

## 24.12 Income produced via application of green policies

**Project Name:** proGIreg (Grant Agreement no. 776528)

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| Income produced by the application of green administrative policies within the LL district | New Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs   |
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| <b>Description and justification</b>   | This indicator aims to quantify the economic benefit obtained by the cities in ProGIreg with the implementation of in Turin and Zagreb.   |
| <b>Definition</b>  | NBS will be implemented in Turin and Zagreb with the general aim of including nature-based solutions in different local policies. Some of these could come in the form of compensation schemes, tax cuts for investing in certain environmental initiatives and others. The exact details of the actions to be implemented are not detailed yet. However this indicator aims to quantify the economic benefit of these actions. |
| <b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>  | - There may be large differences in the schemes implemented by each city that may make the computation of the benefit extremely complicated.  |
| <b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>  | These data will be collected via the economic and labour questionnaire to be distributed in this case to the local government authorities that implement the policies.  |
| <b>Scale of measurement</b>  | At NBS or city level (depending on the city).   |
| <b>Data source</b>   |   |
| <b>Required data</b>   | Local authorities implementing NBS.   |
| <b>Data input type</b>   |   |
| <b>Data collection frequency</b>   | Once after implementation.  |
| <b>Level of expertise required</b>   | The person in charge of NBS implementation should be able to provide the information.   |
| <b>Synergies with other indicators</b>   | Connected to other economic and labour indicators and possibly to environmental indicators (depending on nature of schemes implemented).  |
| <b>Connection with SDGs</b>  | Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth<br>Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities  |

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| <b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b> | None |
| <b>Additional information</b>                          |      |
| <b>References</b>                                      |      |

### 24.13 Subsidies applied for private NBS measures

**Project Name:** UNaLab (Grant Agreement no. 730052) and URBAN GreenUP (Grant Agreement no. 730426)

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| Subsidies applied for private NBS measures | New Economic Opportunities and Green Jobs   |
|--|---|
| <b>Description and justification</b>       | <p>This KPI, related to economic aspects measurements, evaluates how NBS interventions can influence private sector.</p> <p>When a positive externality on consumption is present in a market, the government can actually increase the value that the market creates for society by providing a subsidy equal to the benefit of the externality. (Such subsidies are sometimes referred to as Pigouvian subsidies or corrective subsidies.) This subsidy moves the market to the socially optimal outcome because it makes the benefit that the market confers on society explicit to producers and consumers, giving producers and consumers the incentive to factor the benefit of the externality into their decisions.</p> <p>For the purposes of this indicator, “subsidies applied for private NBS measures” are narrowly defined as direct (cash) subsidies or tax concessions (exemptions or credits) awarded to an individual or organisation to implement, or following implementation of, an NBS on privately-owned property.</p> |
| <b>Definition</b>                          | Number or total value (in EUR) of direct (cash) subsidies or tax concessions applied to private NBS measures per annum.   |