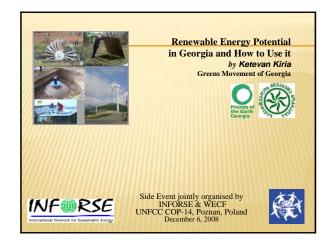
#### Side Event jointly organised by INFORSE & WECF UNFCCC COP-14, Poznan, Poland. December 6, 2008 by Ketevan Kiria, Greens Movement of Georgia http://www.wecf.eu, http://www.inforse.org/europe/conf08\_Poznan.htm



#### **ENERGY RESOURCES OF GEORGIA**

Georgia has vast resources of almost all types of renewable energy:

- Solar energy (An everage of 1550 kWh of solar energy is emmelly inadiated on a surface of one m2 in Georgia. This is equivalent to about 190 kWh of electricity or 1200 kWh of thermal energy (hot water) annually);
- Wind energy (total theoretic wind energy potential amounts to 1300 gigawatt hours (GWh) and exceeds the total theoretic river energy potential (135 GWh) almost ten times).
- Hydro energy (360 rivers can be considered as having significant energy potent.
   The total theoretical invito energy potential of small rivers is estimated at 40 TWh/year while the technical potential is evaluated at 19.5 TWh per annum);
- Geothermal energy (The total theoretical thermal especity of all prothermal
  sources at 10-250C was estimated at 300 MW of thermal capacity. Total achievable potential
  is estimated at 30% or 100MW of thermal capacity);
- biomass energy (The total energy potential of residues from farming and prulhry breeding consists of 6.9 GWH; that is equal to 0.6 million tuns of oil equivalent (MTCH));

Less than 1% of this potential is used currently!!!

Development of Renewable Energy is important for Georgia in order to:

- Increase the safe energy supply;
- Development of rural regions in economical and social point of view;
- Reduce poverty by creating access to sustainable energy;
- Reduction of negative influence on environment;

Problems?

# LEGALAND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR RES DEVELOPMENT

There are a number of international documents having relevance to development of renewable energy sources in Georgia: (The Energy Charter Treaty, Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol; The Energy Community Treaty; European Neighborhood Policy and others).

For Georgia, who has joined or requested membership to organizations that execute and/or abide by these regulating documents, implementation of the recommendations and opportunities given by these documents is both beneficial and in some cases mandatory.

### Side Event jointly organised by INFORSE & WECF UNFCCC COP-14, Poznan, Poland. December 6, 2008 by Ketevan Kiria, Greens Movement of Georgia http://www.wecf.eu, http://www.inforse.org/europe/conf08\_Poznan.htm

# GEORGIA'S LEGALAND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

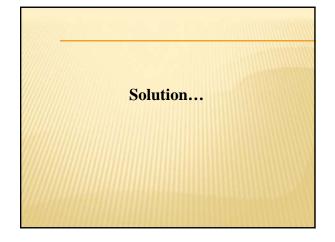
No special legislation has been devoted for development of Renewable Energy Sources in Georgia currently.

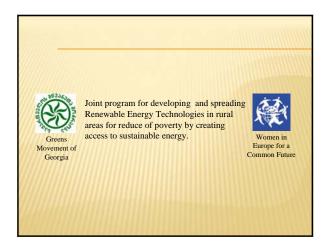
No state support for development and spreading renewable energy technologies;

High prices and taxes for imported technologies and no local production;

No established clear and consistent definition of renewable energy sources to be used uniformly across Georgia's legislation.

No designated authority responsible for development of RES;











### Side Event jointly organised by INFORSE & WECF UNFCCC COP-14, Poznan, Poland. December 6, 2008 by Ketevan Kiria, Greens Movement of Georgia http://www.wecf.eu, http://www.inforse.org/europe/conf08\_Poznan.htm

