

## NEWSLETTER

### ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

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#### **Integrated solar model fixes shifting sands**

An integrated "photovoltaic plus desertification control" model in Inner Mongolia is effectively combating desertification while generating economic benefits. Solar panels installed over treated desert land generate clean energy, while their shade helps valuable crops like cistanche grow underneath. This approach has increased local farmers' incomes and boosted tourism in the region. **(China Daily)**

#### **Nation raises target for wind power installation**

China has drastically raised its wind power targets, now aiming for 1.3 terawatts by 2030 and 5 TW by 2060. This ambitious update, outlined in the "Beijing Declaration on Wind Energy 2.0," is driven by the nation's rapid clean energy development. The Global Wind Energy Council hailed the move as critical for global climate efforts, expressing confidence in China's ability to exceed these goals. **(China Daily)**

#### **China expands environmental protection tax to cover more volatile organic compounds**

China has expanded its Environmental Protection Tax Law to cover more volatile organic compounds (VOCs), effective immediately. The amendment, passed by the National People's Congress, allows for pilot projects to tax entities discharging VOCs not previously listed. This move targets a key source of PM2.5 and ozone pollution, strengthening air pollution control efforts. **(Xinhua)**

#### **Chinese wind-turbine makers look to move portion of production to Europe**

Chinese wind-turbine manufacturers are planning to move production of some larger, less technically complex components to Europe. Under a hybrid model, parts like blades and towers would be made locally to meet potential requirements, while tech-intensive components would still be produced in China. This strategy aims to strengthen their foothold in the European market by adapting to local manufacturing expectations. **(CX Daily)**

#### **China ramps up control of non-CO2 greenhouse gases**

China has explicitly included non-CO2 greenhouse gases like methane and nitrous oxide in its 2035 climate targets for the first time. The country is implementing action plans to control emissions from key sectors such as energy, agriculture, and waste treatment. Efforts include improving coal mine gas utilization and promoting livestock manure recycling. **(China Daily)**