Albania



100.0

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7: ENERGY INDICATORS (2018)	
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Renewable energy (% of TFEC) Energy efficiency (MJ per \$1 of GDP) Public flows renewables (2018 USD M)

- 38.3 Access to electricity (% of population)
- 2.5 Access to clean cooking (% of population)
- n.a. Per capita renewable capacity (W/person) n.a.

TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (TPES)

TPES	2013	2018
Non-renewable (TJ)	59 693	51 664
Renewable (TJ)	33 806	26 627
Total (TJ)	93 499	78 291
Renewable share (%)	36	34
Growth in TPES	2013-18	2017-18
Non-renewable (%)	-13.5	-17.8
Renewable (%)	-21.2	-48.1
Total (%)	14 0	21 /
τοται (70)	-10.3	-31.4
	-10.3	-51.4
Primary energy trade	2013	2018
Primary energy trade Imports (TJ)	-10.3 2013 78 543	2018 53 752
Primary energy trade Imports (TJ) Exports (TJ)	-10.3 2013 78 543 50 724	2018 53 752 37 597
Primary energy trade Imports (TJ) Exports (TJ) Net trade (TJ)	-10.3 2013 78 543 50 724 - 27 819	2018 53 752 37 597 - 16 155
Primary energy trade Imports (TJ) Exports (TJ) Net trade (TJ) Imports (% of supply)	-10.3 2013 78 543 50 724 - 27 819 84	2018 53 752 37 597 - 16 155 69
Primary energy trade Imports (TJ) Exports (TJ) Net trade (TJ) Imports (% of supply) Exports (% of production)	-10.3 2013 78 543 50 724 - 27 819 84 66	2018 53 752 37 597 - 16 155 69 55
Primary energy trade Imports (TJ) Exports (TJ) Net trade (TJ) Imports (% of supply) Exports (% of production) Energy self-sufficiency (%)	-10.3 2013 78 543 50 724 - 27 819 84 66 83	2018 53 752 37 597 - 16 155 69 55 88
Primary energy trade Imports (TJ) Exports (TJ) Net trade (TJ) Imports (% of supply) Exports (% of production) Energy self-sufficiency (%) Net trade (USD million)	-18.3 2013 78 543 50 724 - 27 819 84 66 83 - 115	2018 53 752 37 597 - 16 155 69 55 88 - 216



Total primary energy supply in 2018

Renewable energy supply in 2018



RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Renewable energy consumption in 2018

Consumption by source	2013	2018
Electricity (TJ)	16 782	10 718
Heat (TJ)	0	0
Bioenergy (TJ)	8 914	11 738
Solar + geothermal (TJ)	0	0
Total (TJ)	25 696	22 456
Electricity share (%)	65	48
Consumption growth	2013-18	2017-18
Renewable electricity (%)	-36.1	-70.2
Other renewables (%)	+31.7	+10.6
Total (%)	-12.6	-51.8
Consumption by sector	2013	2018
Industry (TJ)	3 797	2 674
Transport (TJ)	0	4 600
Households (TJ)	16 319	11 038
Other (TJ)	5 581	4 144
Renewable share of TFEC	41.3	38.3



	ELECTRICI	IY CAPACI
Capacity in 2020	MW	%
Non-renewable	99	4
Renewable	2 307	96
Hydro/marine	2 289	95
Solar	17	1
Wind	0	0
Bioenergy	1	0
Geothermal	0	0
Total	2 407	100
Capacity change (%)	2015-20	2019-20
Non-renewable	+ 1	0.0
Renewable	+ 28	+ 6.0
Hydro/marine	+ 27	+ 5.9
Solar	+ 1 505	+ 20.4
Wind	0	0.0
Bioenergy	0	0.0
Geothermal	0	0.0
Total	+ 27	+ 5.7

Net capacity change in 2020 (MW) Non-renewable Hydro and marine 127 0 +Wind 3 **Bioenergy** Geothermal \mathbb{C} 0 Generation in 2019 GWh % Non-renewable 0 0 Renewable 5 206 100 Hydro and marine 5 184 100 Solar 22 0 Wind 0 0 Bioenergy 0 0



0

0

Geothermal



Net capacity change (MW)



Capacity utilisation in 2019 (%)



Renewable generation (GWh)



TARGETS, POLICIES AND MEASURES

Most immediate clean energy targets & NDCs			
	year	target	
Renewable energy:			
Renewable electricity:			
Renewable capacity:			
Renewable transport:			
Liquid Biofuel blending mandate:			
Other transport targets:			
Renewable heating/cooling:			
Renewable Hydropower	2030	500 GWh/year	
Off-grid renewable technologies:			
Energy efficiency (Energy):			
Energy efficiency (Electricity):			
Latest policies, programmes and legislation			
1 Albania First Solar PV Auction (July 2018)			2018
	-		
2 Order IET/1882/2014 of 14 October. Electricity generated by installations	means of non-rene	ewable fuels in STE and hybrid	2014
3 Memorandum of Understanding with Brazil			2012

- 4 Albanian Law of Energy Efficiency 2005
- 5 Albanian National Strategy of Energy

References to sustainable energy in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

		Conditional	Unconditional	unit
-	Renewable energy			
	- electricity			
	- transport			
	- heating/cooling			
-	Energy efficiency			

2005

2003



RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

Distribution of solar potential



Biomass potential: net primary production





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Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

Last updated on: 29th September, 2021