

Energy and Environment in Georgia

Marina Shvangiradze
Georgia's TNC to the UNFCCC
Coordinator

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CC and EE in EU Association Agreement

- Taking into consideration common interests along with other issues for cooperation will be prepared:
 - a) National Adaptation Plan of Actions (NAPA)
 - b) Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions.
- (Title VI, Article 310)

Under the Association Agreement between EU and Georgia, the Annex XXV on Energy considers three Directives on Energy Efficiency together with implementing Directives/Regulations, namely:

- Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services
- Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings
- Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the indication by labeling and standard product information of the consumption of energy and other resources by energy-related products.

EU energy policy (National Policy Scenario)

- EU Energy Policy (Treaty of Lisbon, 2007)- oriented on market based tools (mainly taxes, subsidies and the CO₂ emissions trading scheme); developing energy technologies (especially technologies for energy efficiency and renewable or low-carbon energy); community financial instruments.
- Sectors focused: transformation, distribution, final consumer, transport, building (households)
- Commission Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency (reduction of primary energy consumption by 20% by 2020)
- Directive of European Parliament on Renewable 2009/28/EC (mandatory national targets - share of renewables 20% and 10% in transport sector)
- Energy technology development plan

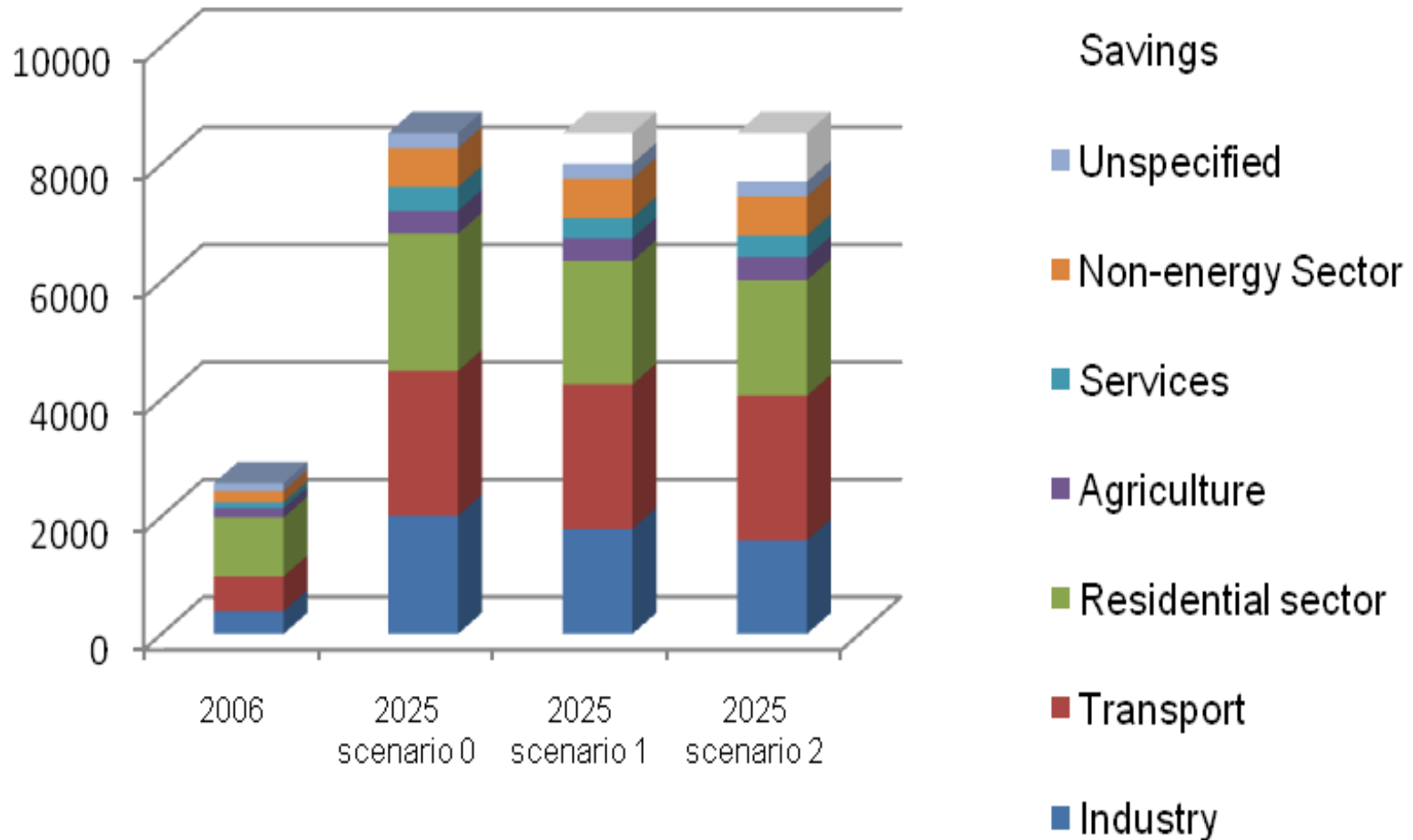
Key achievements of the current energy and climate policy framework

- The Union has set itself three targets to be attained by 2020 for greenhouse gas emissions reductions (20%), the share of renewable energy (20%) and improvements in energy efficiency (20%). Current energy and climate policies are delivering substantial progress towards these 20/20/20 targets:
- Greenhouse gas emissions in 2012 decreased by 18% relative to emissions in 1990 and are expected to reduce further to levels 24% and 32% lower than in 1990 by 2020 and 2030 respectively on the basis of current policies.
- The share of renewable energy has increased to 13% in 2012 as a proportion of final energy consumed and is expected to rise further to 21% in 2020 and 24% in 2030.
- The EU had installed about 44% of the world's renewable electricity (excluding hydro) at the end of 2012.
- The energy intensity of the EU economy has reduced by 24% between 1995 and 2011 whilst the improvement by industry was about 30%.
- The carbon intensity of the EU economy fell by 28% between 1995 and 2010.

Policy Framework for Climate and Energy in the Period 2020-2030

- European parliament voted in February 2014 binding 2030 targets on renewables, emissions and energy efficiency: a 40% cut in greenhouse gases, compared with 1990 levels; at least 27% of energy to come from renewable sources; and a 40% improvement in energy efficiency
- streamline the current separate processes for reporting on renewable energy, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas reduction for the period after 2020
- Submission of NAP on EE (target - by 2030)
- Renewable common target 27%. National targets setting is flexible (are not obligatory targets)
- Target for transport sector (10% renewable is not changed)

Energy consumption and energy savings by demand sector according to the BAU and alternative scenarios (thousand toe)



GHGs future projection for energy sector: BAU, Split Public and National Policy



Bottom up approach (Georgia, Split Public Scenario)

- EE and Renewable (coordinator MoE, coordinator of CoM)
- Green Growth, Spatial Planning and Construction Code (MoESD)
- Waste management (MoIRD, Municipalities)
- CDM (Clean Development Mechanism)
- CoM (Covenant of Mayor) with CO₂ 20% below reference scenario in 2020 (MoENRP coordinator)
- NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions)
- **LEDS** (Low Emission Development Strategy) (coordinator MoENRP)
- INDC (Intended Nationally Determined Contribution)

EE and Renewables in Georgia

- Hydro is the priority of Government
- Energy sector development strategy by 2015 (7 June 2006)
- Specific targets on EE and share of Renewables don't exist
- EE measures and Renewables are being implemented mainly by NGO sector and municipalities under CoM commitments

MRV (Monitoring, Verification, Reporting) in Georgia

- CDM –strong MRV standards
- CoM – MRV standards are under development
- GHGs Inventory within NC
- BUR (Biannual Updated Report)
- COPERT IV
- Air Department of MoENRP (responsible for monitoring of emissions)
- Concentrations of some pollutants are being measured in 5 cities (Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Batumi, Rustavi, Zestafoni). NEA is responsible on these measurements
- SOE is produced every three years. Impact of economy sectors on environment is introduced during last assessment made for the period 2007-2009

Financial sources

- CDM
- CoM
- Green Climate Fund
- LEDS
- GEF (green city, biomass utilization)