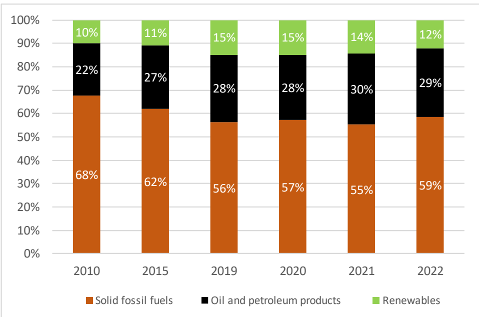
Energy fiche – Kosovo*

Key energy figures

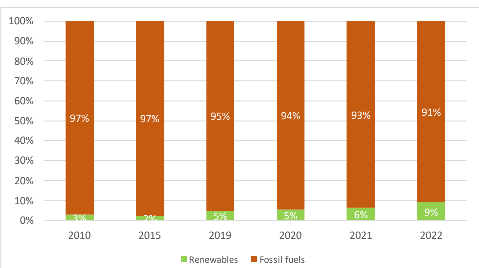
Graph 1: **Energy mix**



Source: Eurostat

- Kosovo*[1] is **highly dependent on fossil fuels**, accounting for 88% in 2022 of its energy mix, the highest in the Western Balkans. It is particularly reliant on **coal** (59%), and to a lesser extent oil and oil products (29%). Natural gas is not consumed in the country.

Graph 2: **Electricity mix**



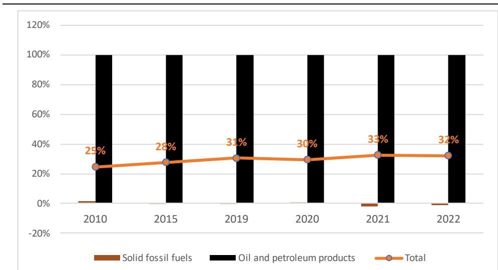
Source: Eurostat

- Coal-fired power plants have a central role in the electricity sector, as they accounted for 91% of the total electricity production in 2022. Coal (lignite) has been traditionally sourced domestically. There is no planned date for the phase-out of coal. Hydro power plants (4%) accounted for most of the renewable electricity generated until 2022, when overtaken by wind (5%).
- Kosovo* has seen a sharp uptake in deployment of **wind capacities** in recent years. According to International Renewable Energy Agency, the capacity installed rose from **68 MW** in 2022 to **137 MW** in 2023. The capacity of installed solar PVs remains very low with 20 MW [2].

Energy security

1. DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY SOURCES AND REDUCTION OF IMPORT DEPENDENCY

Graph 3: **Import dependency on fossil fuels**



(1) Combustible renewables and electricity are excluded
(2) The total amount takes into consideration the energy mix of the country
Source: Eurostat

(1) Kosovo (*) - This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

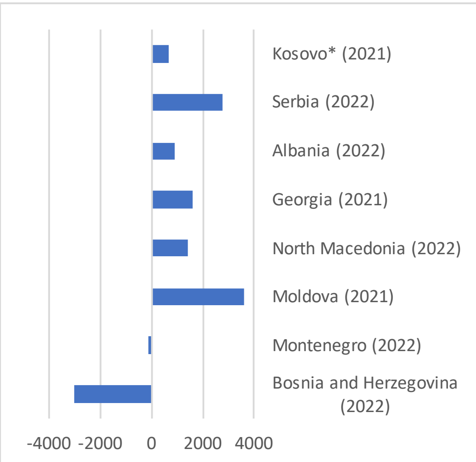
(2) International Renewable Energy Agency (2024). Renewable capacity statistics 2024

Integrated energy market

1. ELECTRICITY

- In 2021, the annual gross electricity production in Kosovo* stood at 6,892 GWh. The country was a **net electricity importer** in 2021, with 687 GWh imported more than exported.
- Process of market integration with the EU is ongoing under the **Electricity Integration Package**, adopted in the Energy Community in 2022. Due to the delay in transposition, an infringement procedure has been opened under the Energy Community Treaty.

Graph 4: **Net electricity imports (GWh)**



(1) Net electricity imports are calculated as electricity imports minus exports.
(2) The values for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Albania and Serbia are from 2022. The 2022 values for Moldova, Georgia and Kosovo* are still not available, so 2021 data was used. Ukraine was not covered in the overview, as the latest available data was from 2020.
Source: Eurostat

2. NATURAL GAS

- Kosovo* has no national **natural gas market** and no access to international gas pipelines.
- Although there is no natural gas physical infrastructure nor market, Kosovo* has been interested to develop natural gas market, namely by the realisation of two natural gas pipelines.
- These are **Albania – Kosovo Gas Pipeline (ALKOGAP)**and **North Macedonia–Kosovo Interconnection**. Both would enable Kosovo* to access different gas sources, e.g. TAP (transporting Azeri gas) or LNG from Greece or Croatia. However, no steps so far have been taken towards implementation of these projects.

3. ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE

Map 1: **Electricity infrastructure including cross-border interconnections**

Source: ENTSO-E

- There are electricity interconnections in place with **Albania, North Macedonia, Montenegro** and **Serbia.** The coupling of the Albanian and Kosovo* electricity markets began on 1 February 2024.

4. ENERGY POVERTY

Table 1: **Energy poverty**

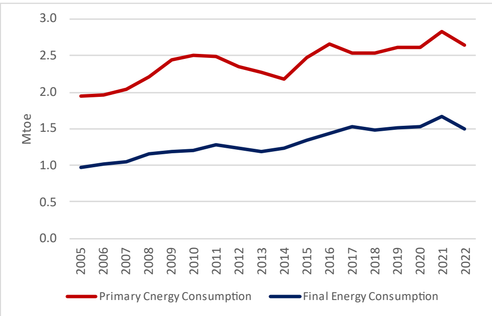
	Kosovo*			EU		
	2020	2021	2022	2020	2021	2022
Arrears on utility bills (households %)	:	:	:	6.5%	6.4%	6.9%
Inability to keep home adequately warm (household %)	:	:	:	7.5%	6.9%	9.3%
Population living in dwelling with presence of lead, damp and rot (population %)	:	:	:	14.8%	:	:

(1) SILC used to collect energy poverty data is not regularly conducted.
Source: Eurostat

Energy efficiency

1. ENERGY EFFICIENCY

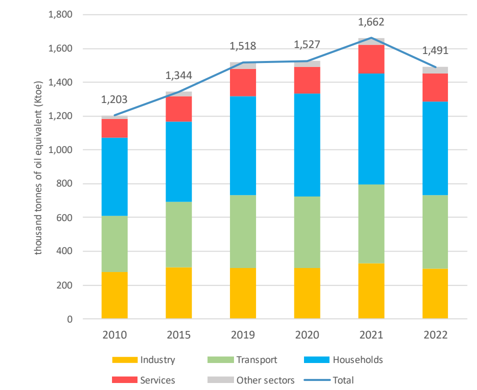
Graph 5: **Primary and final energy consumption**



Source: Eurostat

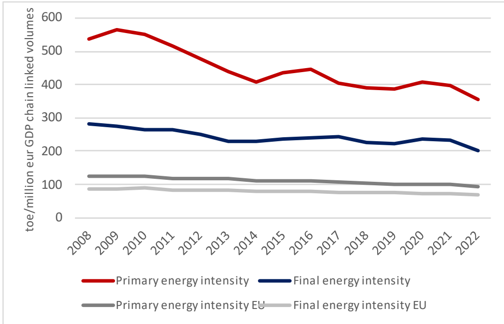
- The draft NECP of Kosovo* sets an energy efficiency target for the planned total maximum level of final energy consumption by 2030 at **1.8 Mtoe**, and for primary energy consumption at **2.7 Mtoe**. Both targets are aligned with the targets set by the 2022 Energy Community Ministerial Council Decision.
- Legislation on energy efficiency is currently **undergoing amendments** to reflect the revised and more ambitious targets under the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED).

Graph 6: **Final energy consumption by sector**



(1) Final energy consumption excludes consumption of the energy sector (including transformation and distribution losses) and non-energy use of energy carriers.
Source: Eurostat

Graph 7: **Primary and final energy intensity**



Source: Eurostat

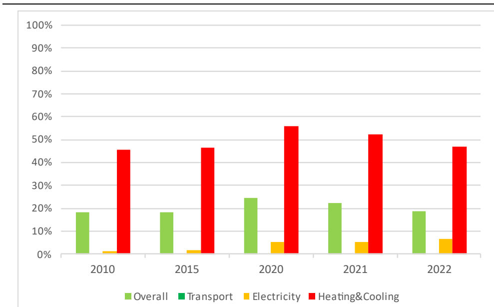
2. ENERGY SAVINGS IN BUILDINGS

- Kosovo* adopted the necessary by-laws to **implement the Law on the Energy Performance of Buildings**. Kosovo* drafted amendments of the above Law to transpose Directive 2018/844/ EC, which are currently in parliamentary procedure. The Government is working on updating by-laws and the energy performance calculation software, the draft plan to boost nearly zero-energy buildings and a building renovation strategy. They have not been adopted.
- The **building renovation strategy** is developed and pending Governments approval.

Decarbonisation

1. SECTORAL SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY

Graph 8: **Share of renewable energy sources**



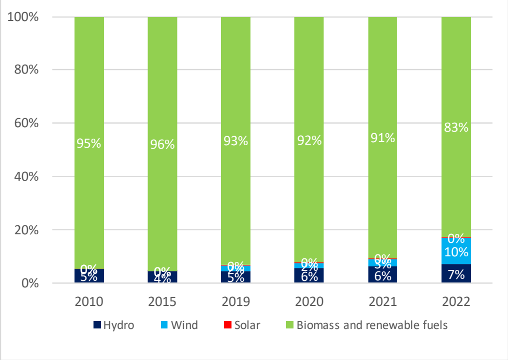
(1) In % of gross final consumption of energy.
Source: Eurostat

- In **2022**, Kosovo* recorded a share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption of

18.8%, which is significantly below its 2020 target of 25%.

- The 2023 draft NECP of Kosovo* sets a new target for planned minimum share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption by **2030** at **32%**, which is in line with the target set by the 2022 Energy Community Ministerial Council Decision.

Graph 9: **Renewable energy mix**



(1) In % of gross final consumption of energy.
Source: Eurostat

Enlargement

- Kosovo* is a **potential candidate country for membership in the EU**. Unlike other Energy Community Contracting Parties, it has yet to obtain an EU candidate country status. It submitted its candidacy in 2022.
- The **EU-Kosovo Stabilisation and Association Agreement** (SAA) has been in force since April 2016.
- As regards the green agenda and sustainable connectivity [3] (cluster 4), Kosovo* is at an early stage of preparation in the areas of **transport** (chapter 14) and **environment and climate change** (chapter 27) and has some level of preparation in **energy** (chapter 15) and **trans-European networks** (chapter 21) [4].

Energy partnerships

- Kosovo* is engaged in a number of regional cooperation initiatives and organizations, such as the **Energy Community**, **Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA)**, **Transport Community**, **CESEC**, the **South-East European Cooperation Process (SEECP)** and the **Regional Cooperation Council** and the **EU macro-regional Strategies for the Danube Region**

National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)

- Kosovo* submitted its draft National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) to the Energy Community Secretariat for its review in July 2023. The Secretariat assessed the draft Plan and issued its Recommendations in December 2023.
- The Energy Community Contracting Parties were due to adopt their final NECPs by 30 June 2024 taking into consideration Recommendations from the Energy Community Secretariat.

(3) Following the introduction of the revised methodology for the accession negotiations in February 2020, negotiating chapters are now divided in six thematic clusters.

(4) European Commission (2023), Kosovo 2023 Report, SWD(2023) 690 final