



PART V  
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND  
FINAL

Article 38

**transitional provisions**

1. This also applies to cases deal insured that occurred before its entry into force.
2. This agreement does not create any right benefit to cases occurring before its entry into force.
3. All insurance periods, of executed under the law of one Contracting Party before the entry into force of this Agreement shall be taken into account in determining the right to benefits earned in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.
4. This Agreement shall not apply to rights that were settled with the adoption of a more basic or returned contributions.

Article 39

**Entry into force**

1. The Contracting Parties mutually, with an official document, diplomatic channels, will be notified of the completion of internal legal procedures that are necessary for the entry into force of this agreement.
2. This Agreement shall enter into force on the first day the following month after receipt of the last written notification in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 40

**Duration of the agreement**

1. This Agreement is concluded for a period unspecified time.
2. This Agreement may be amended supplemented only by mutual consent of the contracting parties, through official documents. Changes and additions to this Agreement shall enter into force following the procedure and in the manner provided for in Article 39 of this Agreement.
3. This Agreement may be repealed by mutual consent of the contracting parties or unilaterally, with an official document submitted to the diplomatic path, in this case the agreement will be repealed after six months

after receiving an official letter from the other contracting party.

In case of revocation, the provisions of this Agreement shall continue to apply to cases related to the acquired rights, as well as about the requirements for the realization of the rights set before taking the mutual approval for revocation, respectively before submitting written notice by one party to the termination of this agreement.

Done in Skopje on March 17, 2015, in two originals, each in Albanian and Macedonian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

**LAW NO.**

**124/2015**

**Energy Efficiency •**

Pursuant to Articles 78 and 83, paragraph 1, of the Constitution, the Council proposal of Ministers,

ASSEMBLY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED:

Chapter I  
**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1

**Purpose**

The purpose of this law is:

- a) drafting of regulations and national policies to encourage, promote and improve the efficient use of energy, with a view to saving energy and enhancing security of supply, as well as removing barriers in the energy market;
- b) the establishment of national targets energy efficiency;
- c) increase the competitiveness of operators.

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*This law is partially aligned with Directive 2012/27 / EU of the European Parliament and the Council, dated October 25, 2012, "On energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125 / EC and 2010/30 / EC and repealing Directives 2004/8 / EC and 2006/32 / EC ". Number-CELEX 32012L0027, Official Journal of the European Union, series L, nr.315 / 1, dated 14.11.2012.*



## Article 2

**object**

this law It regulates relations between State authorities and natural persons and / or legal, public or private, that operate in sectors residential, of services, industry, transport, agriculture and all other sectors of the economy, to promote efficient energy use and developing the market for energy services.

## Article 3

**Scope**

This law applies to the following entities:

- a) legal entities that exercise activities Production, transmission, distribution and power supply;
- b) physical and / or legal entities, public or private, that are the end consumers of energy;
- c) natural and / or legal persons provide energy services to improve energy efficiency.

## Article 4

**Definitions**

In this law, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. "Energy Audit" is the procedure followed for the collection of data necessary for the existing energy consumption profile of a building or group of buildings, of an object and / or industrial installation, owned or responsible management of a legal person, public or private, to identify and calculation of costs and energy savings, reporting results and identification of measures to be taken in order to improve energy efficiency.
2. "Energy Audit" is a natural person or legal entity licensed to perform energy audits.
3. "Agency for Energy Efficiency" is the institution responsible for promoting and monitoring the implementation of measures of energy efficiency policies.
4. "Energy" is any form of energy available on the market, including electricity, natural gas (including natural gas

liquid), liquefied petroleum gas, any fuel for heating and cooling (including heating and cooling of concentrated regional), coal and lignite, peat, transport fuels

(Excluding fuels used in aviation and maritime transport), biomass, solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy and energy from municipal waste.

5. "Energy Efficiency" is the result, in percentage, the ratio between the amount of energy output to the amount of incoming energy.

6. "Energy Efficiency Fund" is fund created under this law.

7. "Supplier" is a licensed corporation for performing the supply activity.

8. "Funding from third parties" is a financial contribution to ensure beneficiaries of a third party, different from the energy supplier, which provides financial capital for the full or partial measures to improve energy efficiency, charging obligation beneficiary of a payment calculated on the basis of the benefit achieved as a result of measures to improve energy efficiency.

9. "energy intensity" is the ratio of annual energy consumption by final customers with production of crude brendshěn (GDP) of the country.

10. "final customer" means a person natural or legal person that purchases energy only for its needs.

11. "big energy consumers" is a final customer, who, according to an audit process data shows that annual consumption has greater power than the equivalent of 3 million kWh per year.

12. "primary energy consumption" is consumption Gross domestic energy resources, excluding resources used for non-energy purposes.

13. "final energy consumption" is consumption The total of all types of energy supply to consumers end, by Excluding Energy consumption in the energy transformation sector and the energy industries themselves.

14. "energy saving" is the amount of energy of saving, determined by measuring and / or calculating consumption before and



after the implementation of a measure to improve efficiency, while not changing external conditions that affect energy consumption.

15. "The energy performance contracting"

It is a contractual arrangement between the beneficiary and insurers measures of improving Energy efficiency, which investment measures (work, supply or service) paid by the beneficiary in relation to the level of improvement of energy efficiency, as defined in the agreement.

16. "Measures to improve the efficiency of energy" is any measure that brings verifiable and measurable improvements in energy efficiency.

17. "crosscutting Masa" is any measure undertaken by public and private entities, which affects indirectly in improving energy efficiency. "

18. "Minister" is the minister responsible for energy.

19. "energy efficiency mechanisms" are mechanisms undertaken by institutions or state agencies responsible for energy to create a frame or support schemes for market participants to provide and purchase energy services and other measures to improve energy efficiency.

20. "building" is a construction with walls or similar material, covered, in which energy is used to meet the requirements for a suitable internal environment.

21. "public building" is a building state ownership or management responsibility from a public legal person.

22. "industrial facility" is a building destined to the exercise of various industrial processes.

23. "Improving energy efficiency"

It is to increase efficiency in end-use of energy as a result of technological changes and / or economic behavior.

24. "to improve the efficiency of Software energy" programs are aimed at financing or support of activities aimed at improving the energy efficiency in end consumer groups.

25. "energy performance of a building"

The amount is calculated or measured the energy needed to meet the demand for

energy, associated with normal use of the building, which includes, inter alia, energy used for heating, cold, ventilation, hot water and lighting.

26. "influential energy product" means any product that has an impact on energy consumption during its use, including parts designed to join the influential energy products, which have been launched or are put to work as individual parts for end-users.

27. "substantial renovation" is a refurbishment whose cost exceeds 50 percent of the investment cost currently required for a new unit similar to what renewed.

28. "energy services" service and / or product which is obtained from energy combination of using technology to improve energy efficiency and / or measures, which include operations, maintenance and control necessary to ensure energy efficiency, according to a contract, which verified that brings observable and measurable improvements, or estimated energy efficiency and / or primary energy savings.

29. "energy service company" is a legal entity that provides energy services and / or other measures to improve energy efficiency.

30. "energy distributor" is a person legal, including System Operator of Distribution, responsible for transport energy, with the aim of delivering energy consumers end, or stations distribution that sell electricity to end-customers.

CHAPTER II

THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICIES

Article 5

**energy efficiency policies**

1. The national policy on use energy efficient directions are determined to achieve key national objectives, mechanisms, incentives, institutional capabilities and financial, and appropriate legal framework to avoid any existing market barriers to improving energy efficiency in the country.



2. National policies for efficient use of power aimed at extracting maximum benefits along the entire chain of energy use, including production, transformation, deposit, transmission, distribution and energy consumption in various forms.

3. National policies for efficient use

Power should consider:

a) ensuring the smooth operation of the market energy, according to competitive criteria based on the costs and benefits of environmental protection.

b) promotion of energy efficiency through the implementation of various financial mechanisms, including appropriate incentives and encouraging investment in this field;

c) Public sector transformation in a role model in efficient management of energy, through investment, maintenance, use of efficient devices that consume energy, energy services and other measures to improve energy efficiency;

d) education and public awareness of energy users, on the need and benefits from inefficient energy consumption reduction and uneconomical;

d) ensuring cooperation between consumers, producers, furnzuesve of energy and public entities in order to achieve the objectives set in the national policies of the efficient use of energy;

f) support research and adoption of technologies New in cooperation with scientific and university institutions in the field of efficient energy use;

e) promoting private initiatives and development of cost-effective efficiency and energy conservation;

h) avoiding negative impacts on the environment and respect for social priorities in the promotion of energy efficiency, on the basis of technological, cultural and / or economic;

f) cooperation with other countries in the field of energy efficiency and fulfillment of the commitments of the country's obligations under any international treaty or convention, to which Albania is a party.

4. During the drafting of policies and programs energy efficiency are taken into account

characteristics of each region and country Their prospects for a sustainable economic development.

5. Ministry responsible for energy, The support of the Agency for Energy Efficiency, designs national policies on energy efficiency, as well as monitor the implementation of these policies.

Article 6

### **national objective of energy saving**

1. The Council of Ministers, respecting each commitment to our country, as the Energy Community parties and the integration process in the European Union, set a national energy savings target, based on real economic opportunities, the primary consumption or the final energy, saving primary energy or final , energy intensity.

2. The national energy savings target must of reached via services energy, aimed at increasing energy efficiency in specific sectors of the economy, such as residential, services, industry, transport and agriculture, and taking other cross-cutting measures.

3. The national objective of energy saving defined in the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan.

Article 7

### **National Action Plan for Efficiency energy**

1. National Action Plan for Efficiency Energy drafted by the Agency for Energy Efficiency and approved by decision of the Council of Ministers, on the proposal of the minister responsible. National Plan for Action Energy efficiency is reviewed every three years and a copy is sent to the Energy Community Secretariat.

2. National Action Plan for Efficiency Energy features:

a) the objective of increasing the efficiency of energy;

b) intermediate targets every three years;

c) analysis and evaluation of the plan's achievements previous;

d) Preliminary indicators and specific targets for energy savings in each sector;



d) the specific actions and measures to pre-viewed for achieving the overall objectives and the interim national energy efficiency;

f) the obligations of bodies central and local, regarding the implementation of the actions envisaged to increase energy efficiency;

e) list of legal acts achieving energy efficiency objectives;

h) deadlines for meeting the relevant obligations;

f) sources of financing that will be used to improving energy efficiency;

g) information about the investment individuals, the construction industry and financial institutions;

k) based on an assessment of expected energy savings and other benefits arising from savings, in case of receipt of measures to increase energy efficiency;

h) the performance indicators for evaluating the results achieved and any other information necessary for this purpose;

i) long-term objectives for the implementation of in-tions in the residential sector, services, industrial, transportation and agriculture, in view of energy efficiency.

#### Article 8

### Monitoring of the implementation of the National Plan Action on Energy Efficiency

1. Agency for Energy Efficiency monitors the implementation of the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency and is responsible for overseeing the implementation of energy efficiency measures. Overseeing the implementation of measures for energy saving is carried out on the basis of calculating the energy saving methodology, based on energy efficiency indicators in the residential sector, services, industrial, transportation and agriculture, which is approved by order of Minister .

2. Each monitoring activities, pursuant to paragraph 1, this article is done based on indicators contained in the database of national energy data. If certain indicators are not found in the national database, used for the purpose of monitoring data

Other

Pages, which are implemented by EU member states.

3. The form and frequency of submission of reporting on the implementation of the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, under the provisions of this law shall be determined by the Minister.

4. Agency for Energy Efficiency reports to the ministry for implementation of the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency, including results and targets, as well as problems encountered obstacles.

5. The Minister reports once a year the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan.

#### Article 9

### Measures for energy efficiency in the sector public and crosscutting measures

1. The Council of Ministers, on the proposal of Minister includes public procurement rules provisions that oblige contracting authorities to determine the procurement procedures of equipment documents or products that have a direct or indirect impact on energy consumption, technical specifications, which meet the minimum requirements energy efficiency, as defined in the legislation on the consumption of energy and other resources with impact on energy products.

2. In cases where a product does not exist no Albanian technical standard for energy efficiency, applicable technical standards for the energy efficiency of the European Union, which is in force for that product.

3. The cross-cutting measures implemented by public and private entities responsible and include, among others:

a) the adoption of standards and norms that aim, first and foremost, on improving the energy efficiency of products and services, as well as improvements in buildings;

b) energy labeling schemes;

c) metering, intelligent metering systems, such as devices individual measurement, of Managed by far and billing information systems;

d) training and education that lead to application of technology and / or energy efficiency techniques;



d) regulations, taxes that have the effect of reduction of final energy consumption;

f) campaigns that focus on informing and promoting the improvement of energy efficiency and measures to be taken in order to improve energy efficiency.

#### Article 10

### The energy manager

1. Persons legal, public or private, that categorized as major energy consumers, they are obliged to appoint a manager.

2. The energy manager is responsible for maintenance of equipment consuming any form of energy, and improve oversight of ways to use energy and performing other tasks for the rational use of energy in buildings and industry.

3. manager Power should have qualifications and professional knowledge and practical experience in energy savings.

4. Council of Ministers, on the proposal of Minister approves categories, conditions and eligibility requirements for the energy manager.

#### Article 11

### energy saving measures by Large consumers

1. Large energy consumers receive measures to improve energy management, formulate and implement technical measures to save energy, with the aim of reducing energy consumption.

2. National Action Plan for Efficiency Energy, in addition to sectoral objectives of energy saving, envisions individual targets for energy savings to large consumers.

#### Article 12

### voluntary agreements

1. Voluntary agreements concluded between Agency for Energy Efficiency and large energy consumers, providing support for the acquisition and implementation of energy efficiency measures.

2. Voluntary agreements, referred to in point 1, the this article should be transparent, non-discriminatory and shall contain information relating to

quantitative objectives set, as well as monitoring the process of reporting.

3. When the parties have concluded an agreement voluntary and the Agency evaluates the need of providing financial support for conducting an energy audit process or the implementation of energy efficiency measures, it proposes Fund for Energy Efficiency that part of the costs of these proceedings be financed by the Fund.

4. Any voluntary agreement signed under this Article shall enter into force only after approval by the minister responsible for energy.

#### CHAPTER III

### INFORMATION ON THE EFFICIENCY ENERGY AND MEASURING

#### Article 13

### The basis of energy data

1. Agency for Energy Efficiency and creates update a national database on final consumption of energy and its conservation achievements, according to the format approved by the Minister.

2. Basis of energy data, created by paragraph 1 of this Article, serves as a basis to assess whether they are achieving energy efficiency targets under this law.

3. Energy distributors and companies retail energy submit to the Energy Efficiency Agency, at least once a year, aggregate statistical information on their final customers.

4. Information under paragraph 3 of this Article, It contains historical and current information about the end-user consumption, including, where applicable, load profiles, customer segmentation and geographical location, while maintaining the confidentiality of information that is private character or commercially sensitive, in accordance with applicable legislation.

5. Large energy consumers are obliged to submit the Energy Efficiency Agency, not later than March 31 of each year, a report with information on their energy consumption for the preceding calendar year.

6. other energy consumers, who do not categorized as large customers are required to send to the Energy Efficiency Agency, not later than March 31 of each year,



their actual energy consumption when they are requested.

7. For the residential sector, services, industry, transport and agriculture, the Agency for Energy Efficiency in cooperation with INSTAT, conducts surveys on data on energy consumption by customers in these sectors.

8. The Minister shall approve the form and terms submission of data and information under the provisions of this law.

#### Article 14

##### Measuring

1. Agency for Energy Efficiency asks entities that have responsibility in administration buildings and industrial facilities, take measures to provide end customers with individual metering of final energy consumption for each form of energy that is distributed from a central network.

2. Where the use of individual meters is not it is technically feasible and where buildings with multiple apartments supplied from the heating network / central cooling or where the heating / cooling systems are common, the Agency for Energy Efficiency designs transparent rules for the allocation of thermal energy consumption of end customers.

3. The Minister, with the proposal of the Agency for Energy efficiency, adopt a directive on the rules for determining the thermal energy consumption, as provided by this article.

#### Article 15

##### Information and training

1. Agency for Energy Efficiency publishes, through its official website, various publications or any information on energy efficiency mechanisms and financial and legal framework adopted in order to achieve the national energy saving target.

2. The Agency for Energy Efficiency Briefs final customers to the different methods and practices that serve to enhance energy performance.

3. Agency for Energy Efficiency organized training for representatives of institutions central, representatives of local authorities, energy auditors and energy managers

legislation on energy efficiency, as well as measures for the implementation of this legislation.

4. The Minister adopts a directive on the type and frequency of information to be made available by the Agency for Energy Efficiency, as provided by this article.

#### Chapter IV audits

##### SERVICES

##### POWER

#### Article 16

##### energy audit

1. Energy audits carried out by auditors licensed energy, according to the legislation on licenses, permits and authorizations in the Republic of Albania.

2. The energy audit is accompanied by a report comprising:

a) an assessment of the current level of consumption energy facility energy audit;

b) proposal of energy saving measures to be taken, including economic justification;

c) the data for the total amount of savings possible;

d) final opinion of auditors Power to the potential for increased energy efficiency and related technical measures.

3. The auditor shall send a copy of the report Energy Audit Agency on Energy Efficiency for those customers who are subject to compulsory audit.

4. The energy audit is mandatory for:

a) any legal person, public or private categorized as major energy consumers;

b) all natural and / or legal persons apply for a program financed by the Fund for Energy Efficiency to promote and improve energy efficiency.

5. mandatory energy audits are carried out:

a) every three years to the subjects specified in letter "a" of paragraph 4 of this article;

b) each time before a building, facility industrial and other facilities that are evaluated, operated and / or constructed from scratch or undergo a major overhaul.

6. Any legal entity that is classified as The major energy consumer and is subject to compulsory audit, shall, within two years of receiving the audit results, the cross-



take measurements and perform the recommended actions for improving energy efficiency.

7. natural or legal persons subject energy audit, pay expenses incurred by the auditor, as well as costs for the implementation of measures by the auditor for energy savings.

8. Format energy audit and payment for energy auditor defined in the regulations drawn up by the Agency for Energy Efficiency and approved by the minister and the minister responsible for construction.

#### Article 17

### energy auditor

1. The energy auditor is a natural person or legal, of licensed in accordance with legislation on licenses, authorizations and permits in the Republic of Albania.

2. The Council of Ministers, on the proposal of Minister responsible approves categories, conditions and eligibility requirements of professional experience for the person who has issued the license specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. The energy audit is not conducted by a energy audit, which:

a) owns shares or stakes in a company, who has asked to be audited, either of which becomes audit;

b) is a member of a governing body of the entity, who requested, or which carry out the audit, or is employed by the person who requested the audit;

c) is a relative of second degree to a person who, because of his position in the audited entity, it may affect the energy auditor.

4. energy auditor holds confidential All data concerning natural or legal person, obtained in the framework of the audit performed on the energy facilities of this person. energy auditor should not benefit from these data and should not be used in the interest or at the expense of the audited entity or a third party. The obligation of confidentiality may be waived with written approval by a natural or legal person, the subject of energy audit, or if their disclosure provided by another law.

5. Except contemplated in legislation on licenses, authorizations and permits in the Republic of Albania, a license for energy auditing revoked by the Minister responsible for energy, on his own initiative or proposal of the Agency for Energy Efficiency, after a procedure in accordance with applicable legislation, that guarantees the auditor licensed the right to be informed, to be heard to complain regarding the violation, if:

a) prove that the audit process energy are violated provisions of this law and the requirements set out in the bylaws;

b) proved the auditor makes public information and data company and customer trade secrets, by which he is known because of the audit, provided that their publication be appealed by the audited entity.

6. Minister shall notify in writing the auditor energy for its decision to revoke the license under paragraph 5 of this article.

7. A person whose license has been revoked, It has the right to apply for a new license if it meets the criteria of being audited, not earlier than one year from the date of receipt of the decision to revoke the license.

#### Article 18

### energy services

1. Energy services include a or more activities or measures to improve energy efficiency.

2. Energy services are provided by entities of licensed for the provision of energy services, in accordance with the legislation on licenses, authorizations and permits in the Republic of Albania. Ministry responsible for energy maintains, updates and publishes on its website a list of energy service providers.

3. The Council of Ministers, on the proposal of Minister approves categories, conditions and eligibility requirements for companies, which were issued licenses specified in paragraph 2 of this Article.

4. energy services provided on the basis The energy performance contracting on terms and conditions freely negotiated between the parties, unless they are provided under a



program funded by the Energy Efficiency Fund.

5. Minister, the Agency's proposal efficiency Energy, adopts standard contracts for energy services, provided under a project funded by the Energy Efficiency Fund program.

#### Chapter V

### FUND FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY

#### Article 19

#### Energy Efficiency Fund

1. Fund for Energy Efficiency is a person legal, it enjoys the status of a nonprofit organization and is headquartered in Tirana.

2. The Fund aims at providing support in cases of financial performance of investments in measures for improving energy efficiency.

3. To achieve its goals, the Fund based on the principles of self-financing, transparency in the administration of property, equal treatment of all beneficiaries of the Fund, partnership and cooperation with the private sector to co-finance investment projects for energy efficiency.

4. From the Fund may benefit societies production, transmission, distribution and power supply, end consumers, companies and energy service providers and measures to improve energy efficiency.

#### Article 20

#### Organizing Fund

1. The governing bodies of the Fund are the Council Steering and Executive Director.

2. The Governing Council is the highest body decision of the Fund and consists of five members, who are appointed by the Prime Minister on the proposal of the minister responsible for energy.

3. The Executive Director is the highest authority Fund executive who is appointed by a majority vote of the members of the Governing Council of the Fund and reports to him. The term of office of the Executive Director is five years, with the right of reelection.

4. Criteria for appointment of the Governing Council and Executive Director, approved by the Decision of the Council of Ministers.

#### 5. Fund Administration functions

accordance with the statutes and procedures manual of the Fund. labor relations of the Fund are regulated by the Labor Code.

6. Rules e functioning Fund defined in the statute and in the manual of procedures Fund.

#### Article 21

#### Duties of Governing Council

1. The Governing Council has the following tasks:

- a) approves the main directions of activity Fund;
- b) approves the charter and manual procedures Fund;
- c) approves the implementation agreements and / or project financing;
- d) it appoints and dismisses the Executive Director in accordance with the statutory provisions;
- d) oversees the administration and operation of Fund;
- f) approves the organizational structure of the Fund;
- e) approve the basic conditions and criteria employment relations in the Fund, including the employee salary structure and levels;
- h) approve the annual balance sheet, annual reports and periodic reports of the activities of the Fund;
- f) approve the annual budget of the Fund;
- g) examines and approves the inspection reports committed to the Fund;
- f) take decisions on matters relating to the Fund and adopt the necessary documents for the performance of this activity.

2. The Management Board takes decisions majority vote of the members present.

#### Article 22

#### Duties of the Executive Director

Executive Director has the following tasks:

- a) the legal representative of the Fund;
- b) administrative activity and organizational Fund and monitors the implementation of decisions of the Governing Council;
- c) administers the financial resources of the Fund;
- d) signed agreements with the Government of the Republic of Albania and donors;
- d) appoints and dismisses the staff, according conditions and criteria set out in Article 21, "the" letter of this law;



f) requires the convening of extraordinary meetings of the Governing Council;  
 e) performs all other duties assigned under this law, the statute and manual procedures of the Fund.

## Article 23

**Financing Fund**

1. The Fund is financed by:

a) the funds derived from agreements between Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers and various donors for the financing of projects implemented by the Energy Efficiency Fund;

b) funds from the state budget;

c) funds from individuals and institutions within and outside the Republic of Albania, according to relevant agreements;

d) income derived from its assets and services;

d) other sources allowed by legislation power.

2. The Fund uses the income generated during exercise of its activity, according to the procedures laid down in the charter and procedures manual of the Fund.

## Article 24

**Programs financed by the Fund  
Energy Efficiency**

1. Fund for Energy Efficiency used financing of the following programs, which should be in line with the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency:

a) investments aimed at improving energy efficiency in end-use customers;

b) investments aimed at improving energy efficiency in the production, transmission and distribution of energy;

c) improving energy efficiency public lighting;

d) improving energy efficiency in water supply and sewage treatment systems;

d) development of pilot projects in order to studied and tested new energy technology or new organizational solutions for the energy sector;

f) energy audits to be carried out in the public sector;

e) improve measurement and information billing;

h) research and development activities to increase energy efficiency;

f) awareness campaigns and activities education about energy efficiency;

g) programs to be financed under take-voluntary clothing, proposed by the Agency.

2. The Fund could provide the grants, loans, financial guarantees and / or other types of financing that guarantee results. State Budget contributions provided solely for financing specific projects. These contributions are used according to rules laid down in Law no. 9936, dated 26.6.2008 "On the management of the budgetary system in the Republic of Albania", as amended.

3. Fund estimates, case by case, the proposal Agency for financial support under the provisions of Article 12, paragraph 3, of this law, according to the procedure specified in the manual of procedures Fund.

4. Any funds used to finance energy services subject to open competitive procedures, according to the legislation and forecasts set out in the manual of procedures Fund.

5. Fund declares the Agency for Energy efficiency of any given real improvement of energy efficiency that results upon receipt of the measures financed by it.

6. Customers end that benefit financing from third parties, other than for Energy Efficiency Fund, and / or third parties that provide these funds disclose to the Agency for Energy Efficiency any given real improvement of energy efficiency, which results after taking measures.

7. Any funds in the account Efficiency Fund Energy that is not spent during a year, transferred to the next year.

## CHAPTER VI AGENCY

Efficiency

POWER

## Article 25

**Agency for Energy Efficiency**

1. The Council of Ministers, on a proposal Minister creates the Agency for Energy Efficiency, as an institution under the Ministry



responsible for energy, and defines the organization and its functioning.

2. The Agency for Energy Efficiency is public legal person funded from the State budget and other funding sources out State budget, including sources of foreign funding, through programs or projects to promote efficiency and energy saving.

3. The Agency is responsible for implementing policies and measures promoting energy efficiency and has the following tasks:

- a) prepare, implement and monitor policies and programs for efficient energy use in the residential sector services, industry, transport and agriculture;
- b) prepare and monitor Plan the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency;
- c) to submit each year a report to the Minister detailed regarding the implementation of the National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency;
- d) cooperate with central and local authorities, companies operating in industrial facilities and organizations different profit for creating and updating the necessary base of energy data, including calculation of energy efficiency indicators, and the implementation of measures to promote energy efficiency;
- d) prepare and propose to the Minister acts the necessary bylaws to promote energy efficiency, as provided in this law;
- f) prepare standards, technical norms and regulations in order to increase the energy efficiency of equipment, equipment and machinery used to manufacture, transport, distribution and consumption energy in residential sectors of services, industry, transport and agriculture;
- e) to technically evaluate the invest- projects tions in the field of energy efficiency, submitted to the Fund by the interested parties;
- h) enter into voluntary agreements pursuant to Article 12, paragraph 3, of this law;
- f) propose to the Fund providing support financial support for projects applying for funding from the state budget and other domestic or foreign sources for obtaining energy efficiency measures, as defined in

Article 12, paragraph 3, of this law;

- g) prepare standard contracts ministered power plant financed by the Fund, approved by the Minister and publish it on its website;
- k) to coordinate energy efficiency programs funded by institutions or international organizations based on governmental agreements;
- h) cooperate with the institutions and local and international organizations, in order to efficiently use energy and reducing negative environmental impact;
- i) advise the administration authorities local public administrators of public buildings and residential destination for the preparation and implementation of energy efficiency projects;
- j) to cooperate with accrediting bodies, to obtain information on results tests and measurements for meeting national energy efficiency standards;
- k) develop and coordinate programs training;
- l) to advise end customers energy efficiency programs undertaken by them;
- q) to support and advise conducting public awareness campaigns and other educational activities related to the promotion of efficiency and energy saving;
- m) to verify if it deems necessary, the accuracy of the data compiled by an energy auditor reports;
- n) to impose administrative measures under Article 26 of this Law.

## CHAPTER VII FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 26

### Administrative offenses and fines

1. Violations below, when not including offense, are considered administrative offense and is punishable as follows:
  - a) failure reports, according to one anticipates cations of paragraph 3 of Article 13 of this Law, or the submission of reports and data forged by the companies that provide energy services, is punishable by a fine of 300 000 to 1 million leks;



b) omission from large customers, under the provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 13 of this Law, or the submission of reports or falsified data, it is punishable by a fine of 100 000 lek;

c) omission from other customers, not categorized as major konsumatorë, pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 13 of this Law, or the appearance of reports or data counterfeit, punishable by a fine of 15 000 lek;

d) violation of the obligations set out in paragraphs 3 and 5 of Article 17 of this Law, the energy auditor shall be punished by a fine of 100 000 to 300 000;

d) violation of the obligations set out in point 5, Article 24 of this Law, the Energy Efficiency Fund, or the submission of false information, punishable by a fine of 1 million lek;

f) omission from the final consumers, as defined in paragraph 6 of Article 24 of this Law, or the submission of false information, punishable by a fine of 100 000 lek;

e) omission from third parties, according the provisions of paragraph 6 of Article 24 of this Law, or the submission of false information, punishable by a fine of 500 000 leks.

2. Discussion of administrative offenses, The appeal process and execution of decisions of the Agency for Energy Efficiency made in accordance with law no. 10 279, dated 20.5.2010, "On administrative offenses".

3. Income derived from the application of measures administrative, pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deposited in the State Budget.

Article 27

### bylaws

1. The Council of Ministers, within 12 months from the entry into force of this law, adopt bylaws pursuant to article 7, paragraph 1; 10, point 4; 17, paragraph 2; 18, paragraph 3; 20, points 4 and 25, point 1.

2. The Minister responsible for energy that, within 12 months from the entry into force of this law, adopt bylaws pursuant to article 5, paragraph 5; 8 points 1 and 3; 13, section 8; 14, paragraph 3; 15, 4 and 18 points, 5 points.

3. The Minister and the Minister responsible building, within 12 months from the entry into force of this law, to adopt the Implementing Provisions of Article 16, paragraph 8.

Article 28

### Transitional provisions

1. Until the establishment of the Efficiency Agency Energy Ministry is responsible for fulfilling the obligations stipulated by this law.

2. The existing rights and obligations Market participants continue to be met by them until the adoption of bylaws, according to this law.

Article 29

### Withdrawal of other acts

Law no. 9379, dated 28.4.2005, "On energy efficiency", and any provision that is inconsistent with the provisions of this law repealed.

Article 30

### Entry into force

This law enters into force 15 days after its publication in the Official Journal.

Adopted on 11.12.2015

**Promulgated by Decree no. 9325, dated 11.20.2015 of the President of the Republic of Albania, Bujar Nishani**

**RESOLUTION**

**NO. 98/2015**

### **ON AN AMENDMENT TO THE ASSEMBLY DECISION NO. 5/2015 "FOR DETERMINING THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE OF PERMANENT ASSEMBLY" AS AMENDED**

Pursuant to Article 78, paragraph 1, of Constitution and article 21, paragraph 2, and 55, paragraph 1 of the Rules of Procedure on the proposal of the Conference of Presidents,

ASSEMBLY OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

DECIDED:

The Parliament Decision no. 5/2015 "On determining the composition of the standing committees of the Assembly", as amended, made this change:

I. Progress Spahiu MP is appointed as member the Economic and Financial Committee.