Agenda





EU4Energy Governance Workshop on Support in Development of Natural Gas Transmission Tariff Methodology in Georgia

Venue: Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission, 19, Adam Mitskevichi St, T'bilisi, Georgia

Date: 16 January 2019

Registration and welcome coffee	10:15 – 10:30	
Welcome remarks – Scope of the project, expected results: Energy Community Secretariat, EU4ENERGY Delegation of the European Union to Georgia (tbc) Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission	10:30 – 11:00	Mr Peter Pozsgai Gas Expert, Energy Community Secretariat Mr Andrej Bartosiewicz Attaché, Programme Officer, Delegation of the European Union to Georgia (tbc) Mr Gocha Shonia Commissioner, Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission
Presentation of the project and the main elements of the first draft of the proposed gas transmission tariff methodology	11:00 – 12:00	Ms Borbála Takácsné Tóth <i>REKK</i>
Q&A	12:00 – 13:00	Discussion with participants

Lunch break

13:00 - 14:00

Presentation of the draft proposed tariff calculation tool	14:00 – 15:15	Ms Enikő Kácsor REKK
Q&A	15:15 – 15:45	Discussion with participants
Wrap up and next steps, next meetings	15:45 – 16:00	Mr Peter Pozsgai Gas Expert, Energy Community Secretariat

A robust legislative and regulatory framework is vital for the development of a sustainable energy sector. The EU4Energy governance project, part of the EU4Energy Initiative of the European Union, works with the six Eastern Partner countries to strengthen their legislative and regulatory frameworks, to draft policy recommendations, and to help identify investment opportunities in key strategic energy infrastructure projects.

^{*}The EU4Energy Initiative covers all EU support to improve energy supply, security and connectivity, as well as to promote energy efficiency and the use of renewables in the Eastern Partner countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. It does this by financing projects and programmes that help to reform energy markets and to reduce national energy dependence and consumption. Over the longer term, this makes energy supply more reliable, transparent and affordable, thus reducing energy poverty and energy bills for both citizens and the private sector.