

Abstract

As Rio+20 end in 2012, countries agreed in applying Green Economy as the new model of economy that fits the long term goals of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The two concepts were first coined in the previous Earth Summit in 1992 and recalled as the targeting goals in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGS). The political commitments made by countries in adopting Green Economy create new international responsibilities, especially in most developed and developing countries.

China as the member of international community and the biggest developing country took the responsibilities by applying Green Economy as hers 11th Five-Year Plan starts in 2006. The adoption continued in hers 12th Five-Year Plan which started in 2011. Besides fulfilling her duty to global community, the adoption was based on China's dreadful environmental degradations and some 'pushes and pulls' economic factors that will be presented in this paper.

Key Words: Green Economy, China, Rio+20, Earth Summit, MDGs, 11th Five-Year Plan, 12th Five-Year Plan.