

Annual Report under the Energy Efficiency Directive

Georgia

Prepared by: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable
Development of Georgia

September 2020

A. Key statistics and indicators

Table 1: Key energy statistics data

Estimation of key statistics and indicators in 2018	Value	Unit
Total primary energy consumption (*)	4819.9	ktoe
Total final energy consumption (*)	4390.1	ktoe
Final energy consumption – Transport (*)	1440.7	ktoe
Final Energy consumption – Industry (*)	689.6	ktoe
Final energy consumption – Households (*)	1216.0	ktoe
Final energy consumption – Services (*)	512.2	ktoe
Gross value added by sector – Industry (**)	8883.1098	mil. GEL ¹
Gross value added by sector – Services (**)	26879.5527	mil. GEL ²
Disposable income of households (**)	46320.9	mil.GEL ³
Gross domestic product (GDP) (**)	44.6	Bln.GEL ⁴
Electricity generation from thermal power plants (***)	181.89	ktoe
Electricity generation from combined heat and power (***)	N/A	ktoe
Heat generation from thermal power generation (***)	N/A	ktoe
Heat generation from combined heat and power plants, incl. industrial waste heat (***)	N/A	ktoe
Fuel input for thermal power generation (***)	417.0	ktoe

¹ <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/23/gross-domestic-product-gdp> - Gross value added by sector – Industry (including construction)

² <https://www.geostat.ge/en/modules/categories/23/gross-domestic-product-gdp> - Gross value added by sector - Services

³ https://www.geostat.ge/media/29201/erovnuli_krebuli_2018.pdf - page 45

⁴ Official exchange rate of Georgian LARI (GEL) against foreign currencies, including Euros are provided on: <https://www.nbg.gov.ge/index.php?m=582&lng=eng>

Estimation of key statistics and indicators in 2018	Value	Unit
Passenger kilometres (pkm), if available (**)	9946.9	million. pkm
Tonne kilometres (tkm), if available (**)	3519.8	million. tkm
Combined transport kilometres (pkm + tkm), in case that separate values for pkm and tkm are not available (**)	N/A	
Population (**)	3, 72	millions

(*) Energy statistics – National statistics office of Georgia

(**) National statistics office of Georgia

(***) Transmission System Operator (TSO), electricity generation companies.

B. Overview of energy consumption trends

The figure 2 below presents the evolution of the primary and final energy consumption, per total and per sector, for the 2016-2018 period.

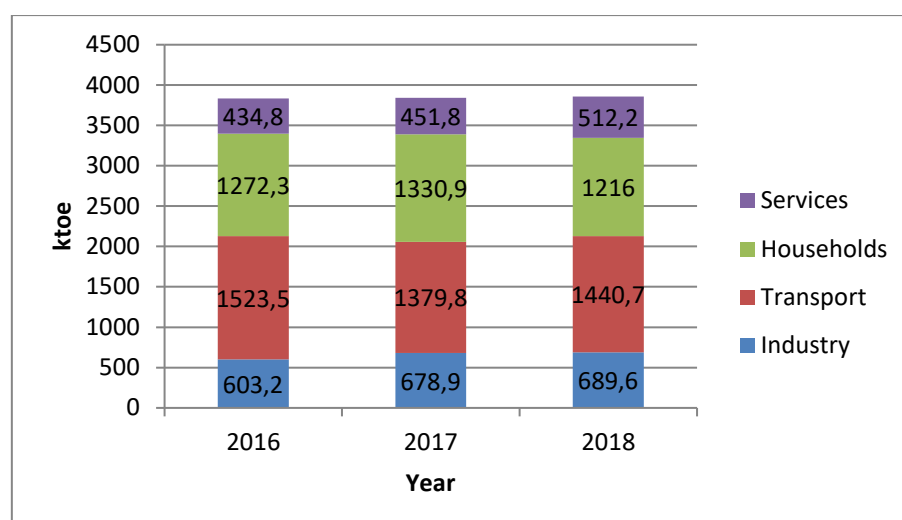
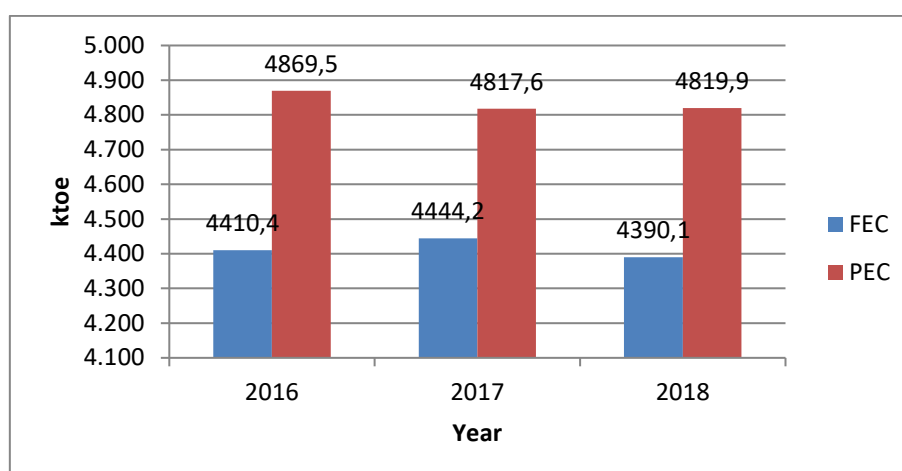


Figure 2: Final and primary energy consumption (up) and final energy consumption per sectors (down) in 2016 – 2018 (example).

The energy consumption of Georgia in 2016 – 2018 has a stable character; there is a slight decrease due to the reduction of the electricity losses in the grid. In 2018, the energy consumption of every sector remained steady, with a slight increase in energy consumption in industry and service sectors. In the other two sectors, energy consumption is constant with insignificant fluctuations. However, the stable rise in the energy consumption profile for 2018 was registered in industry and service sectors with 14.3 % and 17.8 % respectively, compared to the 2016 level.

National energy efficiency targets

Transposition of the Energy Efficiency Directive (EED) launched by enacting the Georgian Law on Energy Efficiency in May 2020 and previous to that by adopting the first National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (NEEAP) in December 2019, which set the targets for the primary energy consumption – 57,729 GWh and the final energy consumption - 54,838 GWh by 2020.

TARGETS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EED ARTICLE 3 [GWh]					57,729 (PEC) 54,838 (FEC)
EED ARTICLE 5 [GWh]					N/A
EED ARTICLE 7 [GWh]					N/A
PEC [GWh]					57,729
FEC [GWh]					54,838
FEC - BUILDINGS [GWh]					N/A
FEC - INDUSTRY [GWh]					N/A
FEC - TRANSPORT [GWh]					N/A
FEC – OTHERS [GWh]					N/A
PRIMARY ENERGY INTENSITY [toe/mil. international dollars]	134.5	127.1	21.4	N/A	N/A
FINAL ENERGY INTENSITY [toe/mil. international dollars]	121.8	117.3	110.6	N/A	N/A

Figure 1: Division of targets per sectors and per different articles of EED (example)

C. Update of measures implemented in last year

- **Legislative measures**

In 2019 Georgian Law on Energy Labelling was enacted. Also, the short term NEEAP for 2019-2020 has been approved by the government of Georgia

In May 2020 two laws have been approved by the Parliament of Georgia: Law on Energy Efficiency developed according to the EED and Law of Energy Efficiency of the Buildings, developed according to the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive.

Several by-laws are drafted, and endorsement procedures are in the active phase, while the majority of the by-laws will be prepared and adopted from 2021.

D. Central Government buildings (Article 5)

According to the Article 17 (1) (2) of the Law of Georgia on Energy Efficiency the Government of Georgia:

- a) ensures that 1% of the total useful floor area of heated and/or cooled buildings owned and occupied public bodies is renovated each year to meet the minimum energy performance requirements.
- b) ensures introduction of the energy management systems in the buildings and other premises owned and occupied by public bodies.

The requirement to renovate 1% of the total useful floor area shall not apply to:

- a) buildings which have a status of cultural heritage monuments in accordance with legislation in force in so far as compliance with minimum energy performance requirements would unacceptably alter their character or appearance;
- b) buildings owned by the defense forces or public body serving purposes of national/public security, apart from residential quarters or office buildings for the armed forces and other staff employed by national defense authorities;
- c) buildings used as places of worship and for religious activities.

According to the above-mentioned law the requirements set out in section 1 of article 17 of this Law shall apply to the buildings used by public bodies, with total useful floor area of more than 500m² till January 1, 2023. From January 1, 2023 the requirements set out in section 1 of article 17 of this Law shall apply to the buildings, in use of public bodies, with total useful floor area of more than 250m².

To implement this obligation (according to the Law of Energy Efficiency), Ministry will in 2021 establish a Registry of the buildings owned and occupied by public administrative bodies, with information on the energy performance and other relevant information related to energy consumption of buildings.

The Government has been investing in energy efficiency renovations in a number of buildings in the last few years with international partners. It is currently developing a comprehensive investment programme for the renovation of public buildings in cooperation with the EU and various sources of finance. All renovations will result in the buildings meeting or exceeding minimum energy performance standards which are currently in the process of adoption in Georgia.

E. Energy efficiency obligations (Article 7)

Energy efficiency obligation schemes are not yet applied in Georgia. According to the Law of Energy Efficiency, the by-law on the adoption of energy efficiency obligation scheme or alternative policy measures or energy efficiency obligation scheme and alternative policy measures should be approved by May 29 2021.