

**JOINT STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL ENERGY ADMINISTRATION OF THE PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

**AND**

**THE INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY**

Paris, 14 October 2009

1. The IEA Energy Ministerial Meetings have underlined the need for urgent action to address the key challenges of energy policy, maximising the contribution of the energy sector to economic recovery and development, improving global energy security, and addressing the environmental impacts of energy production and use. We have agreed that China and the IEA will further our co-operation to pursue these shared objectives.
2. We have taken account of the objectives in China's 11<sup>th</sup> Five-Year Plan (2006-2010), China's National Climate Change Programme (June 2007), China's Energy Conditions and Policies (white paper, December 2007), the Law on Renewable Energy (effective January 2006), the Medium- and Long-Term Plan for Development of Renewable Energy (June 2007), the revised Energy Conservation Law (effective April 2008), and other relevant policies taken by the Government of China, and of the shared goals adopted by the IEA. China's Plans, Programmes and Laws include measures that promote China's socioeconomic and sustainable-energy development objectives, including many that yield co-benefits for addressing climate change effectively. China has put in place numerous measures and strengthened institutional capacity to meet its goals, including reducing energy intensity per unit of GDP by 20% and reducing major pollutant discharges by 10% between 2005 and 2010, raising the contribution of renewable energy sources to 15% of the total by 2020, and accelerating development of key new energy technologies. The objectives of these programmes are all closely aligned with goals shared by the IEA, and the IEA is willing to contribute to China's implementation of these and other policies and programmes that serve our common interests. Conversely, China's experience in implementing its policy will provide good lessons to other countries as well.
3. In this statement we are building upon a long tradition of co-operation between the Government of China and the IEA, under the memorandum of understanding between the IEA and the former State Planning Commission. The IEA recognises the leading role of NEA in coordinating among the Chinese Government to deal with the IEA and its activities in China. NEA will provide appropriate support to those activities. In case the IEA works directly with other agencies in their respective spheres of endeavour, the IEA will keep NEA apprised of such activities.
4. In addition to the general principles for future cooperation contained in this statement, specific joint actions will evolve as warranted through mutual consultation.

### **Participation in IEA Committee Activities**

5. We have agreed that senior officials of the Chinese Government will be invited to participate as observers in at least one meeting of the IEA's Governing Board during 2010, and at least one meeting of each of the IEA's senior committees. In the case of the Committee on Energy Research and Technology (CERT), invitations will continue to be sent to the Ministry of Science and Technology. Invitations to other meetings will be sent to the National Energy Administration. Discussion between IEA Member countries and the Chinese Government on crucial issues of energy policy and strategy in these forums will be at the heart of our collaboration.

### **Energy Security**

6. The NEA and the IEA agree to establish a hotline, comprising designated points of contact that are kept continuously up to date, for the purpose of sharing information during times of threats to global oil supplies and actual supply disruptions. We will continue to exchange information on new developments in emergency policy, regulation and planning. This would include the IEA extending invitations to NEA to nominate delegates from China to future Emergency Response Exercises.
7. Both parties are concerned about unwarranted oil price fluctuations and agree to support internationally agreed actions designed to combat excessive speculative activity and other forms of market distortions. Experts of China and of the IEA will meet to review developments and prospects in international oil and gas markets, and this will begin with a joint expert seminar in 2009 or 2010, decided by mutual consultation. Improved accuracy and transparency of market data is a mutual objective, and we will work together towards this step by step.

### **Energy Efficiency**

8. China is willing to conduct dialogue and exchanges on energy efficiency with the IEA. The IEA's recommendations on energy efficiency serve as a good reference when China develops its own energy efficiency technology, policy, law and regulations in light of its actual conditions.
9. China is a founding member of the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC), whose secretariat is hosted by the IEA. China's association with IPEEC provides ample opportunities for the IEA to contribute to its efforts in energy efficiency.

### **Renewable Energy**

10. China and the IEA recognise that the spread of renewable energy technologies is key to the future sustainability of the energy system globally, and we pledge to work together to accelerate their deployment. China has extensive experience in renewable energy technologies, including hydropower, wind turbines, biomass, solar water heaters, and photovoltaic panels. The development of renewable energy technologies in China will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions from China and other countries, and speed up the learning processes that reduce renewable energy costs for all.

11. We will consider the feasibility of jointly preparing a publication on the linkages between global and Chinese markets for renewable energy technologies and equipment. Doing so would require convening one or more international expert workshops in China on renewable energy technologies, deployment practices and policies.

### **Market Reform**

12. The IEA and China will continue to work together to share experiences in energy market reform (e.g., power sector reform) with a view to studying regulatory practices, market-based instruments and/or transitional changes that may be required to ensure that markets work efficiently.

### **Cleaner Coal**

13. Many countries, including IEA Member countries and China will continue to rely on coal as a major source of energy for many years to come, particularly for power generation. The IEA and China share an interest in improving the way coal is used and agree to continue our exchanges in this field.
14. The IEA believes that intensive international efforts must be mounted to determine the potential for cost-efficient carbon capture and storage (CCS) systems to contribute to the long-term environmental sustainability of the use of fossil fuels, particularly, but not exclusively, coal. The IEA is establishing a new unit dedicated to CCS analysis and co-operation. China and the IEA will consider the feasibility of cooperative programmes on CCS technologies, policy, regulations and finance.
15. We will continue our collaboration and joint programme of work to develop the potential for methane recovery and utilisation from Chinese coal mines.

### **Energy Statistics**

16. Accurate, complete and timely energy statistics are essential in all countries to inform wise policy choices and foster market stability. Experts from China and of the IEA will continue to work together on capacity building to strengthen China's energy statistical system, and will co-operate in the development of internationally comparable statistics and indicators of energy efficiency in all sectors, to support energy policy making in China.
17. The IEA and China will agree on principles underpinning data exchanges and on principles for improving data transparency, in order to strengthen the stability and security of global energy markets. We have agreed that Chinese and international experts will meet, discuss, and recommend a way forward to the Chinese government and the IEA, which will then consider together how to proceed.

### **Country Reviews**

18. The IEA regularly conducts In Depth Reviews (IDR) of the energy policies of its Member countries, carried out by experts from Member countries and from the IEA Secretariat. We have agreed that a Chinese expert will participate in an IDR of at least one Member country during 2010-2011.

### **Personnel Visits**

19. We have agreed to strengthen personnel exchanges and visits in which Chinese officials and trainees come to IEA Headquarters for training and professional development in the fields of energy markets, emergency preparedness, energy efficiency, renewable energy, energy statistics and indicators, energy-related environmental policy, and energy modelling. For instance, each year the IEA Secretariat will offer to host trainees from China's National Bureau of Statistics and its provincial and municipal branches. The IEA also plans to send IEA Secretariat and Member country experts to China to participate in training sessions and to carry out intensive consultations on topical issues.

### **IEA Analysis and Publications**

20. Acting in good faith and with good will, and at the same time maintaining the objective analytic stance that it is required to take with respect to all nations, the IEA will strive to ensure an accurate reflection of China's situation in all its publications. In view of this, as well as of enriching and improving IEA publications, in accordance with mutually agreed projects, Chinese experts appointed by NEA may contribute their knowledge and expertise, including knowledge of the Chinese energy sector to such IEA publications *World Energy Outlook*, and *Energy Technology Perspectives*. They may also contribute, as appropriate, to the IEA's technology roadmaps, as well as its short- and medium-term oil and gas market analysis. This may take the form, as mutually agreed at the time, of participation in workshops, analytical support for and expert review of IEA drafts, and drafting of sections in areas of their special expertise.
21. To provide broader access to the IEA and its work, the Agency is creating a Chinese-language web page and will post Chinese-language summaries, reports and other documents on this web page. The IEA will work with the relevant Chinese agencies to seek resources for the translation into Chinese of those IEA publications that are jointly determined to be of greatest interest to Chinese audiences. In addition, the IEA will cooperate with the MOST-IEA Liaison office, recently established at the China Coal Research Institute by and under the Ministry of Science and Technology for promoting co-operation in the field of technology R&D between China and the IEA, for the dissemination of the related information in Chinese through its planned website.

### **Energy Technology Collaboration**

22. We have agreed to strengthen and enhance our joint work on energy technology issues. In particular, Chinese and IEA experts will work together on the China chapters of the *Energy Technology Perspectives* series and, together with experts from other countries, will collaborate on the development of international and China-specific roadmaps for a suite of the most important innovative and clean energy technologies. This will, among other things, aid in ensuring that IEA publications accurately and fairly represent conditions in China.
23. China already participates as a full member in five and as a sponsor in one of the IEA's international energy technology collaboration implementing agreements. A recent joint workshop with energy technology experts from China and the IEA technology network demonstrated that there are many other Implementing Agreements where Chinese participation would benefit all parties. We have agreed to work together, in particular with the Ministry of Science and Technology, to speed up this process to ensure that China and the IEA can reap the full benefits of China's active participation in this network. MOST has already established and funded a liaison office, located at the China Coal Research Institute, to facilitate the closer participation of China in the IEA's energy R&D-related activities.

## **Review**

24. We are determined that these steps, taken together, will lead to much closer relations and more fruitful collaboration between China and the IEA to address common challenges of energy policy for the future. We have also agreed that the IEA will send a delegation to China to have a follow-up meeting, where, in the second half of 2010, stakeholders from relevant government agencies as well as the Chinese private sector will convene, to prepare a joint report on the progress following this Joint Statement, to be reported jointly at a meeting of the Governing Board in Paris and at a meeting of relevant Chinese officials in Beijing in late 2010 (early 2011).