

Session SB64 (2026)

Session starts: 08-03-2026

Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress

A compilation of questions to – and answers by – **Georgia**
Exported on 27-05-2026 by the UNFCCC secretariat

Title: Process for developing projections

Question From Party: Japan

Question raised on: 07.04.2026 CEST

Question Category: Mitigation actions, policies and measures supporting NDC implementation

Question: Georgia has produced a highly comprehensive report, including projections through 2040 under WEM, WOM, and WAM scenarios, as well as conducting sensitivity analysis. What process was used to develop and refine the methodologies for these projections? Could you please share the lessons learned and best practices that other parties can apply?

Answer:

The process for developing and refining projection methodologies involved the integration of multi-sectoral modeling and sensitivity analysis. For the energy sector, Georgia utilized the TIMES-Georgia model, which forecasts emissions across power generation, transmission, residential and commercial buildings, industry, and transport based on technology availability and economic criteria. To assess the forest and agriculture sectors, the Ex-ACT (Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool), developed by the FAO, was employed to evaluate the impact of land-use measures. Rather than relying on a single forecast, the methodologies were refined by framing projections within a range of pessimistic and optimistic trajectories for population and GDP growth. Furthermore, a sensitivity analysis was conducted using simple linear regression to identify correlations between GHG emissions and key independent variables such as real GDP, population size, and international financial inflows. (Please see pages 184–193 of the attached document)

A key lesson from this process is the significant potential to further enhance climate reporting and the quality of projections by prioritizing comprehensive preliminary planning and targeted capacity-building in sectoral modeling. Furthermore, the process highlighted that achieving high-quality, long-term projections such as those required for the 2050 climate neutrality goal is strictly dependent on enhanced international cooperation and the transfer of advanced analytical tools and methodologies that are not yet fully available domestically. The completeness and accuracy of data for these projections remain a significant challenge, as the current framework relies heavily on the voluntary cooperation of various stakeholders rather than a mandatory, legally-backed data collection system.

One of the most significant best practices Georgia can share is the comprehensive mainstreaming of gender considerations into climate policy, which involves evaluating mitigation activities through the lens of international frameworks like the Lima Work Plan on Gender. Another effective practice is the adoption of a multi-scenario modeling framework (WOM, WEM, and WAM) that incorporates economic uncertainty, allowing for more flexible and realistic long-term planning. Additionally, Georgia's experience underscores the value of establishing clear institutional and legal arrangements for tracking NDC progress, which ensures transparency and accountability. Our report also points to the importance of local-level engagement and the use of policy platforms to bridge the gap between the public and private sectors in sustainable information management.
