



Global Green Growth Institute

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October 24, 2019; Seoul, Republic of Korea

Membership, Accession, and Country Programming

This document presents an update to the Council on GGGI's membership and the pipeline of countries in accession to the Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI ("Establishment Agreement"). The document informs discussions related to the draft decision of the Council on Criteria for Country Programming. In accordance with the Establishment Agreement, the Council's function is to approve criteria for country programming. Rapid programmatic expansion has been identified as an organizational risk within GGGI's Risk Management Framework.

At the Ninth Meeting of the Management and Program Sub-Committee (MPSC) on May 1, 2019, the MPSC requested to develop criteria for country programming – recognizing the need to effectively manage demands on the Institute to expand country programming. At the Tenth Meeting of the MPSC on July 12, 2019 [MPSC/2019/20], the MPSC discussed draft criteria for country programming. The MPSC's function includes advising the Council on membership expansion and accession, as well as Risk Management Framework [C/2016/DC/10].

In addition, Members are invited to:

1. take note of the distinctions and relationships between membership and program expansion, and the relatively influence of GGGI over each;
2. take note of the status of accession of UN Member States and Regional Integration Organizations to the Establishment Agreement;
3. take note of the status of privileges and immunities and efforts to expedite negotiation of agreements to provide GGGI and its officials with privileges and immunities.

Consistent with GGGI's Disclosure Policy [C/2018/DC/8], and the Policy on Governance Organ Document Codes (January 27, 2016), this document will be disclosed on the GGGI Website upon its approval by the Council, and its classification will be changed from "For Official Use" to "General Distribution".

Summary

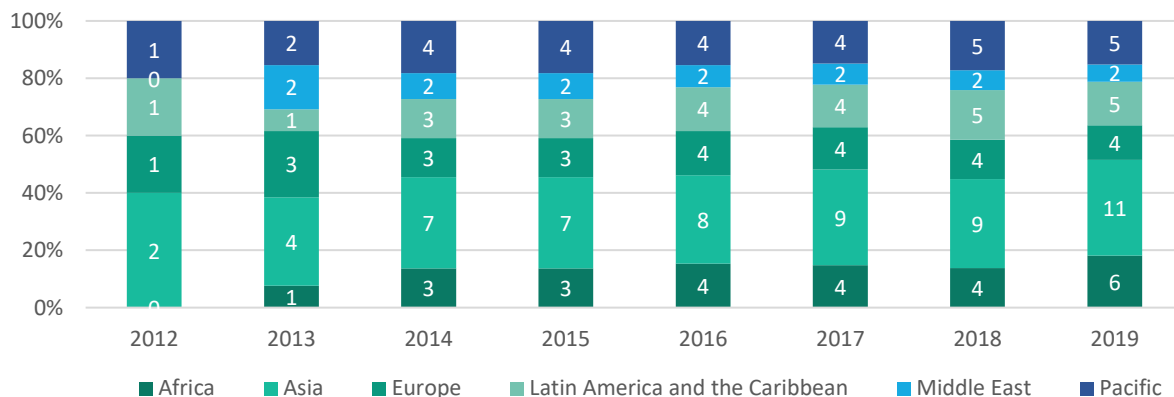
1. GGGI is a membership-based organization and membership is open to all UN Member States and Regional Integration Organizations that support the mission of the organization.¹ GGGI's refreshed Strategic Plan 2015-2020 defines three broad principles for membership expansion: (a) like mindedness and a commitment to green growth as key element in maintaining GGGI's uniqueness among international organizations; (b) mutual benefit and a willingness and capacity to effectively contribute to GGGI's knowledge sharing and governance processes; and (c) global considerations to ensure balance in geography and income status of countries [MPSC/2017/28/REV2].
2. Membership is expected to reach 40 Members by early 2020, with an expanded membership provides GGGI a stronger voice and influence to support the global transition toward a model of green growth. In August 2019, GGGI welcomed Uganda as the 33rd Member. A further 23 UN Member States and Regional Integration Organizations have submitted a letter to the Director-General communicating their intent to become a Member and commenced their respective process to ratify/approve the Establishment Agreement. This list also includes Mozambique, Myanmar, and Nepal where GGGI commenced operations in 2015/2016 as part of the Least Developed Country (LDC) Expansion Plan approved by the Council [C/6/DC/5].
3. While GGGI hopes to deliver country programmatic interventions in support of Member's transition to a model of green growth, membership does not guarantee country programming. GGGI needs criteria to prioritize where it operates country programs. The MPSC supports the proposal to establish criteria for country programming for approval by the Council, as provided in the Establishment Agreement. Criteria will ensure that GGGI does not stretch operations too thin. Such criteria did not previously exist as operations were almost entirely funded with core resources through the WPB. In addition, the MPSC supports the proposal to develop the articulation of a value proposition for Members as a key action under Strategy 2030's Action Plan.
4. GGGI will first and foremost focus programming on Member countries and where is has an effective agreement on privileges and immunities, providing legal basis for GGGI and its officials to operate in country. Since 2017, GGGI has taken concerted efforts to establish privileges and immunities and change its business model that relies on both core and earmarked funding. Continuation of country programs in existing countries – as well as the establishment of programs in new countries – will require earmarked funding. Since 2017, the change in GGGI's business model from 2017, that relies on a mix of core contributions and earmarked funding Signed new earmarked commitments increasing from US\$ 0.7M in 2016 to US\$ 4M in 2017, US\$ 31M in 2018 and US\$ 25.4M during the first nine months of 2019.

¹ **Annex 1** outlines the provisions of the Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI that relates to membership and accession.

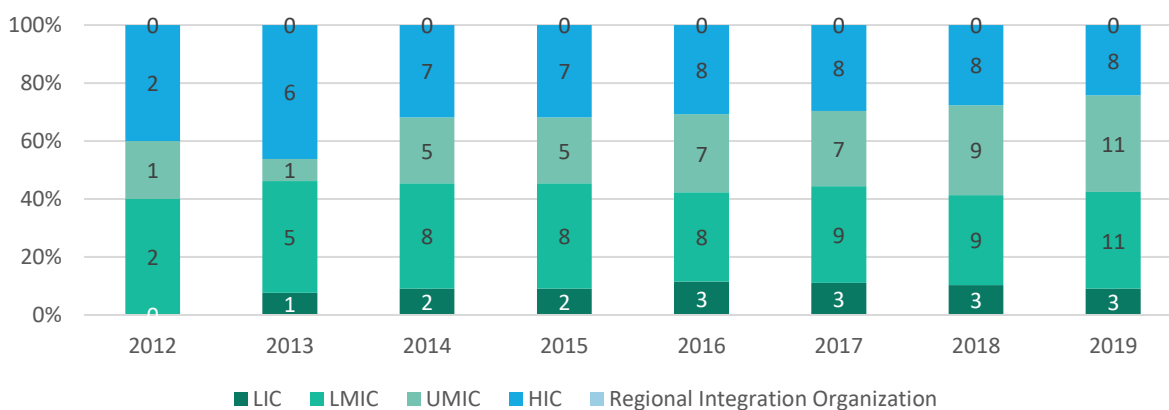
Membership at a Glance

5. The Establishment Agreement states that membership is open to UN Member States and Regional Integration Organizations that are committed to GGGI’s mission. Accession is not contingent on GGGI inviting a UN Member State or Regional Integration Organization to become a Member, nor can GGGI block a State or Organization becoming a Member. Expanding membership provides GGGI a stronger voice and influence to support the global transition toward a model of green growth.
6. Thirty-three countries have ratified/approved the Establishment Agreement as of August 20, 2019. This includes the 18 UN Member States that signed the Establishment Agreement at Rio+20 Conference and the twelve months the Establishment Agreement remained open for signature. Since the last session of the Assembly and Council on October 31, 2018, five countries have completed their accession: Tonga (December 2018), Sri Lanka (January 2019), Uzbekistan (March 2019), Burkina Faso (April 2019), and Uganda (August 2019).
7. Since 2012, membership has grown in Africa relative to that in the Asia (Figure 1A) and expanded the number of developing countries relative to developed countries (Figure 1B). This follows the Council’s decision in December 2013, for membership expansion to consider geographic and economic diversity and include specific focus on Africa and G20 countries, that was subsequently drawn into GGGI’s Refreshed Strategic Plan 2015-2020.

Figure 1. Membership at a Glance
A. By region



B. By level of income

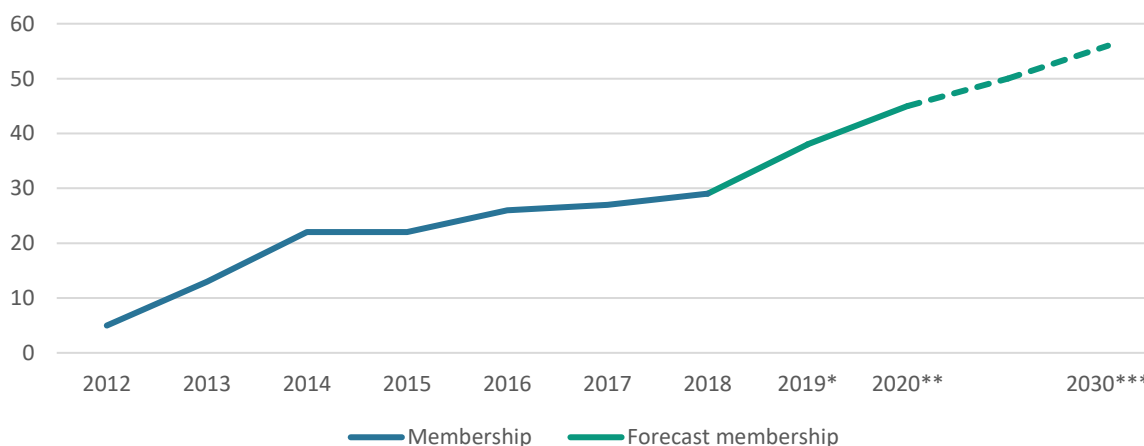


Notes: Data from Annex 2 - GGGI Membership at a Glance.

Accession at a Glance

8. There is interest in GGGI stemming from its support in the transformation of their economies toward sustainable and climate-resilient development pathways, tailored to the specific local circumstances and needs while also aligning it with the framework of the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030.
9. GGGI’s membership is expected to reach 37 in 2019, with the forecast accession of Ecuador, Kuwait, Morocco, and the Organization for Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). In Ecuador, accession has completed judicial review, the last step before it is submitted to the President for approval. In Kuwait, the Cabinet approved the accession decision and now the agenda is waiting for the approval from the Parliament. In Morocco, accession has been approved by both Chambers of the Parliament and now is before the King for signature. The OECS Commission met in September 2019 to take a final decision on accession.
10. GGGI’s membership is expected to pass 40 Members during 2020, with the accession of Colombia, Cote d’Ivoire, and the European Union. In Colombia, the fourth and final round of Parliamentary debates concluded in 2019 and must go through President signature and review by the Supreme Court. In Cote d’Ivoire, the Cabinet has approved membership and the matter is now before the Parliament for approval in Q3 2019. The European Commission has completed consultations on accession with its members and the matter is now for approval by the European Parliament.
11. In addition, Myanmar, Mozambique, and Nepal are advancing their accession, following the Council’s decision in 2015 to commence in-country programming as part of the LDC Expansion Plan.
12. A further thirteen UN Member States have submitted a letter to the Director-General communicating their intent to become a Member of GGGI. Six countries that have submitted letters of intent since the last sessions of the Assembly and Council October 31, 2018: Togo (January 8, 2019), Turkmenistan (February 25, 2019), Madagascar (April 26, 2019), Angola (May 30, 2019), Kazakhstan (July 2, 2019), and Kyrgyz Republic (July 22, 2019).²

Figure 2. GGGI membership forecast



Notes: Data from **Annex 2 - GGGI Membership at a Glance**.

² Annex 3 provides detail of which UN Member States and Regional Integration Organizations have submitted letters of intent.

Principles for sustainable country program expansion

13. However, if GGGI membership continues to expand at the current pace (or new membership accelerates), it may not be possible to meet the expectations for all new members to have the same level of in-country programming. Moreover, expansion of country programming should not comprise quality and efficiency of service delivery. GGGI will have to generate criteria to reprioritize country investments and possibly define when and how to exit as well as other benefits to membership other than country alone.
14. A country program means the establishment of a dedicated team in country, with activities guided by a Country Planning Framework - a medium-term (five year) framework negotiated with the government – and operationalized through a Country Business Plan, with program management by an in-country Country Representative. While a key asset of GGGI is its government embedded country operations, certain Members' needs can be served through specific time-bound, tailored interventions that are designed, implemented, and managed as part of GGGI's global or regional programs.
15. Global programs also provide a means to respond to the needs of countries currently in the process of accession to GGGI, noting that ratification / approval of the Establishment Agreement can take time. This is in addition to opportunities to engage with partner countries through their observer status to GGGI's governance organs and knowledge sharing and capacity building activities.
16. The Establishment Agreement provides for the function of the Council to establish criteria for country programming (Art. 8.5.f.). Such criteria were not previously required as operations were almost entirely funded with core resources through the Work Program and Budget approved by the Council. Criteria may also be used by the Council to guide phasing out in country operations. GGGI has previously phased out in-country operations where specifically political support has not materialized. Examples include Brazil, China, South Africa, and Uzbekistan.
17. The criteria – guiding principles – for multi-year country programming could include,
 - a. Strong political commitment, engagement and contribution to GGGI – membership, agreement on privileges and immunities, country planning framework; and
 - b. Adequate financial resource to support expansion and deliver impact – captured by multi-year earmarked funding commitments.
18. Moreover, recognizing the urgency of action on climate change, GGGI's in country programming will focus on countries with greater green growth potential as defined by GGGI's strategic outcomes of, (a) GHG emission reductions; (b) creation of green jobs; (c) increased access to sustainable services; (d) improved air quality; (e) adequate supply of ecosystem services; and (f) enhance adaptation to climate change.
19. The Council is encouraged to consider phasing out core funding to countries that do not meet these criteria by 2021. Table 1 presents the current situation of GGGI country programs against these criteria. Phase out may require GGGI to finalize outputs through a neighboring country program or the regional office.

Table 1. Review of countries with Country Business Plans against proposed country program criteria

Portfolio	Country	A. Strong political commitment, engagement and contribution to GGGI			B. Adequate financial resource
		Member country	Effective Agreement on Privileges and Immunities	Country Planning Framework	Earmarked funding of US\$500K/year until 2021
Africa and Europe	Burkina Faso	Yes	Yes	In progress	Yes
	Ethiopia	Yes	Yes	2016-2020	No
	Hungary	Yes	Yes	No	No
	Jordan	Yes	In progress	In progress	No
	Morocco	No	In progress	In progress	No
	Mozambique	No	In progress	In progress	No
	Rwanda	Yes	Yes	2016-2020	No
	Senegal	Yes	Yes	In progress	Yes
	Uganda	Yes	Yes	2017-2021	Yes
Asia	Cambodia	Yes	Yes	2016-2020	No
	China	No	No	In progress	No
	India	No	No	In progress	No
	Indonesia	Yes	Advanced	2016-2020	Yes
	Lao PDR	Yes	Yes	In progress	Yes
	Mongolia	Yes	In progress	2016-2020	No
	Myanmar	Yes	In progress	In progress	Yes
	Nepal	No	In progress	2017-2021	Yes
	Philippines	Yes	In progress	2016-2020	No
	Thailand	Yes	In progress	2017-2021	No
	Viet Nam	Yes	In progress	2016-2020	No
Latin America and Caribbean	Colombia	No	Advanced	2016-2020	Yes
	Costa Rica	Yes	No	No	No
	Eastern Caribbean	No	No	No	No
	Guyana	Yes	No	Yet to commence	No
	Mexico	Yes	In progress	In progress	No
	Peru	Yes	In progress	In progress	Yes
Middle East	Qatar	Yes	In progress	Yet to commence	No
	United Arab Emirates	Yes	Yes	2018-2022	Yes
Pacific	Fiji	Yes	Yes	In progress	No
	Kiribati	Yes	Yes	2019-2023	No
	Papua New Guinea	Yes	Advanced	In progress	Yes
	Tonga	Yes	In progress	Yet to commence	No
	Vanuatu	Yes	Yes	2017-2021	Yes

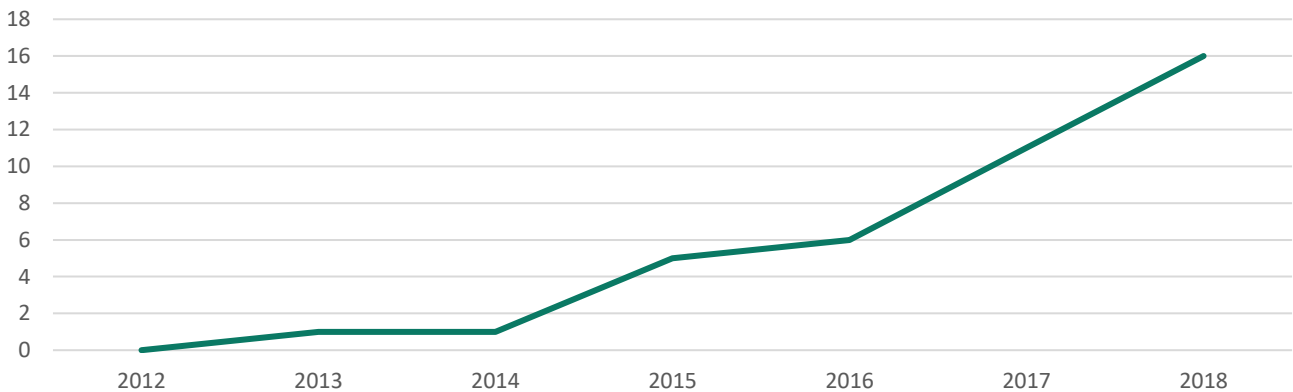
Strong political commitment, engagement and contribution to GGGI

20. GGGI will focus country programming in countries that have concluded their ratification or approval of the Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI; have in place an effective agreement on privileges and immunities, providing a legal basis for GGGI and its officials to operate in country; and formally requested GGGI support in their economic transformation, including through the establishment of a Country Planning Framework.

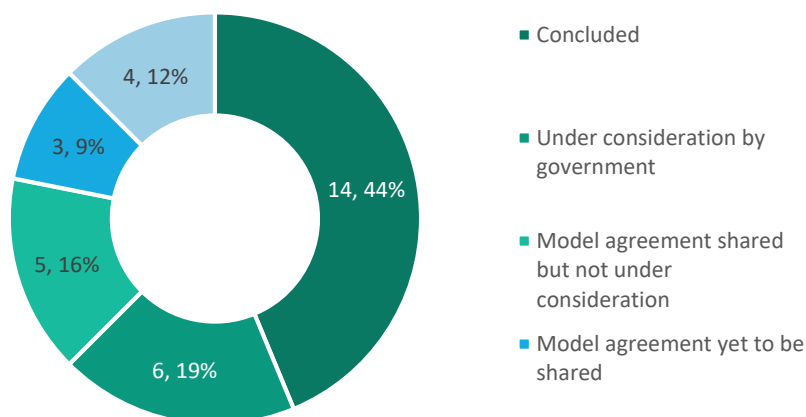
21. GGGI’s Refreshed Strategy 2015-2020 noted that GGGI will focus country programming on Member countries, as an indication of their political commitment to green growth and the interest in enabling GGGI’s success as “shareholders” of the organization. The draft Strategy 2030 reiterates GGGI’s focus on its Member countries. Currently, GGGI has programs in five countries that have yet to complete membership – Colombia, India, Mozambique, Myanmar, and Nepal. However, as noted in the previous section, four of these countries are anticipated to complete accession by 2020, with India the exception. Earlier expansion of country program, in some instances, was driven by a commitment to become a Member country but not actual membership.

22. GGGI has committed to proactively pursue agreements on privileges and immunities in countries where it has established operations, and to negotiate privileges and immunities in parallel with the accession of new Members. The purpose of an agreement on privileges and immunities is to enable GGGI to function efficiently in the country as an international organization by (a) providing a framework for and facilitation of GGGI’s presence, operations and activities in the country and (b) conferring on GGGI and its personnel certain privileges, immunities and exemptions customarily afforded to international inter-governmental organizations such as GGGI. Earlier expansion of operations led, in some instances, to GGGI operating in countries without agreements on privileges and immunities – reducing the efficiency of operations and exposing GGGI to risk of legal sanctions and reputational damage.

Figure 3. Status of Agreements on Privileges and Immunities
 A. Number of Member countries with signed Agreements on Privileges and Immunities



B. Share of Member countries with signed Agreements on Privileges and Immunities

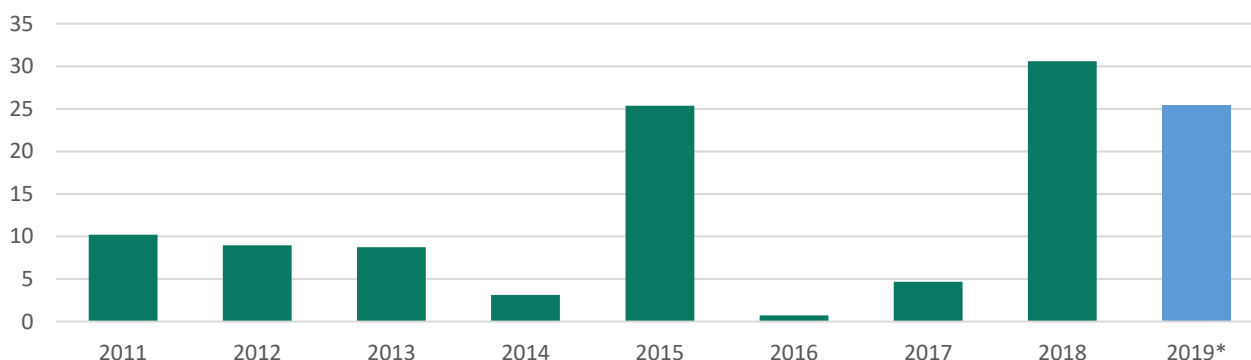


Notes: Data from **Annex 4** - Status of Agreements on Privileges and Immunities in GGGI Member Countries and Countries where GGGI has Established Operations.

Adequate financial resource to support expansion and deliver impact

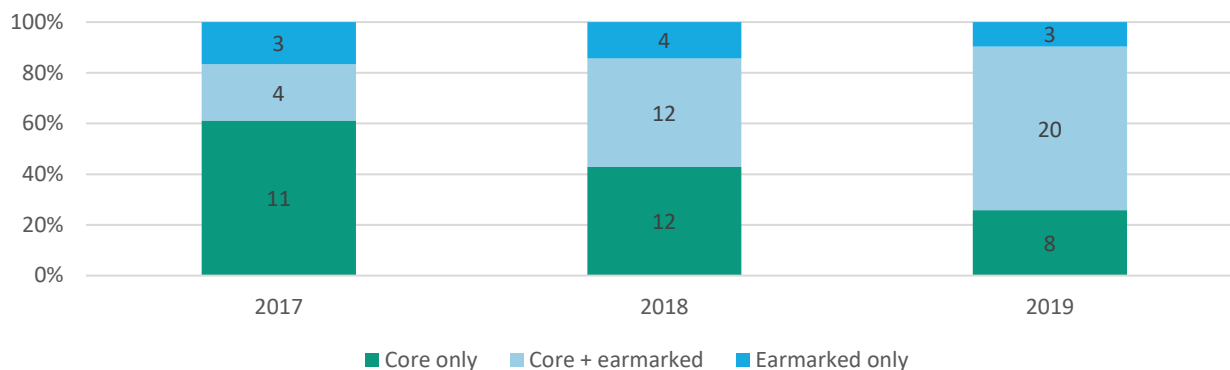
- 23. GGGI shall focus country programming in those countries that secured multi-year earmarked funding commitments, from either the host country entities or other resource partners. GGGI shall seek multi-year earmarked funding from host country entities in the case of UMICs and HICs; GGGI will not use core contributions to finance operations in UMICs and HICs. GGGI shall seek multi-year earmarked funding from other resource partners – including members of the OECD Development Assistance Committee, emerging providers of development assistance (i.e. countries beyond the OECD DAC), as well as private sector (including foundations).
- 24. GGGI’s new business model is focused on making the Institute sustainable and resilient by diversifying into an increased share of earmarked sources. Country and global programs are to be funded through a blend of core and earmarked funding - with the Council allocating core funding across countries within the WPB (under revised Financial Regulations). Country teams have become “business units”, rather than project managers, responsible for government relations, resource mobilization and project implementation and focused on results-based management. This is supported by a centralized partnership and resource mobilization function, with new business processes to ensure that GGGI’s does not engage in mission creep.
- 25. Significant progress has been made to develop sustainable, stronger, and more diversified funding for operations since 2017 and remains a non-programmatic global operational priority under Strategy 2030. In 2016, most of GGGI’s earlier earmarked commitments were expiring with a limited resource mobilization pipeline. Efforts to step up earmarked funding in 2017 resulted in USD 4.2 million in new commitments in 2017, USD 31 million in 2018 and USD 25.46 million year to date in 2019 (Figure 4). This includes diversifying GGGI’s resource base and receiving earmarked funding for the first time from the European Union, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, NAMA Facility, Netherlands, World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) during 2018-2019.

Figure 4. New Signed Earmarked Commitments, 2011- 2019
In million USD



- 26. In 2019, the number of country programs receiving earmarked funding is 23, compared with 7 in 2017 (Figure 5). GGGI has a target that 100% of country programs receive earmarked funding by 2020 – and with diversified funding sources to reduce financing risk. New country programs have been established almost with earmarked funding. For example, programming in Papua New Guinea is financed by Australian earmarked and GCF Readiness funding, and Sri Lanka where GGGI’s operations will be financed by GCF Readiness and NAP Readiness funding. In Qatar, GGGI’s programming from 2019 will be funded by Government of Qatar.

Figure 5. New Signed Earmarked Commitments, 2011- 2019



27. In parallel, GGGI has successfully completed the EU pillar assessment that qualifies it to be entrusted for indirect management of the European Commission’s budget under indirect management. GGGI has also been included, from August 2018, in USAID’s List of Public International Organizations (PIO), as a category 1 PIO, as a major international organization with whom they could work.³ These developments complement GGGI’s inclusion as an OECD DAC eligible organization.

28. GGGI is committed to explore partnership with members of the G20 considering the significant role of the G20 in major global issues, as well as OECD and other HICs for possibility of core and earmarked contributions. Discussions have focused on developing pilot projects for collaboration with the view to build deeper understanding of GGGI’s value addition as a precursor to membership. GGGI has established partnerships with Italy (in Ethiopia, Rwanda, and potentially in additional African countries), Luxembourg (Senegal and Vanuatu), and the Netherlands (Uganda), as is exploring partnerships with Canada (Caribbean and Africa), France (Africa) and New Zealand (Pacific).

29. Resource mobilization efforts go beyond traditional providers of Official Development Assistance and include engagement with foundations (e.g. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, MAVA Foundation) and grants for project preparation (e.g. NAMA Facility, WGEO). These actions are aligned to recommendations of recent development partner reviews of GGGI and the Independent Evaluation of Progress against the Refreshed Strategic Plan 2015-2020, as well as previous discussions on membership and accession by the Governance Organs.⁴

³ List of Public International Organizations A Mandatory Reference for ADS 308 <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1876/308maa.pdf>

⁴ Annex 7 provides a summary of Recommendations and Management Responses to Recent Evaluations Addressing Membership and Accession; and Annex 8 provides a summary of Previous Discussion on Membership and Accession by the Governance Organs.

Annex 1. Framework for Membership and Accession Provided by the Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI

30. **Eligibility.** The Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI (the “Establishment Agreement”) notes “The membership of the GGGI is open to any member state of the United Nations or regional integration organization that subscribes to the objectives of the GGGI” (Article 5.1).⁵ Regional integration organizations are defined in the Establishment Agreement as “organization shall mean an organization constituted by sovereign states of a given region, to which its member states have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by the present Agreement”. The objectives of GGGI are elaborated in Article 2 as follows,

The GGGI shall promote sustainable development of developing and emerging countries, including the least developed countries, by:

- a. supporting and diffusing a new paradigm of economic growth: green growth, which is a balanced advance of economic growth and environmental sustainability;*
- b. targeting key aspects of economic performance and resilience, poverty reduction, job creation and social inclusion, and those of environmental sustainability such as climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity protection and securing access to affordable, clean energy, clean water and land; and*
- c. creating and improving the economic, environmental and social conditions of developing and emerging countries through partnerships between developed and developing countries and the public and private sectors.*

31. **Process.** Countries and regional integration organizations should deposit their instruments of accession with the Depositary (Article 21.2). The Director-General is the Depositary (Article 18). Membership for states or regional integration organizations ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Establishment Agreement, this Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of the respective instrument (Article 22.2).

32. GGGI may seek in Member countries privileges and immunities as are customarily afforded to similar types of international organizations to provide a framework for and facilitate GGGI’s presence, operations and activities in the country (Article 15). In furtherance of this, GGGI encourages prospective members to enter into an agreement on privileges and immunities of GGGI in the country concurrently with their respective processes to accede to the Establishment Agreement.

33. **Funding.** Accession does not require any obligatory (annual) financial contributions from a country or regional integration organization. Member contributions are voluntary (Article 12.1); though “Members are encouraged to support the GGGI and ensure its financial stability through voluntary annual contribution of core funding, active engagement in its activities or other appropriate means” (Article 12.2). A Member of the GGGI that has provided a multi-year financial contribution of core funding of no less than 15 million USD over three years or 10 million USD over the first two years” will be considered a contributing member; and all other Members considered participating members (Article 3). Though the Establishment Agreement provides for the possibility that the Assembly may review the level and nature of contribution required to qualify as a contributing member “to support the growth of the GGGI over time” (Article 3(a)). The Assembly has yet to review the level and nature of contribution required to qualify as a contributing member.

⁵ Regional integration organizations are defined in the Establishment Agreement as “organization shall mean an organization constituted by sovereign states of a given region, to which its member states have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by the present Agreement”.

34. **Governance.** All Members serve on the Assembly, the supreme organ of GGGI (Article 7.1). The Assembly advises on the overall direction of the GGGI's work, reviewing progress in meeting the GGGI's objectives, and providing guidance on cooperative partnerships and linkages with other international bodies, and elects Members to serve on the Council, GGGI's executive organ (Article 7.5). The Council is comprised of no more than seventeen members, as follow five contributing members elected by the Assembly; five participating members elected by the Assembly; five experts or non-state actors who can contribute substantially to the objectives of the GGGI, appointed by the Council; the host country, which shall have a permanent seat on the Council; and the Director-General (Article 8.2). Members of the Council are elected based on rotation (Article 7.5(e)), with members serving on the Council for terms of two years (Article 8.3). The Council approves GGGI's strategy, work program and budget, and audited financial statements, as well as reviews results (Article 8.3).

**Annex 2. GGGI Membership at a Glance
as of September 19, 2019**

	Country	Signatory ⁽¹⁾ (mm/dd/yyyy)	Instrument deposited (mm/dd/yyyy)	Membership ⁽²⁾ (mm/dd/yyyy)	Contributing/ Participating ⁽³⁾	LDC ⁽⁴⁾	LLDC ⁽⁴⁾	SIDS ⁽⁴⁾	Income Level ⁽⁵⁾	G20 Member	OECD Member
1	Australia	6/20/2012	10/17/2014	11/16/2014	Contributing	No	No	No	HIC	Yes	Yes
2	Burkina Faso	No	3/18/2019	4/17/2019	Participating	Yes	Yes	No	LIC	No	No
3	Cambodia	6/20/2012	2/22/2013	3/24/2013	Participating	Yes	No	No	LMIC	No	No
4	Costa Rica	6/20/2012	9/18/2014	10/18/2014	Participating	No	No	No	UMIC	No	No
5	Denmark	6/20/2012	8/16/2012	10/18/2012	Contributing	No	No	No	HIC	No	Yes
6	Ethiopia	6/20/2012	7/5/2013	8/4/2013	Participating	Yes	Yes	No	LIC	No	No
7	Fiji	No	3/26/2014	4/25/2014	Participating	No	No	Yes	UMIC	No	No
8	Guyana	6/20/2012	9/4/2012	10/18/2012	Participating	No	No	Yes	UMIC	No	No
9	Hungary	No	1/14/2016	2/13/2016	Participating	No	No	No	HIC	No	Yes
10	Indonesia	9/17/2012	9/26/2014	10/26/2014	Contributing	No	No	No	LMIC	Yes	No
11	Jordan	No	4/10/2014	5/10/2014	Participating	No	No	No	UMIC	No	No
12	Kiribati	6/20/2012	9/18/2012	10/18/2012	Participating	Yes	No	Yes	LMIC	No	No
13	Korea	6/20/2012	11/29/2012	12/29/2012	Contributing	No	No	No	HIC	Yes	Yes
14	Lao PDR	No	9/7/2017	10/7/2017	Participating	Yes	Yes	No	LMIC	No	No
15	Mexico	10/12/2012	10/20/2014	11/19/2014	Participating	No	No	No	UMIC	Yes	Yes
16	Mongolia	6/9/2013	6/20/2014	7/20/2014	Participating	No	Yes	No	LMIC	No	No
17	Norway	6/20/2012	8/26/2013	9/25/2013	Contributing	No	No	No	HIC	No	Yes
18	Papua New Guinea	6/20/2012	3/11/2013	4/10/2013	Participating	No	No	Yes	LMIC	No	No
19	Paraguay	6/20/2012	8/14/2018	9/13/2018	Participating	No	Yes	No	UMIC	No	No
20	Peru	No	9/19/2016	10/19/2016	Participating	No	No	No	UMIC	No	No
21	Philippines	6/21/2012	10/9/2012	11/8/2012	Participating	No	No	No	LMIC	No	No
22	Qatar	6/20/2012	2/22/2013	3/24/2013	Contributing	No	No	No	HIC	No	No
23	Rwanda	6/9/2012	8/12/2016	9/11/2016	Participating	Yes	Yes	No	LIC	No	No
24	Senegal	No	11/9/2014	12/9/2014	Participating	Yes	No	No	LIC	No	No
25	Sri Lanka	No	12/14/2018	1/13/2019	Participating	No	No	No	LMIC	No	No
26	Thailand	No	1/29/2016	2/28/2016	Participating	No	No	No	UMIC	No	No
27	Tonga	No	11/17/2018	12/16/2018	Participating	No	No	Yes	UMIC	No	No
28	Uganda	No	07/29/2019	08/28/2019	Participating	Yes	Yes	No	LIC	No	No
29	United Arab Emirates	6/20/2012	4/29/2013	5/29/2013	Contributing	No	No	No	HIC	No	No
30	United Kingdom	6/20/2012	5/28/2013	6/27/2013	Contributing	No	No	No	HIC	Yes	Yes
31	Uzbekistan	No	2/7/2019	3/9/2019	Participating	No	Yes	No	LMIC	No	No
32	Vanuatu	No	11/7/2014	12/7/2014	Participating	Yes	No	Yes	LMIC	No	No
22	Viet Nam	6/20/2012	12/12/2012	1/11/2013	Participating	No	No	No	LMIC	No	No

Notes:

1. The Establishment Agreement was open for signature at Rio de Janeiro in Brazil as of 20 June 2012 and remained open for signature for twelve months, in accordance with Article 19 on the Establishment Agreement.
2. For each state or regional integration organization ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Agreement after the entry into force, this Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit of the respective instrument, in accordance with Article 22.2 of the Establishment Agreement.
3. A contributing member means a Member of GGGI that has provided a multi-year financial contribution of core funding of no less than 15 million USD over three years or 10 million USD over the first two years. The level and nature of contribution required to qualify as a contributing member shall be kept under review by the Assembly and may be adjusted by the Assembly by consensus to support the growth of the GGGI over time, in accordance with Article 3.a of the Establishment Agreement. A participating member means a Member of GGGI that is not a contributing member, in accordance with Article 3.b of the Establishment Agreement.
4. GGGI uses the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States definition of Small Island Developing States, Landlocked Developing Country, Least Developed Countries.
5. GGGI uses World Bank country income levels. LIC = Low Income Country; LMIC = Lower-Middle Income Country; UMIC = Upper-Middle Income Country; HIC = High Income Country.

Annex 3. Countries and Regional Integration Organizations that have Submitted a Letter of Intent to Become a Member of GGGI as of September 19, 2019

	Country	Letter of Intent (mm/dd/yyyy)	Focal Ministry	LDC ⁽¹⁾	LLDC ⁽¹⁾	SIDS ⁽¹⁾	Income Level ⁽²⁾	G20 Member	OECD Member
1	Angola	05/30/2019	Ministry of Environment	Yes	No	No	LMIC	No	No
2	Chile	01/31/2017	Ministry of Environment	No	No	No	HIC	No	Yes
3	China ⁽³⁾	n/a	Ministry of Ecology and Environment	No	No	No	UMIC	No	No
4	Colombia ⁽³⁾	07/06/2015	National Planning Department	No	No	No	UMIC	No	No
5	Comoros	04/21/2015	Ministry of Production, Environment, Energy, Industry and Crafts	No	Yes	Yes	LIC	No	No
6	Cote d'Ivoire	09/11/2018	Ministry of Salubrity, Environment and Sustainable Development	No	No	No	LMIC	No	No
7	Ecuador	09/26/2018	Ministry of Environment	No	No	No	UMIC	No	No
8	European Union	06/30/2015	Directorate-General for Climate Action	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	India ⁽³⁾	n/a	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	No	No	No	LMIC	Yes	No
10	Kazakhstan	07/02/2019	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	No	Yes	No	UMIC	No	No
11	Kyrgyz Republic	07/22/2019	Ministry of the Economy	No	Yes	No	LMIC	No	No
12	Madagascar	04/26/2019	Ministry of the Presidency	Yes	No	No	LIC	No	No
13	Morocco ⁽³⁾	10/23/2017	Ministry of Energy, Mine, Water and Environment	No	No	No	LMIC	No	No
14	Mozambique ⁽³⁾	09/17/2016	Ministry of Land, Environment, and Rural Development	No	Yes	No	LIC	No	No
15	Myanmar ⁽³⁾	02/09/2017	Ministry of Environmental Conservation and Forestry	No	Yes	No	LMIC	No	No
16	Nepal ⁽³⁾	11/02/2017	Ministry of Population and Environment	Yes	Yes	No	LIC	No	No
17	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	11/15/2017	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
18	Pakistan	11/30/2016	Ministry of Climate Change	No	No	No	LMIC	No	No
19	Sudan	07/24/2018	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	No	Yes	No	LMIC	No	No
20	Togo	01/08/2019	Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources	No	Yes	No	LIC	No	No
21	Tunisia	02/15/2016	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	No	No	No	LMIC	No	No
22	Turkmenistan	02/25/2019	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	No	No	No	UMIC	No	No
23	Zambia	05/18/2018	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Yes	Yes	No	LMIC	No	No

Notes:

1. GGGI uses the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries, and Small Island Developing States definition of Small Island Developing States, Landlocked Developing Country, Least Developed Countries.

2. GGGI uses World Bank country income levels. LIC = Low Income Country; LMIC = Lower-Middle Income Country; UMIC = Upper-Middle Income Country; HIC = High Income Country.

3. Countries where GGGI has already established operations.

n/a = not applicable (regional integration organization).

Annex 4. Agreements on Privileges and Immunities in GGGI Member and Partner Countries

Country / regional integration organization	Membership (mm/dd/yyyy)	Current operations	P&I Agreement	P&I signing (mm/dd/yyyy)	P&I effective (mm/dd/yyyy)	Notes
Australia	11/16/2014	No	No	-	-	Not being pursued.
Burkina Faso	4/14/2019	Yes	Yes	11/30/2018	11/30/2018	n/a
Cambodia	3/24/2013	Yes	Yes	2/27/2017	2/27/2017	n/a
Chile	n/a	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
China	n/a	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement yet to be shared with the government.
Colombia	n/a	Yes	Yes	3/6/2017	Pending	Congressional approval required for the agreement to take effect.
Comoros	n/a	No	No	-	-	Model agreement yet to be shared with the government.
Costa Rica	10/18/2014	No	No	-	-	Model agreement yet to be shared with the government.
Cote d'Ivoire	n/a	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Denmark	10/18/2012	No	No	-	-	Not being pursued.
Ethiopia	8/4/2013	Yes	Yes	8/18/2015	8/18/2015	Additional Agreement for Africa Regional Office signed on September 4, 2018.
Fiji	4/25/2014	Yes	Yes	10/30/2015	10/30/2015	n/a
Guyana	10/18/2012	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement yet to be shared with the government.
Hungary	2/13/2016	Yes	Yes	12/8/2015	5/26/2016	n/a
India	n/a	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement yet to be shared with the government.
Indonesia	10/26/2014	Yes	Yes	6/5/2018	Pending	Approval of tax exemption by Ministry of Finance still required as well as ratification through Presidential Regulation for the agreement to take effect.
Jordan	5/10/2014	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government on February 5, 2015 under consideration.
Kiribati	10/18/2012	Yes	Yes	6/13/2018	6/13/2018	n/a
Korea	12/29/2012	Yes	Yes	1/17/2013	7/11/2013	n/a
Lao PDR	10/7/2017	Yes	Yes	9/13/2017	9/13/2017	n/a
Mexico	11/19/2014	Yes	No	-	-	Text agreed with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as of March 6, 2017.
Mongolia	7/20/2014	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement initially shared with government on March 6, 2015. A revised agreement submitted on October 20, 2016, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) have requested Ministry of Environment and Tourism (GGGI focal point) to restart process with new submission to MOFA.
Morocco	n/a	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government on July 11, 2016.
Mozambique	n/a	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government on September 30, 2016, awaiting decision by GGGI focal point on how to proceed.
Myanmar	n/a	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government on July 21, 2017, indication is key ministries do not support this, require high level engagement by GGGI and Council support.

General Distribution

A/2019/4-C/2019/4

Organization for Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	n/a	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Nepal	n/a	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government on August 4, 2016.
Norway	9/25/2013	No	No	-	-	Not being pursued.
Pakistan	n/a	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Papua New Guinea	4/10/2013	Yes	Yes	11/14/2018	Pending	Completion of domestic processes required for the agreement to take effect.
Paraguay	9/13/2018	No	No	-	-	Model agreement yet to be shared with the government.
Peru	10/19/2016	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government on March 9, 2017 under consideration.
Philippines	11/8/2012	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government on March 13, 2014 under consideration.
Qatar	3/24/2013	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government on February 18, 2019 under consideration.
Rwanda	9/11/2016	Yes	Yes	11/10/2016	11/10/2016	n/a
Senegal	12/9/2014	Yes	Yes	4/14/2017	4/14/2017	n/a
Solomon Islands	n/a	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement yet to be shared with the government.
Sri Lanka	1/13/2019	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Sudan	n/a	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Thailand	2/28/2016	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Togo	n/a	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Tonga	12/17/2018	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Tunisia	n/a	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Uganda	n/a	Yes	Yes	3/9/2018	3/9/2018	n/a
United Arab Emirates	5/29/2013	Yes	Yes	10/24/2017	Pending	Notification that the Agreement has been ratified under domestic law required for the agreement to take effect.
United Kingdom	6/27/2013	No	No	-	-	Not being pursued.
Uzbekistan	3/9/2019	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.
Vanuatu	12/7/2014	Yes	Yes	5/12/2015	5/23/2015	n/a
Viet Nam	1/11/2013	Yes	No	-	-	Model agreement initially shared with the government on January 6, 2015. A revised agreement addressing all comments received submitted on December 10, 2018, under consideration by Ministry of Planning and Investment (GGGI focal point).
Zambia	n/a	No	No	-	-	Model agreement shared with the government.

Note. n/a = not applicable (not yet completed accession).

Annex 5. Responsibilities for Engagement with States and Regional Integration Organizations related to Accession

35. The President of the Assembly and Chair of the Council may initiate engagement with non-member countries and regional integration organization, with Member countries being informed and requested to support engagement through their embassies [C/5/DC/1].
36. The Management and Program Sub-Committee (MPSC) advises the Council in carrying out its responsibilities in overseeing GGGI, including on membership and accession. The MPSC functions include (a) engagement with Least Developed Countries and Contributing Members, in line with the objectives articulated in the Strategic Plan and Partnership and Outreach Strategy; and (b) supporting the Institute in establishing cooperative partnerships with non-state actors, including international, intergovernmental, and non-governmental organizations, as well as the private sector, noting the guidance of the Assembly on such matters [C/2016/DC/10]. While Members support outreach to prospective Member countries, they are encouraged to hand over to the Institute to advance discussions so that there is clarity on benefits and obligations of membership.
37. The Director-General is responsible to develop strong relations with Members and other stakeholders under Article 10.4(e) of the Establishment Agreement. The Director-General is supported by the Partnerships Unit in close collaboration with the Head of Legal, and coordination with Heads of Programs and Regional Coordinators. This is encapsulated in the Delegation of Authority and published on GGGI's website.⁶ The preparation and revision on policies related to engagement with prospective members, is the responsibility of the Head of Partnerships under the supervision of the Director of Strategy, Partnerships and Communications, in coordination with the Head of Legal, and final approval by the Director-General. Routine communications with prospective members may be initiated by the Head of Partnerships under the supervision of the Director of Strategy, Partnerships and Communications, and in coordination with the Director-General.
38. The Partnerships Unit supports the Director-General to (a) promote understanding among states and regional integration organizations of the benefits of membership and the process for accession, (b) track and report on the progress of states and regional integration organizations to approve or accede to the Establishment Agreement; (c) understand the process for countries to ratify the Establishment Agreement and track accession process, (d) engage with existing Members to play an active role in advocating membership.
39. The Legal Unit and Heads of Programs/Regional Coordinators leads the negotiation of agreements on privileges and immunities (host country agreements/HCA). Agreements on privileges and immunities are required to ensure GGGI's legal status be fully recognized in each country of operation to facilitate and support future GGGI operations in country.
40. Upon submission of a letter of intent to GGGI, Heads of Programs and Regional Coordinators undertake efforts to understand the green growth policies and institutions in the country as a basis for engagement in knowledge sharing activities. GGGI also explores potential to support general capacity building activities, leveraging GGGI's strategic relationship with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through Readiness and Preparatory

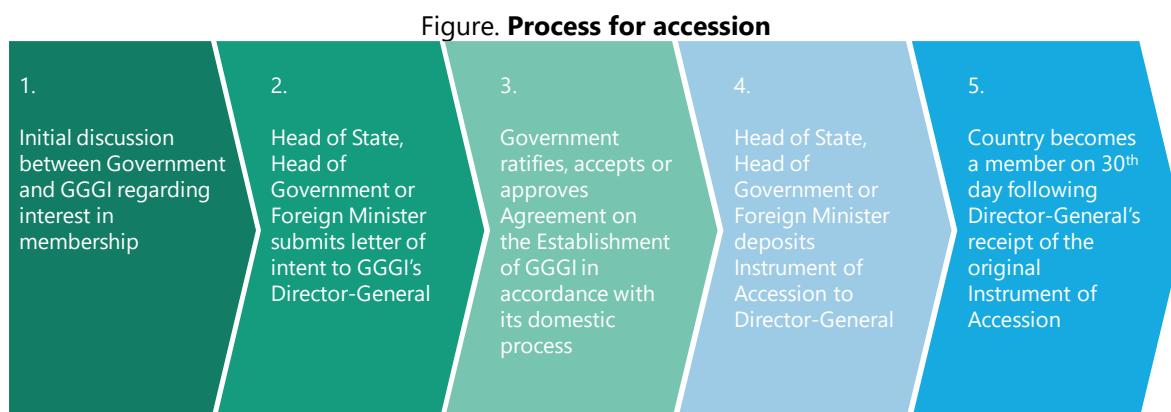
⁶ Delegation of Authority, Version 4, approved November 28, 2018. <http://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2018/11/GGGI-DELEGATION-OF-AUTHORITY-Ver-4-28-November-2018-signed.pdf>

Support. (See also Annex 4 on Engagement with States and Regional Integration Organizations in the Process of Accession to the Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI).

41. The Head of Governance also invites countries and regional integration organizations to observe the Sessions of the Assembly and Council, in accordance with the Decision of the Assembly on the Criteria for Observers to the Governance Organs [A/2016/DC/4].

Annex 6. Process for Accession to GGGI, as Shared with States and Regional Integration Organizations

42. GGGI articulate the process for accession to member states of the United Nations and regional integration organizations as following five main stages.



Note: In the case of regional integration organizations, the letter of intent and instrument of accession should be deposited by the head of the organization.

43. A Government may reach out to GGGI to explore interest in membership (**Stage 1**). The Assembly, Council and the Institute do not formally invite countries to become a Member. Recognizing that ratification, acceptance or approval of an international treaty may take time, UN member states and regional integration organizations are encouraged to submit a letter of intent to become a Member of GGGI to the Director-General (**Stage 2**).
44. As provided for under Article 15 of the Establishment Agreement, GGGI will seek privileges and immunities as are customarily afforded to similar types of international organizations in parallel with accession. An agreement on privileges and immunities provide a framework for and facilitate GGGI's presence, operations and activities in the country.
45. Following the receipt of a letter of intent, GGGI will invite the government to participate as an observer in the Assembly and Council, as well as to engage in knowledge sharing activities and programs. The letter of intent also serves as the basis for which GGGI and the government may begin discussions on programming, and joint resource mobilization efforts.
46. To conclude its accession, a government is required to ratify, accept or approve the Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI (the "Establishment Agreement") in accordance with its respective laws and processes (**Stage 3**) and to deposit its instrument of accession with the Director-General, the Depository of the Establishment Agreement (**Stage 4**). The country will become a Member of GGGI on the thirtieth day after the receipt of a valid original instrument of accession by the Director-General (**Stage 5**).

Annex 7. Recommendations and Management Responses to Recent (post 2015) Evaluations Addressing Membership and Accession

Evaluation	Observation	Recommendation	Management response
<p>Independent Evaluation of Progress against the Strategic Plan 2015-2020 (July 2017)⁷</p>	<p>“GGGI continues to grow globally by gradually expanding its membership. While this is important to extend impact and outreach, the pace of expansion should be determined by a rational balance between available resources and activities, especially in view of the declining trend in the core and ear-marked funding [...] With core and ear-marked funding showing a declining trend, it is important for GGGI to be cautious in adding new member countries to avoid spreading the resources too thin. GGGI already has a pipeline of non-member countries where projects are currently being undertaken, with the anticipation that they will become members. Activities in non-member countries are being carried out with an assumption that this will translate into a desire to become a member. It is understood that becoming a member in GGGI is relatively a simple process for GGGI requiring not much more than a letter of intent and no requirement to commit resources but the process is more complex in-country” (p.21)</p> <p>“With resource mobilization yet to gain momentum and additional interest from potential members, GGGI can explore the option of potential members participating in GGGI events and regional projects at their own expense. This will enable GGGI to increase its engagement in existing countries. Furthermore, GGGI should explore alternative models. Although as at the time of the evaluation, GGGI had 25 country teams embedded in partner governments, it may not be feasible always for GGGI to have full-fledged country teams and offices with the current level of financial resources. GGGI should explore some of the models below depending on the demand: Establishing regional offices for small island countries, such as the current office in Fiji; Self-funded offices in MICs/HICs as in UAE (projects funded by countries); Regional hubs (of experts) in an already established country office that can service countries in the region or neighboring countries (instead of flying in and out from Seoul); and Regional programming in specific thematic areas (e.g. deforestation and land use, energy). A balanced approach to expansion is important, including the number of LDCs and emerging economies. Co-funding when working with emerging large economies should be encouraged. GGGI should assess which countries show greater impact quickly. GGGI should focus on making long lasting effects in the countries they engage with, rather than doing too little in too many countries” (p. 22).</p> <p>“GGGI needs to be careful that the impression is not conveyed that membership is not essential for obtaining assistance from GGGI” (p. 33).</p>	<p>[Key recommendations on Institutional Development, no. 11] The pace of expansion should be determined by a rational balance between available resources, the contribution of member countries and activities.</p>	<p>Agree. 11.1 It is important to distinguish the issue of expansion of programs from the issue of Membership expansion. Any UN Member State can become a GGGI Member. GGGI management recognized that many countries would like to join the organization, and in each case, GGGI assesses the appropriate contribution and/or service model. Through our LDC expansion plan we are looking at alternative models of providing services to countries to setting up a country office. The WPB 2017-18 and related Planning Direction indicate a clear intent to move away from allocating core funding to non-Member Middle Income Countries (MICs), except in the case of strong South-South cooperation programs where Membership discussions are progressing. In the case of MIC programs, agreements should be made on graduation to a co-funding path.</p>

⁷ http://gggi.org/site/assets/uploads/2017/09/5a.-Independent-Evaluation-Report_Final.pdf

DfID Annual Review 2017 (May 2018) ⁸	[Summary] [C]hallenges include managing risks of overstretch through too-rapid expansion of its geographical scope and range of technical offers, and uncertainty over the level of GGGI’s budgetary resources available. [Section E. Risk] DFID and the other members need to work with GGGI management to better understand and manage the risk of organisational overstretch, arising either from expansion in the range of countries and/or the thematic and policy areas in which GGGI is operating	n/a	n/a
DfID Annual Review 2016 (May 2017) ⁹	[Section E. Risk] DFID needs to ensure that the additional LIC countries coming on board in 2016 do not destabilise GGGI’s capacity to manage the organisation effectively. Scoping work in a further 3 LDCs is underway (Laos, Burma and Mozambique) and these country programs are expected to commence delivery in 2016.	n/a	n/a
Joint Donor Review (October 2015)	The GGGI membership is expected to gradually grow and the intention of using the GGGI governance organs for further strategic discussions is an important development. The GGGI has an ambition to gradually expand its membership base. This is encouraged in order to broaden the GGGI’s outreach and impact. Still, the pace of expansion should be determined by a realistic balance between available resources and activities. It would be particularly important to engage additional donor countries and engage major players at the international scene, e.g. China, as members of the GGGI. The existing member countries can ideally assist in enhancing the GGGI’s outreach. Furthermore, the JDRs are considered an important instrument for engaging in regular strategic discussions between the GGGI and the contributing member countries. Likewise, strategic discussions in the Assembly and Council can serve to guide the work of the GGGI, facilitate knowledge sharing, and follow up on the JDR recommendations. With the expanded membership of the GGGI, its governance structures need to be considered carefully in order to continue ensuring good and efficient consultation and decision-making processes. The JDR notes that the GGGI’s Advisory Board has been disbanded and thus encourages the GGGI to consider the most effective way to involve non-state actors to enrich strategic discussions and knowledge products.	Considering the strategic role of the GGGI in the global context and its limited resources, it is recommended that the GGGI carefully prioritizes its work areas and most influential partnerships to avoid overstretching its limited capacity. This implies limiting its country level activities to a realistic number of member countries and carefully prioritizing which partnerships, forums and events to engage in.	To be addressed via Outreach Strategy – intention to develop this has been noted via a paper to November 2015 Council meeting.

Notes: n/a – not applicable (i.e. management response not requested and not provided).

⁸ http://iati.dfid.gov.uk/iati_documents/21576845.odt

⁹ http://iati.dfid.gov.uk/iati_documents/5513063.odt

Annex 8. Previous Discussion on Membership and Accession by the Governance Organs of GGGI

Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	Governance organ	Document number and title	Summary
10/31/2018	Assembly and Council	A/2018/7 - C/2018/7/REV - Update on Accession	Provided an update on Country and Regional Integration Organization Accession to the Agreement on the Establishment of GGGI ("Establishment Agreement"), to support the Assembly in the delivery of its function to review progress in meeting the GGGI's objectives and advising on the overall direction of GGGI's work, and supports Members efforts to play an active role in influencing new membership and enhancing GGGI's international visibility.
9/9/2016	Council	MPSC/2016/4/REV – Partnership and Outreach Strategy	The Strategy aimed to consolidate existing partnership and outreach activities and orientates them forward in a more systematic manner. It defined outreach as referring to GGGI's engagement with non-Member countries and regional integration organizations with a view to diffuse and promote GGGI's values and work, and that successful outreach supports membership expansion, but recognizing Members request for a cautious and sustainable approach to membership expansion.
7/1/2016	MPSC	MPSC/2016/4 – Draft Partnership and Outreach Strategy	
7/24/2015	Council	C/7/7 – Partnership and Resource Mobilization Strategy	Although not specifically focused on membership <i>per se</i> , the Strategy identified the need to secure at least three new contributing members by 2020, including both traditional and emerging provider of development assistance. It also addressed the misunderstanding that membership for developing countries was associated with a commitment of core funding of USD 5 million per year.
7/24/2015	Council	C/7/1 – DG Progress Report	The Report presented progress on the LDC Expansion Plan and included an Annex on membership discussions with states and regional integration organizations.
5/29/2015	MPSC	MPSC/2/7 - Progress on Membership Expansion and Outreach	Provided an overview of membership expansion and outreach activities undertaken from February to May 2015.
5/29/2015	MPSC	MPSC/2/5 - Progress on LDC Expansion Plan	Provided an overview of implementation of the Least Developed Country (LDC) Expansion Plan adopted by the Council.
2/12/2015	MPSC	MPSC/1/3 - Progress in Membership Expansion and Outreach	Rearticulated the recommendations of the Assembly and Council at November 2014 meeting on membership expansion and provided an overview of membership expansion and outreach activities undertaken between November 2014 and February 2015.
2/12/2015	MPSC	MPSC/1/2 – LDC Expansion Plan: Scaling Our Impact	Presented plan on expanding GGGI Membership vis-à-vis the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) following discussions at the GGGI Assembly and Council meeting on November 18, 2015, and consensus among donors (Denmark, UK and Australia) to expand GGGI membership vis-à-vis LDC.
11/18/2014	Council	C/6/5 – Discussion Paper "How can members contribute to expand GGGI membership, including strong engagement of emerging economies and mobilizing additional funding"	Within the Framework of Strategic Plan 2015-2020, outlined keys questions for discussion among Members (1) How can Members leverage their bilateral relations with non-Member countries to broaden discussions on green growth and to encourage non-Members to join GGGI? (2) How can GGGI further the discussions on the issues of green growth with key decisionmakers in emerging economies? (3) In what ways can Members contribute to expand GGGI's donor base and to increase the contribution scale? The discussions concluded with several recommendations including (1) the Chair of the Council write to Heads of State, Heads of Governments of G20 and other countries and to invite them to join GGGI; (2) GGGI can cooperate with Members, especially contributing members, to engage with LDCs; (3) Existing contributing members and donors can play a role in promoting GGGI to potential new donors.
11/18/2014	Assembly and Council	A/3 C/6 Room Paper 3 - GGGI Membership Expansion Status	Provided an overview of membership expansion and outreach activities undertaken. The document highlighted discussions with and plans to engage with 56 countries (18 LDCs and other LICs, 18 MICs, and 20 potential donors).
11/18/2014	Assembly	A/3/1 – Ratification Update	Provided the status of ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatory States as of October 28, 2014.:

General Distribution

A/2019/4-C/2019/4

6/20/2014	Council	C/5/1 – Ratification Update	Provided the status of ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatory States as of May 29, 2014.:
3/14/2014	FSC	FSC/9/Room Paper 5 - Membership Expansion	Outlined priority countries for membership expansion, including countries where GGGI had existing potential donors, operational presence, strategic participating countries, and other countries that had approached GGGI regarding membership.
12/6/2013	Council	C/4/12 - Discussion Paper: GGGI membership expansion	Presented the current situation and key challenges related to expansion of membership and highlight a number of issues related to membership (including the role of the Council, balance within membership, procedure for accession) and propose a possible strategy for expansion within the framework of the Establishment Agreement. The minutes of the discussion [C/4/MIN/1] noted the Council: (a) Requested that the Secretariat provide an update on membership inquiries received since the previous Council session at each session; (b) Agreed that membership expansion take geographic and economic diversity into consideration; (c) Advocated increased membership from African countries and G20 countries; (d) Agreed that the Chair of the Council, with the Secretariat, should determine target countries for membership in 2014 and that all Council members should play an active role in pursuing target countries; (e) Agreed that contact with target countries should be initiated from the Chair of the Council or President of the Assembly, with follow up from embassies in-country; and, (f) Agreed that the concept of rotation of membership on the Council, as stipulated in the Establishment Agreement, and the potential need for a more flexible approach to Council membership be considered.
5/12/2013	FSC	FSC/6/2 - Note on Membership Expansion	Presented information on countries that formally expressed interest to join the GGGI and noted the plan by the Secretariat to present to the Council in a future session its plan on how to address membership expansion more broadly, including with respect to countries that have expressed interest in joining GGGI as members but are not already in the GGGI portfolio.
6/9/2013	Council	C/3/DC/8 - Decision on membership expansion	Requested the Secretariat, in consultation with the Facilitative Sub-Committee, to develop a detailed proposal for pursuing the expansion of GGGI membership for consideration at the next session of the Council.
6/9/2013	Council	C/3/DC/2 - Decision on the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Global Green Growth Institute	Council took note of the draft Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Global Green Growth Institute
6/9/2013	Council	C/3/3 - Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Global Green Growth Institute	
6/9/2013	Council	C/3/2 – Ratification Update	Provided the status of ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatory States as of May 31, 2013:
1/17/2013	Council	C/2/DC/2 - Decision on Privileges and Immunities	Recognized the importance and the need for a comprehensive agreement on privileges and immunities for the GGGI with all Members of the GGGI as well as potential non-Member states; and authorized the Secretariat, on behalf of the Council, to initiate formal consultations on behalf of the GGGI with key Members and potential non-Member states on an agreement on privileges and immunities for the GGGI.
1/17/2013	Council	C/2/4 - Ratification Update	Provided the status of ratification, acceptance or approval by Signatory States as of January 11, 2013:

Note: GGGI changed its system for document codes in 2016 to ensure the consistent use of codes over time, the effective implementation of the disclosure policy, transparency of GGGI's governance processes more broadly. Whereas previously documents codes referred to the governance organ, meeting, and number (e.g. C/X/DC/Y – the Yth decision of the Council at its Xth session), the codes were changed to refer to the governance organ, year and decision (e.g. C/20XX/DC/Y – the Yth decision of the Council, taken in year 20XX).