1. Please provide specific examples of legislation, policies and programmes in relation to the protection of children's rights from environmental harm.

Georgian legislations provides right to healthy and unharmed environment for everyone. It does not specify children's right to healthy environment. In particular, the Constitution of Georgia states that: "Everyone shall have the right to live in a healthy environment and to use the natural and cultural environment". There are number of Georgian laws that reinforce the abovementioned right, for instance, law of Georgia on Protection of Environment, Environmental Impact Assessment Code etc. It also should be noted that according to the law of Georgia on international treaties and law of Georgia on Normative Acts the international treaties, to which Georgia is Party, are integral part of Georgian legislation. Accordingly, provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is directly applicable in Georgia.

2. Please provide specific examples of good practices in environmental-related matters in fulfilment of obligations to protect and promote children's rights. Such examples may include practices related to:
   a) Promoting the enjoyment of children's human rights in general (e.g., right to life, food, housing, health, water and sanitation, cultural rights, etc.);

   b) Guaranteeing procedural rights of children (e.g., rights to information, participation and access to remedy).

It is crucial to be noted that Georgia is a Party to the Aarhus convention that provides right to access to information, public participation in decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters. As noted above the Aarhus convention as international treaty is directly applicable in Georgia. As for the internal legislative acts of Georgia General Administrative Code of Georgia states that everyone (including children) shall have the right to access to public information that includes environmental information. Moreover the Code provides that the information about the environment, as well as the details of risks endangering their lives and health shall not be confidential. As for the right to public participation in environmental decision making process Environmental Impact Assessment Code establishes effective mechanisms for public participation in decision-making process for everyone, including children. As for the children's access to justice according to Georgian legislation minors have restricted legal standing and they are not entitled to bring a lawsuit without special representatives. This also refers to the administrative procedure at the public authorities.

   c) Protecting children's freedom of association and expression in this context.

Georgian legislation not only protects but also promotes and supports children to establish associations. Namely, the law of Georgia on State Support for Children's and Young People's Associations aims to promote children's right to take active part in public life, to foster children's self-realization etc. The law does not specify the types of such associations, thus it means that it could be environmental one. As for the freedom of expression according to the abovementioned law children are entitled to get and disseminate information, for instance, regarding the status of children's rights in the country. Moreover,
children are entitled to submit a legislative sentence to those who have right to initiate law. It is obvious that the legislative sentence could be related to the environmental issues.

d) Monitoring children’s rights affected by environmental related legislation, programmes and projects (e.g., right to life, food, housing, health, water and sanitation, cultural rights, etc.).

Public Defender Office of Georgia is entitled to conduct monitoring of children’s rights in general. Annual reports of the Public Defender reflect the results of the monitoring.

e) Protecting children from adverse impacts related to environmental degradation and in particular, children of indigenous and other minorities;

We would like to note that there are not any recognised indigenous people in Georgia. As for the minorities Georgian legislation does not provide different protection for minority children from adverse impacts related to environmental degradation. Any minority child within the jurisdiction of Georgia enjoys the same protection from harmful environment as ethnic Georgians.

f) Promoting children’s right to environmental education and to play.

In order to increase environmental awareness, the LEPL Environmental Information and Education Center regularly conducts lectures and seminars on various environmental issues, including the environmental rights for school children, students and teachers. There are also organized thematic campaigns, conferences, competitions, trainings, etc. About 8000 school children were involved in the environmental educational events organized by the Center. Moreover, in 2015 -LEPL Environmental Information and Education Center introduced changes to preschool education system in order to improve access to environmental education at the preschool education level. In 2016, LEPL Environmental Information and Education Center, within the framework of school preparedness programme, developed a guidebook “Preschool Environmental Education”.

3. Please specify, where relevant, challenges your Government has experienced in the integration of children’s rights protection in environmental-related matters (and vice-versa).

Draft Child Code has been developed by the Human Rights and Civil Integration Committee of Parliament of Georgia in order to promote the effective realization of children’s rights. It also provides child’s rights to healthy environment. As it has not been adopted, we are not able to specify any challenge.

4. Please provide specific examples related to the regulation of corporations and other non-state actors in relation to the protection of children’s rights from environmental harm and fulfilment of their obligations in this regard.

According to the EU-Georgia Association Agreement the parties agree to promote corporate social responsibility that, among others, includes responsibility of the companies/enterprises to respect and
support human rights in relation to the healthy environment. As a result of it certain companies have started voluntarily (as the CSR is not mandatory under Georgian legislation) to implement the CSR principles. Although we do not possess information on the specific examples you are interested in.

5. Please specify, where relevant, any laws or policies referring to the rights of future generations in relation to environmental matters

According to the Constitution of Georgia the country shall ensure use of natural resources in line with the interest of future generations. Law on Protection of Environment provides that the Georgia is obliged to take into account the interest of future generation while consuming natural resources. Moreover, the sustainable development is declared aim of Georgia and there are number of internal policy documents which state that Georgia is committed to sustainable development, for instance, sectoral strategies of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection of Georgia, Social-economic Development Strategy of Georgia 2020 etc. Moreover, the LEPL Environmental Information and Education Center is developing “Education for Sustainable Development - Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2022”, which will promote integration of sustainable development principles in school curricula and standards of school buildings and general infrastructure. It also should be noted that the principles of sustainable development will be reflected in the school textbooks from 2017.