

CAP Launches American Clean-Energy Competitiveness Week

- According to a [new report](#) from the Apollo Alliance under the current policies, the U.S. stands to lose out on an estimated 100,000 clean-energy manufacturing jobs to foreign competitors between now and 2015, and nearly a quarter million manufacturing jobs by 2030 should the nation fail to increase its support for domestic clean energy manufacturing.
- China is the [world's largest producer](#) of wind turbines as of 2009 and is also the [leading manufacturer](#) of solar panels—producing one-third of the world's panels, most of which are exported. In 2009, China passed Germany as the world's largest exporter. Beijing plans to [dominate](#) the market for clean energy technology, exporting goods branded “Made in China” to the West. Germany was the number one renewable energy system exporter in the world from 2003 to 2008. In 2008, exports accounted for 47.2 percent of its GDP. Germany's most lucrative renewable energy export—wind towers and turbines—had a staggering global [export share above 70 percent](#) in 2006.
- China is winning the clean energy race, spending around [\\$9 billion a month on clean energy](#). In the mid-1990's we used to produce 40 percent of the world's solar cells, now we produce only seven percent. Chinese companies are seeing increasing profits from higher demand for renewable energy as a result of [government aims](#) to combat climate change, including aims to increase capacity for wind power [fivefold by 2020](#). China is [serious](#) about climate action.
- The United States ranks 19th in a [global ranking](#) of clean-energy technology sales as a proportion of respective gross domestic product. Denmark takes the lead followed by Brazil and Germany. Spain comes in fourth and China ranks sixth in relative product sales. These advances have been fostered in part by a comprehensive suite of policies that develop markets, financing, and infrastructure support for clean energy technology development, something that the United States presently lacks, as our recent report "[Out of the Running?](#)" explains.
- China has [enormous potential](#) for a mass market in green technologies, reaching up to \$1 trillion a year. By partnering with China and other developing countries, we can help them meet their development needs in an environmentally-friendly way and jumpstart our own clean energy economy. For example, a [report](#) by the Center for American Progress and the Asia Society finds cooperation on carbon capture and storage (CCS)—a process that separates and captures carbon

dioxide from sources such as coal power plants and stores away from the atmosphere—could accelerate CCS deployment in the United States by 10 years and increase job creation from 127,000 under a business-as-usual scenario, to 940,000 jobs in the United States by 2022 and lead to \$18 billion in savings.