

<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)

**Author/s and affiliations:** Laura Wendling<sup>1</sup>, Ville Rinta-Hiiri<sup>1</sup>, Maria Dubovik<sup>1</sup>, Arto Laikari<sup>1</sup>, Johannes Jermakka<sup>1</sup>, Zarrin Fatima<sup>1</sup>, Malin zu-Castell Rüdenhausen<sup>1</sup>, Peter Roebeling<sup>2</sup>, Ricardo Martins<sup>2</sup>, Rita Mendonça<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> VTT Technical Research Centre Ltd, P.O. Box 1000 FI-02044 VTT, Finland

<sup>2</sup> CESAM – Department of Environment and Planning, University of Aveiro, Campus Universitário de Santiago, 3810-193 Aveiro, Portugal

<sup>3</sup> CARTIF Foundation. Parque Tecnológico de Boecillo, 205, 47151, Boecillo, Valladolid, Spain

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.

<b>Strengths and weaknesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ The indicator is easy to define</li> <li>- Medium or long term assessment.</li> <li>- Data are required from multiple different municipal departments.</li> <li>- This KPI may require input from citizens</li> </ul>
<b>Measurement procedure and tool</b>	<p>The subsidies applied for private NBS measures can be expressed either the number of subsidies, or as a monetary value (in EUR).</p> <p>Together with the total number or value of subsidies awarded, tracking the availability of subsidies for private NBS measures along with the number of applications for available subsidies can provide a qualitative measure of changing demand for NBS in the private sector.</p> <p>To determine the number of subsidies implemented (by zone affected), collect data from the municipality's economic department and other relevant departments.</p> <p>Direct value on subsidies (by zone), before and after implementation, during the established period are calculated as:</p> <p><i>Number of subsidies implemented = <math>n * Z</math> [(n° subsidies) (€/m<sup>2</sup>)]</i></p> <p>Where <i>n</i> refers to the subsidies total number multiplied by its value by zone <i>Z</i> (directly related to the each NBS)</p>
<b>Scale of measurement</b>	Neighbourhood to city scale
<b>Data source</b>	
<b>Required data</b>	Local and national governments, as well as the individuals or organisations receiving the aforementioned subsidies, serve as sources of information for this metric. This may include City official data, city platforms, questionnaires, and/or small-medium enterprise accounts (related to de NBS investment zone)
<b>Data input type</b>	<p>Qualitative and quantitative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ (number of subsidies) (number /year) (€/m<sup>2</sup>)</li> <li>▪ (number of subsidies or number of tax concessions) (number /year) (€/year)</li> </ul>
<b>Data collection frequency</b>	Annually, both before and after NBS implementation
<b>Level of expertise required</b>	Low to moderate
<b>Synergies with other indicators</b>	Synergies with the indicator group <i>New Economic Opportunities &amp; Green Jobs</i> indicators

<b>Connection with SDGs</b>	SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth, and SDG 9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure SDG1 / SDG4 / SDG5 / <b>SDG10</b> / <b>SDG11</b> / <b>SDG12</b>
<b>Opportunities for participatory data collection</b>	No opportunities identified
<b>Additional information</b>	
<b>References</b>	<p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D2.4 - Monitoring program to Valladolid. <a href="https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d2-4---monitoring-program-to-valladolid.kl">https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d2-4---monitoring-program-to-valladolid.kl</a></p> <p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D3.4 - Monitoring program to Liverpool <a href="https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d3-4---monitoring-program-to-liverpool.kl">https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d3-4---monitoring-program-to-liverpool.kl</a></p> <p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D4.4 – Monitoring program to Izmir <a href="https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d4-4---monitoring-program-to-izmir.kl">https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d4-4---monitoring-program-to-izmir.kl</a></p> <p>URBAN GreenUP Deliverable D5.3: City Diagnosis and Monitoring Procedures <a href="https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d5-3-city-diagnosis-and-monitoring-procedures.kl">https://www.urbangreenup.eu/insights/deliverables/d5-3-city-diagnosis-and-monitoring-procedures.kl</a></p> <p>An impact evaluation framework to support planning and evaluation of nature-based solutions projects; An EKLIPSE Expert Working Group report, 2017</p> <p>"The Model of the Environmental Sustainability Matrix" ("El Modelo de la matriz de Sostenibilidad Ambiental"); La ordenación Urbana y el Desarrollo Sostenible, Angel Ibañez Ceba, Fermín Cerezo Rubio, August 2009</p> <p>"A Positive Externality on Consumption" (Science, Tech, Math, Social Sciences); <a href="https://www.thoughtco.com/positive-externality-on-consumption-overview-1147392">https://www.thoughtco.com/positive-externality-on-consumption-overview-1147392</a></p> <p>"Understanding Subsidy Benefits, Costs and Market Effect" (Science, Tech, Math, Social Sciences); <a href="https://www.thoughtco.com/analysis-of-a-subsidy-1147899">https://www.thoughtco.com/analysis-of-a-subsidy-1147899</a></p>