

ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN GEORGIA

2021

16.12.2022 www.geostat.ge



16.12.2022

RESULTS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION SURVEY

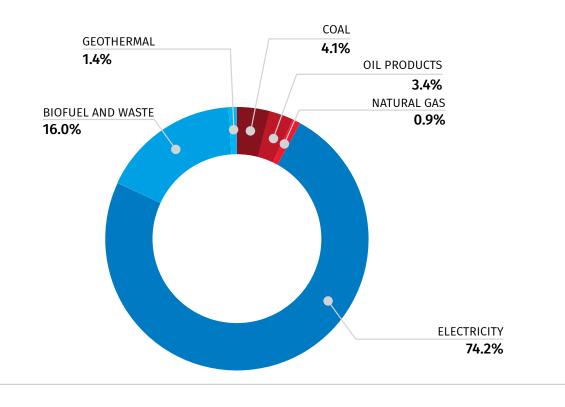
(2021)

According to the official declared data, in 2021 the electricity production in Georgia increased by 13.3 percent in comparison to the previous year, and amounted to 12 645.1 million kilowatt-hours. The increase in electricity production was mainly due to increase in water runoff.

In 2021, were produced 35.5 thousand tonnes of crude oil (13.4 percent more than in 2020), 147.9 thousand tonnes of coal (48.9 percent more than in the previous year) and 16.0 million m³ natural gas (1.8 times more than in previous year).

According to the survey results, in 2021 firewood production increased by 3.7 percent compared to the previous year, and amounted to 1,256.5.0 thousand m³. Production of other biofuels and wastes decreased at the same period.

The chart below shows the structure of energy production in Georgia in 2021, calculated in thousand tonnes of oil equivalent. As chart shows, the largest share comes on electricity production (74.2 percent), followed by energy produced from biofuel and waste (16.0 percent), which is mainly represented by wood, while the share of the other energy forms has lower share:



THE STRUCTURE OF ENERGY PRODUCTION IN 2021 (THOUSAND TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT)

(1)



16.12.2022

Final electricity consumption in 2021 was 13 118.6 million kilowatt-hours, 14.3 percent more than in the previous year.

According to 2021 data, demand on natural gas amounted to 2 801.2 million m³ (3.8 percent more than in the previous year). Final consumption of natural gas at the same period was 2 226.5 million m³, which is 11.0 percent more than in the previous year.

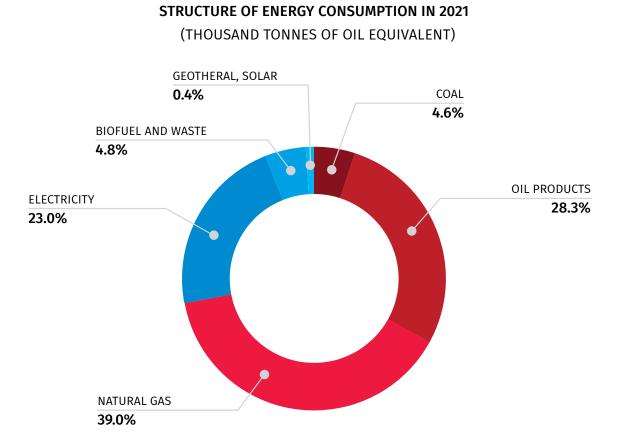
In comparison to the 2020, consumption of natural gas has increased in household sector (9.3 percent more). Respectively with demand, consumption of natural gas by commercial and public services increased. It should be mentioned that consumption of the natural gas by road transport has decreased, partially due to the price growth, and increasing competitiveness of the LPG. It should be taken into account that increased amount of hybrid and electric cars causes decrease in natural gas consumption by cars.

According to the survey results, in 2021 1 360.2 thousand tonnes of oil products were consumed in the country (5.6 percent more than in the previous year).

Within the total energy consumption structure 39.0 percent share comes on natural gas. Oil products (28.3 percent) and electricity (23.0 percent) are also characterized with a relatively high share. During the year, 4.8 percent share of consumed energy comes on the biofuel and waste, while the remaining 5.0 percent share comes on coal and geothermal energy.



16.12.2022



The sectoral analysis of energy consumption in 2021 shows that the largest consumer of energy resources is the household sector, which accounts for 30.7 percent of total consumption. As for other sectors, 30.6 percent comes on transport, 18.0 percent on industry, 3.9 percent on construction, 0.5 percent on agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and the remaining 16.3 percent on private and public services and other consumers.

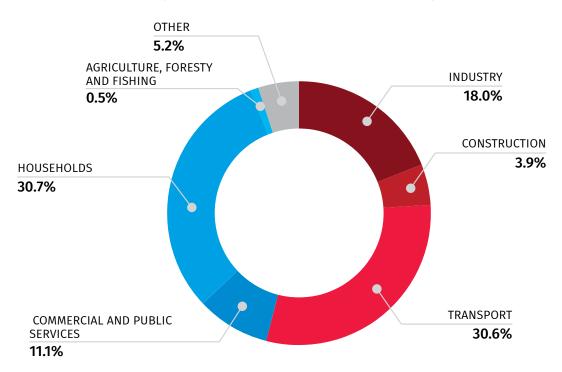




16.12.2022

ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY SECTORS IN 2021

(THOUSAND TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT)







16.12.2022

THE FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES BY SECTORS IN 2015- 2021

(THOUSAND TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT)

| | UNIT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|--|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES | 1000 TOE | 4 168.8 | 4 396.1 | 4 455.2 | 4 414.1 | 4 592.0 | 4 486.9 | 4 913.1 |
| Industry | 1000 TOE | 843.8 | 789.5 | 885.1 | 925.8 | 887.5 | 860.4 | 884.4 |
| | Percentage | 20.2 | 18.0 | 19.9 | 21.0 | 19.3 | 19.2 | 18.0 |
| Construction | 1000 TOE | 159.2 | 171.5 | 180.9 | 185.9 | 245.5 | 201.9 | 193.6 |
| | Percentage | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| Transport | 1000 TOE | 1 388.5 | 1 539.0 | 1 395.6 | 1 367.4 | 1 418.5 | 1 359.1 | 1503.0 |
| | Percentage | 33.3 | 35.0 | 31.3 | 31.0 | 30.9 | 30.3 | 30.6 |
| Households | 1000 TOE | 1 200.8 | 1 265.6 | 1 336.3 | 1 227.3 | 1 300.7 | 1408.2 | 1507.7 |
| | Percentage | 28.8 | 28.8 | 30.0 | 27.8 | 28.3 | 31.4 | 30.7 |
| Commercial and public services | 1000 TOE | 402.9 | 433.3 | 453.0 | 514.9 | 535.5 | 412.9 | 544.5 |
| | Percentage | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 9.2 | 11.1 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 1000 TOE | 18.7 | 31.4 | 32.3 | 27.6 | 27.2 | 24.9 | 25.7 |
| | Percentage | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Other | 1000 TOE | 154.9 | 165.7 | 172.1 | 165.2 | 177.1 | 219.5 | 254.2 |
| | Percentage | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 5.2 |





16.12.2022

CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY RESOURCES IN 2015-2021

(THOUSAND TONNES OF OIL EQUIVALENT)

| | UNIT | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 |
|-------------------------|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | |
| ENERGY RESOURCES, TOTAL | 1000 TOE | 4 168.8 | 4 396.1 | 4 455.2 | 4 414.1 | 4 592.0 | 4 486.9 | 4913.1 |
| Coal | 1000 TOE | 271.4 | 250.1 | 276.3 | 294.0 | 241.3 | 213.0 | 224.2 |
| | Percentage | 6.5 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 |
| Oil products | 1000 TOE | 1 200.5 | 1 432.7 | 1 297.2 | 1 267.4 | 1 379.3 | 1 313.3 | 1391.1 |
| | Percentage | 28.8 | 32.6 | 29.1 | 28.7 | 30.0 | 29.3 | 28.3 |
| Natural gas | 1000 TOE | 1 430.4 | 1 406.6 | 1 535.8 | 1 536.5 | 1 669.6 | 1 728.5 | 1916.1 |
| | Percentage | 34.3 | 32.0 | 34.5 | 34.8 | 36.4 | 38.5 | 39.0 |
| Electricity | 1000 TOE | 851.8 | 901.7 | 963.8 | 1 026.4 | 1 036.9 | 987.0 | 1128.0 |
| | Percentage | 20.4 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 23.3 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 23.0 |
| Geothermal, solar | 1000 TOE | 16.5 | 18.4 | 18.8 | 19.1 | 19.4 | 17.2 | 18.4 |
| | Percentage | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Biofuel and waste | 1000 TOE | 398.2 | 386.6 | 363.3 | 270.8 | 245.5 | 227.8 | 235.3 |
| | Percentage | 9.6 | 8.8 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 4.8 |

Note:

In some cases the discrepancy between the total and the sum value can be explained by using rounded data.

National Statistics Office of Georgia

CONTACT PERSONS:

Aleksandre Arabuli, Tel: 2 36 72 10 (200), E-mail: <u>aarabuli@geostat.ge</u> Mariam Kavelashvili, Tel: 2 36 72 10 (020), E-mail: <u>mkavelashvili@geostat.ge</u>

6