Project: Elaboration of Climate Mainstreaming Recommendations for Energy, Agriculture and Health Sectors of Georgia

# Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Measures in the Energy Sector

# TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY 2019

- The share of renewable resources in Georgia's energy balance is less than 30% (while by 2030 Georgia wants to increase this share to 35%).
- 77% of the total energy supply depends mineral resources.
- A significant share of local renewable energy resources are not utilized.

# RISK PROFILE

- Increase in air temperature by 0.8° - 1.4°C by 2050;
- Increase of the intensity of seasonal rains and complicated forecasting;
- Increase of disaster cases caused by natural hazards;
- Increase of GHG emissions and potential damage to the forest ecosystem due to firewood consumption by households.

# Legislative Framework and Policy Documents

**Adopted Laws:**

- Law on Energy and Water Supply;
- Law on Energy Efficiency;
- Law on Energy Efficiency of Buildings;
- Law on Energy Labelling;
- Law on Encouragement of Production and Use of Energy from Renewable Sources.

**APPROVED Policy Documents**

- Climate Change Strategy of Georgia 2030;
- Climate Change Action Plan of Georgia 2021-2023;
- Georgian National Renewable Energy Action Plan;
- Georgian National Energy Efficiency Action Plan of Georgia 2019-2020.

**In Development**

- Energy Policy Document;
- Integrated National Plan for Energy and Climate (NECP).

# KEY FINDINGS OF THE PROJECT

- The energy sector is in the active reform process.
- Secondary legislation that will be in line with the new legislation and international obligations needs to be developed as soon as possible;
- There is ongoing working process on the two major policy documents in the sector – National Energy Policy and National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP).
- Detailed steps for achieving the targets for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy under the action plans need to be introduced, together with monitoring system that will help evaluation of the achievements;
- The energy efficiency measures and clean development mechanisms require significant financial sources. Considering the current state budget, the mainstreaming of the climate change mitigation and adaptation measure in the energy sector may be hindered in the short-term period;
- As of now, the action plans focus on the activities to be financed by the private sector and international donors, while the state budget does not prioritize the climate change spending.
- For the successful and timely completion of the reform process within the sector is needed higher mobilization of the human resources.
- It is necessary to identify adaptation measures in energy sector and reflect them in action plans.

Thanks for the attention!