EU4ENERGY IN GEORGIA

The EU4Energy Programme, funded by the European Union, has been working with Georgia since 2016, helping to strengthen legislative and regulatory frameworks, improving the quality of data and statistics, and supporting evidence-based policymaking. With the help of the International Energy Agency and the Energy Community Secretariat, significant progress has been made towards strong policymaking, legislation and statistics that will lay the foundations for Georgia's energy security, sustainable energy and energy markets in the years to come.

KEY DATA

2019

Population	**3.73**	*millions*
Gross domestic product	**42.44**	*billion USD (2015 prices and PPPs)*
Total energy supply (TES) / GDP *(2018)*	**0.114**	*toe per thousand USD (2015 prices and PPPs)*
TES / population *(2018)*	**1.301**	*toe per capita*
Share of renewables in electricity generation	**82.6**	*%*

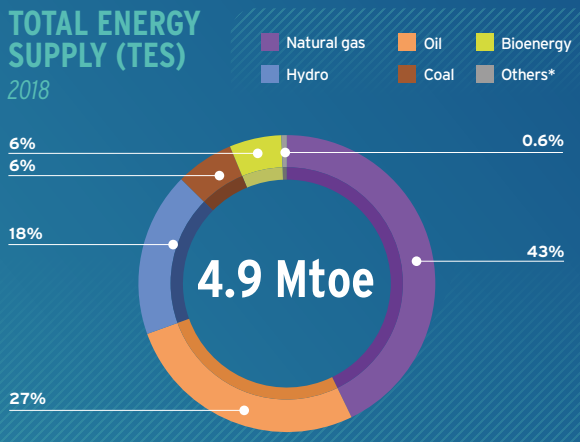
Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), www.iea.org/statistics.

toe = tonnes of oil-equivalent

GEORGIA ENERGY MIX

TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

2018



Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), ww.iea.org/statistics.

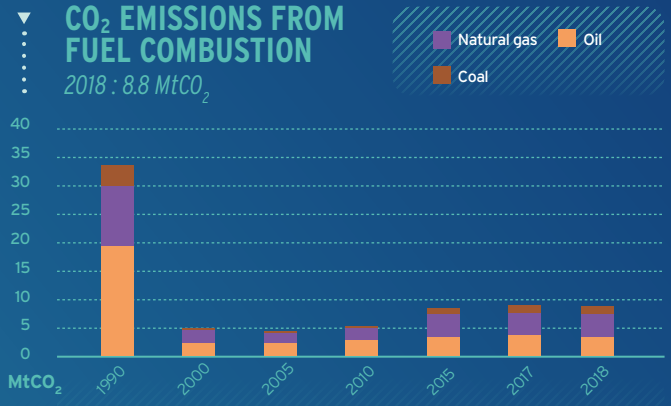
Mtoe = million tonnes of oil-equivalent
Numbers may not add to total due to electricity trade.

* include solar PV and wind

GEORGIA CO_2 EMISSIONS

CO_2 EMISSIONS FROM FUEL COMBUSTION

2018 : 8.8 $MtCO_2$



Source: IEA (2020), CO_2 Emissions from Fuel Combustion (database), www.iea.org/statistics

$MtCO_2$ = Million tonnes of carbon-dioxide

ENERGY SECURITY

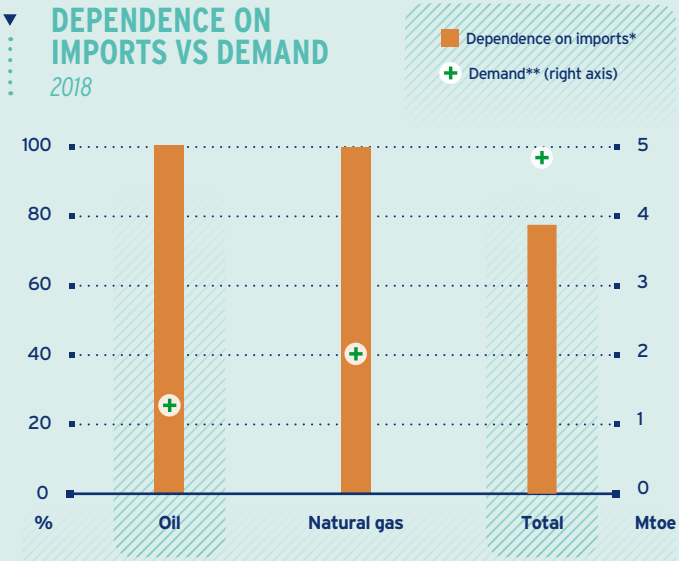
In 2019, EU4Energy conducted an IEA Energy Policy Peer Review of Georgia's energy sector, analysing energy policy and providing recommendations as the country looks to transition to a more secure, sustainable and affordable energy future. These recommendations will allow the Georgian Government to further strengthen its long-term energy strategy and address challenges as the country proceeds in its transformation of the energy sector.

In December 2019, Georgia's Parliament adopted the Law on Energy and Water Supply, designed by the Energy Community Secretariat. It aims to transpose the EU's Third Energy Package, improving market transparency, competition, and ensuring better service for consumers. EU4Energy supported the implementation of the Law through the development of secondary legislation for several segments of the gas market and gas infrastructure development. An open gas market will allow for competition and a free choice of gas suppliers for consumers. Transparent cost calculation will ensure that tariffs are designed in a fair and cost reflective manner for consumers.

GAS MARKET

DEPENDENCE ON IMPORTS VS DEMAND

2018



Source: IEA (2020), World Energy Balances 2020 (database), ww.iea.org/statistics

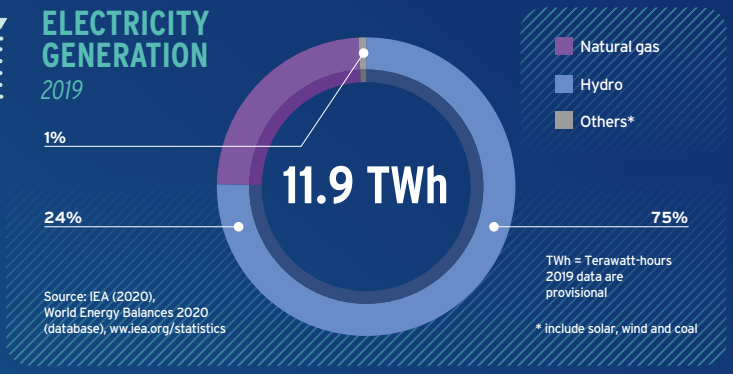
*Dependence on imports is calculated by net trade over total energy supply (TES).
**Demand measured by the TES.

ELECTRICITY MARKETS

Georgia's adoption of the Law on Energy and Water Supply launched the transition to the new electricity market model. The EU4Energy Governance team supported Georgian officials in drafting and adoption of secondary legislation needed for the implementation of the Law. Electricity market reforms will ensure that Georgian households and businesses can enjoy continuous and high-quality electricity supply at competitive prices.

ELECTRICITY GENERATION

2019



SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

RENEWABLES

EU4Energy, in close coordination with the Georgian government and other key stakeholders, has developed a Sustainable Bioenergy Policy Roadmap for Georgia. The Roadmap focuses on ensuring sustainable biomass supplies and modernising the consumption of biomass, through 2030. It also takes into account the law on the support of production and consumption of energy from renewable sources, which Georgia adopted in 2019. Additional assistance was provided to develop the support schemes for the deployment of renewable energy sources, thus greening the energy sector and improving the environment. EU4Energy also conducted a series of international workshops to increase the capacity of Georgian authorities and specialists focused on system integration of renewables and policy support for renewable energy sources.

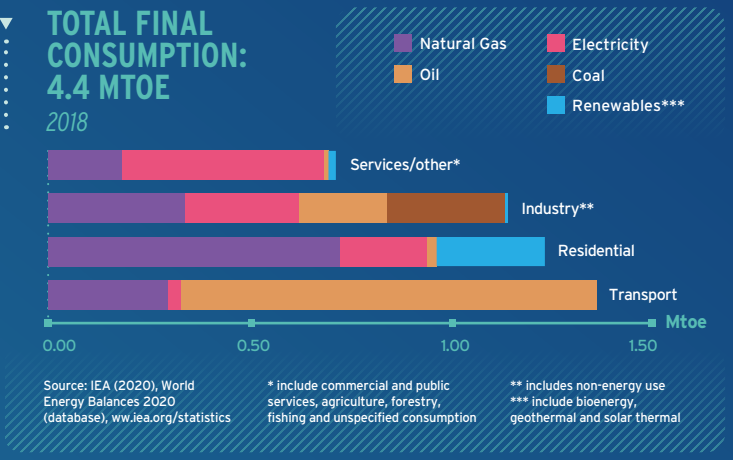
ENERGY EFFICIENCY

In 2020, Georgia adopted the Energy Performance of Buildings Law, which was developed with the support of EU4Energy. The law introduced obligatory minimum energy performance requirements for buildings, and its implementation will improve the quality of life of the Georgian population, resulting in lower energy bills and a positive impact on the health of citizens. In addition, the EU4Energy Programme, in close cooperation with the Government developed a number of secondary legal acts on energy efficiency, and provided capacity building and guidance on the topic. The Law on Energy Efficiency, adopted in 2020, provides the legal and institutional basis for the promotion of energy efficiency in other sectors and at a cross-sectoral policy level. The IEA has provided training and capacity building on Energy Efficiency policy across various sectors as well as energy statistics, which is the fundamental building block for the development of sound Energy Efficiency policies.

EU4Energy has worked closely with GeoStat to enhance the quality and consistency of its energy data collection, while expanding the breadth of its data. As a result, GeoStat has started compiling energy efficiency indicators and short-term energy statistics on oil, gas and electricity.

TOTAL FINAL CONSUMPTION: 4.4 MTOE

2018



REDUCING CARBON AND OTHER EMISSIONS

Georgia ratified the Paris Agreement in 2017 and, as a non-Annex I party to the UNFCCC, has submitted its third and already prepared the fourth National Communication, which includes a Climate Change Strategy, as well as a national inventory of greenhouse gases and measures for mitigation of GHG emissions. In 2020, the Government drafted Georgia's Climate Action Plan and started developing the country's National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) and low Emissions Development Strategy. With the support of EU4Energy, the Government drafted and adopted legislation on sampling and analysis of marine fuel to improve the quality of fuels used by ships. Reducing emissions of sulphur dioxide from the combustion of certain types of liquid fuels will increase both air quality and reduce marine pollution, benefitting Georgia's citizens and the environment.

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International Energy Agency
International Energy Charter
Energy Community
EaP Eastern Partnership
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