



Summer School Booklet

"European Green Deal - Legal Perspectives"



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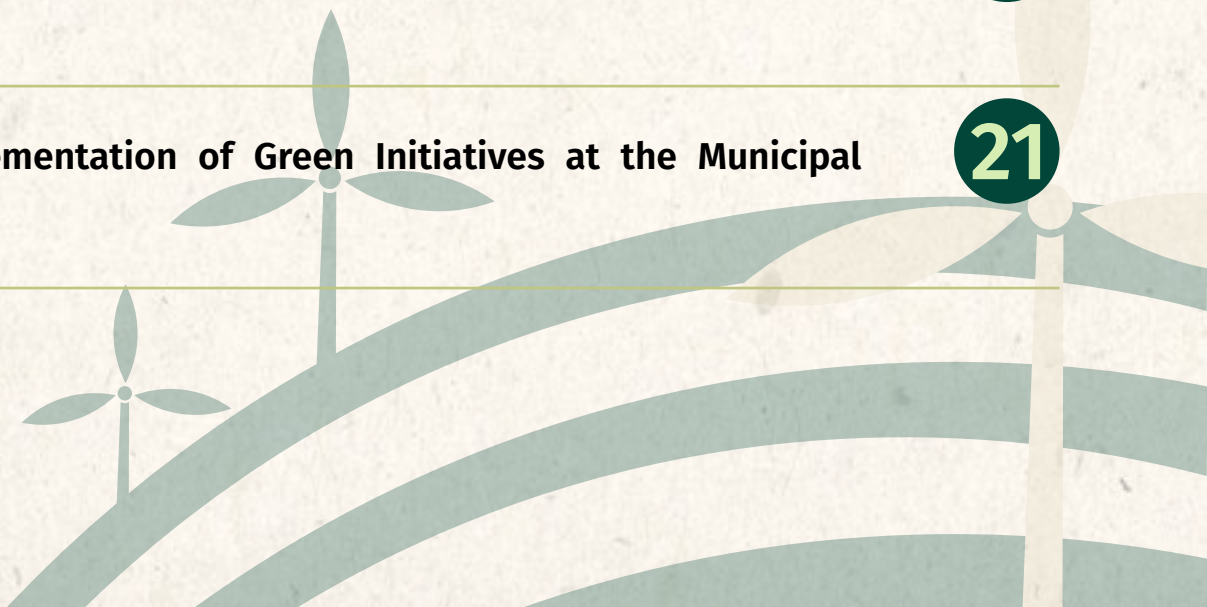
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The EU Green Deal Against the Background of the EU's Competences in the Field of Environmental, Energy and Climate Policy and Law

The European Green Deal is a landmark initiative designed to transform the European Union into a modern, resource-efficient, and competitive economy. It leverages the EU's extensive competences in environmental, energy, and climate policy and law to achieve its ambitious goals. These competences are grounded in the EU treaties, which provide the legal framework and authority for the EU to enact and enforce policies across member states.

● EU Competences in Environmental Policy

The EU has a long history of environmental legislation, with competences established under the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU). Article 191 of the TFEU outlines the objectives of EU environmental policy, including preserving, protecting, and improving the quality of the environment; protecting human health; and promoting prudent and rational utilization of natural resources. The EU can adopt binding regulations and directives that member states must implement, ensuring a harmonized approach to environmental protection across the Union.

● EU Competences in Energy Policy

Energy policy is another critical area where the EU exercises significant authority. Articles 194 and 195 of the TFEU provide the legal basis for EU actions in the energy sector, including ensuring the functioning of the energy market, ensuring energy supply security, promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy, and promoting the interconnection of energy networks. The EU's energy policy aims to create a more integrated and resilient energy market, which is crucial for the successful implementation of the Green Deal.

● EU Competences in Climate Policy

The EU's climate policy is guided by Article 191 of the TFEU, which emphasizes combating climate change as a key objective. The European Climate Law, adopted in 2021, sets the framework for achieving climate neutrality by 2050. The law enshrines the EU's commitment to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and establishes mechanisms for monitoring and reporting progress. The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS), a cornerstone of the EU's climate policy, is designed to reduce emissions cost-effectively by setting a cap on the total amount of certain greenhouse gases that can be emitted by installations covered by the system.

In conclusion, the European Green Deal is a comprehensive strategy that leverages the EU's competences in environmental, energy, and climate policy and law to promote sustainable development and achieve long-term environmental goals. By integrating these policies, the EU aims to build a more resilient, sustainable, and inclusive future for all its citizens.

Interesting resources:



Official Documents and Websites

European Commission: The European Green Deal

European Green Deal Communication

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)

EU Climate Action

EU Energy Policy

EU competences in the field of climate action



Research Papers and Reports

European Parliament - Towards a Re-Orientation of National Energy Policies in the EU? - Germany as a Case Study

Climate Action Tracker



Book Chapters and Articles

Instruments and modes of governance in EU climate and energy policy: from energy union to the European Green Deal



Videos

What is the European Green Deal and what will it change for us?

The EU climate deal | DW Documentary

The EU's 2030 goals for climate and energy



Exploring the External Dimension of the European Green Deal: Implementation, Instruments, and Governance Models in Southeast Europe and Georgia

Introduction:

The European Green Deal (EGD) represents a transformative agenda for the European Union (EU), establishing a holistic and comprehensive approach to achieving energy transition. This initiative has captivated attention in both academia and practice. However, the external dimension of the EGD, which extends its influence beyond the EU's borders, remains underexplored. The EU's neighbouring regions offer substantial opportunities for interconnected, just transitions, but the progress of the EGD's external policies, particularly those guided by the EU's climate-based conditionality methodology, needs further analysis. The EU has recognized that climate and environmental challenges are global threats that cannot be mitigated solely within its own borders. Since 2011, the Commission has engaged with international partners, emphasizing energy as a global issue and highlighting the necessity of an EU external energy strategy to complement its internal policy orientations. This is exactly what the Jean Monnet Green Deal project is about and what this particular lecture would focus on.

Basis for External Dimension policy for the EGD

While neither Article 194 TFEU nor Article 191 TFEU explicitly grants the EU external energy and climate competency to implement the EGD extraterritorially, innovative approaches are essential for achieving multidimensional external applicability. The EU's strategy of influencing third countries' energy and climate policies can be explained through the concept of 'implied powers,' developed by the Court of Justice. This concept suggests that the EU derives implicit external powers from explicit internal competences, as codified in Article 216 TFEU. This Article states that the Union has the competence to act "where the conclusion of an agreement is necessary in order to achieve, within the framework of the Union's policies, one of the objectives referred to in the Treaties." Therefore, the objectives outlined in Articles 194 and 191 TFEU serve as legal avenues for the EU to implement effective external policies for the EGD.

To enhance the external impact of the Green Deal, the EU may need to frame the EGD as a direct extension of its internal policies into its development cooperation agenda, thereby projecting its governance model externally. Revisiting the EU's bilateral and multilateral energy and climate partnerships with like-minded partners who share common interests is crucial for externalizing the EGD's ambitions. The EU has established several institutions and initiatives aimed at developing a functioning external energy competence. Effective coordination with third countries, particularly regarding specific measures proposed by the EU

to implement the EGD, is essential to ensure progress toward external objectives. A robust governance system, addressing the fragmented elements of energy transition, is also vital for realizing these external goals.

Challenges and Opportunities

Implementing the EGD in Southeast Europe and Georgia presents challenges and opportunities:

Challenges:

- Economic disparities and infrastructural limitations may hinder the pace of green transition.

- Political instability and governance challenges could delay policy implementation and regulatory alignment.

Opportunities:

- Access to EU funding and technical assistance accelerates green investments and infrastructure development.

- Enhanced regional cooperation fosters innovation and knowledge-sharing, promoting sustainable economic growth.

Conclusion

The European Green Deal's external dimension is pivotal for promoting global environmental sustainability and economic resilience. By integrating EGD principles into external policies and fostering cooperation with neighboring regions, the EU advances its climate leadership role. Sustainable development in Southeast Europe and Georgia not only supports regional stability but also contributes to achieving global climate goals outlined in the EGD.

Interesting resources:



Official Documents and Websites

Evaluation of the EU's Cooperation with Georgia



Research Papers and Reports

Samkharadze Irakli, The Regional Energy and Climate Governance: Prospects for Energy Community Contracting Parties in the Aftermath of the European Green Deal, *Journal for European Environmental & Planning Law*, pp. 236–259, 2023.

Samkharadze Irakli, “Changing Architecture of Georgian Renewable Energy Normative System: The Dos and Don'ts from the European Union, *European Energy and Environmental Law Review*,” Vol. 30 (3), pp. 94-103, 2021.

Heffron R. J., McCauley D., *The Concept of Energy Justice across the Disciplines*. Elsevier Energy Policy, 2017.

Heffron R. J., Sokołowski M., *Resolving energy policy failure: Introducing energy justice as the solution to achieve a just transition*, 2024.



Book Chapters and Articles

Delbeke J., *Delivering a Climate Neutral Europe*, Routledge, 2024.



Videos

Integrating the EU energy rules into South East Europe



Principles of Environmental Protection Law and Environmental Impact Assessment

Environmental protection law is a body of regulations and policies aimed at safeguarding the environment from harm caused by human activities. Defining the content of the principle of law is complex, as principles serve as intellectual sources used to evaluate legal documents and determine their goals. Principles are hierarchically higher than ordinary norms and guide the creation and development of rules of conduct, ensuring they conform to overarching legal doctrines.

Environmental law, as an independent legal institution, integrates principles that have evolved alongside human development. These principles can be grouped into three main categories in European environmental law:

- **General Principles of European Law:** Includes equality before the law, fulfillment of obligations, state cooperation, and human rights protection.
- **Global Environmental Principles:** Encompasses sustainable development, waste minimization, recycling, restitution, precaution, polluter pays, and prioritization.
- **Transboundary Environmental Principles:** Covers risk reduction, preservation of biological diversity, advance notice, and information exchange.

Modern environmental protection law is based on basic principles such as protection and precaution, integrated control, polluter pays, cooperation, and sustainable development. These principles serve structuring and legal purposes, guiding state authorities, individuals, and legal entities in their environmental activities.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is a critical process used to evaluate the environmental effects of proposed projects or developments before they proceed. EIA studies and identifies the direct and indirect impacts of activities on human health and safety, vegetation and animal life, soil, air, water, climate, landscape, ecosystems, and historical monuments, or a combination of all these factors. It also considers the impact of these factors on cultural heritage and socio-economic factors.

The EIA process provides early and timely information about planned activities in three areas:

- **Impact on the environment:** Evaluating how the proposed project affects various environmental components.
- **Possible alternatives:** Considering other ways to achieve the project's goals with less environmental impact.
- **Mitigation measures:** Proposing actions to prevent, reduce, or compensate for adverse environmental impacts.

The goals of EIA can be distinguished by four main functions:

- Informing decision-makers about the ecological consequences of their decisions.
- Ensuring public access to information about planned activities.
- Connecting environmental issues with other concerns, such as the displacement of local populations.
- Ensuring that states do not cause environmental damage to other states.

The EIA procedure requires that the activity implementer submits an activity plan to the decision-making authority in written form, containing information on the possible environmental damage during the implementation of the planned activity.

Conclusion

The principles of environmental protection law and the process of Environmental Impact Assessment are fundamental to promoting sustainable development and protecting the environment. These tools help ensure that potential environmental impacts are considered and managed effectively in the planning and implementation of projects and policies.



Interesting resources:



Official Documents and Websites

European Commission - Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive

International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) - Resources and guidelines on EIA practices



Research Papers and Reports

Kalichava Koba - Analysis and Assessment of the General Norms in the Environmental Protection Law of Georgia

The Roles of EIA in the Decision-Making Process

Heathrow Western Hub EIA Scoping Report

World Bank Environmental Assessment Sourcebook



Book chapters and articles

"Environmental Impact Assessment: Theory and Practice" by Peter Wathern

"Principles of International Environmental Law" by Philippe Sands and Jacqueline Peel



Video

Environmental impact assessments: Identifying relevant issues and concerns from the beginning



European Green Deal and the EU's Common Commercial Policy

The aim of this module is to unpack the linkages between EU trade and foreign investment policy falling under the EU's Common Commercial Policy and sustainability under the European Green Deal. Given that the EU constitutes an uncontested trade power in the international system with both institutional strength and political priorities, emphasis is placed on its role in addressing environmental and wider sustainability-related issues when designing and implementing trade policy. More specifically, through the analysis of the Common Commercial Policy, students will gain insights into how the EU operates as a key player in global trade while integrating environmental and climate change considerations. Moreover, this seminar addresses EU's Foreign Investment Policy as the second pillar of EU's Common Commercial Policy under Article 207 TFEU. Since the Treaty of Lisbon, the EU has acquired exclusive competence under the Common Commercial Policy to regulate Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) with the aim to create a level playing field for EU investors abroad while assertedly pursuing sustainable development and upholding environmental standards. The regime governing FDIs has however proven problematic and has been criticised from a substantial and institutional perspective. For a) foreign investments in strategic infrastructures can undermine security and public order, and b) the adjudication mechanism of disputes arising from the FDI protection regime could undermine efforts by Member States to uphold environmental protection and climate action. In the EU, the discussion has reached a boiling point recently in light of the EU's decision to withdraw from the Energy Charter Treaty.

Objectives: To explore the interplays between the EU's Common Commercial Policy as aimed at liberalizing trade and protect foreign direct investments, and climate and environmental policies adopted under the European Green Deal.

Key Policies:

- **Climate Action:** Scaling-up renewable energy installations; phasing out fossil fuels production.
- **Energy Transition:** Accelerating the shift to renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and supporting energy innovation.
- **Trade liberalisation:** Removing barriers to trade while setting and promoting sustainability standards through international trade agreements

Protection of foreign investments: regulating foreign direct investments in a way that ensures predictability and does not undermine sovereign States' regulatory space for climate action and environmental protection

Challenges and Opportunities

- **Legal Challenges:** Ensuring consistency between the European Green Deal's objectives and the EU's Common Commercial Policy's objectives.
- **Economic Opportunities:** Fostering free circulation of goods, capitals and investments in a way that sustains rather than undermines climate action.
- **Social Impact:** Ensuring that investment and trade flows are compatible with the Paris Agreement's goals, the UN Sustainable Development Goals and sustainability in all its dimensions.



Interesting resources:

Official Documents and Websites

European Commission – Making trade policy

European Commission – EU’s trade agreements

European Commission – Foreign Investment Policy

European Commission – Sustainable development in EU trade agreements

Research Papers and Reports

Raising the cost of climate action? Investor-State Dispute Settlement and compensation for stranded fossil fuel assets

An EU Green Deal for trade policy and the environment: Aligning trade with climate and sustainable development objectives

Book chapters and articles:

Schacherer S, Sustainable Development – An Integral Part of EU Investment Law-Making, in Schacherer S, Sustainable Development in EU Foreign Investment Law, Brill Publishers, 2021, pp. 156-163; 177-191.

Cooreman B and Van Calster G, Trade and Sustainable Development Post-Lisbon, in Hahn M and Van der Loo G (eds.), Law and Practice of the Common Commercial Policy: The First 10 Years after the Treaty of Lisbon, Brill Publisher, 2020, pp. 187-205.

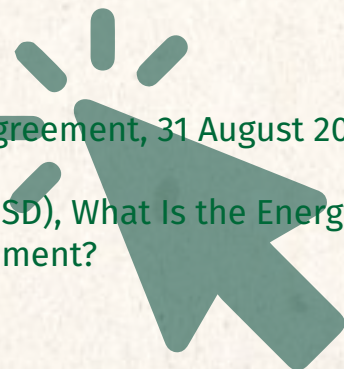
Fermeglia M and Mistura A, The Fate of EU Environmental and Investment Law after the Achmea Decision, 17(1) Journal for European environmental & planning law (2020), pp. 29–46.

Videos

Euronews, Thousands protests against TTIP in Europe

Euractiv, Climate protest against EU-Mercosur Trade Agreement, 31 August 2020

International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), What Is the Energy Charter Treaty and What Does it Mean for Sustainable Development?



Green Transformation of Competition Law and Policy: Understanding the EU Green Deal's Impact

● Green Transformation of Competition Law and Policy

The European Union's ambitious Green Deal sets forth a comprehensive framework aimed at achieving climate neutrality by 2050, indicating a paradigm shift in the region's economic landscape. Central to this transformation is the integration of sustainability principles into competition law and policy, redefining traditional notions of market competition and addressing environmental concerns. This session examines the impact of the EU Green Deal on competition law and policy, scrutinizing agreements restraining competition, abuses of dominant positions, and merger control deals within the context of sustainability.

Agreements Restricting Competition

The EU Green Deal endeavors to foster competition in a manner that aligns with sustainability objectives. When examining how sustainability principles integrate into competition law, it is crucial to consider various types of agreements:

● **Horizontal Agreements:** Involve collaborations among competitors at the same supply chain level. These could entail joint research to develop eco-friendly technologies or standardizing sustainable practices. Under EU competition law, such agreements are scrutinized to ensure they promote both competition and sustainability. In Georgia, while horizontal agreements might be addressed in competition law, explicit sustainability considerations may be lacking.

● **Vertical Agreements:** Involve different supply chain levels and can impact competition and sustainability. For instance, exclusive distribution agreements limiting access to sustainable products may hinder environmental progress. EU competition law emphasizes evaluating such agreements in light of sustainability, while Georgia's approach may vary in explicitly considering sustainability concerns.

● **Sustainability Standardization Agreements:** Involve collaborative efforts to achieve environmental goals, such as commitments to reduce emissions or promote renewable energy. These agreements play a vital role in aligning competition with sustainability objectives, fostering collaboration among competitors to advance environmental goals.

Abuse of Dominance

The Green Deal's impact on competition law extends to addressing the abuse of dominant market positions, particularly concerning environmental sustainability. Companies holding significant market power must refrain from leveraging their dominance to hinder competitors' access to sustainable

technologies or inhibit the adoption of environmentally friendly practices. Competition authorities monitor and penalize instances where dominant firms exploit their market position to impede the transition to a green economy. This proactive stance reinforces the EU's commitment to fostering a competitive market conducive to sustainable development.

Concentration Control

As the EU seeks to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy, merger control mechanisms play a critical role in safeguarding competition and sustainability. Mergers and acquisitions within industries critical to achieving environmental objectives, such as renewable energy and electric vehicles, undergo precise scrutiny to prevent market concentration that could undermine competition and innovation. Regulatory bodies evaluate the potential impact of mergers on sustainability goals, ensuring that consolidation does not result in diminished market competition or hinder progress towards environmental targets outlined in the Green Deal.

Conclusion

This session serves as a roadmap for shaping the future of competition policy in tandem with the objectives of the Green Deal. By highlighting both areas of convergence and divergence between the EU and Georgian approaches, it provides a foundation for fostering dialogue, collaboration, and shared learning to ensure that competition law evolves in a manner that advances both economic prosperity and environmental sustainability.



Interesting resources:



Official Documents and Websites

Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

OECD (2020), Sustainability and Competition, OECD Competition Committee Discussion Paper

Svend Albæk, Consumer Welfare in EU Competition Policy, 2013

European Environmental Bureau - Competition Policy supporting the Green Deal goal



Research Papers and Reports

Louis Kaplow, 'On the Choice of Welfare Standards in Competition Law' in Daniel Zimmer (ed), *The Goals of Competition Law* (Edward Elgar Publishing 2012)



Book chapters and articles

Gerbrandy, Anna. 'Solving a Sustainability-Deficit in European Competition Law'. *World Competition* 40, no. 4 (2017): 539–562

Viktorija H.S. E. Robertson, Sustainability: A World-First Green Exemption in Austrian Competition Law, *Journal of European Competition Law & Practice*, 2022



Videos

Sustainability Agreements under EU competition Law



European Green Deal from the perspective of Ordoliberalism

The European Green Deal (EGD) represents a comprehensive policy framework initiated by the European Union (EU) to achieve climate neutrality by 2050. Grounded in ordoliberal principles, the EGD merges environmental sustainability with economic objectives, reshaping regulatory frameworks and market dynamics across the EU. Ordoliberalism, originating from German economic thought, emphasizes the role of state intervention in ensuring competitive markets while safeguarding public welfare and environmental sustainability.

Ordoliberal Principles and the European Green Deal Ordoliberalism stresses the necessity of a well-regulated market economy where competition operates freely under state supervision. In the context of the EGD, these principles manifest through:

- **Market-Based Instruments:** EGD utilizes carbon pricing mechanisms and emissions trading systems to internalize environmental costs and incentivize sustainable practices among businesses and consumers.
- **Regulatory Frameworks:** Stringent environmental regulations and standards are set to guide industries towards cleaner production methods and technologies.
- **State Intervention:** Governments play a pivotal role in providing infrastructure, funding research, and implementing policies that facilitate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Implementation Challenges and Policy Integration While ordoliberalism advocates for market efficiency, the EGD faces challenges in balancing economic growth with environmental stewardship:

- **Industrial Transition:** Ensuring industries adapt to sustainable practices without compromising competitiveness or job security.
- **Social Equity:** Addressing disparities in the impact of green policies across different socioeconomic groups.
- **International Cooperation:** Promoting global environmental standards and cooperation to mitigate transboundary environmental issues.

Conclusion

The integration of ordoliberal principles into the European Green Deal underscores the EU's commitment to sustainable development within a competitive market framework. By aligning economic incentives with environmental objectives, the EGD aims to lead the global transition towards a greener and more resilient economy while upholding ordoliberal ideals of market efficiency and state responsibility.

Interesting Resources:



Research Papers and Reports:

The European Green Deal and the Social Market Economy

Ordoliberal Socio-Economic Policy as a Model of Reforms for the Eastern Partnership Countries



The Fundamental Human Right to Environmental Protection

The Fundamental Human Right to Environmental Protection

The right to a healthy environment is increasingly recognized as a fundamental human right, essential for the enjoyment of various other human rights, including the right to life, health, and well-being. This concept has gained significant traction in international law, with various treaties, declarations, and national constitutions affirming the importance of environmental protection.

International Recognition

The recognition of environmental protection as a human right is rooted in several key international documents:

- **United Nations Framework:** The United Nations Human Rights Council has underscored the importance of a safe, clean, healthy, and sustainable environment as integral to the enjoyment of human rights. The UN General Assembly's resolution in 2022 formally recognized the right to a healthy environment as a universal human right.
- **Stockholm Declaration (1972):** The Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment was one of the first international documents to link environmental quality and human rights, emphasizing that "Man has the fundamental right to freedom, equality and adequate conditions of life, in an environment of a quality that permits a life of dignity and well-being."
- **Rio Declaration (1992):** The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development reaffirmed the right to a healthy environment, stating that "Human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature."



Regional and National Perspectives

Different regions and countries have also incorporated the right to environmental protection into their legal frameworks:

- **European Context:** The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) have played pivotal roles in interpreting existing rights to include aspects of environmental protection. While the ECHR does not explicitly guarantee the right to a healthy environment, the ECtHR has ruled on numerous cases where environmental harm affected individuals' rights to private and family life (Article 8) and property (Article 1 of Protocol No. 1).

- **Constitution of Georgia (1995):** Like international legal acts and democratic constitutions, the 1995 Constitution of Georgia recognized the right to environmental protection as a basic human right. Article 29 of the Constitution of Georgia establishes that everyone has the right to live in a healthy environment and to access public information on the state of the environment. This provision underscores the Constitution's aim to set a high standard for environmental rights, ensuring state accountability and public participation in environmental protection.

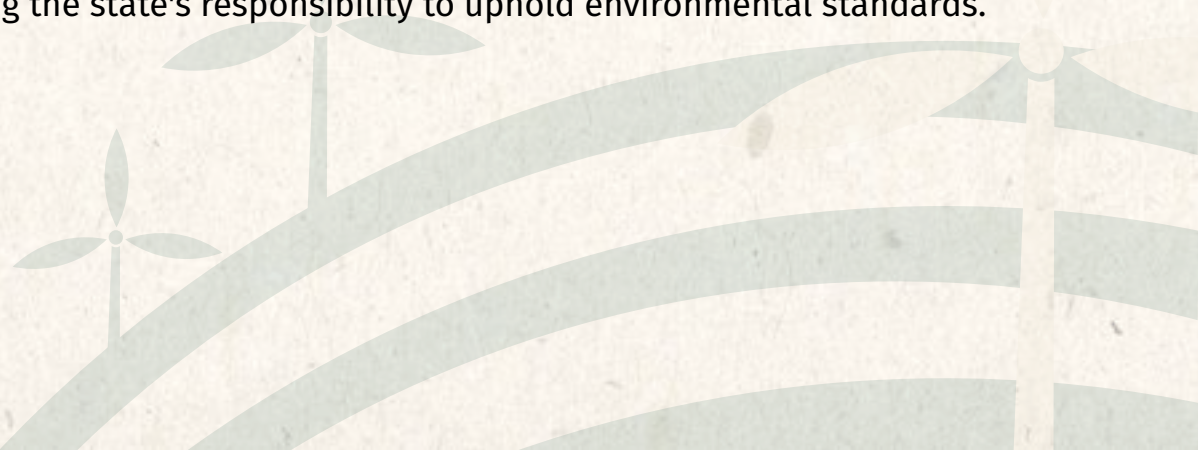
Implementation and Challenges

Implementing the right to environmental protection involves various challenges and considerations:

- **Legislative and Policy Measures:** Governments must adopt and enforce laws that regulate environmental impacts, control pollution, and ensure sustainable use of natural resources. This includes establishing regulatory frameworks, monitoring compliance, and imposing penalties for violations.

- **Public Participation and Access to Information:** Ensuring that the public has access to environmental information, participates in decision-making processes, and has access to justice in environmental matters is crucial. The Aarhus Convention is a key international treaty that supports these principles.

- **State Obligations:** Article 29 of the Georgian Constitution imposes both negative and positive obligations on the state. The state must prevent environmental damage caused by private individuals and protect the environment from such harm. The Constitutional Court of Georgia has highlighted the state's obligation to protect individuals' rights from threats posed by others, reinforcing the state's responsibility to uphold environmental standards.



Case Law of the European Court of Human Rights

Although climate change law is relatively new, there are already important court decisions where courts have found violations of states' obligations under various international climate change agreements, holding them accountable based on human rights law. These cases often invoke the right to protection of private and family life, and the right to health and life.

For instance, six Portuguese teenagers are suing 32 countries at the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg, including all EU member states, as well as Norway, Great Britain, Turkey, Switzerland, and Russia. They aim to ensure that states make their climate targets more effective and reduce their worldwide emissions. Another significant case is "Climate Defenders Women and others against Switzerland."

Conclusion

In conclusion, recognizing the right to environmental protection as a fundamental human right underscores the intrinsic link between a healthy environment and the well-being of individuals and communities. The Soviet has the right to make demands against the state, emphasizing both the abstract, objective value of this right, and its subjective value. International and national legal frameworks continue to evolve to address environmental challenges and safeguard this essential right, promoting a sustainable future for all.



Interesting resources:



Official Documents and Websites

The decision of the Constitutional Court of Georgia on April 10, 2013, in the case No. 2/1/524, Georgian citizen Giorgi Gachechiladze against the Parliament of Georgia

Decision No. 3/1/752 of the Constitutional Court of Georgia on December 14, 2018, in the case of "Green Alternative" against the Parliament of Georgia

UNEP, "Factsheet on Human Rights and the Environment: Linkages between Human Rights and the Environment"

Urt. v. 09.04.2024, Verein Klimaseniorinnen Schweiz and Others v. Switzerland, Application no. 53600/20



Research Papers and Reports

Environmental protection and human rights, Ana Beridze, Tbilisi 2021



Book chapters and articles

Bell and others, Environmental Law, 9th edn, Oxford University Press 2017

Fisher, Environmental Law: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford University Press 2017



Videos

Climate Justice And Human Rights Explained

Recognizing the human right to a healthy environment



Green City Policies for Municipalities

Cities are dynamic and vital parts of society and are the main engines of social, economic and technological development. Major environmental concerns for cities range from the quality of air and traffic congestion to pressure on limited green space, land and water resources.

Cities, mainly big cities like Tbilisi are actively working on improving city's infrastructure and environment. Transport, green spaces, waste management, air and water quality, energy efficiency and industry- these are integral part of city's welfare, in this regard elaborating and developing green strategies is crucial, which provides recommendations implementation of which will ensure city's sustainable development.

Purpose: Green cities strategies and policies aim building a better and more sustainable future for cities and their residents. The programmes do this by identifying and prioritising environmental challenges, which are then connected with sustainable infrastructure investments and policy measures.

Objective by 2030

- Preserve and improve the quality of its environmental assets (air, water, land, soil and biodiversity) and uses these resources sustainably.
- Mitigate and adapt to the risks of climate change
- Ensure that environmental policies contribute to the social and economic wellbeing of residents.



Dimensions: Green city strategies propose future steps including; establishing a Green City Baseline, developing a Vision and Strategic Objectives, developing a set of key programmes and measures to improve the environmental situation, implementing these measures and systematically monitoring progress.

- **Transport** - Strategic vision of a sustainable City Mobility System which envisages an efficient, attractive, user-friendly and competitive public transport system;
- **Buildings** - Energy efficiency in buildings (public and residential) covers innovations applied to each area of building energy services in an integrated fashion, including small-scale renewable systems (e.g., solar PV and heat pumps), the building envelope, lighting, heating, ventilation and air conditioning technologies;
- **Industry** - Performance of businesses to improve their competitiveness and support the growth of a local environmental goods and services (EGS) industry;
- **Energy** - Increasing renewable energy generation for both electricity and heat in the city, and for reducing energy consumption in public lighting and other equipment;
- **Water** - Improvements to the water distribution system and wastewater treatment plant, reduce surface water run-off and improve surface water quality;
- **Solid Waste** - Municipal waste management plan which represents an “umbrella” for the implementation of strategic objectives, minimisation of municipal solid waste generation, Use of collected waste as a source of valuable secondary materials and energy, and minimisation of the amount of waste that is disposed to landfill
- **Land Use & Biodiversity** - Create and implement an up-to-date sustainable urban planning System for the future City development with the emphasis on green spaces, development of new public parks & gardens and improvement of existing urban green spaces, new reforested areas to provide windbreaks and alleviate soil erosion, landslides and torrential floods.



Interesting Resources:



Official Documents and Websites

European Green Deal - Urban Agenda

EBRD Green Cities - Tbilisi

Climate Change Strategy and Action plan 2030 for Georgia



Research Papers and Reports

EBRD - Effective policy options for green cities

EBRD - Green City Action Plan methodology



Videos

Sustainable Cities

