



Fiscal Policy for an Inclusive Green Economy

The Green Fiscal Policy Network (GFPN) aims to facilitate knowledge sharing, learning and dialogue on fiscal policies to support the green economy. The Network is a joint partnership between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).



The Network also works with a number of associated partners.



The Network is supported by the International Climate Initiative (IKI) and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety



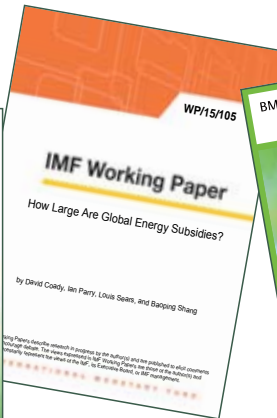
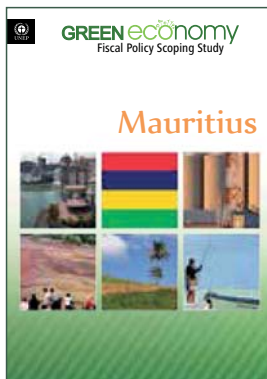
Why are fiscal policies important for the green economy?

Fiscal policies can play an important role in the transition to an inclusive green economy and support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Fiscal policies can generate revenues, creating fiscal space for green investment and for broader fiscal reform. By reflecting externalities in prices, green fiscal policies can also shift private investment and consumer behavior towards environmentally friendly and socially inclusive activities.

Knowledge products

The GFPN website provides resources on green fiscal reforms for the policy community, this includes:

- Policy insights and guidance on implementing green fiscal reforms.
- Case studies on green fiscal policy reforms in different sectors and countries.
- Country profiles on green fiscal policies.
- Quarterly newsletters of the Network.





Country profiles

The GFPN website includes profiles of green fiscal reforms in more than 30 countries around the world:

- **Ghana** has started to allocate a proportion of oil revenues to two Sovereign Wealth Funds to ensure revenues from the sector support development, social and environmental objectives.
- **India** has introduced a nationwide carbon tax on coal and has launched some fossil fuel subsidy reforms, taking advantage of low world oil prices.
- **Mexico** earmarks a share of water use fees to the hydrological environmental services (PSAH) programme. The PSAH aims to support watershed protection and aquifer recharge in forest areas important for water supply and at risk.
- **Sweden** applies a tax on emissions of nitrogen oxide (NOx) from energy generation. Revenues are recycled back to participating plants in relation to the amount of energy generated. This recycling mechanism has stimulated innovation and investment in the sector.





Technical workshops

The GFPN organizes technical workshops on specific topics related to the role of fiscal policy in the transition to a green economy:

- In October 2012, a workshop was jointly organized by UNEP, IMF and GIZ in Geneva on 'Fiscal Policies towards an Inclusive Green Economy'.
- In April 2014, a workshop was jointly organized by UNEP, IMF, GIZ and IISD/GSI in Nairobi on 'Reforming Fossil Fuel Subsidies for an Inclusive Green Economy'.
- In December 2015, UNEP, IMF and GIZ/BMUB jointly organized a side-event at the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris on 'Fiscal policies for a low carbon and inclusive green economy: The role of fossil fuel subsidy reform'.



Forthcoming

The Network plans to further expand its activities and partnerships with new associated partners to enable wider outreach, knowledge development and information sharing. The Network will also act as a hub to advertise events on green fiscal policies.

Contact and newsletter subscription

For enquiries about the Green Fiscal Policy Network and to subscribe to the newsletter, please email:

greenfiscalpolicy@gmail.com.

