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## GUEST CONTRIBUTIONS AND COLUMNS

### China's 12th Five-Year Plan and Clean Energy



*Beijing, China—*

#### *China Greentech Initiative*

The March release of the National 12th Five-Year Plan (“12/5” in local media short-hand) will be the Chinese government’s biggest policy event of the year. The 12/5 will chart the course for China’s economic and social development to the end of 2015, and will include a number of policy objectives and quantitative targets that will directly impact industries connected to clean energy.

The 12/5 has been germinating for more than two years. In a lengthy

process of information collection, research, political consultation, and drafting, the central government has sought to measure the successes and failures of the last five years, gauge political pressure points throughout China, and assess global economic conditions. With the release of 12/5 “formulating proposals” by government leadership in October, setting a roadmap for 12/5 objectives and focus areas, and the recent conclusion of a two-month public comment period, the full 12/5 is now in its final days of drafting and fine tuning. China’s legislature will then approve

## **CS China Energy and Environment Update**

is an electronic publication produced by the U.S. Commercial Service in China. The *Update* provides U.S. companies with information and analysis on China's energy and environmental technology market, project alerts, highlights from the U.S. Mission in China and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Government activities in the cleantech sector, and a listing of upcoming events and activities.

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[www.buyusa.gov/china/en](http://www.buyusa.gov/china/en)

The views and opinions of guest contributions do not necessarily represent those of the Commercial Service or U.S. Government. Inclusion does not represent or imply endorsement of the individual or organization.

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the 12/5 at its annual plenary session in March.

The 12/5 will not mark a significant break from the past, but all signs indicate that there will be a more palpable sense of urgency to deepen policies begun during the 11th Five-Year Plan. For clean energy, focus areas will continue to be energy conservation and renewable energy, and cleaner conventional energy will also be prioritized. Energy conservation will include more focused efforts to implement energy management systems for the power grid and building energy performance. Renewable energy will witness a renewed push to develop hydropower (likely targeted growth of +70GW), as well as continued support for wind (+65GW) and solar power (+4.5GW). Cleaner conventional energy policies will target an increase in the installation of cleaner coal technologies and recalibrate the energy mix in favor of natural gas, oil, and nuclear energy.

The 12/5 will also see a refinement of “mandatory” quantitative targets related to clean energy. Carryovers from the 11/5 will include targets for reductions in energy intensity and sulfur dioxide emissions. New targets, many emerging in recent years – for carbon intensity, non-fossil fuel energy con-

sumption, and nitrogen oxide emissions – will also be formally incorporated into the 12/5. While targets are clearly taken seriously, the process of achieving them is unsustainable in some cases, as was illustrated by forced power interruptions in late 2010 when local officials raced to meet energy intensity targets. Nevertheless, by more than doubling mandatory targets related to clean energy, significant government resources in the form of regulations, pricing reforms, and financial incentives will be arrayed to meet them.

Many clean energy commercial opportunities will track the policy direction set by focus areas and mandatory targets. As we await more specifics on the 12/5 with its release in March, and even greater levels of detail during its initial implementation period, one certainty is that the clean energy market in China will only be getting bigger. Much bigger.

### **About The China Greentech Initiative**

Founded in 2008, The China Greentech Initiative (CGTI) has rapidly grown to become the only Sino-international collaboration platform of 100+ commercial and policy organizations, focused on identifying, developing and promoting green

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technology solutions in China. Built on two cornerstones, strategic market research and a network of 200+ industry experts, CGTI provides participating organizations with world-class market in-

sights and partnering opportunities.

To learn more about CGTI and how leading U.S. companies such as AES, Corning, GE and KPCB participate, please visit our website at [www.china-greentech.com](http://www.china-greentech.com)

or contact us at [cgti@china-greentech.com](mailto:cgti@china-greentech.com).

## We Look Forward to Hearing Your Thoughts

The U.S. Commercial Service in China welcomes contributions from guest authors and other organizations. The views and opinions of guest contributions do not necessarily represent those of the Commercial Service or U.S. Government. Inclusion does not

represent or imply endorsement of the individual or organization.

We also thank you for signing up and participating with the Commercial Service in China.

If you are interested in contributing an article, research or report,

making comments or just looking for more information, please contact Sherry Cai the U.S. Commercial Service in Beijing:

[Hongying.Cai@trade.gov](mailto:Hongying.Cai@trade.gov)

## U.S. GOVERNMENT HIGHLIGHTS

### U.S. Requests WTO Dispute Settlement Consultations on China’s Subsidies for Wind Power Equipment Manufacturers

Washington D.C. – U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk announced in December 2010 that the United States has requested consultations with the People’s Republic of China under the dispute settlement provisions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) concerning a program known as the Special Fund for Wind Power Manufacturing. Under this program, China appears to provide subsidies that are prohibited under WTO rules because the grants awarded under the program seem to be con-

tingent on Chinese wind power equipment manufacturers using parts and components made in China rather than foreign-made parts and components.

“Import substitution subsidies are particularly harmful and inherently trade distorting, which is why they are expressly prohib-

ited under WTO rules,” said Ambassador Kirk. “These subsidies effectively operate as a barrier to U.S. exports to China. Opening markets by removing barriers to our exports is a core element of the President’s trade strategy. Our decision today, along with the two other WTO cases that we recently filed against



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China, underscores our commitment to ensuring a level playing field with China for American workers and businesses.”

USTR is also including in its consultations request transparency-related claims, which address China’s failure to comply with its obligation to notify the subsidies at issue under the WTO’s Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures (SCM Agreement) and China’s failure to translate the underlying measure into one or more of the official languages of the WTO.

The size of individual grants currently available under the *Special Fund for Wind Power Manufacturing* ranges between \$6.7 million and \$22.5 million, and the recipients of these grants – Chinese manufacturers of wind turbines and Chinese manufacturers of parts and components for wind turbines – can receive multiple grants as the size of the wind turbine models increases. USTR estimates that grants provided under this program since 2008 could total several hundred million dollars.

Today’s action arises out of an investigation USTR initiated in response to a petition filed by the United Steelworkers (USW) under section 301 of the Trade Act

of 1974, as amended. That investigation was initiated on October 15, 2010, and addressed allegations relating to a variety of Chinese practices affecting trade and investment in the green technology sector, including not only prohibited subsidies but also export restraints, discrimination against foreign companies and imported goods, technology transfer requirements, and domestic subsidies causing serious prejudice to U.S. interests. USTR was able to make progress on some of these other areas of concern during the course of the section 301 investigation through its bilateral engagement with China.

The USW raised a number of concerns regarding discrimination faced by U.S. firms seeking to supply equipment to large-scale wind power projects in China. At the December 14-15 meetings of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT), USTR was able to address one highly problematic Chinese policy measure negatively affecting U.S. firms in China’s wind sector. Going forward, China agreed to modify its criteria for approval of new wind power projects by no longer requiring foreign enterprises to have prior experience supplying

equipment to large-scale wind power projects in China and instead will recognize their prior experience outside China. Through the JCCT, China also reconfirmed its 2009 JCCT commitment that it had eliminated other discriminatory provisions related to local content requirements in the wind manufacturing sector.

During the course of the section 301 investigation, the United States was also able to obtain China’s clarification that two additional subsidy programs identified by the USW in its petition, the Export Research and Development Fund program and the Ride the Wind program, had been fully terminated. These programs appeared to have provided prohibited export subsidies and prohibited import substitution subsidies. Along with the case being filed today, these steps effectively address a substantial portion of the claims in the USW’s petition.

With respect to the remaining USW allegations, Ambassador Kirk stated that USTR will continue to investigate them even though no formal action is being taken under the section 301 statute. “We will continue to work closely with the USW and other

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stakeholders in the months ahead on the remaining allegations. If we are able to develop sufficient evidence to support those allegations and they can be effectively addressed through WTO litiga-

tion, we will pursue the enforcement of our rights at the WTO independently of section 301,” said Ambassador Kirk.

## China Agrees to Market Access Provisions and Policies That Will Help Boost U.S. Clean Energy Exports

*Beijing, China*

On December 15, 2010, the 21st session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade (JCCT) concluded in Washington, D.C. The JCCT was co-chaired by U.S. Secretary of Commerce Gary Locke and U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk along with Chinese Vice Premier Wang Qishan. The annual meeting included outcomes in the energy sector that will make U.S. businesses more competitive in China, help boost U.S. exports and jobs, and increase market access for U.S. businesses, creators, innovators, and entrepreneurs seeking to do business in China.

Specifically, China agreed to significant initiatives in several areas, including intellectual property rights enforcement, open and neutral technology standards, clean energy, and government

procurement. Importantly, on indigenous innovation, China agreed not to discriminate in government procurement based on the origin of intellectual property or to use discriminatory criteria to select industrial equipment.

“The 21st JCCT was both productive and effective,” said Secretary Locke. “We were able to make progress on significant issues in a number of areas, and on other issues we have established channels that will allow us to continue our robust engagement and pursue timely solutions.”

“China agreed to a series of intellectual property rights commitments that will protect American jobs. The commitments build on China’s recently announced Special Campaign against counterfeiting and piracy,” Ambassador Kirk said. “These commitments will have systemic consequences

for the protection of U.S. innovation and creativity in China.”

“China’s announcement that it will not discriminate in government procurement decisions based on where the intellectual property component of the products was developed is a valuable outcome for America’s innovators and entrepreneurs who can continue to create American jobs and selling to the Chinese Government without concern that they will be unfairly blocked from the market. We were also able to obtain China’s commitment to accelerate its accession to the WTO’s Government Procurement Agreement,” said Ambassador Kirk. “China agreed to work with provincial and local governments and to submit a robust revised offer of coverage in 2011.”

“China also committed to revise a major equipment catalogue,

[www.buyusa.gov/china/en/energy.html](http://www.buyusa.gov/china/en/energy.html)

which covers heavy machinery and other industrial equipment, and not to use it to discriminate against foreign suppliers or provide prohibited subsidies,” added Secretary Locke. “I am pleased as well with China’s pledge to adhere to openness, non-discrimination, and transparency

in its smart grid market, and to cooperate with the United States on smart grid standards, creating more opportunities in a market that is estimated to be worth \$600 billion.”

In addition, the U.S. Trade Development Agency signed the

Operating Framework Agreement that marks 10 years of its China program as well as grants for State Grid Smart Grid Standards Development and an Integrated Real Time Water Monitoring System Feasibility Study and Pilot Project.

## JCCT Outcomes : Smart Grid and Wind Power Equipment

*Beijing, China*

### Smart Grid

China plans to invest \$10 billion annually from 2011 to 2020 to build a national smart grid and to invest an additional \$590 billion in constructing an electric power grid.

- With regard to products and technologies related to smart grid, China agreed to ensure that processes for developing standards in China are open and transparent; to provide opportunities for foreign stakeholders to participate in the development of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures on no less favorable terms than it affords domestic stakeholders; and to base its standards on relevant international standards, consistent with its obligations under the WTO TBT Agreement.

China welcomed opportunities to collaborate with the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology in developing smart grid standards.

- China committed that all enterprises in China, including state-owned enterprises and state-invested enterprises, will make purchases and sales based solely on commercial considerations. China further committed that it will (a) leave these decisions to commercial considerations between the enterprises, and (b) will provide equal treatment to foreign, foreign-invested, and Chinese domestic enterprises.

### Wind Power Equipment

China’s renewable energy market is expected to reach \$100 billion by 2020. Wind energy is the fastest growing sector.

- China confirmed that it will recognize the experience of foreign companies outside China for the purposes of meeting experience requirements to supply equipment for large scale wind power projects.
- China further confirmed that foreign companies may submit documentation based on existing installed wind power projects overseas in order to demonstrate technical requirements for eligibility to supply Chinese large-scale wind power projects.

Established in 1983, the JCCT is the main forum for addressing bilateral trade issues and promoting commercial opportunities between the United States and China.

*For more information, contact Bryan Larson, CS Beijing, at [Bryan.Larson@trade.gov](mailto:Bryan.Larson@trade.gov)*

[www.buyusa.gov/china/en/energy.html](http://www.buyusa.gov/china/en/energy.html)

## Portland Shares its Climate Action Plan with Chinese Cities.

On December 31, 2010, USAID's US-China Partnership for Climate Action (PCA) announced the publication of the city of Portland's well respected "Climate Action Plan" in Chinese. Portland hopes that its plan will help cities throughout China as they embark upon low carbon city planning by focusing on environmental stewardship and en-

ergy efficiency. China's National Development and Reform Commission announced in August the development of low carbon demonstration cities and provinces, and as a result many cities are planning on becoming "low carbon". To be considered a low carbon city, it is first necessary to develop a reliable low carbon action plan, and Portland's Cli-

mate Action Plan provides city officials and their institutes a valuable example to refer to as they develop their own plans.

*For more information, please contact Winston Bowman at [wbowman@usaid.gov](mailto:wbowman@usaid.gov)*

## USAID Partnership Program helps China's cities use Low Carbon City Planning Tools

On December 10, 2010, USAID's US-China Partnership for Climate Action (PCA) program conducted a workshop for city planners and energy experts to promote useful tools for low carbon city planning in China's cities. The Lawrence Berkeley Na-

tional Laboratory introduced its Green Resources & Energy Appraising Tool (GREAT) and Urban Form Rapid Assessment Model (URBAN-RAM), which were tailored to the PCA program. The workshop participants agreed these tools would assist

them in developing their low carbon city plans.

*For more information, please contact Winston Bowman at [wbowman@usaid.gov](mailto:wbowman@usaid.gov)*

## NEWS AND ANALYSIS

### SGCC Investment in UHV Projects

According to Liu Zhenya, the General Manager of the State Grid Corporation of China (SGCC), SGCC plans to invest a total of 500 billion yuan (\$75.3 billion) over the next five years to start the construction of ultra-high-voltage projects to serve as the basis for smart grid in China.

With planned investment of nearly \$100 billion in smart grids and around \$586 billion in power grids over the next decade, the sector offers great investment opportunities for local and international ICT companies, smart grid technology providers, utilities and clean-energy investors to

help manage the nation's energy consumption, which is expected to double over the next decade.

*For more information, please contact CS Beijing Grace Cao at [yue.cao@trade.gov](mailto:yue.cao@trade.gov)*

## China's 2020 Offshore Wind Plan and Opportunities

Sources:

*China Energy News*

*China Greentech Initiative*

*and CS Beijing*

China has abundant offshore wind energy resources and is in a good position for large-scale development. The China Meteorological Administration recently conducted a preliminary investigation into the country's offshore wind potential and indicated that offshore areas between 5 to 25 meters deep using turbines reaching 50 meters above sea level could generate around 200 GW.

China's offshore wind power sector already has a wind capacity of 102 MW. By the end of June 2010, this China plans to tie this capacity completely into the national grid. Currently, most of the development is from the Shanghai Donghai Daqiao Offshore Wind Project, which along with Sinovel, has already installed 34 wind turbines of 3 MW each.

In 2009, China had only 6 manufacturers capable of producing 2-plus MW wind turbines: Sinovel-3MW, Goldwind-2.5MW, Shanghai Electric-2MW, XEMC



*Shanghai Donghai Bridge Wind Farm*

-2MW, BEIZHONG-2MW and Chongqing Haizhaung-2MW.

In January, 2010, NEA and State Oceanic Administration jointly issued Interim Measures for Offshore Wind. The measures are first regulation specifically for offshore wind development and paved way for first round of project bidding in the summer of 2010.

China government plans to set up GW – class offshore wind bases in Jiangsu, Shanghai and Shandong before 2020.

By 2015, China's installed capacity of offshore wind power is expected to reach 15GW. And by 2020, total installed capacity of offshore wind power is expected to reach 30 GW.

Currently, China's coastal provinces such as, Liaoning, Tianjin, Hebei, Zhejiang, Guangdong,

Guangxi have been preparing offshore wind development plans that focus primarily on intertidal and near-shore development.

According to the China Greentech Initiative, primarily due to Chinese government policy objectives, the offshore wind sector should experience strong growth in the coming years. Companies with offshore experience will find most opportunities in areas where there is limited or no domestic competition. This would include such things as bearings, composites, installation expertise, undersea cables, offshore electronics, foundations, generators, controls systems, and converters. Sinovel, for example, sources 20% of its 3 MW offshore turbine components from foreign vendors.

## NDRC Vice Chairman Liu Tienan Replaces Zhang Guobao to be the next NEA Administrator

*CS Beijing*

Mr. Liu Tienan, 56, a Vice Chairman at China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), has been appointed Administrator of the National Energy Administration (NEA) replacing 66-year-old Zhang Guobao, who in late December retired.

Zhang's retirement has been rumored for many months. Although it is unclear why the final decision on his retirement came with immediate effect, some analysts have pointed out that Zhang has attracted criticism on a number of fronts. For example, his decisions have led to overcapacity in the wind sector, a substantial percentage of wind turbines either idle due to poor quality or not connected to the grid, and a near monopoly on project development and manufacturing by large state-owned enterprises. Other examples include a lack of commitment to power supply reform, severe shortages of oil and gas, pricing disputes on coal and power, and most recently a concession bidding policy on solar power generation that has failed to encourage growth in the

sector.

NDRC is known as the executive office of the Chinese cabinet, the State Council. There are ten Vice Chairmen in NDRC, and Zhang Guobao (Minister-level) was considered the top Vice Chairman while Liu Tienan was considered "last." Liu joined the State Planning Commission (SPC), the predecessor of NDRC, in 1983 and worked his way up from through the ranks to NDRC Vice Chairman in March 2008.

SPC was renamed the State Development and Planning Commission (SDPC) in 1998. In 2003, the Chinese government merged SDPC with part of the State Economic and Trade Commission (SETC) to form the current National Development and Reform Commission. Mr. Liu was the first Director-General of NDRC's Industry Department.

Well-informed sources said that Liu Tienan is knowledgeable of the power generation, coal, and the petroleum and petrochemical sectors. Liu may not be as outspoken as his predecessor, but he is skillful in coordinating the efforts of different agencies.



Mr. Liu served as the Economic Counselor in the Chinese Embassy in Japan from 1996 to 1999.

[www.buyusa.gov/china/en/energy.html](http://www.buyusa.gov/china/en/energy.html)

## Goldwind Wins Bid to Build Wind Farm in U.S.

Source: *Interfax China Energy Weekly* Minnesota.

Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology Co. Ltd., China's second-largest wind turbine manufacturer, announced on December 21 that it won a bid to build the Shady Oaks wind farm in the U.S. state of Illinois.

According to the announcement, the company's wholly-funded subsidiary TianRun Shady Oaks, LLC will invest in and construct the 120-megawatt (MW) farm.

Goldwind said that construction will begin in 2011 while operations are slated to commence in 2012.

According to Goldwind, the farm will feature 1.5-MW permanent magnet direct drive (PMDD) turbines manufactured by the company. In 2009, Goldwind installed three wind turbines in

In May, the company reached an agreement with China's State Development Bank for a \$6 billion loan to expand overseas.

Meanwhile, leading domestic power equipment manufacturer Dongfang Electric Corp. (DEC) announced on December 20 that it won a contract to supply 166 1.5-MW wind turbines to India's KSK Energy Ventures Ltd. The deal marks the largest overseas wind turbine order a Chinese company has received to date.

According to Interfax analysts, Goldwind's approach to entering foreign markets centers on the use of local content and the provision of job opportunities to improve its image in the local community. Last year, Goldwind installed three 1.5 MW wind turbines in Minnesota in a strategic move to demonstrate its high



level of technology and product development. Shortly thereafter, it then signed a \$26 million agreement with the Ohio-based Timken Company to source bearings for its wind turbines.

This new project will provide eighty 1.5 mw wind turbines. By also providing services in the build-operation-transfer (BOT) business, the venture marks a new level of integration in company operations and a promising step into the U.S. market.

<http://www.interfax.com>

## Qian Zhimin—Vice Administrator, National Energy Administration



*CS Beijing* - Administrator (NEA) in March 2010. Qian oversees the Departments of International Cooperation, Electricity, and Energy Conservation and Scientific Equipment. Previously, Qian was Chairman of China Guangdong

Nuclear Power Holding Corporation (CGNPC).

Qian began his career with CGNPC's subsidiary Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Co. Ltd. in 1985 as Assistant to the General Manager. He served in

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several other CGNPC subsidiary companies from 1991 to 2002. Qian was promoted to Vice President of CGNPC in January 2002 and was named President in December 2002. Qian became the Chairman of CGNPC in January 2005 until his appointment as NEA Vice Administrator in

March 2010.

Qian was elected President of the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO) in February 2010. He is also a member of the 11th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

Qian represented NEA at the U.S.-China Energy Policy Dialogue and Oil and Gas Industry Forum meetings in Ft. Worth, Texas in September 2010.

Qian earned his masters degree in nuclear power engineering from Shanghai's Jiaotong University in 1985.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### 12th China International Environmental Protection Exhibition and Conference (CIEPEC 2011) - June 7-10, Beijing

The Commercial Section of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing is pleased to invite American firms to participate in our U.S. Pavilion at the 12th China International Environmental Protection Exhibition and Conference (CIEPEC 2011) to promote American goods and services to the Chinese environmental protection market.

The exposition, with a 23-year track record, is one of the most established events of its kind in Asia, showcasing an extensive array of environmental protection products, equipment, and services. CIEPEC 2011 will be held at the China International Exhibition Center in Beijing from June 7-10, 2011.

This year, thanks to federal funds

for market development, two organizations will assist in the recruitment and preparation of U.S. firms, and will offset some of the costs to U.S. exhibitors. U.S.



companies outside of Colorado can use the Green Export Enabler Program (GEEP) featured at: [www.GreenExport.org](http://www.GreenExport.org). Colorado companies, please consult the Co-EXist program at <http://www.colorado.gov/trade>.

For information about the show,

please visit: <http://www.chinaenvironment.org>

If your company is located in China: please contact U.S. Embassy Commercial Service specialist Ms. Yang Ming at Tel: 86-10-85313011, Fax: 86-10-8531-3701, or e-mail: [ming.yang@trade.gov](mailto:ming.yang@trade.gov)

If your company is located in the U.S: please contact CIEPEC U.S. Organizer Ms. Anne Payseur at BRISEA International Development, Inc. at Tel: 001-973-402-8200, Fax: 001-973-402-8207, or e-mail: [anne\\_payseur@brisea.com](mailto:anne_payseur@brisea.com)

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**China International Petroleum & Petrochemical Technology and Equipment Exhibition (CIPPE) 2011**

**March 22-24, Beijing**

Web: [www.cippe.com.cn/cippeen](http://www.cippe.com.cn/cippeen)

Contact: [Jianhong.Wang@trade.gov](mailto:Jianhong.Wang@trade.gov)

The Commercial Service of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing is pleased to invite U.S. firms to showcase their equipment and services in the USA Pavilion at CIPPE/CIOOE 2010. CIPPE, with a nine-year track record, is the most influential and established event of its kind in China, showcasing companies interested in China's oil & gas and petrochemical industries.

**5th China New Energy International Forum**

**March 30-31, Beijing**

Web: [www.neforum.cn/2010/en](http://www.neforum.cn/2010/en)

Contact: [lijiajia@cnecc.org.cn](mailto:lijiajia@cnecc.org.cn)

The U.S. commercial Service in Beijing supports the China New Energy International Forum, a high-level platform created by China New Energy Chamber of Commerce for networking in the new energy field. Last year's event attracted over 800 participants from 20-plus countries, including government officials, de-

cision-makers, stock holders and experts. The theme of the 5th forum is "New Energy: the Burgeoning Industry of Strategic Importance".

**Electric Power 2011**

**May 10-12, Rosemont, IL**

Web: [www.electricpowerexpo.com](http://www.electricpowerexpo.com)

Contact: [Yue.Cao@trade.gov](mailto:Yue.Cao@trade.gov)

The U.S. Commercial Service is recruiting Chinese buyers. This conference and exhibition covers maintenance and operations of coal, gas, nuclear and renewable power plants. It also offers an interactive roundtable with top executives to share ideas, experiences and management trends.

**WINDPOWER 2011**

**May 22-25, Anaheim, CA**

Web: [www.windpowerexpo.com](http://www.windpowerexpo.com)

Contact: [Hongying.Cai@trade.gov](mailto:Hongying.Cai@trade.gov)

The U.S. Commercial Service is recruiting Chinese buyers. WINDPOWER 2011 is the world's largest wind energy development forum. Wind energy companies from all sectors are represented including wind generators, blades, towers and component manufacturers, as well as service providers including de-

velopers, operators, engineering firms, contractors, financial and legal services and training firms.

**Offshore Wind China 2011**

**June 15 – 17, Shanghai**

Web: [www.offshorewindchina.com](http://www.offshorewindchina.com)

Contact: [scott.yao@trade.gov](mailto:scott.yao@trade.gov)

With China's first round of offshore wind tender projects launched in April 2010, OFFSHORE WIND CHINA 2011 will move to the new venue, Shanghai New International Expo Center and newly built Shangri-La's Kerry Hotel Pudong. The event will be raised to a new level, with an exhibition two times larger than last year's and a larger international conference.

**EP Shanghai 2011**

**September 19 – 21, Shanghai**

Web: <http://www.2456.com/ep>

Contact: [scott.yao@trade.gov](mailto:scott.yao@trade.gov)

The U.S. Commercial Service in Shanghai is pleased to invite American firms to participate in the USA Pavilion at EP Shanghai 2011/Electrical Shanghai 2011 to promote American products, equipment, technologies and power generation, transmission, distribution services to China's emerging electric power market. EP Shanghai 2011/ Electrical Shanghai 2011, organized

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and supported by the China Electricity Council and State

Grid Corp. of China, will take place at the Shanghai International Exhibition Center (INTEX). It is the only power exhibition that enjoys support from the major power corporations and grid companies in China. EP Shanghai/Electrical

Shanghai 2011 is an excellent vehicle for U.S. firms interested in exporting to China.

**RETECH 2011**

**Sept. 20-22, Washington D.C.**

Web: [www.retech2011.com](http://www.retech2011.com)

Contact: [Hongying.Cai@trade.gov](mailto:Hongying.Cai@trade.gov)

The U.S. Commercial Service is recruiting Chinese buyers. RETECH's Business Conference is well-known for delivering educational content from more than 250 industry-leading speakers, covering all of the industry's key technologies: wind, solar, hydro, ocean, geothermal, biomass, bio-fuels, waste energy and cross-cutting sections on markets, industry, finance and policy.

**China International Technology Exchange and Equipment Exhibition on Coal and Mining, Oct. 28-31, Beijing**

Web: [www.chinamineexpo.com](http://www.chinamineexpo.com)

Contact: [Jianhong.Wang@trade.gov](mailto:Jianhong.Wang@trade.gov)

The Commercial Service invites companies to join the USA Pavilion at the 14th bi-annual Coal and Mining Expo. This event is now the largest and best established coal expo in China. The show attracts domestic and international equipment companies in coal and mining, transportation, washing, and safety.

**POWERGEN International Dec. 13-15, 2011 Las Vegas**

Web: [www.power-gen.com](http://www.power-gen.com)

Contact: [Yue.Cao@trade.gov](mailto:Yue.Cao@trade.gov)

The U.S. Commercial Service is recruiting Chinese buyers. This Conference and trade show provides comprehensive coverage of trends, technologies and issues facing the generation sector. PGI features a multi-track conference program plus curriculum of pre-conference courses and the world's largest power exhibition showcasing thousands of products, technologies and services.

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