

Energy in China Newsletter

Bimonthly news on China's latest regulatory, technological and industrial development in energy sector

A service of the Energy Sector in GIZ China

Dear readers,

Welcome to the May 2021 issue of the Energy in China Newsletter!

As we enter the summer of 2021, China's carbon neutral pledge and plans around decarbonization have become a new normal. In the past few months, China has expanded its activities on carbon peaking and neutrality in several fields, including the power sector, buildings, and cement.

In the power sector, the National Energy Administration (NEA) has issued a detailed **14th Five-Year-Plan target for renewable energy** and specified that wind and solar should produce 16.5% of China's electricity by 2025, up from just 9.4% in 2020. As the share of renewable energy grows, integrated solutions for stabilizing the grid attract more attention. NEA is now setting the **first national target for storage**, with the latest draft calling for energy storage to reach 30 GW by 2025.

Beyond the power sector, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) has worked on **sector-specific carbon peaking plans**. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) has also announced that the national carbon market will begin preparation for including building materials, including the cement sector, which is one of the top sources of China's carbon emissions.

More topics we cover in this issue include, among the others,

- next steps for China's provincial electricity **spot market pilots**
- the extension of the **national emission trading market** to the cement industry
- the exclusion of **fossil fuel** projects from green bonds
- forecasts for price competitiveness of **renewable hydrogen**
- and improving **energy efficiency in data centres**.

We hope you find the content useful and we welcome your feedback at our social media channels [Energy Transition in China \(Twitter\)](#) and [Sino-German Energy Partnership \(LinkedIn\)](#)!

Kind Regards,

Yuxia Yin and Anders Hove
and the energy team at GIZ China

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Project News

Improving coal power flexibility for better grid integration of renewables

Sino-German online conference on coal power flexibility

On 22 April, GIZ hosted the Sino-German Online Conference on Coal Power Flexibility. As more and more variable renewable electricity feeds into the grid, flexible conventional electricity generation plays an important role for ensuring adequate system stability. The event attracted over 60 attendees from both countries' government institutions, research and industry. The conference provided an information platform for exchanging on the status quo, challenges and solutions for the flexibilization of coal power in Germany and China, and connecting German and Chinese decision-makers from politics and industry alike. The introduction of the VGB Powertech's toolbox on coal power flexibilization marked the highlight of the event. The event was supported by China Electric Power Planning and Engineering Institute (EPPEI).

[Read more](#)

EP and ESSIA work together on strengthening German and Chinese industry cooperation

In April the Modern Energy and Environmental Service Industry Alliance (ESSIA) and the EP agreed to work together to foster knowledge exchange and business cooperation between German and Chinese companies.

About the projects

The **Sino-German Energy Partnership** is the central platform for energy policy dialogue between Germany and China on national level. It aims at accelerating the energy transition in the two countries by continuous political, economic, regulatory and technological exchange with focuses on energy efficiency and renewable energies. Furthermore, the Energy Partnership provides a platform for fostering private sector cooperation. As part of the Energy Partnership, the Sino-German Energy Transition project focuses on supporting research cooperation between German and Chinese think tanks on all aspects of the low-carbon energy transition. On behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (BMWi), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH implements the Sino-German Energy Partnership (EP) and has established offices in Beijing and Berlin serving as an information platform and point of contact for all involved and interested parties. On the Chinese side, the Energy Partnership is chaired by the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and

ESSIA is a national corporate social organization jointly initiated by a number of core enterprises and institutions in the energy and environmental services industry. With ESSIA, the EP gains a well-connected partner in the Chinese energy service industry with a strong focus on innovative technologies and services.

The partners will collaborate in the organisation of event formats that enable high-level technical dialogues on environmentally friendly industry solutions. The regular matchmaking provides German and Chinese companies an exchange platform to share challenges and present best practises in their specific industries. Through the cooperation, the EP extends its professional network and leverages mutually beneficial cross-border exchange and learning for a faster energy transition.

the National Energy
Administration (NEA).

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Upcoming Events

June: workshop - the energy transition in the context of carbon emission peaking and carbon neutrality

Under China's carbon peaking and carbon neutrality goal, China's energy sector needs to take immediate action to speed up its decarbonization. In mid-June, the GIZ energy team is planning a workshop with German and Chinese partners from the government, think tanks and companies to address this topic. The workshop aims to enable in-depth exchange on the German and Chinese experience in policy-making and challenges on meeting its climate goals while accelerating the energy transition.



July: Sino-German Conference on Decarbonization and Energy Conservation in the Pulp and Paper Industry

This conference aims at disseminating and spreading state-of-the-art energy efficiency and decarbonization solutions in China's pulp and paper industry, and connecting German and Chinese decision-makers from politics and industry alike. The event will bring together more than 100 decision-makers from Chinese and German industry to discuss decarbonization and energy conservation for the pulp and paper sector. A highlight will be the launch of a technical guideline on energy efficiency solutions for the pulp and paper industry developed in the framework of the Sino-

German Energy Partnership between BMWi and NDRC and the German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU) funded project, Supporting Low Carbon Development in Jiangsu Province Phase III. Slots for German companies to present their solutions to an audience of Chinese industry representatives and experts are available. The exact date is yet to be determined. For more information and to participate, please contact Mr. Maximilian Ryssel (maximilian.ryssel@giz.de).



Energy policy, reform & general

NDRC and NEA encourage wind and solar projects to participate in the power market

The NDRC and NEA have jointly issued a new policy document laying out the next steps for China's handful of provincial spot power market pilots, which have recently conducted a series of live trial trading periods. The policy encourages pilots to extend these trial operations and eventually extend them indefinitely such that operations take place without interruption. The document calls for spot markets to gradually replace separate markets for peak shaving, and ensure that ultimately the cost of ancillary services are paid by end-users. The policy encourages variable renewable energy projects to participate in the power market via long-term contracts-for-differences with the grid, energy consumers (such as large industries), and electricity retail entities, with a target of reaching 10% of renewable energy to trade in this bilateral market. NDRC and NEA also ask provincial officials to explore capacity cost payments to ensure long-term capacity adequacy. Several provinces have already adopted capacity payments for coal generators, which could reduce the competitiveness of renewable energy in power markets and result in accelerated construction of coal plants to meet peak demand.

■ Sources:

“国家发展改革委办公厅 国家能源局综合司关于进一步做好电力现货市场建设试点工作的通知, 发改办体改[2021] 339号,” National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and National Energy Administration (NEA), 24 April 2021, at

https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/a0Kej_ueKd5XsgHoHDhdWA.



China's national emission trading market to expand to cover cement industry

The Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) announced in mid-May that building materials, including cement, will begin preparation for inclusion in the national carbon market. MEE has commissioned the industry association for the sector, the China Building Materials Federation (CBMF), to implement the main tasks of the process including carbon emission allowance allocation, emissions benchmark measurement, test runs on participating carbon market, as well as advisory services and capacity building. The announcement marked the first official step of expanding China's national carbon emission trading scheme to cover industries other than power sector. Data from CBMF's annual report on carbon emissions from construction materials show, in 2020, China's cement industry emitted 1.23 billion tons of CO₂, a year-on-year increase of 1.8%, this accounts for about 16% of the country's total emission (2019). The Chinese government plans to eventually incorporate eight energy-intensive industries, including petrochemicals, chemicals, building materials, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, paper, electricity, and civil aviation into the national carbon market during the country's 14th Five-Year-Plan (2021-2025).

■ **Source:**

“建材行业纳入全国碳市场最新消息,” The Paper, 16 May, at

https://www.thepaper.cn/newsDetail_forward_12701254.

“中国建筑材料工业碳排放报告 (2020年度),” CMBF, 24 March, at

<http://www.cbmf.org/cbmf/yw/7063198/index.html>.

“碳达峰·碳中和写入政府工作报告 水泥行业减产成大趋势,” CMBF, 13 March, at

http://www.cbminfo.com/BMI/zx/_465637/7054934/index.html.



11 ministerial departments push compensation for ecological protection

At an inter-ministerial meeting organized by NDRC on 7 May, 11 ministries jointly called for China to improve compensation for ecological protection during the 14th Five-Year-Plan period. The meeting pointed out that new legislation covering such compensation should establish explicit responsibilities of each government ministry and department and ensure legislative support. The meeting also called for procedures for evaluating and adjusting ecological compensations. Compensation for ecological protection is part of China’s national policy to introduce economic incentives for environmental resources, based on the concept that beneficiaries should pay and destroyers should pay, along the same lines as the Polluter Pays principle. Compensation is currently at the pilot stage.

■ **Source:**

“国家发展改革委组织召开生态保护补偿工作部际联席会议,” NDRC, 10 May, at

https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/fzggw/wld/cl/lddt/202105/t20210510_1279575_ext.html.



China excludes fossil fuel projects from green bonds

The proceeds from green bonds will no longer be allowed to go to certain fossil fuel projects, according to a new policy announced by the People’s Bank of China (PBoC), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), and China Securities & Regulatory Commission (CSRC). The new Green Bond Supported Project List states that effective from July 2021, the updated policy removes so-called clean coal and secondary oil and gas extraction projects from those eligible for green bond financing and brings China’s growing green bond market closer to alignment with international rules.

In the first three months of 2021, Chinese issuers including banks, property developers, power generators and railway operators issued US\$ 15.7 billion in green bonds. The volume of Chinese green bonds, mostly RMB-denominated, almost quadrupled from last year and exceeds that sold by U.S. issuers (about US\$ 15 billion) in the first quarter, according to Refinitiv data.

Although this updated green bond definition excludes potential carbon-intensive projects, it is still one of the first steps for China to meet its carbon neutrality pledge by 2060. The transition will require an estimated RMB 140 trillion (US\$ 21.33 trillion) of debt financing, according to China International Capital Corp (CICC). In addition, international investors may still find it difficult to purchase China’s green bonds, according to CICC since “China’s central bank, securities regulator and the state planner have separate rules for green bonds issued under their supervision” and thus domestic and international standards need further harmonization.

■ **Source:**

“中国人民银行、发展改革委、证监会印发《绿色债券支持项目目录（2021年版）》，” China State Council, 22 April 2021, ” at http://www.gov.cn/xinwen/2021-04/22/content_5601285.htm.

“China leads global green-bond sales boom but faces headwinds,” Reuters, 1 April, at <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-bond-green-idUSKBN2BO4FP>.



NEA-related items in State Council 2021 work plan include energy law, electricity law

In 2021, China's National Energy Administration (NEA) will prioritize work on finalizing the draft energy law, and revising electricity law amendments, as part of the State Council's broader 2021 legislative work plan. NEA will strongly support the Ministry of Justice in the legislative review and revision of the draft law and amendments, as well as on oil reserve regulations and a revised coal law. NEA intends to submit all these law-making and amendments proposals to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress after approval by the State Council.

■ **Sources:**

“国家能源局2020年法治政府建设年度报告,” National Energy Administration, 28 April 2021, at http://www.nea.gov.cn/2021-04/28/c_139912167.htm.



Data centers: Beijing DRC suggests new rules to strengthen energy efficiency and decarbonization

The Beijing Development and Reform Commission (DRC) requires data centers in Beijing to strengthen energy efficiency and increase renewables consumption by 10% annually, according to a recent draft policy. The policy aims to achieve 100% local renewable energy consumption by 2030 for new or expanded data centers.

For newly built, converted, and expanded data center projects with an annual energy consumption of 1000 tons of coal equivalent energy consumption and above, the new policy will evaluate data centre power usage effectiveness (PUE)* and charge higher electricity prices to data centres with PUEs over 1.4. The average PUE of data centers in China was 2.2 in 2015, though it has decreased in recent years. (Similarly, in 2019 Shanghai municipal authorities issued a three-year action plan to bring the PUE of new data centers to 1.3.)

Although the PUE indicator would incentivize substantial improvement in energy efficiency, the Beijing policy also encourages new projects to develop distributed generation from renewables, including building-integrated PV (BIPV), and to purchase green certificates to reach the annual and 2030 renewable energy targets. However, currently no Chinese technology or data center companies have made a public commitment towards fully adopting renewable energy, and insufficient transparency on energy use or carbon footprints could be a challenge.

* PUE describes the ratio of total amount of energy used in a data center to the energy used by the IT equipment, for example, the higher the ratio, the more energy is used by cooling and overhead.

■ **Sources:**

“政策 | 北京加强数据中心节能审查：2030年100%利用可再生能源,” EESIA, 30 April, at

<https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/GXekosMe936IODJRhqPmjA>.

„Chinese data centers are dabbling in renewable energy,“ Data Center Dynamics, 12 November 2019, at <https://www.datacenterdynamics.com/en/analysis/chinese-data-centers-are-dabbling-renewable-energy/>.



Renewable energy

NEA issues detailed 14th Five-Year-Plan target for renewable energy

On 19 April 2021, NEA published detailed targets for wind and solar PV to 2025. NEA reiterated the target, previously mentioned by President Xi Jinping, of 1,200 GW of combined wind and solar installed capacity by 2030, and specifies that the share of electricity generated by wind and solar in total consumption should reach 11% in 2021, and grow to 16.5% in 2025. This 11% target is up from the previous 9.4% in 2020. The notice also emphasized the provincial renewable obligation and development of residential solar. Furthermore, this is the first time that NEA has mandated storage in its policy, stating that project capacity planned from this year onwards must include a certain proportion of energy storage capacity. NEA also instructed provincial offices to draw up plans for the consumption of renewable electricity and for increasing inter-regional and inter-provincial power exchanges.

■ **Source:**

“国家能源局综合司关于对《关于2021年风电、光伏发电开发建设有关事项的通知（征求意见稿）》公开征求意见的公告,” National Energy Administration, 19 April 2021, at http://www.nea.gov.cn/2021-04/19/c_139890241.htm.



Coal, oil, gas

NDRC drafts sector-specific plans for carbon peaking, including coal, steel

To achieve China's national climate goal, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) is currently developing an action plan to peak the country's carbon emission by 2030. The action plan will set targets for major industries and guide implementation. Under the framework of the carbon peaking action plan, NDRC will issue a series of sector-specific implementation plans for several carbon-intensive sectors, including coal, electricity, steel, petrochemicals, chemicals, non-ferrous metals, building, transport, agriculture, and new rural infrastructure. China's coal industry has long suffered from overcapacity and low utilization, even as the country has focused on boosting efficiency and reducing emissions. China will continue to boost efficiency, flexibility, and new technologies such as carbon capture.

■ **Source:**

“国家发改委将编制煤炭电力等碳达峰实施方案,” China Electricity Council, 26 April, at



Grid, energy storage & consumption

NEA targets 30 GW of total storage by 2025

On 21 April 2021, NEA issued a new draft target for energy storage to reach 30 GW of total capacity by 2025, which represents growth of over 10x versus capacity in 2020. The policy places most emphasis on piloting storage on the generation side, while also encouraging grid-sited storage. The policy also mentions distributed storage, but this remains a lower priority for now. This target on energy storage follows right after a serious fire and explosion at a lithium-iron-phosphate (LFP) battery installation near a shopping mall in Beijing on 16 April 2021, in which three people lost their lives. The incident could push out lower-quality suppliers of battery components and lead to a slowdown in distributed storage installations in the near term.

■ **Source:**

“关于对《国家发展改革委 国家能源局关于加快推动新型储能发展的指导意见（征求意见稿）》公开征求意见的公告,” National Energy Administration, 21 April 2021, at

http://www.nea.gov.cn/2021-04/21/c_139896047.htm.

“北京储能电站爆炸事故凸显全钒液流电池安全,” Tengxun, 19 April 2021, at

<https://new.qq.com/omn/20210420/20210420A001PX00.html>.



Pumped storage: New pricing policy to reduce investment barriers

NDRC announced a new draft pumped hydro pricing policy that recognizes both the energy and capacity values of pumped storage. The policy would incentive pumped hydro via a new two-part tariff, with a competitively-determined energy price (RMB/kWh) for both generation and pumping, and a capacity price (RMB/kW) paid by grid operators together with transmission & distribution (T&D) tariffs, set at levels to enable cost recovery for benchmarked pumped storage investment. The policy specifies a lifetime of 40 years and an internal rate of return of 6.5% for the calculation of the capacity price.

The current pumped hydro pricing system provides no compensation for load-shaving or ancillary services. Instead, grid operators compensate pumped storage projects from the price difference between consumer retail prices and generator tariffs. The lack of investment cost recovery for pumped hydro has largely discouraged grid companies or developers from investing in storage facilities, which are essential to integrating rising shares of renewable energy.

■ **Source:**

“国家发展改革委关于进一步完善抽水蓄能价格形成机制的意见,” NDRC, 30 April, at

https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202105/t20210507_1279341.html.



Renewable hydrogen to achieve price parity with gas- and coal-derived hydrogen in China by 2030

The China Hydrogen Alliance has recently released a white paper on China's hydrogen and fuel cell industry, anticipating hydrogen production from renewable energy will achieve cost parity by 2030. In the paper's 2060 carbon-neutral scenario, the country will produce 100 million tons of green hydrogen with 500 GW of installed electrolyze capacity, while total hydrogen demand could reach 130 million tons annually, accounting for 20% of end-use energy consumption. This could contribute 1.5 billion tons/year of emission reduction, accounting for about 13% of China's current total CO₂ emissions.

In 2025, the alliance expects electricity costs for solar photovoltaic and wind power to reach RMB 0.3/kWh, and the cost of hydrogen production through electrolysis will decline to as low as RMB 25/kg, which can compete with hydrogen production from gas. In 2030, the alliance expects solar and wind power to reach RMB 0.2/kWh, and the cost of hydrogen from electrolysis to reach just RMB 15/kg, which could compete with coal-based hydrogen production combined with carbon capture.

■ Source:

“先睹为快 | 碳中和战略下的《白皮书2020》核心观点,” China Hydrogen Alliance, 19 April 2021, at <http://www.h2cn.org/detail/806.html>.



Business

State Power Investment Corporation invests RMB 10 billion in PEM Water Electrolysis

China's State Power Investment Corporation (SPIC) has invested about RMB 10 billion (US\$ 1.55 billion) in Proton-Exchange Membrane (PEM) electrolysis systems and technology in Jilin province. The investments focus on PEM R&D and the development of a PEM electrolyser manufacturing base an annual capacity of 40 GW. While China has a globally competitive manufacturing base for alkaline water electrolyzers, the more complex PEM technology is new to the local market.

■ Source:

“斥资百亿，目标千亿！国家电投力破制氢设备“卡脖子”难题!” SFCCN, 29 April 2021, at http://www.sfccn.com/article/20210429/herald/LTM4MTU2NQ==.html?utm_campaign=China%20Clean%20Energy%20Syndicate%20&utm_medium=email&utm_source=Revue%20newsletter.



Enforcement visits to steel clusters pushed decarbonisation action plan in the steel industry

On 11 March 2021, Huang Runqiu, the head of Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) inspected four steel clusters in Tangshan, in Hebei province, finding inadequate emission reductions at four companies, as well as finding faked output records. Tangshan officials subsequently announced production restrictions for 23 iron and steel companies projected to reduce air emissions by 30-50% in 2021. This will also affect steel sector carbon emissions.

In April, the China Metallurgical Industry Planning and Research Institute (MIPRI) stated that the institute is preparing a carbon peaking and emission reduction action plan for the steel industry. Li Xinchuang, chief engineer at MIPRI, stated that the plan targets a carbon emission peak by 2025, and a 30% emission reduction compared to the peak by 2030. He also anticipates provincial governments to implement production restriction following the central plan, leading to lower crude steel production in 2021.

■ **Source:**

“生态环境部 通报唐山四家钢铁企业重污染天气下高负荷生产情况调查 未落实减排要求 普遍存在生产记录造假,” Ministry of Ecology and Environment, 30 March 2021, at http://www.mee.gov.cn/ywdt/spxw/202103/t20210330_826739.shtml.

“《钢铁行业碳达峰及降碳行动方案》上报待批 钢铁企业影响几何,” China Environmental Protection Industry Research Institute, 19 April 2021, at <http://www.zghbcyyjy.cn/?p=23823>.



Jianlong Group starts production of China's first hydrogen-based cast iron

In April the Jianlong Heavy Industry Group started operation at China's first hydrogen-based cast iron facility. The group's subsidiary Saisipu Technology invested RMB 1.09 billion (US\$ 169 million) in the construction of the unit in Wuhai, Inner Mongolia. By mid-April, the facility had produced 156 tonnes of iron using a hydrogen-based smelting reduction method. The two-step reduction and melting process can replace coal and thereby reduce carbon emissions as compared to the traditional production of iron in blast furnaces.

■ **Source:**

“China steelmaker Jianlong produces first iron using hydrogen,” Nasdaq, 14 April 2021, at

<https://www.nasdaq.com/articles/china-steelmaker-jianlong-produces-first-iron-using-hydrogen-2021-04-14>.



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