



GGGI China: Fact Sheet

Green Growth Transition

Challenges

After three decades of resource-intensive growth, China is now the world's second largest economy. China's growth has been driven by the traditional fossil-based growth model, which has made the country the world's largest Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emitter. Maintaining China's growth in an environment sustainable way presents a number of challenges, including:

- Regional development disparities, between inner and coastal provinces
- Ecosystems under severe pressure due to rapid and continued economic development
- Integration of sustainable development planning across industries and consumption sectors,
- Transparent and effective mechanisms for the industrial and private sector to participate in policy design and implementation
- Equitable distribution of growing prosperity and social inclusion

Activities

Acknowledging that the current growth model is unsustainable, the Government of China (PRC) has made a commitment to a green transition that will foster move inclusive, sustainable economic growth. GGGI is supporting the PRC in these effort through the Green Growth Transition project by:

- Identifying green growth indicators for possible incorporation into China's 13th Five-Year-Plan
- Conducting analysis of public procurement impact on GHG emissions and measuring the potential of improved subnational procurement planning

- Partnering with international and national organizations on sustainable consumption research
 - Facilitating knowledge sharing on eco-industrial cluster zones by introducing relevant experience from Korea
 - Supporting the assessment of green finance safeguards
 - Sharing global good practices in green growth with Chinese stakeholders, meanwhile introducing China's green growth experiences to the world.
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Overall Goals

- Support China's national policy to generate transformational change at the national and sub-national level
 - Strengthened policy and planning framework with green growth interventions in targeted industries within 13th FYP
 - Offer a platform from which the largest emerging economy contributes to GGGI's global green growth agenda
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Implementing Partners

- China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED)
 - Policy Research Center for Environment and Economy (PRCEE)
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Results to Date

- UNEP's Green Economy Textbook: "Green Economy: theory, methods, and cases from the United Nation's perspective", has been published which GGGI contributed chapters.

- Report on “Scoping the Green Growth Opportunities in China” with PRCEE
- Strategic Agreement between GGGI and PRCEE to continue policy analysis and recommendations on foundational green growth elements
- Provided technical inputs to government officers from 3 bureaus in Xiangyang City and 3 bureaus in Hubei Province as part of CCICED’s the Sustainable Consumption Project to build capacity and awareness of greener procurement and consumption practices to subnational authorities
- Expanding and deepening GGGI’s network of high-level and critical stakeholders in China

General Information

GGGI is a new intergovernmental organization founded to support and promote a new model of economic growth known as “green growth.” Green growth targets key aspects of economic performance such as poverty reduction, job creation, and social inclusion, and those of environmental sustainability.

Headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea, GGGI also has representation in a number of other partner countries.

- **Member Countries:** Australia, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guyana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Mongolia, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, Vietnam
- **Operations:** Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, South Africa, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Vietnam