

This year, we are featuring the topic of China's 13th five-year plan. We believe this is timely, as Member States are embarking on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.

On 7th of November 2016 the National Energy Administration (NEA) released China's 13th Electricity Development Five Year Plan for 2016-2020.

The 13th FYP will be the first five-year plan under President Xi's leadership, and the articulation of China's vision for its future. As such, foreign business must become fluent not just in the substance ...

From the initial encouragement and promotion of the development of microgrids, microgrid policy has evolved towards demonstrating the practice of comprehensive energy storage technology ...

Despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the goals of China's current 13th Five-Year Plan (2016-20) are on course to be achieved, which is good news for the rest of the world.

The 13th Five-Year Plan of China, officially the 13th Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China, was a set of economic goals designed to strengthen the Chinese economy between 2016 and 2020.

The plan proposes that by 2020 the total energy consumption should be controlled within 5 billion tons of coal, during the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, total energy consumption grows by more than 2.5% per ...

The overarching vision for the Strategy and MGRD is: By 2035, microgrids are envisioned to be essential building blocks of the future electricity delivery system. The Strategy development process ...

The 13th Five-Year Plan (FYP) (2016-2020)--ratified by the National People's Congress (NPC) in March 2016-- established Chinese President and General Secretary of the Chinese Communist ...

The plan proposes that by 2020 the total energy consumption should be controlled within 5 billion tons of coal, during the "13th Five-Year Plan" period, total energy consumption grows by more ...

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