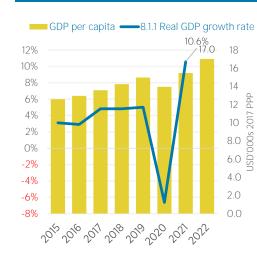
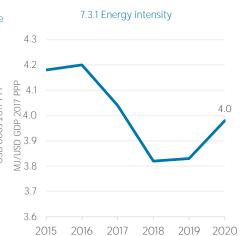
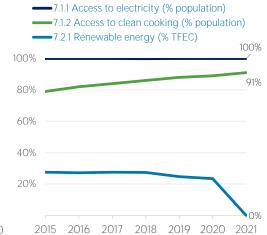
# Georgia

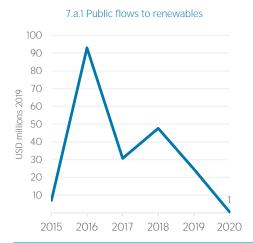


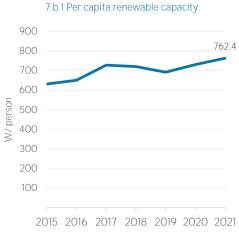
### **COUNTRY INDICATORS AND SDGS**

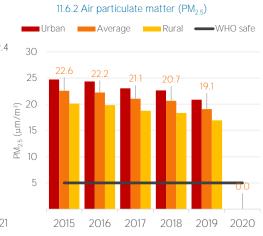












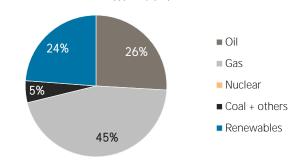
## TOTAL ENERGY SUPPLY (TES)

Total Energy Supply (TES)	2015	2020
Non-renewable (TJ)	149 896	163 904
Renewable (TJ)	51 092	51 209
Total (TJ)	200 988	215 112
Renewable share (%)	25	24

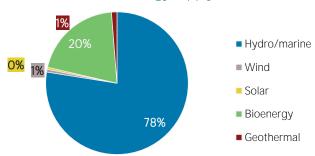
Growth in TES	2015-20	2019-20
Non-renewable (%)	+9.3	-2.2
Renewable (%)	+0.2	+14.0
Total (%)	+7.0	+1.2

Primary energy trade	2015	2020
Imports (TJ)	163 444	169 815
Exports (TJ)	16 880	1 684
Net trade (TJ)	- 146 564	- 168 131
Imports (% of supply)	81	79
Exports (% of production)	29	3
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	29	24

### Total energy supply in 2020



### Renewable energy supply in 2020

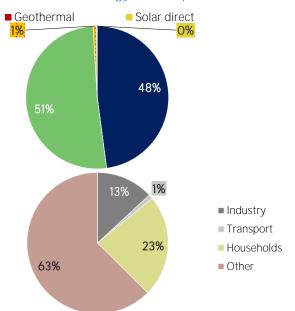


### RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TFEC)

### Renewable TFEC trend

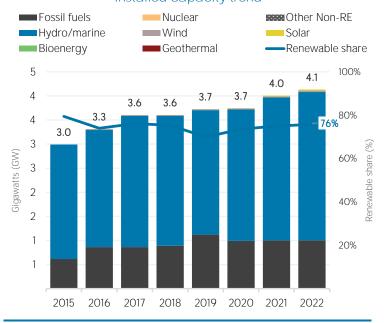
### ■ Electricity ■ Commercial heat ■ Bioenergy 84 90 81 77 74 80 70 Petajoules (PJ) 60 50 40 30 20 10 2018 2015 2016 2017 2019 2020 Consumption by sector 2015 2020 Industry (TJ) 9 368 10 127 Transport (TJ) 997 768 Households (TJ) 24 924 18 030 Other (TJ) 46 126 48 386

### Renewable energy consumption in 2020

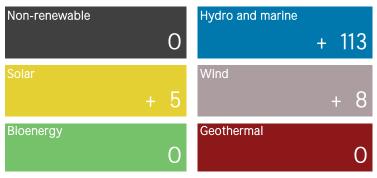


### **ELECTRICITY CAPACITY**

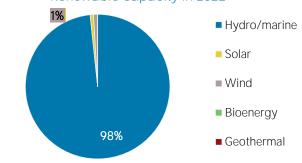
### Installed capacity trend



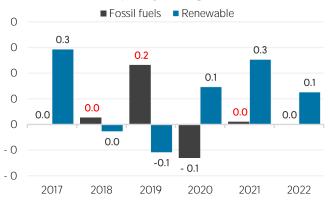




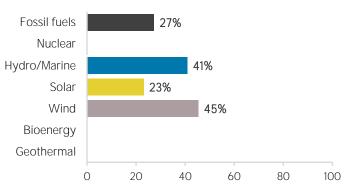
### Renewable capacity in 2022



### Net capacity change (GW)



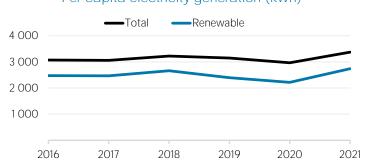
### Capacity utilisation in 2021 (%)

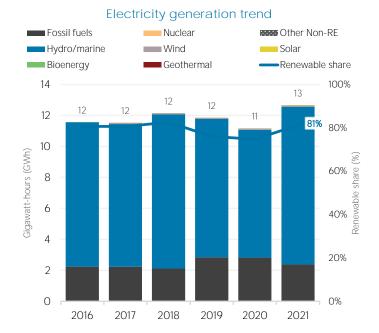


### **ELECTRICITY GENERATION**

Generation in 2021	GWh	%
Non-renewable	2 380	19
Renewable	10 289	81
Hydro and marine	10 182	80
Solar	23	0
Wind	83	1
Bioenergy	0	0
Geothermal	0	0
Total	12 668	100







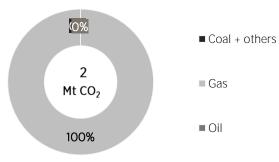
### LATEST POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND LEGISLATION

1 Climate Change Strategy 2030 and Action Plan for 2021-2023 2021 2 Law of Georgia on Energy Efficiency of Buildings, Directive #2010/31/EU on Energy Performance of Buildings (EPBD) 2020 3 Rule for Accounting the Energy Received from Thermal Pumps 2020 4 Rule for Normalization of Accounting Electricity generated from Hydro Energy and Wind Energy 2020 5 Support Scheme for Renewable (Hydropower) Generation - Resolution 403 2020

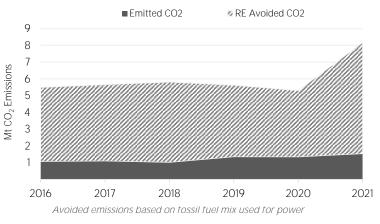
### **ENERGY AND EMISSIONS**



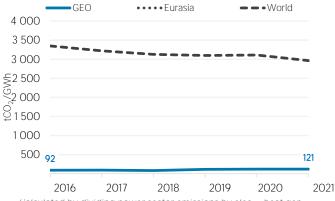
### Elec. & heat generation CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in



### Avoided emissions from renewable elec. & heat

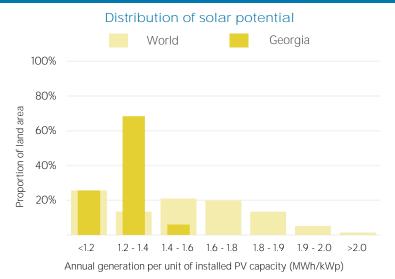


### CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor for elec. & heat generation



Calculated by dividing power sector emissions by elec. + heat gen.

### RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

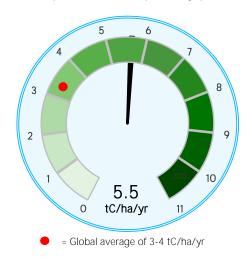


# Distribution of wind potential World Georgia 100% 80% 40% 20%

260-420 420-560 560-670 670-820 820-1060 >1060

Wind power density at 100m height (W/m²)

### Biomass potential: net primary production



### Indicators of renewable resource potential

<260

**Solar PV:** Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

**Onshore wind:** Potential wind power density (W/m²) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

**Biomass:** Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD): UN World Population Prospects; UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE: World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Capacity per capita and public investments SDGs only apply to 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 emissions from renewable power is calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power sector. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

These profiles have been produced to provide an overview of developments in renewable energy in different countries and areas. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

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IRENA Headquarters Masdar City P.O. Box 236, Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates www.irena.org