximately 50 ERE Board decisions concerning compliance with the conditions set out in electricity generation licences were reviewed. These decisions mainly concerned deadlines, additional clarifications, the set into operation of new renewable energy generation capacities in accordance with the standard contract concluded with the contracting authority, as well as the testing of those generation facilities.

8. ERE ACTIVITY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY LEGISLATION AND OTHER LEGAL AMENDMENTS DURING 2025

During 2025, ERE continued to strengthen the regulatory framework in the electricity and natural gas sectors through the adoption of significant secondary legislation implementing Law No. 43/2015 “On the Power Sector”, as amended, and Law No. 102/2015 “On the Natural Gas Sector”, as amended.

During the year, the ERE Board held 53 meetings and adopted 353 decisions. These decisions mainly concerned the approval, review and amendment of regulatory acts; the initiation of licensing procedures; the granting of licences for electricity generation, trading and supply activities; as well as the renewal and amendment of licences for entities operating in the electricity and natural gas sectors.

A comparative overview of ERE's decisions approved in 2025 and 2024 is presented below, including the total number of decisions, regulatory acts, and dispute settlement decisions.

During 2025, ERE also reviewed, among other issues, the applications submitted by OST sh.a., OSSH sh.a., and FSHU sh.a. for the approval of their respective service tariffs. Accordingly, ERE reviewed and approved the electricity transmission service tariff of OST sh.a. for 2025, the electricity distribution service tariff of OSSH sh.a. for 2025, and the retail electricity supply service price of FSHU sh.a. for 2025. Public hearings sessions and consultations were organised throughout the review process, ensuring an open, transparent, and inclusive decision-making process.

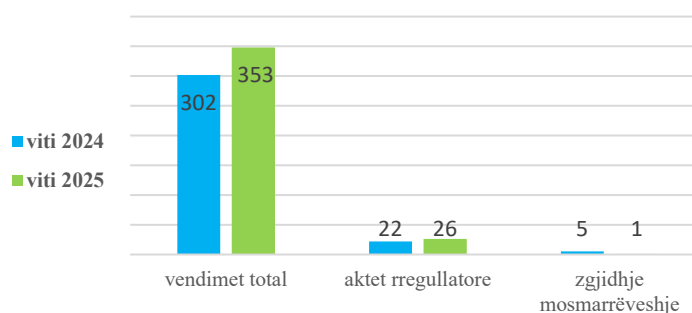


Figure 79. ERE decisions for 2025 in report to 2024

In addition, ERE adopted a number of key decisions that contributed to the further development and consolidation of the regulatory framework, including regulatory acts aimed at further aligning the national framework with the European Union acquis. These developments reflect ERE's continued commitment to harmonising the Albanian energy market with European standards and ensuring the stable, transparent and efficient functioning of the electricity and natural gas markets.

As part of this approximation process, further steps were taken to support Albania's integration into the regional and European energy markets, while creating more favourable conditions for the sustainable development of the energy sector.

8.1. ERE main decisions in power sector for 2025 period

Decision No. 47, dated 27 February 2025 – “On the Approval of Amendments to the Methodology for the Distribution of Congestion Income between Albania and Kosovo”

By Decision No. 47, dated 27 February 2025, the ERE Board approved amendments to the “Methodology for the Distribution of Congestion Income from Electricity Trading between Albania and Kosovo”, following the initiation of the procedure by Decision No. 100, dated 27 May 2024.

The amendments extend the scope of the Methodology to cover not only the Day-Ahead Market (AL–KS DAC) but also the Intraday Market (AL–KS IDA).

The Decision also clarifies that net congestion income shall continue to be allocated on a 50/50 basis between OST sh.a. and KOSTT sh.a. for both market segments. The amendments strengthen the regulatory framework governing the operation of the coupled Albania–Kosovo electricity market and ensure a consistent approach to the allocation of congestion income across both market timeframes.

Decision no. 79, dated 14.04.2025 – On Amendments to the Regulation on Cybersecurity in the Energy Sector "

By Decision No. 79, dated 14 April 2025, the ERE Board approved amendments to the “Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures in the Electricity Sector”, with the aim of aligning it with the new cybersecurity legal framework and extending its scope to the natural gas sector. Accordingly, the title of the Regulation was amended to “Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures in the Energy Sector”.

The procedure was initiated by ERE Board Decision No. 27, dated 27 January 2025. The draft amendments were published on ERE’s official website for public consultation in accordance with Article 15 of Law No. 146/2014 “On Public Notification and Consultation” and Article 12 of the “Regulation on Procedures for Notification and Public Consultation of Acts Approved by ERE”, approved by Decision No. 162, dated 20 October 2020. No comments were submitted by stakeholders within the consultation period.

The amendments update the relevant institutional references in accordance with Law No. 25/2024 “On Cybersecurity”, designate the National Authority for Cybersecurity (AKSK) as the competent authority, expand the scope relating to critical and important information infrastructures, and require operators to obtain ISO/IEC 27001 certification within 18 months from the entry into force of the amendments.

The Decision strengthens the regulatory framework for protecting critical energy infrastructure against cybersecurity risks and contributes to a higher level of security in the electricity and natural gas sectors.

Decision no. 48, dated 27.02.2025 – “On the Approval of Amendments to the Back-up Procedure for Day-Ahead Electricity Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo”

By Decision No. 48, dated 27 February 2025, the ERE Board approved amendments to the “Back-up Procedure for Day-Ahead Electricity Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo”, extending its scope to include the Intraday Electricity Market.

The main amendments include:

- amending the title of the procedure to include the Intraday Electricity Market Coupling between Albania and Kosovo;
- extending the back-up procedures to the Intraday Auction Market (IDA), in addition to the Day-Ahead Market;
- establishing a common back-up communication system for both markets; and
- clarifying certain technical references in the introductory section of the document.

The Decision aims to ensure the continuity of electricity market coupling between Albania and Kosovo in the event that the primary market coupling mechanisms are unavailable.

Decision No. 93, dated 28 April 2025 – On the Approval of the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Regulation

By Decision No. 93, dated 28 April 2025, the ERE Board approved the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Regulation, transposing Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 pursuant to Decision No. 2022/03/MC-EnC of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community.

As part of the procedure, the draft Regulation was published on ERE's official website for public consultation. In addition, a public hearing was held with interested stakeholders to discuss issues relating to implementation deadlines and the transposition of the relevant provisions.

The Regulation establishes rules governing cross-border capacity allocation and congestion management in the electricity market, with the aim of ensuring the secure and efficient operation of the day-ahead and intraday electricity markets, while supporting the integration of the Albanian electricity market into regional and European electricity markets.

Decision no. 133, dated 07.07.2025 – “On Amendments to the Standard Contract between KESH sh.a. and FSHU sh.a”

By Decision No. 133, dated 7 July 2025, the ERE Board approved amendments to the Standard Contract for the sale and purchase of electricity between KESH sh.a., as the electricity generation company subject to the public service obligation, and FSHU sh.a., as the Universal Service Supplier, for the supply of customers served by FSHU sh.a.

As part of the procedure, the draft contract was published on ERE's official website under the Public Consultation section. During the consultation process, comments were submitted by GEN-I Tirana sh.p.k. The issues raised were assessed as being of a strategic nature and as having no direct impact on the validity or content of the contract for the relevant year.

The approved amendments include legal and regulatory updates, as well as technical clarifications concerning the gradual opening of the electricity market and the definition of voltage levels applicable to universal service and vulnerable customers, in accordance with the relevant order of the Minister responsible for energy.

The Decision aims to ensure continuity of supply and to align the contractual relationship between the parties with the applicable legal and regulatory framework.

Decision No. 255, dated 15 October 2025 – On the Determination of the Electricity Sale Price for Charging Electric Vehicles at Charging Points/Stations with an Installed Capacity Above 11 kW

The ERE Board approved the electricity sale price applicable to electric vehicle charging at charging points/stations with an installed capacity exceeding 11 kW, effective from 1 November 2025. The Decision establishes a separate customer category for electric vehicle charging above 11 kW and reflects the actual balancing costs attributable to this consumption segment, while ensuring transparency, cost reflectivity and non-discriminatory treatment.

The approved electricity price for this customer category is ALL 22/kWh, while customers with an installed capacity of up to 11 kW continue to be charged in accordance with the electricity tariffs approved by ERE.

The Decision further provides that any revenues collected above or below the allowed revenue level shall be adjusted by ERE in accordance with the Methodology for Determining Retail Electricity Sale Prices for Customers Supplied by FSHU sh.a. The Decision is based on an assessment of electricity consumption at charging stations, the increasing number of electric vehicles and evolving charging profiles, thereby contributing to network balancing and the long-term development of the electricity market.

Decision no. 290, dated 13.11.2025 – “On Approving the Regulation on Forward Capacity Allocation

ERE Board decided to approve the “Regulation on Forward Capacity Allocation” proposed by OST sh.a constitutes a direct transposition of “Regulation (EU) 2016/1719 (FCA Guideline), in accordance with Decision no. 2022/03/MC-EnC of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community.

This decision aims at a clear and harmonized framework for long-term capacity allocation in the energy system, ensuring market integration, effective competition, appropriate operation of regional mechanisms and the respect of the obligations for the OST, NEMO and national and regional regulatory authorities.

In the framework of this procedure, the stakeholders were notified by the official letters, while the decision for the initiation of the procedure and the draft-regulation in the Albanian and English languages were published on ERE website at “Consultings” session, in conformity with Article 15 of Law no. 146/2014 “On Public Notification and Consultation”. During the public consultation deadline there were no comments from the stakeholders.

The Regulation shall become effective on 1 November 2026, to enable the preparation of respective structures and the necessary technological infrastructure. OST sh.a shall report periodically every three months on the progress of the preparation of the methodologies specified in Articles 10–18 of the Regulation. This decision reflects ERE commitment for a transparent and coordinated implementation of the regulations in accordance with the national and Energy Community framework.

Decision no. 279, dated 06.11.2025 - “Methodology on the Assessment of the Electricity Day-Ahead Market Readiness”

ERE Board decided to approve the “Methodology on Assessment of Electricity Day-Ahead Market Readiness (DAM)”, for the operation to convert from Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) to Contracts for Difference (CfD), according to Law no. 24/2023. This decision aims to ensure a clear and reliable assessment of market readiness, including the main factors such as availability of Prices for the 10-month period, the churn factor according to ACER methodology and market transparency (REMIT), as well as the handling of the market coupling Albania – Kosovo as a single market in periods where there are no congestions.

In the framework of the procedure the draft methodology was published on ERE website, for public consultation and are informed stakeholders, including the institutions and main entities of the market, as well as the Energy Community Secretariat. It was held a hearing session with the market participants where there were discussed the issues regarding the 6-month reporting and calculation of the churn factor according to ACER methodology. The comments of Energy Community Secretariat were reflected on the final text, especially the legal references and the strengthening of the criteria for integrity and market transparency.

Methodology includes the use of additional indicators as well as the bid-ask spread difference and market depth, when the data are available, and defines ERE reporting procedures. The 6-month periodic report shall be drafted only where the readiness assessment results negative, enabling effective monitoring and maintaining international comparability. This decision ensures a stable legal and technical basis for the operation of DAM market and convey of CfD contracts

Decision no. 291, dated 13.11.2025 – “On the approval of a “Electricity balancing Guideline

By Decision No. 291, dated 13 November 2025, the ERE Board approved the “Electricity Balancing Guideline”, prepared by OST sh.a. in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU)

2017/2195 establishing a Guideline on Electricity Balancing and Decision No. 2022/03/MC-EnC of the Ministerial Council of the Energy Community.

The Guideline establishes the framework governing the operation of electricity balancing mechanisms, supporting institutional cooperation and alignment with the applicable Energy Community framework.

As part of the procedure, stakeholders were informed by official correspondence, while the decision initiating the procedure and the draft Guideline in Albanian and English were published on ERE's official website for public consultation. No comments were submitted during the consultation period.

The Guideline provides for a preparatory period until 1 October 2026, allowing the necessary measures to be undertaken for the secure operation of the balancing system, market integration and compliance with market transparency and integrity requirements.

Decision No. 293, dated 13 November 2025 – On an Amendment to Decision No. 93, dated 28 April 2025, “On the Approval of the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Regulation”

ERE Board with Decision No. 293, dated 13 November 2025, approved the amendment of Decision No. 93, dated 28 April 2025, by postponing the entry into force of the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Regulation until 1 July 2026. This amendment was adopted in light of the ongoing legislative developments related to the approval of the new Law “On Power Sector”, to synchronise the entry into force of the Regulation with the new legal framework and ensuring legal consistency.

The Decision aims to ensure the effective and sustainable implementation of the CACM Regulation on the basis of an updated legal framework, while also reflecting the recommendations of the Energy Community Secretariat. The postponement of the implementation deadline does not constitute a substantive amendment to the content of the Regulation but rather harmonises its legal effects in the interest of legal certainty and consistency with the electricity market integration process.

Decision no. 294, dated 13.11.2025 – “On approving the Guideline for the approach of reporting electricity consumption in the monthly bill and separate identification of customer categories and the implementation of corresponding tariffs”

ERE Board, with Decision no. 294, dated 13.11.2025, decided to approve the “Guideline for the approach of reporting electricity consumption in the monthly bill and separate identification of customer categories and the implementation of corresponding tariffs”.

This decision aims at ensuring a clear review of consumption according to customer categories, to increase transparency at the invoicing and guarantee correct implementation of the prices approved by ERE, enabling efficient control and customer protection.

Decision no. 299, dated 17.11.2025 “On approving “the Strategy of the energy regulatory authority (ERE) for raising awareness on energy saving and the use of alternative resources, 2025–2030”

ERE Board, by decision no. 299, dated 17.11.2025, decided the approval of the “Strategy of ERE for raising the awareness on energy saving and the use of alternative resources for 2025–2030 period”.

This strategy aims to increase customer awareness for efficient use of electricity, to promote renewable resources and clean technologies, as well as strengthen cross-institutional cooperation with Energy Efficiency Agency. It also provides the establishment of a digital platform for

information, education and monitoring the use of energy, as well as the periodic reporting of the progress through the metered indicators.

Decision no. 300, dated 17.11.2025 “On the Initiation of the Procedure for Amendments to the Regulation on the Quality of Supply and Network Security Performance in the Electricity Transmission System”

By Decision No. 300, dated 17 November 2025, the ERE Board initiated the procedure for amendments to the “Regulation on the Quality of Supply and Network Security Performance in the Electricity Transmission System”, approved by Decision No. 207, dated 18 December 2017, as well as to the standard quality-of-service indicators applicable to the transmission system.

The proposed amendments include the review of the AIT, ENS and SAIDI indicators in light of the performance achieved by OST sh.a. in recent years, the alignment of voltage quality parameters with the Transmission Code, and the amendment or repeal of provisions that have become obsolete or require updating.

The Decision aims to reflect improvements in transmission service quality, align the Regulation with the Transmission Code and strengthen the regulatory framework in line with the recommendations of the Albanian Parliament concerning improvements in quality standards and security of electricity supply.

Decision no. 323, dated 15.12.2025 “On the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) Tariffs for 2026

By Decision No. 323, dated 15 December 2025, the ERE Board decided to extend the application of the existing Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO) tariffs to 2026.

The Decision was adopted following the review of the application submitted by ALPEX sh.a., which showed that a complete separation of accounts between the NEMO activity and the power exchange activity had not yet been achieved in accordance with the applicable methodology. Consequently, a comprehensive assessment of the specific costs and revenues attributable to the NEMO activity could not be carried out.

Considering the limited scope of NEMO activity during 2025 and the postponement of the entry into force of the CACM Regulation until 1 July 2026, ERE considered it necessary to maintain the existing tariffs in order to ensure continuity of market operation.

The Decision further provides that, once a complete application compliant with the applicable methodology is submitted, any necessary corrections and compensations shall be made in the event of differences in realised revenues.

Decision no. 338, dated 23.12.2025 – “On the Initiation of the Procedure for the Review of the Regulation on Licensing Procedures in the Electricity Sector,

By Decision No. 338, dated 23 December 2025, the ERE Board initiated the procedure for reviewing the “Regulation on the Procedures and Time Limits for the Issuance, Amendment, Transfer, Renewal, Recognition and Termination of Licences in the Electricity Sector”, approved by Decision No. 109, dated 29 June 2016, as amended.

The review aims to improve and further clarify the documentation requirements, deadlines and licensing application procedures, harmonise administrative practices and improve the practical implementation of the Regulation, including the corresponding amendments to the guidance annexes for each type of application.

Decision No. 343, dated 23 December 2025 – On the Investment Plan of OST sh.a. for the 2025–2027 regulatory period

ERE Board with Decision No. 343, dated 23.12.2025, decided the conclusion of the procedures to the review the Investment Plan of OST sh.a. for the 2025–2027 period. In addition, OST sh.a. is required to submit at ERE, no later than December 2026, the Transmission Network Development Plan for the 2026–2035 period.

As 2025 also marks the completion of the Transmission Network Development Plan for the 2015–2025 period, OST sh.a. is required to submit at ERE a report on the actual implementation of the investments planned during this ten-year period, including the relevant explanations regarding any postponed or unimplemented projects, where applicable. OST sh.a. shall continue the preparation and submission to ERE of the Transmission Network Development Plan for the 2026–2035 period, in full compliance with Law No. 43/2015 and Regulation No. 135/2017.

Decision no. 346, dated 29.12.2025 – “On the Initiation of the Procedure for Amendments to the Standard Quality-of-Service Indicators in the Electricity Distribution System

By Decision No. 346, dated 29 December 2025, the ERE Board initiated the procedure for reviewing the standard quality-of-service indicators applicable to the electricity distribution system, as well as for amending certain provisions of the “Regulation on Standard Criteria for the Quality of Supply Service and Security Performance of the Distribution System”, approved by Decision No. 181, dated 10 November 2017, as amended.

The review aims to align technical indicators, including ENS, SAIDI, SAIFI and other quality parameters, with the performance achieved by OSSH sh.a.; reflect the recommendations of the Albanian Parliament concerning improvements in the quality of service provided to customers; and harmonise the compensation mechanism with the relevant agreement between OSSH sh.a. and the supplier, thereby strengthening legal clarity and regulatory coherence.

Decision no. 347, dated 29.12.2025 - “On the approval of the Network Code on Emergency and Restoration”

ERE Board, with Decision no. 347, dated 29.12.2025, approved the “Network Code on Emergency and Restoration”, which transposes Regulation (EU) 2017/2196, implementing decision no. 2022/03/MC-EnC of the Ministerial Council of Energy Community.

In the framework of this procedure, the draft code was notified and published on ERE website for public consultation, in conformity with Article 15 of Law no. 146/2014 “On Public Notification and Consultation”, as well as Article 12 of the “Regulation on procedures for notification and public consultation of acts approved by ERE”, approved by decision no. 162, dated 20.10.2020. Decision for the initiation of the procedure was published on the Official Gazette and the draft was published on the Albanian and English languages, while during the public consultation deadline there were no comments from the stakeholders. This Code defines the rules and obligations for the management of emergency situations and the processes for the restoration of the power system, to guarantee the security of supply, stable operation of the system and harmonisation with the national framework with Energy Community standards.

Decision no. 348, dated 29.12.2025 - On the approval of a “Electricity Transmission System Operation Guideline ”

ERE Board with Decision no. 348, dated 29.12.2025, approved the “Electricity Transmission System Operation Guideline”, which transposes Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485, implementing Decision no. 2022/03/MC-EnC of Ministerial Council of Energy Community.

In the framework of this procedure, the draft guideline is notified and published for public consultation on ERE website, in conformity with the legal framework for the public consultation and respective ERE regulation. The decision for the initiation procedure was published of the

Official Gazette and the draft is published on the Albanian and English languages, under “Consultings” session. During the public consultation there were no comments from the stakeholders. The guideline defines the rules, terms conditions and methodology for the safe and coordinated operation of the transmission system, including cross-border cooperation, the approval of the terms and respective methodologies, as well as the regulatory report and supervision, to guarantee the security of supply and harmonisation of the national framework with the standards of Energy Community

8.2. Dispute Resolution

Law No. 43/2015 “On the Power Sector”, as amended, under Article 20, letter “ë”, grants ERE the authority to resolve disputes concerning complaints submitted by customers, as well as disputes between licensees.

Furthermore, Article 24 provides that ERE acts as the competent authority for the resolution of disputes between licensees, in accordance with the relevant regulation governing dispute resolution procedures and the handling of complaints.

Similarly, Law No. 102/2015 “On the Natural Gas Sector”, as amended, under Article 16, point 16, Article 17, paragraph 1, letter “ë”, and Article 98, paragraphs 1 and 2, establishes ERE’s authority to resolve disputes between licensees and customers, as well as to approve the regulation governing the procedures for their resolution.

Accordingly, by Decision No. 114, dated 8 July 2016, the ERE Board approved the “Regulation on the Handling of Complaints Submitted by Customers and the Settlement of Disputes between Licensees in the Electricity and Natural Gas Sectors.”

By Decision No. 345, dated 29 December 2025, the ERE Board accepted for review the request submitted by “VOLTON” sh.p.k. concerning the resolution of its dispute with OSSH sh.a., related to the metering point “TONA ALB/6390”, and initiated the procedure for the review of the dispute.

The review of disputes between licensees is carried out by ERE in accordance with the “Regulation on the Handling of Complaints Submitted by Customers and the Settlement of Disputes between Licensees in the Electricity and Natural Gas Sectors”, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 114/2016.

8.3 Court Proceedings in which ERE was a Party during 2025

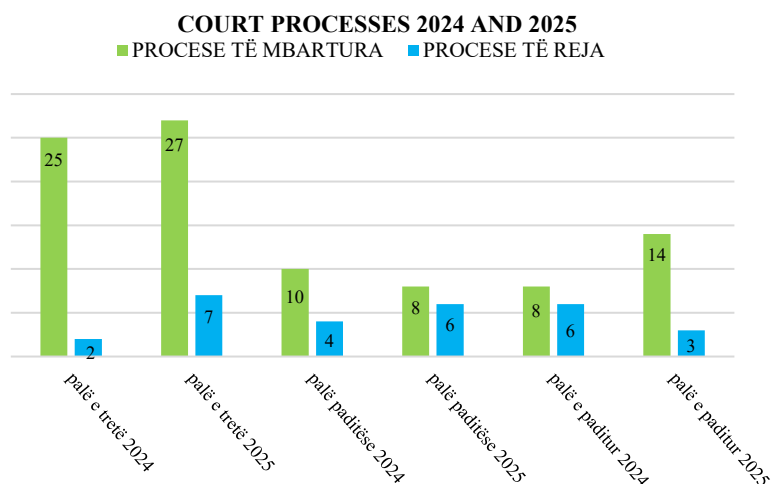
During 2025, ERE was involved in court proceedings that were initiated, continued or concluded during the reporting year. In these proceedings, ERE participated as a plaintiff, defendant or third party in cases heard before courts of different instances in Tirana, Lezhë, Durrës and Sarandë.

As a defendant, ERE was involved in 16 court proceedings, of which 2 were initiated during 2025, while 14 were carried over from previous years.

As a third party, ERE participated in 35 court proceedings, of which 27 were carried over from previous years and 8 were initiated during 2025. As a plaintiff, ERE initiated legal proceedings in 6 new cases during 2025.

Furthermore, during 2025, ERE was not involved in any criminal proceedings. No criminal complaints were filed by or against ERE, and no criminal cases involving the institution were registered during the reporting period.

To ensure the accurate and up-to-date administration of all court proceedings, including changes to the subject matter of claims, the composition of the parties, and the transfer of cases between different levels of jurisdiction, the Register of Court Proceedings involving ERE was regularly maintained and updated.



8.3.1 ERE as a Third Party in Court Proceedings during 2025

With regard to court proceedings in which ERE was summoned as a third party, the total number of cases amounted to 35 (thirty-five). These cases mainly concerned the invalidation of enforcement titles (electricity bills); compensation for damages caused by the Electricity Distribution Operator (OSHEE sh.a.); suspension of the enforcement of electricity bills; cancellation of electricity bills; consumer complaints against OSHEE Group sh.a.; and requests for interim measures aimed at preventing the interruption of electricity supply by OSHEE sh.a., among other matters.

8.3.2 ERE as a plaintiff during 2025

During 2025, ERE initiated 20 court proceedings against debtor companies for the non-payment of regulatory fees, which constitute a legal obligation for all entities licensed in the electricity sector pursuant to Law No. 43/2015. The regulatory fees are approved annually by the ERE Board and published in the Official Gazette and on ERE's official website. Licensed entities are also formally notified of the applicable regulatory fees through official correspondence.

In the absence of payment and responses from several companies, ERE undertook the necessary legal and administrative measures to recover the outstanding obligations, including initiating procedures for the revocation of the licences of debtor companies. Despite being granted deadlines to provide explanations and settle their outstanding obligations, several companies failed to take any action, resulting in the final decision to revoke their licences, without prejudice to their obligation to pay the outstanding regulatory fees.

During 2025, the Court of First Instance of Tirana upheld ERE's claims against debtor companies, issuing two judgments in favour of ERE concerning unpaid regulatory fee obligations, while ten court proceedings remained pending.

8.3.3 ERE as Defendant during 2025

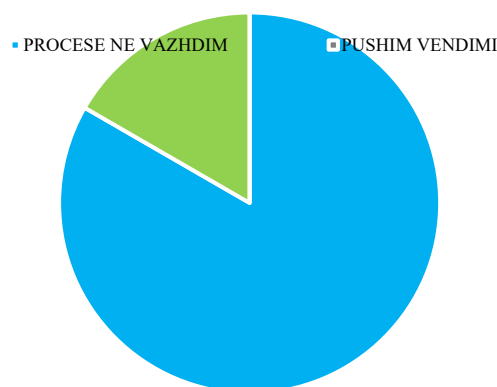


Figure 80. Court processes to debt companies 2025

During the reporting period, ERE was involved in 16 court proceedings, of which 14 were carried over from previous years and 2 were initiated during 2025. ERE's decision-making activity was conducted in accordance with the applicable legal framework and the procedures established therein. To date, the courts have issued two decisions in favour of ERE in proceedings in which ERE participated as the defendant.

Among the most significant cases concluded during 2025 are the following In the case Arapi, Haxhiraj etc, to the National Environment Agency (AKM), Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MMT), and ERE, the court declared the claim inadmissible for judicial review, finding that the matter did not fall within the jurisdiction of the courts.

In the proceedings Asqeri Spahiu v. OSSH sh.a. and ERE, the court discontinued the proceedings, thereby terminating the judicial examination without ruling on the merits of the case. In the lawsuit filed by AREA against ERE, the court dismissed the statement of claim, confirming that the claimant's allegations lacked legal merit.

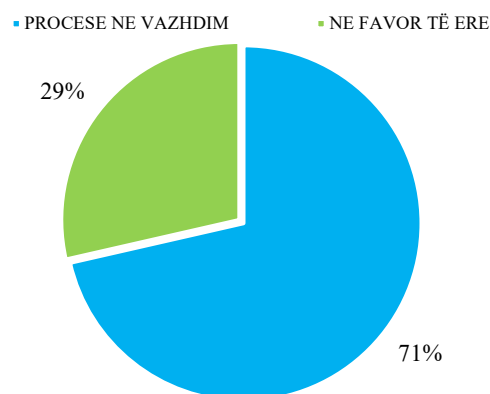


Figure 81. ERE court processes as a defendant for 2025

8.4. Transparency

In accordance with Article 7 of Law No. 119/2014 "On the Right to Information", ERE prepared its Transparency Programme for 2024, which establishes the legal framework governing the institution's activities in the implementation of this law. The programme aims to enhance transparency in ERE's institutional activities, in compliance with the requirements of the law, and is updated periodically in accordance with Article 5(2) of the above-mentioned law. The information published through this programme provides a comprehensive overview of ERE's activities and is accessible both on ERE's official website www.ere.gov.al and at the institution's public reception premises, where the relevant documentation is also available in schematic form.

8.4.1 Public Hearing Sessions on ERE Secondary Legislation

Within the framework of the applicable legislation, ERE held 90 public hearing sessions during 2025, attended by licensed entities, third parties and other interested stakeholders. These hearings constitute an important mechanism for ensuring transparency and stakeholder participation in ERE's decision-making processes.

Furthermore, in accordance with the principles of transparency and proportionality and pursuant to the legal framework governing ERE's activity, public consultation procedures were also conducted. These consultations form an integral part of the process for drafting and adopting regulatory acts in the electricity sector, ensuring stakeholder participation and enabling ERE to consider the comments, observations and positions submitted during the consultation process.

8.5 Amendments to the Regulatory Framework during 2025

During 2025, the secondary regulatory framework approved and revised by the Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE) reflected an important period of development and transformation in the Albanian electricity sector. The regulatory measures adopted during the year addressed not only technical

and procedural matters, but also key aspects of electricity market operation, system security, cross-border market integration and the responsibilities of market participants. Overall, these developments contributed to the further alignment of the Albanian regulatory framework with the European Union acquis and the Energy Community framework, while supporting a more integrated, transparent and secure electricity market.

In this context, the approval of the Methodology for Assessing the Readiness of the Day-Ahead Electricity Market, by Decision No. 279, dated 6 November 2025, introduced an important framework for assessing the performance and readiness of the Day-Ahead Market. The Methodology established an institutionalised approach based on specific and measurable indicators for determining whether the market meets the conditions required to serve as a reference market for the implementation of Contracts for Difference (CfDs). It therefore provides ERE with a structured instrument for monitoring market development, while enhancing transparency, predictability and consistency in the assessment process.

Similarly, the approval of the Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM) Regulation, by Decision No. 93, dated 28 April 2025, represented an important step towards the further integration of the Albanian electricity market into regional and European electricity markets. The Regulation establishes harmonised rules for cross-border capacity allocation and congestion management in the day-ahead and intraday timeframes, supporting the efficient functioning of market coupling mechanisms and the coordinated management of cross-border capacity.

An important development for the continued operation of the coupled Albania–Kosovo electricity market was the amendment of the Back-up Procedure for Electricity Market Coupling, approved by Decision No. 48, dated 27 February 2025. The amendments extended the existing back-up arrangements to the Intraday Market, in addition to the Day-Ahead Market, and introduced a common back-up communication framework for both market segments. These measures contribute to ensuring continuity of market coupling in the event that the primary coupling mechanisms are unavailable, thereby strengthening the operational reliability of the coupled market.

Another significant regulatory development was the approval of the Network Code on Emergency and Restoration, by Decision No. 347, dated 29 December 2025. The Code transposes the relevant European framework governing electricity emergency and restoration and establishes the rules and responsibilities applicable to the management of emergency situations and the restoration of the power system following major disturbances. Its implementation strengthens the regulatory framework for security of supply and enhances the capacity of the electricity system to respond to emergency situations in a coordinated and structured manner.

This development was complemented by the approval of the Electricity Transmission System Operation Guideline, by Decision No. 348, dated 29 December 2025. The Guideline establishes rules, terms, conditions and methodologies for the secure and coordinated operation of the transmission system, including provisions concerning cross-border cooperation, system operation and regulatory reporting and oversight. Together with the Network Code on Emergency and Restoration, it contributes to the further alignment of the technical and operational framework of the Albanian transmission system with the Energy Community framework.

An important development concerning the operation of the balancing market was the implementation of the 15-minute imbalance settlement period, pursuant to Decision No. 327, dated 18 December 2025. The transition to a shorter imbalance settlement period represents an important step towards a more responsive balancing market and closer alignment with the applicable European electricity market framework. It also supports the integration of variable renewable

energy sources by allowing market imbalances to be determined and settled over shorter time intervals.

In the area of regulatory monitoring and risk management, Decision No. 344, dated 23 December 2025, concerning reporting obligations related to the insurance of assets and employees, further strengthened the reporting framework applicable to licensed entities. The introduction of specific reporting requirements contributes to improved regulatory oversight and greater transparency regarding compliance with the relevant obligations.

Another regulatory development during 2025 was the determination of the electricity sale price for electric vehicle charging at charging points/stations with an installed capacity above 11 kW, through Decision No. 255, dated 15 October 2025. The Decision established a separate customer category for this type of consumption and set the applicable electricity sale price at ALL 22/kWh, effective from 1 November 2025. This regulatory measure reflects the growing importance of electromobility and the need to address emerging electricity consumption profiles within the regulatory framework.

From a strategic perspective, the approval of the ERE Strategy for Raising Awareness on Energy Saving and the Use of Alternative Sources for 2025–2030, by Decision No. 299, dated 17 November 2025, strengthened ERE's role in promoting customer awareness of efficient energy use and alternative energy sources. The Strategy establishes objectives and measures aimed at informing and educating customers, promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, and strengthening interinstitutional cooperation in this area.

With regard to amendments to the existing regulatory framework, Decision No. 47, dated 27 February 2025, amended the Methodology for the Distribution of Congestion Income between Albania and Kosovo. The amendments extended the scope of the Methodology to include congestion income arising from the Intraday Market, in addition to the Day-Ahead Market, while maintaining the 50/50 allocation of net congestion income between OST sh.a. and KOSTT sh.a. This ensured a consistent regulatory approach to the allocation of congestion income across both market segments.

In the natural gas sector, Decision No. 146, dated 8 July 2025, concerning the TAP Market Test Guidelines, represented an important regulatory development related to the assessment of market demand for transmission capacity. The framework supports transparent and non-discriminatory procedures for assessing demand for capacity in the Trans Adriatic Pipeline and contributes to the development of the natural gas market and the diversification of energy supply.

In the area of customer protection and billing transparency, Decision No. 294, dated 13 November 2025, approved the Guideline on Reporting Electricity Consumption in Monthly Bills, the Separate Identification of Customer Categories and the Application of the Corresponding Tariffs. The Guideline aims to ensure clearer presentation of electricity consumption and customer categories in monthly bills, improve transparency in billing and facilitate the correct application and verification of electricity tariffs.

Another relevant development was the initiation, by Decision No. 338, dated 23 December 2025, of the procedure for reviewing the Regulation on Licensing Procedures in the Electricity Sector. The review aims to further clarify documentation requirements, application procedures and deadlines, harmonise administrative practices and improve the practical implementation of the licensing framework.

Further regulatory developments during 2025 included the amendment of the Regulation on Cybersecurity of Critical Infrastructures, through Decision No. 79, which strengthened the regulatory requirements for the protection of critical energy infrastructure against cybersecurity

risks and extended the scope of the Regulation to the natural gas sector. In addition, Decision No. 290 approved the Regulation on Forward Capacity Allocation, establishing the regulatory framework governing long-term cross-border capacity allocation and contributing to electricity market integration and the functioning of regional capacity allocation mechanisms.

Decision No. 291 approved the Electricity Balancing Guideline, establishing the regulatory framework governing balancing mechanisms and the relevant responsibilities and procedures. Decision No. 293 amended Decision No. 93, dated 28 April 2025, by postponing the entry into force of the CACM Regulation until 1 July 2026, in order to align its implementation with developments in the national legal framework. Decision No. 300 initiated the procedure for reviewing the Regulation on the Quality of Supply and Network Security Performance in the Electricity Transmission System, with the aim of updating the relevant quality and performance indicators.

Furthermore, Decision No. 323 addressed the NEMO tariffs applicable for 2026, ensuring continuity in the application of the relevant tariffs pending the completion of the requirements necessary for a comprehensive assessment under the applicable methodology. Decision No. 343 concluded the review of the OST sh.a. Investment Plan for the 2025–2027 regulatory period, while also establishing follow-up requirements concerning the preparation of the Transmission Network Development Plan for 2026–2035. Finally, Decision No. 346 initiated the procedure for reviewing the standard quality-of-service indicators applicable to the electricity distribution system, with the aim of improving service quality standards and strengthening the regulatory framework for customer protection.

In conclusion, the regulatory measures adopted by ERE during 2025—whether through the approval of new regulatory acts, amendments to the existing regulatory framework or the initiation of review procedures—contributed to the continued development and modernisation of the Albanian energy regulatory framework. These measures supported the further alignment of national regulation with the EU acquis and the Energy Community framework, strengthened electricity market integration and system security, enhanced regulatory oversight and transparency, and addressed emerging developments in areas such as renewable energy integration, electromobility, cybersecurity and customer protection.

9. REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF ENERGY REGULATORY AUTHORITY ON REGULATORY COMPLIANCE AND REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT – 2025

During 2025, ERE, in exercising its powers as an independent regulatory authority, carried out its supervisory and monitoring operations with regard to regulatory compliance in the electricity and natural gas sectors. ERE's activities focused on ensuring the proper implementation of primary and secondary legislation, as well as the obligations arising from the European Union acquis, with the objective of guaranteeing the operation of a sustainable, transparent, non-discriminatory, and competitive energy market.

Within this framework, ERE monitored the compliance of electricity and natural gas system operators through periodic regulatory reporting mechanisms, the dedicated compliance structures (Compliance Officers of the operators), and the following legal framework:

- Law no. 43/2015 "On Power Sector", as amended, which establishes the legal framework governing the organisation and operation of the electricity market in Albania by ensuring the unbundling and independence of transmission and distribution activities from generation and supply activities.
- Law No. 102/2015 "On Natural Gas Sector", as amended, which establishes the legal framework governing the organisation and operation of the natural gas market by setting clear requirements for the unbundling and independence of transmission and distribution system operators.
- The Regulation on the Certification of Operators, which lays down the criteria and procedures for assessing operators' compliance with the requirements relating to unbundling and operational independence. Within this framework, ERE supervised compliance by certified operators, namely OST sh.a., OSSH sh.a., Albgaz sh.a., and TAP AG, with the objective of ensuring a fair, transparent, and competitive market.
- The approximation of legislation and standards with those of the European Union, which remains one of ERE's key priorities. In this regard, ERE monitored compliance with the requirements arising from Directive 2009/72/EC concerning electricity and Directive 2009/73/EC concerning natural gas, both of which aim to ensure an open and competitive market through the unbundling the transmission system operators from producers and suppliers. ERE also monitored the implementation of the Compliance Programmes, *which are intended to prevent discriminatory conduct, ensure the independent operation of system operators, and define employees' obligations regarding compliance with legal requirements, including functional and legal unbundling, management independence, and monitoring by the Compliance Officer*. These programmes have been approved by the ERE Board for certified and licensed operators in the electricity and natural gas transmission and distribution sectors, including Albgaz sh.a., OSSH sh.a., OST sh.a., and TAP AG.

During 2025, ERE analysed and assessed the annual reports submitted by the Compliance Officers of the operators, who perform their duties independently from the operators themselves. These reports concern the monitoring of compliance with the above-mentioned legal obligations and requirements. Based on this assessment, ERE approved the following decisions:

9.1. Annual Compliance Report of the Electricity Distribution System Operator (OSSH sh.a.)

By Decision No. 187, dated 7.08.2025, "On the Assessment of the Annual Report of the

Compliance Officer of Operatori i Sistemit të Shpërndarjes sh.a. for 2024", ERE Board approved the Annual Report of the Compliance Officer of OSSH sh.a. for 2024.

In exercising its supervisory and assessment operations regarding the implementation of the Compliance Programme by the distribution system operator, in accordance with the principles of operational, legal, and organisational unbundling, and based on the Compliance Officer's report on the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme, ERE concluded that the Compliance Officer had complied with the deadlines and reporting requirements for the preparation and submission of the Annual Report to ERE and had published the report in both Albanian and English languages on the official website of OSSH sh.a. ERE further concluded that OSSH sh.a. had fulfilled its obligations relating to functional and organisational unbundling from other vertically integrated structures by approving a new organisational structure that guarantees independence in decision-making and management. In addition, ERE considered that the recommendations issued during the previous reporting period had been implemented, resulting in significant improvements in transparency, access to information, and the provision of online services to customers. OSSH sh.a. also made substantial progress in ensuring transparent and non-discriminatory access for users of the electricity distribution network. During 2025, further improvements were observed in public communication, the strengthening of the company's visual identity, and the provision of innovative services, all of which have facilitated access and improved the quality of services provided to customers.

With a view to further improving the implementation of the Compliance Programme during the subsequent reporting period (2025), ERE Board issued recommendations to both the Compliance Officer and OSSH sh.a., suggesting for more focus on the implementation of the Programme's provisions and the strengthening the monitoring mechanisms concerning critical processes. These recommendations include more detailed reporting on staff transfers, the implementation of smart metering projects, the operation of supplier platforms, supplier switching procedures, and compliance with regulatory obligations relating to cybersecurity.

These recommendations are intended to further strengthen transparency and ensure the equal handle of all stakeholders within the electricity distribution system.

9.2. Annual Compliance Report of the Electricity Transmission System Operator (OST sh.a.)

By Decision No. 337, dated 18.12.2025, "On the Assessment of the Annual Compliance Report of the Electricity Transmission System Operator (OST) sh.a. for 2024", ERE Board decided to partially approve the Annual Report of the Compliance Officer of OST sh.a. for 2024.

In exercising its supervisory and assessment operations regarding the implementation of the Compliance Programme by the transmission system operator, as well as monitoring and reporting by the Compliance Officer on the fulfilment of these obligations, ERE concluded that OST sh.a. had continued to maintain its institutional, financial, and operational independence in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework, and that no breaches of the Compliance Programme had been identified during 2024. ERE also assessed the fulfilment of the obligations relating to safeguarding the independence of the external financial auditor, as well as ensuring transparency throughout the auditor's notification and selection process, in accordance with the certification requirements applicable to OST sh.a. as an Independent Transmission Operator (ITO). The operator has also implemented appropriate control and protection measures relating to information security and cybersecurity.

In this decision, and with a view to improving the implementation of the Compliance Programme during the subsequent reporting period (2025), as well as further consolidating regulatory compliance standards and ensuring the transparent and sustainable operation of the operator in accordance with legal requirements and regulatory best practices, the ERE Board recommended that the Compliance Officer provide clearer and more up-to-date reporting on the organisational structure of OST sh.a., including any organisational changes that may occur. Furthermore, the operator is required to fully comply with the obligations established under the Compliance Programme concerning data management and public information platforms, including reporting on the archiving of confidential information, and to submit to ERE detailed information on the use of revenues generated from the OPGW network, including the analysis prepared by the Technical Directorate and the independent assessment of the Compliance Officer regarding its impact on the financial independence of OST sh.a., in accordance with the Compliance Programme approved by ERE through Board Decision No. 149, dated 10.09.2020. ERE also recommended further strengthening the mechanisms for documenting and ensuring the traceability of potential breaches of the Compliance Programme, including staff training activities, internal guidance, and consultations, with the objective of increasing transparency, institutional accountability, and the effectiveness of monitoring compliance with regulatory requirements.

9.3. Annual Compliance Report of the TAP Operator (Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG)

By Decision no. 331, dated 18.12.2025, "On the Assessment of the Annual Report of the Compliance Officer of Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG, Branch of the Foreign Company, on the Implementation of the Regulatory Compliance Programme for 2024", the ERE Board approved the Annual Report of the Compliance Officer of Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG, Branch of the Foreign Company, for 2024.

Within the framework of its supervisory and assessment functions concerning the implementation of the Compliance Programme by Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG, Branch of the Foreign Company, for 2024, as well as the monitoring and reporting performed by the Compliance Officer, ERE concluded that the Compliance Officer had fulfilled all legal obligations by ensuring periodic reporting within the prescribed deadlines and in accordance with the requirements established under the Compliance Programme and the applicable legal and regulatory framework. During 2024, no violations of the Independent Transmission Operator (ITO) status, the principles of functional unbundling, equal and non-discriminatory treatment, or the protection of commercially sensitive information were reported or identified. Based on the information provided, ERE concluded that the actions and procedures implemented by TAP AG were fully compliant with the Compliance Programme, which is publicly available on the company's official website and includes the reporting mechanisms and the dedicated e-mail address for regulatory compliance matters.

ERE further concluded that the Compliance Officer regularly participated in TAP meetings and provided periodic updates to the company's governing bodies, thereby ensuring continuous oversight and transparency in the implementation of the Compliance Programme. Through the applicable control mechanisms, the Compliance Officer fully exercised the right of access to the company's information and records, enabling effective monitoring of compliance with legal and programme obligations, while also providing recommendations and professional assistance aimed at improving internal procedures. ERE also assessed the effectiveness of the mechanisms established for reporting potential compliance breaches to the competent authorities and TAP's governing bodies through the dedicated regulatory compliance e-mail address regulatorycompliance@tap-ag.com.

Within the framework of assessing the implementation of the Compliance Programme, **ERE emphasised that, during the subsequent reporting period (2025)**, both the operator and the Compliance Officer shall continue strengthening the implementation and monitoring of the Regulatory Compliance Programme in accordance with the requirements of the national legislation, Directive 2009/73/EC, and the applicable regulatory acts.

9.4. Annual Compliance Report of the Natural Gas Operator “Albgaz” sh.a,

By Decision no. 24, dated 30.01.2026, “On the Assessment of the Annual Report of the Compliance Officer of ‘Albgaz’ sh.a. on the Implementation of the Compliance Programme for 2024”, the ERE Board decided to partially approve the Annual Report of the Compliance Officer of “Albgaz” sh.a. for 2024.

In exercising its supervisory and assessment operations over the implementation of the Compliance Programme by “Albgaz” sh.a. for 2024, as well as the monitoring and reporting carried out by the Compliance Officer on the fulfilment of these obligations, ERE assessed the level of compliance achieved and issued specific recommendations for improvements during the subsequent reporting period, with the aim of strengthening regulatory compliance standards for both the Compliance Officer and Albgaz sh.a. These recommendations mainly relate to reporting on the independence of the external financial auditor and compliance with the certification conditions, including the procedures followed for the selection of the auditor, declarations of independence, and verification of compliance with the regulatory requirements ensuring the preservation of the operator’s independent status. ERE also recommended that the report provide a more comprehensive presentation of changes to the company's organisational structure, including the decisions adopted by its governing bodies and their impact on functional unbundling, as well as the identification and documentation of measures ensuring legal and functional unbundling and managerial independence, including reporting lines and mechanisms preventing undue influence from other vertically integrated entities.

For the purpose of fulfilling the obligations established under the Compliance Programme, ERE further recommended that the Compliance Officer improve the monitoring and reporting of compliance with publication and transparency obligations, including the accessibility of documents and decisions, as well as compliance with institutional transparency standards. In addition, recommendations were issued regarding reporting on the measures implemented by the operator to safeguard the confidentiality of commercially sensitive information, including a description of the procedures governing its administration and protection, access control mechanisms, and internal monitoring arrangements. Another recommendation concerns providing a more detailed description of the monitoring methodology and the evidence supporting the monitoring of decision-making processes, including documentation of participation in meetings, official notifications, and the relevant minutes.

Furthermore, in order to improve future reporting, ERE emphasised the importance of complying with the deadlines and reporting requirements established under the Compliance Programme for the annual submission of reports by the Compliance Officer to ERE. The report should also include information on the measures undertaken to improve reporting discipline, the status of implementation of ERE's previous recommendations and assigned actions, the progress achieved, the measures already implemented, and the actions planned to address any outstanding issues, with the objective of ensuring the continuous improvement of regulatory compliance. In order to ensure the mandatory implementation of the Compliance Programme, the operator is also required to guarantee, at all organisational levels, the timely prior notification of the Compliance Officer regarding every meeting addressing matters related to the implementation of the Programme, to

provide the relevant documentation in advance, to properly document the Compliance Officer's participation, and to ensure full cooperation by granting access to all necessary information, documentation, and organisational structures required for the effective performance of the monitoring function.

These recommendations are intended to further strengthen regulatory compliance standards and to ensure the transparent and sustainable operation of the operator in full compliance with the applicable legal requirements.

10. ERE ACTIVITIES ON CUSTOMER PROTECTION

10.1. ERE Consumer Protection Activities During 2025

Consumer protection constitutes one of the main pillars of ERE activity and remains a continuous institutional priority, requiring sustained attention and a significant commitment of human and administrative resources. Ensuring a high level of consumer protection guarantees fair, equitable and responsible treatment for all users of electricity services, while enabling them to make objective and well-informed decisions regarding the services they receive.

Within this framework, the primary objective of ERE activities is to protect the interests of electricity customers by ensuring fair prices, the provision of reliable services, and the proper implementation of transparent rules and practices by system operators and market participants. At the same time, ERE ensures that customers are treated fairly and without discrimination, in accordance with the rights and safeguards established under the applicable legislation. Beyond this dimension, consumer protection also includes promoting the long-term benefits arising from a cleaner and more sustainable energy environment, contributing to environmental protection and the public interest.

In exercising its responsibilities in the field of consumer protection, ERE has established and consolidated a comprehensive regulatory framework consisting of regulations, methodologies and other secondary legislation governing the relationship between customers and energy sector operators. At the same time, ERE has developed an information framework to ensure that customers have access to objective, accurate and comprehensible information regarding the services they receive, as well as their rights and obligations. This framework is regularly updated across all public communication channels with information of practical value to customers.

During 2025, ERE considered it essential that electricity customers be well informed about their rights for several key reasons. First, awareness of consumer rights serves as a safeguard against abusive practices or the incorrect application of the applicable legislation by suppliers and network operators. Second, complete and clear information enables customers to make informed decisions by comparing supply alternatives, understanding tariff structures, and selecting the service that best meets their needs. In this regard, ERE established and made operational the Price Comparison Tool (PCT), which provides an overview of electricity supply offers available to customers operating in the free market. By Decision no. 241, dated 14.11. 2024, as amended by Decision no. 43, dated 14.02.2025, ERE Board required licensed suppliers actively engaged in electricity supply activities in the free market to publish their electricity supply offers on the Price Comparison Tool (PCT) for household and small non-household customers with an expected annual consumption of less than 100,000 kWh. The platform, developed by ERE and accessible through its official website at <https://pct.ere.gov.al/>, serves as a tool for informing customers about the offers available from licensed suppliers operating in the free electricity market. Consequently, customers connected to the medium-voltage network are entitled to choose their electricity supplier in the free market.

Throughout 2025, the Platform recorded active participation from suppliers, who published various offers with different prices and validity periods according to voltage levels. More specifically, seven electricity suppliers submitted offers through the PCT platform. These suppliers presented a range of offers covering different prices and voltage categories, thereby providing customers in the free market with a wider choice of supply options. The price per kWh varies depending on the voltage level and consumption band, reflecting different supply conditions. Currently, there are 40 licensed entities, and of the 17 suppliers licensed to carry out electricity supply activities, 10 suppliers meeting the applicable eligibility criteria had published

their offers on the PCT platform during 2025.

Another important aspect of consumer information concerns the promotion of the efficient use of electricity. By informing customers about energy-saving practices and energy efficiency measures, they are able to reduce their electricity costs while simultaneously contributing to the reduction of environmental impacts. In support of this objective, ERE regularly conducted information campaigns through social media and other communication channels, promoting best practices for the rational management of electricity consumption.

Consumer awareness also plays a significant role in the prompt and effective settlement of complaints. Customers who are familiar with their rights and the relevant procedures are better equipped to take appropriate action in cases of unjustified supply interruptions, inaccurate bill, or other service-related issues. An analysis of the complaints submitted to ERE has shown that a number of customers file complaints after the legal deadlines established for contesting electricity bills or exercising their rights have expired, once again highlighting the importance of continuous consumer information and awareness. In addition to its regulatory and information activities, one of ERE's main priorities remains the prompt, fair and effective handling of electricity consumer complaints.

During 2025, at ERE are submitted a total of 244 complaints and requests for information or guidance concerning consumer issues. Of these, 161 were formally registered and handled as complaints, while 83 consisted of requests for guidance or incomplete submissions that did not meet the minimum legal requirements necessary for initiating an administrative investigation.

In all cases, ERE provided guidance to customers regarding the minimum legal requirements for the submission of an administrative complaint, including the provision of contract details, the disputed electricity bill, and evidence that the complaint had first been addressed to the relevant supplier, in accordance with the applicable legal framework. Where these requirements were fulfilled, ERE initiated an administrative investigation and proceeded with the review and settlement of the complaint.

Of the total number of complaints and requests submitted, approximately 75 were received through digital channels, including ERE's official website and its online complaint submission form. Specifically, 11 complaints were submitted through the *online "Submit a Complaint"* form, 64 complaints were received by email, while 169 submissions were received by traditional mail or delivered in person at ERE premises.

During 2025, as part of strengthening transparency and consumer rights in the electricity market, ERE Board by Decision no. 294, dated 13.11.2025, approved the Guideline *"On the presentation of electricity consumption in the monthly bill and the separate identification of consumer categories and the application of the relevant tariffs."* Issued pursuant to Articles 16 and 81 of Law No. 43/2015 *"On Power Sector,"* as amended, together with other applicable ERE regulatory

Ankesa dhe kërkesa të regjistruara në ERE- Vitit 2025



acts, this regulatory instrument aims to ensure a higher level of transparency, clarity and fairness in electricity bill for the end-use customers.

This decision specifies the approach in which electricity consumption is to be presented according to tariff categories, the clear identification of the consumer category on the electricity bill, and the obligations of suppliers and system operators to implement these requirements, thereby contributing to effective consumer protection through improved information and the correct application of approved tariffs. The adoption of this guideline represents an important step towards improving the quality of electricity invoicing and handle consumer concerns relating to invoicing transparency and the application of electricity tariffs.

Is amended and shall be read: During 2025, as part of strengthening transparency and consumer rights in the electricity market, and arising from the continuous supervision of the service provided by suppliers to customers, which is closely linked to the element of invoicing transparency, ERE Board by decision no. 294, dated 13.11.2025, namely the Guideline “On the approach of presenting electricity consumption in the monthly bill and the separate identification of consumer categories and the application of the relevant prices”. This regulatory act, issued in implementation of the powers defined in Law No. 43/2015 “*On Power Sector*”, as amended, as well as other regulatory acts of ERE, was approved in order to improve transparent invoicing services, following the identification of the need for electricity consumption bill issued to end-use customers to clearly reflect the category to which the consumer belongs and, consequently, to guarantee greater transparency in the application of the relevant tariff approved by ERE for each category.

This decision details the approach in which consumption is presented according to tariff categories, the clear identification of the consumer category on the bill, and the obligations of suppliers and system operators to implement these rules, contributing to effective consumer protection through information and the fair application of approved prices. The approval of this guideline constitutes an important step towards improving invoicing quality and handling consumer concerns related to a lack of clarity in invoicing and the application of electricity tariffs.

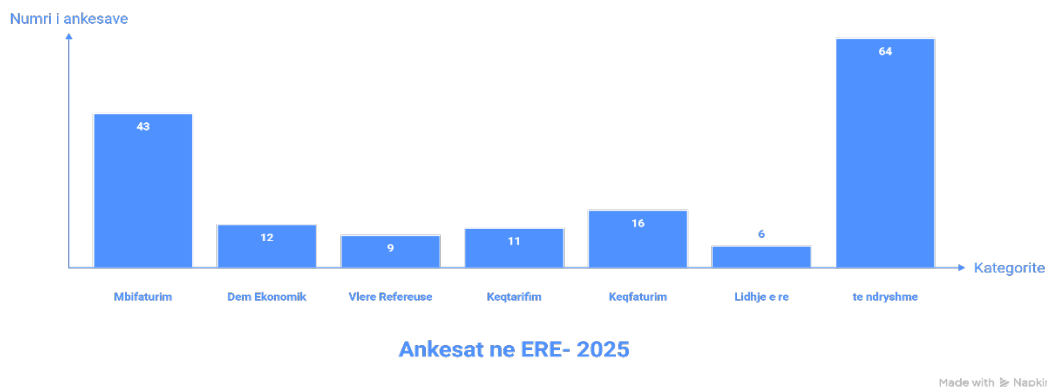
It continues the work on drafting a guideline regarding the regulation of relations with customers regarding financial compensation in cases of overbilling upon termination of the supply contract or where the supply contract has been transferred to another contract holder. This act aims to address elements related to the arrangements for compensation in terms of deadlines, the methods for settling or transferring credits resulting from incorrect invoicing, etc.

ERE also implements formalised procedures for the acceptance, registration and handling of consumer complaints, ensuring uniform, transparent and non-discriminatory procedures for settling the disputes between customers and suppliers/network operators. To handle the complaints and ensuring transparency regarding their handling, ERE publishes the updated public register of complaints within a period ranging from 24 to 48 hours, so that every consumer may follow the progress of the handling of their complaint as promptly as possible.

The regulation of the electricity market in Albania, including the liberalisation process and the notification of customers regarding the possibility of entering into contracts with different suppliers licensed by ERE, is in line with the principles of the internal energy market, which require free choices and fair competition between suppliers. For this purpose, the PCT platform developed by ERE, as well as its continuous promotion as a very useful means of examining, selecting and assessing supply offers in the free market, fully implements this obligation arising from European and domestic legislation.

Complaints accepted by ERE for alternative dispute settlement

As mentioned above, during 2025, 244 requests and complaints were submitted to ERE for alternative dispute settlement, of which 161 fulfilled the legal criteria for initiating an administrative investigation. The main categories of complaints, divided according to the issues concerned, are presented below.



10.2 Complaints Concerning Economic Damage

Complaints concerning economic damage relate to cases in which the distribution network operator charges the consumer for damage identified as a consequence of unlawful interference with the electricity metering system. Such interference includes, among other things, the manipulation of metering equipment, the establishment of unauthorised connections to the network, or any other form of interference with the metering system intended to avoid or reduce the accurate recording of actual electricity consumption. In such cases, the network operator, in accordance with the relevant rules and methodology approved by ERE, applies the corresponding charge in order to compensate for the economic damage caused, reflecting the value of the electricity consumed but not recorded as a result of the unlawful interference. The quantity of electricity constituting economic damage is calculated by identifying the amount of electricity consumed without authorisation by the network user as a result of unlawful interference with the metering system, such as meter manipulation, unauthorised connections or unauthorised reconnection. The quantity of electricity claimed as economic damage is determined according to a standard table of meter and consumer categories, which calculates average consumption for a specific period of six months, linking it to the type of meter and the category of user. This quantity is expressed in kWh and represents the value of electricity consumed without lawful registration.

The monetary value in ALL of the economic damage is calculated by multiplying the calculated quantity of electricity by a price comprising different components of the cost of electricity: (i) the average active electricity price per kWh purchased by OSSH sh.a. to cover losses; (ii) transmission costs; and (iii) network costs at the voltage level at which the network user is connected. This amount, presented as the monetary value on the bill, reflects the actual economic damage caused and is included in the bill as an obligation of the user towards OSSH sh.a.

Under this methodology, OSSH sh.a. also ensures that the consumer and the supplier are notified of the economic damage bill within the invoicing cycle of 30 days and is entitled to request payment of the amount in accordance with the contractual terms and the legislation in force. Customers are entitled to submit a complaint against the issued bill in cases of disagreement or breach of procedural rules, both to OSSH sh.a. and to ERE.

During 2025, ERE handled 12 complaints relating to economic damage, representing approximately 7.5% of the total number of complaints handled by ERE. This figure represents a significant decrease compared with the previous year, when 21 complaints concerning economic damage were registered. The complaints were submitted mainly by household customers who claimed that they had suffered economic damage as a result of the charges or penalties applied. Of the total cases examined, in only two complaints was it found that the economic damage had been incorrectly charged by OSSH sh.a., and the relevant charges were subsequently cancelled. The annual trend indicates a decrease in the number of complaints concerning economic damage during 2025. In five of these cases, ERE concluded that the application of economic damage was in accordance with the Methodology approved by ERE for this purpose. With regard to the remaining five complaints, ERE continued the in-depth investigation in order to carry out all necessary verifications and fully document the procedures followed for identifying and charging the economic damage.

The same situation is also reflected in the data submitted by OSSH sh.a. In total, during 2025, 344 cases or contracts were charged for economic damage, whereas during 2024 the number amounted to 507 contracts. The territorial distribution indicates a significant concentration of economic damage in certain areas. In particular, the city of Shkodra accounts for the largest share of total economic damage, representing approximately 38% of the electricity charged as economic damage, with 130 cases.

The main reasons leading to the submission of complaints concerning economic damage relate primarily to customers' rejection of the amount charged and to the absence of the consumer at the time the damage was identified and imposed.

In most cases, customers challenged the method used to calculate the economic damage, considering the charged amount to be excessive and unjustified. In addition, the absence of customers during inspections carried out by the operator contributed to disputes, as customers claimed that they had not been informed in due time about such actions. In every case, ERE verifies that, where a consumer is subject to an inspection of the meter connected to their contract, the consumer is either present during the inspection or, in their absence, the presence of law enforcement authorities is guaranteed.

10.3 Complaints regarding the reference values

A reference value is a temporary invoicing mechanism applied in cases where actual electricity metering data are unavailable or cannot be accessed for a period exceeding one month. This situation is identified following official notification of the Supplier by the Distribution System Operator, OSSH sh.a., and relates, among other things, to cases where the meter is damaged, technically out of order, does not correctly record consumption, or where access to metering data is unavailable due to a malfunction of the reading system or the inability to access the meter data on site.

In accordance with the Methodology approved by ERE Board Decision no. 104, dated 23.06.2016, as amended, the reference value is calculated on the basis of electricity consumption during the same month of the preceding year.

Invoicing on this basis is temporary and may not be applied for a period longer than three months. Within this period, OSSH sh.a. is required to eliminate the cause of the malfunction, repair or replace the meter, and issue the final bill on the basis of the actual electricity consumption data.

During 2025, nine complaints concerning invoicing based on reference values were submitted to ERE. These complaints concerned bills issued during the period 2022–2025 and, in most cases, related to the lack of access to metering data or a malfunction of the electricity meter. Of the total of nine complaints handled, five cases were adjusted following ERE's verification and intervention, ensuring that adjustment bills were issued to correct the inaccurate invoicing.

The adjustment itself is a principle of the methodology, which provides that the period of invoicing based on a reference value may not exceed three months. It is also the supplier's responsibility to issue the adjustment bill on the basis of actual meter data when such data can be generated.

In other cases, the reference value was cancelled after it was found that it had been incorrectly applied for periods exceeding the three-month period allowed under the Methodology approved by ERE.

During 2025, in implementation of the above-mentioned methodology, FSHU sh.a. handled 1,231 consumer complaints concerning the application of reference values.

10.4 Complaints Concerning New Connections

Where a consumer or applicant requests a new connection to the electricity distribution network, the Regulation on new connections to the distribution network, approved by ERE for this purpose, provides that the Distribution System Operator, OSSH sh.a., must assess the request in accordance with the applicable technical criteria, deadlines and procedures. A request for a new connection may be refused only where the applicant is a debtor, fails to fulfil the technical requirements set out in the regulation, does not provide access to the premises for the technical assessment, or fails to submit the required documentation under the applicable procedures. A refusal may also relate to the consumer's failure to comply with the metering code or electrical safety requirements, as well as to a lack of compliance with distribution network standards.

Based on complaints submitted to ERE, customers or applicants complain about the failure to receive a positive response to a new connection request, claiming that the refusal was issued in a non-transparent manner, outside the prescribed deadlines, or without clear and objective reasoning. Such cases usually also involve insufficient information regarding the grounds for refusal. In such cases, ERE has required OSSH sh.a. to take measures to inform the consumer and guarantee network access to applicants who have fulfilled the legal criteria. During 2025, only six complaints concerning the refusal or delayed approval of new connections were registered with ERE, compared with 132 complaints registered with OSSH sh.a.

Of these complaints, three were closed after OSSH sh.a. documented that the consumer failed to submit all required documentation, while in two cases the new connection was approved. Only one complaint, registered during the final weeks of the year, remained under review as of December 2025. The review of these cases showed that the main issue identified during the year concerned the lack of information provided to customers regarding the progress of their applications, with customers claiming that OSSH sh.a. had delayed the handling of their requests.

During 2026, ERE will monitor the progress of the digitalisation process for new connections applications to the distribution network, to assess performance, procedures and deadlines, and issuing the necessary recommendations in accordance with the monitoring findings and assessments.

From a broader perspective, based on the data submitted by FSHU sh.a., the number of applications for which contracts were opened in the invoicing system during 2025 was 25,960. Furthermore, the distribution network operator, OSSH sh.a., reported a total of 20,629 applications for new connections to the distribution network during the period January–December 2025, of which 19,811 related to the low-voltage category and 818 to the medium-voltage category, demonstrating the clear predominance of demand from low-voltage users. Tirana region recorded by far the highest number of new connections, with 6,723 connections, followed by Durrës with 3,479 and Shkodra with 1,980 connections.

10.5 Complaints Concerning Overbilling

Complaints concerning overbilling relate to cases in which customers are billed for a greater quantity of electricity than they have actually consumed. During 2025, 43 complaints concerning overbilling were registered, representing approximately 26.7% of the total number of complaints handled. In 16 cases, the complaint was accepted and the relevant adjustments were carried out, while in 19 other cases, including cases documented by FSHU sh.a. and those in which complaints were not submitted within the applicable deadline, the request was not approved and the customers' complaints were not considered justified. The remaining eight complaints were submitted during the final weeks of December and remained under review. Such cases frequently require written correspondence and technical hearing sessions in order to clearly establish the circumstances of the issue.

10.6. Complaints Concerning Incorrect Tariff Application

Complaints concerning incorrect tariff application refer to situations in which customers claim that the electricity price charged does not correspond to the prices and tariffs approved by ERE for the category to which the consumer belongs or for the relevant period. When customers submit such complaints, they claim that the supplier applied an electricity price that does not correspond to the values established by ERE, by applying a higher price than the one approved for their category, failing to separate tariffs according to consumption levels, such as the basic price, the peak-hour price, or the price applicable to the consumption band of up to 700 kWh per month, or incorrectly applying the price for active or reactive electricity.

By Decision No. 72, dated 15.04.2024, ERE Board approved the electricity sale price for the customer category of bakeries and/or flour producers, in order to fulfil the specific criteria applicable to each consumer category. In certain cases, complaints concerned incorrect tariff application arising from customers' claims that they belonged to a category different from the one corresponding to the price applied. Following verification by ERE, some of these complaints were settled in favour of customers, resulting in the correction of the price applied in accordance with the categories approved by ERE.

During 2025, a total of 11 complaints concerning the correction of the applied price were registered with ERE, representing approximately 6.8% of the total complaints submitted. Five of these complaints were found to be justified, and ERE instructed FSHU sh.a. to carry out the necessary adjustments. OSSH sh.a. undertook the necessary measures to handle these complaints through on-site inspections, to ensure an accurate and fair invoicing by the supplier.

10.7. Complaints Concerning Incorrect Bill

Incorrect electricity bill is identified when customers receive bills that do not correspond to their actual consumption, generally as result of incorrect meter readings, the transmission of metering data for periods exceeding 30 days, or, in certain cases, the incorrect calculation of invoicing for common areas, where consumption was not distributed proportionally. During 2025, 16 complaints concerning incorrect invoicing were submitted to ERE. ERE continued written communication with the licensees in order to resolve these complaints. Six of the complaints were found to be justified, and ERE ordered the corresponding adjustments.

10.8. Other Complaints

In addition to complaints directly related to electricity tariffs and bills, during the reporting year ERE also handled a range of other complaints concerning different aspects of the relationship between customers and market operators, such as service quality, the accuracy of the metering process, contractual transparency and the legality of the legal relationship between the parties.

Complaints concerning metering outside technical conditions accounted for a significant share, with customers claiming that metering equipment did not function correctly, failed to accurately record consumption, or suffered from technical defects. Another group of complaints concerned the unnotified modification of the holder of the supply contract, where, in most cases, the tenant of premises was registered as the contract holder without notifying the property owner regarding this action. ERE required the licensee to notify the contract holder in every case of any change affecting the supply contract.

During the year, complaints were also submitted concerning the failure to credit payments made by customers, where payments were not correctly reflected in subsequent bills, resulting in unjustified financial obligations. Another category included complaints concerning the commissioning and verification of the metering equipment, where customers requested official verification of the accuracy and operation of the metering device due to concerns regarding the correct recording of electricity consumption. Lastly, complaints were also submitted concerning fictitious contracts, where customers claimed that no valid contract existed or that the contractual data were inaccurate. Considering the importance of transparency and legal certainty in the contractual relationship between customers and licensed entities, ERE required the responsible licensee, whenever a consumer submits any issue to the supplier, to update the consumer's contractual data in order to prevent similar problems in the future.

10.9. Hearing Sessions and Effectiveness

Within the framework of its activity as the entity possessing the necessary legal instruments for the alternative and cost-free settlement of electricity consumer complaints, ERE plays an important role. In this context, the Regulation on Dispute Settlement and the Handling of Electricity Consumer Complaints, approved by ERE, establishes the conditions, principles and procedures for handling complaints submitted by customers, as well as the manner of resolving disputes between customers and licensed entities. Under this Regulation, the primary objective of complaint-handling procedures is to provide a clear and fair mechanism for handling and settling the disputes, while ensure respect for the rights of all parties and compliance with the legislation governing the electricity and natural gas sectors.

Hearing sessions are a key instrument within this mechanism. They serve as a forum for dialogue between the parties to the dispute, namely the consumer and the licensed entity, where each party

has the opportunity to present its arguments, evidence and explanations before the regulatory authority.

During 2025, ERE held approximately 40 hearing sessions, which served as an important instrument for handling and resolving consumer complaints. The hearings were held in the presence of the parties involved and were assessed as an effective means of addressing various issues raised by customers, particularly in cases where incomplete documentation had caused delays in the final examination of complaints. Through this mechanism, ERE enabled the parties to provide direct explanations and submit additional evidence, thereby facilitating the decision-making process and increasing transparency and accountability in the handling of complaints.

10.10. The activities of FSHU sh.a.

The effective handling of consumer complaints and requests is a key component of the provision of a reliable and fair service by every supplier providing such services in the Republic of Albania and, in particular, by the Universal Service Supplier, FSHU sh.a., in its capacity as the supplier serving the largest number of customers.

10.10.1. Requests and Complaints Submitted to FSHU sh.a.

Pursuant to the Standards for the Handle of Electricity and Natural Gas Customer Complaints by Licensees Engaged in Supply Activities, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 60, dated 25.02.2021, FSHU sh.a. has direct responsibility for accepting, registering, categorising and resolving every customer complaint or request, ensuring that every concern is handled fairly, transparently and within the deadlines established by this regulation.

FSHU sh.a. is required to maintain clear and regular communication with the customer, providing information on the complaint-handling process, the measures undertaken and any corrective actions implemented. This activity is essential for protecting consumer rights, improving the quality of supply services and ensuring the reliability of the relationship between customers and the operator. The standards set out in the above-mentioned regulation also provide that FSHU sh.a. must monitor and analyse the main causes of complaints, identify recurring problems and take measures to prevent similar situations in the future, thereby directly contributing to the continuous improvement of services.

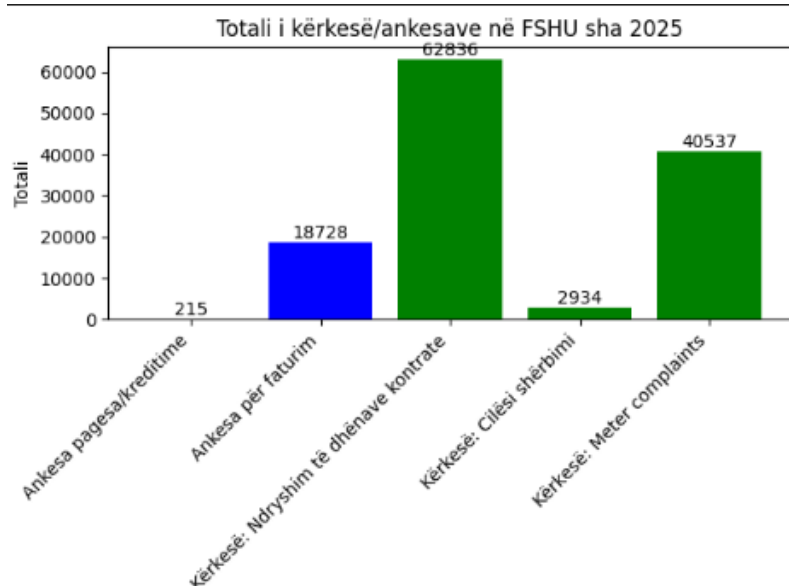
ERE analysed the complaints and requests handled by FSHU sh.a. during the annual reporting period, assessing compliance with the standards approved under the legislation in force, the nature of consumer concerns and the effectiveness of the measures undertaken by the supplier to address them. Based on the reporting for this year, FSHU sh.a. made, for the first time, a clear distinction between cases handled as requests and those registered with the status of complaints. During the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, FSHU sh.a. handled a total of 125,250 complaints and requests registered by end use customers, as an obligation arising from the requirements of the Regulation on the Standards for the Handling of Complaints by Licensees Engaged in Supply Activities.

The analysis shows that the largest share of cases submitted to FSHU sh.a. consisted of requests mainly concerning changes to contractual data, requests for meter verification and requests relating to service quality. These amounted to a total of 106,307 requests, compared with 18,943 complaints handled.

Compared with the total of 133,706 complaints and requests registered during 2024, the number of complaints and requests registered during 2025 decreased, as shown in the table below:

Ankesa/Kërkesa FSHU SH.A/OSSH SH.A..		
Të ardhura (NR)	2024	2025
Ankesa për pagesa/kreditime	355	215
Ankesa për faturim	21,490	18,728
Kërkesa:Ndryshim i të dhënave të kontratës	71,294	62,836
Kërkesa: Cilësi shërbimi	2,626	2,934
Kërkesa: Meter reeated complaints	37,941	40,537
GRAND TOTAL	133,706	125,250

The analysis of the data reported by FSHU sh.a. shows that consumer interaction with the supplier is dominated by administrative and contractual requests, whereas complaints in the strict sense of formal disputes represent a more limited share of the total number registered during 2025.



Requests for changes to contractual data constitute the main category, with 62,836 cases, compared with 71,294 requests registered in the same category during 2024, accounting for the largest share of the total volume of cases handled by FSHU sh.a. Within this category, requests for the correction of contractual data, changes to the family name and changes to the user of the property represent the largest share, reflecting a continuing need to correct and update customer data within the contractual relationship with the supplier.

Inaccuracies in contractual data affect the accuracy of billing, the exercise of contractual rights and the legal responsibilities arising from the supply contract.

For this reason, during 2025 ERE continued to require FSHU sh.a. to inform customers in every case of their legal obligation to update the information contained in their supply contracts, including on their own initiative.

Meanwhile, the 18,728 complaints concerning invoicing and the 215 complaints concerning payments / credits, although lower in number than administrative requests, constitute another category of particular importance to customers, as they relate directly to the accuracy of invoicing and the financial burden imposed on customers.

The complaints-to-requests ratio, based on the 2025 data, confirms that FSHU sh.a.'s activity in handling customer interactions is characterised by more than half of these cases being related to the correction of contractual data. However, the high volume of requests for contractual changes highlights the need to improve the quality of the initial registration of data, strengthen the supplier's internal control mechanisms, and increase consumer information, with the aim of reducing the administrative burden.

During 2025, the comparative analysis between the complaints and requests received and those resolved by the licensees indicates different settlement rates depending on the nature of the matter and the complexity of its handling, with a direct impact on the consumer experience and the efficiency of customer service mechanisms. Regarding the categories administered by FSHU sh.a., complaints relating to payments and credits were handled with a settlement rate of 184 cases resolved within the calendar year out of 215 registered complaints concerning credits.

At the same time, requests for changes to contractual data, which also constitute the category with the highest volume of registered cases, show the highest settlement rate, with 59,817 out of 62,836 requests having been addressed. As regards the categories related to the technical aspects of the service, which every consumer addresses to FSHU sh.a. in its capacity as the supplier with which the consumer has a contractual relationship, requests concerning the quality of the supply service show a settlement rate of 57 cases handled out of 2,934 registered cases.

During 2025, a total of 8,453 bill adjustments with the status “approved” were carried out, relating to bills generated during 2025 and complaints registered within the same year.

During 2025, FSHU sh.a. handled a total of 203 cases reported by various public institutions concerning violations of consumer rights and the implementation of regulatory decisions. The highest level of interaction was, naturally, recorded with ERE, which had a dominant share in reporting consumer issues. A considerable number of cases were also referred by the Ombudsman, with 60 cases, while other institutions such as the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination, with 15 cases, Prefectures, with 12 cases, and various Municipalities, with 6 cases, contributed to the identification of consumer issues.

10.10.2. Customer Service

During 2025, services were provided to 1,377,204 customers, of whom 1,180,012 were household customers and nearly 197,000 were non-household customers.

In implementation of the obligations arising from the “Action Plan for the Universal Service Supplier on Respecting the Rights of Electricity Supply Customers”, approved by ERE Decision No. 201, dated 03.09.2018, as amended, during the reporting year the Universal Service Supplier, FSHU sh.a., reported that it had undertaken several organisational and technical measures aimed at improving customer service. The reports also indicate that FSHU sh.a. undertook measures to improve consumer information at the premises where customer services are provided, by displaying updated information on deadlines, procedures, appeal rights and the services offered.

FSHU sh.a. also ensured that customers were informed about the handling and settlement of complaints through various communication channels, including Customer Care Centres and electronic complaint-management systems, notifying customers both when their requests were accepted and when they were rejected. During the year, particular emphasis was placed on increasing the transparency and accessibility of services through the improvement of electronic communication platforms and the use of automated systems to inform customers about the status of their complaints. At the same time, FSHU sh.a. stated that it had conducted training for the staff of the Customer Care Centres, focusing on communication with customers and the implementation of complaint-handling procedures, and had applied mechanisms for monitoring service quality through direct contact with customers.

For the proper handling of matters relating to invoicing, tariff application and contractual relations, cooperation with the Distribution System Operator continued. Logistical elements related to customers’ physical access to Customer Care Centres, particularly access for persons with disabilities, were also improved. Overall, the reported measures aim to strengthen consumer

protection and improve universal service standards in accordance with the regulatory framework in force.

10.10.3. FSHU sh.a. as Supplier of Last Resort

During 2025, FSHU sh.a. continued to supply customers under last-resort conditions as the Supplier of Last Resort, guaranteeing electricity supply to a total of approximately 3,500 customers, based on the data for December 2025. The number of customers transferred to the Supplier of Last Resort remained relatively constant throughout the year, with slight increases in June, with 3,708 customers, and July, with 3,729 customers, while towards the end of the year, particularly in November and December, the number of customers changed from 3,450 to 3,482 customers.

The breakdown by voltage level shows that the majority of customers are supplied at the 6/10/20 kV voltage level, while a smaller share is supplied at the 35 kV voltage level. This customer category generally secures supply from suppliers operating in the free market and benefits from the last-resort service only under the conditions provided for in the applicable legal framework, for a period not exceeding two months, where the customer is no longer able to receive the service from the current supplier and is unable to find a new supplier in the free market. By way of exception, pursuant to 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 Electricity Sector Carrying Out Electricity Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Supply Activities”, this service continues to be provided without interruption to certain consumer categories, namely state entities providing public healthcare services, including hospitals and emergency centres; companies ensuring the supply of drinking water to customers; state institutions responsible for the execution of criminal judgments; and state institutions responsible for national security and public order.

During 2025, ERE once again held the procedure for selecting the Supplier of Last Resort, announcing the opening of the competition in accordance with the criteria and deadlines provided for in the legislation in force. At the end of the application period, only one applicant, namely FSHU sh.a., had applied to obtain the status of Supplier of Last Resort. Within the meaning of the “Regulation on Establishing the Assessment and Selection Criteria for the Supplier of Last Resort”, approved by ERE Board Decision No. 141, dated 15.06.2021, this constituted grounds for closing the procedure without selecting a winner. Under these circumstances, the function of Supplier of Last Resort continued to be assigned to the Universal Service Supplier, in accordance with the provisions of Council of Ministers Decision No. 449, dated 15.06.2016, “On the Approval of the Conditions and Procedures for the Designation of the Supplier of Last Resort for Electricity”.

10.10.4. Customers and Suppliers in the Free Market

Licensees operating in the free market are responsible for providing reliable services and dependable consumer-handling procedures, including periodic reporting on complaints and requests. Within this framework, ERE follows developments and carries out continuous verification of the services provided, in order to guarantee a high standard of service, prevent any form of discrimination, and address any concern that may arise during the supply process. The Regulation on complaint-handling standards, as well as the Regulation on the measures to be taken by licensees engaged in supply activities to achieve the indicators used by ERE to measure and assess customer service performance, provide that suppliers must submit detailed reports every three months, including information on the nature of the complaints, the time taken to handle them, the solutions provided, the measures undertaken to provide a high-quality service, and the increase

in consumer-information activities. This mechanism enables ERE to continuously assess operators' performance, identify issues and determine measures for improving services.

During 2025, 17 suppliers carried out supply activities, of which 12 supplied customers connected to the Distribution network and 5 supplied customers connected to the Transmission network. These suppliers served a total of 4,372 customers in the free market, of whom 4,331 were connected to the Distribution network and 41 to the Transmission network.

During 2025, an increase was recorded in the number of suppliers operating in the free electricity market. More specifically, the number of suppliers increased from 13 in 2024 to 17 in 2025, representing an increase of 30.77%. This increase reflects positive developments in market competition, an expansion of the range of offers available to customers, and greater interest among entities in operating under liberalised electricity-market conditions.

The Distribution Operator reported that, during 2025, the number of customers supplied in the free market was 4,331, classified according to voltage levels and consumer categories. The data show that the 10 kV voltage level is the dominant consumer level, with 2,337 customers, representing approximately 54% of the total, followed by 1,886 customers, or 43.5%, connected at the 20 kV voltage level. The regions with the highest number of customers in the free market are Tirana, with 1,021 customers, representing approximately 24% of the total, followed by Durrës with 710, Korça with 479, Gjirokastra with 388 and Elbasan with 366 customers.

10.11. Quality Standards in the Transmission Network

Transmission quality standards represent the full set of technical, regulatory and operational requirements that the electricity transmission system must fulfil in order to guarantee a secure, reliable and stable supply, with technical parameters remaining within the established limits.

These standards relate mainly to elements such as continuity of supply, voltage level and stability, frequency, network reliability, and the ability of the system to withstand loads, faults or emergency situations without causing widespread interruptions or damage to users' equipment.

Within this framework, transmission quality standards also play an essential regulatory role, as they serve as a measurement instrument for assessing the performance of the transmission operator, establishing specific legal and contractual obligations, and encouraging investments aimed at increasing network reliability and efficiency. For this purpose, it is the regulator's responsibility not only to establish the basic criteria for the quality indicators of the transmission service, but also to supervise their achievement and require the responsible licensees to continuously improve them. Accordingly, the current transmission network standards are as follows:

The table below provides a summarised and structured overview of the main indicators of electricity supply quality and network security performance for 2025. It includes annual data on supply interruptions, energy not supplied, frequency and voltage quality, as well as compliance with procedural deadlines for services provided to network users. During 2025, OST sh.a. complied with the supply-quality standards established by ERE Board Decision No. 244, dated 02.12.2021.

Parametrat e Cilësisë së Furnizimit OST sh.a.	Njësia matëse	Vlerat e realizuara 2025	Treguesit e Cilësisë sipas Vendimit Nr. 244, datë 02.12.2021 të ERE
AIT (Koha mesatare e ndërprerjes)	Min	24.78 min	35 min
ENS (Energji e pafurnizuar)	MWh	339.143 MWh	467 MWh
FQ (Cilësia e frekuencës)	mHz	Brenda diapazonit +/- 200mHz	Brenda diapazonit +/- 200mHz
Koha e njoftimit mbi ndërprerjet e Planifikuara	Orë	72 orë	72 orë
Koha e përgjigjes për lidhjen e re	Ditë	41 ditë	Brenda 60 ditëve
SAIDI (Indeksi i Kohëzgjatjes Mesatare të Ndërprerjeve)	Min	26.65 min	100 min
VQ (Cilësia e Tensionit)		Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%, +11.8.
% e ankesave për cilësinë e tensionit		Nuk ka	0%

Table 37. Main indicators for the quality of electricity supply and network security performance for 2025

The Average Interruption Time AIT indicator for 2025 was significantly below the maximum limit of 35 minutes. The Energy Not Supplied (ENS), was also below the approved annual limit of 467 MWh. Frequency quality was maintained throughout the year within the ± 200 mHz range, while the notification period for planned interruptions complied with the 72-hour standard.

SAIDI, the System Average Interruption Duration Index, was significantly below the maximum limit of 100 minutes, reflecting a stable level of operational performance. Voltage quality remained within the permitted range of -10% to +11.8%, and no complaints concerning voltage quality were registered during the year.

In conclusion, OST sh.a.'s performance for 2025 is assessed as compliant with the approved supply-quality standards, with one isolated deviation during 2025 relating to the deadline for handling new connection requests.

Over the last five-year period, from 2020 to 2025, as presented in the table below, the performance of electricity supply in the transmission network was characterised by significant improvements, reflecting a reduction in interruptions compared with the 2020 baseline year. The analysis of the main parameters indicates more effective network management and stability in the quality of service provided to customers.

Krahasimi i Performancës së Rjetit të transmetimit (2020 - 2025)						
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
AIT (Koha mesatare e ndërprerjes)	24.78 min	25.96 min	28.87 min	29.58 min	28.76 min	35 min
ENS (Energji e pafurnizuar)	339.143 MWh	365.997 MWh	383.687 MWh	392.731 MWh	433.035 MWh	463.53 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	41 ditë	25 ditë	25 ditë	26 ditë	32 ditë	60 ditë
SAIDI (Indeksi i Kohëzgjatjes Mesatare të Ndërprerjeve)	26.65 min	39.48 min	42.21 min	50.43 min	70.31 min	71 min
VQ (Cilësia e Tensionit)	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.	Brenda diapazonit: -10%; 0.90 pu 1.118.
% e ankesave për cilësinë e tensionit	Nuk ka	1 Ankesë	Nuk ka	Nuk ka	Nuk ka	Nuk ka

Figure 82. Performance of electricity supply in the transmission network 2020 -2025

The average interruption time in 2020 was 35 minutes. During the following five years, a gradual improvement was observed, reaching 24.78 minutes in 2025, representing a total reduction of approximately 10.22 minutes, or approximately 29%. The total energy not supplied progressively decreased during the period under review. From 463.53 MWh in 2020, it decreased to 339.143 MWh in 2025, representing a reduction of approximately 27%. Throughout the period 2020–2025, frequency was maintained within the permitted range of ± 200 mHz. The SAIDI index continuously improved from 71 minutes in 2020 to 26.65 minutes in 2025, representing a reduction of 44.35 minutes, or 62%. This indicator reflects a significant reduction in the period during which an average consumer remains without electricity over the course of one year. Voltage remained within the prescribed range of -10%, from 0.90 pu to 1.118 pu, throughout the entire period, reflecting a high level of supply stability.

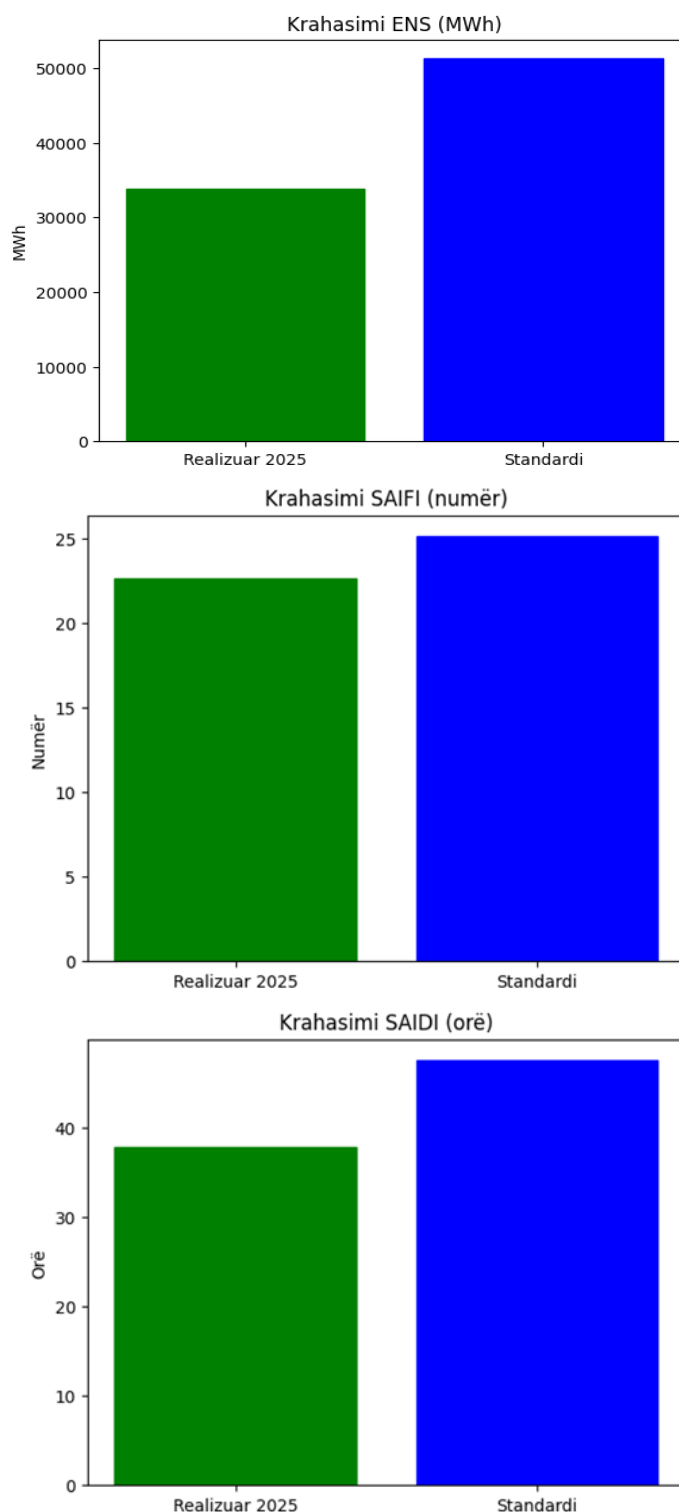
10.12. Measurement Standards for Supply Quality and Distribution Network Performance

By Decision no. 97/2021, ERE Board approved the Measurement Indicators for Supply Quality and Distribution Network Security Performance for 2021. OSSH sh.a. submitted periodic reports to ERE concerning the indicators for the quality of electricity distribution services, as provided for in the Regulation on the Standard Criteria for Supply Service Quality and Distribution Network Security Performance, approved by ERE Decision no. 181/2017, as well as Decision no. 97/2021, in relation to 2025. The standard criteria for the quality of supply services in the distribution network remained unchanged for 2025, with the applicable indicators approved by ERE Board Decision no. 97/2021. The supply-quality indicators for high, medium and low voltage for 2025 are presented in the table below.

Treguesit e Cilësisë së Furnizimit (TL+TM+TU)	Njësia Matëse	Vlerat e realizuara 2025		
a- Energjia e Pa- furnizuar (ENS)	MWh	33,873		
b- Cilësia e Frekuencës (FQ)		Kufiri nominal I operimit 49.8 - 50.2 Hz		
c- Cilësia e Tensionit (VQ)	V	Nominal	I Ulët	I Lartë
		230 V	N/A	N/A
		400 V	N/A	N/A
		6000 V	-10%	+10%
		10000V	-9%	+10%
		20000V	-6%	+8%
		35000V	-9%	+11%
		110000V	-6%	+7.3%
d- Koha e Nevojshme për Kërkesat për Lidhje të Reja	ditë			
0-10 kW TU		20		
10-20 kW TU		20		
21-50 kW TU		20		
51-100 kW TU		60		
TM		60		
e- Periudha e Njoftimit të Ndërprerjeve të Planifikuara në Sistemin e Shpërndarjes	orë	72		
f- Indeksi i Kohëzgjatjes së Ndërprerjeve Mesatare (SAIDI)	orë	37.77		
g- Indeksi i Frekuencës së Ndërprerjeve Mesatare (SAIFI)	numër	22.62		
h- Koha e nevojshme për Riparimin e shërbimit pas një difekti në sistemin e shpërndarjes	orë	Tot Rrjetin Shpërnd urbane rurale		
TM+TU		1.64		
TM 35kV		1.54 1.96		
20 kV		1.27 1.61		
6-10 kV		2.32 2.86		
0.4 kV		0.95 1.11		
i- Koha e Nevojshme për kryerjen e kontrollit të sistemit të matjes me kërkesë të klientit	ditë	5		
j- Koha e Nevojshme për të rilidhur Klientëve të cilëve u është ndërprerë energjia elektrike	ditë	5		
k- Koha e Nevojshme për të Rilidhur Klientëve të cilëve u është ndërprerë Energjia Elektrike	orë	48		
l- Zgjidhja e Ankesave për Cilësinë e Tensionit	ditë	30		
m- Përqindja e Klientëve Aktualisht me Matës	%	99.90%		

Figure 83. Indicators for the quality of supply in LV+MV+HV for 2025

During 2025, the indicators for electricity supply quality in the distribution network improved and remained within the limits established by the applicable regulatory framework. Energy Not Supplied reached 33,873 MWh, which was significantly lower than the regulatory limit of 51,246 MWh. This result reflects an improvement in continuity of supply and a reduction in the impact of interruptions on customers. The System Average Interruption Duration Index was recorded at 37.77 hours, while the System Average Interruption Frequency Index was recorded at 22.62. Both indicators were below the respective limits approved by ERE and reflect an improvement in operational performance.



The time required to restore service following faults in the distribution system was below the established limits for all voltage levels, both in urban and rural areas, as shown in the table below. At medium and low voltage levels, the average repair time was recorded at 1.64 hours, compared with the regulatory limit of 2.78 hours, reflecting a faster response and greater efficiency in fault management.

It is noted that certain indicators relating to voltage levels require further improvement. This is because some of the investments initiated by OSSH sh.a. in the distribution network and related to these indicators are still ongoing and are expected to be completed in the coming years. Investments such as the Fier, Kuçova, Kafaraj, Akerni, Lanabregas, Shkodra 1 and Lozhan 110/20 kV substations are included in the three-year projects.

1. SAIFI (System Average Interruption Frequency Index)

For 2025, this indicator was 22.62, lower than the 2024 level of 27, indicating a reduction in the average number of interruptions experienced by end-use customers.

2. SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index)

For 2025, this indicator was 37.77, lower than the 2024 level of 45.12, indicating an improvement in the average duration of interruptions. The 2025 results confirm an improvement in several electricity supply-quality indicators.

Krahasim i Performances se OSSH sh.a ne TL+TM+TU 3 mujori i I 2024-2025 Lidhur me Treguesit Kryesore SAIFI, SAIDI		
Treguesit e Cilësisë	2024	2025
SAIFI	26.99	22.62
SAIDI	45.12	37.77

10.13. Self-Producers

Law No. 24/2023 “On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources” provides electricity customers with the possibility of generating the electricity required for their own use, thereby contributing to the reduction of monthly electricity-bill costs and increasing their energy independence. This instrument aims to promote the use of energy from solar and wind sources, providing customers with a sustainable and environmentally friendly solution. Pursuant to Instruction no. 3/2019 of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, customers seeking to obtain self-producer status may install capacity of up to 500 kW, which may be used to cover their own energy-consumption needs. Customers are entitled to inject surplus electricity into the distribution network, thereby indirectly contributing to the efficiency and sustainability of the energy system, although the main focus remains on the benefits and use of electricity for their own needs. ERE monitors the development of this segment by receiving periodic data from OSSH sh.a. This information presents the number of self-producing customers and their distribution according to consumer categories, enabling continuous analysis of customers’ orientation towards renewable energy.

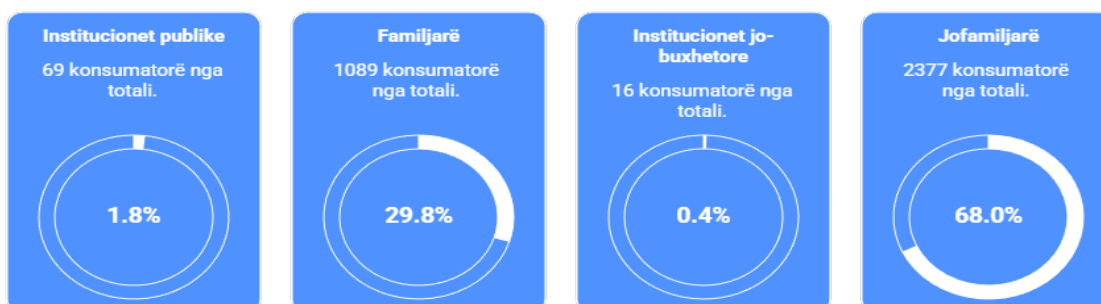
During 2025, OSSH sh.a. approved applications for self-producer status for 1,135 customers out of the 1,261 customers who applied. This represents an increase of 27.96% compared with 2024 and brought the total number of customers with self-producer status to 3,551.

Regarding customers who obtained self-producer status, approximately 67% belong to the private non-household category, 31% to the household category, and approximately 2% to the budgetary and non-budgetary categories. This trend reflects customers' increasing interest in investing in renewable energy and using the electricity generated for their own needs, thereby reducing dependence on traditional supply and lowering personal household or non-household consumption costs.

According to consumer categories, the distribution of self-producer status by the end of 2025 was as follows:

- Public institutions, including municipalities, ministries and educational institutions: 69 self-producers;

Konsumatorët sipas kategorisë



Jofamiljarët dhe familjarët përbëjnë shumicën dërrmuese të konsumatorëve.

- Household customers: 1,089 self-producers;
- Non-budgetary institutions, including water utilities, polyclinics and healthcare centres: 16 self-producers;
- Non-household customers: 2,377 self-producers.

Furthermore, historical data indicate sustained growth and demonstrate the continued increase in the number of customers obtaining self-producer status during the last five years, from 175 self-producing customers in 2021 to 1,135 new self-producing customers by the end of 2025.

For reporting purposes, the graphical presentation below shows the number of self-producing customer during 2025 according to voltage level, providing a clear overview of the percentage and distribution of customer using renewable energy for self-consumption.

The data reported by OSSH sh.a. show that the largest share of self-producing customer consists of customer

Vetëprodhues sipas nivelit të tensionit 2025



connected at the 0.4 kV voltage level, followed by those connected at the 20/35 kV, 6 kV and 10 kV voltage levels. This indicates a higher concentration of self-producers at the 0.4 kV voltage level, while the higher voltage levels have a smaller

number of self-producing customer.

11. ERE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

11.1. International Relations

One of ERE's key priorities continues to be its active and effective representation in regional and international activities, with the aim of further aligning and harmonising its regulatory practices with those of regulatory authorities in the region and the European Union. ERE considers international cooperation and participation to be important instruments for strengthening institutional relations, exchanging regulatory experience and best practices, and enhancing the knowledge, expertise and professional capacities of its staff.

During 2025, ERE further strengthened its multilateral cooperation with international organisations and regulatory associations. This included cooperation with the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna and participation in the activities of the Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB) and its Working Groups, including those covering REMIT, electricity, natural gas and customer-related issues. ERE also continued its cooperation with international and regional organisations and associations, including Mediterranean Energy Regulators (MEDREG), the Energy Regulators Regional Association (ERRA), the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER), the International Gas Union (IGU), the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and the Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Énergie (OME), among others.

Throughout the year, particular importance was attached to ERE's participation in international conferences, training programmes, workshops, meetings, seminars and other professional activities. ERE representatives participated in expert roundtables organised by these organisations and other international forums, as well as in panel discussions, where they presented the role of the regulatory authority, exchanged regulatory experience and addressed the challenges faced by energy regulators in the context of the energy transition.

ERE representatives also hold leadership roles within several working groups established by these organisations, including as chairs of working groups and dedicated task forces created to address specific regulatory issues.

11.2. Active Participation as a Member of International Organisations

ERE continues to be a full member of the Energy Regulators Regional Association (ERRA), which celebrated its 25th anniversary in 2025. The Association comprises 34 full regulatory members and 14 observer members. During the year, ERE regularly participated in meetings of the General Assembly, Presidents' Seminars, Standing Committees and Working Groups, the Annual

Investment Conference held in May, as well as joint seminars organised by ERRA in cooperation with other associations, including MEDREG and ECRB.

ERE is also a member of Mediterranean Energy Regulators (MEDREG), which brings together 29 energy regulators from 23 Mediterranean countries, including regulators from European Union Member States, the Western Balkans and North Africa. During 2025, ERE continued its regular participation in MEDREG Working Group meetings, including by chairing the Consumer Working Group and actively contributing to the Institutional Relations, Renewable Energy, Gas and Electricity Working Groups. ERE also participated in MEDREG General Assemblies, Presidents' Workshops and other activities organised by the Association. Training programmes aimed at exchanging regulatory experience and best practices across the Mediterranean region also constituted an important component of MEDREG's activities during the year.

ERE also holds observer status within the Council of European Energy Regulators (CEER). This status provides ERE with opportunities to strengthen its institutional and professional capacities through participation in CEER Working Groups, General Assembly meetings, conferences and other activities, while facilitating the exchange of regulatory knowledge and experience with European energy regulators.

ERE also participates in the activities of the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM), which brings together 43 countries from the Mediterranean region and aims to strengthen regional cooperation and promote projects and initiatives of common interest. In the energy sector, the UfM provides a framework for regional cooperation through three dedicated energy platforms covering natural gas, regional electricity markets, and renewable energy and energy efficiency, facilitating dialogue and the exchange of knowledge and experience among the relevant institutions.

Within the framework of the Energy Community Treaty, ERE participated during 2025 in the Annual Electricity Forum, the Gas Forum and other activities organised by the Energy Community Secretariat, including conferences, forums, seminars and technical meetings.

ERE also continued its close cooperation with the Energy Community Secretariat in Vienna, including consultations on major regulatory matters and the submission of draft regulatory acts for comments and opinions. Meetings with representatives of the Secretariat were also held with the aim of supporting the further development and alignment of ERE's regulatory framework and decision-making. In parallel, ERE maintained regular and active participation in the Working Groups of the Energy Community Regulatory Board (ECRB) and in ECRB Plenary Meetings.

The Balkan Energy School (BES), established in Milan in December 2022 in cooperation with the regulatory authorities of Italy, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and North Macedonia, continued to provide an important platform for cooperation and the exchange of experience among energy regulatory authorities. Throughout 2025, a number of seminars and other activities were organised within the framework of this initiative, with cooperation expected to continue in 2026 and beyond.

During 2025, ERE also participated in the activities of the Regulatory Energy Transition Accelerator (RETA), headquartered in Paris. This initiative, established by energy regulators in cooperation with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and supported by the World Bank, promotes cooperation among regulatory authorities through seminars, workshops and other activities aimed at facilitating the exchange of experience on the energy transition and addressing the regulatory challenges associated with its implementation.

In May 2024, ERE became a full member of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), headquartered in Brussels, which brings together institutions responsible for administering energy certificate systems, including Guarantees of Origin, across Europe and beyond. Since becoming a

member, ERE has actively participated in the Association's Working Groups and General Assembly meetings, contributing to discussions on the development of Guarantee of Origin systems, membership matters and the challenges related to the mutual recognition of Guarantees of Origin.

11.3. ERE's Bilateral Relations

During 2025, ERE further strengthened its bilateral cooperation with the Italian Regulatory Authority (ARERA), the Greek Regulatory Authority (RAAEY), as well as the regulatory authorities of North Macedonia and Kosovo. Joint meetings were held in connection with the approval of decisions related to the market coupling process involving the electricity markets of Albania, Kosovo, North Macedonia and Greece, within the framework of the regional initiative aimed at integrating the electricity markets of the four countries.

11.4. Public Relations

ERE's communication strategy aims to inform and engage stakeholders and the wider public regarding the institution's objectives, initiatives, progress, achievements and the impact of its regulatory activities. To achieve these objectives, throughout 2025 ERE developed and published a wide range of informational and supporting materials, made easily accessible through its official website, www.ere.gov.al, as well as through its social media channels. These materials were tailored, both in content and format, to the specific target audiences whenever appropriate. Particular importance was attached to cooperation among the various departments and working groups involved in preparing communication materials that support both the day-to-day activities of the institution and the effective dissemination of information to the public. During the reporting year, ERE also approved the 2025–2030 Strategy for Raising Awareness on Energy Saving and the Use of Alternative Energy Sources, which will serve as a guiding framework for educating customer on improving energy management practices and promoting the rational and efficient use of energy.

It is worth noting that a significant share of ERE's publications, both on its website and social media platforms, focused on consumer information and raising public awareness regarding energy efficiency and energy-saving practices.

During 2025, ERE published more than 150 posts on its social media platforms, including:

- 11.4.1 Monthly Newsletter - summarising ERE's activities, Board decisions, and amendments introduced to various regulatory acts.
- 11.4.2 Various Informative Publications including: Information on compensation schemes for vulnerable customer; procedures for obtaining a new connection to the distribution network; the meaning of reference values on electricity bills; when and how to pay electricity bills; available electricity payment approaches; how to conclude an electricity supply contract; World Consumer Rights Day; supplier switching procedures; supply disconnection and reconnection; termination of an electricity supply contract at the customer's request; procedures for becoming a self-producer; and other consumer-related guidance. Summaries of Board decisions were published on ERE's social media channels, together with announcements on the initiation of licensing procedures and draft regulatory acts released for public consultation, inviting interested parties to submit their comments and opinions.
- 11.4.3 ERE regularly published announcements on social media regarding the initiation of licensing procedures for regulated entities.
- 11.4.4 Announcements on draft regulatory materials released for public consultation, with the objective of ensuring the broadest possible participation of interested stakeholders.
- 11.4.5 Update of the public registers related to licensing procedures, authorisations, licensed

entities, customer complaints; approved tables for the tariffs and prices, as well as electricity market data.

Currently ERE is active on three social media platforms—Instagram, Facebook and LinkedIn—through which all public information is disseminated with the objective of ensuring broad public access, recognising that social media significantly facilitates access to information.

An integral component of ERE's communication strategy is its Transparency Programme, which continued to be updated regularly throughout 2025, maintaining the same level of commitment as in previous years. Pursuant to Article 8 of Law No. 119/2014 "On the Right to Information", as amended, public authorities, including ERE, are required to establish, maintain and publish a dedicated register containing all requests for information received and the corresponding responses provided. This register is updated periodically, whenever necessary, and is published both on ERE's official website and at the public reception premises of the Authority. Within this framework, ERE's Coordinator for the Right to Information processed all requests submitted to the Coordinator within the deadlines and procedures established by Law No. 119/2014. The responses are reflected in the Register of Information Requests and Responses available under the Transparency Programme on ERE's official website. <https://ere.gov.al/sq/transparenca/regjistri-i-kerkesave-dhe-pergjigjeve>) During the period January–December 2025, a total of 11 requests for information were submitted through this mechanism. The register continues to be monitored and updated regularly by the Coordinator for the Right to Information.

With regard to the Transparency Programme, established in accordance with the standards set out in Order No. 187, dated 18 December 2020, of the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data, "On the Approval of the Revised Transparency Programme", as amended, ERE was once again recognised in 2025 as a public authority demonstrating a high level of proactive transparency.

The primary objective of the Transparency Programme is to ensure the broadest possible public access to information and documents of a public nature. This approach directly contributes to strengthening accountability both within the institution itself and towards citizens and other interested stakeholders.

12. ERE ORGANISATION AND FUNCTIONING

Throughout 2025, ERE continued to operate under the organisational structure approved by ERE Board Decision No. 198, dated 20 September 2024, maintaining an organisational framework comprising nine directorates and fifteen sectors. This structure ensured institutional continuity and organisational stability, enabling ERE to fulfil its responsibilities in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework.

ERE's functioning is based on a clear allocation of responsibilities and competences among its directorates and sectors, aimed at ensuring effective coordination, enhancing operational efficiency and strengthening the institution's administrative and regulatory capacities.

ERE is governed by the Board of Commissioners, composed of the Chairperson and four Commissioners, who are appointed by the Assembly of the Republic of Albania for a five-year term. The Board is ERE's highest decision-making body and is responsible for the strategic direction of the institution, while safeguarding its independence, impartiality and professionalism.

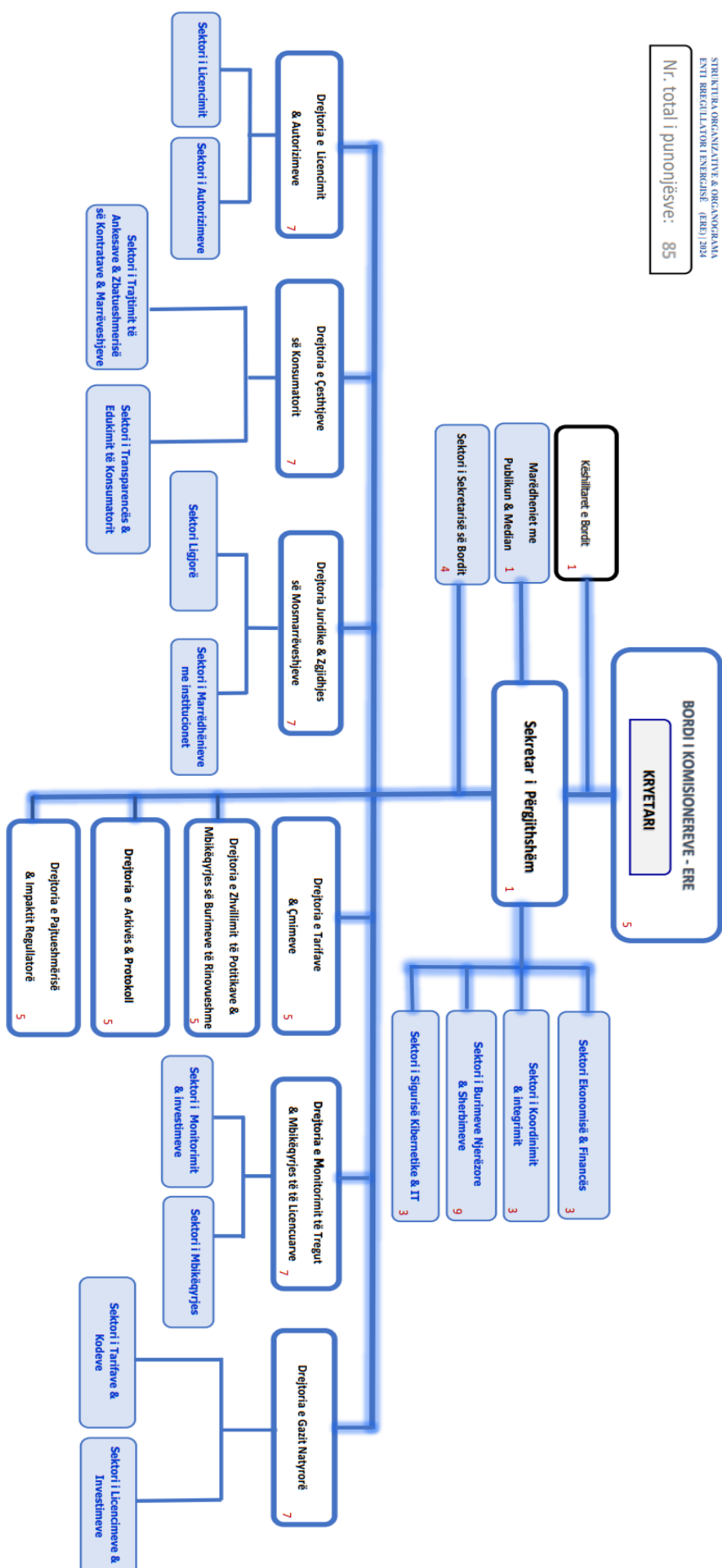
During the reporting year, organisational development focused on the further consolidation of internal administrative practices and the strengthening of cooperation and coordination among ERE's organisational units. These efforts were aimed at improving operational efficiency and the quality of internal work processes, while maintaining a structured, professional and performance-oriented working environment.

ERE's recruitment and human resources development policies are implemented in accordance with the applicable legal framework, including the Law "On Civil Servants", as amended, and the Labour Code of the Republic of Albania, as amended. These policies are based on the principles of transparency, equal opportunities and merit and apply to recruitment, performance evaluation and career development processes.

The organisational chart below presents ERE's organisational structure in force during 2025.

The organisational structure was subsequently revised in 2026 to respond to developments in the energy sector and evolving regulatory requirements. The reorganisation was aimed at strengthening ERE's institutional and technical capacities, further clarifying the allocation of regulatory and supervisory functions, and reinforcing areas such as renewable energy, data analysis, licensing, cybersecurity and consumer information.

The revised structure also sought to address relevant recommendations arising from institutional assessments and audit reports, while improving the allocation and use of existing human resources. Through these changes, ERE aims to further enhance institutional efficiency, transparency and regulatory oversight, strengthen consumer protection and support the sustainable development and transformation of the energy sector.



12.1. Gender Representation at ERE

In compliance with its legal obligations, ERE's Human Resources function prepared the annual staff recruitment plan for 2025. As part of its human resources policies, ERE continued to promote gender mainstreaming across its activities, with the aim of preventing and eliminating all forms of gender-based discrimination and promoting the principle of gender equality. Women currently represent 61% of ERE's active workforce, while men account for 39%. At management level, women represent 40% and men 60%.

To further strengthen its commitment to gender equality, ERE continued to participate in training programmes, working groups and other initiatives organised by national and international organisations, with particular emphasis on raising awareness and promoting gender equality in the energy sector. ERE also participated in initiatives aimed at strengthening women's representation in leadership and decision-making positions in the sector, addressing barriers to equal participation and encouraging the further development of institutional policies and practices that support gender equality and equal opportunities.

12.2. Staff Recruitment and Training at ERE

In accordance with its legal obligations, during 2025 ERE prepared and approved its Annual Training Plan, based on the specific needs identified by each organisational unit and aligned with the institution's objective of strengthening the professional capacities of its staff. The professional development programme was implemented in cooperation with the Albanian School of Public Administration (ASPA), as well as with other national and international institutions and organisations.

During the reporting year, ERE ensured staff participation in both specialised and general training programmes, including online learning activities, aimed at updating professional knowledge and enhancing staff effectiveness in the performance of their duties. ERE employees also actively participated in conferences, meetings and workshops organised within the framework of projects and initiatives involving the Authority, contributing to the exchange of experience, knowledge and regulatory best practices. ERE also participated in a number of interinstitutional forums focused on the development and consolidation of Albania's energy sector. The institution's contribution focused on supporting policies and regulatory developments aimed at promoting the transition towards clean energy, strengthening the security of electricity and natural gas supply, enhancing consumer protection, and supporting digitalisation through the integration of smart metering and smart grid technologies. Regional cooperation was also further strengthened to address common challenges associated with the energy transition.

In response to developments in the electricity market, the deployment of new technologies and the ongoing improvement of the legal and regulatory framework governing the sector, ERE continued to strengthen its institutional capacities and internal organisation. Particular attention was given to reviewing internal functions and responsibilities with the aim of enhancing regulatory oversight, improving institutional efficiency and ensuring a more comprehensive assessment of regulatory developments and their impacts.

With regard to human resources management, throughout 2025 ERE continued to implement the applicable legal framework governing the prevention of conflicts of interest and the declaration and verification of assets and private interests of public officials. ERE ensured compliance with the statutory deadlines for the submission of periodic and annual declarations of private interests by the relevant officials and maintained continuous cooperation with the competent authorities responsible for their monitoring and verification, in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

13. MANAGEMENT OF ERE'S FINANCIAL RESOURCES DURING 2025

13.1. Management of ERE's financial resources during 2025

Pursuant to Article 17(6), second paragraph, points 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Law No. 43/2015 “On the Power Sector”, as amended; Article 14 of Law No. 102/2015 “On the Natural Gas Sector”; Article 22 of Law No. 24/2023 “On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources”; Law No. 25/2018 “On Accounting and Financial Statements”; Law No. 162, dated 23 December 2020, “On Public Procurement”, as amended; Council of Ministers Decision No. 285, dated 19 May 2021, “On the Approval of the Public Procurement Rules”, as amended; and other applicable primary and secondary legislation governing financial matters, the ERE Board approved the institution's 2025 Budget by Decision No. 62, dated 27 March 2025.

The budget was prepared taking into account the operational and financial requirements necessary for ERE to carry out its activities and fulfil its statutory responsibilities throughout 2025. ERE enjoys autonomy in the management and use of its budget. Its financial resources consist of regulatory fees, licence application fees and other service-related fees established in accordance with the applicable legislation. Throughout 2025, ERE's financial resources were managed in compliance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework..

13.2. Main Categories of ERE's Expenditure

- The principal expenditure categories for ERE during 2025 included:
- Personnel costs, including staff salaries, social and health insurance contributions, and personal income tax. ERE fulfilled all related financial obligations in full, while the electronic “Real-Time Liabilities” system confirmed that the institution had no outstanding liabilities or penalties.
- Expenditure on essential operational services required for the proper functioning of the institution. ERE fulfilled all financial obligations related to these services and had no outstanding liabilities at the end of the reporting period.
- Public information and communication activities, carried out in accordance with Law No. 43/2015 “On the Power Sector”, as amended, and Law No. 102/2015 “On the Natural Gas Sector”, as amended.
- Membership fees and other contributions related to ERE's international cooperation, including membership in MEDREG, ERRa, IGU, CEER, AIB and the Balkan Energy School (BES), as well as payments related to the operation of the platform for the administration and issuance of Guarantees of Origin and other related obligations.

13.3. ERE Audit

In accordance with Article 17(7) of Law No. 43/2015 “On the Power Sector”, as amended, ERE's financial activities are subject to audit by certified public accountants selected and engaged in accordance with the applicable legislation. Accordingly, ERE's financial statements and financial operations for 2025 were audited by a team of registered and licensed certified public accountants, in compliance with Law No. 10091, dated 5 March 2009, “On Statutory Audit, the Organisation of the Profession of Registered Auditors and Certified Accountants”, as amended.

Appendix 1 to this Annual Report contains the Independent Auditor's Report on ERE's financial statements for 2025, while Appendix 2 contains the Performance Audit Report.

Furthermore, by Decision No. 352, dated 29 December 2025, the ERE Board approved the Medium-Term Budget Programme (MTBP) for the period 2026–2028, together with the Annual Budget for 2026. The approved budget reflects the financial resources required to support ERE's

activities and the fulfilment of its statutory responsibilities during 2026.

A detailed breakdown of the approved budget is presented in the table below.

13.4 ERE budget for 2026

No.	Description	Amount in ALL
1	Staff Salaries	330,000,000
2	Social and Health Insurance Contributions	32,000,000
3	Goods and Services	182,488,000
4	Investments	18,500,000
Required Revenue from Regulatory Fees for 2026		405,624,599

14. ERE REPORTING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION AND FOLLOW-UP OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION ON THE ASSESSMENT OF ERE'S ACTIVITY FOR 2025

Following the adoption of the Resolution of the Parliament of the Republic of Albania on the assessment of ERE's activity for 2025, dated 9 October 2025, ERE, by Decision No. 276/2025, approved the "Plan of Measures for the Implementation and Follow-up of the Recommendations of the Parliament Resolution", setting out the activities to be undertaken and assigning the responsible structures for the implementation of each recommendation.

Recommendation No. 1

ERE shall enable the implementation of a digital platform for handling complaints and tracking the resolution of customer complaints, making online verification of complaint status simpler and more accessible (user-friendly) for customers. ERE shall also continue to prioritise the effective handling of complaints as a direct instrument for protecting customer rights and improving the quality of services provided by energy operators.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 1

In order to fulfil the task set out in the Resolution, ERE completed the draft Terms of Reference for the digital complaints platform, conducted market testing and allocated the necessary budgetary resources for the implementation of this service.

The platform has been designed as a system for registering complaints and continuously tracking their handling and resolution. Through the platform, customers will be able not only to submit complaints online, thereby improving time efficiency, but also to monitor, at any time, the progress of the review carried out by ERE, the requests addressed by ERE to licensees, the responses and documentation submitted by licensees in connection with the resolution of the complaint, and, ultimately, ERE's final decision on the complaint. The platform is expected to become operational during 2026.

Recommendation no. 2: ERE shall play a proactive role and cooperate with all relevant actors and stakeholders in addressing the challenges related to the promotion and integration of electricity generation projects developed by self-producers. Increased electricity generation from photovoltaic plants contributes to strengthening the country's energy security by diversifying energy sources and reducing the system's exposure to climate-related risks.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 2

ERE has addressed the task set out in the Resolution by preparing educational materials aimed at guiding customers interested in investing in self-generation facilities, including draft information brochures on the applicable procedures and required documentation.

During 2025, ERE carried out a comprehensive awareness-raising campaign through social media aimed at promoting the benefits of investment in photovoltaic installations and the opportunities offered by self-generation. During 2025, 1,139 new self-producers were connected to the grid, representing an increase of 27.96% compared with 2024 and bringing the total number of self-producers to 3,551.

Furthermore, as part of its activities aimed at raising customer awareness, ERE published information materials on social media covering topics such as the installation of photovoltaic panels, grid connection procedures, the rights and obligations of self-producers and the compensation mechanism (net metering).

Photovoltaic generation continued to account for an important share of domestic electricity

generation during 2025. The expansion of photovoltaic generation capacity contributes to the diversification of Albania's electricity generation mix and to meeting the country's electricity demand. Installed photovoltaic capacity reached 631.07 MW in 2025, accounting for approximately 18% of the country's total installed generation capacity, while electricity generated from photovoltaic plants amounted to 832.3 GWh, representing approximately 11% of total domestic electricity generation.

A total of 53 photovoltaic power plants were in operation in 2025, continuing the progressive increase observed since 2020. Furthermore, 19 entities were licensed for electricity generation from photovoltaic plants during the year. A total of 13 photovoltaic power plants commenced operation for the first time in 2025, with total annual generation of approximately 90 GWh.

Recommendation no. 3: Following the approval of the revised regulation, whose amendments aim to strengthen protection against cyberattacks that may directly affect the uninterrupted supply of electricity and natural gas, ERE shall rigorously require the operators concerned to prepare and implement their respective cybersecurity plans.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 3

ERE addressed this recommendation by initiating formal communication with the relevant critical infrastructure operators identified in accordance with the list approved by the Council of Ministers, within the framework of implementing the measures aimed at strengthening cybersecurity in the energy sector.

In this context, ERE fulfilled its institutional responsibility to initiate and coordinate the reporting and monitoring process concerning the relevant operators.

Specifically, ERE requested data and information from operators concerning several key aspects of cybersecurity management, including:

- the status of certification in accordance with international ISO standards for information security management;
- notification of any cybersecurity incidents identified during 2025;
- the level of cooperation and coordination with the National Authority for Cybersecurity (AKSK); and
- reporting on the implementation of the Cybersecurity Regulation during the second half of 2025.

Through this process, ERE continued to collect and assess the information necessary to monitor the implementation of cybersecurity measures by electricity sector operators.

In parallel, based on the reports submitted by public companies operating in the electricity sector, including KESH sh.a., OST sh.a. and OSSH sh.a., ERE took further steps to improve cybersecurity practices by issuing specific recommendations concerning the strengthening and updating of the relevant procedures.

Recommendation no. 4: Within the framework of enhancing the regulator's transparency, ERE shall take measures to publish all Board decisions on its official website and shall devote increased attention to ensuring that the information available on the website is regularly updated.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 4

In accordance with the obligations arising from the applicable legislation, ERE has published its Board decisions in the Official Gazette, with the exception of decisions concerning ERE's internal organisational matters. In parallel, ERE has published information on each decision on its official

website and through its social media channels.

Furthermore, as part of its efforts to strengthen transparency, ERE continued to regularly update the Register of Ongoing Licensing Procedures, the Register of Ongoing Authorisation Procedures, periodic electricity market data, the Register of Requests and Responses under the Transparency Programme, the REMIT Register and the Register of Customer Complaints.

During 2025, ERE continued to maintain a high level of proactive transparency, as also reflected in the report of the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data. In the 2025 assessment of the proactive transparency index of public authorities, ERE ranked among the ten central institutions with a high level of proactive transparency, receiving full points for 15 of the 16 indicators assessed.

Pursuant to Order No. 280, dated 30 December 2025, "On the Approval of the Model Transparency Programme for Public Authorities", issued by the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Protection of Personal Data, the ERE Board approved, by Decision No. 25, dated 30 January 2026, the revised "Transparency Programme of the Energy Regulatory Authority".

Throughout the reporting period, ERE also regularly published information through its social media channels, including notices of ERE Board meetings, information on decisions adopted by the Board and notices concerning public procedures subject to ERE's decision-making or assessment.

Recommendation no. 5; ERE shall continue to devote particular attention to the review of the investment plans submitted by OSSH sh.a. and OST sh.a., ensuring their alignment with national energy policy objectives, and shall periodically review long-term investment planning in order to address new developments and customer needs, with particular attention to tourist areas.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 5

In this context, OSSH sh.a. submitted updated information to ERE concerning the implementation and planning of investments in the electricity distribution network in areas with high tourism potential.

The information was structured according to individual investment projects and the respective Regional Directorates and covered investments implemented during the 2023–2025 period, as well as investments planned for 2026.

The reported investments mainly concern the construction and reconstruction of substations and the reinforcement and expansion of distribution network lines, with the aim of improving the security, quality and continuity of electricity supply in the regions of Durrës, Elbasan, Shkodër, Vlorë, Korçë, Kukës and Gjirokastër, which are characterised by significant tourism activity and seasonal increases in electricity demand and network load.

OST sh.a., as part of the preparation of its 2025–2027 Development and Investment Plan, also planned the implementation of a number of investment projects in the transmission network, focusing on the construction and reconstruction of substations and transmission lines.

These investments are intended to increase transmission capacity, improve the operational flexibility of the electricity system and ensure reliable and sustainable electricity supply in areas experiencing high levels of development, including tourist areas.

Recommendation no. 6; Following the approval of the relevant acts establishing the obligation to use the Price Comparison Tool (PCT) in the free market, as an important measure aimed at strengthening transparency and competition while protecting customer interests, ERE shall carry out promotional campaigns concerning the operation and use of this platform.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 6

By Decision No. 241, dated 15 November 2024, as amended, ERE established the obligation for licensees actively engaged in electricity supply in the free market to publish their electricity supply offers on the Price Comparison Tool (PCT) established by ERE, for household and small non-household customers with an expected annual consumption below 100,000 kWh.

Following the establishment of the regulatory framework governing the publication of supply offers on the PCT, ERE continued to carry out information and awareness-raising activities concerning the use of the platform.

Through its public communication channels, including social media, ERE disseminated informative and educational materials explaining the purpose and use of the Price Comparison Tool. These publications were aimed at informing customers and businesses about the opportunity provided by the platform to compare offers from licensed suppliers and select the offer best suited to their needs in the free electricity market. As part of this process, ERE prepared and disseminated various promotional and informative materials, including presentations and visual educational content adapted for the general public and electricity suppliers.

Social media publications also served as an important communication tool for raising awareness of the electricity market liberalisation process and of the role of the PCT as an instrument enabling transparent comparison of electricity supply offers. Through these activities, ERE encouraged customers entering the free market to use the platform to identify the most favourable offers and exercise their right to choose their electricity supplier.

Accordingly, ERE has undertaken concrete measures to implement the recommendation through promotional and information activities concerning the operation and use of the Price Comparison Tool. Currently, seven suppliers publish and regularly update their offers on the PCT.

Recommendation no. 7: ERE shall continue monitoring the ALPEX Power Exchange and contributing, in its capacity as the national regulatory authority, to the operation of a transparent electricity market based on ALPEX, promoting investment in renewable energy, fostering fair competition and supporting Albania's further integration into European electricity markets.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 7

Data relating to the Day-Ahead Market and the Intraday Market for the 12-month period of 2025 were collected and analysed, while ALPEX sh.a. submitted market data to ERE on a monthly basis. In implementation of the tasks set out in the Resolution, ERE processed these data on a monthly basis and published information on trading activity and transactions carried out through ALPEX sh.a. At the end of 2025, the total number of Exchange Members on ALPEX reached 41, of which 26 were registered in the Albanian Bidding Zone and 15 in the Kosovo Bidding Zone.

During 2025, trading activity increased both in terms of the number of orders and traded volumes, reaching approximately 9.5% of the total market in the Albanian Bidding Zone. Purchase orders in the Albanian Bidding Zone amounted to approximately 1.7 TWh in 2025, compared with 1.1 TWh in 2024. In the coupled Albania–Kosovo market, purchase orders amounted to approximately 2.8 TWh in 2025, compared with 1.5 TWh in 2024.

Recommendation no. 8: Following the adoption of the acts required pursuant to Law No. 24/2023 "On Promoting the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources", ERE shall take the necessary measures to approve the "Methodology for Assessing the Readiness of the Albanian Day-Ahead Electricity Market", aimed at assessing the capacity and flexibility of the Albanian market to operate in accordance with best practices applicable to competitive electricity markets, while ensuring favourable conditions for the participation of different market participants and the

integration of renewable energy sources into the electricity system.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 8

ERE fulfilled the obligation arising from this recommendation by approving, through Decision No. 279, dated 6 November 2025, the "Methodology for Assessing the Readiness of the Day-Ahead Electricity Market".

The Methodology establishes the principles and indicators to be taken into consideration by ERE when assessing the readiness of the Day-Ahead Market, based on the provisions of Law No. 24/2023 "On Promoting the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources".

ERE's first market readiness assessment is to be carried out within six months of the entry into force of the Methodology and subsequently every six months until a positive assessment of market readiness is reached.

Recommendation no. 9, Following the signing of the cooperation agreement with the Energy Efficiency Agency, and in addition to addressing important issues such as improving the regulatory framework for energy efficiency and raising awareness of the importance of energy efficiency, ERE shall also focus on developing a joint medium-term strategy to address matters of interest to customers concerning the efficient use of energy.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 9

Within the framework of implementing Recommendation No. 9, ERE undertook a number of concrete measures aimed at improving customer information and awareness regarding energy efficiency. ERE prepared informative materials and practical guidance on energy-saving measures and the efficient use of energy by households and businesses. These materials are intended to provide practical information to customers and encourage more sustainable energy consumption practices.

To improve access to information, ERE is also developing a dedicated section on its official website where information and guidance materials on energy efficiency will be made available. This section is intended to serve as a dedicated information resource for the public and market participants, contributing to greater transparency and the promotion of good practices in the efficient use of energy.

In parallel, ERE has taken steps towards establishing a medium-term strategic framework addressing matters of interest to customers in the field of energy efficiency. In this regard, by Decision No. 299, dated 17 November 2025, ERE approved the strategic document "ERE Strategy for Raising Awareness on Energy Saving and the Use of Alternative Sources for 2025–2030".

The Strategy defines the objectives, measures and instruments aimed at increasing public awareness of energy saving and promoting the use of alternative energy sources. Its adoption represents an important step towards the institutionalisation of customer awareness and education policies in the field of energy efficiency and establishes a sustainable basis for interinstitutional cooperation with the Energy Efficiency Agency and other relevant stakeholders.

Recommendation no. 10: Within the framework of enhancing the quality of services provided to customers, ERE shall take measures to review the rules and quality standards applicable to services provided by network operators.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 10

In implementing Recommendation No. 10, ERE undertook a number of concrete measures aimed at updating and strengthening the regulatory framework governing quality of supply and network performance.

Following ERE Board Decision No. 300, dated 17 November 2025, initiating the procedure for amendments to the "Regulation on the Quality of Supply and Security Performance of the Network in the Electricity Transmission System", and following completion of the public consultation process, ERE approved the amendments to the transmission system quality standards by Decision No. 81, dated 12 March 2026. The amendments introduced revised performance and security indicators for the transmission network operated by OST sh.a. and established new standard levels for key quality-of-supply indicators as follows: AIT (Average Interruption Time), from 35 minutes to 26 minutes; ENS (Energy Not Supplied), from 467 MWh to 366 MWh; and SAIDI (System Average Interruption Duration Index), from 100 minutes to 39.5 minutes.

In parallel with the review of the transmission system standards, ERE initiated the procedure for improving service quality standards in the electricity distribution system by Decision No. 346, dated 29 December 2025. This decision initiated the process for reviewing and updating the performance indicators relating to the quality of service provided to customers connected to the distribution network, with the aim of improving supply standards and enhancing the reliability of electricity distribution services.

Recommendation no. 11, ERE shall take measures to establish standards for the issuance of Guarantees of Origin in accordance with the European Energy Certificate System (EECS) standards and shall continue to address issues faced by energy customers and market participants that require regulatory intervention.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 11

Pursuant to Law No. 24/2023 "On Promoting the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources", ERE, in its capacity as the authority responsible for issuing Guarantees of Origin and as part of the regional Guarantees of Origin system established by the Energy Community Secretariat, has established an electronic Guarantees of Origin registry.

The registry is maintained by European Energy Exchange AG, formerly Grexel Ltd, as the service provider selected by the Energy Community Secretariat, and is technically compliant with the standards of the European Energy Certificate System (EECS).

Furthermore, ERE has continued its work, with the assistance of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), towards membership in the AIB Electricity Scheme, which will enable full alignment with the EECS framework.

Recommendation no. 12: Following the approval of the relevant methodology by the Council of Ministers, ERE shall take the necessary measures to ensure the timely approval of the electricity sale price applicable to renewable energy self-producers.

Measures Taken to Implement Recommendation No. 12

The relevant draft Decision of the Council of Ministers was submitted for comments on 19 December 2025 and is currently undergoing the final approval process by the Council of Ministers.

Following the approval of the Decision, which provides, inter alia, for a price cap and a price floor applicable to self-producers, ERE will proceed with the approval of the final electricity sale price applicable to electricity generated by self-generation installations.

15. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EU RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2025

According to the European Commission's 2025 Report on Albania, under Chapter 15 – Energy, progress in fulfilling the obligations related to the electricity sector is assessed as follows:

With regard to the internal energy market, alignment with the Electricity Integration Package remains to be fully completed. The drafting process for the new Law “On the Power Sector” continued during 2025, with the Energy Community Secretariat reviewing the draft law in July 2025.

With regard to ERE's regulatory activity, the report highlights several important developments, including the approval by the ERE Board, in May 2025, of the Regulation on Capacity Allocation and Congestion Management (CACM), as well as the amendment of the Electricity Market Rules (ALPEX Rules) in order to further align them with the Electricity Market Regulation and with the decisions of the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER) concerning the Single Day-Ahead Coupling (SDAC) and the Single Intraday Coupling (SIDC).

The amendments to the ALPEX Rules were approved by ERE in December 2024. Another important milestone was the launch of the first Intraday Auction Market by ALPEX sh.a. in December 2024, marking the operational start of the Albania–Kosovo intraday market coupling.

The report also highlights the organisational and structural changes undertaken by ERE, including the establishment of dedicated functions covering renewable energy and regulatory compliance, thereby strengthening the Authority's institutional capacity to address the evolving needs of the energy sector. At the same time, the implementation of the new organisational structure, including new directorates and sectors, creates additional institutional challenges and requires the continuous development and training of staff.

In the area of renewable energy, the report highlights ERE's approval of the “Regulation on the Issuance, Transfer and Cancellation of Guarantees of Origin for Electricity Generated from Renewable Energy Sources”. Furthermore, electronic services related to the issuance and administration of Guarantees of Origin (GOs) are available to market participants.

In this context, ERE's performance was also assessed in the Annual Implementation Report of the Energy Community Secretariat, headquartered in Vienna. The report, published in December 2025, assessed ERE's performance at 82%, placing it above the regional average of 80%.

The report assessed ERE's independence and organisational capacity, as well as its regulatory activities during 2025, including its cooperation and interaction with other national institutions, such as the Competition Authority and the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT).

16. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES 2024–2026

With ERE Board Decision No. 40/2024, ERE's Strategic Objectives for the 2024–2026 period were approved. These objectives were subject to assessment and review in December 2025. Based on the analysis of the progress made in implementing the objectives for the 2024–2025 period, the following was concluded:

Objective 1 – Protection of Vulnerable Customers and Customer Empowerment

The Action Plan in this regard included:

- Providing information by all means that facilitate communication with customer, with the aim of enabling them to effectively participate in the market.
- Supporting and protecting energy customer through the processing of information relating to customer in the energy market, followed by the preparation of information that is easily understandable to energy customer.
- Developing questionnaires in order to properly understand information gaps, the type of information customer need, and the level of consumer confidence in the services provided to them and in the information they receive.

Implementation:

- During 2025, a number of concrete actions were undertaken for consumer protection, combining regulatory instruments, complaint-handling mechanisms and public communication through traditional channels and social media, including Instagram. More specifically, the actions or initiatives undertaken under the Action Plan for each objective consisted of the following:

Customer Protection:

1. *Customer Information and Promotion of Effective Participation in the Market*

All institutional communication tools were used to inform customer about developments in the electricity, regulatory decisions and their rights as customer. Information was provided through the official website, periodic publications, press releases and social media, particularly Instagram, where complex information was presented in a simplified and visual format.

During 2025, ERE continued to publish notices and explanations concerning electricity prices for household customers, changes in invoicing and decisions directly affecting the interests of end-use customers, thereby contributing to increased awareness and more informed participation in the market.

2. *Support and Protection of Energy Customer*

For the purpose of protecting customer, ERE ensured the operation of administrative mechanisms for handling complaints and requests for guidance. The complaint registers were also published and periodically updated during 2025, thereby increasing transparency with the aim of empowering customer confidence in the institution.

3. *Processing and Provision of Understandable Information to Customers*

ERE continued its efforts to process technical and regulatory information into language that is understandable to customers. This was reflected in the publication of information materials, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), guidance on complaint procedures and explanations concerning electricity invoicing.

The use of Instagram as a communication channel played an important role in this regard, enabling information to be disseminated in a simple, accessible and appropriate format to a wider audience, including younger customers and those who do not follow traditional institutional communication channels, as also reported in the framework of the implementation of the Communication Strategy.

4. Identification of Needs, Information Gaps and the Level of Customer Confidence

Within the framework of this objective, ERE used the analysis of complaints, requests for guidance and direct communication with customers to identify information gaps and their actual needs. At the same time, instruments such as the customer survey were made available in order to better understand customers' perceptions, level of confidence and expectations regarding energy services and the information provided. Most recently, the survey already published on social media was updated.

5. Institutional Cooperation to Empower Customer Protection

ERE assessed cooperation with other institutions responsible for customer protection as an essential element for achieving its strategic objectives. Within this framework, emphasis was placed on the importance of coordination with public institutions, authorities and civil society organisations active in the field of customer protection. This cooperation aimed at exchanging information, harmonising interventions and developing joint customer information and education campaigns, with the objective of increasing the level of customer protection and awareness in the energy market.

During November, Milieukontakt Albania, supported by the German Federal Environmental Foundation, organised a roundtable on policies concerning gender-just Renewable Energy Communities in Albania, which marked an important step towards advancing Renewable Energy Communities based on gender justice and social inclusion in Albania.

During the event, the project team presented the Policy Paper "Gender and Socially Equitable Energy Communities in Albania", followed by an inspiring exchange of international best practices and a dynamic policy discussion. ERE presented key perspectives on regulatory frameworks for promoting sustainable and community-led models.

Most recently, within the framework of its commitment to customer protection and empowering institutional dialogue with civil society, ERE participated in an activity organised by the ALERT Centre entitled "Customers and Complaint Settlement through the Green Line – Presentation of One-Year Results and the Consumer Questionnaire". ERE welcomed the invitation and initiative of the ALERT Centre as an important mechanism for communication and guidance for customers, as well as the fact that ALERT has established a bridge of cooperation with ERE, creating the basis for long-term cooperation, in line with the continuous and constructive relationships that ERE has developed over the years with other customer associations, which also participated in the activity.

The Action Plan under the Strategic Objectives also provides that ERE's customer protection policy *should take into consideration the promotion of policies through focus groups* in the preparation of information, such as information on the efficient use of energy, specific programmes for benefiting from government schemes, as well as programmes implemented by associations focusing on customer support.

ERE's activities concerning consumer protection policies through focus groups and the efficient use of energy included:

1. Promotion of Efficient Use of Energy

ERE published educational materials for household customers and small businesses, explaining

ways to use energy efficiently. Instagram posts included practical advice, infographics and visual materials illustrating rational energy consumption, encouraging the reduction of energy losses and unnecessary consumption, while also being aligned with government energy-efficiency programmes.

2. Promotion of Government Schemes and Customer Benefits

ERE publicly informed customers about government programmes providing incentives for efficient energy use or access to financial support.

The publications included guidance on how customers could apply to these programmes and benefit from the relevant support. For example, materials were published explaining how customers could benefit from subsidies for renewable energy or energy-efficient equipment.

3. Education and Participation in Energy Communities

ERE promoted the participation of customers and local organisations in Energy Communities.

4. Focus Groups and Specific Customer Segments

In addition to household consumers, ERE targeted vulnerable groups, directing them towards energy-efficiency programmes and financial support schemes.

This information was disseminated through visual Instagram posts providing:

- simple guidance,
- contact information for direct questions,
- information and awareness-raising campaigns.

Within the framework of this objective, ERE was also required to develop its Customer Protection Strategy.

ERE cooperated with the Ministry of Economy, providing its contribution through comments and concrete proposals during the drafting of Customer Protection Law, which was also reflected in the explanatory report accompanying the presentation of the draft law. Work was also undertaken on drafting ERE's Customer Protection Strategy in accordance with the National Customer Protection Strategy, with its completion planned during 2026.

Another objective is the completion and review of the regulatory framework as part of customer protection policy, in order to respond to the changing environment and customer's needs and expectations.

Action Plan:

ERE is also focused on developing the regulatory framework to ensure an appropriate approach to issues of major importance to customers in this dynamic energy market. During the 2024–2025 period, work was undertaken to review key regulations addressing fundamental customer issues in the energy market, particularly in the areas of complaints, quality of supply and contractual relations, as well as through the adoption of specific guidelines governing supplier–customer relations.

During 2025, ERE initiated procedures for amending the Regulations on the Quality of Supply and Security Performance of the Transmission and Distribution Networks, to improve supply standards and reduce electricity interruption times.

Part of the customer protection action plan also included the preparation of information or the introduction of video messages or quizzes, with the aim of assessing customer's level of

knowledge regarding their rights, particularly concerning supplier switching and the reasons why exercising this right is in their interest. For educational purposes, it is envisaged the promotion of the PCT Price Comparison Tool. This included the preparation of educational information, including video messages, quizzes and the promotion of the Price Comparison Tool (PCT).

Educational information on customer rights, including supplier switching

Within the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) section on ERE's website, clear explanations are provided concerning the customer's right to choose and switch electricity suppliers, the possibilities for comparing suppliers and their offers, as well as the steps and procedures to be followed when switching supplier.

ERE used its monthly transparency newsletters and publications on its official website to promote the operation and importance of the Price Comparison Tool (PCT), explaining its role in increasing transparency and competition in the market, as well as its role as a customer education tool.

2. Tariff Decisions for the 2024–2025 Period

In January 2025, was approved a new tariff structure for household customers, providing a reduction of the electricity price to ALL 8.5/kWh for consumption up to 700 kWh/month, while maintaining the price of ALL 9.5/kWh for consumption above this level. This scheme aims to ease the financial burden on the majority of households, reflecting a fair approach based on the level of consumption. Furthermore, in order to ensure stability and predictability, the existing distribution tariffs were maintained at the beginning of 2026, avoiding immediate increases for customers and small businesses. In October 2025, a new tariff for electric vehicle charging was also approved, reflecting the actual costs of the system and infrastructure use, while aligning with the principles of cost-reflective and efficient tariff setting.

Other regulatory elements affecting fair tariffs for customers

a) Transparency and public information on tariffs,

It was provided the publication of the current electricity and natural gas tariffs and prices for different periods, such as 1 January–31 December 2024 and 2025.

ERE included, as an integral part of the Strategic Objectives 2024–2026, the need to ensure secure and uninterrupted energy supply, directly linking this objective to customers interest in receiving a reliable and sustainable service. The Action Plan includes careful decision-making regarding investments related to security of supply, which further strengthen the network and remain open to technological developments. During 2025, ERE initiated the procedures to review and, at the beginning of 2026, the authority approved the amendment and revision of the regulation establishing the quality standards for supply and the security performance of the electricity transmission network.

Objective 3

Using our expertise to inform energy market developments and support the energy transition.

The Action Plan for implementing this objective included annual and four-monthly electricity market reports, which provide data on generation, imports, exports, customers and system performance.

ERE used digital communication channels, including its official website and Instagram, to publish charts, statistics and simplified educational messages concerning market developments and best practices in energy use. These “studies” section of ERE's official website for the 2024–2025 period

also contains studies that form part of ERE's expertise in informing the public about developments and challenges in the energy market.

During the 2024–2025 period, ERE carried out an assessment of regulatory policies for the protection of vulnerable customers in the electricity sector, including: a study focused on policies protecting customers; preliminary findings and a study on electricity consumption in Albania and customer behaviour; and an analysis of electric vehicle charging technologies and tariff arrangements.

Other Objectives – Development of Renewable Energy Sources

ERE activities, also taking into account the recommendations contained in the Parliament's Resolution, regarding the promotion of programmes for the development of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency included:

Action plan

Policies for the promotion of renewable energy sources – ERE will continue its work on approving the regulatory acts provided for under the law on renewable energy sources. Pursuant to Law no. 24/2023 "On the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources", ERE, as the authority responsible for issuing Guarantees of Origin and as part of the regional Guarantees of Origin system established by the Energy Community Secretariat, established the electronic GO Registry, which is maintained by European Energy Exchange AG (formerly Grexel Ltd) as the provider selected by the Energy Community Secretariat. This Registry is technically compliant with the standards of the European Energy Certificate System (EECS). Furthermore, ERE continued its work, with the assistance of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), towards membership in the AIB Electricity Scheme, which will ensure full compliance with the EECS system.

The updated objectives for 2026 aim to achieve the following tasks:

1. Continuation of Market Liberalisation and Monitoring

Strengthening transparency and integrity in the wholesale energy market.

2. Development of Renewable Energy Sources (RES)

Integration and promotion of renewable energy in the market.

3. Improvement of the Technical and Regulatory Framework

Adapting the networks to new market developments and renewable energy sources.

4. European Integration and Inter-Institutional Cooperation

Alignment with the EU framework and institutions.

5. Gender Equality and Inclusion

Establishing an equal and inclusive working environment.

6. Assessment of the Current Tariff Methodologies for Network Operators

Assessing the methodologies in order to ensure that they reflect current needs.

7. Designation of the Nominated Electricity Market Operator (NEMO)

Selection of the NEMO in accordance with CACM.

8. Review of the Network Codes for Harmonisation

Reviewing operators' proposals in accordance with developments in the applicable legislation.

9. Review of the Regulation on the Procedures for the Submission and Approval of

Investment Plans by Electricity Transmission and Distribution Operators.

Updating the Regulation in accordance with current requirements.

10. Drafting ERE Customer Protection Strategy

Aligning the Strategy with the National Consumer Protection Strategy.

Annex 1: Audit Report of Financial Statements

PASQYRAT FINANCIARE PËR VITIN E MBYLLUR MË 31 DHJETOR 2025
ENTI RREGULLATOR I ENERGJISË (ERE)

NIPT: K517170241
Adresa: Rruga Irfan Tomini,
Njesia nr.7
Tiranë, Shqipëri
e-mail: erealb@ere.gov.al

Tiranë, më 19/03/2026

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).

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Enti Rregullator i Energjisë -ERE
Shënime për pasqyrat financiare për vitin e mbylltur 31 Dhjetor 2022
(Të gjitha shumat janë në LEK, nëse nuk shprehet ndryshe).

Pasqyra e pozicionit financiar

	Shënime	31 dhjetor 2025	31 dhjetor 2024
AKTIVET			
Aktive afatshkurtra			
Mjete monetare	1	139,586,147	175,067,371
Investime		-	-
Te drejta te arketueshme		-	-
Nga aktiviteti i shfrytezimit	2	53,557,073	13,535,166
Nga njesite ekonomike ku ka interesa pjesmarrese		-	-
Te tjera		241,351	214,803
Inventaret		-	-
Inventar i konsumueshem për aktivitetin	3	1,021,719	1,212,094
Shpenzime te shtyra		-	-
Te arketueshme nga te ardhura te konstatuara		-	-
Totali i aktiveve afatshkurtra		194,406,290	190,029,434
Aktive afatgjate			
Aktive financiare		-	-
Aktive materiale		-	-
Mjete Transporti	4	2,292,851	3,041,878
Mobilje dhe pajisje zyre	4	7,106,097	4,198,845
Pajisje informatike	4	23,092,837	16,200,396
Aktive jo materiale		-	-
Koncensione, patenta, licensa, makra tregtare, te drejta dhe aktive te najashme	4	48,485,782	66,511,873
Parapagime per AAJM		-	-
Aktivet tatimore te shtyra		-	-
Totali i aktiveve afatgjate		80,977,567	89,952,993
Totali i Aktiveve		275,383,858	279,982,427
DETYRIMET DHE KAPITALI			
Detyrime afatshkurtra			
Detyrime ndaj institucioneve te kredise		-	-
Te pagueshme per aktivitetin e shfrytezimit	5	13,191,925	10,293,155
Te pagueshme ndaj punonjeseve dhe sigurimeve	5	19,771,173	3,736,134
Te pagueshme per detyrime tatimore	5	7,562,049	7,205,063
Te tjera te pagueshme	5	1,895,001	2,970,101
Te pagueshme per shpenzime te konstatuara		-	-
Te ardhura te shtyra		-	-
Provizione		-	-
Totali i detyrimeve afatshkurtra		42,420,147	24,204,453
Detyrime afatgjate			
Totali i detyrimeve afatgjate		-	-
Detyrime Totale		42,420,147	24,204,453
Fondet të akumuluar - ERE		255,777,973	214,044,707
Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit	11	(22,814,263)	41,733,266
Shuma		232,963,710	255,777,973
Totali i Detyrimeve dhe i Fondeve		275,383,858	279,982,426

Hartuesi i Pasqyrave Financiare
Diana Alibali



Kryetar
Petrit Ahmeti



Pasqyra Performancës (Burimet dhe Përdorimet)

		Viti 2025	Viti 2024
Te ardhura te shfrytezimit			
Te ardhurat nga Faturimi I Operatoreve	6	392,349,154	368,757,289
Te ardhurat nga Licensimi	6	18,200,000	25,720,000
Te tjera te ardhura te shfrytezimit	6	1,236,952	3,432,984
Te ardhura te tjera te shfrytezimit		-	-
Shpenzime te personelit		-	-
Paga dhe shperblime	7	(297,897,765)	(242,966,527)
Shpenzime te sigurimeve shoqerore/shendetsove	7	(26,403,538)	(22,041,261)
Shpenzimet per pensionet dhe sigurim privat	7	(16,537,931)	(19,764,500)
Zhvleresimi i aktiveve afatgjata materiale		-	-
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	8	(25,173,148)	(25,585,596)
Shpenzime te tjera shfrytezimi	9	(68,697,114)	(46,021,099)
Te ardhura te tjera		-	-
Zhvleresim i aktiveve financiare dhe		-	-
Shpenzime financiare		-	-
Shpenzime interesi dhe shpenzime te ngjashme	10	-	379,209
Shpenzime te tjera financiare	10	109,127	(177,234)
Pjesa e fitimit/(humbjes) financiare nga		-	-
Fitimi/(humbja) para tatimit	11	-22,814,263	41,733,266
Tatimi mbi fitimin			
Tatimi mbi fitimin e periudhes			-
Tatim fitimi i shtyre			
Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve		-22,814,263	41,733,266

Hartuesi i Pasqyrave Financiare
Diana Alibali

Diana Alibali

Kryetar
Petrir Ahmeti



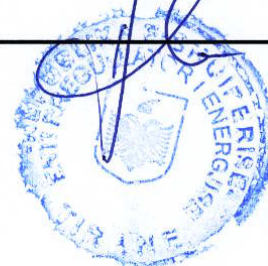
Pasqyra e ndryshimit të Fodeve

	Fondet Të Akumuluar - ERE	Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit	Totali
Pozicioni financiar ne fillim 01.01.2024	196,267,004	20,958,749	217,225,753
Efekti i ndryshimeve ne politikat kontabile			-
Pozicioni financiar i rideklaruar ne fillim	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)		(3,181,046)
Pozicioni financiar ne fund 31.12.2024	214,044,708	41,733,266	255,777,973
Rezultati viti paraardhes	41,733,266	(41,733,266)	-
Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit	-	(22,814,263)	(22,814,263)
Korrigjim për periudhat e mëparshme	-		
Pozicioni financiar ne fund 31.12.2025	255,777,973	- 22,814,263	232,963,710

Hartuesi i Pasqyrave Financiare
Diana Alibali



Kryetar
Petrit Ahmeti



Pasqyra e flukseve monetare

	31 dhjetor 2025	31 dhjetor 2024
Fluksi mjeteve monetare nga/perdorur ne aktivitetin e shfrytezimit:		
Fitimi/(Humbja) e periudhes	- 22,814,263	41,733,266
<i>Rregullime per shpenzimet jo-monetare:</i>		
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	25,173,148	25,585,596
Renie/(Rritje) ne te drejtat e arketueshme dhe te tjera	- 40,048,454	- 5,278,826
Renie/(Rritje) ne inventar	190,374	3,261,976
Rritje/(Renie) ne detyrime te pagueshme	18,215,694	6,043,832
Mjete monetare neto nga/ perdorur ne aktivitetin e shfrytezimit	- 19,283,500	71,345,844
Fluksi i mjeteve monetare nga/ perdorur ne aktivitetin e investimit		
Pagesa per blerjen e aktiveve afatgjata materiale	- 16,197,723	- 362,880
Arketime nga shitja e aktiveve afatgjata materiale		
Mjete monetare neto nga/perdorur ne aktivitetin e investimit	- 16,197,723	- 362,880
Mjete monetare neto nga/perdorur ne aktivitetin e financimit		
Ndryshimi i Fondit te akumuluar per periudha te meparshme	-	-
Mjete monetare neto nga/perdorur ne aktivitetin e financimit	-	3,181,046
Rritje/(renie) neto ne mjetet monetare dhe ekuivalente me to	- 35,481,223	67,801,919
Mjete monetare dhe ekuivalente me to ne fillim	175,067,371	107,265,452
Efekti i luhatjeve te kurseve te kembimit te mjeteve monetare	-	-
Mjete monetare dhe ekuivalente me to ne fund	139,586,148	175,067,371

Hartuesi i Pasqyrave Financiare

Diana Alibali

Diana Alibali

Kryetar
Petrit Ahmeti



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: 01.01.2025-31.12.2025.

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 2025 janë përgatitur në programin e kontabilitetit Financa 5.

Krahasueshmëria

Informacioni krahasues paraqitet në mënyrë të vazhdueshme, duke aplikuar politikat kontabël 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 2024.

Qëndrueshmëria e Paraqitjes

Një njësi ekonomike ruan paraqitjen dhe klasifikimin e zërave në pasqyrat financiare nga njëra periudhë në tjetrën.

Biznesi në vijimësi

Pasqyrat financiare të përgatiten mbi supozimin e biznesit në vijimësi, 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.

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.

- Zhvlerësimi i llogarive të arkëtueshme

Zhvlerësimi 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 zhvlerësimin 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. Aktivët dhe pasivët monetarë 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 ushtrimore. 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):

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Kurse e kembimit		
Euro/Leke	96.77	98.15
USD/ Leke	82.46	94.26

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 njësia 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; zotim për të marrë një hua nëse zotimi nuk mund të paguhet në mjete monetare mjetet monetare.

Aktivitet financiar çregjistrohen kur skadojnë të drejtat kontraktuale mbi flukset e parasë së aktivitet financiar ose kur Enti transferon të drejtën kontraktuale për të marrë flukset e parasë nga aktivi financiar në një transaksion në të cilin të gjitha rreziqet dhe përfitimet nga pronësia e aktivitet 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 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 mëpasshëm

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 çregjiston 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 amortizuara 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 nuk ka hua të marra ose të dhëna deri më 31 dhjetor 2025.

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 financiarë

Aktivet dhe pasivet financiare netohen dhe shuma neto e tyre raportohet 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 pasivet njëkohësisht.

Zhvlerësime të 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 aktivi. Një zhvlerësim në lidhje me aktivin financiar, të matur me kosto të amortizuara, 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. Aktivet financiare të rëndësishme testohen për zhvlerësim në mënyrë individuale. Aktivet e tjera financiare vlerësohen në mënyrë të grupuar, në grupe që kanë karakteristika të ngjashme të riskut kreditor.

Të gjitha humbjet nga zhvlerësimi njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve.

Një humbje nga zhvlerësimi rimerret nëse rimarrja mund të lidhet objektivisht me një ngjarje të ndodhur pas njohjes së humbjes nga zhvlerësimi. Për aktivet financiare të matura me kosto të amortizuara, 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 aktivi tejkalon vlerën e rikuperueshme të tij. Humbjet nga zhvlerësimi njihen në pasqyrën e të ardhurave dhe shpenzimeve.

Ç`regjistrimi i instrumentave financiarë

Aktivitetet financiare së 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 aktivin 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 konatibilitet 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. Aktivët Afatgjatë Materiale (AAM-t)

Njohja dhe Matja: Vlerësimi fillestar i një elementi të AAM-ve që plotëson kriteret për njohje si aktiv 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 njësia jone ekonomike ka përcaktuar si metode të amortizimit të AAM-ve metodën linear ndërsa normat e amortizimit janë përdorur normat menaxherial si më poshtë që janë të njëjta me normat fiskale:

Llojet e Aktiveve Afatgjata	Normat e aplikuar	Metoda e aplikuar
Materiale		
Ndertesa	5%	Lineare
Makineri dhe pajisje	20%	Lineare
Mjete transporti	20%	Lineare
Mobilje dhe Orendi	20%	Lineare
Të tjera	20%	Lineare
Pajisje Informatike	25%	Lineare
Jomateriale		
Konçesione, patenta, licensa etj.	20%	Lineare

Tokat dhe Investimet në proces nuk amortizohen.

*Ç`regjistrimi:* Një zë i aktiveve afatgjatë 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 të aktiveve afatgjatë materiale përcaktohen 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.

Aktivët Afatgjatë Jo-materiale (AAJM-t)

Aktivët afatgjatë jomateriale përfshijnë 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 aktivitetit 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 aktivitetit. 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 influencë 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 aktivitetit.

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 liçensuarve 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 njeh 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.

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. Korrigjimi 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.

D. Shënimet për Pozicionet Financiare

1. Mjetet monetare

Veprimet e lëvizjeve monetare në librat e arkës dhe bankës, janë veprime të autorizuar, mbështeten në dokumenta që justifikojnë pagesat dhe arkëtimet, regjistrimet janë kronologjike. Për gjëndjen në valutë është bërë rivlerësimi me kursin fikse të bankës Shqipërisë në datën 31.12.2025 dhe diferencat janë pasqyruar në rezultatin e Entit.

Llogarite Bankare Sipas bankave	Monedha	31 Dhjetor 2025		31 Dhjetor 2024	
		Ekuivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe	Ekuivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe
Banka Kombetare Tregtare	lek	96,939,775		168,672,703	
Raiffaisen Bank Lek	lek	36,236,659		231,514	
Union Bank	lek	1,100,868		293,684	
American Bank of Investments	lek	480,191			
Banka Kombetare Tregtare	euro	2,701,012	27,911.67	3,719,269	37,893.72
Union Bank Euro	euro	1,198,455	12,384.57	1,054,082	10,739.50
Union Bank Cards	euro	(193,737)	(2,002.04)	62,875	640.60
American Bank of Investments E	euro	710,695	7,344.17		
Banka Kombetare Tregtare	usd	86,140	1,044.63	54,156	574.54
Totali		139,260,059		174,088,283	

Mjete monetare banke	Monedha	31 Dhjetor 2025		31 Dhjetor 2024	
		Ekuivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe	Ekuivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe
Llogari Rrjedhëse	lek	134,757,493		169,197,901	
Llogari Rrjedhëse	euro	4,416,425	45,638	4,836,225	49,274
Llogari Rrjedhëse	usd	86,140	1,045	54,156	575
Totali		139,260,059		174,088,283	

Mjete monetare ne arke	Monedha	31 Dhjetor 2025		31 Dhjetor 2024	
		Ekuivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe	Ekuivalenca ne lek	Vlefte ne Monedhe
Arka në Lek	lek	13,669		19,813	
Arka në Euro	euro	294,773	3,046	865,204	9,003
Arka në USD	usd	17,646	214	94,071	998
Totali		326,088		979,088	

2. Të arkëtueshme

Te drejta te arkëtueshme

	Dt.31.12.2025	Dt.31.12.2024
Kliente pa arkëtuar viti ushtrimor	53,907,309	13,885,403
Kreditor ndër vite më shumë se 360 ditë	- 350,236	- 350,236
Shuma	53,557,073	13,535,166

Shënim: Ne periudhën janar – shkurt 2026 është arkëtuar vlera 50,051,760 leke nga pagesa rregullatore 2025

Të tjera të arkëtueshme

	Dt.31.12.2025	Dt.31.12.2024
Te tjera te arkëtueshme nga punonjësit	241,351	214,803
Shuma	241,351	214,803

Shënim: Në këtë zë, në vitin 2024 ishte klasifikuar gabim vlera 3,949,699 lekë, që i perket detyrimeve për pensionet private

3. Inventarët

	Dt.31.12.2025	Dt.31.12.2024
Inventar i konsumueshëm për aktivitetin	1,021,719	1,212,094
Shuma	1,021,719	1,212,094

4. Aktivitet Afagjate Materiale (AAM) dhe Jo Materiale (AAJM)

Aktive Afatgjate Materiale

	Studime zhvillimi	Mjete Transporti	Paisje Zyresh	Te tjera paisje dhe Informatike	Total
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
Shtesa gjate 2025 Pakesime	(188,604)	-	4,004,740 (1,298,092)	12,448,790 (2,800,470)	16,453,530 (4,287,166)
Vlera bruto e AAM me 31.12.2025	122,246,290	27,592,000	20,210,907	60,591,147	230,640,345
Amortizimi i akumuluar 31.12.2023	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
Shtesa gjate 2025 Pakesime	17,986,013 (148,526)	749,027	1,037,913 (1,238,517)	5,400,195 (2,644,317)	25,173,148 (4,031,359)
Amortizimi i akumuluar, 31 dhjetor 2025	73,760,508	25,299,148	13,104,811	37,498,310	149,662,777
Vlera neto e AAM 2024	66,511,873	3,041,879	4,198,844	16,200,396	89,952,993
Vlera neto e AAM 2025	48,485,782	2,292,852	7,106,096	23,092,837	80,977,567

5. Të pagueshme për aktivitetin e shfrytëzimit

Detyrime të pagueshme afatshkurtra

	Dt.31.12.2025	Dt.31.12.2024
Te pagueshme per aktivitetin e shfrytezimit	13,191,925	10,293,155
Paga e shperblime	15,998,660	135,736
Sigurime shoqerore dhe shendetesore	3,772,513	3,600,398
Pensione private	1,895,001	2,970,101
Tatim mbi te ardhurat e personale	7,562,090	7,182,743
Tatimi ne burim	(41)	22,320
Shuma	42,420,147	24,204,453

Në zërin pensione private në vitin 2024 ishte klasifikuar gabim vlera 3,949,699 lekë në zërin “të drejta të tjera të arkëtueshme. Janë riklasifikuar në zërat e duhur si vlera krahasuese të pasqyrave financiare të vitit 2025

6. Të ardhurat nga aktiviteti

	Viti 2025	Viti 2024
Te ardhurat nga Faturimi I Operatoreve	392,349,154	368,757,289
Te ardhurat nga Licensimi	18,200,000	25,720,000
Te tjera te ardhura te shfrytezimit	1,236,952	3,432,984
Shuma	411,786,106	397,910,274

7. Shpenzimet për personelin

	Viti 2025	Viti 2024
Paga dhe shperblime	- 297,897,765	-242,966,527
	- 26,403,538	
Shpenzime te sigurimeve shoqerore/shendetsore		- 22,041,261
Shpenzimet per pensionet dhe sigurim privat	- 16,537,931	- 19,764,500
Shuma	- 340,839,234	-284,772,288

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. Në përcaktimin e masës së pagës dhe trajtimeve financiare apo jofinanciare të personelit, 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 2025	Viti 2024
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	- 25,173,148	- 25,585,596
Shuma	- 25,173,148	- 25,585,596

9. Shpenzime të tjera shfrytëzimi

	Viti 2025	Viti 2024
Kosto e inventarit te shpenzuar	- 2,700,210	- 2,324,714
Sherbime te ndryshme nga te trete	- 4,483,938	- 3,409,543
Qera	- 19,544,380	- 1,785,600
Sherbim roje godine	- 11,030,094	- 11,030,094
Shpenzime uje energji	- 711,389	- 752,406
Mirmbajtje, automjete e taksa te lidhura me to	- 761,441	- 871,206
Publikime ne media	- 621,500	- 770,400
Udhetime dieta J.vendit; kuotizacion	- 20,371,188	- 15,708,797
Poste telefon etj	- 1,231,441	- 1,169,712
Anetaresime ne Organizmat nderkombetare te Energji:	- 3,439,156	- 3,003,984
Sherbimi per plaformen G.O.	- 3,051,408	
Taksa dhe tarifa vendore	- 103,274	- 94,445
Kosto e inventareve te nxjerra jashte perdorimit	- 255,807	
Te tjera	- 391,887	- 5,100,198
Shuma	- 68,697,114	- 46,021,099

10. Shpenzime financiare

	Viti 2025	Viti 2024
Shpenzime interesi dhe shpenzime te ngjashme	-	379,209
Humbje nga kembimet valutore	- 85,014	(233,591)
Fitim nga kembimet valutore	1,350	-
Shpenzime te tjera financiare	192,791	56,357
Shuma	109,127	201,975

11. Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve

	Viti 2025	Viti 2024
Rritje/(Rënie) fondesh gjatë vitit	- 22,814,263	41,733,266
Shuma	- 22,814,263	41,733,266

12. Teprica e Fondeve më 31.12.2025

	Viti 2025	Viti 2024
Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve	- 22,814,263	41,733,266
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	25,173,148	25,585,596
Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve - e korrigjuar (pa amortizimin)	2,358,885	67,318,862

Gjendje Mjete Monetare ne fund	139,586,147	175,067,371
Furnitorë papaguar	- 13,191,925	- 10,293,155
Klientë pa-arkëtuar	53,557,073	13,535,166
Të tjera të arkëtueshme/pagueshme neto	- 28,986,872	- 13,696,494
Të arkëtueshme/pagueshme neto 31.12.2025	11,378,276	- 10,454,483
Teprice e fondeve transferuar ne vitin pasardhes	150,964,423	164,612,888

13. Palët 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

Shoqëria ka ndjekur procedura ligjore për arkëtimin e detyrimeve të prapambetura nga debitorët. Në datën e raportimit, situata paraqitet si më poshtë:

Me 31 Dhjetor 2025 çështjet gjyqësore të përfunduara në favor të shoqërisë janë në vlerën 800,000 lekë. Këto shuma janë njohur si të ardhura dhe si të arkëtueshme, pasi vendimet gjyqësore janë në favor të shoqërisë. Megjithatë, arkëtimi i tyre mbetet subjekt i procedurave të ekzekutimit.

Ndërsa çështjet gjyqësore në proces janë në vlerën totale prej 1,080,000 lekë, për të cilat rezultati përfundimtar nuk është ende i sigurt në momentin e raportimit.

Shoqëria nuk ka krijuar provigjione për humbje të mundshme në lidhje me këto çështje, pasi menaxhimi vlerëson se:

-Për çështjet e përfunduara në favor, nuk ekziston një detyrim që kërkon njohjen e provigjionit; këto shuma përfaqësojnë aktive financiare, për të cilat rreziku kryesor lidhet me arkëtueshmërinë dhe jo me ekzistencën e detyrimit.

-Për çështjet në proces, në mungesë të një vendimi përfundimtar dhe duke qenë se nuk plotësohen në mënyrë kumulative kriteret e njohjes së provigjioneve (ekzistenca e një detyrimi aktual dhe probabiliteti i daljes së burimeve ekonomike), Shoqëria nuk ka njohur provigjione në pasqyrat financiare.

Menaxhimi monitoron në mënyrë të vazhdueshme ecurinë e këtyre rasteve dhe do të reflektojë çdo zhvillim të rëndësishëm në periudhat pasuese.

15. Kontrollë tatimore

Librat e Entit nuk janë audituar nga organet tatimore për periudhën 31.12.2025. 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.

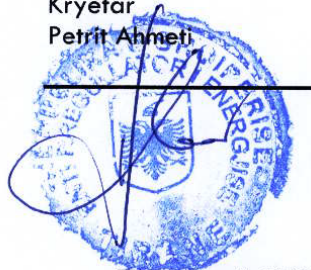
16. Ngjarje pas datës së bilancit

Me 31 Dhjetor 2025 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
Petrît Ahmeti



Tiranë, më 19/03/2026

ERE-ENTI RREGULLATOR I ENERGJISË
PREZANTIMI I AUDITIMIT TË PASQYRAVE FINANCIARE TË VITIT 2025 (ML)

QËLLIMI I AUDITIMIT PËR VITIN E MBYLLUR MË 31 DHJETOR 2025

Qëllimi auditimit	Pasqyrat financiare
Auditimi në përputhje me Standardet Ndërkombëtare të Auditimit të Pasqyrave Financiare	Për vitin e përfunduar më 31 dhjetor 2025, 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	- 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 opinionit mbi pasqyrat financiare që janë përgatitur nga menaxhimi i Entit. 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.
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Përgjegjësitë e menaxhimit	▪ Pasqyrat financiare • Drejtimi është përgjegjës për përgatitjen dhe paraqitjen e drejtë të pasqyrave financiare në përputhje me kuadrin e zbatueshëm të raportimit financiar. ▪ Kontrolli i brendshëm: • Kontrollët e brendshme që drejtimi i gjykon të nevojshme për të bërë të mundur përgatitjen e pasqyrave financiare. ▪ Asistimi grupit të auditimit: • 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

Për Menaxhimin dhe palët e interesuara	Opinion dhe raporte të pavarura që shtojnë besueshmërinë e informacionit financiar të paraqitur.
Për menaxhimin	Vëzhgime dhe këshilla për raportimin financiar, çështje të tatimeve nga profesionistë të lartë që kanë një kuptim të thellë të veprimtarisë tuaj. Ne gjithashtu ndajmë përvojën e praktikave më të mira për Entet Rregullatore.

QASJA E AUDITIMIT

Shkurt Mars 2026	Kryerja dhe finalizimi i punës pranë zyrave të klientit, kryerja e procedurave thelbësore. Procedurat finale të auditimit, konkluzionet dhe raportimi.
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PASQYRA E POZICIONIT FINANCIAR

	Shënime	31 dhjetor 2025	31 dhjetor 2024
AKTIVET			
Aktive afatshkurtra			
Mjete monetare	1	139,586,147	175,067,371
Investime		-	-
Te drejta te arketueshme		-	-
Nga aktiviteti i shfrytezimit	2	53,557,073	13,535,166
Nga njesite ekonomike ku ka interesa pjesmarrese		-	-
Te tjera		241,351	214,803
Inventaret		-	-
Inventar i konsumueshem për aktivitetin	3	1,021,719	1,212,094
Shpenzime te shtyra		-	-
Te arketueshme nga te ardhura te konstatuara		-	-
Totali i aktiveve afatshkurtra		194,406,290	190,029,434
Aktive afatgjate			
Aktive financiare		-	-
Aktive materiale		-	-
Mjete Transporti	4	2,292,851	3,041,878
Mobilje dhe pajisje zyre	4	7,106,097	4,198,845
Pajisje informatike	4	23,092,837	16,200,396
Aktive jo materiale		-	-
Koncensione, patenta, licensa, makra tregtare, te drejta dhe aktive te naishme	4	48,485,782	66,511,873
Parapagime per AAJM		-	-
Aktivet tatimore te shtyra		-	-
Totali i aktiveve afatgjata		80,977,567	89,952,993
Totali i Aktiveve		275,383,858	279,982,427
DETYRIMET DHE KAPITALI			
Detyrime afatshkurtra			
Detyrime ndaj institucioneve te kredise		-	-
Te pagueshme per aktivitetin e shfrytezimit	5	13,191,925	10,293,155
Te pagueshme ndaj punonjesve dhe sigurimeve	5	19,771,173	3,736,134
Te pagueshme per detyrime tatimore	5	7,562,049	7,205,063
Te tjera te pagueshme	5	1,895,001	2,970,101
Te pagueshme per shpenzime te konstatuara		-	-
Te ardhura te shtyra		-	-
Provizione		-	-
Totali i detyrimeve afatshkurta		42,420,147	24,204,453
Detyrime afatgjata			
Totali i detyrimeve afatgjata		-	-
Detyrime Totale		42,420,147	24,204,453
Fondet të akumuluar - ERE		255,777,973	214,044,707
Rritje/Rënie fondesh gjatë vitit	11	(22,814,263)	41,733,266
Shuma		232,963,710	255,777,973
Totali i Detyrimeve dhe i Fondeve		275,383,858	279,982,426

PASQYRA E TË ARDHURAVE DHE SHPENZIMEVE

		Viti 2025	Viti 2024
Te ardhura te shfrytezimit			
Te ardhurat nga Faturimi i Operatoreve	6	392,349,154	368,757,289
Te ardhurat nga Licensimi	6	18,200,000	25,720,000
Te tjera te ardhura te shfrytezimit	6	1,236,952	3,432,984
Te ardhura te tjera te shfrytezimit		-	-
Shpenzime te personelit		-	-
Paga dhe shperblime	7	(297,897,765)	(242,966,527)
Shpenzime te sigurimeve shoqerore/shendetesore	7	(26,403,538)	(22,041,261)
Shpenzimet per pensionet dhe sigurim privat	7	(16,537,931)	(19,764,500)
Zhvleresimi i aktiveve afatgjata materiale		-	-
Shpenzime konsumi dhe amortizimi	8	(25,173,148)	(25,585,596)
Shpenzime te tjera shfrytezimi	9	(68,697,114)	(46,021,099)
Te ardhura te tjera		-	-
Zhvleresim i aktiveve financiare dhe		-	-
Shpenzime financiare		-	-
Shpenzime interesi dhe shpenzime te ngjashme	10	-	379,209
Shpenzime te tjera financiare	10	109,127	(177,234)
Pjesa e fitimit/(humbjes) financiare nga		-	-
Fitimi/(humbja) para tatimit	11	-22,814,263	41,733,266
Tatimi mbi fitimin			-
Tatimi mbi fitimin e periudhes			-
Tatim fitimi i shtyre			
Rritje/(Rënie) Neto e Fondeve		-22,814,263	41,733,266

Entit Rregullator të Energjisë (ERE)
Letra e manaxhimit për periudhën
Janar-Dhjetor 2025

Të nderuar zotërinj,

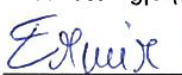
Grupi ynë i auditimit ka ekzaminuar kontrollin e brendshëm dhe pasqyrat financiare të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë. Sistemet e kontabilitetit dhe ato të kontrollit janë verifikuar deri në masën e nevojshme që lejon përcaktimi i procedurave të auditimit për raportim në pasqyrat financiare.

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 institucionit dhe palëve të interesuara.

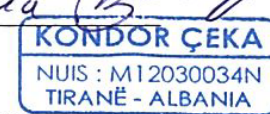
Faleminderit juve dhe stafit tuaj për bashkëpunimin dhe ndihmën e vazhdueshme gjatë procesit të auditimit.

Auditues Ligjor (Partner Angazhim)


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Auditues Ligjor


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Tiranë, më 25.03.2026

Aneks 1. Letra e menaxhimit

Gjetje	Rekomandime	Komentet e drejtimit
Përgatitja e Pasqyrave Financiare Gjatë procesit të auditimit kemi konstatuar se në pasqyrat financiare të ERE ekzistojnë të drejta të arkëtueshme në vlerën 53,798,424 lekë, nga të cilat ref. shënimi nr. 2 të Pasqyrave Financiare 50,051,760 lekë janë arkëtuar në periudhën Janar-Shkurt 2026. Pjesa e mbetur prej 3,746, 664 lekë lidhet me detyrime që janë në proces gjyqësor ose pritet të ndjekin procedura ligjore për arkëtim. ERE ka miratuar një metodologji për provigionimin e të drejtave të arkëtueshme, nr. 350, dt. 29.12.2025	Rekomandojmë që ERE: -Të rishikojë dhe dokumentojë në mënyrë më të plotë vlerësimin e arkëtueshmërisë për shumën prej 3,746, 664 lekë, duke marrë në konsideratë jo vetëm ngjarjet pas datës së raportimit, por edhe probabilitetin e suksesit në procedurat gjyqësore dhe kohëzgjatjen e pritshme të arkëtimit, në përputhje me kërkesat e standardeve përkatëse (SKK). -Të vlerësojë nevojën për krijimin e provigjioneve (ose zhvlerësimeve) për këto ekspozime, në rast se ekzistojnë indikacione për pasiguri në arkëtim. -Të analizojë në mënyrë të detajuar çdo rast pavarësisht materialitetit të shifrës, për të minimizuar rreziqet ligjore dhe reputacionale. -Të fillojë zbatimin e metodologjisë së re të provigionimit, duke siguruar që ajo të aplikohet në mënyrë konsistente dhe të mbështetet në evidencë të mjaftueshme dhe të përshtatshme.	Marrim në konsideratë rekomandimin e audituesve.



Aneks 1. Letra e menaxhimit

Shtojcë

Kërkesat e Ligjit nr. 43/2015, Nenin 11 pika 7

Audituesit 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 organigramës së 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", i ndryshuar me Vendim të Bordit nr. 205/2024 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 të pagës bazë minimale në shkallë vendi" dhe me sa përcaktuar në Ligjin nr. 43/2015 "për sektorin e energjisë elektrike" nenit 11 pika 7 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 kontrolleve, 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 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 perdorimi i paautorizuar ose keqpërdorimi, dhe se transaksionet janë ekzekutuar në përputhje me politikat e drejtimit 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 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.

RAPORT I AUDITUESEVE TE PAVARUR -ENTI RREGULLATOR I ENERGJISË (ERE)
[AUDITIM PËR PASQYRAT FINANCIARE TE VITIN E MBYLLUR ME 31 DHJETOR 2025]
[ADRESA: RRUGA IRFAN TOMINI, NJËSIA NR 7, TIRANË; e-mail: erealb@ere.gov.al
TIRANË, SHQIPËRI

RAPORT I AUDITUESIT TE PAVARUR**Për: Petrit Ahmeti****Kryetarit i Entit Rregullator të Energjisë***Rruga Irfan Tomini, Njesia nr. 7, Tiranë, Shqipëri***Raport mbi Auditimin e Pasqyrave Financiare të vitit 2025.****Opinion**

Ne kemi audituar pasqyrat financiare të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë-ERE, të cilat përfshijnë pasqyrën e pozicionit financiar më datën 31 Dhjetor 2025, pasqyrën e performancës financiare (burimeve dhe përdorimit), pasqyrën e ndryshimeve për fondet e akumuluar dhe pasqyrën e flukseve të parasë për vitin e mbyllur më datën 31 Dhjetor 2025, 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 2025, 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 2025 bashkëlidhur.

1



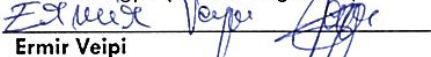
Anomalitë mund të vijnë si rezultat i gabimit ose mashtrimit dhe konsiderohen materiale nëse, individualisht ose të marra së bashku pritët, që në mënyrë të arësyeshme, të influencojnë vendimet ekonomike të përdoruesve, të marra bazuar në këto pasqyra financiare.

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 opinionimi 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 vijmësisë, 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 25/03/2026

Raporti i audituesve të pavarur është i vlefshëm vetëm për pasqyrat financiare 2025 bashkëlidhur.

Aneks 2: Raporti i Performancë

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Letra për Drejtimin

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë (ERE)

24 mars 2026

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025

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LETËR REKOMANDIMI E PROFESIONISTËVE TË PAVARUR

Drejtuar: Kryetarit dhe Bordit të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë (ERE)

Gjatë planifikimit dhe kryerjes së procedurave tona për shqyrtimin e informacionit jo-financiar të paraqitur në Raportin Vjetor për vitin e mbyllur më 31 Dhjetor 2025 ("të dhëna të zgjedhura"), kemi marrë në konsideratë strukturën e kontrollit të brendshëm të Entit me qëllim përcaktimin e natyrës, kohës dhe shtrirjes së procedurave të duhura të angazhimit. Procedurat janë planifikuar dhe kryer në përputhje me kërkesat dhe udhëzimet e Standardit Ndërkombëtar SNAS 3000 "Angazhimet e Dhënies së Sigurisë që ndryshojnë nga Auditimet ose Rishikimet e Informacioneve Financiare Historike", i cili parashikon një nivel sigurie të kufizuar.

Qëllimi ynë ka qenë të shprehim një opinion me siguri të kufizuar në lidhje me:

- **Verifikimin e informacionit shpjegues cilësor dhe sasior të paraqitur nga strukturat organizative të ERE-s në Raportin Vjetor 2025, lidhur me gjendjen dhe zhvillimet në sektorin e energjisë elektrike dhe të gazit natyror, në raport me kriteret e zbatueshme ("Kriteret e Performancës") të përcaktuara në Ligjin nr. 43/2015, i ndryshuar, dhe Ligjin nr. 102/2015, i ndryshuar.**

Gjatë angazhimit kemi raportuar vetëm ato çështje që dolën në vëmendjen tonë, përfshirë vlerësimin e elementeve të kontrollit të brendshëm në masën e nevojshme për planifikimin e procedurave të mëtejshme, siç kërkohet nga SNAS 3000 për angazhimet me siguri të kufizuar.

Angazhimi ynë **nuk ka pasur si synim** identifikimin e dobësive të kontrollit, mashtrimeve apo parregullsive, dhe nuk duhet interpretuar si provë se të tilla nuk ekzistojnë.

Kjo letër paraqet vetëm çështjet që u identifikuan gjatë rrjedhës së punës së angazhimit dhe që, sipas vlerësimit tonë profesional, meritojnë t'i sillen në vëmendje drejtimit dhe Bordit. Ajo **nuk synon** të listojë të gjitha rreziqet apo dobësitë e mundshme të sistemit të kontrollit të brendshëm dhe **nuk zëvendëson** një shqyrtim të plotë të kontrollit të brendshëm.

Ky raport lëshohet ekskluzivisht për Drejtimin dhe Bordin e ERE-s dhe **nuk është i transferueshëm** për përdorim nga palë të tjera.

Dëshirojmë të shprehim vlerësimin tonë për bashkëpunimin dhe mbështetjen e ofruar nga stafi dhe drejtimi i ERE-s gjatë gjithë procesit të angazhimit

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Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025

I. REKOMANDIME TË AUDITUESVE TË PAVARUR PËR VLERËSIMIN E PËRFORMANCËS 2025

1. Automatizimi i Mënyrës së Raportimit të Licensuarve Pranë ERE

Çështje

Gjatë procedurave tona për shqyrtimin e informacionit jo-financiar të paraqitur në Raportin Vjetor për vitin e mbyllur më 31 Dhjetor 2025, u konstatua se përpunimi i të dhënave të lidhura me Bilancin Energjetik vijon të kryhet në formate Excel pranë departamentit të monitorimit, bazuar në raportimet e operatorëve të licencuar.

Formatet e paraqitjes së të dhënave ndryshojnë ndërmjet operatorëve, duke kërkuar konsolidim manual nga ERE. Kjo rrit ngarkesën operative dhe ekspozimin ndaj gabimeve të përpunimit.

Impakti

Mungesa e një mjeti të unifikuar raportimi kufizon efikasitetin, saktësinë dhe konsistencën e të dhënave të përdorura për përgatitjen e Raportit Vjetor, i cili përgatitet në zbatim të Ligjit nr. 43/2015 “Për Sektorin e Energjisë Elektrike”, i ndryshuar, dhe Ligjit nr. 102/2015 “Për Sektorin e Gazit Natyror”, i ndryshuar.

Proceset manuale e bëjnë të vështirë garantimin e cilësisë së informacionit, si dhe cenojnë kapacitetin e ERE për të kryer inspektime të plota, të thelluara dhe rastësore ndaj operatorëve të licencuar, duke rritur rrezikun e pasaktësive në raportim.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet zhvillimi dhe implementimi i një **mjeti të standardizuar raportimi**, i cili të përdoret nga të gjithë operatorët e licencuar për paraqitjen e të dhënave të bilancit energjetik.

Ky mjet duhet të mundësojë raportimin dhe dokumentimin në format të unifikuar, të reduktojë nevojën për përpunim manual dhe të rrisë efikasitetin e konsolidimit të të dhënave nga ERE.

Përdorimi i një strukture të standardizuar raportimi do të mbështesë edhe përmirësimin e cilësisë së inspektimeve, duke krijuar një bazë të dhënash më të saktë dhe më të qëndrueshme për analizë.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Për të përmbushur këtë, ERE ka përfunduar draftimin e termave të referencës së platformës digjitale të ankesave, është realizuar testimi i tregut dhe është parashikuar në buxhet fondi për realizimin e këtij shërbimi. Platforma është konceptuar si një sistem i regjistrimit, ndjekjes dhe gjurmimit të vazhdueshëm të ecurisë së trajtimit të ankesave. Në këtë platformë, konsumatorët jo vetëm që do të adresojnë online ankesat e tyre për një eficiencë më të madhe kohe, por edhe do të mund të ndjekin në çdo kohë procesin e shqyrtimit nga ERE, adresimit të kërkesave të kësaj të fundit tek të licencuarit, përgjigjen e dokumentacionin e vënë në dispozicion nga të licencuarit që do t'i shërbejë zgjidhjes së ankesës si dhe së fundmi, zgjidhjen e dhënë nga ERE. Pritet që platforma të jetë efiçiente brenda vitit 2026.

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2. Roli Proaktiv në Promovimin dhe Integrimin e Projekteve të Vetëprodhuesve të Energjisë

Çështje

Gjatë procedurave tona u konstatua se procesi i koordinimit ndërmjet ERE-së dhe aktorëve të ndryshëm të sektorit energjetik në lidhje me promovimin, integrimin dhe vlerësimin e projekteve të vetëprodhuesve të energjisë elektrike (prosumers) nuk është plotësisht i strukturuar dhe i harmonizuar.

Mungesa e një platforme të unifikuar bashkëpunimi ndërinstytucional dhe mungesa e një procesi të standardizuar për trajtimin e çështjeve teknike, rregullatore dhe operative mund të ngadalësojë përfshirjen e vetëprodhuesve në tregun energjetik.

Impakti

Përfshirja e pakët e projekteve të vetëprodhuesve në sistemin energjetik mund të kufizojë ritmin e rritjes së kapaciteteve të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme. Kjo ndikon në diversifikimin e burimeve të energjisë, zvogëlon potencialin për uljen e varësisë nga prodhimi konvencional dhe e lë sistemin më të ekspozuar ndaj ndryshimeve të kushteve klimatike. Një koordinim jo i mjaftueshëm midis institucioneve përkatëse mund të krijojë vonesa në miratimin, implementimin dhe monitorimin e projekteve të vetëprodhuesve.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të luajë një rol më proaktiv dhe të intensifikojë bashkëpunimin me të gjithë aktorët dhe palët e interesit — përfshirë institucionet qeveritare, operatorët e sistemit, komunitetin e investitorëve dhe shoqërinë civile — me qëllim adresimin e sfidave që lidhen me promovimin dhe integrimin e projekteve të vetëprodhuesve. Duhet të krijohen mekanizma të qartë koordinimi dhe shkëmbimi informacioni, të përditësohen udhëzimet dhe të standardizohen proceset për lehtësimin e integritetit të impianteve fotovoltaike dhe të burimeve të tjera të rinovueshme në rrjet. Një qasje e tillë do të mbështesë rritjen e prodhimit nga vetëprodhuesit, duke kontribuar në rritjen e sigurisë energjetike dhe uljen e ekspozimit të sistemit ndaj variabilitetit klimatik.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Draft VKM për vetëprodhuesit është percjelle në dhjetor 2025 për komente nga ana ERE-s me qëllim adresimin e sfidave që lidhen me promovimin dhe integrimin e projekteve të vetëprodhuesve. Pas miratimit të VKM, ERE do vijojë me marrjen e masave për miratimin e cmimit për vetëprodhuesit në përputhje me ligjin 23/2024. ERE ka përbushur detyrën e lenë nga rezoluta duke përgatitur programet edukuese për orientimin e konsumatorëve drejt investimeve në impiante vetëprodhuese, përfshirë hartimin e broshurave informuese mbi procedurat dhe dokumentacionin përkatës. Gjatë vitit 2025, ERE ka ndërmarrë një fushatë të mirëfilltë promovimi në rrjetet sociale me qëllim reklamimin e benefiteve që vijnë nga investimi në impiantet fotovoltaike si dhe garancinë e pavarësisë nga rrjeti që kjo energji të ofron. Po ashtu, në kuadër të detyrave për ndërgjegjësimin e konsumatorit, janë publikuar në rrjetet sociale broshura të cilat kanë pasur në fokus tematika të tilla si; Instalimin e paneleve fotovoltaike, Procedurat e lidhjes me rrjetin, Të drejtat dhe detyrimet e vetëprodhuesve, Mekanizmin e kompensimit (net-metering).

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3. Forcimi i Zbatimit të Kërkesave për Sigurinë Kibernetike nga Operatorët e Sektorit

Çështje

Gjatë procedurave tona u vërejt se, pas miratimit të rregullores së rishikuar për sigurinë kibernetike, e cila synon rritjen e nivelit të mbrojtjes ndaj sulmeve kibernetike për operatorët e energjisë elektrike dhe të gazit natyror, procesi i harmonizimit të operatorëve me këto kërkesa mbetet sfidues.

Disa operatorë ende nuk kanë përgatitur në mënyrë të plotë planet e detajuara të sigurisë kibernetike, dhe niveli i zbatimit praktik të masave mbrojtëse paraqet diferenca ndërmjet tyre.

Impakti

Mungesa e planeve të standardizuara dhe të dokumentuara për sigurinë kibernetike rrit ekspozimin e operatorëve ndaj incidenteve që mund të cenojnë furnizimin e pandërprerë me energji elektrike dhe gas natyror.

Një sulm kibernetik i paadresuar në kohë ose i menaxhuar në mënyrë jo të koordinuar mund të shkaktojë ndërprerje të shërbimeve, rritje të kostove operative, dëmtim të infrastrukturës kritike dhe ulje të besueshmërisë së tregut energjetik. Mospërputhja me kërkesat e rregullores së rishikuar redukton efektivitetin e kuadrit rregullator dhe kufizon kapacitetin e ERE për të garantuar standardet e detyrueshme të sigurisë.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të kërkojë, në mënyrë rigorozë dhe të dokumentuar, që të gjithë operatorët e përfshirë të hartojnë, përditësojnë dhe zbatojnë **planet përkatëse të sigurisë kibernetike**, në përputhje me kërkesat e rregullores së rishikuar. Gjithashtu, sugjerohet forcimi i mekanizmave të monitorimit përmes kërkesave për raporte periodike, inspektimeve tematike dhe vlerësimeve të pavarura të gatishmërisë kibernetike.

Kjo qasje do të forcojë mbrojtjen e infrastrukturës kritike energjetike, duke minimizuar rrezikun e ndërprerjeve të furnizimit dhe duke rritur rezistencën e sistemit përballë sulmeve kibernetike.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Ndryshimet e fundit në Rregulloren përkatëse përfshijnë përditësimin e referencave institucionale, zgjerimin e fushës së zbatimit të rregullores në sektorin e gazit natyror, përfshirjen e infrastrukturave të reja kritike dhe forcimin e masave të sigurisë kibernetike. Gjithashtu, ato synojnë të harmonizojnë rregulloren me detyrimet kombëtare, duke përmbushur rekomandimet e Rezolutës së Kuvendit të Shqipërisë dhe duke siguruar një treg të sigurt dhe të qëndrueshëm të energjisë elektrike dhe gazit natyror. Një aspekt i rëndësishëm i ndryshimeve është edhe detyrimi i operatorëve për certifikimin sipas standardit të sigurisë ISO 27001, duke rritur mbrojtjen efektive ndaj rreziqeve kibernetike. Për këto arsye, miratimi i këtyre shtesave dhe ndryshimeve është thelbësor për funksionimin e qëndrueshëm dhe të sigurt të infrastrukturave kritike dhe të rëndësishme në sektorin e energjisë elektrike dhe gazit natyror. Për më tepër, ne fuqi dhe marrevseshja e Bashkëpunimit ndërmjet Enti Rregullator i Energjisë dhe Autoriteti Kombëtar për Sigurinë Kibernetike, e miratuar me vendim të Bordit të ERE-s dhe e publikuar në faqet zyrtare të të dy institucioneve. Nderkohe nën 5 germa b) i rregullores së kibernetikës Identifikimi dhe hartimi i planit të masave duke pasur parasysh rreziqet e mundshme dhe të identifikuar, përcakton se; Pas procesit për paraqitjen e Vetëvlerësimit të përcaktuar më lart, OIKI duhet të propozojnë planet e tyre të masave tek autoritetet kompetente. OIKI mund të kërkojë bashkëpunim me ERE siç përcaktohet më lart.

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4. Përmirësimi i Transparencës Përmes Publikimit të Vendimeve dhe Përditësimit të Faqes Zyrtare të ERE-së

Çështje

Gjatë shqyrtimit të proceseve të raportimit dhe transparencës institucionale u konstatua se publikimi i vendimeve të Bordit në faqen zyrtare të ERE-së nuk është gjithmonë i plotë dhe i përditësuar.

Gjithashtu, disa seksione të faqes zyrtare nuk pasqyrojnë në mënyrë konsistente ndryshimet e fundit rregullatore, informacionet operative ose dokumentet mbështetëse për publikun dhe palët e interesit.

Impakti

Mospublikimi në kohë ose mungesa e përditësimeve të rregullta redukton transparencën institucionale dhe kufizon aksesin e palëve të interesuara në informacionin zyrtar dhe vendimmarrës të rregullatorit.

Kjo situatë mund të ndikojë negativisht në perceptimin e publikut për llogaridhënien e institucionit dhe të krijojë pasiguri për operatorët dhe konsumatorët në lidhje me rregullat dhe vendimet në fuqi.

Në nivel funksional, mungesa e informacionit të përditësuar vështirëson proceset e monitorimit, raportimit dhe pajtueshmërisë në sektorin energjetik.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të marrë masa konkrete për **publikimin e plotë dhe të pandërprerë të të gjitha vendimeve të Bordit** në faqen zyrtare online, si dhe të forcojë proceset e brendshme të menaxhimit të informacionit për të siguruar përditësimin në kohë të të gjitha materialeve institucionale.

Krijimi i një procedure të standardizuar të publikimit dhe miratimi i një kalendari të brendshëm të përditësimeve do të përmirësonte transparencën, qasjen e palëve të interesit dhe besueshmërinë e institucionit.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Në përputhje me detyrimet që burojnë nga Ligji nr 43/2025, 'Për Sektorin e Energjisë Elektrike', i ndryshuar, konkretisht neni 16, pika 4, ERE ka publikuar në Fletoren Zyrtare të gjitha vendimet e bordit, përveç atyre me karakter të brendshëm organizativ të ERE-s. Paralelisht ERE ka publikuar në faqen zyrtare të internetit dhe njoftimin për shtyp për çdo vendim, që publikohet njëkohësisht edhe në rrjete sociale.

Për më tepër, fakti që sipas raportit të transparencës institucionale është vlerësuar me 15 nga 16 pikë të mundshme përbën tregues objektiv se mekanizmat ekzistues të publikimit dhe menaxhimit të informacionit funksionojnë në nivel shumë të lartë përputhshmërie.

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5. Forcimi i Procesit të Vlerësimit dhe Monitorimit të Planeve të Investimeve të OSSH Dhe OST

Çështje

Gjatë procedurave tona u vërejt se procesi i shqyrtimit të planeve të investimeve të OSSH-së dhe OST-së kërkon një vëmendje të vazhdueshme për të siguruar përputhjen e tyre me objektivat strategjike të politikave energjetike kombëtare.

Investimet afatgjata të operatorëve të rrjetit shpesh kërkojnë rishikim periodik, sidomos në drejtim të zhvillimeve të reja teknologjike, ndryshimeve të kërkesës së konsumatorëve dhe dinamikave të tregut.

Është identifikuar gjithashtu nevoja për një fokus të posaçëm në zonat turistike, ku konsumi energjetik paraqet variacione të ndjeshme sezonale dhe kërkon investime të targetuara për të garantuar cilësi dhe siguri furnizimi.

Impakti

Mungesa e vlerësimit të rregullt dhe të thelluar të planeve të investimeve mund të çojë në moskoordinim midis objektivave kombëtare dhe prioriteteve të operatorëve të rrjetit. Kjo situatë mund të rezultojë në investime joeficiente, kapacitete të pamjaftueshme të rrjetit, rritje të rrezikut të mbingarkesave sezonale — veçanërisht në zonat turistike — dhe në reduktim të cilësisë së furnizimit.

Një rrjedhojë e mundshme është ulja e stabilitetit të sistemit, rritja e kostove operacionale dhe vështirësi në përmbushjen e objektivave afatgjata të zhvillimit të sektorit energjetik.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të vazhdojë të tregojë vëmendje të shtuar në shqyrtimin e planeve të investimeve të OSSH-së dhe OST-së, duke siguruar që ato të jenë në përputhje të plotë me politikat energjetike kombëtare, prioritetet strategjike dhe objektivat e zhvillimit të sektorit. Sugjerohet gjithashtu që planifikimi afatgjatë i investimeve të rishikohet periodikisht për të adresuar zhvillimet e reja, trendet teknologjike, ndryshimet në profilin e konsumit dhe nevojat e veçanta të zonave turistike.

Përdorimi i analizave të riskut, projeksioneve të kërkesës dhe modeleve të performancës së rrjetit do të forcojë efektivitetin e këtij procesi.

Komentet e Drejtimin (ERE)

Bordi i ERE-s, me Vendimin nr. 308, datë 21.11.2025, vendosi fillimin e procedurës për shqyrtimin e planit 5-vjeçar të zhvillimit të rrjetit të shpërndarjes. Po ashtu, janë zhvilluar korrespondenca me operatorin e shpërndarjes lidhur me vlerësimet mbi këtë plan, me fokus të veçantë investimet në zonat rurale dhe turistike. Në vijim të këtij procesi, është zhvilluar seancë teknike me operatorët e rrjetit për diskutimin e çështjeve që lidhen me planin në fjalë. Në të njëjtin kuadër, me Vendimin nr. 343, datë 23.12.2025, Bordi i ERE-s vendosi përfundimin e procedurave për shqyrtimin e planit 3-vjeçar të OST sh.a. për vitet 2025–2027, duke i ngarkuar OST sh.a. detyrën për të përcjellë planin 10-vjeçar të zhvillimit të rrjetit për periudhën 2026–2035.

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6. Promovimi dhe Ndërgjegjësimi për Përdorimin e Platformës së Krahimit të Çmimeve (PCT- Price Comparison Tool)

Çështje

Pas miratimit të akteve përkatëse që vendosin detyrimin për përdorimin e Platformës së Krahimit të Çmimeve (PCT) në tregun e lirë, është vërejtur se niveli i informimit dhe ndërgjegjësimin të konsumatorëve dhe operatorëve për funksionimin, përfitimet dhe mënyrat e aksesimit të kësaj platforme mbetet i kufizuar.

Platforma PCT përfaqëson një instrument të rëndësishëm rregullator për transparencën e tregut, por mungesa e fushatave të dedikuara informuese mund të kufizojë efektivitetin e saj në praktikë.

Impakti

Përdorimi i kufizuar i PCT mund të reduktojë transparencën e tregut të energjisë në segmentin e konsumatorëve të tregut të lirë dhe të dëmtojë konkurrencën midis furnizuesve. Kjo mund të rezultojë në mungesë informacioni për konsumatorët, duke bërë që ata të mos përfitojnë nga ofertat më të mira të tregut, dhe të kufizojë rolin e ERE-së në mbrojtjen e të drejtave të konsumatorëve dhe nxitjen e konkurrencës së ndershme. Një nivel i ulët përdorimi i platformës komprometon qëllimin për të krijuar një mjedis të hapur, transparent dhe të krahasueshëm midis operatorëve.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të zhvillojë **fushata informuese dhe promovuese** të strukturuar, të cilat sqarojnë modalitetet e funksionimit të PCT, mënyrat e aksesimit nga konsumatorët, si dhe përfitimet e përdorimit të saj.

Këto fushata duhet të synojnë rritjen e ndërgjegjësimin të publikut dhe operatorëve të tregut të lirë, duke përdorur kanale të ndryshme komunikimi, materiale udhëzuese dhe takime informuese.

Një komunikim i tillë proaktiv do të mbështesë rritjen e transparencës në treg dhe do të forcojë mbrojtjen e interesave të konsumatorëve.

Komentet e Drejtimin (ERE)

Me vendimin nr. 241, datë 15.11.2024, të ndryshuar, ERE ka vendosur detyrimin për publikimin e ofertave të furnizimit me energji elektrike në Platformën e Krahimit të Çmimeve (PCT), të krijuar nga ERE, për të licencuarit.

Janë përgatitur materialet promovuese dhe informuese për Platformën e Krahimit të Çmimeve (PCT), përfshirë prezantimet informuese, agjendën e takimit me shoqatat e konsumatorëve dhe materialet mbështetëse për fushatat e ndërgjegjësimin. Janë hartuar gjithashtu përmbajtje edukuese për konsumatorët dhe furnizuesit. Fushatat informuese do të vijojnë në mënyrë të vazhdueshme, me synim rritjen e transparencës dhe ndërgjegjësimin mbi mundësitë që ofrojnë furnizuesit në tregun e lirë.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025

7. Forcimi i Monitorimit të Bursës ALPEX dhe Funksonimit të Tregut të Organizuar të Energjisë

Çështje

Gjatë procedurave tona u vërejt se, megjithëse ERE ka rol të rëndësishëm në mbikëqyrjen e funksionimit të Bursës ALPEX, dinamika e zhvillimit të tregut të organizuar të energjisë kërkon monitorim të vazhdueshëm dhe të thelluar.

Funksionimi efektiv i ALPEX-it është thelbësor për sigurimin e transparencës së çmimeve, krijimin e sinjaleve të qarta të tregut dhe nxitjen e konkurrencës ndërmjet pjesëmarrësve të tregut.

Rritja e pjesëmarrjes së aktorëve dhe volumi në rritje i tregtimit kërkojnë vlerësime më të shpeshta mbi respektimin e rregullave, mekanizmave të ofrimit të ofertave dhe funksionimin e platformës së tregtimit.

Impakti

Një nivel i pamjaftueshëm monitorimi mund të kufizojë efektivitetin e ALPEX-it si bursë energjetike dhe të ulë transparencën e çmimeve në treg.

Kjo situatë mund të ndikojë negativisht në:

- aftësinë e tregut për të tërhequr investime të reja në energjinë e rinovueshme,
- konkurrencën e ndershme midis pjesëmarrësve,
- përgatitjen e Shqipërisë për t'u integruar në platforma evropiane të tregtimit të energjisë.

Mungesa e mbikëqyrjes së vazhdueshme mund të krijojë rreziqe për funksionimin e tregut, përfshirë mospërputhje me parimet rregullatore, devijime të sjelljes në treg dhe paqartësi në sinjalet e çmimeve.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të vijojë dhe të forcojë monitorimin e Bursës ALPEX, duke intensifikuar analizat periodike të funksionimit të tregut, të sjelljes së aktorëve dhe të pajtueshmërisë me kuadrin rregullator.

Duhet të vlerësohen rregullisht indikatorët e transparencës, konkurrencës dhe efikasitetit të tregut, si dhe të ndërmerren veprime rregullatore kur identifikohen devijime nga standardet.

Një mbikëqyrje e tillë e strukturuar dhe proaktive do të nxisë funksionimin e një tregu transparent dhe konkurrues, do të mbështesë investimet në energjinë e rinovueshme dhe do të rrisë mundësinë e integritetit të Shqipërisë në tregjet rajonale dhe evropiane të energjisë.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Janë mbledhur dhe analizuar të dhënat për tregun e ditës në avancë (Day-Ahead Market) dhe tregun brenda ditës (Intra-Day Market) për periudhën 12-mujore të vitit 2025, dhe i është kërkuar ALPEX raportim mujor mbi të dhënat e tregut. Po ashtu, nga ana e ERE-s realizohen publikime në faqen zyrtare të të dhënave periodike 4-mujore, ku përfshihen informacionet mbi ecurinë e tregut, si volumet e tregtuara, prodhimi, konsumi, humbjet, arketimet etj.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025

8. Miratimi i Metodologjisë për Vlerësimin e Gatishmërisë së Tregut të Energjisë së Ditës në Avancë

Çështje

Ligji nr. 24/2023 “Për nxitjen e përdorimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme” parashikon miratimin e disa akteve nënligjore, ndër të cilat edhe metodologjia për vlerësimin e gatishmërisë së tregut shqiptar të energjisë së ditës në avancë (Day-Ahead Market Readiness Assessment).

Gjatë procedurave tona u vërejt se miratimi i kësaj metodologjie është ende në proces dhe kërkon angazhim të shtuar nga ERE për të siguruar që strukturat dhe mekanizmat e tregut të energjisë të jenë të gatshme për zbatimin e modeleve të tregtimit të avancuar, sipas praktikave të tregjeve evropiane.

Impakti

Vonesat në miratimin e metodologjisë dhe në vlerësimin e gatishmërisë së tregut mund të ndikojnë në:

- aftësinë e tregut shqiptar për të operuar sipas standardeve të tregut të lirë,
- integrimin efektiv të burimeve të rinovueshme,
- rritjen e transparencës dhe efikasitetit të formimit të çmimeve në tregun e ditës në avancë,
- përgatitjen e Shqipërisë për pjesëmarrje në platforma rajonale dhe evropiane të tregtimit.

Mungesa e vlerësimit të plotë të kapaciteteve teknike, operacionale dhe institucionale të tregut rrit rrezikun e mosfunksionimit optimal të një tregu të avancuar energji

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të ndërmarrë masat e nevojshme për miratimin sa më të shpejtë të metodologjisë për vlerësimin e gatishmërisë së tregut të energjisë së ditës në avancë, në përputhje me kërkesat e Ligjit nr. 24/2023. Metodologjia duhet të vlerësojë kapacitetin, fleksibilitetin dhe gatishmërinë e aktorëve të tregut për të operuar sipas praktikave më të mira ndërkombëtare, duke siguruar kushte të favorshme për pjesëmarrjen e operatorëve dhe integrimin e burimeve të rinovueshme në sistemin energjetik. Zbatimi i kësaj metodologjie do të mbështesë zhvillimin e një tregu modern, të qëndrueshëm dhe të harmonizuar me standardet e BE-së.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Konkretisht, Vendimi nr. 256, datë 02.12.2024 i Bordit të ERE-s është për: “Fillimin e procedurës për miratimin e Metodologjisë për vlerësimin e gatishmërisë së tregut shqiptar të energjisë së ditës në avancë”. dhe me Vendimin nr. 279, datë 06.11.2025, me të cilin u miratua Metodologjia mbi vlerësimin e tregut të ditës në avancë të energjisë elektrike e publikuar edhe ne faqen web te ERE -s. Kjo metodologji përcakton parimet dhe treguesit të cilët do të merren në konsideratë nga ERE për vlerësimin e gatishmërisë së tregut të ditës në avancë të energjisë elektrike, mbështetur në përcaktimet e Ligjit nr. 24/2023 “Për nxitjen e përdorimit të energjisë nga burimet e rinovueshme”. Vlerësimi i parë i gatishmërisë së tregut nga ERE do të kryhet brenda 6 muajve nga hyrja në fuqi e metodologjisë dhe do të vijojë të hartohet çdo 6 muaj deri në një vlerësim pozitiv mbi gatishmërinë e tregut.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025

9. Hartimi i Një Strategjie të Përbashkët Afatmesme për Eficiencën e Energjisë në Bashkëpunim me Agjencinë e Eficiencës së Energjisë

Çështje

Pas nënshkrimit të marrëveshjes së bashkëpunimit ndërmjet ERE-së dhe Agjencisë së Eficiencës së Energjisë, janë adresuar disa çështje të rëndësishme që lidhen me përmirësimin e kuadrit rregullator për eficiencën e energjisë dhe rritjen e ndërgjegjësimit publik mbi rëndësinë e përdorimit eficient të energjisë.

Megjithatë, gjatë procedurave tona u konstatua se mungon ende një **strategji e përbashkët afatmesme**, e cila të udhëheqë qasjen institucionale në trajtimin e çështjeve me interes për konsumatorët në lidhje me përmirësimin e eficiencës energjetike.

Impakti

Mungesa e një strategjie të integruar mund të çojë në:

- fragmentim të përpjekjeve institucionale,
- mungesë koherence në iniciativat që synojnë eficiencën energjetike,
- rezultate të paqëndrueshme për konsumatorët,
- vështirësi në matjen e progresit dhe efektivitetit të politikave të eficiencës së energjisë.

Kjo situatë mund të ngadalësojë përfitimet që lidhen me përdorimin eficient të energjisë, përfshirë uljen e kostove për konsumatorët dhe rritjen e qëndrueshmërisë së sistemit energjetik.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE, në vijim të marrëveshjes së bashkëpunimit me Agjencinë e Eficiencës së Energjisë, të marrë në konsideratë **hartimin e një strategjie të përbashkët afatmesme**, e cila të adresojë çështjet prioritare në fushën e eficiencës së energjisë dhe interesat e konsumatorëve.

Strategjia duhet të përfshijë objektiva të matshëm, mekanizma monitorimi dhe plane të qarta veprimi, duke siguruar një qasje të unifikuar, koherente dhe të qëndrueshme për iniciativat e eficiencës së energjisë.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Janë përgatitur materiale informuese dhe udhëzues praktikë për konsumatorët mbi eficiencën e energjisë, dhe është krijuar një seksion i dedikuar në faqen zyrtare të ERE-s. Ka nisur përgatitja e elementeve informuese për faturat e energjisë dhe hartimi i strategjisë afatmesme. Po ashtu, me Vendimin nr. 299, datë 17.11.2025, është miratuar “Strategjia e ERE për ndërgjegjësimin mbi kursimin e energjisë dhe përdorimin e burimeve alternative për vitet 2025–2030”, e cila gjendet e publikuar në faqen e web-it të ERE-s. Miratimi i kësaj strategjie përbën një hap të rëndësishëm në drejtim të institucionalizimit të politikave të ndërgjegjësimit dhe edukimit të konsumatorëve në fushën e eficiencës së energjisë, si dhe krijon një bazë të qëndrueshme për bashkëpunimin ndërinstitutional me Agjencinë e Eficiencës së Energjisë dhe aktorë të tjerë të sektorit.

Enti Rregulator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025

10. Rishikimi i Rregullave dhe Standardeve të Cilësisë së Shërbimit të Ofruar nga Operatorët e Rrjetit

Çështje

Gjatë procedurave tona u vërejt se rregullat dhe standardet në fuqi për cilësinë e shërbimit të ofruar nga operatorët e rrjetit kërkojnë rishikim periodik për t'u përshtatur me ndryshimet në kërkesën e konsumatorëve, zhvillimet teknologjike dhe objektivat kombëtare për përmirësimin e cilësisë së furnizimit.

Disa indikatorë ekzistues të performancës së operatorëve mund të mos pasqyrojnë plotësisht realitetin aktual të ngarkesave të rrjetit, qëndrueshmërinë e furnizimit dhe pritshmëritë e konsumatorëve për cilësi më të lartë të shërbimit.

Impakti

Mungesa e rishikimit të përditësuar të standardeve të cilësisë së shërbimit mund të çojë në:

- performancë të pakoordinuar të operatorëve të rrjetit,
- mungesë transparence në matjen e cilësisë së shërbimit,
- vështirësi në monitorimin dhe vlerësimin e performancës së operatorëve,
- dhe pakënaqësi të konsumatorëve për shkak të mosadresimit të problematikave të shërbimit.

Kjo situatë mund të ndikojë negativisht në sigurinë, besueshmërinë dhe cilësinë e përgjithshme të furnizimit me energji elektrike.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të ndërmarrë masa për **rishikimin e rregullave dhe standardeve aktuale të cilësisë së shërbimit**, duke i përshtatur ato me nevojat aktuale të tregut, kërkesat e konsumatorëve dhe praktikat e mira ndërkombëtare.

Rishikimi duhet të përfshijë:

- identifikimin e indikatorëve të rinj të performancës,
- përditësimin e kriterëve të matjes së cilësisë,
- forcimin e mekanizmave të monitorimit,
- dhe vendosjen e kriterëve të qarta për ndërhyrjet korrigjuese nga operatorët.

Një qasje e tillë do të kontribuojë në rritjen e cilësisë së shërbimit dhe në mbrojtjen e interesave të konsumatorëve.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Bordi i ERE-së miratoi Vendimin nr. 300/17.11.2025, vendosi fillimi i procesit të rishikimit të rregullores për cilësinë e furnizimit dhe performancës së sigurisë në sistemin e transmetimit, duke përfshirë edhe përditësimin dhe përmirësimin e disa prej treguesve të standardeve dhe mekanizmave të monitorimit. Ndërkohë me Vendimin nr. 346/29.12.2025, pas kryerjes së procesit të konsultimit, me vendimin nr. 81 të datës 12.03.2026, miratoi ndryshimet në standardet e cilësisë së shërbimit për sistemin e transmetimit, filloi dhe procedura për rishikimin dhe përmirësimin e disa indikatorëve dhe kriterëve të cilësisë së shërbimit në sistemin e shpërndarjes. Ky akt vendosi kalimin në fazën e konsultimit publik, duke mundësuar që palët e interesuara të japin komente dhe sugjerime para miratimit përfundimtar të rregullores së re.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025

11. Përgatitja e Standardeve për Lëshimin e Garancive të Origjinës dhe Adresimi i Çështjeve të Konsumatorëve dhe Pjesëmarrësve të Tregut

Çështje

Gjatë procedurave tona u vërejt se procesi përgatitor për hartimin e standardeve të lëshimit të **certifikatave të garancisë së origjinës (GO)** ende kërkon zhvillim të mëtejshëm për t'u harmonizuar me kërkesat e **Sistemit Evropian të Certifikatave të Energjisë (EECS)**. Përveç kësaj, disa çështje të ngritura nga konsumatorët dhe pjesëmarrësit e tregut që lidhen me transparencën, aksesin në informacion, zgjidhjen e ankesave dhe operacionalizimin e tregut kërkojnë ende trajtim të vazhdueshëm rregullator.

Impakti

Mungesa e standardeve të qarta dhe të harmonizuara për lëshimin e garancive të origjinës mund të:

- kufizojë besueshmërinë dhe pranueshmërinë e certifikatave të lëshuara në tregun ndërkombëtar,
- pengojë pjesëmarrjen e Shqipërisë në mekanizmat evropianë të tregtimit të energjisë së gjelbër,
- ndikojë në transparencën e tregut të energjisë së rinovueshme dhe në investimet e mundshme në këtë sektor.

Gjithashtu, mosadresimi i plotë i çështjeve të ngritura nga konsumatorët dhe aktorët e tregut mund të krijojë:

- pasiguri rregullatore,
- vështirësi në pjesëmarrjen efektive në treg,
- dhe reduktim të besimit ndaj operatorëve të sektorit dhe ndaj rregullatorit vetë.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të përshpejtojë procesin e **hartimit dhe miratimit të standardeve për lëshimin e garancive të origjinës**, duke siguruar që ato të jenë plotësisht në përputhje me kërkesat dhe strukturën e EECS.

Standardet duhet të përfshijnë procedura të qarta për:

- verifikimin e burimit të prodhimit,
- certifikimin dhe lëshimin e garancive,
- monitorimin e përdorimit dhe transferimit të tyre.

Në të njëjtën kohë, ERE duhet të vazhdojë adresimin sistematik të çështjeve të ngritura nga konsumatorët dhe pjesëmarrësit e tregut, duke ndërmarrë ndërhyrjet e nevojshme rregullatore për garantimin e transparencës, aksesit të drejtë dhe funksionimit të qëndrueshëm të tregut.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Me Vendimin nr. 378/28.12.2023 bordi i ERE-s Vendosi fillimin e procedurës për shqyrtimin e rregullores që rregullon lëshimin, transferimin, anulimin dhe menaxhimin e garancive të origjinës për energjinë e rinovueshme; dhe Vendimin nr. 300/30.12.2024, u miratua përfundimisht rregullorja për garancitë e origjinës, duke konkretizuar kriteret dhe procedurat për verifikimin e burimit të prodhimit, certifikimin dhe lëshimin e certifikatave. Më tej, në kuadër të zbatimit praktik të kësaj rregulloreje, ERE ka miratuar edhe Vendimin nr. 15/2026, me të cilin u përcaktua tarifa për lëshimin e garancive të origjinës, duke vendosur një masë të qartë tarifore (p.sh. një shumë fikse për njësinë e energjisë) që aplikon për operatorët që kërkojnë certifikata, e cila siguron funksionimin praktik të sistemit të certifikatave dhe harmonizimin me kuadrin rregullator. Nderkohe po vijojnë diskutimet me AIB (shoqata për GO) për emertimin e garancive të origjinës sipas EECS.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025

12. Miratimi në Kohë i Çmimit të Energjisë Elektrike të Prodhuar nga Vetëprodhuesit e Burimeve të Rinovueshme

Çështje

Pas miratimit të metodologjisë përkatëse nga Këshilli i Ministrave për përcaktimin e çmimit të energjisë elektrike të prodhuar nga vetëprodhuesit e energjisë së rinovueshme, vërehet nevoja që ERE të ndërmarrë masa të koordinuara për të siguruar miratimin në kohë të këtij çmimi.

Vonesat në këtë proces ndikojnë në funksionimin praktik të skemave të vetëprodhimit, si dhe në pritshmëritë financiare të investitorëve dhe konsumatorëve.

Impakti

Mospërcaktimi në kohë i çmimit mund të krijojë:

- pasiguri për vetëprodhuesit dhe investitorët,
- vështirësi në planifikimin financiar të projekteve të rinovueshme,
- rrezik për ngadalësim të ritmit të investimeve në sektorin e vetëprodhimit,
- dhe vonesa në integrimin e kapaciteteve të reja në sistemin energjetik.

Kjo situatë mund të ndikojë negativisht në objektivat kombëtare për rritjen e pjesës së energjisë së rinovueshme në konsumin final të vendit.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të marrë të gjitha masat e nevojshme për të siguruar miratimin në kohë të çmimit të energjisë elektrike të prodhuar nga vetëprodhuesit, menjëherë pas miratimit të metodologjisë nga Këshilli i Ministrave.

Ky proces duhet të kryhet në mënyrë transparente, të parashikueshme dhe në përputhje me kuadrin rregullator, duke u siguruar që vetëprodhuesit dhe investitorët të kenë qartësi të plotë mbi skemat dhe mekanizmat ekonomikë që u aplikohen.

Miratimi i shpejtë i çmimit do të mbështesë zhvillimin e tregut të vetëprodhuesve dhe do të nxisë integrimin e energjisë së rinovueshme në sistem.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Drafti i VKM-së përkatëse është përcjellë për komente më datë 19.12.2025 dhe ndodhet në fazën e miratimit përfundimtar nga ana e Këshillit të Ministrave. Pas miratimit të VKM-së, i cili parashikon, ndër të tjera, çmimin tavan dhe çmimin dysHEME për vetëprodhuesit, do të miratohet nga ana e ERE-s çmimi përfundimtar i shitjes së energjisë elektrike nga impiantet vetëprodhuese.

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13. Implementimin e një platforme digjitale për trajtimin e ankesave

Çështje

Gjatë procedurave tona u vërejt se procesi i trajtimit të ankesave të konsumatoreve procesohet rast pas rasti dhe ndiqet nga strukturat e ERE, por ky proces nuk është i aksesueshem online nepermjet nje platforme dixhitale. Aktualisht keto ankesa mund të bëhen drejtpërdrejt pranë ERE, në platformën online, përmes email-it apo nëpërmjet postës.

Impakti

Mungesa e një platforme digjitale për trajtimin e ankesave dhe gjurmimin e zgjidhjes së ankesave mund të:

- vështirësojë verifikimin në kohë reale të statusit të ankesës,
- zvogëlojë aksesueshmërinë për konsumatorët,
- reduktojë trajtimin me përgjegjësi të ankesave,
- reduktojë mbrojtjen e të drejtave të konsumatorëve,
- dhe reduktojë shërbimet e operatorëve të energjisë.

Rekomandimi

Rekomandohet që ERE të mundësojë implementimin e një platforme digjitale për trajtimin e ankesave dhe gjurmimin e zgjidhjes së ankesave të konsumatorëve, duke e bërë më të thjeshtë verifikimin online të statusit të ankesës dhe më të aksesueshme.

Kjo platformë përveç se do të lehtësojë verifikimin e statusit të ankesës nga konsumatorët do të mundësojë gjithashtu edhe trajtimin me përgjegjësi të ankesave si një instrument i drejtpërdrejtë për mbrojtjen e të drejtave të konsumatorëve.

Komentet e Drejtimit (ERE)

Në kuadër është parashikuar në buxhetin e vitit 2026 me qëllim 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.

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II. TABELA PËRMBLEDHËSE E 13 GJETJEVE DHE REKOMANDIMEVE

Më poshtë paraqet një përmbledhje e strukturuar të 13 gjetjeve dhe rekomandimeve të identifikuar gjatë angazhimit tonë për dhënien e sigurisë së kufizuar, në përputhje me kërkesat e Standardit Ndërkombëtar SNAS 3000.

Tabela¹ shërben si një instrument referimi të shpejtë, duke sintetizuar për secilën gjetje: **çështjen kryesore të konstatuar, impaktin e vlerësuar dhe rekomandimin përkatës.** Qëllimi i saj është të ofrojë një panoramë të qartë dhe gjithëpërfshirëse të fushave që kërkojnë vëmendje nga Drejtimi dhe Bordi i ERE-së, si dhe të mbështesë procesin e monitorimit dhe ndjekjes së masave të përmirësimit.

Nr.	Çështja	Impakti	Rekomandimi
1	Mospërdorimi i një mjeti të unifikuar raportimi nga operatorët e licencuar.	Rrezik për gabime, ngarkesë operative, vështirësi në inspektime.	Zhvillimi i një mjeti të standardizuar raportimi për të gjithë operatorët.
2	Mungesa e koordinimit të strukturuar për integrimin e vetëprodhuesve.	Ngadalësim i integritetit të RES (<i>Renewable Energy Sources</i>), pasiguri teknike dhe rregullatore.	Rritja e bashkëpunimit ndërinstitucional dhe standardizimi i proceseve.
3	Mospërputhje në hartimin dhe zbatimin e planeve të sigurisë kibernetike.	Rrezik i lartë për incidente që cenojnë furnizimin.	Kërkimi rigoroz për plane të plota dhe monitorim periodik i zbatimit.
4	Mospublikim i plotë dhe në kohë i vendimeve dhe informacionit zyrtar.	Ulje e transparencës, pasiguri për operatorët dhe konsumatorët.	Standardizimi i procesit të publikimit dhe përditësime të rregullta online.
5	Nevoja për rishikim të vazhdueshëm të planeve të investimeve OSSH/OST	Investime joeficiente, mbingarkesa sezonale, cilësi e ulët furnizimi.	Vlerësim periodik i planeve dhe përdorim analizash tekniko-ekonomike.
6	Nivel i ulët ndërgjegjësimi për përdorimin e PCT	Transparencë e kufizuar dhe konkurrencë e dobët në treg.	Fushata promovimi dhe materiale udhëzuese për përdoruesit.
7	Nevoja për monitorim më të thelluar të ALPEX.	Rrezik për devijime në treg, sinjale të pasakta çmimesh.	Analiza periodike, vlerësim i pajtueshmërisë dhe ndërhyrje rregullatore.
8	Vonesë në miratimin e metodologjisë së gatishmërisë së tregut të ditës në avancë.	Rrezik për mosharmonizim me tregjet evropiane.	Miratim urgjent i metodologjisë dhe vlerësim gjithëpërfshirës i tregut.
9	Mungesë strategjie të përbashkët për eficiencën e energjisë me AEE.	Fragmentim institucional dhe rezultate të paqëndrueshme.	Hartimi i një strategjie të përbashkët afatmesme me objektiva të matshëm.

¹ Tabela nuk zëvendëson përshkrimet e detajuara të gjetjeve nga 1-12, por i plotëson ato duke lehtësuar identifikimin dhe adresimin e prioritetëve institucionale.

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Nr.	Çështja	Impakti	Rekomandimi
10	Rregulla dhe standarde të papërditësuara të cilësisë së shërbimit.	Monitorim i vështirë dhe pakënaqësi e konsumatorëve.	Përditësim i indikatorëve, forcim monitorimi dhe ndërhyrje korrigjuese.
11	Mungesa e standardeve të harmonizuara për Garancitë e Origjinës.	Rrezik për mospranim ndërkombëtar dhe pasiguri rregullatore.	Hartim i standardeve në përputhje me EECS (<i>European Energy Certificate System</i>) dhe adresim i çështjeve të konsumatorëve.
12	Vonese në miratimin e çmimit të energjisë së vetëprodhuesve.	Pasiguri investimi dhe ngadalësim i zhvillimit të RES (<i>Renewable Energy Sources</i>).	Miratim në kohë i çmimit dhe proces transparent për aktorët.
13	Mungesa e nje platforme digjitale për trajtimin e ankesave	Vështiresi në ndjekjen e statusit të ankesave dhe mungese aksesit për konsumatorët	Implementimi i një platforme digjitale për trajtimin e ankesave dhe gjurmimin e zgjidhjes së ankesave të konsumatorëve.

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1. 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 “energji 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 rekomandojmë 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 të 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 “energji e pamatur” dhe “dëm ekonomik” në periudhën tetor 2008 – prill 2011.

Komentet e Drejtimit

ERE do të veprojë si garantues i procesit, duke siguruar që operatorët të zbatojnë rregulloret dhe të raportojnë progresin, por implementimi operativ dhe kompensimet mbeten përgjegjësi e shoqërive.

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2. 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 këtë kuadër, duhet të kemi parasysh që ERE ka rol rregullator dhe garantues, duke monitoruar përputhshmërinë dhe duke kërkuar plane veprimi për përmirësime. Ndryshimet e fundit në Rregulloren perkatese kanë përfshirë përditësimin e referencave institucionale (emertimet), zgjerimin e fushës së zbatimit të rregullores duke përfshirë dhe sektorin e gazit natyror, infrastrukturave të reja kritike dhe forcimin e masave të sigurisë kibernetike. Gjithashtu, keto ndryshime synojnë të harmonizojnë rregulloren me detyrimet kombëtare, duke përbushur rekomandimet e Rezolutës së Kuvendit të Shqipërisë dhe duke siguruar një treg të sigurt dhe të qëndrueshëm të energjisë elektrike dhe gazit natyror. Në fundi AKSK gjatë muajit dhjetor 2025 ka dërguar një marreveshje të bashkëpunimit për të cilën po vijojnë diskutimet.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025**III. REKOMANDIME TE TJERA**

- Transpozimi dhe zbatimi i rregullores CACM (Alokimi i Kapaciteteve dhe Menaxhimi i Konxhestioneve) sipas vendimit të Këshillit të ministrave të vendeve antare të Komunitetit të Energjisë.
- Transpozimi i rregullores të FCA, (foreword 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 specializuar në keto fusha.

Komentet e Drejtimit

Vendimi nr. 93, datë 28.04.2025 - Për miratimin e “Rregullores për alokimin e kapaciteteve dhe menaxhimin e kongjestionëve (CACM)” Me këtë vendim, Bordi i ERE miratoi “Rregulloren për alokimin e kapaciteteve dhe menaxhimin e kongjestionëve (CACM)”, e cila transponon Rregulloren (BE) nr. 2015/1222, në zbatim të Vendimit nr. 2022/03/MC-EnC të Këshillit Ministror të Komunitetit të Energjisë.

Vendimi nr. 290, datë 13.11.2025 - Mbi Miratimin e Rregullores “Për Alokimin e Kapaciteteve Afatgjata” Bordi i ERE vendosi të miratojë “Rregulloren për Alokimin e Kapaciteteve Afatgjata”, të propozuar nga OST sh.a., e cila përbën transpozim të drejtpërdrejtë të Rregullores (BE) 2016/1719 (FCA Guideline), në përputhje me Vendimin nr. 2022/03/MC-EnC të Këshillit Ministror të Komunitetit të Energjisë. Vendimi synon krijimin e një kuadri të qartë dhe të harmonizuar për alokimin e kapaciteteve afatgjata në sistemin elektrik, duke siguruar integritetin e tregut, konkurrencën efektive, funksionimin e duhur të mekanizmave rajonalë dhe respektimin e detyrimeve për OST, NEMO dhe autoritetet rregullatore kombëtare dhe rajonale.

Vendimi nr. 291, datë 13.11.2025 - Mbi miratimin e “Një udhëzuesi për balancimin e energjisë elektrike”

Bordi i ERE vendosi të miratojë “Udhëzuesin për Balancimin e Energjisë Elektrike”, të përgatitur nga OST sh.a., në përputhje me Rregulloren (BE) 2017/2195 dhe Vendimin nr. 2022/03/MC-EnC të Këshillit Ministror të Komunitetit të Energjisë. Vendimi synon të krijojë një kuadër të qartë për zbatimin e metodologjive të balancimit, duke siguruar koordinim ndër-institucional dhe harmonizim me standardet ndërkombëtare.

Vendimi nr. 293, datë 13.11.2025 – Mbi një ndryshim në vendimin nr. 93, datë 28.04.2025 “Mbi miratimin e Rregullores së Alokimit të Kapaciteteve dhe Menaxhimit të Kongjestionëve (CACM)”

Bordi i ERE-s, me vendimin nr. 293, datë 13.11.2025, vendosi ndryshimin e vendimit nr. 93, datë 28.04.2025, duke shtyrë hyrjen në fuqi të Rregullores së Alokimit të Kapaciteteve dhe Menaxhimit të Kongjestionëve (CACM) deri më 1 korrik 2026. Ky ndryshim u ndërmor në kushtet e zhvillimeve ligjore që lidhen me procesin e miratimit të ligjit të ri “Për sektorin e energjisë elektrike”, me qëllim sinkronizimin e hyrjes në fuqi të rregullores me kuadrin e ri ligjor dhe garantimin e koherencës juridike.

Vendimi nr. 347, datë 29.12.2025 – Për miratimin e “Kodit të Rrjetit mbi Emergjencën dhe Rivendosjen” Bordi i ERE-s, me vendimin nr. 347, datë 29.12.2025, miratoi “Kodin e Rrjetit mbi

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Emergjencën dhe Rivendosjen”, i cili transponon Rregulloren (BE) 2017/2196, në zbatim të Vendimit nr. 2022/03/MC-EnC të Këshillit Ministror të Komunitetit të Energjisë.

Vendimi nr. 348, datë 29.12.2025 – Për miratimin e “Udhëzuesit mbi Operimin e Sistemit të Transmetimit të Energjisë Elektrike”

Bordi i ERE-s, me vendimin nr. 348, datë 29.12.2025, miratoi “Udhëzuesin për Operimin e Sistemit të Transmetimit të Energjisë Elektrike”, i cili transponon Rregulloren e Komisionit (BE) 2017/1485, në zbatim të Vendimit nr. 2022/03/MC-EnC të Këshillit Ministror të Komunitetit të Energjisë.

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë Elektrike (ERE) Letra për Drejtimin – Raporti Vjetor 2025**Shtojcë****Përgjegjësia e Drejtimin për Objektivat dhe Kufizimet e Sistemit të Kontrollit të Brendshëm**

Komentet e mëposhtme u referohen përgjegjësise 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.



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RAPORT I SIGURISË SË PROFESIONISTIT TË PAVARUR

Drejtuar: Kryetarit dhe Bordit të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë (ERE)

Enti Rregullator i Energjisë ("ERE" ose "Enti") angazhoi audituesit e pavarur Shoqërinë VIAR-Consulting shpk me Audituese Ligjore Znj. Fatime Alliu me Licensë Nr.166 dhe Shoqërinë Nexia Albania shpk, me Audituese Ligjore Znj. Orjana Kalaja me Licensë Nr.284 (referuar më tej si "Audituesit"), për të shqyrtuar informacionin jo-financiar të paraqitur në Raportin Vjetor për vitin e mbyllur më 31 Dhjetor 2025 ("të dhëna të zgjedhura"), me qëllim dhënien e sigurisë së kufizuar sipas kritereve të përshkruara më poshtë (Qëllimi i punës). Për qëllimet e këtij raporti, të dhënat e zgjedhura kanë të bëjnë me veprimtarinë e Entit në Shqipëri dhe nuk përfshijnë informacione që kanë të bëjnë me palë të tjera bashkëpunuese ose aktivitete / performanca të palëve të treta.

Qëllimi i punës

Angazhimi i dhënies së sigurisë është 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 japim një opinion për dhënie sigurie të nivelit të kufizuar për:

- Verifikimin e informacioneve shpjeguese cilësore dhe sasiore të paraqitura 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.

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Përgjegjësitë e drejtimit

Drejtimi i të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë është përgjegjës për përgatitjen, prezantimin, tërësinë dhe saktësinë e të dhënave jofinanciare të dhëna për ne, siç paraqiten në Raportin Vjetor 2024. Për më tepër, drejtimi i ERE është përgjegjës për regjistrimet e mbajtura dhe kontrollet e brendshme të përshtatshme që janë krijuar për të mbështetur procesin e raportimit dhe të përputhshmerisë ligjore. Në mënyrë të veçantë, drejtimi është përgjegjës për hartimin e kontrolleve të brendshme dhe zbatimin e tyre për të parandaluar që Raporti të ketë anomali materiale.

Përgjegjësitë e Audituesve

Ne kemi kryer një shërbim dhënie sigurie të kufizuar. Përgjegjësia jonë është të shprehim konkluzionin tonë bazuar në procedurat e kryera, për të dhënat e zgjedhura, siç përshkruhet më sipër në seksionin "Qëllimi i punës".

Përgjegjësia jonë është e kufizuar në informacionin shpjegues për vitin e mbyllur më 31 dhjetor 2025, të prezantuar në Raportin Vjetor për vitin 2025.

Në masën që lejohet nga legjislacioni në fuqi, ne nuk pranojmë dhe nuk marrim asnjë përgjegjësi për angazhimin tonë, ndaj kujtdo tjetër përveç ERE, përveç rasteve kur është rënë dakord në mënyrë të shkruar, me pëlqimin tonë paraprak.

Ne kemi kryer punën tonë duke mbledhur gjithë të dhënat, dokumentacionin përkatës, informacionin dhe shpjegimet që ne i konsideruam të nevojshme për të dhënat e zgjedhura të përshkruara, në seksionin "Qëllimi i punës". Procedurat e ndjekura në lidhje me të dhënat e zgjedhura përfshijnë:

- Intervistat me drejtimin dhe personelin përgjegjës për informacionin dhe supozimet përkatëse.
- Vizita në ambientet e Entit Rregullator të Energjisë.



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- Rishikimit dhe vlerësimit të proceseve dhe kontrolleve të përdorura për mbledhjen, grumbullimin, vlerësimin dhe raportimin e të dhënave;
- Teste me zgjedhje mbi të dhënat e mbledhura dhe formulat, kur kërkohen.

Niveli i Dhënies së Sigurisë

Procedurat që kemi kryer janë hartuar për të ofruar siguri të kufizuar, sic specifikohet në SNAS 3000, mbi të cilat ne u bazuam për të arritur në konkluzione për angazhimin tonë. Këto procedura nuk janë aq të zgjeruara sa ato që kërkohen për dhënien e sigurisë së arsyeshme, për pasojë, merret një nivel më i ulët i sigurisë.

Kufizimet

Për të kryer punën tonë, ne u mbështetëm ekskluzivisht në informacionin e dhënë nga drejtuesit e Drejtorive të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë, të cilin ne e pranuan me mirëbesim si informacion të plotë, të saktë, të vërtetë dhe jo mashtrues.

- Si rrjedhim, ne nuk kemi kryer procedura verifikimi shtesë, përveç procedurave të përcaktuara në mënyrë të qartë në Raportin tonë në seksionin, Përgjegjësitë e Audituesve, të cilat rrjedhin nga metodologjia e rënë dakort reciprokisht.
- Asnjë punë nuk është kryer për të dhënat të periudhave të raportimeve të mëparshme, si dhe mbi të dhënat në lidhje me objektivat dhe parashikimet.
- Asnjë punë nuk është kryer për asgjë tjetër përveç qëllimit të rënë dakord dhe për rrjedhojë, konkluzioni ynë është i kufizuar për këtë qëllim.

Pavarësia

Audituesit zbatojnë kërkesat e Standardit Ndërkombëtar për Menaxhimin e Cilesisë nr.1 (SNMC nr. 1). Bazuar në këtë, mbajmë një sistem të menaxhimit të integruar të cilësisë që përfshin politikat dhe procedurat për respektimin e parimeve morale, standardeve profesionale dhe kërkesave përkatëse ligjore dhe rregullatore. Ne jemi në përputhje me kërkesat e pavarësisë dhe

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standardet e tjera etike të Kodit Etikes së IFAC për profesionistët të Bordit të Standardeve Ndërkombetare të Etikes për Audituesit (IESBA), i cili bazohet në parimet themelore të integritetit, paanshmerisë, përshtatshmerisë profesionale, konfidencialitetit dhe sjelljes profesionale. Në këtë kontekst, ekipi Audituesve për dhënien e sigurisë është i pavarur nga Enti Rregullator të Energjiave dhe nuk ka marrë pjesë në përgatitjen e Raportit Vjetor për vitin 2024.

Konkluzione

Bazuar në procedurat e kryera dhe evidencën e marrë, asgjë nuk na ka tërhequr vëmendjen tonë që të na bëjë të besojmë se ka ndonjë gabim ose anomali që do të ndikonte materialisht në dhënien e informacioneve rreth përputhshërisë ligjore të aktivitetit (përfshirë shënimet shpjeguese dhe referencat përkatëse) sic paraqiten në Raportin Vjetor të Entit Rregullator të Energjisë për vitin e mbyllur më 31 Dhjetor 2025. Për më tepër, asgjë nuk ka tërhequr vëmendjen tonë që të bëjë të besojmë se të dhënat e paraqitura, nuk janë përgatitur, në të gjitha aspektet materiale, në përputhje me kriteret e përmendura më lart, në seksionin "Qëllimi i punës".

Nexia-Albania sh.p.k**Orjana Kalaja****Auditues Ligjor****License Nr.284****Viar-Consulting****Fatime Alliu****Auditues Ligjor****License Nr.166**

Tiranë, 24 mars 2026