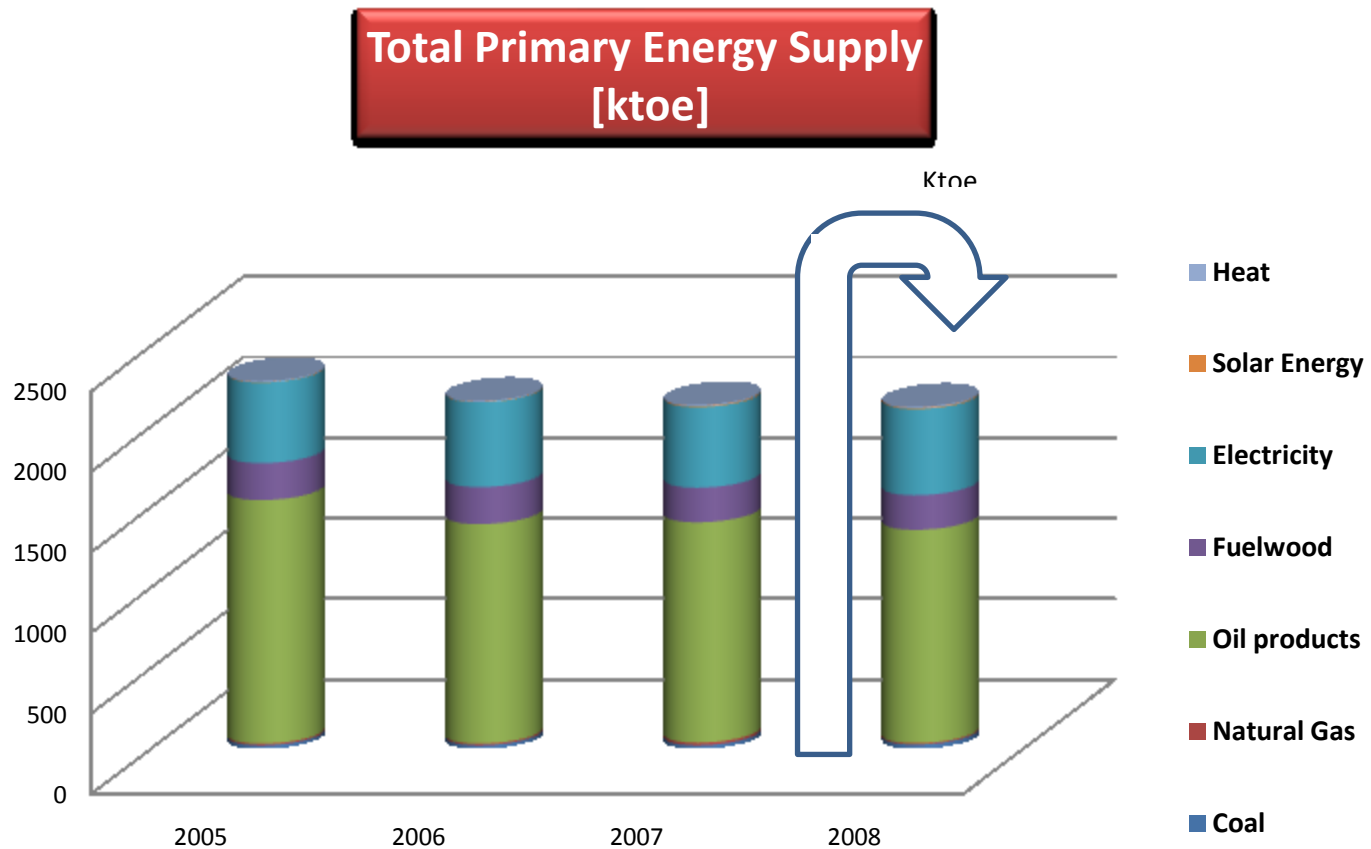


International Monitoring, Verification and Enforcement Conference



LONDON
14-16 JUNE, 2010

ENERGY BALANCE SITUATION 2005-2008



STRATEGY OF ENERGY

Consistency with EU requirements Energy Efficiency is a very important key in the development of the Albanian energy sector today,

- Albanian National Strategy of Energy (2003) contains a number of specific objectives, including:
- Increase the security and reliability of the energy supply;
- Increase the energy efficiency and RES in the generation and use of energy resources aiming at a minimal environmental pollution;
- Optimization of the supply system with energy resources based on the least cost and minimal environmental pollution;

NEEAP

Improvement measurements of the EE are well-defined in the Albanian Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP), for all sectors; In the NEEAP, there are defined the energy savings targets specifically, legal framework improvements supporting the promotion of EE, public budget funds to cover EE investments, instruments, actors, etc.

NEEAP

Minimum requirements of U-values as well as stricter regulation of minimum heating and cooling as a key element for energy efficiency; availability of a credit line , labeling of electric/energy appliances according to European standards, building certification scheme, auditing schemes, efficient electric motors and lighting systems, introducing the CHP schemes, energy labeling system for new cars Classes A-G according to CO2 emissions, etc.,

OVERALL ENERGY EFFICIENCY TARGET in NEEAP

- Average over 3-year period of Total Final Consumption
- 9% energy saving target to be realised in 2018
- Intermediate target in 2012 adopted

1771 Ktoe

160 Ktoe

26 Ktoe

EE LEGAL FRAMEWORK IN PLACE

- Law “On conservation of thermal heat in buildings”;
- DCM on “The Technical Norms of Heat Saving in buildings”;
- Law on “the indication by labeling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by household appliances”; secondary legislation will be in place by transposing the relevant directives of Commissions, so called “implementing measures”;
- Law on “Energy Efficiency”, not in function; not secondary legislation in place.

BARRIERS TO THE ENERGY EFFICIENCY.

- Relatively low energy (electricity) prices;
- lack of individual meters (process is undergoing to be change), and high levels of non-payment,
- Institutional gaps;
- legal and regulatory frameworks;
- lack of EE training programs for professionals such as architects, building contractors, and energy auditors;
- high initial investment costs for EE technologies;
- lack of financial, technical, incentives to introduce EE improvements;

BARRIERS AND STEPS TO BE OVERCOME

- strong implementation of the legal framework;
- incentives and financial supports for investments in EE; banks involving in this process;
- EE programs;
- Creation of the energy service companies;
- Increasing the awareness campaigns;
- Improvement of the reliable energy data

BARRIERS AND STEPS TO BE OVERCOME

- Introduce and enforce modern building codes and EE standards for appliances and equipments. Building code should be based on the European Building Directive, while appliance and other equipment standards should seek to introduce EU standards as well;
- Creation of the energy efficiency funds;
- Launch targeted information campaigns. Training programs should be set up for architects, energy auditors, manufacturers/suppliers, contractors, etc;

THE DRAFT LAW ON “ENERGY EFFICIENCY”

Consists on:

- Energy Certification of buildings and labeling of appliances; as well as technologies to be certificated
- Obligations in energy audits / Cost-effective measures of EE;
- Establishment of EE Fund;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the EE and monitoring this process;
- Introducing of ESCO-s;
- Programmes and strategies on EE, etc

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**