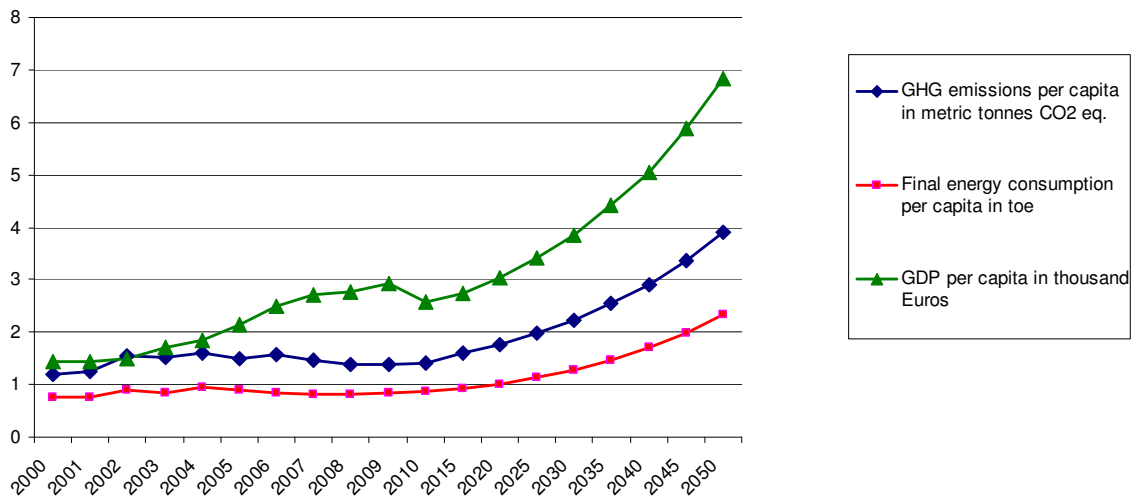


General Information

Table 2: Emission Trading

CDM	
Project priorities in	Forestry sector – Reforestation, Energy sector – Construction of hydro power plants
Pertinent authority	Climate Change Unit of the Ministry of Environment is the Albanian Designated National Authority (DNA), no web-site to offer information for potential investors.
Registered projects	3 in total (2 for Hydropower, 1 degradation) (http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html)



Graph 3: Trends of national indicators (Current policy mixture)

National Contact Points

Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration www.moe.gov.al
 Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy www.mete.gov.al
 Ministry of Education and Sciences www.mash.gov.al

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PROMITHEAS – 4 : Knowledge transfer and research needs for preparing mitigation/adaptation policy portfolios
Fact sheet – October 2013

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The FP7 funded project PROMITHEAS – 4, with three (3) years duration, aimed at the development and assessment of Mitigation / Adaptation climate change policy portfolios for 12 countries with developing economies. In close cooperation with the governments of the beneficiary countries, scientists from their academic institutions, located in 14 countries, developed policy mixtures based on the existing official policies and data, and further to that, gained and transferred know – how among scientists, policy and decision makers and market stakeholders.

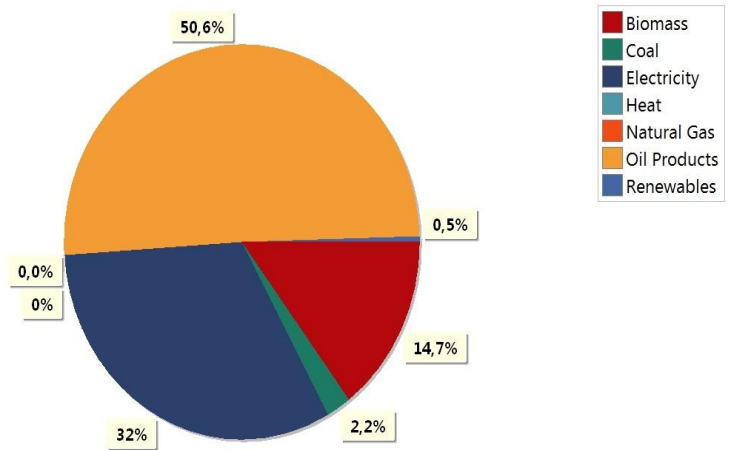


Country Overview (2010)

Surface area: 28748km²
 Population (in million): 3,200
 Growth rate of GDP real: 3.5%
 GDP per capita (in thousand EUR): 2,571
 GHG emissions per capita (in metric tones CO₂ equivalent): 1.402
 Gross inland consumption per capita (in toe): 15.1

Abbreviations

- CDM:** Clean Development Mechanism
- EE:** Energy Efficiency
- FP7:** Seveth Framework Programme
- GHG:** Green House Gas
- GIS:** Green Investment Scheme
- GDP:** Gross Domestic Product
- Ji:** Joint Implementation
- Km:** kilometers (1.000 meters)
- M/A :** Mitigation / Adaptation
- RES:** Renewable Energy Sources
- Toe:** tonnes of oil equivalent
- UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



Graph 1: Fuel percentages in Final Energy Demand (2010)

Climate Change Policy

Ratified international agreements

UNFCCC – Jan. 1995
 Kyoto Protocol - Dec. 2004

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National Targets

GHG: none

RES: (a) Share of RES in electricity generation for year 2017: i) 1,5% from wind energy usage and ii) 3,3% from small hydro power, (b) 38% share of RES by year 2020 in gross final energy consumption

EE: Energy savings of 3% in 2012 and 9% in 2018, in comparison with the average of the total final energy consumption for the time period 2004 – 2008

Other: none

Policy instruments implementation

Mitigation / sector

Buildings: Performance standards (energy audits, metering of energy consumption, energy efficiency standards), Energy Building Code - Building isolation requirements, Economic instruments, Energy labeling for appliances

Industry: none

Transport: Regulatory standards (use of biofuels), Economic instruments

Energy: Economic instruments - Subsidy

Adaptation / sector

Agriculture, Forestry, Water Management: none

Table 1: Sectors with perspectives for RES and EE

	Energy	Residential	Industrial	Service	Transport
RES	X	X	-	-	-
EE	-	X	X	X	X

Policy Mixtures

During PROMITHEAS – 4 project, three (3) scenarios were developed, Business as Usual (BAU), Optimistic (OPT) and Pessimistic (PES), that concluded to three policy mixtures, the Current, Enhanced and Conservative.

Current

This mixture concerns policy instruments that were implemented before 31 December 2010. It is a pure mitigation policy mixture.

The target for energy savings, is not achieved in 2012 (there is an expected increase of 4%). In 2018 there is a 17,34% increase. The expected share of RES in the electricity generation in 2017 will be achieved partially, according to the data used for the development of this scenario.

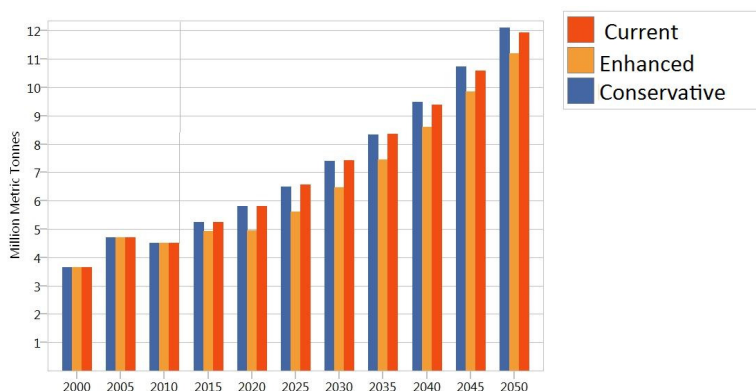
Conservative

It is structured by: i) the M/A policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) no other additional policy instruments apart from those already decided to be implemented and in line with the EU climate change policy; the EU policy instruments will be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the minimum exploitation of the potential in EE and RES focusing mainly on sectors with the highest potential in EE and the most promising for the country types of RES. The energy saving target again would not be achieved. The target of 2017 share of RES in electricity generation is expected to be achieved with lower percentages.

Enhanced

This mixture is structured by: i) the mitigation/adaptation policy instruments that the country has set into force after 1st January 2011; ii) additional policy instruments in line with the EU climate change policy that can be adjusted to the needs and priorities of the examined country and iii) the maximum exploitation of the potential of the country in energy efficiency and RES.

The energy saving target will not be achieved, with an increase of energy consumption by 3,36% in 2012, and 8,26% in 2018. In 2017 the RES share in electricity generation, is achieved by using the wind power with 28%, and small hydro power by 6,2%. It is forecasted to be the most effective policy mixture of the three, for the country, but its success would require a more effective and capable implementation network.



Graph 2: Historical and projected GHG emissions, according to the 3 policy mixtures

Research needs and gaps related Climate Change policy issues

Lack of complete data for certain sets of variables in developing M/A policy portfolios; no available information about climate change impacts, inadequate national implementation network, lack of capacity building building on development and assessment of climate change M/A policy portfolios.