



*Ministry of Economy and
Sustainable Development of
Georgia*

Implementation of SDG7 at National Level and Regional Level



9th International Forum on Energy for Sustainable Development

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Kyiv, Ukraine



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7 - Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Georgia has obligation to meet the following targets:

- **7.1 - Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030;**
- **7.2 - To increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix by 2030;**
- **7.3 - To increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg7>





National Policy

7.1 – To ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services by 2030

Opportunities

- Freedom, Rapid Development & Welfare - Government Program for 2018-2020

- Regional Development Strategies for 2014-2021

- Rural Development Strategy of Georgia 2017-2020

- Gasification of villages in different regions of the country

- Electrification of villages in different regions of the country

- PV panel installation for off-grid remote houses in the high mountain regions of Georgia

Challenges

- Identification of the correct target groups
- Technological and financial limitations
- Difficult landscape formations for some regions
- Raising Funds
- Post installation services



National Policy

7.2 - To increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the energy mix by 2030

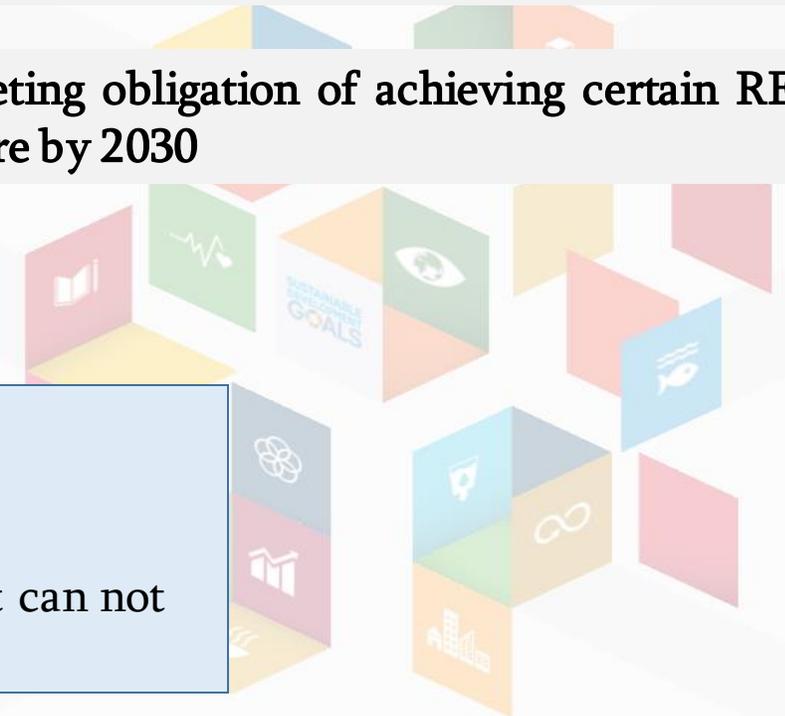
Opportunities

- Freedom, Rapid Development & Welfare - Government Program for 2018-2020
- Main Directions of the State Policy In Energy Sector of Georgia
- Law of Georgia On Promoting the Production and Use of Energy from Renewable Sources (draft)
According to Directive 2009/28/EC
- National Renewable Energy Action Plan (draft)

- Maximum utilization of local RE resources
- Energy independence/reduced reliance on imported energy
- Meeting obligation of achieving certain RE share by 2030

Challenges

- The legal framework is not yet developed
- Lack of funds for developing RE projects
- Price of RE energy (apart from hydro) that can not compete with traditional energy





National Policy

7.3 – To increase the rate of improvement in energy efficiency by 2030

Opportunities

- Freedom, Rapid Development & Welfare - Government Program for 2018-2020
- Main Directions of the State Policy In Energy Sector of Georgia
- Law of Georgia On Energy Efficiency (draft)
According to Directive 2012/27/EU
- National Energy Efficiency Action Plan (draft)

- Creating financing schemes for implementation EE measures under NEEAP
- Promotion of EE in industries
- Development of standards and norms for EE
- Establishment of Qualification, accreditation, and certification schemes for energy efficiency auditing

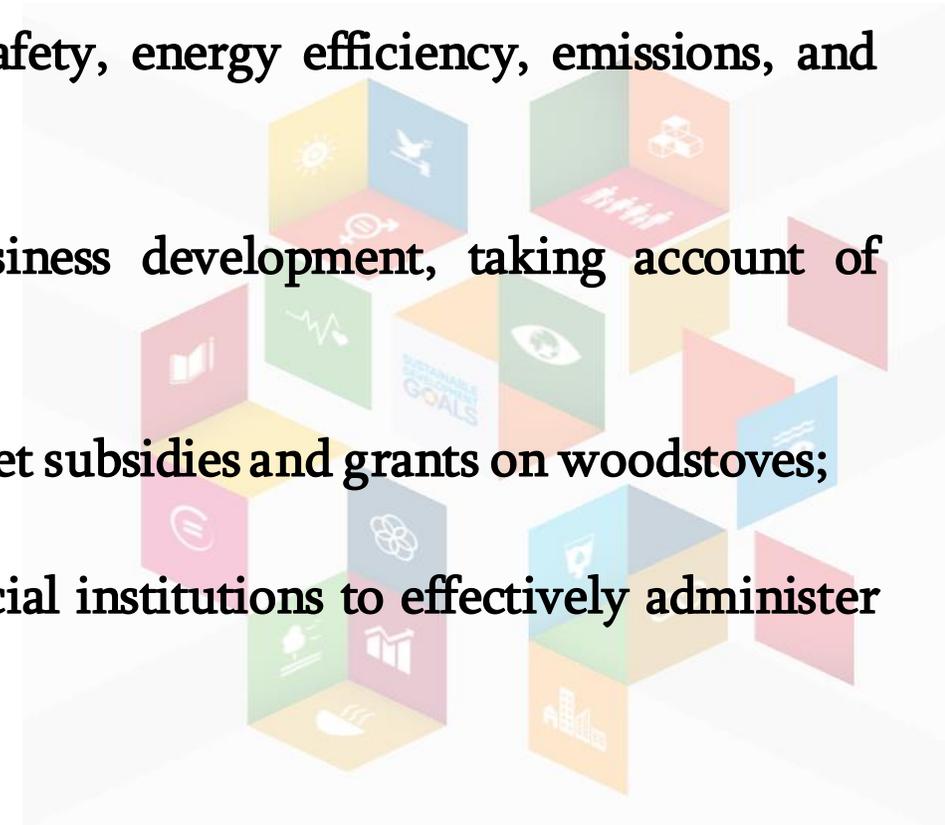
Challenges

- The legal framework is not yet developed
- Lack of awareness among population/industries
- Low price of energy causing lack of motivation to implement EE measures



The key issues and gaps to be addressed are identified and summarized as follows:

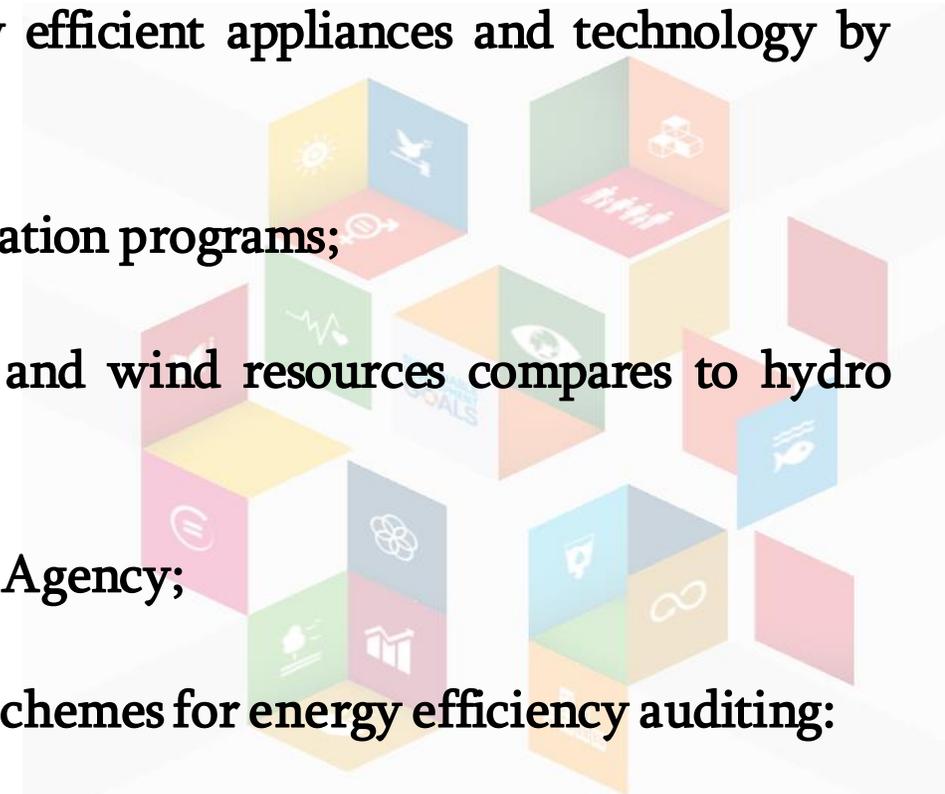
- Improved efficiency in the operation and maintenance of machinery and equipment;
- Promotion of technical research and development to adapt efficient woodstoves and programs to the country context;
- Development of performance standards and benchmarks on safety, energy efficiency, emissions, and durability of woodstoves;
- Promotion of awareness raising, consumer research and business development, taking account of consumer preferences and behavior;
- Development of innovative financing mechanisms that can target subsidies and grants on woodstoves;
- Encouraging the establishment of energy funds to enable financial institutions to effectively administer support to promote biomass woodstoves;





The key issues and gaps to be addressed are identified and summarized as follows:

- Intensive and extensive public awareness and education on the benefits of energy efficiency;
- Improved institutional capacity building and effective coordination for monitoring and enforcement of relevant regulations;
- Fiscal and financial incentives to encourage the use of energy efficient appliances and technology by households, commercial and industrial sectors;
- Innovative financing schemes for energy efficiency and conservation programs;
- High initial investment cost of energy generation from solar and wind resources compares to hydro resources;
- Establishment of a new Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Agency;
- Establishment of Qualification, accreditation, and certification schemes for energy efficiency auditing;





Thank you for your attention!

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