

**3rd Working Group Session of the
Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress at SBI64**

10, 12 and 13 June 2026

Written responses by China

Question by Canada

You highlight that China is accelerating its transition from a coal dominated energy structure to a green and low carbon energy structure, and many of those successes here already. We would like to ask if you could please provide an update on the remaining role of coal in China's energy mix and key lessons from the transition away from coal in the energy sector?

Response

China has made tremendous efforts and achieved remarkable progress in controlling coal consumption. The share of coal in primary energy consumption has dropped from 72.4% two decades ago to 53.2% in 2024. This is no small feat for a major developing country with a resource endowment heavily dominated by coal.

The key lessons learned from this achievement is to implement gradual and secure replacement and long-term plan. Instead of abruptly shutting down coal capacity, China follows the principle of "**building the new before breaking the old**", which ensures energy security by gradually replacing fossil fuels with non-fossil sources while maintaining overall system stability. **The long-term plan** refers to a comprehensive, multi-level governance system based on the Energy Law and the Renewable Energy Law, which provides long-term policy certainty, and includes medium- and long-term planning, market-oriented reforms, and financial incentives on renewable energy development. By the end of 2025, China has built the world's largest renewable energy system, with wind and solar capacity reaching approximately 1.84 billion kW, exceeding its 2030 target ahead of schedule. This rapid expansion directly displaces coal in the energy mix. Renewable energy development is pursued in a way that safeguards energy security, supports economic growth, and improves people's well-being. This integrated approach ensures that climate action reinforces rather than hinders development.

Question by Cook Islands

How can China's renewable rollout support the development of renewable energy for SIDS and LDCs?

Response

China has long engaged in South-South cooperation on climate change with other developing countries.

As of May 2026, China had signed 56 MoU on climate change South-South cooperation with 43 developing countries. Through joint efforts such **as the establishment of low-carbon demonstration zones and the provision of photovoltaic power generation equipment, early warning systems and clean cookstoves**, China has helped fellow developing countries strengthen their capacity to respond to climate change. In addition, China has implemented more than 300 capacity-building programmes and provided over 10,000 training opportunities for participants from more than 120 developing countries.

Looking ahead, China will continue to deepen South-South cooperation on climate change. Through the joint development of low-carbon demonstration zones and the innovative implementation of flagship mitigation and adaptation initiatives, including the African Solar Belt Programme, the Clean Cookstoves Programme and the Early Warning Systems Programme, China will work with developing countries to further enhance climate resilience and low-carbon development capacity. China will also continue to enrich the forms and content of capacity-building activities and, within its capabilities, further strengthen cooperation with relevant developing countries, especially least developed countries, African countries and small island developing States