German Economic Team

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POLICY STUDY ALBANIA

Energy sector monitor Albania 2026

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Executive summary

Electricity

- The power system is almost fully renewable (94% of capacity): with hydropower dominating generation, hydrological variability causes output fluctuations and shifts ALB between net importer and exporter status
- Rapid solar PV expansion is starting to reduce variability from hydropower, and significant further deployment is aimed at supporting ALB's ambition to become a structural net exporter
- Beyond PV expansion, achieving this ambition will require both infrastructure and regulatory progress
  - Implementation of two cross-border transmission projects linking ALB with MKD and ITA
  - Addressing conditions for EU power market coupling, including a CBAM exemption for power exports

Oil and oil products

- Despite exporting crude oil, ALB is increasingly reliant on imported refined products as domestic refining declines; new investment in both extraction and refining remain unattractive, hindering a sectoral revival
- With transport accounting for most oil-product consumption, electrification is key to reducing demand

Natural gas

- Gas use is marginal but being discussed as a diversification option. Key proposed projects include the use of AZE gas via an exit point of the Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP), and an LNG terminal to import US LNG

Emissions and EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)

- ALB's high renewable share gives it the lowest carbon intensity in the Western Balkans, but a significant gap versus the EU signals the need for CO2 reduction policies
- For goods, CBAM exposure is concentrated in iron and steel; for electricity, the main issue is not the tariff burden, given ALB's low-carbon generation, but the significant regulatory work to secure a CBAM exemption

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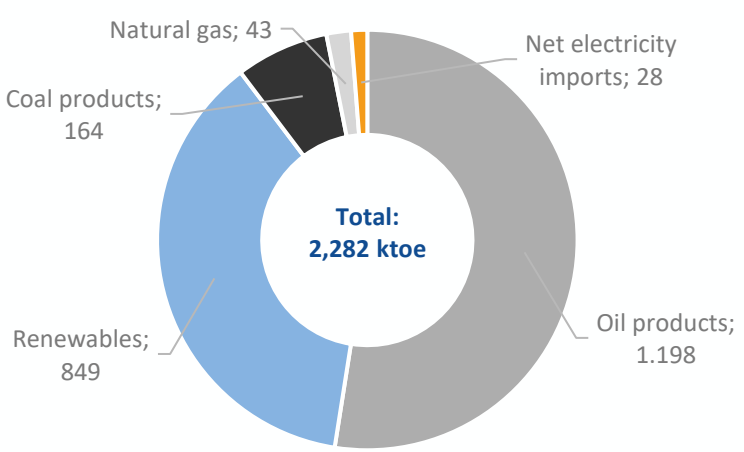
Annex

Sources

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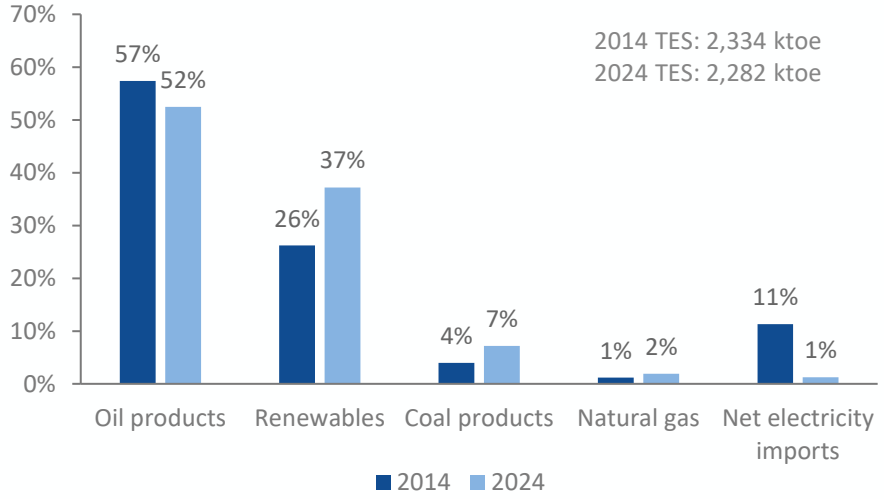
1. Overview of energy supply

Total energy supply, 2024



Source: own representation based on National Agency of Natural Resources (2025); Note: RE incl. PV, hydro, and biomass

Share of total energy supply by type of energy source



Source: own representation based on National Agency of Natural Resources (2015, 2025)

Total energy supply (TES)

- **Oil products make up majority of TES (52%),** driven by demand from the transport sector
- **Large renewable energy (RE) share (37%),** mainly thanks to extensive hydro resources from a mountainous, river-rich geography
- **Modest share of coal (7%),** mainly used to fuel industrial processes
- **Marginal natural gas use (2%),** mainly drawing on by-products from oil extraction

Changes since 2014

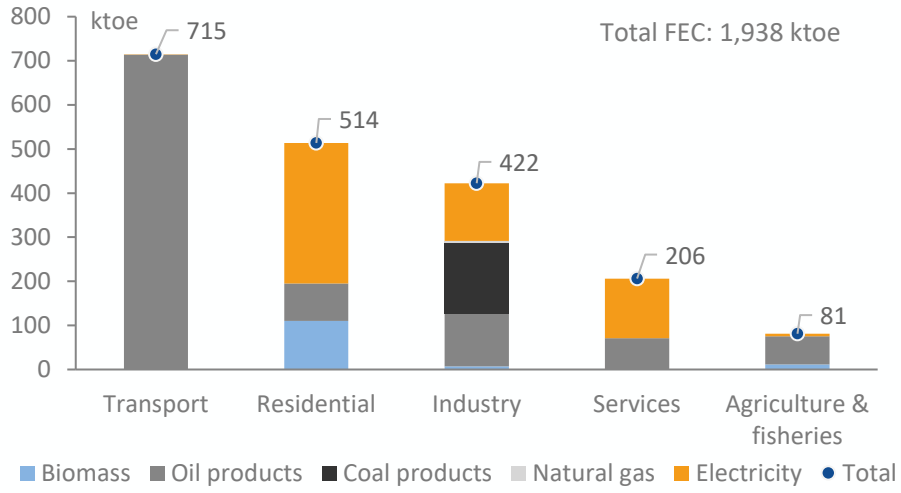
- Total energy supply remained broadly stable in the last decade, declining slightly by 2%
- Oil remains dominant, but the share fell by 5 pp, partially offset by growing coal demand
- Renewables increased strongly by 11 pp, reflecting hydro variability and growing solar power use; reinforcing their role as the second-largest source of TES

➢ **Primary energy supply relies mainly on oil products and renewable energy sources**

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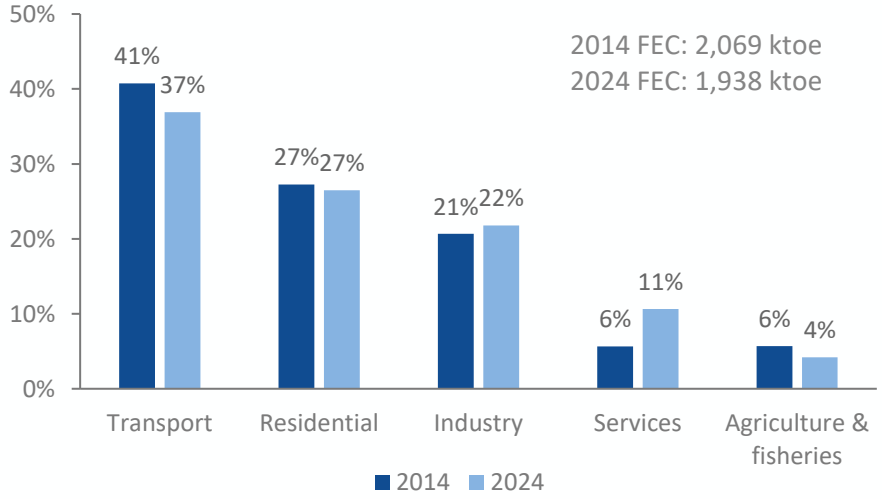
2. Energy consumption by economic sector

Total final energy consumption by sector, 2024



Source: own representation based on National Agency of Natural Resources (2025)

Share of final energy consumption by sector



Source: own representation based on National Agency of Natural Resources (2015, 2025)

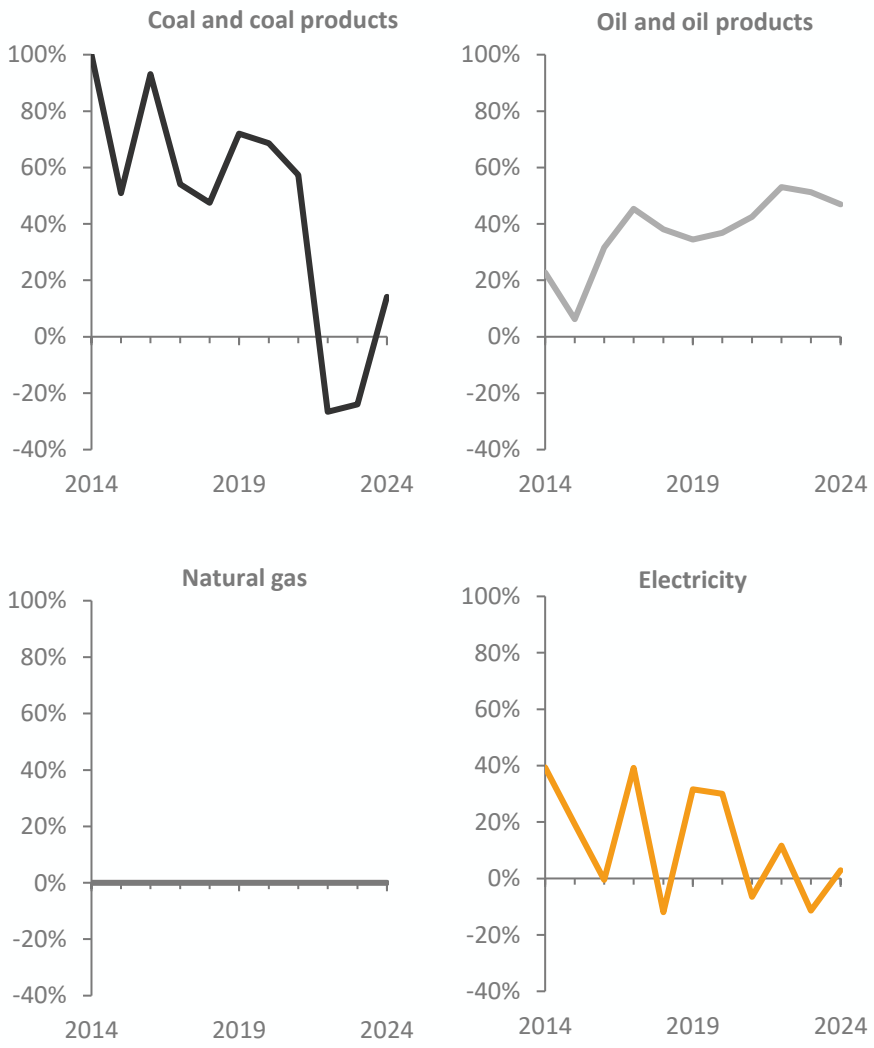
Trends in final energy consumption (FEC)

- » **Transport (37% of FEC)** is the largest consuming sector and almost fully oil-based
  - Down 4 pp (2014 vs 2024) due to lower recorded demand from road transport
  - Recent progress in scale up of e-mobility (not yet visible in 2024 data)
- » **The residential sector (27%) uses mostly electricity,** with oil and biomass (fuelwood) shares used mainly for heating
- » **The industrial sector (22%)** has a well-balanced energy supply, using approx. equal parts of electricity, coal and oil products
- » **Services (11%)** – using primarily electricity but also oil products – increased its consumption share by 5 pp (2014 vs 2024), reflecting higher sectorial economic activity
- » **Agriculture and fishing (4%)** play a minor role
- ➢ **Oil-based transport dominates final energy consumption, followed by mostly electricity-based household consumption**

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3. Import reliance in energy supply

Net import share of total supply by type of energy source



Source: own representation based on National Agency of Natural Resources (2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025)

Trends in import reliance

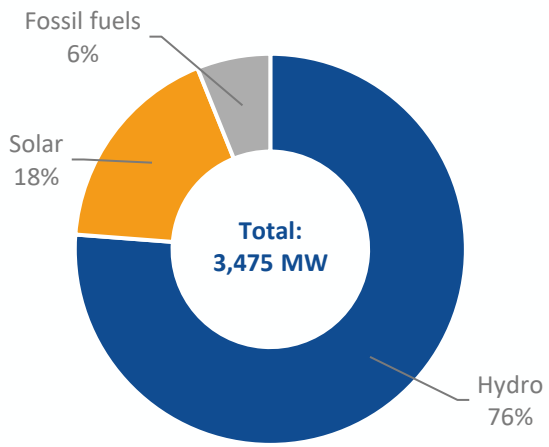
- **Low import reliance of coal products (14%)**
  - Sharp drop (-84 pp, 2014 vs 2024) from coal mine revival for industrial demand
- **Combined import share of oil & oil products moderate (47%),** but influenced by crude oil exports
  - **Large import reliance (90%) of refined oil products** (i.e. diesel, gasoline) supply
  - Import reliance rose (+15 pp, 2014 vs 2024) as domestic refining declined
- **No imports of natural gas**
  - Small volumes of domestically produced gas are used to fuel oil extraction only
- **Net import share of hydro-based electricity system significantly rises in dry years**
  - Recent decline in dry-year net imports, largely thanks to PV scale-up (see slide 8)

➢ **Large import share in oil products; power imports remain hydrology-driven, but fell in recent dry years as solar expanded**

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4.1 Electricity: system overview

Electricity generation capacity, 2025



Source: own representation based on Energy Regulatory Authority (2026); Note: fossil fuels include oil products.

Power plant park, 2025

	Total	Large-scale HPP (>25 MW)	Small-scale HPP (<25 MW)	Solar PV	TPP
Installed capacity (MW)	3,475	1,928	709	631	208
% of MW owned or managed by KESH	45%	70%	0%	1%	100%
Total number of power plants	264	13	193	47	3

Source: own representation based on Energy Regulatory Authority (2026); Note: HPP: hydropower plant, TPP: thermal powerplant (running on oil products)

- Largely fossil-free system with 94% renewable installed capacity
- Significant public ownership: the state-owned generator (KESH) holds 45% of installed capacity

Power plant park

- Hydro-based system with 2.6 GW of HPPs
  - Largest production: Drin cascade 1.3 GW, composed of three large-scale HPPs
- Solar is developing rapidly, now at 0.6 GW
- Oil-based power plants largely idle
  - Vlora TPP (98 MW): Built in 2011, has never been operational because of a flawed cooling system
  - Tiger 1 and 3 (110 MW): floating TPPs leased since 2022; produced their first volumes in 2025 (1% of tot. generation)

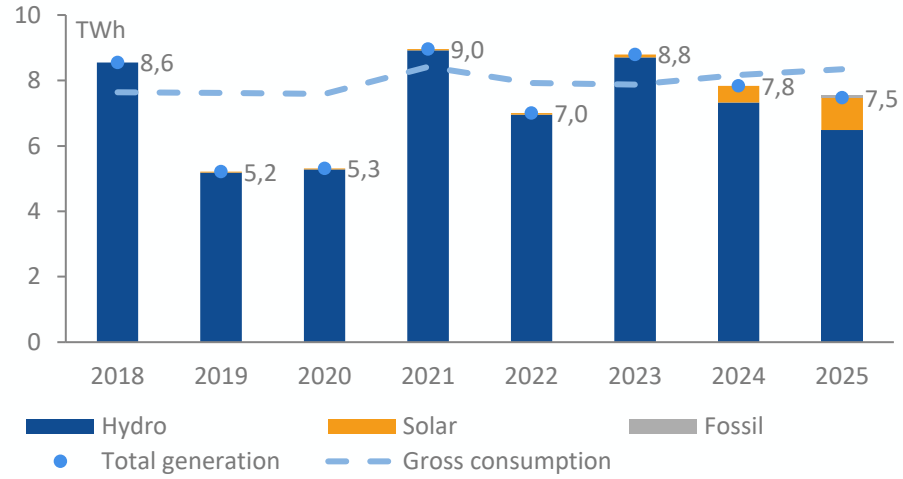
➢ **Hydro-based electricity system, with a growing solar component**

➢ **Efforts to deploy oil-fired generation as backup, but limited operational impact so far**

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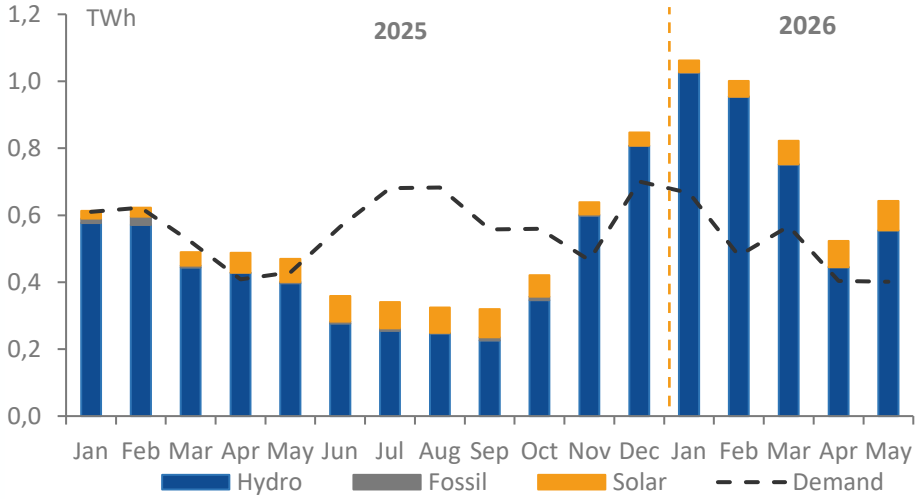
4.2 Electricity: supply-demand balance (1/2)

Yearly electricity demand and generation mix



Source: own representation based on Institute of Statistics (n.d.). Note: gross consumption includes network losses and own use, which accounted for an average 21% of the total over 2018–2025

Monthly electricity demand and generation mix



Source: own representation based on Transmission System Operator (n.d.)

Trends in electricity generation

- Strong variation in electricity output across years, dependant on hydrological patterns
  - e.g. 2018 generation 44% higher than in 2019/2020
- Solar PV is reducing generation volatility
  - e.g. 2023 vs 2025: out of 25% decline in hydro output, 10 pp were offset by solar

Seasonality

- Hydro's low production months are in the summer (Jun to Sep), when rivers are drier
- In parallel, higher summer temperatures drive up electricity demand for cooling
- Thus, **ALB imports electricity in the summer – even in rainy years**
- Solar output is strongest in summer and dry years, helping offset hydropower variability

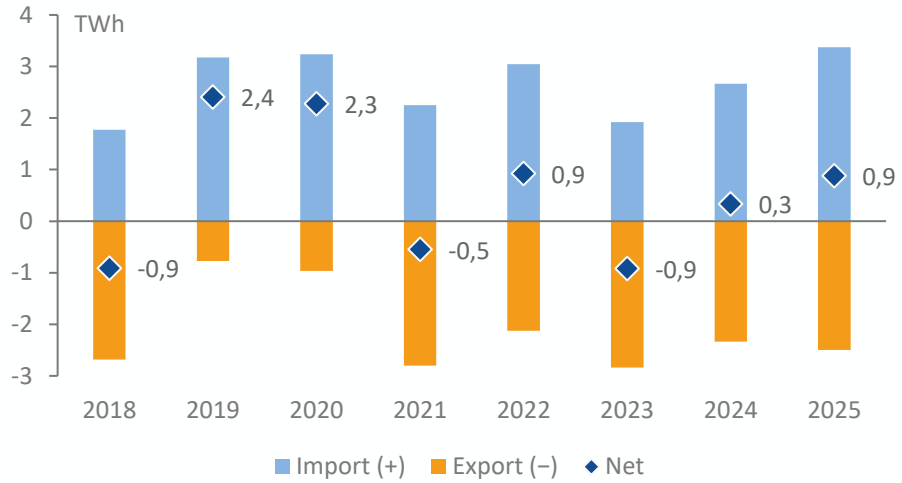
➢ **Historically, main supply gap and import need in summer when hydropower output is low**

➢ **Growing solar offsets hydropower volatility**

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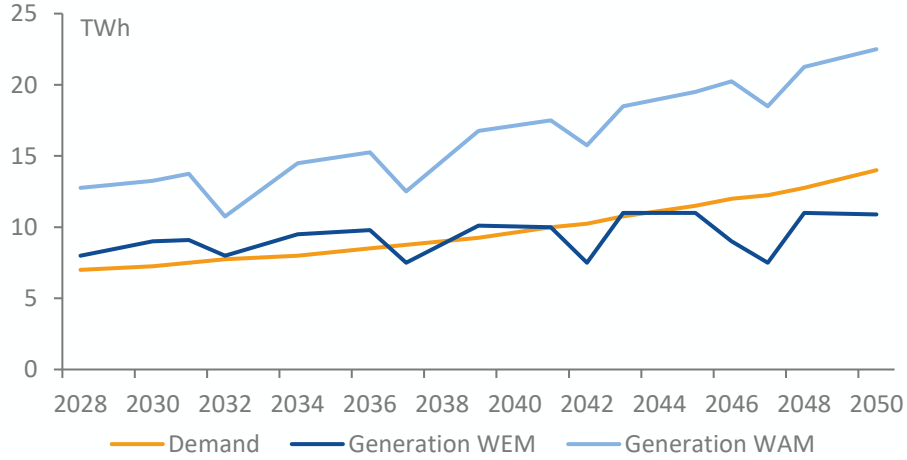
4.2 Electricity: supply-demand balance (2/2)

Historic cross-border electricity trade



Source: own representation based on Institute of Statistics (n.d.)

NECP electricity demand and supply projections



Source: own representation based on Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy [MIE] (2024); Note: national Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) projections include two main scenarios; WEM – With Existing Measures and WAM – With Additional Measures

Cross-border electricity trade

» **Cross-border trade is essential to balance RES generation variability** in ALB
- Closes supply gap of dry years / months
- Brings revenues from green and cost-efficient solar and hydro exports

» **Largest portion of trade recorded with GRC, MNE and SRB (via KOS) (~70% in 2024)**
- Growing trade with KOS reflecting electricity market coupling (see slide 11)
- No direct power flows with MKD or ITA due to lack of cross-border lines

Expected long-term developments

» WEM scenario: rising demand to turn ALB into net importer by 2040, even in wet years

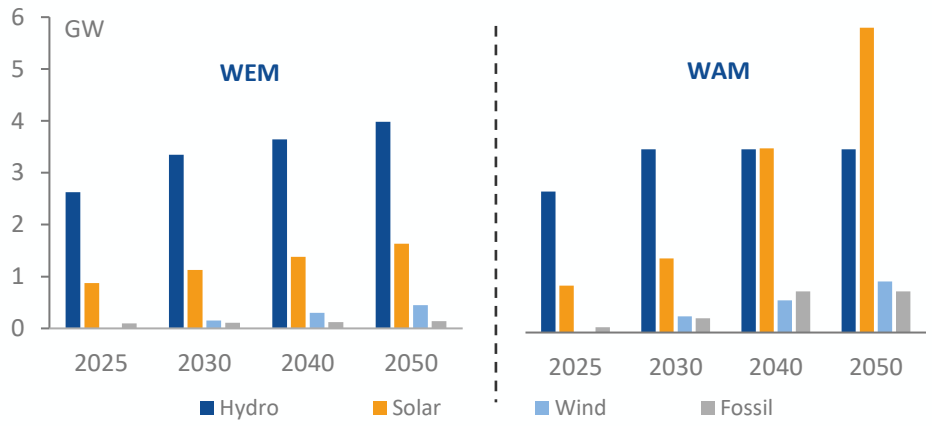
» WAM scenario: significant solar PV expansion is planned to make ALB a net exporter even in dry years (see next slide)
- Delivering this requires substantial action

➢ **ALB aims to become a net electricity exporter, including in dry years**

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4.3 Electricity: renewables expansion

Projected installed electricity generation capacity in NECP



Source: own representation based on MIE (2024); Note: NECP projections include two main scenarios; WEM – With Existing Measures and WAM – With Additional Measures; "fossil" includes natural gas.

PPAs awarded to large-scale RES producers

Year	RES type	Total auction size	Supported capacity	Non-supported capacity	PPA's fixed price
		MW	MW	MW	EUR/MWh
2018	Solar	100	50	50	59
2020	Solar	140	70	70	24
2021	Solar	100	70	30	30
2023	Wind	222.5	222.5	0	45-75
2024	Solar	283.9	283.9	0	39-51

Source: own representation based on Bellini, E. (2020), Bellini, E. (2024), Bhambhani, A. (2020), Bhambhani, A. (2021); Note: large-scale thresholds PV – 2 MW, Wind – 3 MW, and Hydro – 15 MW

Planned generation capacity deployment

- **Export ambitions** (WAM scenario) **mainly build on strong deployment of solar PV** and its complementarity with hydro
- Wind only seen as supplementary due to lower yield on investment
- Planned gas-fired capacity is meant to cover the supply gap in dry years (not for exports)

Support schemes for RES deployment

- There are three mechanisms in place aimed at supporting RES expansion
- **Large-scale**: fixed-price power purchase agreements (PPAs) awarded via auctions for all or a portion of the plant's capacity
- **Small-scale:** annually calculated feed-in tariff capped at 107 EUR/ MWh
- **Prosumers:** net metering (netting of produced and consumed power in kWh)
  - From 2027: net billing (monetary netting)

➢ **Solar planned as driver of system expansion, backed by broad range of support schemes**

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4.4 Electricity: regional connectivity

Electricity transmission capacity expansion plans, 2024



Source: own representation based on MIE (2024); Note: Position of transmission line only indicative. Red: 400 kV, yellow: 220 kV, purple: 150 kV, white: unknown kV (1GW). Dashed: under construction or planned.

Planned cross-border transmission projects

Transmission line to	North Macedonia	Italy
Project's stage	In construction	Announced
Planed completion year	2029	Tbd
Cost (EUR)	120 m	1 bn
International involvement	KfW, WBIF, EBRD	Masdar (UAE)

Source: own representation based on Western Balkans Investment Framework (n.d.-a), Masdar (2025)

Cross-border transmission capacity

- Two projects planned to complete the **"East-West electricity transmission corridor"**
- Key benefits of this include
  - **In the Western Balkans:** Increased trade and balancing of ALB's seasonal hydro with MKD's dispatchable coal-based generation
  - **Transregionally:** increase exports to EU; trans-regional price convergence
- Domestic grid investments also needed to expand capacity and integrate RES

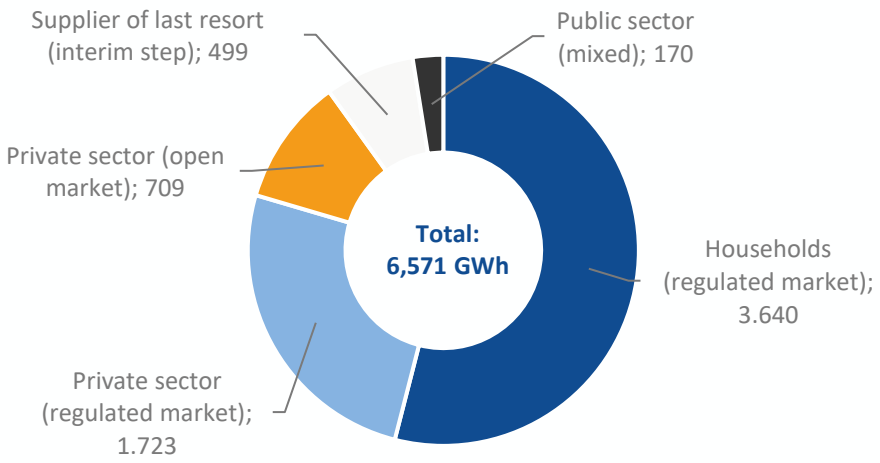
Electricity market coupling with the EU

- **Key to exports**, RES integration & grid stability
- Main prerequisite: national transposition of EU's Electricity Integration Package (EIP)
  - Primary legislation adopted through the Law on the Electricity Sector (59/2026), with secondary legislation still pending
- CBAM exemption also essential (see slide 18)
- **Advancements in connectivity and EU regulatory convergence are key for exports**

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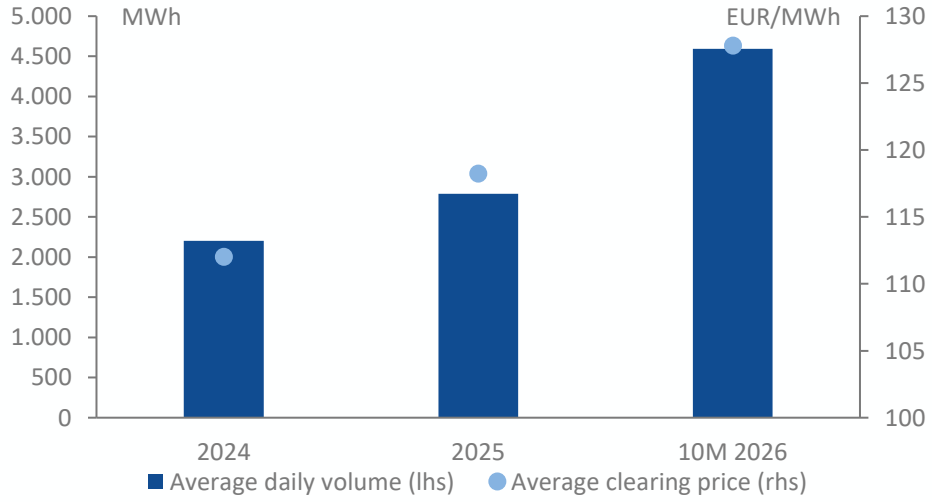
4.5 Electricity: market opening

Electricity supply by type of consumer and market, 2025



Source: own representation based on Energy Regulatory Authority (2026)

Traded volumes and clearing prices at ALPEX



Source: own representation based on Albanian Power Exchange (n.d.)

Liberalisation of the electricity market

- A liberalised market provides transparency and non-discriminatory market access
- For ALB, this is key to: enhance cross-border trade, enhance conditions for RES rollout, and move towards EU market coupling
  - Open market: high and medium voltages (6 kV - 35 kV)
  - Regulated: low voltages (opening in 2028)

Albanian power exchange (ALPEX)

- Launched in 2023, with ALB–KOS market coupling since February 2024; still maturing
- Still shallow market depth: few participants and limited volumes (~1/4 of consumption)
  - Thus, even moderate-sized trades / trends can cause large price swings
- Regulator regularly assesses market readiness: would enable all private RES to be traded on ALPEX (see next slide)

➢ **Market liberalisation is progressing, enabling RES expansion and more cross-border trade**

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4.6 Electricity: policy and regulation

Law on the Electricity Sector (No. 43/2015) - repealed

» Transposes the EU's third Energy Package, creating basis for a competitive market opening, guaranteeing supply for customers and preparing ALB for regional integration

- Several amendments since then to comply with Energy Community recommendations

Law on the Electricity Sector (No. 59/2026)

» Adopted June 2026, in force since 15 July 2026: aligns ALB with EU rules ahead of market coupling and reflects a system reshaped by solar PV (utility-scale and rooftop) and ALPEX in operation

» Introduces storage and aggregation as new licensed activities, active customers/prosumers and energy communities, day-ahead, intraday, balancing and derivatives markets, expanded regulator (ERE) powers and smart metering (some BESS regulatory gaps may remain)

Law on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources (No. 24/2023)

» In line with EU standards, it includes feed-in tariffs for small producers and CfPs (Contract for Premium) or CfDs (contracts for difference) for large projects

- CfPs: exchange trading plus a state premium when prices are low
- CfDs: same mechanism, but excess revenue is repaid when prices are high

» However, no CfD/CfPs auctions have been held to date, pending a positive assessment by the regulator (ERE) on ALPEX's liquidity and market depth

» In the meantime, PPAs with fixed feed-in prices have been auctioned as interim solution (see s.11)

➢ ALB has a sound regulatory framework in the electricity sector, pursuant of EU alignment

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5. Natural gas

Key gas infrastructure and project locations



Source: own representation based on ENTSOG (2026)

Gas-related projects in Albania

Project	Place	Key partners	Additional info
TAP exit point	Fier	TAP AG	*Under construction*
LNG terminal	Vlora	Aktor Group (GRC) & Albgaz (ALB)	LNG supply 1 bcm/y (20y)
Distribution grid + exit point	Korce	SOCAR (AZE)	*In development* Cost: EUR 21 m
Pipeline + Vlora TPP gas retrofitting	Fier to Vlora	Albgaz (ALB)/TBD	Cost: EUR 17.4 m
Additional TPP	Fier	Gener 2 (ALB) & GEK + DEPA (GRC)	Planned installed capacity 147 MW
Gas storage (UGS)	Dumre	Albgaz, Snam (ITA)	Cost: EUR 75.3m

Overview of the status quo

- **Minimal domestic use:** small volumes of associated gas from oil fields (by-product) used in oil extraction
- **Mostly transit role:** Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) forms final section of the Southern Gas Corridor connecting AZE with ITA/EU
  - Currently: 10 bcm/y capacity, no exit point in ALB

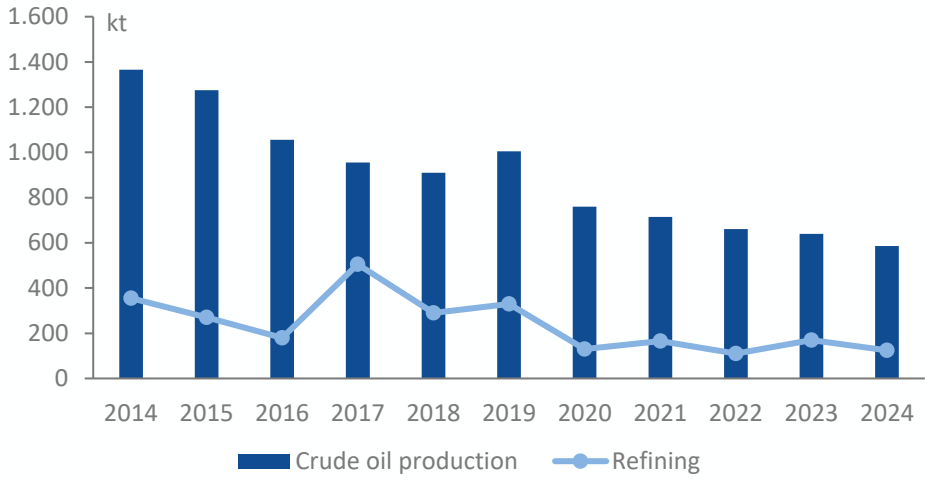
Potential development options

- **Potential role**: reduce hydro-reliance and electricity-/ biomass-based heating
- **End uses under discussion**
  - **Gasification of Korçë:** HH and commercial heating; possible expansion to other cities
  - **Power generation:** gas-retrofitting of Vlora TPP and/or new TPP in Fier
- **Two main supply options**: AZE gas via TAP or US LNG; AZE gas reportedly cheaper
- **Expansion of gas sector discussed; especially its role, scope and the potential suppliers**

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6. Oil and oil products

Yearly oil production and refining output



Source: own representation based on Gjeokonsult & Co. (2025)

Main characteristics of oil fields in Albania

Field	Initial reserves	Remaining	Oil grade
Cakran-Mollaj	8 Mt	46%	High
Kucove-Arrez	11 Mt	62%	Mid
Amonice	2 Mt	51%	Mid
Patos-Marinez	31 Mt	22%	Low
Gorisht-Kocul	15 Mt	17%	Low
Ballsh-Hekal	6 Mt	19%	Low

Source: own representation based on Gjeokonsult & Co. (2025)

Oil extraction

- ALB's fields contain mainly heavy and acid oil
  - Best suited for low value-added products (heavy fuel oil, bitumen, asphalt)
- Decline in oil extraction in recent years due to depletion of exploitable reserves and ageing infrastructure
- Low yield on investment of extraction – due to high well depth combined with low-grade crude – deters new investments

Oil refining

- Also refining capacity is in decline with an ageing infrastructure and lack of investment
- Refining heavy and acid domestic oil into higher value products (diesel, gasoline, jet fuel) requires costly technology
- This makes it difficult to attract investors
- **Despite being a crude oil exporter, ALB significantly relies on imported oil-products**
- **Low attractiveness for new investments in both extraction and refining activities**

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7. Climate commitments

Climate commitments in strategic documents

» **National Energy Strategy 2018 (NES):** 42% RES target in gross FEC and GHG emission reduction of 11.5% by 2030 compared to business-as-usual trajectory

» **Nationally Determined Contributions 2021 (NDC):** 42% RES target in FEC, 2030 green house gas (GHG) emission target of 11.9 MtCO2eq

- Somewhat outdated; NDC 3.0 was due by Sept 2025 but has not yet been submitted

» **Draft National Energy and Climate Plan 2024 (NECP):** 59.4% RES target in FEC, 2030 GHG emission target of 10.21 MtCO2e

- Both targets higher than Energy Community (EnC) goals: 52% RES in FEC and 12 MtCO2e
- ALB still requires to adapt recommendations of EnC to its draft NECP and adopt a final version

» **Long-Term Decarbonisation Strategy (LTDS):** Currently being discussed, it aims to sketch the sectoral transformation roadmap needed to achieve deep decarbonisation in line with NDC and NECP goals

Main laws relevant to climate commitments

» The **Law on Climate Change** (No. 155/2020) at the core of climate-related legislation aimed at

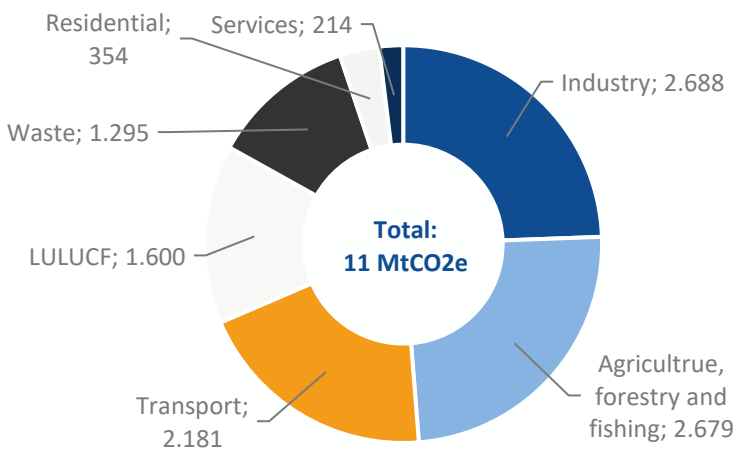
- Reducing GHG emissions, accelerating the adaption to climate change, fulfilling reporting commitments to the UNFCCC and creating a framework consistent with EU climate legislation
- But: it does not include 2030 GHG reduction targets

» ALB has adopted further additional legislation relevant to reduce GHG emissions including laws on **Renewable Energy Promotion** (No. 24/2023), **Energy Performance of Buildings** (No. 116/2016), **Energy Efficiency** (No. 124/2015), and the **Power Sector** (No. 59/2026)

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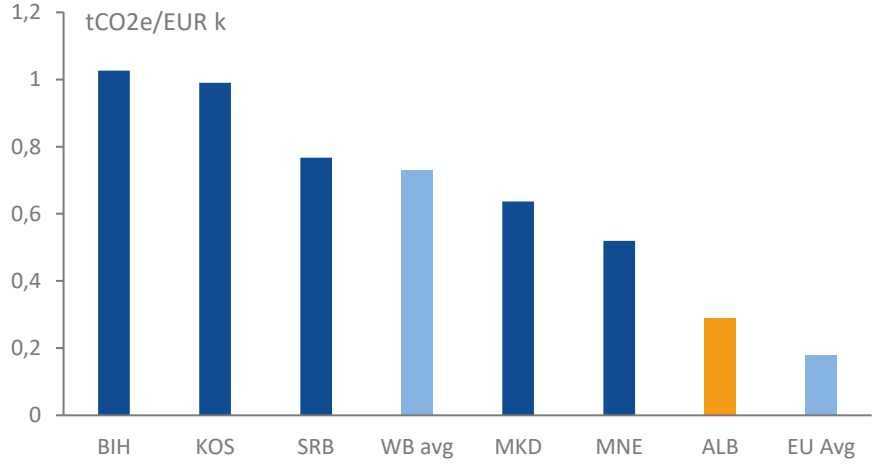
8. GHG emissions

Sectoral GHG emissions, 2022



Source: own representation based on MIE (2024); Note: the most recent data published by Albania covers the year 2022; values displayed show to total sectorial GHG emissions, not only energy-related emissions

Carbon intensity of the economy, 2024



Source: own representation based on European Commission, Joint Research Centre (2025), World Bank (n.d.); Note: GHG values from the EU's data for comparability; values differ from ALB-published data due to accounting differences

Sectoral emissions and climate goals

- Total emissions of 11 MtCO2eq in 2022, mainly concentrated in industry (24%), agriculture (24%) and transport (19%)
- From this starting point
  - NDC (2021) leaves space for emissions to *grow by 8%* (11.9 MtCO2eq)
  - NECP (2024, not adopted yet) sees a *reduction of 7%* (10.21 MtCO2eq)
  - Signalling a stronger planned commitment to curb GHG emissions

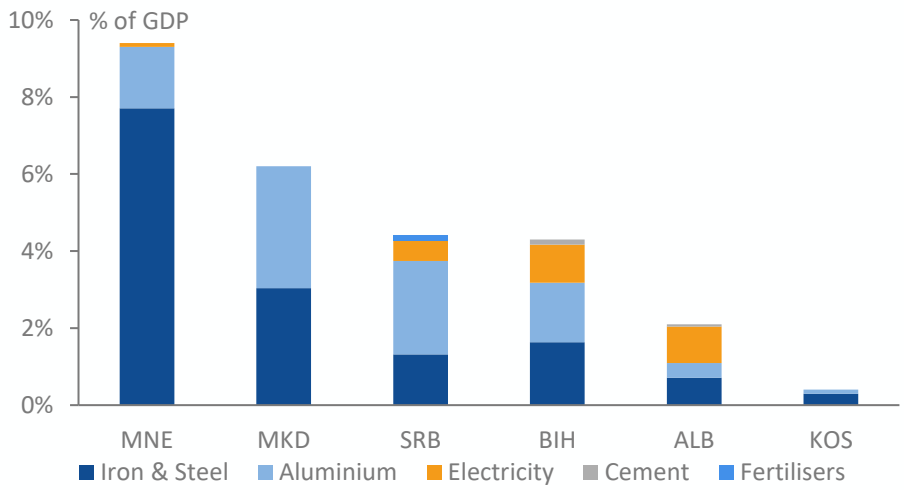
Carbon intensity of the economy

- Lowest in the region, bringing key economic advantages (see also next slide)
  - Lower exposure to carbon-pricing costs
  - Stronger export competitiveness to EU
- But still room for progress: carbon intensity is **~62% higher than the EU avg.**
- **Emissions levels bring advantages against WB peers but remain far above EU's average**

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9.1 CBAM: exposure

Contribution of CBAM-covered exports to GDP



Source: own representation based on European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (2024)

ALB's progress of CBAM electricity exemption conditions

Conditions under EU Regulation 2023/956, Article 2(7)	Status
Agreement that sets an obligation to apply Union law	●
Domestic legislation in line with EU electricity acquis	◍
Submission of a of roadmap on exemption criteria	○
Climate neutrality by 2050 commitment; LTDS adoption	○
ETS on electricity with EU ETS price convergence by 2030	○
Prevent indirect imports of non-compliant power to EU	○

Legend: Fulfilled ● Partially fulfilled ◍ Pending ○

Source: own representation based on German Economic Team (2025); Note: LTDS – Long-Term Decarbonisation Strategy

- From 2026, selected industrial goods and electricity imported into the EU face a CBAM charge linked to EU ETS prices
- This has direct implications for export competitiveness and fiscal revenue transfer
- Within a sector, CBAM's impact depends on a) share of the sector's exports going to the EU, b) its carbon intensity vs EU benchmarks

ALB's exposure to CBAM

- Compared to WB peers, **ALB has a low exposure to CBAM** of only 2.1% of GDP
- **Sectoral exposure varies**: High for iron & steel, moderate for aluminium and cement, minimal for almost fully renewable electricity (but would rise with gas TPP)
- **However, significant regulatory implications for power**, as CBAM exemption is required for EU market coupling (see slide 11)

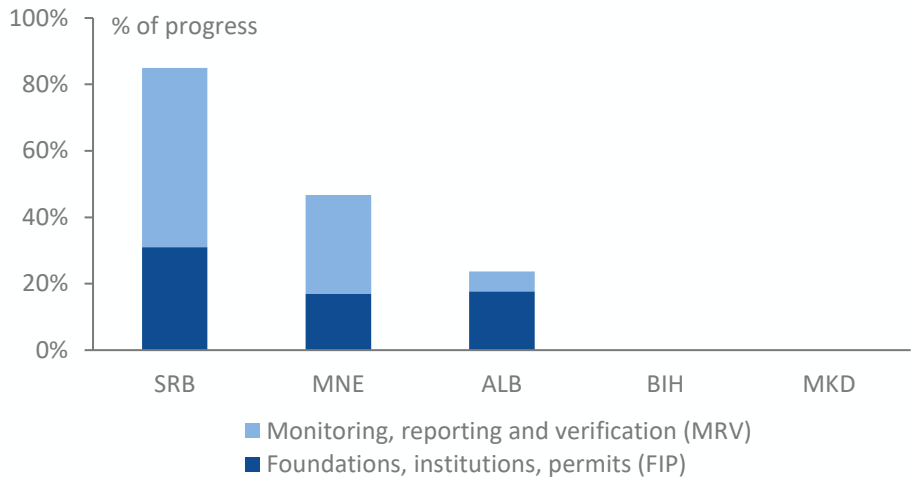
➢ **Main tariff burden on iron and steel exports**

➢ **Significant regulatory work needed to secure a CBAM exemption on electricity exports**

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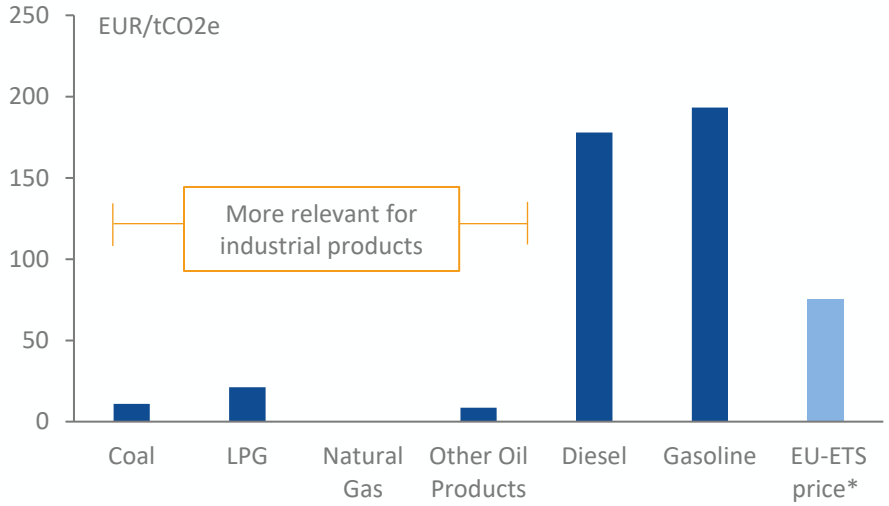
9.2 CBAM: advancements in carbon pricing

Regulatory readiness of ALB's ETS system, 2024



Source: own representation based on Cornago, E. (2025)

Applicable carbon prices in ALB, 2024



*Source: own representation based on World Bank (2025); Note: tax on coal was reformed to follow EU ETS trajectory from 2026 onwards; *Note: EU ETS reference price applied on CBAM in Q2 of 2026*

Rollout of carbon pricing aligned with EU ETS

- Key for keeping emissions in check, as well as for cutting CBAM exposure and securing an exemption for electricity exports
- Key roll out factors: **regulatory readiness, price convergence and sectoral coverage**

Limited progress on regulatory readiness

- **Main progress on FIP:** ETS directive transposed; appointment of competent authority; introduction of a penalty system
- **Weak MRV**: without good monitoring, reporting and verification, **regulations remain largely non-enforceable**

Large gaps in pricing and coverage

- In ALB, carbon pricing applies mainly through fuel taxes, not to final products
- Low carbon prices on industry-relevant fuels leave CBAM exposure largely unaddressed
  - But: Tax on coal was reformed to follow EU ETS trajectory from 2026 onwards

➢ **Slow but tangible process in carbon pricing**

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About the German Economic Team

Financed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, the German Economic Team (GET) advises the governments* of Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Kosovo, Armenia, Georgia and Uzbekistan on economic policy matters. Berlin Economics has been commissioned with the implementation of the consultancy.

**In Belarus and Georgia advisory activities are currently suspended.*

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Annex: key entities in the energy sector (1/2)

Overall governance

- **Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy (MIE):** leads energy policy and sector reforms
- **Ministry of Finance (MoF):** oversees financial performance and viability of state-owned enterprises
- **Energy Regulatory Authority (ERE):** regulates the electricity and natural-gas sectors, including licensing, market monitoring, tariff and price reviews, and regulatory development
- **National Agency of Natural Resources (AKBN):** public agency under MIE that monitors licences for renewable energy, mining and hydrocarbons; prepares energy balance for MIE, INSTAT and Eurostat

Electricity sector

- **KESH (Albanian Power Corporation):** state-owned company and ALB's main electricity producer; holds public-service obligation to supply the universal-service market; financially exposed when hydrological conditions are poor and imports rise
- **OST (Transmission System Operator):** fully state-owned company responsible for electricity transmission, system planning, grid-capacity assessment and market-related processes
- **OSHEE Group:** public company that covers distribution, universal service supply, supplier-of-last-resort functions, market support, metering, and customer services. Within the group: OSSH = DSO; FSHU = Universal Service Supply (USS) + Supplier of Last Resort (SoLR); FTL = free market supplier
- **ALPEX (Albanian Power Exchange):** joint venture company owned by ALB's and KOS's TSOs (OST, KOSTT); appointed as the nominated electricity market operator (NEMO) for both countries; coupled Albania and Kosovo markets since January 2024
- **The Renewable Energy Operator:** foreseen in regulation but not yet operational as a separate entity; FTL currently performs this role (OSSHE Group)

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Annex: key entities in the energy sector (2/2)

Natural gas sector

- **Albgaz:** state-owned company and ALB's sole licensed combined gas transmission and distribution operator
  - Full ownership unbundling and TSO certification remain pending, with ERE having granted successive deadline extensions, the most recent set by Decision No. 272 on 10 December 2024
- **TAP AG (Trans Adriatic Pipeline):** ERE-certified transmission system operator under the Third Energy Package; transports gas from Azerbaijan's Shah Deniz II field through GRC and ALB to ITA

Oil sector

- **National Agency of Natural Resources (AKBN):** supervises ALB's natural resources, incl. hydrocarbons, minerals and energy, and administers licensing for vacant exploration and production blocks
- **Geo-Jade Petroleum:** private Chinese producer accounting for most of ALB's crude-oil extraction (~85%); operates under a production-sharing agreement with Albpetrol (see next point)
- **Albpetrol:** state-owned upstream oil and gas company under MIE; holds extraction rights over all fields, undertakes limited direct extraction (~10-12%) and receives revenues from production-sharing agreements with private operators

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