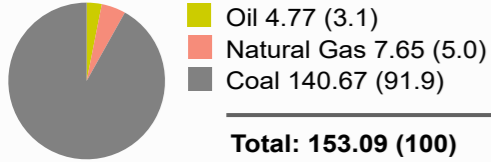


# Georgia • Fossil fuels

## Conventional proved reserves by fuels, Million tonnes of oil equivalent (%):



Source: Based on the U.S. Energy Information Administration data (Sep 2023)



## Major natural gas hydrate occurrences:

- 1 Kobuleti Ridge (Black Sea)
- 2 Pechori Mound (Black Sea)
- 3 Batumi Seep (Black Sea)

Georgia has limited crude oil, natural gas and coal resources, and depends on imports from other countries. As of 2021 Georgia had 35.0 million barrels of proved oil reserves, extracted about 0.3 thousand barrels of crude oil per day, 0.3 Tcf of proved natural gas, extracted about 0.2 Bcf of natural gas and 200.9 million tons of coal, extracted about 16.9 thousand short tons. Georgia's conventional oil infrastructure include some oil terminals and oil storage's. There is 1175 km of crude oil pipeline. Conventional natural gas – include some gas compressor stations, 1596 km of natural gas pipeline.

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration (May 2022); Central Intelligence Agency; Wikipedia.

## Oil terminals:

- 1 Kulevi
- 2 Supsa
- 3 Batumi

## Key oil storages:

- 1 Kulevi
- 2 Supsa
- 3 Batumi
- 4 Sartichala



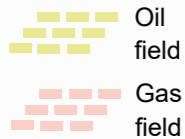
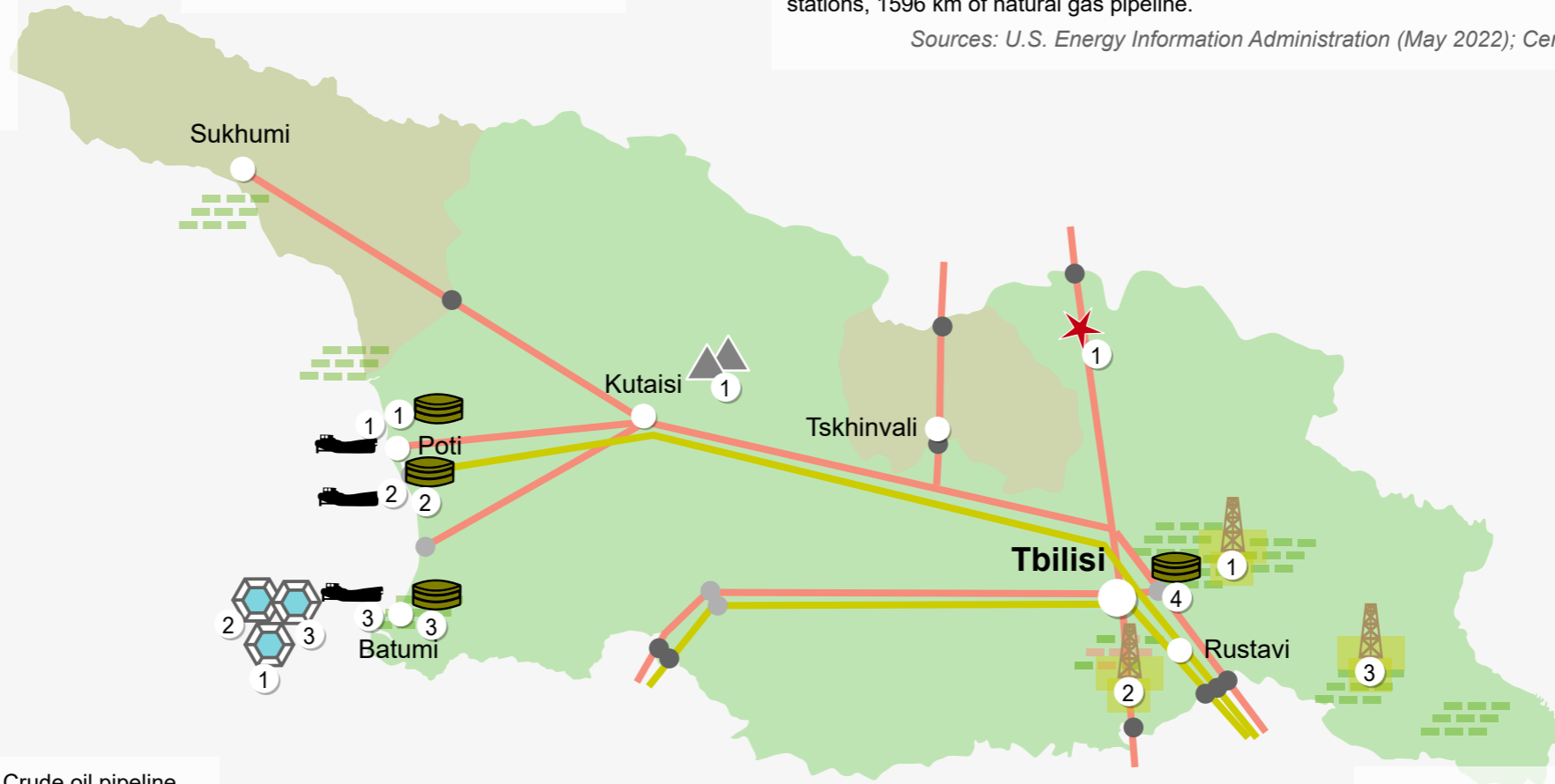
## Coal mine field:

- 1 Mindeli



## Key oil extraction fields:

- 1 Ninotsminda
- 2 West Rustavi
- 3 Mirzaani



- Crude oil pipeline
- Natural gas pipeline
- Pipeline start/end connection points
- Border crossing



## Key natural gas compressor stations:

- 1 Kvesheti (inactive)

Areas, which not controlled by official Republic of Georgia Government since 2008:  
 - Abkhazia;  
 - South Ossetia.

Source: United Nations