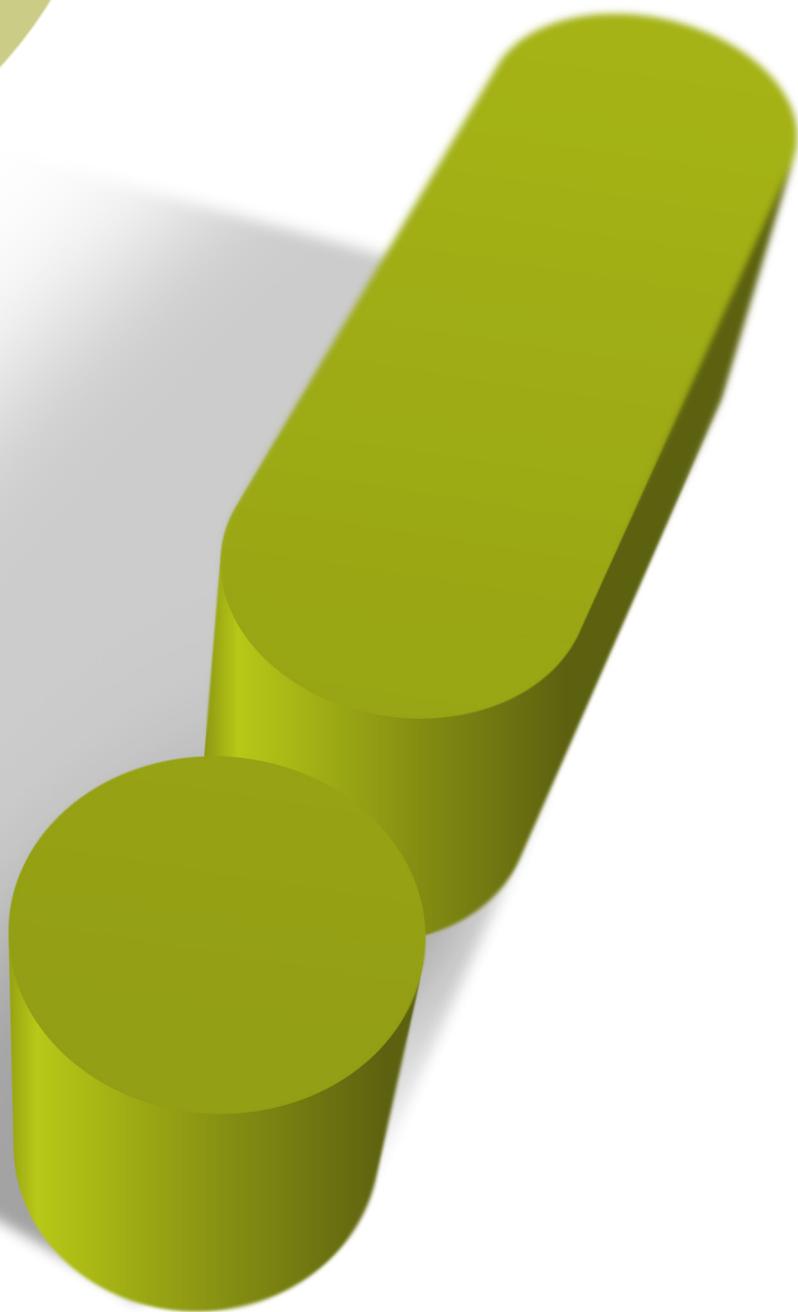


Direct response

2014:11



China's **N**ational **E**nergy **A**dministration

- A short overview

One of the key players in shaping the present and future Chinese energy system is the National Energy Administration (NEA), and it is therefore vital to understand its mandate and priorities. This report is aiming to provide background information in order to support continued discussions on strengthening the bilateral Sino-Swedish cooperation in the area of energy.



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Foreword

The energy demand in China continues to grow rapidly. One of the country's greatest challenges is the transition from a heavily fossil fuel dependent energy system to a more sustainable development path. This has led to a massive focus on alternative sources of energy in China, which will have a great effect on the energy market both in China and globally. One of the key players in shaping the present and future Chinese energy system is the National Energy Administration (NEA).

This report is aiming to provide background information for continued discussions on strengthening the bilateral Sino-Swedish cooperation in the area of energy, following the meeting of the Swedish Minister for Information Technology and Energy, Anna Karin Hatt, with counterparts at NEA in October 2013

NEA is an agency primarily responsible for the development of policy instruments, standards, laws and regulations, as well as for monitoring of the energy sector. Together with NDRC, it is one of the main players regulating the energy market in China. In practice, however, its authority is challenged by strong state-owned companies in the sector.

For an international partner, close collaboration with NEA is expected to provide early information about prioritized areas, as well as to facilitate direct involvement in projects, pilot studies, standard development, industrial partnerships, etc.

Valuable information for this survey was collected during a meeting at NEA on January 27, 2014, when staff from the Growth Analysis Beijing office met with Han Jianzhou, Deputy Director of the Department of New Energy and Renewable Energy and Wang Lifan from the Department of International Collaboration.

Stockholm June 2014

Enrico Deiacò
Director, Innovation and Global Meeting Places
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Förord

Kinas energibehov fortsätter att växa snabbt. En av landets största utmaningar ligger i att ställa om landet energisystemet från starkt fossilberoende mot en mer hållbar utveckling. Detta har lett till ett stort fokus på alternativa energikällor i Kina, något som kommer att få stor inverkan på framtidens energimarknad både i Kina och globalt. En av de främsta aktörerna i att forma dagens och framtidens energisystem i Kina är Nationella energiadministrationen (NEA).

Denna rapport syftar till att ge bakgrundsinformation för fortsatt diskussion om stärkt bilateralt kinesisk-svenskt samarbete på energiområdet. Rapporten har skrivits som en uppföljning på mötet mellan Sveriges minister för informationsteknik och energi, Anna Karin Hatt, och motparter på NEA i oktober 2013.

NEA är en myndighet vars främsta ansvarsområde är att ta fram policyinstrument, standarder, lagar och regleringar samt att övervaka energisektorn. Tillsammans med NDRC är det en av de främsta aktörerna som reglerar energimarknaden i Kina. I praktiken utmanas dess auktoritet dock av stora statsägda energibolag.

För en internationell partner kan ett nära samarbete med NEA förväntas ge tidig tillgång till information om prioriterade områden, men även stödja direkt inblandning i projekt, pilotstudier, utveckling av standarder, industriella partnerskap etc.

Information till denna genomgång samlades in under ett möte hos NEA den 27 januari 2014, där representanter från Tillväxtanalys kontor i Peking träffade Han Jianzhou, vice-direktör på avdelningen för ny- och förnyelsebar energi och Wang Lifan från avdelningen för internationellt samarbete.

Stockholm juni 2014

Enrico Deiacio
Chef för avdelningen Innovationer och globala mötesplatser
Tillväxtanalys

Table of Contents

Summary	7
Sammanfattning	8
1 China's National Energy Administration (NEA).....	9
1.1 Background	9
1.2 The role of NEA in the Chinese administration.....	9
1.3 NEA internal organization and budget.....	11
1.4 NEA mandate in decision-making, policy development, and involvement in projects.....	13
1.5 Goals of the NEA.....	14
1.6 NEA international cooperation.....	15
2 Concluding remarks	17

Summary

Despite the growing importance of energy issues on China's domestic and foreign policy agendas, the country's bureaucracy has long lacked the capacity to manage the energy sector effectively. China's National Energy Administration (NEA) was established in March 2008 as an attempt to create an effective national-level energy institution. NEA is an agency primarily responsible for the development of policy instruments, standards, laws and regulations, as well as for monitoring of the energy sector. Together with NDRC, it is one of the main players regulating the energy market in China.

In 2013 the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC) was merged into the National Energy Administration (NEA), thereby reducing administrative overlap. The inclusion of electricity regulation under the NEA's umbrella reflects the Chinese leadership's desire to increase regulatory efficiency within the sector. However, NEA still lacks the authority to resolve disputes among more powerful actors.

In its national office in Beijing, the NEA employs 240-person staff, the total administrative headcount nationwide is about 740. NEA's authority was enhanced by the appointment of Wu Xinxiong, NDRC vice chair, as director in 2013. During the spring of 2014 several corruption charges has been made towards officials in the NEA, which attracted much public attention.

NEA has announced a set of ten goals and research issues, primarily supporting the achievement of the goals included in the 12th Five Year Plan for Energy Development, announced in January 2013. NEA's Planning Department published in January 2014 a list of topics that need to be approached during the 13th Five Year Plan, suggesting future priorities.

NEA promotes international cooperation on energy. It negotiates and signs bilateral and multilateral agreements with foreign energy authorities and with the IEA. Given the top-down management common in China, areas with political urgency become naturally prioritized. Bilateral agreements can be signed also on provincial and local levels, with the authorization of national government institutions. Countries that NEA is currently cooperating with include France (nuclear), Japan (smart-grid), US (clean energy) and Denmark (renewable energy).

For an international partner, close collaboration with NEA is expected to provide early information about prioritized areas, as well as to facilitate direct involvement in projects, pilot studies, standard development, industrial partnerships, etc. An enhanced bilateral agreement with NEA could be an advantage also for projects financed by other actors, since such projects can be well anchored with the development plans and relevant stakeholders. Judging from previous international cooperation projects, identifying key partners, joint commitment, close and continuous dialogue, as well as focus on a few collaboration areas of mutual interest seems to be a recipe for success.

Sammanfattning

Trots ett ökat fokus på energiproblem i Kinas inrikes- och utrikespolitik har statsapparaten länge saknat möjlighet att på ett effektivt sätt styra och administrera energisektorn. Kinas nationella energiadministration (NEA) bildades i mars 2008 som ett försök från Kinas regering att skapa en effektiv energimyndighet på nationell nivå. NEA är en myndighet vars främsta ansvarsområde är att ta fram policyinstrument, standarder, lagar och regleringar samt att övervaka energisektorn. Tillsammans med NDRC är det den främsta aktören som reglerar energimarknaden i Kina.

År 2013 gick Statens kommission för reglering av elektricitet (SERC) samman med NEA för att minska administrativ överlapp. Att inkludera elektricitetsreglering under NEAs paraply visar på det kinesiska ledarskapets önskan att öka administrativa effektiviteten inom sektorn. NEA saknar dock fortfarande auktoritet att lösa konflikter mellan starkare aktörer.

Vid NEAs nationella huvudkontor i Peking finns 240 personer anställda. Totalt anställer myndigheten omkring 740 personer över hela landet. Myndighetens tyngd ökade genom att Wu Xinxiong, NDRCs viceordförande, utnämndes som direktör 2013. Under våren 2014 har flera fall av korruptionsanklagelser riktats mot höga tjänstemän inom NEA, något som fått stor uppmärksamhet.

NEA har presenterat tio mål och forskningsprioriteringar, främst som stöd för att uppnå målen i den 12e femårsplanen för energiutveckling som presterades i januari 2013. NEAs planeringsavdelning publicerade i januari 2014 en lista med områden som måste tas itu med under 13e femårsplanen, dessa pekar på framtida prioriteringar.

NEA tar del i internationellt samarbete på energiområdet. Myndigheten förhandlar och sluter bilaterala och multilaterala överenskommelser med utländska energimyndigheter och med IEA. Med tanke på den hierarkiska styrningen som är vanlig i det kinesiska systemet får områden som är politisk viktiga hög prioritet. Bilaterala avtal kan också skrivas på provinsial eller lokal nivå, med tillstånd från institutioner på nationell nivå. Länder som NEA har etablerade samarbeten med är bland annat; Frankrike (kärnkraft), Japan (smart-grid), USA (ren energi) och Danmark (grön energi).

För en internationell partner kan ett nära samarbete med NEA förväntas ge tillgång till information i ett tidigt stadium om prioriterade områden, men även stödja direkt inblandning i projekt, pilotstudier, utveckling av standarder, industriella partnerskap etc. Ett utökat bilateralt avtal med NEA kan vara en fördel också för projektfinansiering från andra aktörer då dessa projekt kan förankras väl med utvecklingsplaner och relevanta intressenter. Att döma av tidigare projekt för internationellt samarbete, kan identifiering av nyckelaktörer, ömsesidigt engagemang, nära och kontinuerlig dialog samt fokus på några få samarbetsområden av gemensamt intresse utgöra viktiga framgångsfaktorer.

1 China's National Energy Administration (NEA)

1.1 Background

Despite the growing importance of energy issues on China's domestic and foreign policy agendas, the country's bureaucracy has long lacked the capacity to manage the energy sector effectively. China's fragmented energy bureaucracy has hindered energy governance because there is no single institution, such as a ministry of energy, with the authority to coordinate the interests of the various stakeholders.¹

China's National Energy Administration (NEA) was established in March 2008 as PRC government's attempt to create an effective national-level energy institution. Previously, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), China's main development planning body, had through its Energy Bureau a broad mandate to manage the energy sector. In 2005, the government established the National Energy Leading Group, an advisory and coordination body under the State Council, headed by the Chinese Premier. Periodic restructurings of China's energy bureaucracy since 1949 have produced a series of institutions that lacked the authority, autonomy, resources, and tools to govern the energy sector.

The National Energy Administration has been given a broad mandate, which includes managing the country's energy industries, drafting energy plans and policies, promoting research, regulation and supervision for primary and secondary energy forms, negotiating with international energy agencies, and approving foreign energy investments.

In March 2013 based on a State Council plan, approved by the National People's Congress (NPC), China has once again streamlined its administrative and regulatory systems of the energy sector. According to the plan the key power regulator, the State Electricity Regulatory Commission (SERC), was merged into the National Energy Administration (NEA), reducing overlapping duties in energy reform, investment and project approval.²

1.2 The role of NEA in the Chinese administration

Some of the new NEA's major duties include³:

- **Drafting and implementing laws, plans and policies** for energy development, management, production, distribution and reforms;
- **Developing production standards** for primary energy, electricity and refined energy products;
- **Coordinating energy development in rural areas**
- **Organizing R&D** for equipment and related technologies and guiding technical progress, including the organization and coordination of relevant major demonstration projects and use of new technology;
- **Managing nuclear power development;**

1 November–December 2008 chinabusinessreview.com

2 http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-03/10/c_132221775.htm

3 <http://www.nea.gov.cn>

- **Guiding energy industry conservation** and resource use, researching consumption targets and convergence of supply and demand balance;
- **Issuing energy forecasts, alerts and statistics**, supervision and management of commercial oil and natural gas reserves;
- **Regulating the power market**, standardizing operation and organizing enforcement and investigations;
- **Regulating power safety and reliability**;
- **Promoting international cooperation on energy**, negotiating and signing agreements with foreign energy authorities and the International Energy Agency (IEA), coordinating offshore energy development and utilization;
- **Undertaking the work of the National Energy Commission** (see below); and
- **Participating in the policy development and proposals** for resources, import-export, taxation, energy price, environmental protection, climate change and other energy-related policies.

The National Energy Administration is *not* a ministry-level body but remains under the jurisdiction of the NDRC, which is focusing on coordination between planning in the energy sector and that of the national economy and social development. This means NEA must inform the State Council of energy pricing suggestions, strategic plans, policies and major project approval requests through its parent agency, the NDRC. As a vice-ministerial body, NEA still lacks the authority to effectively coordinate the interests of ministries, commissions, and state-owned energy companies. The heads of some of these companies – for example, China National Petroleum Corp. (CNPC), China Petroleum and Chemical Corp. (Sinopec), State Grid Corp., and Shenhua Group – hold ministerial rank.

Other important governmental actors in the area of energy in China include:

- **The National Energy Commission** – an interagency energy development strategy body established in 2010 and presently headed by Premier LI Keqiang. It has the highest rank among the energy decision-making bodies in China and includes representatives from different ministries, state-owned companies and the army.⁴
- **China National Renewable Energy Centre (CNREC)** was established 2011 by NDRC on behalf of NEA. Its main role is to assist the departments under the State Council on renewable energy strategy research and policy implementation, to propose business support mechanisms for the management of the renewable energy industry, to manage national demonstration projects and international cooperation projects in this area.⁵

The inclusion of electricity regulation under the NEA's umbrella reflects the Chinese leadership's desire to increase regulatory efficiency by reducing excessive red tape and to make government more attentive to the needs of businesses and consumers. By merging SERC with NEA, the Chinese authorities may have reduced opportunities for state-owned enterprises and other vested interests within the energy industry to take advantage of the overlapping jurisdictions of regulators to resist reforms.

⁴ http://www.nea.gov.cn/n_home/gjnywyh/index.htm

⁵ <http://www.cnrec.org.cn/zxjs/zxjs/>

However, there is still great uncertainty about how much autonomy NEA will have from NDRC on energy policy. A main constraint on NEA's ability to fulfil its mandate is its lack of authority to set energy prices. Although NEA can make suggestions about energy price adjustments and should be consulted by NDRC on proposed changes, NDRC (through its Pricing Department) and ultimately the State Council (whose approval is needed for any major energy price changes) retain control over energy prices. Energy pricing affects the ability of enterprises to maintain profitability – a key factor in the performance evaluations of managers of state-owned firms. Unless the NEA gains independence from its parent at a later date, efficient energy infrastructure and market development may be impeded.

Apparently, NEA still lacks the authority to resolve disputes among more powerful actors. Their competing and conflicting interests are likely to undermine not only policy formulation and implementation but also the drafting of laws and regulations and further energy bureaucracy restructuring. The director of NEA, Wu Xinxiong, is also NDRC vice chair, which raises questions about where his interests will lie when confronted with issues on which NDRC and NEA disagree.

1.3 NEA internal organization and budget

In the SERC-NEA merger, administrative departments common to both regulators were merged, and most of the original departments of the NEA were retained. Two departments were created to absorb the bulk of the SERC's former responsibilities, and a third department was founded to spearhead institutional reforms (see below, marked with an asterisk). In total, the new NEA features 13 departments⁶:

- **General Office**
Responsible for administrative affairs, security, statistics, forecasts and early warning. Undertakes the comprehensive coordination of the National Energy Commission Office;
- **Legal and Institutional Reform***
Combines institutional reform responsibilities with the compliance function that is common to Chinese agencies, signifying a strengthened NEA responsibility for energy reforms. Drafts laws and regulations relating to the supervision and management of the energy system reform;
- **Development Planning**
Formulates the energy development strategy, annual plans and industrial policies;
- **Conservation/Scientific Equipment**
Provides guidance to the energy industry for energy conservation and comprehensive utilization of resources, develops energy industry standards (except coal);
- **Electric Power**
Elaborates on the development of thermal power and grid planning, organizes and implements the plans and policies for the power system;
- **Nuclear Power**
Prepares the nuclear power development plan, responsible for the emergency management of nuclear power plants;

⁶ <http://www.nea.gov.cn>

- **Coal**
Responsible for the development of clean coal utilization, organization and implementation of plans and policies to undertake structural reform work in the coal industry;
- **Oil and Gas**
Responsible for the development in the oil and gas industry;
- **New and Renewable Energy**
Provides guidance and coordination in the new, renewable and rural energy development;
- **Market Supervision***
Covers developmental planning and market supervision for the power market, covering market regulation; regulation of distribution, supply and anti-competitive practices; the resolution of market disputes; electricity standards; and the making of price recommendations;
- **Electric Power Safety***
Supervises and regulates the safety of non-nuclear power plant operation, construction and production; output reliability; and dam safety;
- **International Cooperation**
Promotes international exchange and cooperation in energy; conducts negotiations and signs agreements with foreign energy authorities and the International Energy Agency;
- **Party Committee**
Responsible for personnel management including regional energy agencies, organization, team building, discipline inspection and supervision work.

In its national office in Beijing, the NEA employs 240-person staff, a significant increase from the 112-person staff allocation that the State Council granted the NEA upon its foundation in 2008. With the regional and provincial offices that the reorganized agency has inherited from the SERC, the total administrative headcount is about 740. There are also 6 regional regulatory bureaus and 12 province-level offices, formerly under the SERC.

The new NEA has a more service-oriented approach, and created a system of seven committees chaired by major NEA departments to lead discussion among, share information with, and gather opinions from energy enterprises. This change is designed to make the NEA more accessible to enterprises, facilitating coordinated development. The committees cover coal, electric power, oil and gas, nuclear power, new and renewable energy, energy conservation, technology and equipment, and international cooperation.



Director: Wu Xinxiong
(photo)
Deputy Directors:
SHI Yubo, LIU Qi, WANG
Yumin, ZHANG Yuqing,
DAI Xiaoshu, TAN
Rongyao

NEA's authority is enhanced by the appointment of Wu Xinxiong, NDRC vice chair, as director.

Recently a corruption scandal revealed that WEI Pengyuan, the deputy head of the coal bureau at NEA, kept more than 100 million CNY in cash at his home. WEI's job involved approving the construction of power stations.⁷

The budget of NEA in 2013 was 696 million CNY of which 294 million CNY was allocated to energy efficiency and environmental projects and 384 million CNY to resource exploration and electricity.⁸

1.4 NEA mandate in decision-making, policy development, and involvement in projects

Since the re-organization of the new NEA, nine administrative approval processes and acceptance checks have been cancelled, including processes for:⁹

- Electricity, coal, oil and gas enterprise development and construction plans and special project development plans;
- Approval of electric power market allocation;
- A pilot program for power users who buy power from producers directly;
- Informatization of hydropower dam safe operation; and
- Information security and web security plans.

The NDRC-led approval and issuance processes for setting-up and altering franchised electricity service areas and for approving and issuing business permits for power suppliers, will be combined with the NEA's electricity business license approval and issuance process and delegated to local energy regulatory offices.

As mentioned above, the state-owned enterprises (SoEs) play a key role on the Chinese market and can influence policy development and implementation. Chinese SoEs in the energy sector are often large companies with monopoly or oligopoly position in a heavily regulated market. Except for the main energy producers, the electrical distribution network is also entirely under state control – China Grid and South China Grid have a market share of 85 percent and 15 percent, respectively.

Some examples of projects with NEA involvement:

- In 2011 NEA, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture jointly implemented the project “Interim subsidy management measures for the construction of green-energy demonstration county”, including utilization of biomass, solar, wind, geothermal, hydropower and other renewable energy sources. The funding was provided by the central government and supplemented by local investment.¹⁰

7 <http://www.globalpost.com/dispatch/news/afp/140515/china-official-had-cash-stash-16-million>

8 <http://www.gov.cn/gzdt/att/att/site1/20131213/87481386925236272.pdf>

9 <http://kreabgavinanderson.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/17/2013/07/National-Energy-Administration.pdf>

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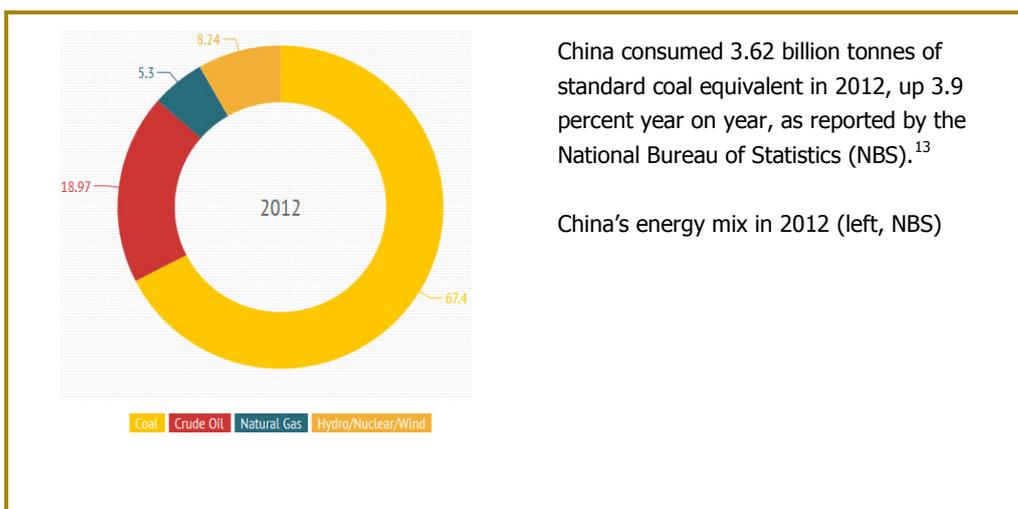
http://www.mof.gov.cn/zhengwuxinxi/caizhengwengao/2011caizhengwengao/wengao201105/201107/t20110729_582340.html

- In 2013 NEA, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Land Resources and the Ministry of Housing implemented the project “Guidance for the promotion of geothermal energy development and utilization”. NEA and the other departments were responsible for the planning, while the central government provided financial support.¹¹

1.5 Goals of the NEA

NEA has announced a set of ten goals and research issues, all of which are indicators of future directions in Chinese energy policymaking. Much of the content supports the achievement of goals included in the 12th Five Year Plan for Energy Development, announced in January 2013. The ten goals include¹²:

1. A work plan for prevention of air pollution in the energy industry;
2. A plan to resolve the problems of substandard waste water, emitted air and emitted light;
3. Research and development of wind and photovoltaic power generation;
4. A work plan for international energy cooperation;
5. An electricity network development plan;
6. Further development of major energy projects and technologies;
7. Promotion of an energy base and corridor development;
8. Strengthening of the energy management, promotion of energy structure improvement, and raising of the energy efficiency;
9. Deepening the energy reforms; and
10. Coordination of the long-term energy development, scientific development and safety.



11 http://www.gov.cn/zwgk/2013-02/07/content_2329361.htm

12 <http://www.nea.gov.cn>

13 http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/china/2013-03/10/c_132221775.htm

NEA has also classified four strategic categories:

- **Domestic energy development strategy** – Supply-demand analysis, research on energy bases and corridors, and development plans for various energy types;
- **International energy cooperation** – Joint development of foreign oil, gas and coal resources;
- **Energy sciences and technologies** – Research into innovation for each energy form; and
- **Energy market reforms and supervision** – Research designed to improve laws and regulations.

NEA's Planning Department published in January 2014 a list of topics that need to be approached during the 13th Five Year Plan, suggesting future priorities:¹⁴

- Clean and efficient coal utilization
- Shale gas development
- Long-term study of offshore oil and gas development
- Long-term development of safe nuclear power
- Wind and photovoltaic power generation – policies for price and taxation to complete the 15 percent non-fossil energy development goal in 2020
- Long-term development of distributed energy
- Energy price mechanism for development of a market system

1.6 NEA international cooperation

NEA promotes international cooperation on energy. It negotiates and signs bilateral and multilateral agreements with foreign energy authorities and with the IEA. The projects should be selected to achieve mutual interest for the parties, by identifying possible needs and opportunities. Given the top-down management common in China, areas with political urgency become naturally prioritized.

Discussions with the NEA and the ministries have political dimensions – since their main priority is to work for the development goals. However, bilateral agreements can be signed also on provincial and local levels, with the authorization of national government institutions.

Examples of cooperation programs with international partners include:

- Collaboration with France in nuclear power, with Germany in photovoltaics, with Denmark in wind power, and with the UK in petroleum exploration and development.¹⁵
- China and APEC have established an Energy Working Group engaged mainly in joint research, information and data collection, policy research, and technical exchange, having meetings twice a year, where NEA's division for international cooperation acts as the Chinese counterpart. For example in 2011 a total of 18 million USD were spent

14 http://www.ndrc.gov.cn/tztg/t20140122_576696.htm

15 http://news.xinhuanet.com/world/2011-11/09/c_111156519.htm

on projects related to new energy, energy conservation and environmental protection, science and technology cooperation, human resources development, information technical cooperation, development of transport and related services, improvement of management capabilities of SMEs, etc.¹⁶

- Collaboration with Japan in smart grid development, including integrated demonstration pilot projects approved by NDRC with 42.7 million CNY funding from the 12th Five Year Plan. After negotiations started in 2009, the Japanese side agreed to provide technology and equipment (e.g., photovoltaic and energy storage systems, intelligent communities, intelligent buildings, new traffic systems) as well as 3 billion yen (approx. 180 million CNY) in investment. On the Chinese side support was given by NDRC, NEA and the State Grid Corp.¹⁷
- In 2009 NEA, MOST and the US Department of Energy signed an agreement to establish the US-China Clean Energy Research Center (CERC). The center facilitates joint research and development of clean energy by providing a platform for exchange for researchers. It is mainly focusing on building energy efficiency, clean coal (including carbon capture and storage) and clean vehicles. The two sides agreed to invest at least 150 million USD (on the 50-50 basis) in the next five years.¹⁸
- In 2011 NEA and the US Trade and Development Agency agreed to establish a US-China Energy Cooperation Program (ECP), which is an innovative cooperation program between the private sector and government. It promotes best practices in clean and efficient energy utilization, offers consulting, arranges visits and seminars, etc.¹⁹
- The EU-China Clean Energy Centre (EC2) is a five-year cooperation project funded by the European Union and founded in April 2010 by the European Commission, NEA and the Ministry of Commerce of China, with the support of the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea. The Centre is managed by a consortium of nine partners - six European and three Chinese - led by Politecnico di Torino (Italy). EC2's main tasks are to promote an increased use of clean energy in China and to support the Chinese government's efforts to shape a more sustainable, environmental friendly and efficient energy sector.²⁰
- The Sino-Danish Renewable Energy Development Programme (RED) is a five-year program (2009-2013) aimed at institutional capacity building and technology innovation for renewable energy development. The agreement was signed by the Ministry of Commerce (PRC) and the Royal Embassy of Denmark on December 2008. The funding by the Danish government totals 100 million DKK. NEA is the national executing agency. The projects include wind energy, biogas and biofuels, solar and renewable energy system planning and smart grid. Universities, private companies and public institutions from both sides were involved in the project cooperation.²¹

16 <http://www.sinoss.net/2011/0609/33733.html>

17 <http://www.sgcc.com.cn/xwzx/gsxw/2012/08/277899.shtml>

18 <http://www.us-china-cerc.org>

19 <http://www.uschinaecp.org>

20 <http://www.ec2.org.cn>

21 <http://www.cnred.org.cn/english/manageInfo.do?action=showIndex>

2 Concluding remarks

- NEA is an agency primarily responsible for the development of policy instruments, standards, laws and regulations, as well as for monitoring of the energy sector. Together with NDRC, it is one of the main players regulating the energy market in China. In practice, however, its authority is challenged by strong state-owned companies in the sector.
- For an international partner, close collaboration with NEA is expected to provide early information about prioritized areas, as well as to facilitate direct involvement in projects, pilot studies, standard development, industrial partnerships, etc.
- An enhanced bilateral agreement with NEA could be an advantage also for projects financed by other parties (e.g., technical and innovation projects supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST); local or regional projects supported by other ministries or local governments), since such projects can be well anchored with the development plans and stakeholders of both parties.
- Different governmental organs such as NEA, MOST, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Environment have different main priorities, even if their interests can overlap in individual projects. Some projects can be jointly planned and executed.
- Judging from previous international cooperation projects, identifying key partners, joint commitment, close and continuous dialogue, as well as focus on a few collaboration areas of mutual interest seems to be a receipt for success.

The Swedish Agency for Growth Policy Analysis (Growth Analysis) is a cross-border organisation with 60 employees. The main office is located in Östersund, Sweden, but activities are also conducted in Stockholm, Brasilia, New Delhi, Beijing, Tokyo and Washington, D.C.

Growth Analysis is responsible for growth policy evaluations and analyses and thereby contributes to:

- stronger Swedish competitiveness and the establishment of conditions for job creation in more and growing companies
- development capacity throughout Sweden with stronger local and regional competitiveness, sustainable growth and sustainable regional development.

The premise is to form a policy where growth and sustainable development go hand in hand. The primary mission is specified in the Government directives and appropriations documents. These state that the Agency shall:

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- conduct analyses and evaluations that contribute to removing barriers to growth
- conduct system evaluations that facilitate prioritisation and efficiency enhancement of the emphasis and design of growth policy
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