



Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) under Waste Management Code

Extended Producer Responsibility

According to the Waste Management Code, from 1 December 2019 the principle of extended producer responsibility will come into force. Under the stated principle:

- Individual or legal entity producing, processing, treating, selling or importing products that become specific waste after their lifecycle expiration shall ensure the separate collection, transport, recovery (including recycling) and environmentally safe disposal of waste generated from such product. This obligation shall be spread on all entities placing the product on market.

Placing the product on the market

- Placing the product on the market means primary supply of the product on the market in the customs territory of Georgia (except the free industrial zones) by means of domestic production, import, leasing or otherwise.. Each subsequent supply of the product is not considered as placing it in the market;

Specific waste

- Under the law, specific waste is the waste generated from products, which, due to their characteristics and major distribution, require specific management measures and special care after they become waste (for instance, packaging, oil, tires, motor vehicles, batteries, accumulators, electric and electronic equipment, etc.)

Ordinances

- The Ministry of Environment and Agriculture of Georgia shall submit draft ordinances for confirmation to the Government defining the detailed obligations of producers. Currently, ordinances are not yet submitted.

Source: Legislative Herald of Georgia, 10 November 2019

Draft law On the Promotion of the Generation and Use of Energy from Renewable Sources

On 12 November 2019, the Parliament of Georgia reviews the draft law on the Promotion of the Generation and Use of Energy from Renewable Sources for second hearing.

- The draft law establishes:

Definition of renewable energy

- The legal base for promotion and use of energy from renewable sources;
- Mandatory national targets for the consumption of energy from renewable sources.
- According to the draft law, renewable energy means:
 - Wind energy;
 - Solar energy;
 - Aerothermal energy;
 - Geothermal energy;
 - Hydrothermal energy;
 - Ocean energy;
 - Hydropower;
 - Biomass;
 - Gas resulting from the decomposition of organic material in landfills;
 - Gas produced in the sewage treatment plant and biogas;

Renewable energy obligation

- Draft law also includes renewable energy obligation, which requires energy producers, energy suppliers and energy consumers to include a given proportion of energy from renewable sources in their production, supply or consumption.
- Such requirements may be fulfilled by using green certificates as per the draft law.
- Under the draft law, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development of Georgia shall prepare support schemes and propose them to the Government of Georgia for confirmation. Support scheme may include promotional activities, including:
 - Promotion of investments;
 - Exemption or reduction of taxes;
 - Tax refund.

Source: Parliament of Georgia, 12 November 2019

Draft law on Energy and Water Supply

By the resolution of 16 October 2019, the Parliament of Georgia adopted the Draft Law on Energy and Water Supply

with the first reading. Under the draft law, the current Law on Electricity and Natural Gas shall be annulled.

Draft law, among others, includes the following:

- the authority of the Georgian National Energy and Water Supply Regulatory Commission will increase. In addition to setting the network rules, commission will have the authority to approve market rules and network development plans for 10 years;
- Draft law differentiates transmission or distribution activities from production and delivery activities.
- According to the draft law, the power sector licenses the following activities:
 - Electricity generation;
 - Electricity transmission;
 - Electricity distribution;
 - Operation of the electricity market.
- Power generation does not require licensing in the following cases:
 - Electricity generation for personal consumption purposes when the electricity facility is not connected to the transmission or distribution grid;
 - Power generation during operation of the facility;
 - Power generation by small and micro power plants. The design capacity of a small power plant shall not exceed 15 MW.

Licenses

Source: Parliament of Georgia, 12 November 2019

Draft law on Energy Labelling

Parliament reviews the draft law on energy labeling for the first hearing.

- Draft law applies to any product which:
 - Consumes energy when used and is placed on the market in Georgia;
 - Power Consuming product parts which are individually placed on the market.
- Draft law envisages following obligations of dealers and suppliers:

- The supplier which places or launches the product on the market shall provide the label and the fiche with the product;
- The supplier shall provide dealers with labels and product information for free.
- When delivering the product to the consumer, the dealer must visibly place the label and ensure that the accompanying product documentation or brochure includes the product fiches.

Source: Parliament of Georgia, 12 November 2019



Let's talk

For a deeper discussion of how this issue might affect your business, please contact us at PwC Georgia

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