



Experience with SDG7 Roadmap scenarios for Georgia

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May 13, 2024



Development of Energy Sector



Recently adopted main legislative documents:

- Law on Energy and Water Supply ;
- Law on Renewable Energy ;
- Law on Energy Efficiency ;
- Law on Energy Performance in Buildings ;
- Secondary Legislation has been partially implemented; additional legislation based on aforementioned laws are currently in development;
- Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Climate Strategy and Action Plan (CSAP)

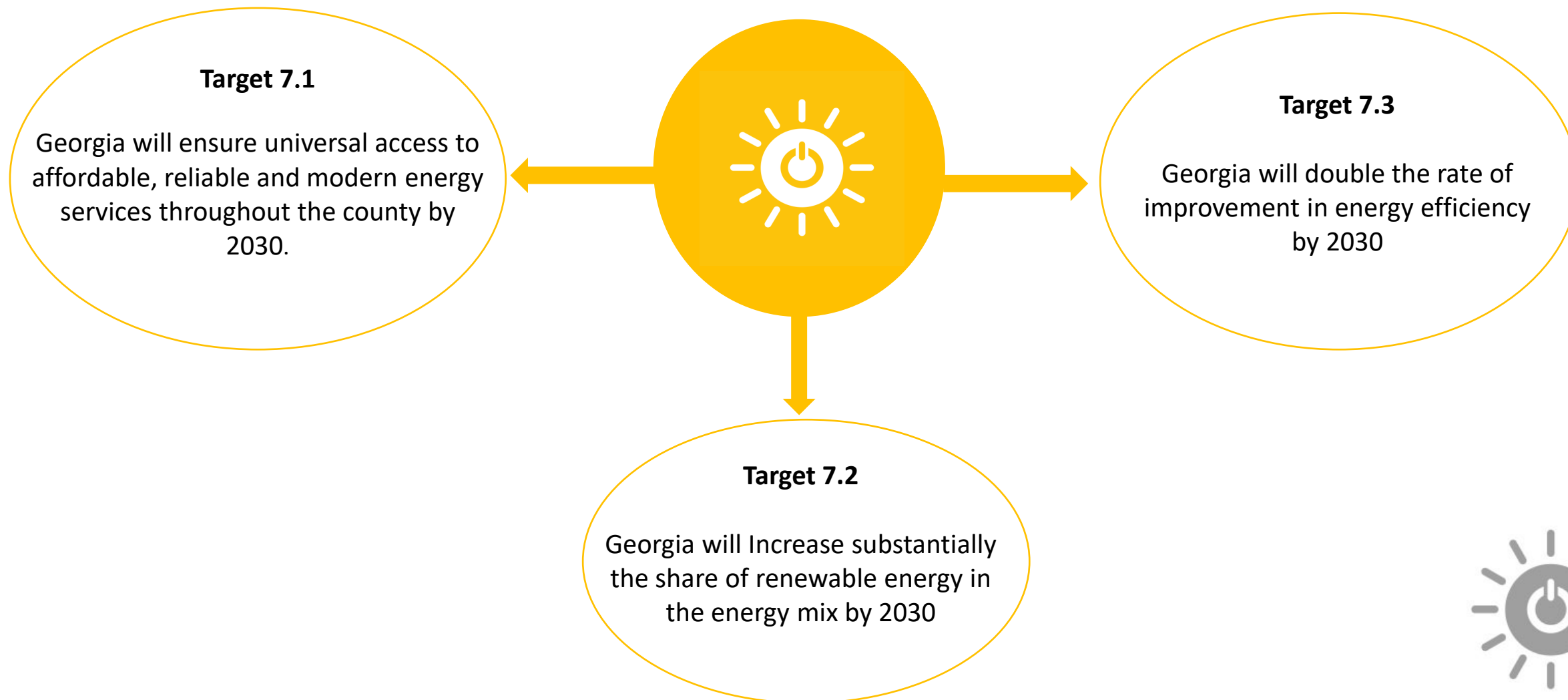
Important Development

- NECP 2021-2030 development (EE, RE and GHG targets);
- Energy Market Liberalization ;
- Active development and Support Schemes for RE;
- Practical implementation of EE, EPB and RE laws' goals
- Increasing Energy Interconnection and Transit Potential of the country;



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7:

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all





Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



National Policy



Freedom, Rapid Development, Prosperity – Government Program 2018 - 2020



'Georgia's Regional Development Strategy for 2014 – 2021'



Georgia's Rural Development Strategy 2017 - 2020

Target 7.1

Georgia will ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services throughout the county by 2030.

Indicators

- 7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity;
- 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies
- 7.1.3 Proportion of population with access to reliable and modern energy

Activities



Solar PV Installation for the electricity off-grid settlements



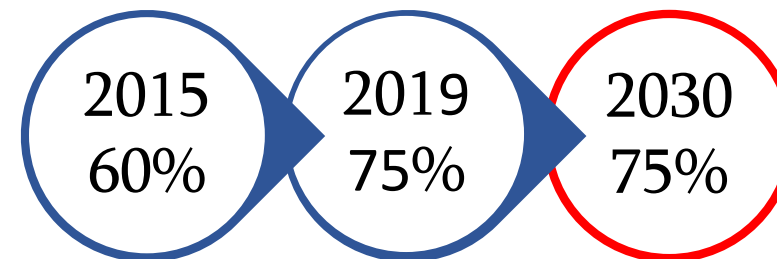
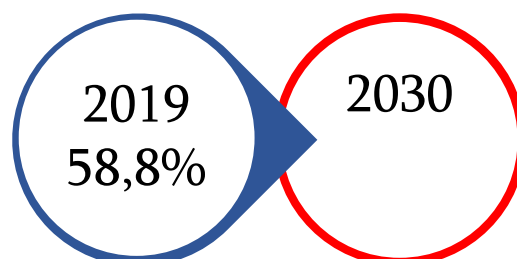
Construction of electricity infrastructure



Gasification Plan 2019-2021



Gasification Plan 2022-2024





Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



National Policy

Target 7.2

Activities

By 2030, significant increase of renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption in Georgia

Indicator

Renewable energy (hydro, geothermal, solar, biofuel and waste) shares in the total final energy consumption will equal to 27.4%

✍ The Law on Encouraging the Production and Use of Energy from Renewable Sources was adopted.

- Resolution of the Government of Georgia: Support scheme for production and use of energy from renewable sources (hydropower plants)

✍ A micro power plant (up to 500 kW) can generate electricity for its own consumption and at the same time supply the distribution company with excess electricity

In 2019, a total of 156 subscribers were registered in the net metering system, with a total capacity of 2,158 kW.

In 2016-2019, 490 MW total installed capacity stations were put into operation, incl. 1 wind



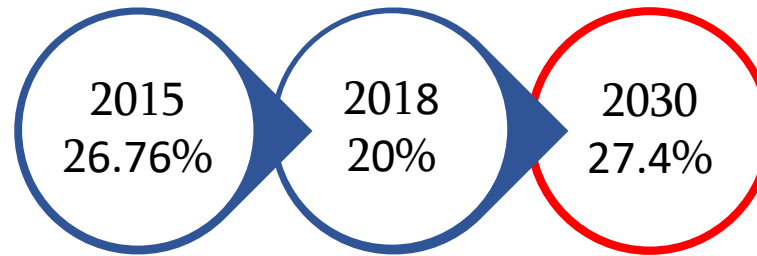
Freedom, Rapid Development, Prosperity – Government Program 2018 - 2020



‘Main State Policy directions in Georgia’s Energy Sector’



National Renewable Energy Action Plan





Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



National Policy



Freedom, Rapid Development, Prosperity – Government Program 2018 - 2020



'Main State Policy directions in Georgia's Energy Sector'



'National Energy Efficiency Action Plan'

Target 7.3

By 2030, significant increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency in Georgia

Indicator

Energy intensity is expected to be 5,787 GDP/TJ by current price (2014 year's price) in Georgia by 2030 which equals current energy consumption minus 10%

Activities



Energy Efficiency Law



Energy Performance of Buildings



Law on Energy Labelling





The high-level workshop - “2030 Sustainable Development Goals “ was held in MoESD on 14th of February 2019.

The meeting was attended by: UNESCAP, Deputy Ministers of MoESD and MFA, Executive Director of GeoStat.

The main stakeholders were presented from: MEPA, MFA, GNERC, GTU, EEC, CENN, GGTC, UNDP, GEDF, Parliament of Georgia and other public and private entities



The workshop was divided into 7 sessions. Out of which 3 breakout sessions, where participants were divide into groups and work on:

- Discussing and identifying nationally relevant measures to achieve the SDG7 targets
- Identifying the output needed from the roadmap to enable policy decisions for SDG7
- identifying the interlinkages of SDG7 targets with other SDGs





ENERGY MODELING

Energy and emissions modelling will help estimate the share of different energy resources, and identify the technological interventions needed to achieve those shares.

ENERGY MODELING

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Economic analysis to identify the economically feasible options/interventions.

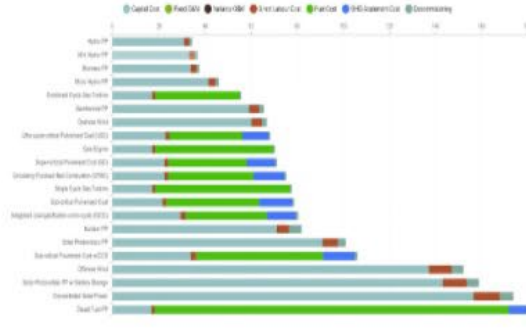
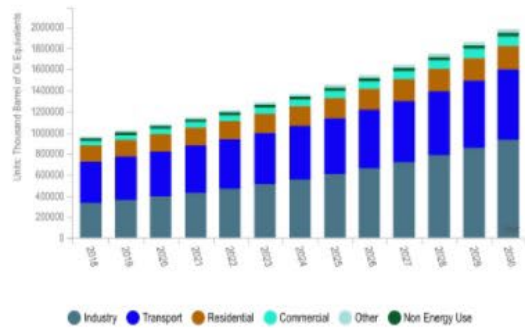
ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

Scenario analysis to determine/identify the policies that are feasible for implementation in the national context.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS

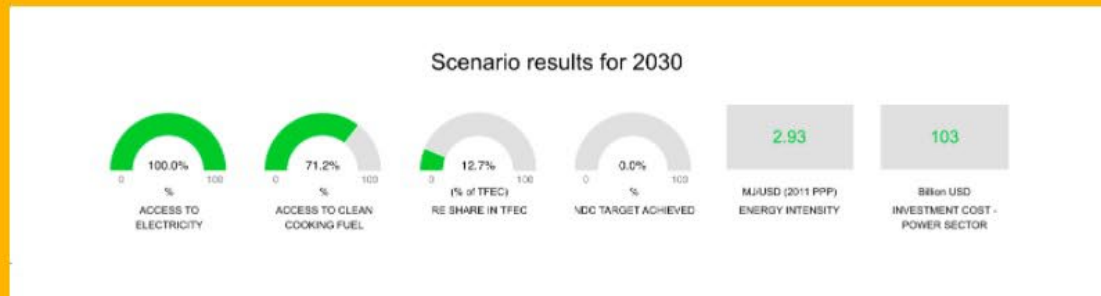
NEXSTEP
National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning

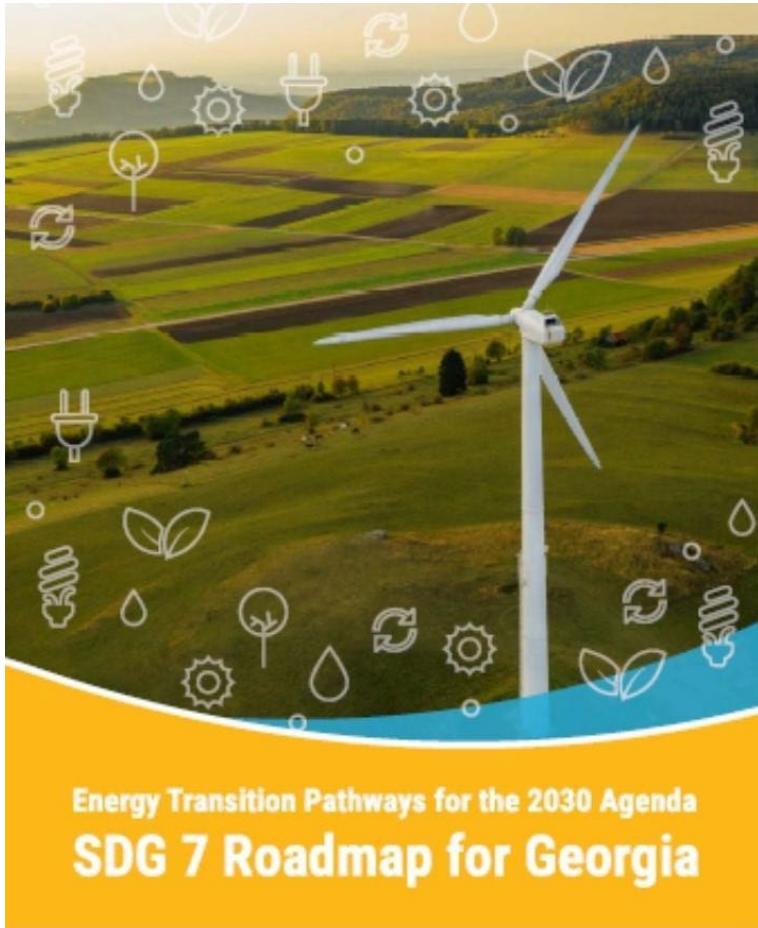


Measure	Proposed Date	Year
Enhancing NDC with energy sector and PF sectors		2015
Enhancing NDC to benchmark power sector		2015
Reduced fuel for mobility with high carbon tax		2015
Enhancing NDC with energy with E and PF sectors		2015
Reduced fuel for mobility with low carbon tax		2015
Phase out coal-fired power plants		2015
Grid modernization with high energy efficiency		2015
Coal mining with carbon tax		2015
Coal mining with carbon tax and		2015
Coal mining with JPI		2015
Coal mining with JPI		2015
Coal mining with JPI		2015
Coal mining with JPI		2015
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Scenarios

- Business As Usual
- Current Policy Analysis
- Sustainable Development Goal





Georgia was a pioneer in using ESCAP's National Expert SDG Tool for Energy Planning (NEXSTEP) and was among the first countries in the region to develop a Sustainable Development Goal 7 Roadmap. The success of this cooperative effort is testament to our shared ambition for Georgia and the region to deliver on the sustainable energy vision of SDG 7.

The Roadmap proposed by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development (MoESD) of Georgia contains a matrix of technological options and enabling policy measures for the Government to consider. It presents several scenarios that have been developed using national data, and which consider existing energy policies and strategies, and reflect on other development plans.

These scenarios are expected to enable the Government to make an informed decision to develop and implement a set of policies to achieve SDG 7 by 2030, together with the NDC.





Georgia's SDG 7 Roadmap

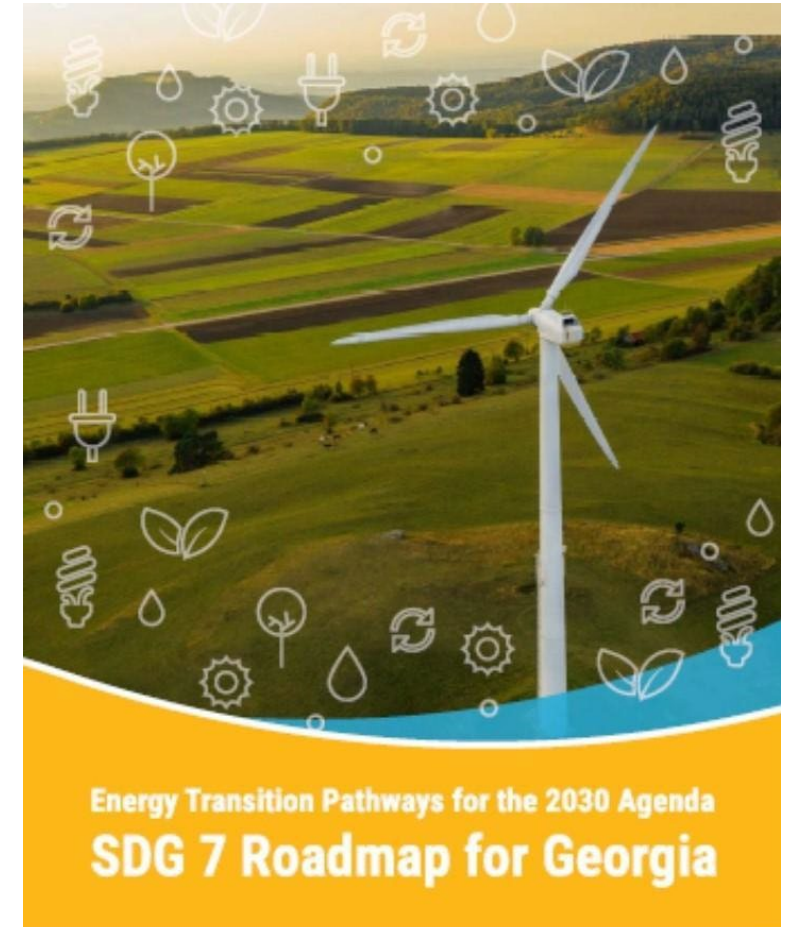


Georgia's SDG7 Roadmap, prepared with ESCAP and published in December 2020 is an important tool for planning the energy sector, which will enable Georgia to develop the right policies for the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 7.

- ✓ The key objective of this **SDG 7 Roadmap** is to assist us develop enabling policy measures to achieve the SDG 7 targets.
- ✓ More information on **SDG 7 Roadmap** and its policy can be found on the following link: [Georgia's SDG7 Roadmap](#)



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





Electrification of public transport fleet in Georgia



The report of **Electrification of public transport fleet in Georgia** presents an overview on the present conditions of transport and anticipate future advancements in the integration of electric mobility into the public transport networks of Georgia. The focus of the report is on two cities, namely Tbilisi and Batumi, where several significant initiatives have already been undertaken. It also includes a suggested outline for policy framework for electrification of public transport in Georgia.

Electrification of Public Transport
Fleet in Georgia



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



 **MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
OF GEORGIA**

2023



Thank you for your attention!

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