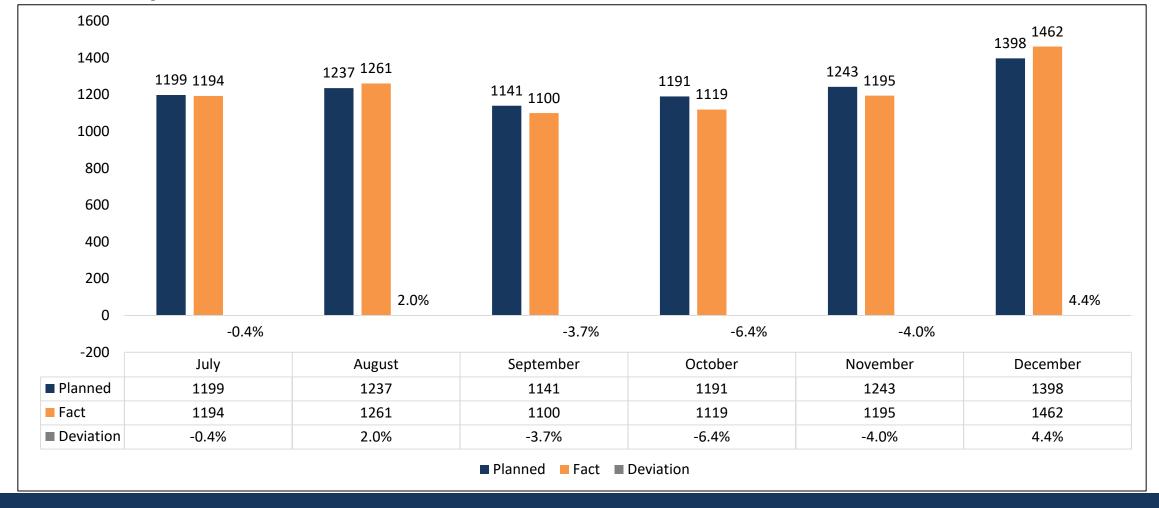


Planned and Factual Electricity Consumption - 2022

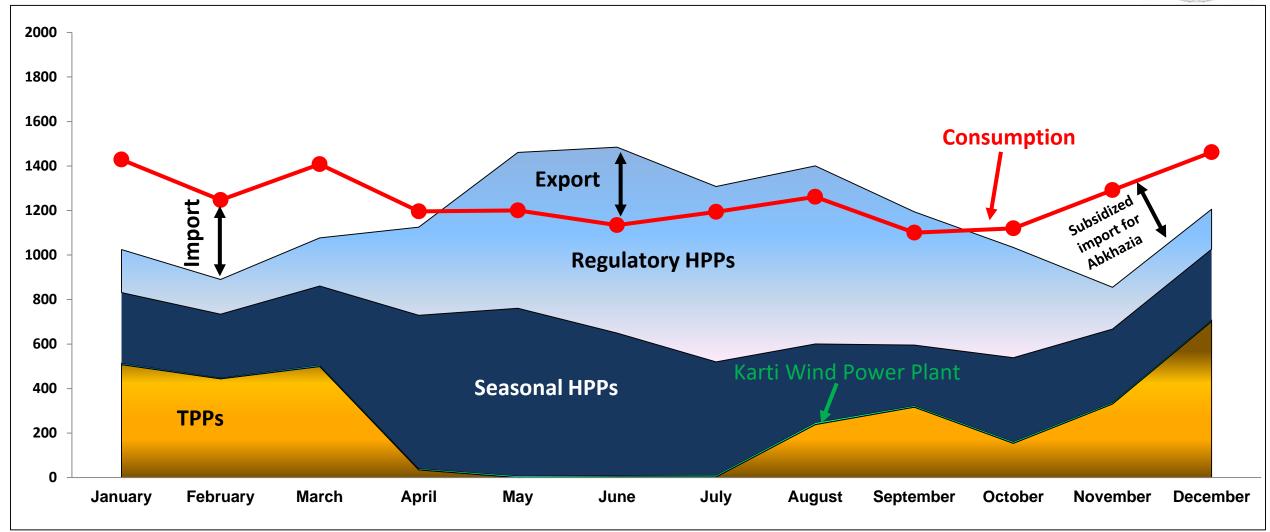
- Total planned consumption 7407 GWh;
- Total actual consumption 7332 GWh;
- Deviation 75 GWh (1%)





Bectricity Balance of Georgia - 2022





During the winter months, there are subsidized imports for Abkhazia

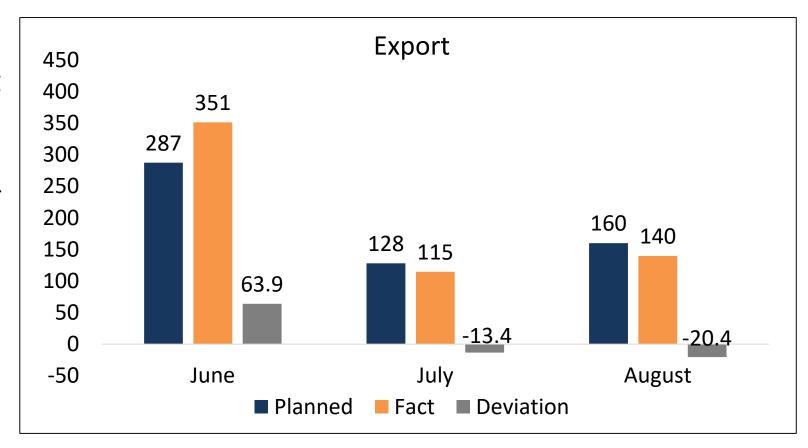


Summer - 2022

In Summer, Georgia is exporting electricity, and is not reliant on TPPs or direct Imports;

In June, Georgia exported 351 GWh of electricity

This trend continued in July and August,
However reliance of TPP increased after summer.





Operational Preparedness of Generation Facilities

Interconnection lines with neighboring countries are prepared for Energy Import. TPPs (with installed capacity of 1168.2 MW) are ready for operation/most of them working.

Interconnection lines with neighboring countries:

- ₱ 500 kV OHL Kavkasioni (Russia)
- ★ 500 kV OHL Mukhranis Veli (Azerbaijan)
- # 400 kV HVDC 400 Meskheti (Turkey)
- ★ 330 kV OHL Gardabani (Azerbaijan)
- ★ 220 kV OHL Salkhino (Russia)
- ★ 220 kV OHL Alaverdi (Armenia)
- 食 220 kV OHL Adjara (Turkey)
- 食 110 kV OHL Nakaduli (Russia)

Available TPPs:

- S CCGT №1 installed capacity 231.2 MW
- Gas turbine installed capacity 110 MW (November from 28 to December 16 is under maintenance
- Unit №9 installed capacity 300 MW

Security of Supply Rules of Georgia

The SoS Rules was adopted (in line with Risk preparedness regulation 2019/941/EC) by MoESD in December 2020 encompasses:

- Short term/seasonal adequacy assessment methodology;
- Medium to long term adequacy assessment methodology;
- Risk assessment methodology;

Georgia is currently working on draft Risk
Preparedness plan (prepared by EnC support)





Energy Price Crisis Impact on the Energy Market of Georgia

- Long-term gas contracts with neighboring countries, ensure stable prices of electricity generated at local thermal power plants during the winter.
- Energy price growth is partly reflected in the prices of imported electricity; thus work is underway to diversify import sources, which allows us to create competition and reduce the impact of prices.
- Import of electricity in the conditions of the future market, will maintain competition and even will increase it, once the day ahead market is launched. At the same time, hourly trading will allow optimal use of peak and base capacities
- Different trading systems in neighboring countries is both a positive and a negative circumstance.



