Kosovo–Germany Climate and Energy Transition Partnership

Kosovo Energy Pathways Dialogue

key takeaways

Pristina, 21 October 2026

Current data

88.5%
of domestic power from the Kosova A and B lignite plants (2025)

330 MW
renewables installed, against 1,600 MW targeted by 2031

~760
premature deaths a year from air pollution, costing 2.5–4.7% of GDP

~€80/t
EU carbon price (October 2026), the basis for CBAM charges on exports

The dialogue highlighted

1. **A dual task.** Reliability and system performance need strengthening now, while decisions are made on how the energy system should develop over the long term. Security of supply, sustainability and affordability need to hold throughout the transition, not only in a target year.
2. **EU integration and energy options.** Energy Community commitments, carbon pricing and CBAM already affect the cost of Kosovo's choices, well before EU accession.
3. **Several options for future supply.** Domestic lignite, gas, regional electricity sourcing, and accelerated renewables and storage were all discussed.

Which combination of options can secure Kosovo's electricity supply most affordably on the path to 2050?

No-regret measures

- Efficiency and district heating
- Grid reliability and loss reduction
- Regional market coupling
- Storage and demand response
- Smart metering and prosumers
- A stronger regulator and bankable procurement

Next steps

Ongoing

No-regret measures advanced with national partners

Upcoming

An independent study on Kosovo's energy transition pathways, with findings presented for discussion

Sources: Kosovo Online, 2025 generation data; BGF, Monitoring of the Energy Strategy 2022–2031 (June 2026); Energy Strategy 2022–2031; World Bank, Air Pollution Management in Kosovo (2019); ICE EU ETS (October 2026).

On behalf of:

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