

# The 14th Five-Year Plan for New Energy Storage

What is the implementation plan for the development of new energy storage?

In January 2022, the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration jointly issued the Implementation Plan for the Development of New Energy Storage during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, emphasizing the fundamental role of new energy storage technologies in a new power system.

What are the Development Goals for new energy storage in China?

The plan specified development goals for new energy storage in China, by 2025, new energy storage technologies will step into a large-scale development period and meet the conditions for large-scale commercial applications.

Will energy storage cost decrease by 30 percent by 2025?

“While the cost-learning curve is still relatively slow now, the 14th Five-Year-Plan (2021-25) has made a clear goal for the per unit cost of energy storage to decrease by 30 percent by 2025. This will hopefully accelerate the industry pace.” China is currently the world's biggest power generator.

What is new energy storage?

New energy storage refers to electricity storage processes that use electrochemical, compressed air, flywheel and supercapacitor systems but not pumped hydro, which uses water stored behind dams to generate electricity when needed.

Will the energy storage industry thrive in the next stage?

The energy storage industry is going through a critical period of transition from the early commercial stage to development on a large scale. Whether it can thrive in the next stage depends on its economics.

Will China achieve full market-oriented development of new energy storage by 2030?

The country has vowed to realize the full market-oriented development of new energy storage by 2030, as part of efforts to boost renewable power consumption while ensuring stable operation of the electric grid system, a statement released by the National Development and Reform Commission and the National Energy Administration said.

By July 2022, the Chinese energy authorities have issued three major policies for the 14th Five-Year (2021-2025) and mid- to long-term (2035) development of the energy storage sector including pumped-hydro storage, new-type storage and hydrogen energy. Here please find a short summary of them.

The 14th Five-Year Plan is of particular significance as the plan period of 2021-2025 will mark the first five years of China's new journey to "basically" realise a modern socialist country (the overarching Long-Range Goal to 2035), on the path to the second centenary goal of achieving "a great modern socialist country" (by

2049).

Table 2. 14th FYP major onshore new energy bases: 01. Xinjiang New Energy Base. Together with expanded transmission capacity of the Hami-Zhengzhou, and Zhundong-Wannan UHV transmission lines and the construction of the newly planned Hami-Chongqing transmission line, coordinate local consumption and intra-provincial exports of electricity, and ...

On March 21, the national development and Reform Commission announced the implementation plan for the development of new energy storage in the 14th five-year plan. By 2025, the new energy storage will enter the stage of large-scale development from the initial stage of commercialization, and have the conditions for large-scale commercial application.

On October 8, Shanxi Provincial Energy Bureau released the "14th Five Year Plan" Implementation Plan for the Development of New Energy Storage, which specified that the planned capacity of new energy storage would reach 6GW by 2025. Technology R& D will be developed together with th

Looking forward to 2024, China's energy storage industry will continue to develop rapidly under the continuous promotion of the "14th Five-Year Plan" energy storage development plan, demonstration projects, new energy distribution and storage policies and market mechanism reforms.

BEIJING -- Chinese authorities have released a plan for developing a modern energy system during the 14th Five-Year Plan period (2021-2025), setting targets for securing energy supplies and boosting energy efficiency.. By 2025, China aims to bring the annual domestic energy production capacity to over 4.6 billion tons of standard coal, according to the ...

storage capacity. We will refine emergency management and control systems for energy risks, enhance power supply guarantees for key cities and users, and reinforce protective measures ...

The 14th "Modern Energy" Five-Year Plan, the overarching FYP for different energy sectors released in February, has crystalized these strategy changes. Energy security has become the No.1 priority of the top authority in the 14th FYP period--it is again a top priority after a decade of sufficient energy supply (and oversupply)

Against this background, this paper discusses major action areas for China's 14th Five-Year Plan after COVID-19, especially focusing on three aspects: the energy transition, a new type of sustainable urban development, and investment priorities.

The 14th Five-Year Plan Outlook Renewable energy can be one of the primary solutions for ensuring this security of supply, especially as the cost of wind power, solar power, and energy storage solutions continue to decline.

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2020 is the final year of the "Thirteenth Five-year Plan" and the planned launch year for the "Fourteenth Five-year Plan." After the slowdown and adjustment of the energy storage industry in 2019, stakeholders have strong hopes for industry development in 2020. Yet the global outbreak of COVID-19 ha

enhance our capacity for clean energy absorption and storage, improve our ability to transmit electricity to remote areas, increase the flexibility of coal-based power generation, and speed ...

For more information: United Nations Development Programme China No. 2 Liangmahe Nanlu, Beijing, China 100600 No. 9 Jul. 2021 China's 14th five-year plan July 2021 The 14th five-year plan (FYP)1, covering the years 2021 to 2025, was officially endorsed by the National People's Congress (NPC) on 11 March 2021. The Plan is divided into 19 sections and

On December 9, the first batch of new energy storage demonstration projects during the "14th Five Year Plan" in Zhejiang Province - Tongxiang City Rongxiang Dyeing and Finishing "Digital Intelligence Sharing" Centralized Energy Storage Project started construction. The ...

**MORE TARGETS:** The plan repeats several key objectives from the overall 14FYP and China's updated nationally determined contribution : an 18% reduction target for CO2 intensity (the CO2 emissions per unit of GDP ), a 13.5% reduction target for energy intensity (the energy consumption per unit of GDP) and an increase to "about" 20% for the share of non ...

In relation to advanced nuclear energy technology, the Plan outlines to carry out the optimization, upgrading, demonstration and application of key technologies for third-generation nuclear ...

The National Energy Administration and the Ministry of Science and Technology recently issued the "14th Five-Year Plan for Energy Sector Science and Technology Innovation Plan", which clarified the overall goals of ...

2020 was the final year of China's 13th Five-year Plan. Over the past five years, a solid foundation has been laid for energy storage in both technologies and applications. The 14th Five-year Plan is an important new window for the development of the energy storage industry, in which energy storage will become a key supporting technology for ...

This article summarizes the energy-related content of the current 14th Five-Year Plan and the 2035-year long-term goals of various localities as follows: Guangxi builds a diversified energy security system. ... Optimize the layout of power production and transmission channels, improve new energy consumption and storage capacity, strive to build ...

Li Ye, regulatory director of the national energy administration, said on the 14th that he is organizing the

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research on the "14th five year plan" of new energy storage to clarify the development objectives, key tasks and safeguard measures of new energy storage, so as to guide local governments to scientifically guide the development of new energy storage in the ...

The eight binding targets of the Plan are: average years of education of the working-age population up to 11.3 years; reduction in energy consumption per unit of GDP by 13.5% from 2020 level; reduction of carbon dioxide emissions per unit of GDP by 18% from 2020 level; share of days with good air quality in cities at prefecture level and above up to 87.5%; share of surface ...

"While the cost-learning curve is still relatively slow now, the 14th Five-Year-Plan (2021-25) has made a clear goal for the per unit cost of energy storage to decrease by 30 ...

The 14th Five-year Plan is an important new window for the development of the energy storage industry, in which energy storage will become a key supporting technology for renewable energy and China's goals of peak carbon by 2030 and carbon neutralization by 2060.

On March 21, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the National Energy Administration of China issued the New Energy Storage Development Plan During China's "14th Five-Year Plan"; ...

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