Green Economy Policy and Strategy
GOAL

Modernize economy of Georgia and achieve sustainable development of the country by elaboration and realization of Green Economy/Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan.
WHY GREEN ECONOMY?
• Green Economy is an approach to policy formulation and assessment that more effectively leads to sustainable development. It aims at integrating social, economic and environmental considerations to improve policy coherence. As a result, it aims at improving the performance of the country as a whole rather than focusing on sectoral performance. Green economy achieves this goal by (1) improving efficiency (e.g. in buildings and in the manufacturing sector) and by (2) reducing the impact of human activity on the environment (e.g. by lowering water and air pollution, reducing and recycling waste).

• Green Growth is the result of implementing the Green Economy approach when formulating and assessing policies, or, in other words, Green Growth is economic growth in a Green Economy. Green Growth is achieved by considering the investment required for interventions, as well the avoided costs and added benefits resulting from its implementation, across social, economic and environmental indicators, for several economic actors and over time.
the preparation of a Green Growth strategy that simultaneously highlights social, economic and environmental outcomes, would ensure the harmonization of several existing policy processes that have as end goal the achievement of sustainable development. These include the national LEDS process, which informs efforts aimed at reducing emissions intensity; the complementary INDC, which extends beyond climate change mitigation and also mentions adaptation; Elaboration of the first national NEEAP; the SDGs commitment signed by the government, which is likely to become the backbone of upcoming plans for social inclusion and political participation as the EU Association Agreement and the DCFTA are already shaping the adoption of several standards for, among others, health and safety, environmental preservation and international trade. The creation of a Green Growth Strategy is therefore meant to strengthen the existing policy landscape by accounting for “externalities” or side effects created by existing policies and finding interdependencies across sectors and policies in a way that the results obtained are greater than the sum of the results that could be achieved if policies were pursued in isolation
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030

• Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
• Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
• Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe resilient and sustainable
• Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
• Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact
Article 277
The EU and Georgia shall facilitate the process of economic reform by improving the understanding of the fundamentals of their respective economies and the formulation of economic policies.

Article 301
The Parties shall develop and strengthen their cooperation .... contributing to the long-term objective of sustainable development and greening the economy.
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF GEORGIA

- Goal of the Georgian Government is conducting such economic policy which ensures sustainable development of the country.
- The state will facilitate the introduction of environmentally-friendly modern technologies and development of a “green” economy.
- With a view to developing innovation and modern technologies, the Government will encourage FDI-s oriented towards the introduction of new technologies—especially environmentally-friendly and resource-saving technologies which will encourage the development of a “green” economy.
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

• Engineering a structural basis for the green economy
• “Greening” of existing industries and promotion of green industries
• Promotion of green technologies
• Promotion of economic tools for resource efficiency
• Building the green transportation infrastructure and promotion of green transport
• Promotion of green construction materials and green building certification
• Creation and advancement of new, green jobs
• Strengthening the capacity to adapt to climate change, etc.

• Become a role-model for the ECA region as a green growth leader
MAIN ACTORS

• Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development
  • Covering Construction; Transport; Industry; Buildings; Trade; State Property; Communications; Innovations; Entrepreneurship; Investment Policy, etc.
    • NEEAP; Residential EE; LEDS; DCFTA; SME Strategy; INDC;

• Ministry Of Environment and Natural Resources Protection
  • NEEAP; Residential EE; LEDS; DCFTA; SME Strategy; INDC;

• Ministry of Energy
  • NEEAP; Residential EE; LEDS; DCFTA; SME Strategy; INDC;

Also – Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Regional Development and Infrastructure; Ministry of Education and Science; Local Governments; etc.
WHAT HAS BEEN DONE SO FAR

Green Growth Policy Paper elaborated

Proposed Arrangements for Drafting Green Growth Strategy prepared

Green Growth Policy Paper

Proposed institutional arrangement for drafting the National Green Growth Strategy

Draft 2, Apr 30, 2016

Prepared by Dr. Andrea M. Bassi

Prepared by Dr. Andrea M. Bassi

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF GEORGIA
ACTIONS

• Finalization of Green Economy Policy Paper and approval by the Government
• Elaboration of Green Economy Strategy 2030
• Preparation of Green Economy Action Plan for 2017-2022
• Implementation of Green Economy Action Plan
• Creation of enabling conditions for transition to green economy, including institutional framework, regulations, incentives, legal infrastructure, carbon trading
• Public awareness on Green Economy
<table>
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<th>Sector</th>
<th>Goals</th>
<th>Investment</th>
<th>Fiscal Policies</th>
<th>Capacity building</th>
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| Manufacturing and entrepreneurship | Creation of green jobs  
Constantly improve resource efficiency | Green certification  
Energy and water efficient technology  
Support transition to green jobs | Abolishment of perverse subsidies  
Taxation on waste emissions and/or materials extraction  
Incentives to invest in green technologies | Consumer awareness and education programs  
Environmental impact assessments  
Retraining of workers and technicians |
| Waste                      | Minimization of material use and waste generation  
Recycling and reuse of waste  
Recovery of energy from waste | Collection services  
MSW management infrastructure  
Reclaiming contaminated sites | Volumetric landfill taxes  
Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT)  
Recycling credit  
Deposit-refund | National certification programs  
Creative reuse of wastes  
Training for waste workers in the informal sector |
| Transport                   | Expand public transport  
Constantly improve resource efficiency  
Reduce congestion | Public transport infrastructure  
Green vehicles and fuels  
Remote work | Taxes on fossil fuels  
Congestion charges  
Subsidies for low carbon vehicles and transport modes | Public information  
Mobility management, labeling of new cars and driver education  
Best practices |
| Tourism                     | Energy and water efficiency  
Conserve biodiversity and cultural heritage  
Generate local income | Infrastructure  
Environmental conservation  
Technology improvements | Tax reduction and subsidies  
Payment for environmental services (PES) | Labor force skills  
Public awareness campaigns on sustainable tourism |
| Provinces and municipalities | Reduce carbon emissions and pollution  
Minimize environmental risks | Public transport infrastructure  
New smart monitoring and metering devices | Tax incentives and removal of harmful incentives  
Land and license plate auctioning | Green education into school curriculums  
Demonstration projects |
Thank you for your attention