

# China



Collaboration with China is crucial to solving the global environmental and climate problems. To this end Norway has stepped up environmental cooperation with China, with the main emphasis on climate and pollution. The Government's China Strategy, launched in 2007, is closely intertwined with its development cooperation policy.

## Environment



The longstanding bilateral environmental cooperation means that Norway is seen as a mainstay, particularly as regards capacity-building for environmental management. A number of bilateral environmental assistance projects have been initiated in fields such as climate, environmental toxins and water management. The projects addressing environmental toxins will help China meet the Stockholm Convention's requirements on persistent organic pollutants (POPs) at the provincial level and improve knowledge of mercury. In the climate sphere Norway is working together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Chinese climate authorities on a project focusing on climate plans and initiatives

at the provincial level. Another UNDP project has used the Olympic Games and the media as a tool to spread environmental awareness.

The China Council for International Cooperation on Environment and Development (CCICED), a consultative body on environmental policy, unites international and Chinese expertise. The Council has now embarked on its Fourth Five-Year Plan. This, like the preceding plans, is supported by Norway. Norway's Børge Brende is the present International Vice Chairman of the CCICED, and Norwegian experts are members of several working groups. Norway has been instrumental in ensuring that provision of advice on climate to the Chinese authorities is a main theme for the Fourth Five-Year Plan.

## Good governance



Technical cooperation on good governance is also supported with a focus on democratisation and a distribution policy aiming for a more equitable distribution of welfare goods and resources. Norway supported a number of good governance initiatives in 2007 together with the China

Institute for Reform and Development, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and others.

## Humanitarian assistance



A cooperation project was initiated with China on the prevention of humanitarian crises, and included setting up a conference between China and Norway on this theme in Beijing. The aim is to strengthen dialogue and cooperation between Chinese sectoral authorities and Norwegian specialist agencies such as the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute.

## Facts

**Estimated population (2006):** 1,312 million  
**Gross national income per capita (2006):** USD 2,645  
**Average annual economic growth (GDP) (2000-2006):** 9.4%  
**Economic structure: percentage of GDP by sector (2006):** agriculture 12%, industry and 48%, services 40%  
**Malnutrition among children under 5 years of age (2005):** 7%  
**Human Development Index (HDI) Level (2005):** 0.777. A country with an HDI level between 0.500 and 0.800 is regarded as having a medium quality of life.  
**Child mortality rate per 1000 (2006):** 24  
**Maternal mortality rate per 1000 births (2005):** 0.5  
**HIV infection rate, 15-49 age group (2007):** 0.1%  
**Children in primary education (2005):** Unavailable  
**Illiteracy rate 15-24 age group (2007):** 0.7%  
**Ratio of girls to 100 boys in primary/secondary/tertiary education (2005):** 99/101/98  
**Percentage of women in parliament (2008):** 21%  
**Estimated pay for women as percentage of men's pay in the formal sector (2005):** 64%  
**Forested area (change 1990-2005, negative numbers indicate deforestation as a percentage):** 38%  
**Area protected to conserve biological diversity (2007):** 14.3%  
**Percentage of population with access to safe drinking water (2006):** 88%  
**Percentage of urban population living in slums (2005):** 33%  
**Corruption Perception Index (TI) (2007):** 3.5 The index ranges from 10 to 0, where 10 is totally clean and 0 is totally corrupt.  
**Fragile state, according to OECD/DAC (2006):** No  
**Defence spending as a percentage of GDP (2006):** 2%

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1</sup> for China, by partner, 2007

Development cooperation partners	NOK 1000	Per cent
Government-to-government, etc. <sup>2</sup>	45 121	45,4
International NGOs	6 452	6,5
Local NGOs	224	0,2
Norwegian NGOs	23 061	23,2
Nordic research institutions/foundations	15 250	15,3
Multilateral organisations <sup>3</sup>	9 310	9,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 418</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance

2) Including public institutions, ministries, consultants, the private sector, etc.

3) Earmarked assistance channelled through multilateral organisations (multi-bilateral)

### Bilateral assistance<sup>1</sup> for China, by sector, 2007

Sectors	NOK 1000	Per cent
Economic development and trade	18 195	18,3
Emergency relief and other unspecified assistance	346	0,3
Environment and energy	31 176	31,4
Good governance	26 841	27,0
Health, education and other social sector areas	16 264	16,4
HIV/AIDS	6 596	6,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>99 418</b>	<b>100,0</b>

1) Includes multi-bilateral assistance