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China has made great efforts and rapid progress in new and renewable energy development. Last year, China’s equipped capacitors of water power, the heat energy collected by the solar collectors and the nuclear power in building are all the top 1 in the world. And the equipped capacitors of wind power is the top 3 in the world.

As China’s energy demand increases rapidly along with its economy growth, speeding up the development of clean energy is very important for energy security and reducing greenhouse gas emissions in China. China tries its best to maintain a peaceful international environment to guard its energy security and sustainable development. Moreover, China is also looking inward to solve its energy problems. That means to pay more attention to the demand side management, to adjust its economic structure, to optimize its energy structure, and to enhance energy efficiency.

China’s huge energy demand is based on huge manufacture industry. China makes products for the world, so China’s energy demand is not mere problem of China, but a problem of the world. China try to turn from a manufacture country to innovation country, from made in China to create in China. And China try to eliminate backward productivity to enhance energy efficiency.

China made solid progress in conserving energy, promoting emerge efficiency and reducing emissions. In 2009, China closed down 26.17 million kilowatts of small thermal power stations, and eliminated backward facilities with total production capacity of 16.91 million tons in the steelmaking industry, 21.13 million tons in the iron-smelting industry, 74.16 million tons in the cement industry, and 18.09 million tons in the coke industry. In 2009, China supported 2,983 key energy conservation and recycling projects through budgetary investment. We implemented a project to promote energy-efficient products for the benefit of the people, putting into use more than 5 million energy-saving air-conditioners and 150 million energy-efficient light bulbs. Over the first four years of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period, energy consumption per unit of GDP fell 14.38 %.

China takes an active part in the international cooperation on energy issues, such as ITER, China-EU Clean energy cooperation, China-US Energy Efficiency Alliance and so on.