

Una iniciativa de:



Crecimiento Verde: Hacia una inclusión social, ambiental y económica sostenible

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Integración de factores: Empleo verde y Trabajo decente

Coherencia de las políticas y disposiciones institucionales eficaces

Diálogo social

Nivel macroeconómico/
sectorial

Macroeconómico

Industrial y
sectorial

Empleo

Empresas

Competencias
profesionales

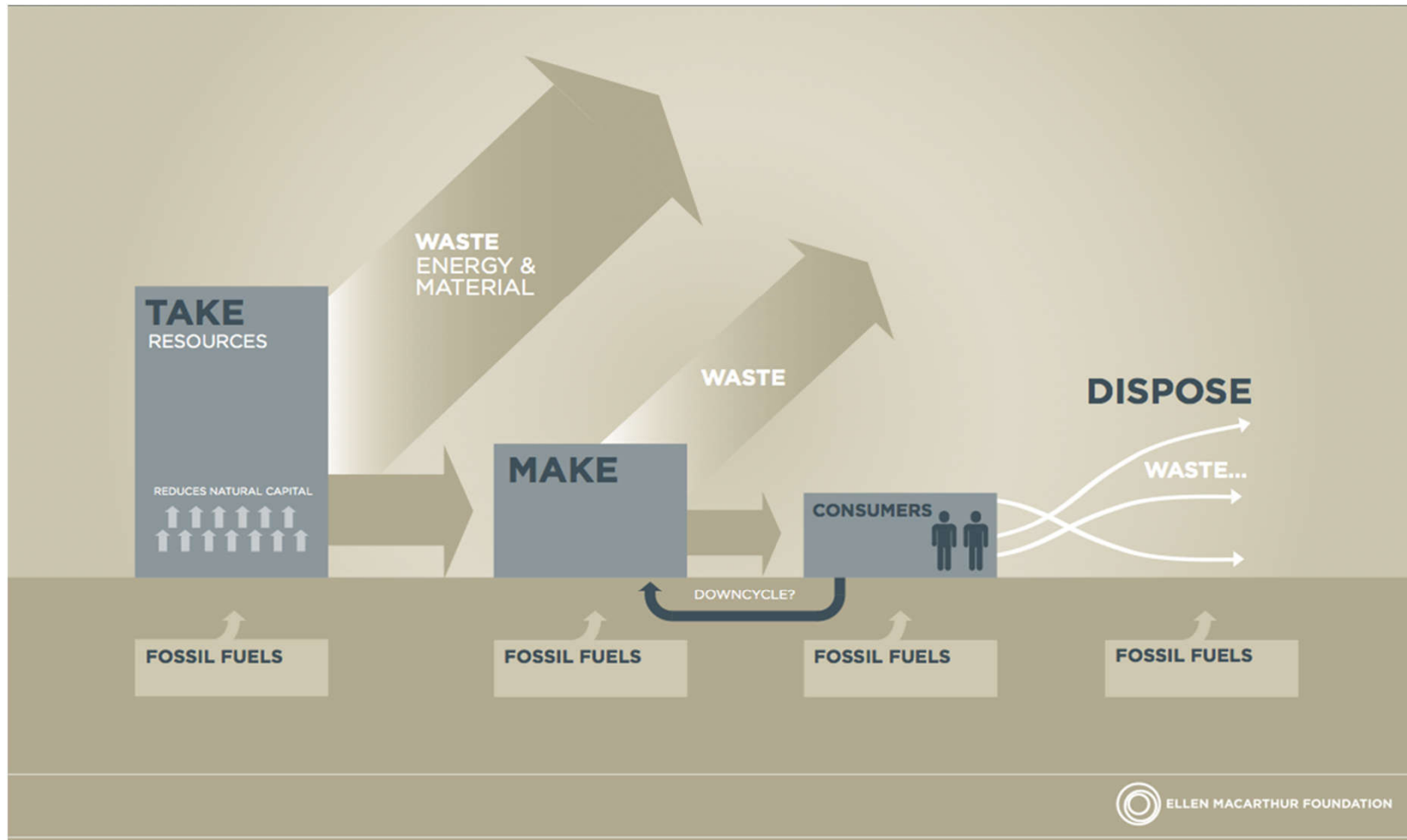
Mercado de
trabajo

Protección social

Seguridad y salud
en el trabajo

Protección social

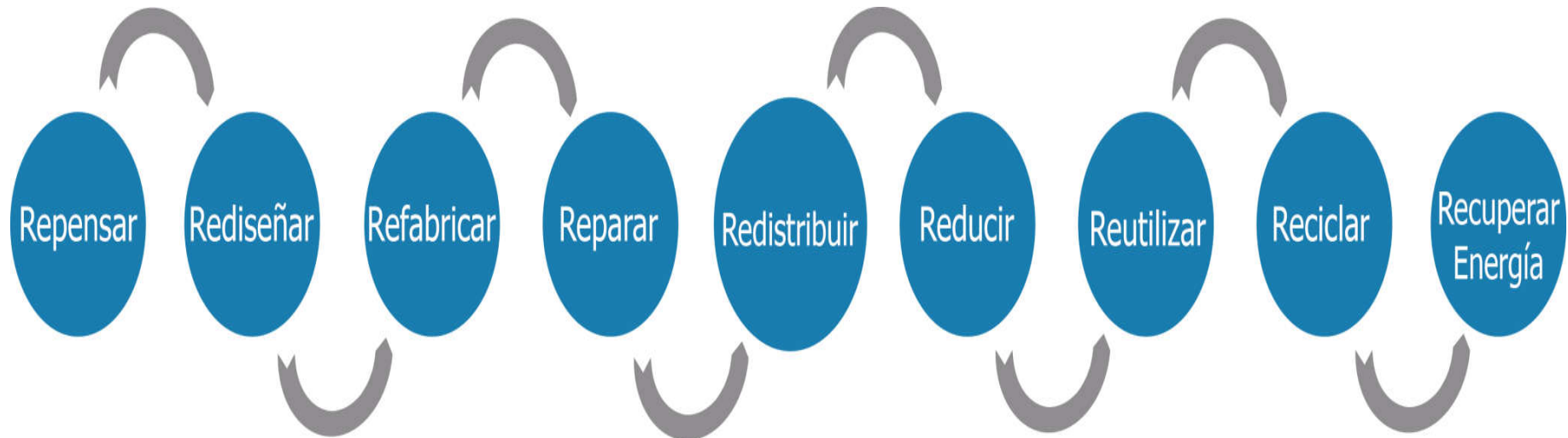
Integración de factores: ¿Qué implica?



Implica pasar de Modelos de Producción y Consumo insostenibles a...

Integración de factores: ¿Qué implica?

- Un crecimiento verde requiere un cambio en los procesos de producción en todos los sectores económicos. Por ejemplo en la **construcción**, el **transporte**, la **agricultura** y la **energía renovable**.



...Modelos de producción y consumo sostenibles!

Integración de factores: Políticas de crecimiento verdes

Recomendaciones sobre Políticas Verdes

- Identificación de sectores verdes potenciales
- Priorización de sectores
- Diseño de políticas verdes sectoriales



FORESTAL



AGRICULTURA



TRANSPORTE



Integración de factores: Empleo verde y Trabajo decente

Los empleos verdes contribuyen a la promoción de empleos decentes y reducen de manera considerable los efectos negativos de las actividades económicas en el medio ambiente



Objetivo 8: Trabajo decente y crecimiento económico – reconocer la importancia de crear vidas dignas mediante empleo pleno y productivo

Reforma fiscal: Retos para el crecimiento verde

- Mejora de la competitividad para el crecimiento económico
- Impactos diferenciados sobre los grupos vulnerables
- Implicancias administrativas e institucionales
- Instrumentos presupuestarios
- Trade-offs entre objetivos ambientales y fiscales
- Diseño de prioridades y apoyos transitorios

Reforma fiscal: Políticas fiscales de soporte a los Objetivos del Desarrollo Sostenible



➤ Fiscal reforms (e.g. taxes on water abstraction, regulatory levies, subsidies) and water pricing policies (e.g. water supply) and sanitation tariffs) can improve water quality (76.3), increase water-use efficiency (76.4) and generate revenues to improve access (76.1).

➤ Reforming budgetary expenditures (i.e. subsidies, tax exemptions) in other sectors (e.g. agriculture, energy) can increase the effectiveness of water-related public expenditure, supporting SDG6.



➤ Fiscal policies (e.g. energy taxes, carbon pricing mechanisms, incentives for renewables) can support renewable energy generation (77.2), improve energy efficiency (77.3), generate revenues to improve access (77.1), and stimulate private investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology (77a).

➤ Reforming budgetary expenditure (i.e. subsidies, tax exemptions) in the energy sector can level the playing field for clean energy, supporting SDG7 and SDG12.



➤ Fiscal policies can catalyse innovation in efficient technologies and generate higher levels of economic productivity (78.2).

➤ Fiscal policies can improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production (78.4).

➤ Fiscal policies can enable a reduction in more distorting taxes (e.g. on labour) which could increase incentives for employment and support full employment (78.5).



➤ Fiscal policies can generate resources and create incentives for private investment in R&D for green technologies, support infrastructure upgrades, stimulate adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes (79.4).



➤ Revenues from fiscal reforms can be used to compensate low-income households, mitigate social impacts or support clean technology adoption (i.e. insulation, low-energy light bulbs), thus supporting social protection and greater equality (710.4).

➤ Reforming fossil fuel subsidies (712c) can reduce inequalities as these subsidies mainly benefit prosperous firms and consumers, supporting SDG10.



➤ Fiscal policies (e.g. landfill taxes, incineration taxes, air pollution charges, congestion charges, vehicle taxes) can improve air quality, municipal and other waste management and reduce adverse per capita environmental impacts of cities (711.6).



➤ Fiscal policies (e.g. taxes/fees on forestry and fisheries, material taxes, waste taxes, product taxes, air pollution charges) can incentivize sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (712.2), reduce the release of chemicals (712.4), food waste (712.3) and waste generation (712.5).

➤ Restructuring taxes and phasing out harmful fossil fuel subsidies can reduce wasteful consumption (712c) and enhance the effectiveness of public spending.



➤ Revenues from fiscal instruments can support investments to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacities (713.1), contribute to climate financing pledges (713.a) and build capacities (713.b).

➤ Fiscal incentives (e.g. vehicle taxes) can shift consumer behaviour towards low-carbon choices, complementing efforts to improve education and raise awareness on climate change (713.3).



➤ Fiscal policies (e.g. plastic bag taxes, charges on ship-emissions, levies on marine aggregates) can help prevent and reduce marine pollution (714.1) and support sustainable management and protection of marine and coastal ecosystems (714.2).

➤ Eliminating fisheries subsidies (714.6) will support SDG14.



➤ Fiscal policies strengthen domestic resource mobilization (717.1)

➤ Fiscal policies can help mobilize other sources of financing, including from the private sector (717.3)

➤ Fiscal restructuring or reform optimizes state revenues, controls budget deficits and reduces debt-to-GDP ratios, and can contribute to long-term debt sustainability (717.4)



Muchas gracias

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