

What is Georgia's energy supply?

Country Overview Status of Renewable Energy Deployment Georgia's total primary energy supply (TPES) amounts to 5.1 Mtoe(2019) and it is dominated by natural gas (45%) and oil (27%), while renewable energy (RE) comprises 20.4% (Figure 1). Georgia's electricity demand is covered mainly by the domestic production of hydro (66%),s

How much energy does Georgia use?

About 80% of Georgia's electricity generation comes from hydro resources (80.5% in 2021), with the remainder produced from natural gas and from a 20.7-megawatt (MW) wind power plant (83.4 GWh in 2020). The residential sector has the largest share of final energy consumption (1.41 Mtoe in 2020), followed closely by transport (1.34 Mtoe in 2020).

What is Georgia's energy policy?

Georgia's energy-policy aim is to raise the country's energy security, guaranteeing an uninterrupted supply of various energy products of acceptable quantity, quality and price to support national interests.

Does Georgia have a comprehensive energy strategy?

Although the more detailed Energy Strategy of Georgia 2020-2030 was approved by ministerial order in October 2019, the absence of a comprehensive energy strategy has affected all aspects of the energy sector and hampered its development.

What is the energy transition in Georgia?

Energy transition: Alignment with the EU acquis According to the Protocol on the Accession of Georgia to the Energy Community Treaty, Georgia has committed to implement several EU directives and regulations on electricity and gas markets, security of supply, renewable energy, energy efficiency and statistics.

What type of oil is used in Georgia?

Oil is imported mainly in the form of refined oil products (42.1% diesel and 40.4% gasoline). Georgia's final energy consumption was 4.49 Mtoe in 2020. From 2000 to 2020, both final energy demand and electricity consumption per capita more than doubled, and are very close to global averages.

The roadmap then outlines the policies, technologies and management practices needed for Georgia to harness its biomass potential securely and sustainably.

Utilization of Energy from Renewable Sources. Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia. The purpose of this Law is: a) to establish a legal basis for the promotion, facilitation and use of energy from renewable sources; b) to set mandatory national targets for the overall share of energy from renewable sources in gross final



Georgia harness energy

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USAID is partnering with Georgia's private sector to harness renewable energy sources, showing how solar, wind, and hydro can strengthen energy security, bolster economic growth, and protect the climate.

developing areas. Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. Energy trade includes all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation is calculated as annual generation divided by year-end capacity x 8,760h/year. Avoided

A study based on selected UNECE member States's experiences has been recently developed to provide comparative analysis and strategic recommendations for establishing an agency responsible for promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy in Georgia. This study provides valuable insights for countries in the UNECE region and beyond.

Georgia: Many of us want an overview of how much energy our country consumes, where it comes from, and if we're making progress on decarbonizing our energy mix. This page provides the data for your chosen country across all of the key metrics on this topic.

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