



国家级经济技术开发区绿色发展联盟

GREEN PARTNERSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS



Action 3060

中国工业园区绿色发展实践

Practices of Green Development in Chinese Industrial Parks

合作共赴碳中和

Work Together for Carbon Neutrality



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国家级经济技术开发区绿色发展联盟

GREEN PARTNERSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS

01

工业园区是中国经济发展的成功模式 Industrial parks are a successful model for China's economic development

- Distribution of Development Zones in China
- Development and Change of Development Zones
- Economic Contribution of Development Zones





开发区分布情况

Distribution of Development Zones in China

- 中国开发区/Development Zones in China: **2543** 家
- 国家级经济技术开发区/National Economic & Technological Development Zones (NETDZs): **230** 家 (见右图) ;
- 国家级高新技术产业开发区/National Hi-Tech Zones: **169** 家;
- 海关特殊监管区/Customs Special Supervision Areas: **160** 家;
- 边/跨境合作区/Border Economic Cooperation Zones: **19** 家;
-



数据来源于《2019世界投资报告》、《中国开发区审核公告目录》(2018版)

Data recourses: 2019 World Investment Report, Catalogue of China's Development Zones the Approval of Which is Announced (2018 Version)



开发区发展变化

Development and Change of Development Zones



第一批国家级经济技术开发区/ The first batch of National Economic & Technological Development Zones (NETDZs):

大连Dalian 秦皇岛Qinhuangdao、天津Tianjin、烟台Yantai、青岛Qingdao、连云港Lianyungang、南通Nantong、宁波Ningbo、福州Fuzhou、广州Guangzhou、湛江Zhanjiang、上海闵行Shanghai Minhang、上海虹桥Hongqiao、上海漕河泾Shanghai Caohejing。

首批国家级经开区建设之初 BEFORE (back in 1984)



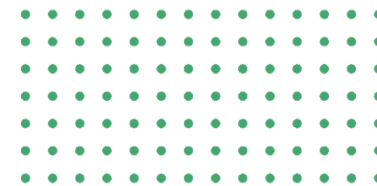
国家级经开区发展现状 AFTER (2021年摄)





开发区经济贡献

Economic Contribution of Development Zones



据商务部外资司2023年1月发布数据，2021年，国家级经开区以全国**0.3%**的土地面积创造了占全国**11%**的地区生产总值

According to the data released by the Foreign Investment Department of MOFCOM in 2023, by the year of 2021, the regional GDP created by National Economic & Technological Development Zones had accounted **11%** of that of China, with only **0.3%** land area.

- 税收收入 / Tax Revenue : 占全国总税收收入的**12.9%**
- 财政收入 / Financial Revenue: 占全国总财政收入的**12.5%**
- 地区生产总值 / RGDP: 占全国总地区生产总值的**11%**
- 进出口总额 / Total Volume of Import & Export: 占全国进出口总额的**22.8%**
- 利用外资金额 / Utilization of Foreign Capital: 占全国总利用外资金额的**22%**
- 科技创新企业 / Hi-Tech and Innovation Enterprises: **50,300**



开发区绿色荣誉

Green Development Certificates



- **国家生态工业示范园区：国家级经开区 53 家（全国共95家）；**
National Eco-Industry Demonstration Park——53 out of 95 are NETDZs

- **国家循环化改造试点园区国家级经开区：国家级经开区 59 家（全国共129家）；**
National Circular Economy Demonstration and Pilot Park——59 out of 129 are NETDZs

- **国家绿色工业园区：国家级经开区 81 家（全国共225家）；**
National Green Industrial Park——81 out of 225 are NETDZs

- **国家低碳工业园区：国家级经开区 17 家（全国共55家）；**
National Low-carbon Industrial Park——17 out of 55 are NETDZs

- **国家绿色产业示范基地：国家级经开区 7 家（全国共31家）；**
National Green Industry Demonstration Bases——7 out of 31 are NETDZs

- **国家园区环境污染第三方治理试点：国家级经开区 8 家（全国共76家）；**
National Pilot for Third-party Treatment of Environmental Pollution in Industrial Park——8 out of 76 are NETDZs

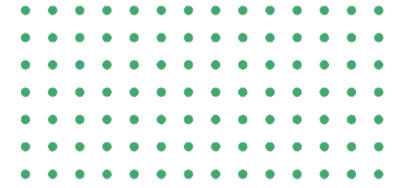
- **整县(市、区)屋顶分布式光伏开发试点：国家级经开区 10 家（全国共676家）；**
National Pilot for Roof Distributed PV Across County (City, District)——10 out of 676 are NETDZs





清洁能源利用

Utilization of Clean Energy in Development Zones



- **蓝色标注:** 48家国家级经开区使用清洁能源比例处于75% (不含) 到100%之间
- **Highlighted in blue:** Among the 48 national-level Economic and Technological Development Zones (ETDZs), the proportion of clean energy usage ranges from 75% (excluding) to 100%.
- **绿色标注:** 35家国家级经开区使用清洁能源比例处于50% (不含) 到75%之间
- **Highlighted in green:** Among the 35 national-level Economic and Technological Development Zones (ETDZs), the proportion of clean energy usage ranges from 50% (excluding) to 75%.



- 各省 (自治区 直辖市) 可再生能源电力 (非水电) 消纳责任权重
- Renewable Energy Electricity (Non-hydropower) Consumption Responsibility Weighting by Province (Autonomous Region, Municipality directly under the Central Government)



绿色鼓励政策

Enhancing Green Policies and Subsidies in Development Zones



据不完全调研统计，2019-2021年，**11**家国家级经开区已出台**13**部绿色激励政策，最高补贴金额超亿元。

Between 2019 and 2021, a total of **11** National Economic and Technological Development Zones (NETDZs) have implemented a diverse range of **13** policies and subsidies to actively promote and incentivize the adoption of green and low-carbon practices.

Notably, these initiatives include a significant milestone in the form of the highest subsidy awarded, **amounting to one billion yuan.**



Tianjin Economic - Technological Development Area
天津经济技术开发区管理委员会政务服务平台

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关于申报经开区2022年绿色发展专项扶持项目（第一批）的通知

发布日期: 2022-02-15 13:51

来源: 泰达政务服务平台

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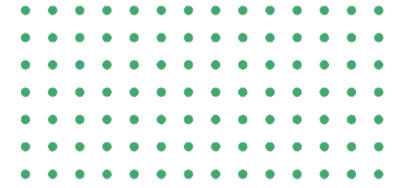
各相关单位:

根据《天津经济技术开发区促进绿色发展暂行办法》相关规定，自2022年3月1日起可申报2022年绿色发展专项扶持项目（第一批）。本次申报项目必须为2020年3月1日以后竣工的项目。请各申报单位仔细阅读《天津经济技术开发区促进绿色发展暂行办法申办指南》（简称申办指南），并按申办指南要求准备材料。



绿色智慧管理

Intelligent Digitalization Management in Development Zones



据不完全统计，**25**家园区开展了智慧环保(环境应急监测)、循环经济、能源管理等领域的数字化、智慧化绿色管理。

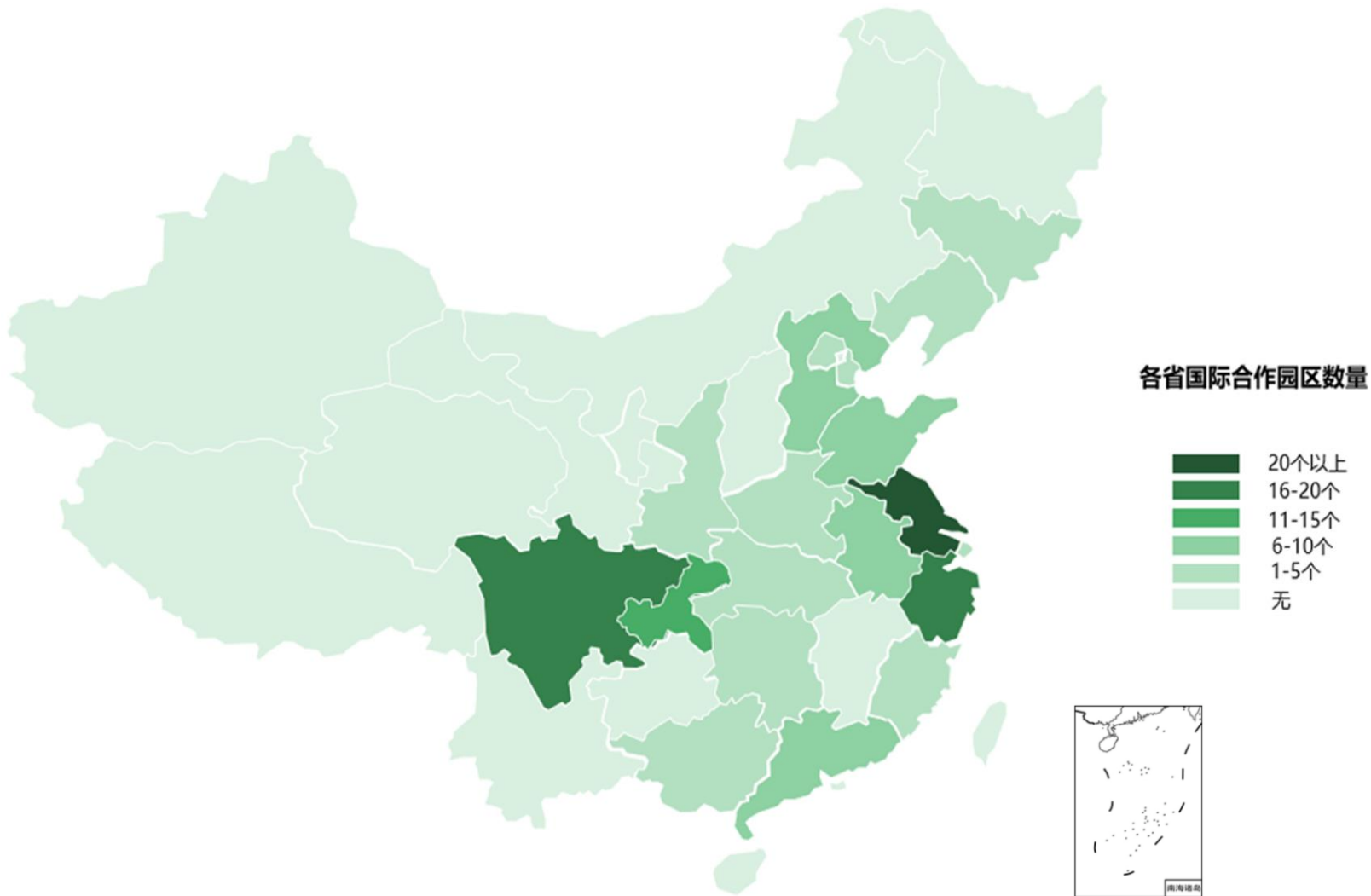
25 NETDZs have applied intelligent and digitalized management systems to realize smart environmental protection (emergency monitoring), circular economy, energy management.





国际合作产业园

International Cooperation Parks



- 全国共建设**8**个基于双边商贸协定推动的国际合作生态园；

There're **8** ecological international cooperation parks established under national-level bilateral agreement;

- 有**12**个省份推动建立了各级各类国际合作园区**89**个；

Currently, there're **89** international cooperation parks in **12** provinces;

- 图为全国各省国际合作园区分布示意图 Distribution of International Cooperation Parks



国家级经济技术开发区绿色发展联盟

GREEN PARTNERSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS

02

中国工业园区践行绿色发展

Practices of Green Development in Chinese Industrial Parks

- Theory of Three “Sheng”
- Implementing the Three Green Paths
- 3E Goals





中国工业园区绿色发展路径

Practices of Green Development in Chinese Industrial Parks

践行习近平生态文明思想，落实二十大精神，产业区作为各地方经济增长极，对外开放的窗口，产业发展的聚集区，必须走出一条走绿色高质量发展之路。基于产业园区建设运行发展逻辑，结合各类绿色试点示范的经验，产业园区探索绿色高质量发展路径建议如下：

Adhering to President Xi Jinping's ecological civilization concept and implementing the spirit of the 20th National Congress, industrial parks, as key drivers of local economic growth and windows for opening up to the outside world, and as concentrated areas for industrial development, must embark on a path of green and high-quality development.

Based on the logical framework of industrial park construction, operation, and development, and drawing on the experiences of various green pilot projects, the following recommendations are proposed for industrial parks to explore a path of green and high-quality development:

秉承3生理论，规划先行
Adhering to the Theory of Three "Sheng",
Planning Takes Precedence

始于苏州工业园规划，三分之一生产，三分之一生态，三分之一生活

Originating from the Suzhou Industrial Park Master Plan:

One-third for Production (*Sheng Chan*)

One-third for Ecology (*Sheng Tai*)

One-third for Living (*Sheng Huo*)

践行3绿路径，高效运行
Implementing the Three Green Paths,
Operate Efficiently

基础设施绿色化建设，产业绿色化发展，管理绿色化创新

Green Infrastructure Construction,

Green Industrial Development

Green Management Innovation

坚持3E目标，绿色高质量发展
Pursuing the 3E Goals for Green and
High-Quality Development

Economic (经济)

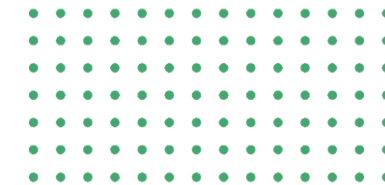
Ecology (生态)

Eliminate carbon (减碳)



三生理论 Theory of Three "Sheng"

G · P · I · P · C



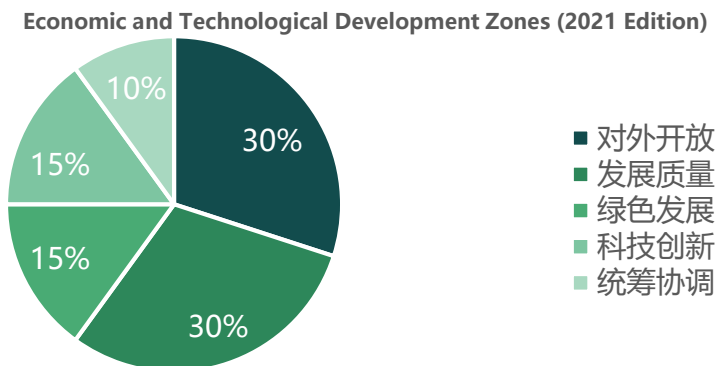
一直以来，中国宏观政策也一直积极的引导中国工业园区绿色发展，其中包括对于园区单位经济增长的能耗、水耗、碳排放等，提出适用于中国国情的指标要求。

Throughout the years, China's macroeconomic policies have consistently played an active role in guiding the green development of its industrial parks.

This includes setting applicable indicators and requirements tailored to the Chinese context, such as energy consumption, water consumption, and carbon emissions, to promote sustainable economic growth within industrial park units.

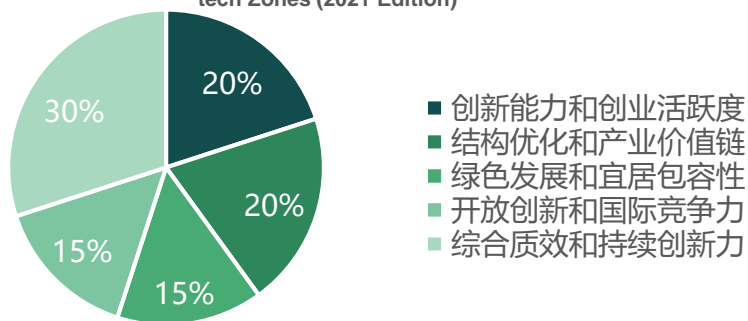
经开区综合发展水平考核指标(2021版)权重情况

Weight Distribution of Assessment Indicators for Comprehensive Development Level of Economic and Technological Development Zones (2021 Edition)



高新区综合发展水平考核指标(2021版)权重情况

Weight Distribution of Assessment Indicators for Comprehensive Development Level of High-tech Zones (2021 Edition)



代码	二级指标 sub-indicators	单位 unit	数据来源 data source	指标权重 weight
14	规模以上工业单位增加值能耗和二氧化碳排放量 Energy consumption and carbon dioxide emissions of industrial enterprises above a certain scale	吨标准煤/万元, 吨二氧化碳/万元 tons of standard coal per million yuan; tons of carbon dioxide per million yuan	统计部门	4%
16	园区二氧化碳排放量增长率 growth rate of carbon dioxide emissions in the park	%	统计部门	3%

代码	二级指标 sub-indicators	赋权 assign weights
3.1	单位增加值综合能耗 * Comprehensive energy consumption per unit of value added	1.2
3.2	园区二氧化碳排放量增长率 Growth rate of carbon dioxide emissions in the park	1
3.3	园区总绿地率 Total green space ratio in the park	1.2
3.4	园区各级医院和各类学校数 Number of hospitals and schools at all levels in the park	0.8
3.5	当年净增从业人员数 Net increase in employment in the current year	0.8
3.6	单位增加值中从业人员工资性收入占比 Proportion of employee wage income in unit value added	1
3.7	从业人员平均月工资性收入与当地每平方米房价的比例 Ratio of average monthly wage income of employees to local housing prices per square meter	1
3.8	园区管委会当年可支配财力 Discretionary financial resources of the park management committee in the current year	0.8
3.9	园区促进产城融合、以人为本、共享发展与生态环保、绿色发展、引领示范作用评价 Evaluation of the park's promotion of integration of industry and city, people-oriented development, shared development, ecological protection, green development, and leading demonstration role.	1.2



3生理论 Theory of Three "Sheng"

G · P · I · P · C



苏州工业园区：坚持3生规划理念

苏州工业园区在规划层面秉承3生理念，即将园区规划面积合理布局1/3工业生产区域、1/3自然生态区域、1/3居民生活区域。其理论在《2023苏州工业园区规划要点》中依然被沿用，坚持“规划先行”“精致更新”“示范引领”，聚力专项规划一体统筹，优化形成重点专项领域的立体式协调传导机制。除“园区更新”、“城市更新”外，还编制教育设施专项规划、公共空间专项规划、绿地系统专项规划、新基建专项规划、邻里中心专项规划等，坚持协同发展。

At the planning level, Suzhou Industrial Park adheres to the concept of "3 Sheng," which means that the park's planning area is reasonably divided into one-third industrial production area, one-third natural ecological area, and one-third residential living area.

This concept is still being used in the "Key Points of Suzhou Industrial Park Planning 2023," which emphasizes "planning leading the way," "refined renewal," and "demonstration and leadership." Special planning efforts are focused on coordinating and optimizing the formation of a three-dimensional and coordinated transmission mechanism in key areas.

In addition to "park renewal" and "urban renewal," specific plans are also developed for education facilities, public spaces, green space systems, new infrastructure, neighborhood centers, and other aspects, with a commitment to synergistic development.





3绿路径 Implementing the Three Green Paths

G · P · I · P · C



一、基础设施绿色化建设 Green Infrastructure Construction

基础设施建设是产业园区开发的第一步，关乎后续运行的效率和可持续性，当前倡导的新型基础设施建设体现集约化，绿色化，数字化。

Infrastructure construction is the first step in the development of industrial parks, which is related to the efficiency and sustainability of subsequent operations. The currently advocated new type of infrastructure construction embodies intensification, greenization, and digitization.

清洁的能源供给设施

Clean Energy Supply Facilities

集约的水处理设施

Efficient Water Treatment Facilities

绿色的交通出行设施

Green Transportation Infrastructure

共享的废物处理设施

Shared Waste Management Facilities





3绿路径 Implementing the Three Green Paths

G · P · I · P · C



(一) 苏州工业园区：大力开展光伏建设，激活企业绿色潜力

Suzhou Industrial Park: Vigorously promoting photovoltaic construction to unleash the green potential of enterprises

苏州工业园区实施光伏项目容缺审批创新机制，有效降低企业运营成本，提升投资回报。在确保安全的前提下，实施容缺审批，企业不必等到所依托建筑物、场地及设施施工完毕再进场建设光伏项目，运营成本得以降低；施工单位一次进场即可完成全部规划设计，并可提前一年左右完成电网接入，企业投资回报更快。园区已提出，到2025年，园区光伏装机容量较2020年增加350兆瓦的目标。

Suzhou Industrial Park has implemented an innovative mechanism for expedited approval of photovoltaic projects, effectively reducing operating costs for businesses and enhancing investment returns.

Under the premise of ensuring safety, the mechanism allows for expedited approval, eliminating the need for enterprises to wait until the completion of supporting buildings, sites, and facilities before commencing the construction of photovoltaic projects.

This helps to reduce operating costs. Construction companies can enter the site and complete all planning and design at once, and they can also achieve grid connection approximately one year in advance, resulting in faster investment returns for businesses. The park has set a target to increase the installed capacity of photovoltaic power generation by 350 megawatts by 2025 compared to the year 2020.





3绿路径 Implementing the Three Green Paths

G · P · I · P · C

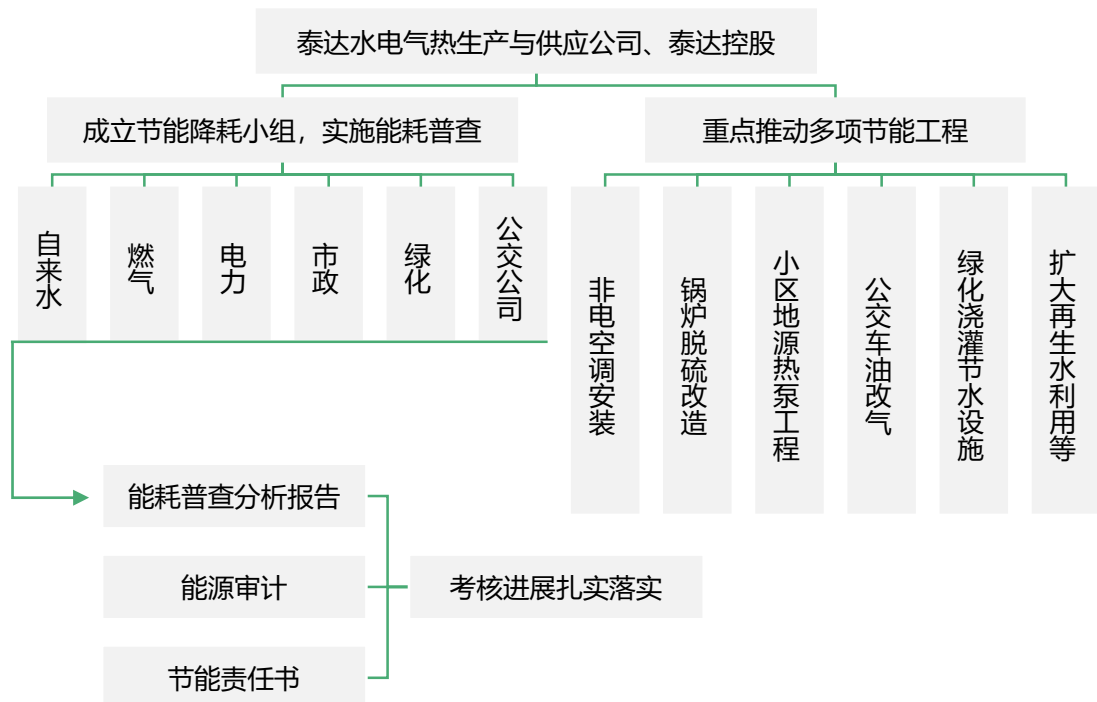


(二) 天津经济技术开发区：水电气热统一配送，构建水循环系统

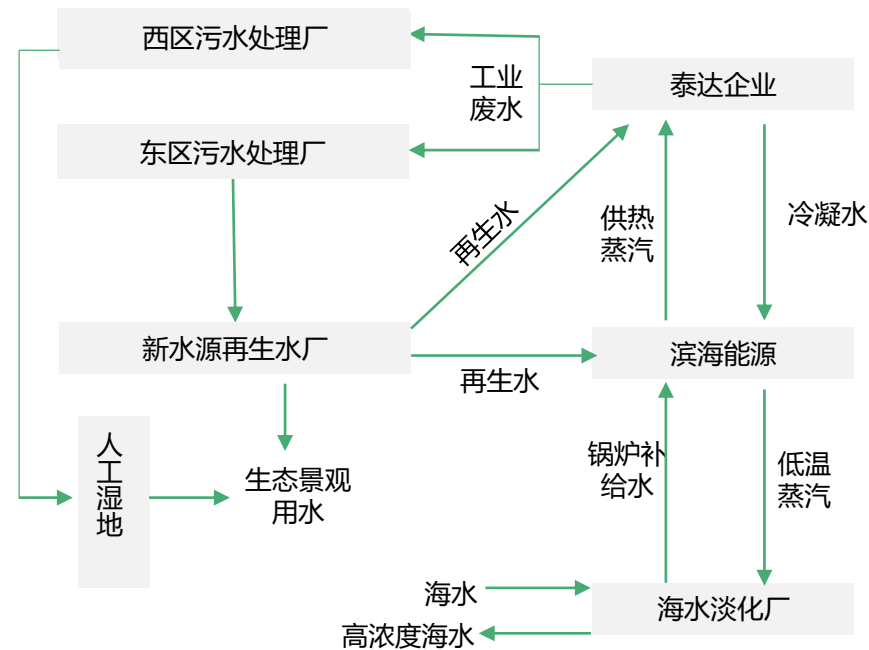
Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area: Unified distribution of water, electricity, gas, and heat, constructing a water circulation system.

1、水电气热统一配送，节能管理贯穿其中

Unified distribution of water, electricity, gas, and heat, with energy-saving management throughout



2、水循环系统建设 Construction of Water Circulation System





3绿路径 Implementing the Three Green Paths

G · P · I · P · C



(三) 烟台经济技术开发区：大力推动交通设施绿色低碳发展

Yantai Economic-Technological Development Area: Promoting green and low-carbon development of transportation facilities

烟台经开区注重发展城市公共交通，积极落实山东省关于加快新能源汽车推广应用的实施意见：

- 推进了公交车和出租车“油改气”工作，对园区内公共交通车辆进行LNG改造。
- 鼓励物流运输企业采购新能源汽车，开展清洁燃料改造。
- 近两年，节能与新能源公交车比例突破40%，优于绿色园区评价指标引领值。



Yantai Economic-Technological Development Area focuses on developing urban public transportation and actively implements the implementation opinions of Shandong Province to accelerate the promotion and application of new energy vehicles.

- It has made progress in the conversion of public buses and taxis from conventional fuel to natural gas (LNG) within the park.
- The area also encourages logistics and transportation companies to procure new energy vehicles and carry out clean fuel conversions.
- In the past two years, the proportion of energy-saving and new energy buses has exceeded 40%, surpassing the leading value of the green park evaluation index.



3绿路径 Implementing the Three Green Paths

G · P · I · P · C



(四) 北京经济技术开发区：打造全面立体无废园区

Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area: Building a comprehensive three-dimensional zero-waste park

北京经开区于2019年4月入选全国“无废城市”建设试点名单，除工业领域、还在基建和生活领域开展创新尝试。新建及改扩建道路大规模应用由废旧轮胎和环保工艺生产的橡胶沥青路面。从2013年至2019年8月其面积达200多万平方米，成为亚洲首个大规模在城市道路推广运用橡胶沥青达百万平方米的区域。此外，以街道为单位实施生活垃圾分类和资源回收管理，据统计厨余垃圾分出率年均增长20%以上，生活垃圾总量年均减少5%。

In April 2019, Beijing Economic-Technological Development Area was selected as a pilot city for the national "Zero Waste City" construction. Apart from the industrial sector, innovative attempts were made in infrastructure and daily life areas.

Large-scale application of rubber asphalt roads produced from waste tires and environmentally friendly processes was implemented in the construction and expansion of roads. From 2013 to August 2019, the area covered more than 2 million square meters, becoming the first region in Asia to widely apply rubber asphalt on urban roads, reaching millions of square meters.

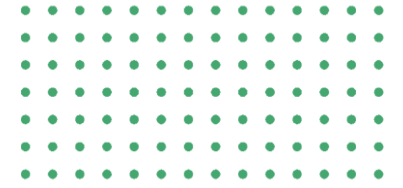
Additionally, waste sorting and resource recycling management were implemented at the street level for domestic waste. According to statistics, the separation rate of kitchen waste increased by over 20% annually, and the total amount of domestic waste decreased by an average of 5% per year.





3绿路径 Implementing the Three Green Paths

G · P · I · P · C



二、产业绿色化发展 Development of Green Industrialization

产业园区是个地方经济发展的引擎，产业聚集发展的重镇。产业绿色化发展包括两方面内容：

Industrial parks are engines for local economic development and key centers for industrial agglomeration. The development of green industrialization encompasses two main aspects:

产业绿色转型（针对存量）

Green Transformation of Existing Industries

- 推行绿色工厂、绿色供应链、绿色产业集群建设
- Implementing green factories, green supply chains, and green industrial cluster development.

绿色技术产业化（针对增量）

Green Technology Industrialization (for Incremental Development)

- 结合资源禀赋，市场需求发展绿色产业
- Developing green industries in line with resource endowments and market demand.





3绿路径 Implementing the Three Green Paths

G · P · I · P · C



(一) 闵行经济技术开发区：首创绿色共治模式 凝聚“零碳”力量

Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone: Pioneering a Green Co-governance Model, Harnessing the Power of "Zero Carbon."

闵行经开区于2018年搭建上海市首个绿色共同体——闵行开发区绿色共建联盟，构建政府为引领、开发区搭平台、企业为主体的绿色共同体，携手推进环保社会共治，强化企业环保主体责任，深化政府部门的“放管服”改革，走区域环保共商共治共享新路。

截至2020年底，联盟共完成436个项目。此外，闵行经开区锚定先进制造业，通过腾笼换鸟，优胜劣汰，实现“土地零增量”集约式发展。目前，全球500强的投资项目占园区企业总数的40%。

In 2018, the Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone established the first Green Community in Shanghai, known as the Minhang Development Zone Green Co-building Alliance. This initiative aims to create a green community led by the government, with the development zone providing a platform and businesses taking a leading role. The alliance strives to promote collaborative environmental governance, strengthen the environmental responsibilities of businesses, and deepen the government's regulatory reforms to facilitate a more efficient business environment.

By the end of 2020, the alliance had successfully completed 436 projects. This collaborative effort has enhanced environmental protection, improved the business environment, and fostered a sense of shared responsibility among stakeholders.

Additionally, the Minhang Economic and Technological Development Zone has focused on advanced manufacturing industries. Through the optimization of land use and the implementation of a "cage-exchanging for birds" strategy, the zone has achieved intensive development with zero net increase in land utilization.

Currently, investment projects from Fortune Global 500 companies account for 40% of the total number of enterprises in the zone, showcasing its appeal and success in attracting high-quality investments.





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(二) 合肥经济技术开发区:

Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone:

合肥经开区重点打造新能源及智能网联汽车产业集群，依托大众（安徽）、蔚来、江淮3家整车龙头企业，已集聚产业链上下游企业52家。

新能源汽车产业链、供应链的协同，提升了产业内部及产业间的生态关联度，有效降低能源消费。

据统计，与“十二五”末相比，合肥经开区“十三五”产业结构发生重大转变，战新产业产值、高新产业产值占规上工业产值比重分别由36.6%、64%提升到62.4%、79.4%。六大高耗能产业能耗占比从26.9%降到9.9%。

The Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone focuses on developing the new energy and intelligent connected vehicle industry cluster. Leveraging three leading automotive companies, namely Volkswagen (Anhui), NIO, and JAC Motors, the zone has attracted a total of 52 upstream and downstream enterprises in the industry chain.

The coordinated development of the new energy vehicle industry chain and supply chain has enhanced the ecological interconnectedness within the industry and effectively reduced energy consumption.

According to statistics, compared to the end of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan, significant changes have occurred in the industrial structure of the Hefei Economic and Technological Development Zone during the Thirteenth Five-Year Plan period.

The output value of strategic emerging industries and high-tech industries increased from 36.6% and 64% of the total industrial output value to 62.4% and 79.4%, respectively. The energy consumption ratio of the six major high-energy-consuming industries has decreased from 26.9% to 9.9%. These transformations signify a substantial shift towards a more sustainable and energy-efficient industrial structure in the zone.





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三、管理绿色化创新 Innovating Green Management

产业园区运行管理的成效直接影响着营商环境，是招商引资的软实力。在绿色高质量发展的进程中，创新绿色管理模式，是非常重要的内容，需要与时俱进，与投资者同频，甚至引导投资者践行可持续发展原则。

The operational management of industrial parks directly impacts the business environment and serves as a key soft power factor in attracting investment. In the context of green and high-quality development, innovating green management models becomes a crucial aspect that requires continuous adaptation to stay in line with the needs and expectations of investors. Furthermore, it is essential to guide investors towards embracing sustainable development principles.

鼓励政策，推动绿色转型

Enact Encouraging Policies, Drive Green Transformation

数字化平台，精准绿色管理

Utilize Digital Platforms to Achieve Precise Green Management

绿色资本，孵化绿色技术

Raise Green Capital to Incubate Green Technologies

科普教育，构筑绿色文化

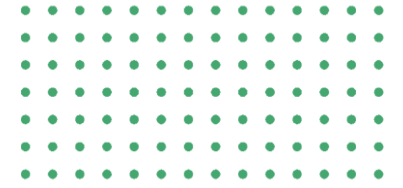
Conduct Science Education to Build a Green Culture





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(一) 江宁经济技术开发区：政策引领，加速园区绿色低碳转型

Jiangning Economic and Technological Development Zone: Policy Leadership Accelerating Green and Low-Carbon Transformation in the Zone.

江宁开发区设立“江宁经济技术开发区绿色发展专项资金”，每年预算1亿元，支持节能减排和生态环境保护工作的开展；对新建分布式光伏发电的项目投资方按照发电量给予最长3年的0.1元/千瓦时补贴；组织实施节能和循环经济技术改造项目，以资源消耗减量化、废弃物资源化、机电产品再制造为重点，近三年累计组织节能技改项目250余个，完成总投资36.8亿元。

The Jiangning Economic and Technological Development Zone has established the "Special Fund for Green Development" with an annual budget of 100 million yuan. This fund supports the implementation of energy conservation, emission reduction, and ecological environmental protection initiatives within the zone.

In order to incentivize the development of distributed photovoltaic power projects, the fund provides subsidies of up to 0.1 yuan per kilowatt-hour for a period of up to three years to the investors of newly constructed projects based on their electricity generation.

The zone also organizes and implements projects focused on energy conservation and circular economy technology upgrades. These projects prioritize reducing resource consumption, promoting resource utilization from waste, and emphasizing the remanufacturing of electromechanical products.

Over the past three years, the zone has successfully implemented more than 250 energy-saving technology upgrades, with a total investment of 3.68 billion yuan.

江宁经济技术开发区促进绿色发展暂行办法

第一章 总则

第一条 为推动能源资源节约和生态环境保护，推进生态文明建设，实现绿色发展，在借鉴其他国家级经济技术开发区绿色发展先进经验的基础上，结合江宁经济技术开发区（简称开发区）实际，制定本暂行办法。

第二条 江宁经济技术开发区管理委员会（简称开发区管委会）设立“江宁经济技术开发区绿色发展专项资金”（简称绿色发展资金），每年预算1亿元，支持节能减排和生态环境保护工作的开展。本规定中所指的各种扶持、补贴均在开发区绿色发展资金中列支。

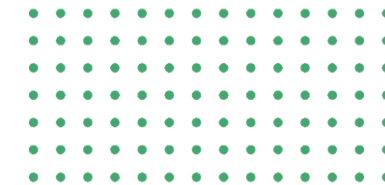
第三条 申请本办法扶持、补贴的单位须同时满足以下条件：

1. 注册地、税务征管关系及统计关系在开发区范围内；



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(二) 苏州工业园区：打造数字化、智能化、精细化的园区碳管理新模式

Suzhou Industrial Park: Creating a New Model of Digitized, Intelligent, and Precise Carbon Management in the Park.

苏州工业园区建设“碳脑”平台，以大数据、人工智能、物联网、地理空间信息等高新技术为依托，实现碳摸底排查、碳排放核算、碳减排分析、碳资产管理、碳排放交易、碳达峰路径规划、能源管理等管理需求，为园区把握碳排放运行情况及趋势变化、增强宏观调控和监管决策的科学性有效性提供重要依据，为各类用能主体提供节能降碳增效系列服务，推动能源消费清洁低碳转型。

The Suzhou Industrial Park has established a "Carbon Brain" platform, leveraging advanced technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, and geographic spatial information.

This platform facilitates various management needs, including carbon footprint assessment, carbon emission accounting, carbon reduction analysis, carbon asset management, carbon emission trading, carbon peaking pathway planning, and energy management.

By utilizing the "Carbon Brain" platform, the park gains insights into carbon emission patterns, trends, and changes. It enhances the scientific validity and effectiveness of macroeconomic regulation and regulatory decision-making processes. This platform provides essential data for the park to understand and monitor carbon emissions, allowing for informed decision-making and effective management.

The platform also offers a range of energy-saving, carbon reduction, and efficiency-enhancing services to energy-consuming entities within the park. These services aim to promote the transition towards clean and low-carbon energy consumption, supporting sustainable development and environmental protection efforts.





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(三) 广州开发区：绿色金融为园区可持续发展注入活力

Guangzhou Development District: Green Finance Injects Vitality into Sustainable Development of the Zone

广州开发区于2018年启动绿色金融课题研究，探索推动园区及产业绿色发展的创新模式。

- **发布促进绿色金融发展政策措施**《绿色金融10条》围绕“机构、产品、市场、平台、创新”五大维度，从10个方面提出了22项具体措施。
- **举办绿色金融创新发展及宣传培训活动**，研讨金融产品创新，搭建绿色企业与金融机构之间投融资对接的桥梁。
- **组建经开区绿色产业孵化基金。**



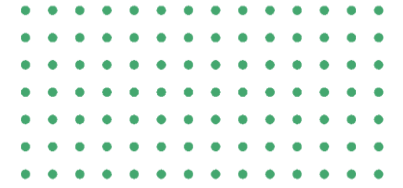
In 2018, the Guangzhou Development District initiated research on green finance, aiming to explore innovative models to promote green development within the zone and its industries.

- They released the policy measures document titled "**10 Green Finance Initiatives,**" which focuses on five dimensions: institutions, products, markets, platforms, and innovation. This document outlines 22 specific measures across 10 areas.
- Furthermore, the zone **organizes training activities to foster the development and promotion of green finance innovation.** These activities include discussions on innovative financial products and establishing bridges between green enterprises and financial institutions for investment and financing opportunities.
- In addition, the Guangzhou Development Zone has established a **green industry incubation fund** to support the growth of sustainable businesses within the zone. This fund aims to provide financial assistance and resources to nurture and accelerate the development of green industries.



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(四) 天津经济技术开发区：打造全域双碳氛围，塑造全民减碳习惯

Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area: Creating a Comprehensive Dual-Carbon Environment, Cultivating a Carbon Reduction Culture among the Masses.

天津经开区依托运用了18项环保技术的天津双碳大厦示范楼宇，建设运营天津双碳展厅，打造双碳规划及区域绿色发展成果展示平台、绿色低碳技术推广展示平台、绿色低碳科普宣传教育平台。

平台兼具园区信息交流、政策研究、技术创新、产业投融资、人才培养、国际合作等职能，通过接待参观、产业对接活动、专题培训活动、低碳校园共建活动、低碳社区活动等丰富形式，促进全民共建低碳泰达的良好社会氛围。



The Tianjin Economic-Technological Development Area (TEDA) has leveraged the utilization of 18 environmental protection technologies in the Tianjin Dual-Carbon Building, a demonstration building, to construct and operate the Tianjin Dual-Carbon Exhibition Hall.

This initiative aims to establish a platform for showcasing achievements in dual-carbon planning and regional green development, promoting the adoption of green and low-carbon technologies, and facilitating environmental education and awareness.

The platform serves multiple functions, including information exchange among the park, policy research, technological innovation, industrial investment and financing, talent development, and international cooperation.

Through various activities such as guided tours, industry matchmaking events, specialized training programs, collaborative initiatives for low-carbon campuses, and community engagement, TEDA fosters a positive social atmosphere for the collective construction of a low-carbon TEDA by engaging the public.



联盟简介 About GPIPC

国家级经济技术开发区绿色发展联盟

在商务部外资司的指导下

致力于推动中国工业园区

绿色转型与国际合作

With the support of the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM), the Green Partnership of Industrial Parks in China (GPIPC) was collaboratively launched on August 20th, 2016 by 36 prominent National Economic & Technological Development Zones (NETDZs) across China.

Since its inception, GPIPC has tirelessly dedicated its efforts to fostering economic growth and safeguarding the environment. Its primary goal is to facilitate a green transition, promote high-quality development, and foster international cooperation among industrial parks. Through these endeavors, GPIPC aims to ensure a harmonious balance between industrial progress and ecological preservation.





联盟简介 About GIPIC

常设秘书处 Standing Secretariat

绿盟秘书处常设于天津泰达低碳经济促进中心。

- 是中国碳市场能力建设首批机构之一
- 是中国碳标签授权评价机构之一
- 是低碳服务综合能力3A级机构之一
- 是国际清洁技术转移服务机构之一
- 是全国环境科普教育基地之一
- 是全国工业园区循环经济公共服务平台模式的先行者

截止至目前，已于北京、江西、广东、河南、江苏、山东、安徽省分别设立了分支机构。

The Secretariat of GIPIC is based at Tianjin TEDA Eco Center.

GIPIC is:

- Carbon Market Capacity Building Initiative China
- Carbon Label Accreditation Evaluation Institution
- 3A-level Institution for Comprehensive Low-carbon Services
- International Clean Technology Transfer Service Institution
- National Environmental Science Popularization and Education
- Base Pioneer of the Circular Economy Public Service Platform Model for National Industrial Parks

Branch offices have been established in Beijing, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Henan, Jiangsu, Shandong, and Anhui provinces as of now.



常设秘书处

Tianjin

2010年3月



绿盟南昌中心
Nanchang

2019年5月



绿盟苏州中心
Suzhou

2021年12月



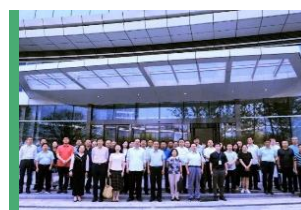
绿盟广州中心
Guangzhou

2020年10月



绿盟济南中心
Jinan

2022年6月



绿盟郑州中心
Zhengzhou

2021年6月



绿盟合肥中心
Hefei

2022年12月



绿盟北京办公室
Beijing

2021年10月

GIPIC branch offices in Sichuan and Xinjiang in the works...



国家级经济技术开发区绿色发展联盟

GREEN PARTNERSHIP OF INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Thanks for listening!



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