

NEWSLETTER

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

2 – 8 February 2026



Photovoltaic power can help boost rural incomes

Household photovoltaic (PV) systems are emerging as a key driver for boosting rural incomes and advancing green development in China. By the end of June 2025, such installations have already generated about 14 billion yuan (1.7 billion euro) in additional annual income for residents. Practical models, such as self-owned systems, co-development, and roof leasing, have enabled widespread adoption across diverse regions. **(China Daily)**

China aims to cover key industrial emitters in carbon market by 2027

China plans to expand its national carbon market to cover all major industrial emitters by 2027. Key sectors such as chemicals, petrochemicals, aviation, and paper will soon join, while steel, cement, and aluminum are already integrated. This move aims to enforce emission responsibilities and drive investment in green technologies. **(Xinhua)**

Chongqing-Guizhou power interconnection project gets approval

The Chongqing-Guizhou Power Interconnection Project has received approval, marking a key step in connecting China's two major power grids. The project will enhance cross-provincial electricity support, boost renewable energy integration, and improve grid stability. Construction began by the end of 2025 with a planned investment of 4.95 billion yuan (600 million euro). **(China Daily)**

Country's new energy road map avoids one-size-fits-all dilemma

China advocates for a practical, phased transition to renewable energy rather than abrupt fossil fuel phase-outs. The nation has already exceeded its 2030 wind and solar capacity target and is focusing on building a reliable new energy system first. China's strategy is to scale up clean energy before phasing out older power sources, tailoring the approach to regional conditions. **(China Daily)**

Flagship green project by Energy China in operation

Energy China has launched the world's largest integrated green hydrogen, ammonia, and methanol project in Jilin province. The first phase will produce 45,000 tons of green hydrogen annually, along with 200,000 tons of green ammonia and methanol. It integrates wind, solar, storage, and chemical synthesis, tackling the challenge of aligning renewable supply with industrial demand. **(China Daily)**