

# SUSTAINABLE ENERGY WEEK 2024

## BUILDING RESILIENT & JUST ENERGY SYSTEMS

16-20 SEPTEMBER 2024 | PALAIS DES NATIONS | GENEVA



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## Establishing a National Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Agency in Georgia: Comparative Analysis and Strategic Recommendations Based on Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Member States' Experiences

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## Law of Renewable Energy Sources

- ✓ Draft Law will be submitted to the Parliament at the end of 2024;
- ✓ In 2024-2025, additional by-laws were developed for the certificate of origin, biofuel/biogas sustainability criteria, etc.;
- ✓ 91 installers were certified within the framework of 4 short-term training/retraining programs for installers of renewable energy technologies;
- ✓ In the period of 2020-2023, 8 by-laws were approved.

## Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan

- ✓ In February 2023, the National Environmental Agency and the National Center for Disease Control and Public Health issued a scoping report;
- ✓ A strategic environmental assessment report has already been developed based on the scoping report.
- ✓ The documents were approved on June 27, 2024 by the Parliament.

## Law of Energy Efficiency

- ✓ Georgia approved the "Energy Efficiency" Law in May 2020;
- ✓ To reflect the updated Energy Efficiency Directive (2018/2002/EU), amendments to the Law on Energy Efficiency have been prepared;
- ✓ The draft law was submitted to the Parliament of Georgia by the end of 2023;
- ✓ In 2022-2023, 15 by-laws were approved according to the Energy Efficiency Law;
- ✓ The remaining 4 by-laws have been developed and will be approved in the near future.

## Law of Energy Efficiency in Buildings

- ✓ In 2021-2023, four bylaws were adopted.
- ✓ 7 bylaws have already been drafted, which will be approved during the current year.
- ✓ Minimum Energy Performance Requirements (MEPR) for Buildings, Building Units or Building Elements came into force on July 1, 2023.

## Targets for 2030

Targets for renewable energies (RE), energy efficiency (EE) and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are agreed with the European Union and the Energy Community (EnC)

- As per the agreement, share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption should be 27.4% by 2030;
- In terms energy efficiency, primary energy consumption needs to be: 5.45 Mtoe and Final energy consumption: 5.00 Mtoe;
- As for GHG emissions reduction of total emissions in the policy scenario compared to 1990 levels should be - 47.0%.

# Main Challenges and Opportunities Related to Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

## Challenges

- **Raising Awareness:** Fostering awareness about energy efficiency and renewable energy among diverse stakeholder groups, including the general public, large corporations, SMEs, and more;
- **Regional Characteristics:** Ensuring energy security with promoting the energy efficiency and renewable energy measures to achieve energy savings;
- **Implementation body:** To provide focused attention and dedicated resources towards the implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy policies and measures
- **Low Electricity Price:** Lack of motivation for implementing the energy efficiency and renewable energy measures;

## Opportunities

- **Investment Attraction:** Creating opportunities to secure investments for building renovations;
- **Stakeholder Capacity Building:** Enhancing the capacity and knowledge of stakeholders involved in energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives;
- **GHG emission reduction:** contributing to reducing the negative effect on climate;
- **Increasing the comfort level:** implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy measures and establishing standards will support energy savings and improvement of living Standard;

# The Need for an Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Agency

- Investment Attraction:** Facilitate funding and regulatory support for renewable energy projects;
- Energy Security:** Reduce reliance on imported energy through local renewable sources;
- Climate Action:** Lower carbon emissions in line with global climate goals;
- Economic Benefits:** Create jobs and stimulate economic growth in the clean energy sector;
- Public Awareness:** Educate citizens on energy efficiency and sustainable practices.
- Policy Coordination:** Ensure coherent and effective energy policies across sectors;
- Program Implementation:** Efficiently execute energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives;
- Stakeholder Engagement:** Foster collaboration among government, private sector, and civil society;
- Capacity Building:** Develop local expertise for planning and managing sustainable energy projects;
- Innovation Support:** Promote research and adoption of clean energy technologies.

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## Thank you!

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*"The views expressed are those of Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia and do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations"*