JANUARY 2026

CHINA ENERGY POLICY NEWSLETTER

China Energy Transformation Programme

1. China energy transition updates

China's share of non-fossil fuel in total primary energy consumption exceeds 20% in 2025

In December 2025, the Chinese government convened the *2026 National Energy Work Conference*, summarising major achievements in the energy sector in 2025 and defining key tasks for 2026.[1] 2025 was the year with the best achievement in energy security during the *14th Five-Year Plan* (2021–2025) period, with total installed power generation capacity rising by 14% year on year (y-o-y) to over 3,800 GW. The green and low-carbon energy transition accelerated, achieving the target of having non-fossil energy exceed 20%[2] of total primary energy consumption. Newly added wind and solar capacity reached 370 GW, an additional 15 GW compared with 2024; total wind and solar capacity is expected to exceed 1,770 GW, and wind and solar generation accounted for 22% of total electricity consumption. Power system flexibility improved steadily, installed new-type energy storage capacity increased by 35% y-o-y to over 100 GW, and the maximum regulation capability of virtual power plants (VPP) reached 15 GW. A unified national power market system was initially established, with market-based electricity transactions accounting for 64% of total electricity consumption. Laws and regulations continued to improve, in 2025, the *Atomic Energy Law* was officially promulgated and implemented (see the October 2025 newsletter for details).

[1] "【重磅】2026年全国能源工作会议，开了！," National Energy Administration, 15 December 2025, accessed at https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/j7-Bs3TDHsjW5Fme9DdgBg; "一图读懂丨2026年全国能源工作会议," China Electric Power News, 15 December 2025, accessed at https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/jjiA4-NF_ujurzSRBx3gnQ.

[2] Based on coal-substitution method that converts electricity generation from wind, solar, hydro, and nuclear power to an equivalent amount of coal-fired power plant generation, thereby inflating total primary energy consumption.

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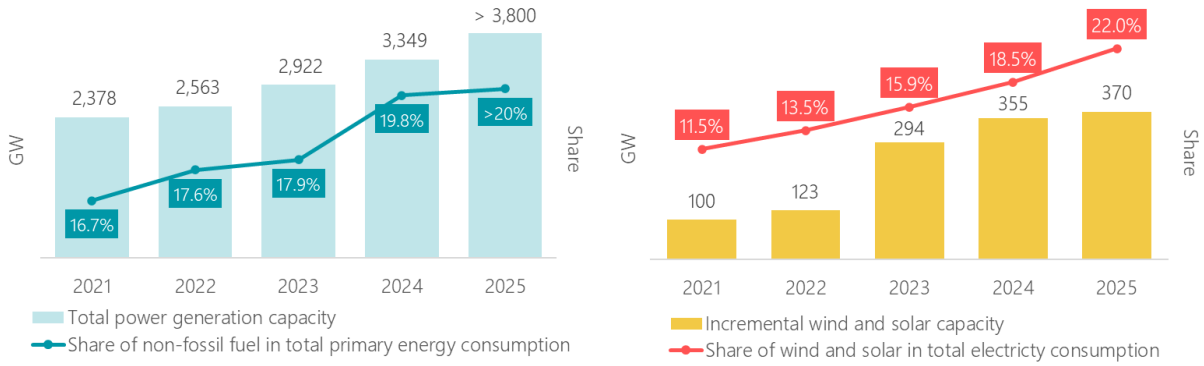
中国宏观经济研究院 能源研究所 Energy Research Institute of Chinese Academy of Macroeconomic Research

2026 marks the first year of the *15th Five-Year Plan* (2026–2030) period. The government will prepare a high-quality *15th Five-Year Plan for Energy Sector Development* with major projects driving implementation. At the same time, it will consolidate a high level of energy security, continue to raise the share of new energy supply (i.e., mainly wind and solar), and advance the integrated development of "AI+" and energy. The conference particularly emphasised the supporting role of coordinated planning between computing power and power supply for AI development. The *15th Five-Year Plan* should accurately forecast power demand growth from data centers, deploy corresponding power supply security measures, and improve power quality. For newly built data centers at hub nodes, the share of green electricity consumption should exceed 80%.

2021–2025 Total installed power generation capacity and share of non-fossil fuel in total primary energy consumption (left); 2021–2025 Newly added wind and solar capacity and the share of wind and solar power generation in total electricity consumption (right)



Source: National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and National Energy Administration (NEA), accessed in January 2026

Major achievements in China's energy sector in 2025

Energy security	▪ Annual raw coal output exceeded 4,800 Mt; reserve capacity increased by more than 90 Mt/year ▪ Crude oil production reached 215 million tons; natural gas production surpassed 260 billion m^3, both record highs ▪ The energy self-sufficiency rate exceeded 84% ▪ Total installed power generation capacity exceeded 3,800 GW, up 14% year on year ▪ Total electricity consumption exceeded 10,000 TWh ▪ West-Power-to-East transmission capacity reached 340 GW
Non-fossil energy	▪ Share of non-fossil fuel in total primary energy consumption exceeded 20% ▪ Newly added wind and solar PV capacity was about 370 GW ▪ Wind and solar power generation accounted for about 22% of total electricity consumption; the wind and solar curtailment rate remained below 6% ▪ Conventional hydropower capacity exceeded 376 GW ▪ Nuclear power plants under construction and operation jointly reached 125 GW
Flexible resources	▪ Pumped hydro capacity exceeded 64 GW ▪ New-type energy storage capacity exceeded 100 GW ▪ Charging facilities exceeded 18 million, meeting the charging demand for over 40 million vehicles ▪ The maximum power regulation capability of VPPs reached 15 GW ▪ Green hydrogen productivity exceeded 220,000 tons; combined green ammonia and green methanol productivity totaled 1 million tons
Electricity market	▪ A unified national power market was initially established; 28 provinces carried out continuous spot power transactions ▪ Market-based transaction volume was 6,600 TWh, accounting for 64% of total electricity consumption
Laws and regulations	▪ The *Atomic Energy Law* was officially promulgated and implemented

MEE releases the 2023 power generation CO_2 emission factors

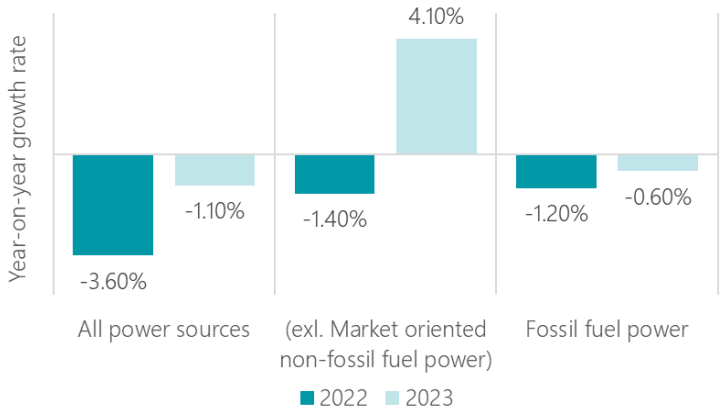
CO_2 emission factors for power generation are fundamental parameters for accounting for carbon emissions from electricity consumption. In December 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) jointly released the 2023 national average CO_2 emission factors for power generation under three statistical calibers (see table below). Among them, the average CO_2 emission factors for electricity generated by all technologies are presented at three levels: national grid, regional grids, and provincial grids. From 2021 to 2023, decarbonisation in China's power sector progressed steadily. As the share of non-fossil fuel under non-market-based transactions declined rapidly, the non-market-based CO_2 emission factor for power generation increased compared with 2021 and 2022.[3]

2021-2023 National average CO_2 emission factors for power generation (kgCO2/kWh)

	Power generation technology	2023	2022	2021
Statistical caliber I	Electricity generated by all power generation technologies*	0.5306	0.5366	0.5568
Statistical caliber II	Electricity generated by all power generation technologies (excl. market-traded non-fossil energy electricity)	0.6096	0.5856	0.5942
Statistical caliber III	Fossil energy power generation (i.e., biomass power generation is deducted from thermal power)	0.8273	0.8325	0.8426

Note: * Thermal power (including biomass), nuclear power, hydropower, wind power, solar PV, etc. Source: Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE), accessed in January 2026

2022-2023 Year-on-year growth rate of CO_2 emission factors for power generation



Source: MEE, accessed in January 2026

NDRC releases 2025 standards for coal consumption and pollutant emissions in the coal sector

In November 2025, the NDRC and four other ministries jointly issued the *Benchmark and Baseline Standards for Coal Clean and Efficient Utilisation in Key Sectors (2025 Edition)* (CHN: 煤炭清洁高效利用重点领域标杆水平和基准水平（2025年版）), specifying baseline and benchmark values for coal consumption and air pollutant emissions in key coal-related sectors such as coal washing, coal power generation, and industrial coal-fired boilers. The benchmark values align with advanced energy-efficiency indicators and the strictest pollutant-emission requirements in existing domestic and international standards, aiming to raise China's benchmarks for the clean utilisation of coal. The document also, for the first time, includes coal consumption for coal power heating, as well as energy consumption in the coal-to-gas and coal-to-oil industries.[4]

[3] "关于发布2023年电力二氧化碳排放因子的公告, 公告 2025年 第47号," Ministry of Ecology and Environment, National Bureau of Statistics, 31 December 2025, accessed at https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk01/202512/t20251231_1139517.html.

[4] "国家发展改革委等部门关于发布《煤炭清洁高效利用重点领域标杆水平和基准水平（2025年版）》的通知, 发改运行〔2025〕1499号," National Development and Reform Commission, Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, State Administration for Market Regulation, National Energy Administration, 24 November 2025, accessed at

Benchmark and baseline values for coal consumption and pollutant emissions in the coal power generation sector in 2025

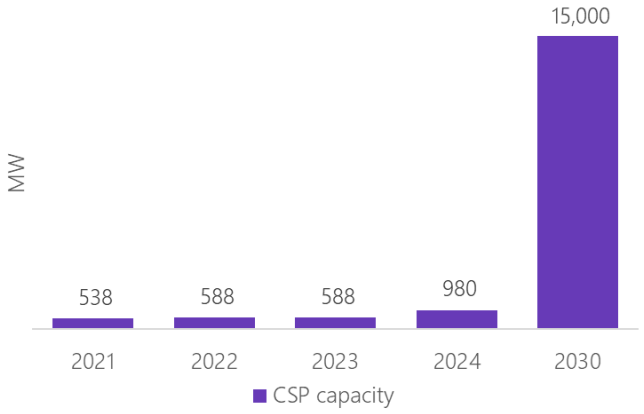
Indicator	Unit type	Benchmark standard	Baseline standard
Coal consumption for power supply* (gce/kWh)	Ultra-supercritical 1000 MW class	268 x K**	283 x K
	Ultra-supercritical 600 MW class	275 x K	291 x K
	Supercritical 600 MW class	286 x K	299 x K
	Supercritical 300 MW class	290 x K	308 x K
	Subcritical 600 MW class	303 x K	312 x K
	Subcritical 300 MW class	309 x K	321 x K
	Correction value for "W"-flame boiler units	+3 x K	+3 x K
	Correction value for circulating fluidized bed units	+15 x K	+15 x K
Coal consumption for heat supply (gce/GJ)	Ultra-supercritical 600–1000 MW	40	42
	Supercritical 300–600 MW	40	42
	Subcritical 300–600 MW	40	42.5
	Ultra-high pressure 200 MW and below	40	42.5
Air pollutant emissions		*Notice on Issuing the Technical Guideline for Assessment and Monitoring of Ultra-Low Emissions from Coal-Fired Boilers*	*Emission Standard of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants* (GB13223-2011)

Note: * Power supply refers to total electricity generation deducts the self-consumption of power plants, which refers to the net total power generation; ** K is a correction coefficient for factors affecting energy consumption, including coal composition, unit cooling method, local temperature, unit load, altitude, heat supply, etc.; ultra-supercritical units below 600 MW shall refer to the requirements for the 600 MW-class ultra-supercritical units; the baseline standard will be implemented starting in April 2026.

NDRC clarifies the 2030 installed capacity target for CSP

By 2030, total installed Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) capacity is targeted to reach about 15 GW, with a levelised cost per kWh comparable to that of coal power units, achieving full technological self-reliance and a market-oriented, industrialised development of the sector. As of 2025, the national installed capacity of CSP projects is about 1 GW, with a cost of around 0.6 RMB/kWh (the national average coal power baseline tariff is about 0.4 RMB/kWh). The document proposes conducting a CSP resource survey, building a batch of dispatchable CSP plants at large-scale energy bases, and supporting CSP projects' participation in power markets' ancillary services.[5]

2021–2024 total installed CSP capacity and the 2030 capacity target



Source: China Solar Thermal Alliance (CSTA) and National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), accessed in January 2026

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202512/content_7052099.htm.

[5] "国家发展改革委 国家能源局关于促进光热发电规模化发展的若干意见, 发改能源〔2025〕1645号," National Development and Reform Commission, National Energy Administration, 15 December 2025, accessed at https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202512/content_7052532.htm.

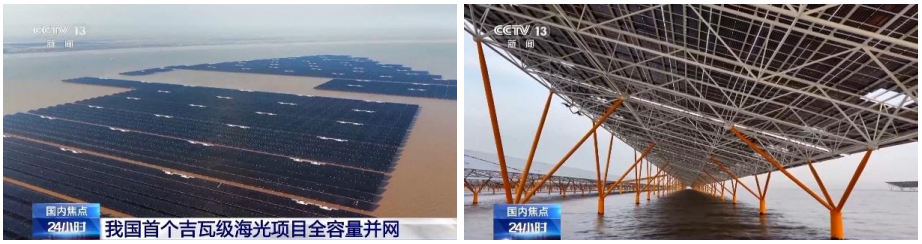
NDRC revises the basic rules for medium-to long-term power transactions

In China, medium- to long-term power transactions have long accounted for more than 95% of total market-based trading volume and are an important component of the power market system. The NDRC and the NEA issued and revised the *Basic Rules for Medium-to-Long Term* Power *Transactions* (CHN: 电力中长期交易基本规则) in 2016 and 2020, respectively; the *2020 Version* expired in June 2025. As a unified national power market system has been initially established and renewable energy and new types of market entities have entered the market at scale, the underlying market conditions have changed significantly. The revised *2025 Version* will better adapt to the new requirements.[6] The new version has four major changes:

1. Transaction types: Incorporates normalised trading across grids operated by different TSOs and a flexible inter-provincial mutual-aid trading mechanism; encourages both multi-year contracts and shorter transaction cycles for mid- to long-term transactions, promoting continuous day-ahead trading.
2. Transaction pricing: For market entities directly participating in the power market, time-of-use price levels by time intervals will no longer be set; for retail users whose electricity is purchased on their behalf by the TSOs, the pricing department will define peak/valley time-period divisions and price fluctuation ranges; adds requirements on settlement reference prices[7].
3. New-type entities: Add provisions allowing new-type entities to participate in medium- to long-term transactions; single-technology entities include distributed solar PV, decentralized wind power, energy storage, and flexible loads; resource-aggregation entities include VPPs (e.g., load aggregators) and smart microgrids (e.g., generation-grid-load-storage integrated projects on the distribution grid side).
4. Policy alignment: Merges the content of the *Basic Rules for Medium-to-Long Term Power Transactions - Special Chapter on Green Power Trading* (CHN: 电力中长期交易基本规则——绿色电力交易专章), integrating it into chapters on trading products, trading organization, etc.; streamlines content already covered by basic rules on market registration, information disclosure, and metering and settlement.

China's first GW-scale offshore PV project enters operation

On December 26, 2025, the Kenli 1 GW offshore PV project in Dongying, Shandong, achieved full-capacity grid connection, making it China's first GW-scale open-sea offshore solar PV project. All solar PV panels on the platform are installed at a precise 15-degree tilt angle, enabling resistance to scale 11 strong winds and winter ice conditions, while also saving more than 10% in steel usage. The total sea area used reaches 1,223 hectares, and large-capacity, long-distance power transmission is realised via 66 kV submarine cables and onshore cables. Annual power generation can reach 1.78 TWh, meeting 60% of annual power demand in Kenli District (population 258,000).[8]



Source: cctv.com

[6] "国家发展改革委 国家能源局关于印发《电力中长期市场基本规则》的通知, 发改能源规〔2025〕1656号," National Development and Reform Commission, National Energy Administration, 17 December 2025 , accessed at https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202512/content_7053608.htm; "国家能源局有关负责同志就《关于印发〈电力中长期市场基本规则〉的通知》答记者问," National Energy Administration, 26 December 2025 , accessed at https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/jd/jd/202512/t20251226_1402662.html; "权威发布 | 国家发改委、国家能源局：对直接参与市场交易的经营主体，不再人为规定分时电价水平和时段," National Development and Reform Commission, 25 December 2025, accessed at https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/05FyOIb76ITfji6lDLKwGg.

[7] The settlement reference price serves as the benchmark spot price for electricity settlements under medium- to long-term contracts within the spot power market, with variations across different regions. Common options include the unified settlement price on the consumer side, the day-ahead unified settlement price, or node-based electricity prices.

[8] "全球最大！我国首个百万千瓦级海上光伏项目全容量并网," CCTV, 26 December 2025, accessed at https://content-static.cctvnews.cctv.com/snow-book/index.html?item_id=6758962345450655811&channelId=1119.

China's first commercial supercritical CO_2 power generation unit enters operation

On December 20, 2025, Shougang Group put into operation two 15 MW supercritical CO_2 power generation units at its Liupanshui steel plant in Guizhou, marking the country's first commercial CO_2- and waste-heat-coupled power generation project. The project uses waste heat from the sintering machine flue gas to heat CO_2. As temperature and pressure continue to rise, CO_2 gradually enters a supercritical *state* (i.e., above 31°C and 73 atmospheres). At that point, the CO_2 gas is rapidly expelled through an opening in the vessel to drive the generator, and the expelled gas can be recycled. Compared with water steam, CO_2 in a supercritical state has a density closer to that of a liquid, allowing it to store more energy, while its viscosity is closer to that of a gas, resulting in lower flow resistance. This enables supercritical waste-heat CO_2 power units of the same scale to improve efficiency by more than 85% compared with waste-heat steam power units, and increase annual power generation by more than 50%.

The Nuclear Power Institute of China has conducted research on supercritical CO_2 power generation technology since 2007 and, after more than a decade of effort, has finally achieved engineering application. The technology provides a new solution for efficient use of energy in small- and medium-sized units with medium- to high-temperature heat source scenarios. In addition to waste-heat power generation in steel plants, it will also be applied in *new energy power generation + energy storage* scenarios in the future. At present, the institute has launched a demonstration project of molten-salt energy storage + supercritical CO_2 power generation, using surplus wind and solar power to heat molten salt; when the grid needs up-regulation capability, high-temperature molten salt is used to pressurise and heat CO_2 to generate electricity. The project has been included in the national fifth batch catalogue of major first-of-its-kind (set) technical equipment in the energy sector, and is expected to be grid-connected in 2028.[9]

[9] "率先突破！又一全球示范工程投运！," China Electric Power News, 20 December 2025, accessed at https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/xAHlLoLjeCwJLX_fSM8XHA.

2. Policy monitoring

2026-01-04

https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk05/202601/t20260104_1139798.html

China revises the guidelines for compiling provincial greenhouse gas inventories

Notice on Issuing the Guidelines for the Compilation of Provincial Greenhouse Gas Inventories (2025 Edition), MEE Climate [2026] No.1

In 2011, the Chinese government first released the *Guidelines for the Compilation of Provincial Greenhouse Gas Inventories (Trial)* (CHN: 省级温室气体清单编制指南（试行）). The guidelines mainly referenced the *1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (CHN: 1996年IPCC清单指南), covering greenhouse gases from changes in forest and wood-biomass carbon stocks and from forest conversion, but did not include land types such as cropland, grassland, and wetlands, which was insufficient to reflect actual LULUCF[10] conditions. The revised *2025 Version* further refers to the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry* (CHN: IPCC土地利用、土地利用变化和林业优良做法指南), the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (CHN: 2006年IPCC清单指南) and its 2019 refinement, and in light of China's LULUCF realities. It is improved by proposing methods to determine land-use categories and land-use change, methods to assess changes in carbon stocks of major carbon pools and sources of greenhouse gas emissions, and to format a complete technical specification system. Among these, the energy activities section covers fossil fuel combustion, biomass combustion, emissions leakage, CO_2 transport/injection/geological storage, and electricity import/export. It also updates reporting boundaries, refines emission source classification, and adds calculation methods for emission leakage from abandoned mines and for CO_2 capture and storage.

2025-12-29

https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202512/t20251230_1402851.html

NDRC issues the 2026 "Two New" policy provisions

Notice on Implementing the Policy of Large-Scale Equipment Upgrades and Consumer Goods Trade-Ins in 2026, NDRC Environment and Resources [2025] No. 1745

In 2024, the government proposed the "Two New" policy, under which subsidies are provided for large-scale equipment upgrades and consumer goods trade-ins. In 2024-2025, the government provided cumulative funding support of 350 billion RMB, driving total investment of over 1 trillion RMB. In 2026, the "Two New" policy further includes key livelihood and safety fields, such as installing elevators in old residential communities, equipment for nursing homes, and firefighting facilities. It also raises green and intelligent requirements for subsidised equipment and goods, such as subsidising only home appliances like air conditioners that carry Level 1 energy efficiency or water efficiency labels. In addition, the subsidy for vehicle trade-ins will be changed from a fixed amount to a share of the sale price of the new vehicle, with the replacement of a scrapped vehicle by a new energy vehicle capped at 12%.

[10] LULUCF stands for land use, land use change, and forestry. This concept primarily describes the impacts of human activities on terrestrial ecosystems, particularly processes related to greenhouse gas emissions and absorption.

2025-12-26

https://www.ndrc.gov.cn/xxgk/zcfb/tz/202512/t20251231_1402949.html

NDRC clarifies the 2030 development targets for new-type power grids

Guiding Opinions on Promoting High-Quality Development of Power Grids, NDRC Energy [2025] No. 1710

By 2030, a new-type power grid based on backbone grids and distribution grids, supplemented by smart microgrids, will be initially established. The scale of *West-Power-to-East transmission* will exceed 420 GW (340 GW in 2025), with about 40 GW of inter-provincial mutual-aid capacity added, supporting the share of new energy generation to reach 30% (the share of wind and solar power generation reached 22% in 2025); the capacity to accommodate distributed new energy will reach 900 GW, supporting over 40 million charging infrastructure units. By 2035, the development of backbone grids, distribution grids, and smart microgrids will be fully coordinated, and the intelligence and digitalisation level of grid facilities will be significantly enhanced.

2025-12-23

https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/jns/nyjy/art/2025/art_f25851f72a7c4cf18fa8a28b287468c1.html

NDRC releases the first batch list of national-level zero-carbon industrial parks

Notice on Issuing the List of National-Level Zero-Carbon Industrial Park Construction Projects (First Batch), NDRC Environment and Resources [2025] No. 1082

A zero-carbon industrial park refers to a modern industrial park in which the total CO_2 emissions generated directly or indirectly within the park are fully offset within a specific period (usually one year) through means such as clean technologies, carbon recycling, and energy storage and exchange, thereby achieving zero carbon emissions throughout the year. The first batch of national-level zero-carbon industrial parks comprises 52 projects, with at least one from each province. The selected parks have strong new energy consumption capability; the share of point-to-point green power supply is expected to be no less than 50% of electricity consumption, and the CO_2 emission per unit of energy consumption will be about one-tenth of the current national average for industrial parks.[11] All parks plan to commence operation between 2027 and 2030.

2025-12-23

https://www.mee.gov.cn/xxgk2018/xxgk/xxgk06/202512/t20251226_1139056.html

MEE releases the first CCER methodology in the H_2 sector

Notice on Releasing Two Methodologies Including the Voluntary Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Project Methodology: Renewable-Energy Electrolysis Hydrogen Production (CCER—01—004—V01), MEE General Office Climate Letter [2025] No. 491

In December 2025, MEE released nine CCER methodologies across fields such as renewable energy, environmental governance, and agricultural emissions reductions. Among them, *Renewable Energy Electrolysis Hydrogen Production (CCER-01-004-V01)* (CHN: 可再生能源电解水制氢（CCER-01-004-V01）) is the first CCER methodology in the hydrogen sector. This methodology applies only to specific newly built projects, namely those in which wind power, solar PV, or wind-PV coupled power plants, and the electrolysis hydrogen production facility, belong to the same legal entity, and where the project is for self-generation and self-consumption. Such projects cannot participate in any other GHG voluntary emission-reduction programmes in parallel. The document provides a technical basis for green hydrogen projects to apply for CCER, opening a new path for carbon assets in the hydrogen industry chain.

[11] "首批国家级零碳园区建设名单公开，发改委详解五大特点," Yicai, 31 December 2025, accessed at https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1853028128903391212&wfr=spider&for=pc.

2025-12-17

https://www.miit.gov.cn/jgsj/jns/gzdt/art/2025/art_d8a6906d6e5048369ae66b3a40ea20b8.html

MIIT releases the 2025 list of the national-level green computing power facilities

2025 National Green Computing Power Facilities List, 2025 No. 43

The list includes a total of 60 computing power facilities, covering major sectors such as industry (1), information and communications (26), China Telecom (15), China Mobile (8), China Unicom (3), the internet (17), public institutions (10), finance (4), and energy (2). In the energy sector, SPIC Group's Guian Data Center (in Guizhou) and China Southern Power Grid's Green Smart Data Center (in Guangzhou) were selected. According to the requirements, the renewable energy utilisation rate of selected data centers shall be no lower than the provincial binding renewable power consumption target; the 2025 binding targets and the 2026 indicative targets by province are provided in the August 2025 newsletter.

2025-12-05

https://wap.miit.gov.cn/xwfb/gxdt/sjdt/art/2025/art_18b3ddb893034d07bdf32e6bb8da13b7.html

MEE releases guidelines for building a product carbon footprint factor database

Notice on Issuing the Work Guidelines for Building Product Carbon Footprint Factor Database, MEE General Office Letter [2025] No. 468

China aims to establish a product carbon footprint factor database by 2027 and, by 2030, build one with broad coverage, high data quality, and strong international impact. The government will establish a national product carbon footprint factor database, focusing on key areas such as energy, transport, bulk commodities, and raw materials, to develop a data release platform and to develop sub-databases tailored to specific regions and industries. The government encourages databases at all levels to adopt a unified data matrix and interface to enable data sharing.

2025-12-02

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202512/content_7052067.htm

NDRC will carry out power market evaluations

Notice on Establishing a National Unified Electricity Market Evaluation System, NDRC System Reform [2025] No. 1032

Starting in 2026, the NDRC will conduct evaluations of the unified national power market system, covering four dimensions: market operational performance, market functions, sustainable development of market entities, and the adequacy of market competition. The government will formulate market evaluation standards and plans to adopt an integrated analytical approach combining qualitative methods (research, interviews, questionnaires) and quantitative methods (evaluation indicators), horizontal (different entities) and vertical (the same entity across various time periods) comparisons, as well as combining process (rule design, implementation, and dynamic operation) and outcomes (effects on resource allocation and distribution of social welfare).

2025-11-18

https://www.gov.cn/zhengce/zhengceku/202512/content_7051012.htm

NDRC allows utility-scale new energy generators to conduct centralised bidding

Notice on Optimizing Market Bidding for Utility-scale New Energy Power Generation Enterprises (Trial), NDRC Energy [2025] No. 1476

Compared with traditional coal power plants, new energy power projects are smaller and more distributed, making it difficult to meet the technical and human resource requirements for independent bidding in the power market. Therefore, the NDRC allows utility-scale new energy power enterprises under the same group and located within the same province (excl. large-scale bases in desert and Gobi areas) to conduct centralised bidding in electric energy trading in a single power market, with the aggregated total installed capacity not exceeding the installed capacity of the province's largest coal power plant. This provision applies to centralised and spot trading in medium- to long-term electric energy transactions in regions where the spot power market is officially in operation or undergoing continuous settlement trial operation.