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BRIEFING PAPER November 2022

APPROACHING THE MILESTONE THE IMPENDING END OF NEW COAL POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION

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The IEA Special Report *Coal in Net Zero Transitions: Strategies for rapid, secure and people-centred change*,¹ reaffirms that “Reducing coal power sector emissions in line with the 1.5-degree goal means no new development of unabated coal-fired power plants”.

The IEA Special Report further notes that: “At the start of 2022, about 175 GW of unabated coal-fired power capacity was under construction worldwide, of which nearly 100 GW was in China. Further additions beyond these would run entirely counter to the aim of achieving net zero emissions by 2050, and so the first milestone in the NZE Scenario is for no new unabated coal to be approved for development from now forward [...] In the NZE Scenario, the plants currently under construction are completed, but there are no further additions.”

In September 2021, E3G analysis found that the scale of the global project pipeline of proposed coal power plants had collapsed by 76% since the Paris Agreement in 2015.² This briefing paper reviews the latest key trends and datapoints, which confirm that the majority of the world is fast converging on the IEA’s first key milestone of no new coal power plants moving into construction.

¹ IEA, 2022, **Coal in Net Zero Transitions: Strategies for rapid, secure and people-centred change**

² E3G, 2021, **No New Coal by 2021**, using the latest data from **Global Energy Monitor’s Global Coal Plant Tracker**, released in July 2022. The tracker categorises proposed new coal plant projects according to their progress through the different stages of the project development “pipeline”: Announced; Pre-Permit, Permitted; Under Construction; Operating. It also tracks whether a proposal has been Shelved (through inactivity) or Cancelled. This briefing concentrates on projects that are in the first three “pre-construction” categories.



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Summary: Key dynamics in 2021–2022

The global retreat from new coal power plants has continued over the past year since COP26. The vast majority of countries and regions are seeing a decline in the scale of new coal plants being considered for development. The remaining pipeline of projects is increasingly concentrated in China, now home to 66% of proposed capacity.

Positive progress towards No New Coal:

- > Of 34 countries still home to proposed new coal power plants, **25 countries have seen a decline** in the scale of the pre-construction coal project pipeline since June 2021. This includes 9 countries that have seen their entire pipeline of proposed projects shelved or cancelled, totalling 7 GW of capacity.³
- > The scale of new coal power plants under consideration **has declined in all regions except China and Central Asia**.
- > For the first time ever, **there are no new coal projects under consideration anywhere in the EU27, making it the first world region to reach this milestone moment**.
- > North America is close behind: the last coal project in Mexico has been cancelled, leaving one pilot project in the USA which is unlikely to proceed.
- > The OECD as a whole is very close to having no new coal projects under consideration. Positive progress in Australia, Colombia, and Japan leaves only Turkey with more than one proposed new coal project.
- > Indonesia has seen **more than half** of its planned coal capacity cancelled, resulting in it dropping out of the 5 countries after China with the largest pre-construction pipelines.
- > Following China's commitment to ending support for coal power plants, 21 GW of capacity has been cancelled across 26 plants in 15 countries. Analysis by CREA identifies a further 53 GW that should be cancelled or converted to renewable energy.⁴
- > 16 countries have only one new coal project still on the table, including Australia, Japan, and the USA. Seven of these countries are home to projects that were previously seeking financing from China. These projects tend to be

³ Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Poland, Colombia, Mexico, Morocco, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka.

⁴ CREA, 2022, **1-Year Later: China's Ban on Overseas Coal Power Projects and Its Global Climate Impacts**



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smaller totalling ~3 GW in aggregate, making them amenable to rapid replacement with alternative renewables projects.

- > Ahead of COP27, **97 countries** had either explicitly committed to No New Coal or had considered coal in the past decade but no longer have any active projects in their pipeline.

Continuing challenges:

- > Despite most of the rest of the world moving towards a coal-free future, **China's total pre-construction capacity has increased by a net 13 GW** to a total of 197 GW, following the announcement of proposed new coal power plants.
- > **China is now home to 66% of global capacity at pre-construction stages.** China's overall share continues to grow year-on-year as the rest of the world retreats from new coal.
- > **Beyond China, only 6 countries⁵** have seen an increase in planned new coal capacity over the past year, totalling just 3 GW of capacity. 4 of these countries have just a single project.
- > Overall, 73 new coal power projects have been proposed worldwide since June 2021. China is home to 48 projects totalling 58 GW, with 25 projects in other countries, totalling 18 GW.
- > **Mongolia saw an addition of 1.5 GW of proposed capacity, which has moved it up into the 5 countries** with the largest coal capacity under consideration after China. This contributed to making **Central Asia the only region that has seen an increase in proposed coal capacity** since July 2021.
- > Over the 12 months from July 2021, **45 projects entered into construction across 5 countries.** China is home to 36 projects newly under construction, totalling 29 GW. The remaining projects that moved into construction were located in Bangladesh (2 projects), Indonesia (4), Iran (1) and Vietnam (2), giving a total capacity of 9 GW.

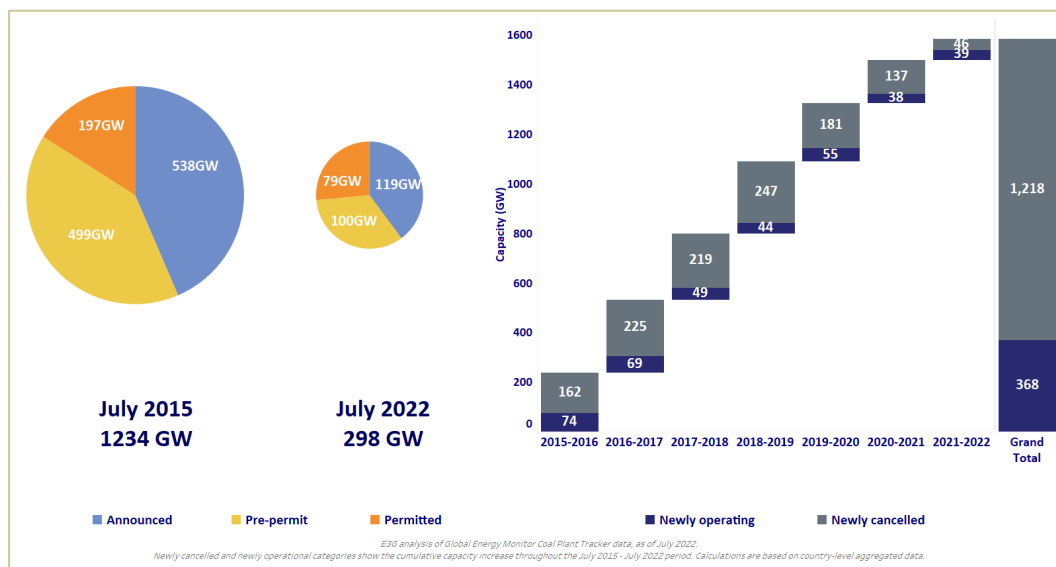
⁵ Tanzania, Zambia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, and Laos.



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Aggregate changes to the new coal project pipeline

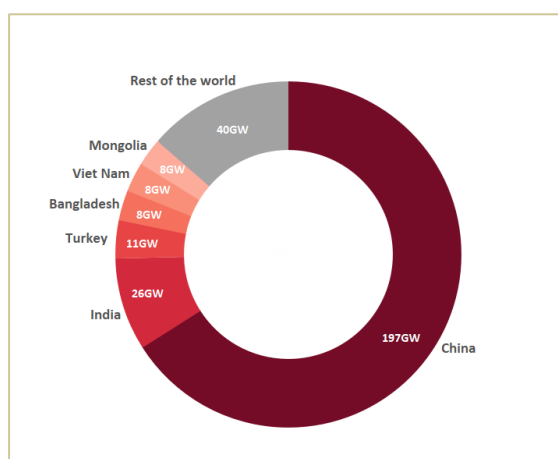
Figure 1. Contraction of the global coal power pipeline since Paris



Source: E3G analysis of Global Energy Monitor Coal Plant Tracker data, as of July 2022. Newly cancelled and newly operational categories show the cumulative capacity increase throughout the July 2015–July 2022 period. Calculations are based on country-level aggregated data.

- > From 2015 to 2022, 76% of planned coal power has been scrapped worldwide. This figure has remained stable from 2021 into 2022. This is because China’s continued pursuit of new coal (58 GW of new proposals over the same period, resulting in a net increase in its pre-construction pipeline of 13 GW) has offset progress everywhere else (a total of 59 GW pre-construction capacity cancelled or shelved across 27 countries).

Figure 2. 86% of the world’s remaining new coal power projects are in 6 countries



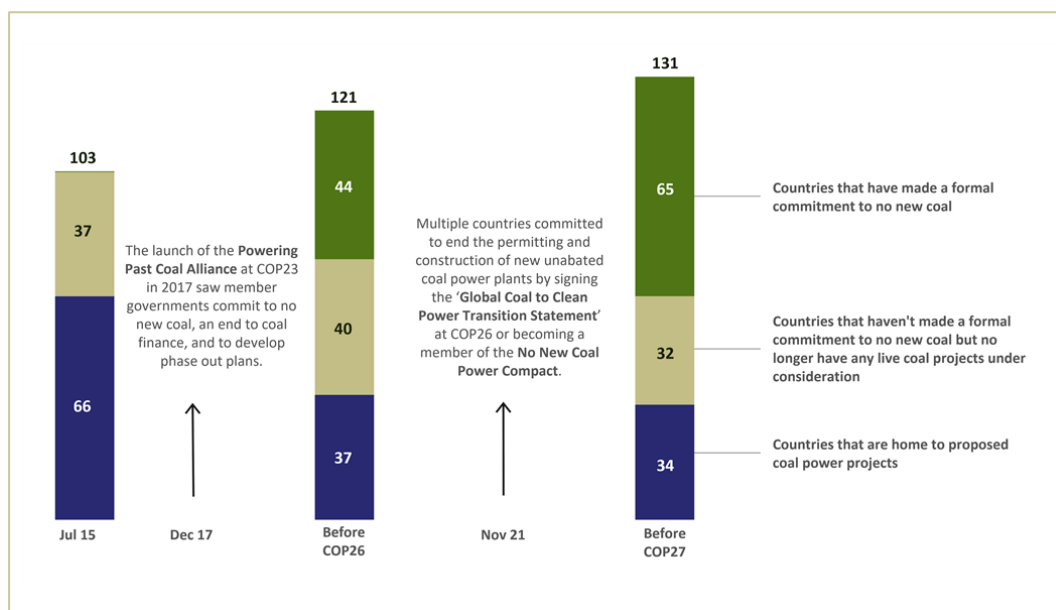
Source: E3G analysis of Global Energy Monitor Global Coal Plant Tracker data, as of July 2022.



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- > As of July 2022, there was 298 GW of pre-construction capacity still under development (119 GW announced, 100 GW pre-permit, 79 GW permitted), distributed across 34 countries. 66% of this capacity is in China, 20% in the next 5 countries (India, Turkey, Bangladesh, Viet Nam and Mongolia), and the remaining 14% thinly spread across 28 countries (Figure 2, above).
- > Since the Paris Agreement, **the majority of proposed coal projects have been shelved and eventually cancelled**, rather than entering construction and becoming operational, at a ratio of 3.3 : 1. This casts severe doubt on the likelihood of those projects remaining in the pipeline coming to fruition.
- > In our September 2021 analysis⁶ we found that 44 countries were formally committed to No New Coal. Following commitments made at COP26⁷ and beyond, this has grown to 65 countries (Figure 3).⁸ In addition, there are a further 32 countries that do not have any coal projects under development as of June 2022, which had previously actively considered new coal projects over the past decade.

Figure 3. Increasing number of countries have committed to No New Coal since Paris



Source: E3G analysis.

⁶ E3G, 2021, **No New Coal by 2021**

⁷ UK COP26, 2021, **Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement**

⁸ 65 countries committed to No New Coal through their membership of the **Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA)** or **No New Coal Power Compact (NNCPC)**, or by signing the **Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement** at COP26.

⁸ Tanzania, Zambia, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Mongolia, and Laos.



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The OECD approaches the No New Coal milestone

- > For the first time in modern history, **no new coal projects are under consideration anywhere in the EU27**. This ground-breaking shift follows the decision to shelve⁹ the proposed Leczna Power Plant in Poland.
- > **Mexico** has no remaining coal projects under development following the cancellation of the 1.4 GW Coahuila project last year. In the **United States** the proposed 300 MW CONSOL Energy Mining Complex¹⁰ is unlikely to move forward. Given Canada has no new coal power plans, **North America is poised to follow the EU in having no coal projects under development**.
- > Major coal exporter **Colombia** was previously home to two projects, but they are no longer listed in government energy plans and appear to be shelved.
- > A change in **Australia's** federal government in May 2022,¹¹ coupled with ambitious state-level climate action¹² and no business case for new coal have left the proposed project in Collinsville highly unlikely to proceed.¹³
- > **Japan's** last remaining planned coal power project, the 500 MW GENESIS Matsushima plant, is unlikely to go online. The project aims to replace an existing unit with a new gasification unit, but the marginal reductions in emissions will not justify the high costs. Criticism by civil society organisations has continued, with local groups arguing that the project runs counter to Japan's G7 commitments to No New Coal and the phasing out of coal power as well as obstructing the development of renewable energy infrastructure.¹⁴
- > **Turkey** alone accounts for **86% of the total planned capacity in the OECD**, and currently has the **third largest coal project pipeline globally**. However, its remaining pre-construction projects are not expected to move forward given increasing financial risks and vulnerabilities, and ever-shrinking investment appetite for coal power. Some domestic private banks have stopped providing loans for new coal projects,¹⁵ and options for securing

⁹ Lubelski Węgiel "Bogdanka" SA, 2020, **Continuation and transformation – new LW Bogdanka Strategy until 2030** (in Polish)

¹⁰ The Consol project is the sole legacy of the Trump administration's attempts to "bring back coal" via the US Department of Energy's Coal FIRST ("Flexible, Innovative, Resilient, Small, Transformative") programme.

¹¹ Reuters, 2022, **Australia ousts conservatives after nine years, Albanese to be prime minister**

¹² Australian Renewable Energy Agency, 2022, **New laws to tackle climate change take effect**

¹³ The Guardian, 2022, **Experts sceptical of Shine Energy's proposed 'flexible' coal power station**

¹⁴ The Asahi Shimbun, 2022, **Nagasaki isle coal power plant may fall to go green movement**; Japan Beyond Coal, 2022, **Matsushima (Nagasaki)**

¹⁵ 350 Turkiye, 2022, **Turkish banks' approach to climate change** (in Turkish)



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international capital are decreasing under current economic conditions and China's end to overseas coal finance.

- > Collectively, this progress leaves the whole **OECD rapidly heading towards No New Coal status**. Turkey, Japan, Australia and the US are now well placed to ensure their remaining pre-construction projects are replaced by clean energy alternatives, ensuring they play their part in driving the OECD towards a coal-free future.

Non-OECD regions moving forward

- > The total scale of planned new coal capacity in the non-OECD (excluding China) has **decreased by 82% since 2015**, led by a significant reduction in the amount of new coal projects under consideration in South-East Asia.
- > Since 2015, 27 non-OECD countries have moved from considering coal to having no new projects under consideration, with 9 countries having formally committed to No New Coal through becoming a member of the Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA), No New Coal Power Compact (NNCPC), or signing the COP26 Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement.

Latin America and the Caribbean: very close to being free of new coal projects

- > Total pre-construction capacity in Latin America and the Caribbean is at its lowest since 2015. Brazil is the only remaining country where new projects had been proposed. In recent years they had failed to secure contracts in capacity auctions, highlighting the lack of a business case. This presents an opportunity for the incoming Lula administration to pursue clean energy alternatives instead of new coal.
- > **Argentina** is the only country in the region with a coal project under construction. However, the mine mouth Rio Turbio project has seen multiple delays, technical problems, and allegations of corruption, all of which contribute to ongoing concerns about its economic viability.¹⁶

Africa and Middle East: smaller scale projects replaceable by renewables

- > The **African** continent is home to **only 4%** of the global pre-construction capacity (11 GW). This is **spread thinly across 11 countries**, including many small projects.

¹⁶ EconoJournal, 2022, **The government will allocate almost US\$ 100 million this year to cover the deficit of the state company Yacimientos Río Turbio, despite the fact that it does not produce coal.** (in Spanish)



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- > 7 African countries have only one project under consideration (see Annex I), 4 of which rely on some sort of Chinese support. Following China's commitment to end overseas coal finance, these projects – in Madagascar, Niger, Malawi, and Tanzania – are increasingly now in doubt.
 - > Although **Kenya** remains on the list of countries considering new coal, the country's total planned capacity has plummeted following the de facto cancellation of the high-profile Lamu Power Plant after multiple financiers pulled out. The tiny 60 MW captive Pokot Power Station is unlikely to come to fruition. Recently, developers are pursuing a 25 MW coal power plant in Machakos.¹⁷ A planned 1050 MW Kitui coal plant has been stalled for years, though it remains listed in government planning documents. Coupled with Kenya's 100% renewable energy by 2030 target, and with 92% of electricity currently from renewable sources, scope exists for Kenya to formally scrap the remaining projects and commit to a coal-free future.
 - > Egypt accounted for more than a quarter of the total planned capacity in Africa and the Middle East in 2015. However, it no longer has any proposed coal projects after cancelling plans over recent years. This included the high-profile Hamarawein coal project, which would have been the largest coal-fired power plant outside China. The end of new coal proposals in Egypt significantly boosted its climate credentials ahead of its COP27 Presidency.
 - > In Sub-Saharan Africa, only South Africa and Zimbabwe currently have coal projects under construction. In the Middle East, Iran is the only state with coal projects under construction.

South-East Asia: 81% collapse in new coal project pipeline

- > South-East Asia, often seen as the centre of gravity for new coal construction outside China, has experienced a particularly dramatic shift away from new coal, with an **81% contraction** of the project pipeline since the Paris Agreement in 2015. This means that for every 1 GW of coal power that has entered operation, **3 GW have been cancelled or shelved**. This has been led by the significant reduction of the amount of new coal included in national energy plans such as **Viet Nam's** impending PDP8,¹⁸ and in Indonesia's energy transition planning.

¹⁷ Not listed in the Global Energy Monitor Global Coal Plant Tracker dataset, as of July 2022.

¹⁸ Energy Tracker Asia, 2022, **The Latest PDP8 Draft – Focus on Renewable Energy and a Drastic CO2 Emissions Reduction**



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- > Viet Nam is one of 5 countries exploring a Just Energy Transition Partnership¹⁹ with finance-provide countries, which would create further pressure to end the pursuit new coal power, as should Viet Nam's signing of the COP26 coal-to-clean power sector transition statement in 2021.
 - > **Indonesia** has seen **more than half of its planned coal capacity cancelled since July 2021**. This includes four coal projects ended following China's overseas coal financing announcement in September 2021,²⁰ demonstrating the significant impact the announcement has had on the global risk of new coal power. Indonesia is still home to the **sixth largest** coal project pipeline outside China with 7 GW but is no longer in the top 5 as a result of these cancellations. Indonesia is in parallel developing a Just Energy Transition Partnership²¹ with G7 donor nations and has announced that it will work with the Asian Development Bank to deploy an Energy Transition Mechanism to accelerate the retirement of existing coal power plants.²² These efforts to accelerate coal phase-out through public finance support should be predicated on the cancellation of any remaining new coal projects.

South Asia: 87% reduction in projects under development

- > South Asia (37 GW) accounts for **more than a third of the global planned new coal** outside China, however this is principally due to India's remaining large project pipeline. Overall, the region has seen the total amount of pre-construction capacity **collapse by 87%** since 2015, under growing recognition that new coal is now a bad investment.
- > Bangladesh and Pakistan have contributed to regional momentum through the cancellation of planned coal projects, which has reduced pre-construction capacity by 39% and 24% respectively. Sri Lanka cancelled its last remaining project and committed to No New Coal in its UNFCCC NDC submission of 2021. It subsequently became one of the founding members of the No New Coal Power Compact launched in September 2021 at the UN High Level Dialogue on Energy.
- > India also saw a net decrease of 3 GW in its pre-construction pipeline over the period July 2021 – June 2022, despite 2 GW of new proposals coming

¹⁹ G7, 2022, **G7 Chair's Summary**

²⁰ Climate Home News, 2021, **President Xi declares end to Chinese support for new coal power abroad**

²¹ Trend Asia, 2022, **JETP Funding in Indonesia Must Be Inclusive, Transparent and Avoiding False Solutions**

²² ADB, 2022, **ADB and Indonesia Partners Sign Landmark MOU on Early Retirement Plan for First Coal Power Plant Under Energy Transition Mechanism**



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forward in the first half of 2022. Over recent years multiple projects have been paused mid-construction due to poor business case for new coal projects, reducing the likelihood that new projects will move into construction. As the incoming G20 Presidency, India has a crucial opportunity to exercise climate leadership, by accelerating its renewable energy transition and deliver on existing targets.²³ India is also exploring a Just Energy Transition Partnership approach with G7 countries, highlighting the increasing opportunities to pivot from coal to clean energy.

Central Asia: the sole region to see an increase in proposed new capacity

- > Central Asia is isolated as the only region in the world outside China **that has seen its planned coal capacity grow since July 2021**, driven by developers in **Mongolia, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan** announcing or re-announcing proposed coal projects. Both Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan are back on the list of countries with new coal projects under consideration, despite it being clear that **building new coal in 2022 is a highly risky proposition**.²⁴
- > Project developers in **Mongolia** have increased planned coal power capacity since the beginning of 2022 with the addition of 3 new projects totalling 1.55 GW, taking Mongolia into the list of the **5 most exposed** countries outside China. This is a negative indicator for international investors looking for clean electricity supplies for industrial production facilities.

China dynamics move in competing directions

- > There was a lot of movement in China's pipeline of potential new coal projects in 2021–22: 26.5 GW of projects moved into construction, whereas 5.75 GW was cancelled and 12.41 GW was shelved. (In a data update, 350 MW was classified as becoming newly operational.) This means that a total of 45 GW from the 2021 pipeline changed category. In the 12 months from July 2021, a further 58 GW of new projects were proposed, resulting in a net increase of 13 GW.
- > The pursuit of coal in **China** has been driven by intersecting factors including inefficient market rules and concerns over energy security,²⁵ even when this

²³ IEA, 2022, **India's clean energy transition is rapidly underway, benefiting the entire world**; Climate Home News, 2022, **India approves climate plan with increased ambition, clarifying energy goals**

²⁴ Carbon Tracker, 2021, **Investors exposed to \$110 billion of climate risk from coal companies on Asian exchanges**

²⁵ Ember, 2022, **"Coal phasedown" a year on from COP26**



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is uneconomic. This has resulted in China's share of the world's pre-construction pipeline **increasing to 66%** (197 GW), with China also hosting **over half of the world's operating coal fleet**.

- > However, positive signals are present. China is the world's largest investor in renewables: their continued deployment will put pressure on electricity generation from coal and further degrade the already debateable business case for new coal capacity. Similarly, project cancellations outnumber newly operational capacity by **two to one** over the period 2015–2022, meaning for every project that is switched on, two others have been scrapped.
- > In 2021, China took the positive step to end its support for international coal plant construction, following similar moves from the other major funders Japan and South Korea. In doing so, China emphasised its willingness to partner with other countries in deploying clean energy instead of coal.
- > One year on from President Xi Jinping's announcement that China would no longer support overseas coal projects, 27 plants across the non-OECD, totalling 21 GW,²⁶ have already been scrapped (see Annex III below). A further 33 plants (36 GW) should be cancelled given their early stage of development.
- > The latest data explored in this briefing highlights China's increasingly large share of the global new coal project pipeline. Engineering companies within China are advocating for continued coal plant construction²⁷ that would put China on a crash course with the global climate and the interests of multiple other countries. This will increase the pressure for market reforms and investment in interconnection to aid the deployment of renewable energy and reduce the perceived need for new coal plant construction.

²⁶ CREA, 2022, **1-Year Later: China's Ban on Overseas Coal Power Projects and Its Global Climate Impacts**

²⁷ Bloomberg News, 2022, **China is Doubling Down on Coal Despite Its Green Ambitions**



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About E3G

E3G is an independent climate change think tank with a global outlook. We work on the frontier of the climate landscape, tackling the barriers and advancing the solutions to a safe climate. Our goal is to translate climate politics, economics and policies into action.

E3G builds broad-based coalitions to deliver a safe climate, working closely with like-minded partners in government, politics, civil society, science, the media, public interest foundations and elsewhere to leverage change.

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Annex I: Countries with only one proposed new coal power plant under consideration

Country	Capacity (MW)								Chinese support
	Operating	Construction	Permitted	Pre-permit	Announced	Total pre-construction capacity	Shelved	Cancelled (since 2010)	
Madagascar	120			60		60			Yes
Kenya				64		64	2,010	666	
Niger					200	200		500	Yes
Zambia	330				300	300		1,940	
United States	217,894				300	300		28,168	
Eswatini				300		300	500	1,600	
Malawi				300		300	220	3,100	Yes
Japan	50,608	4,820		500		500		12,177	
Kyrgyzstan	910				600	600			
Uzbekistan	2,493				600	600		300	
Tanzania				600		600	690	1,075	Yes
Thailand	5,988		600			600	56	11,670	
Kazakhstan	11,999			636		636	130	2,260	Yes
Ukraine	17,215			660		660		2,060	Yes
Cambodia	705	1,015	700			700		4,880	Yes
Australia	24,177			1,000		1,000	4,720	8,716	

This table features data analysis from E3G's ongoing No New Coal Progress Tracker.²⁸

²⁸ E3G, 2022, **No New Coal Progress Tracker**



E3G Annex II: No New Coal progress

65 COUNTRIES ALREADY COMMITTED TO NO NEW COAL	32 COUNTRIES WITHOUT NEW COAL PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE	34 COUNTRIES WITH PLANNED COAL PROJECTS
<p>OECD & EU: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom</p> <p>Non-OECD: Albania, Angola, Azerbaijan, Brunei, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Grenada, Ivory Coast, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Niue, North Macedonia, Peru, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Tuvalu, Ukraine, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zambia</p>	<p>OECD & EU: Bulgaria, Colombia, Czech Republic, Norway, Romania</p> <p>Non-OECD: Argentina, Belarus, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Iran, Jamaica, Kosovo, Moldova, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, North Korea, Oman, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela</p>	<p>OECD & EU: Australia, Japan, Turkey, United States</p> <p>Non-OECD: Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Eswatini, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Madagascar, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Serbia, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe</p>
<p>TOP 6 COUNTRIES (86% OF THE GLOBAL TOTAL)</p>		
<p>Bangladesh, China, India, Mongolia, Turkey, Viet Nam</p>		



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Annex III: Cancelled²⁹ coal projects in 2021–2022 following withdrawal of support for international coal projects by China

Country	Coal plant	Capacity (MW)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Gacko Unit 2	350
	Kakanj Thermal Unit 9	300
	Kamengrad Thermal Units 1 & 2	430
	Tuzla Units 7 & 8	900
Djibouti	Djibouti Units 1-3	150
India	JSW Barmer Jalipa Kapurdi Unit 9	540
Indonesia	Banyuasin Units 1 & 2	240
	Jawa-5 Unit 1	1000
	Riau-1 Unit 1 & 2	600
	Sumsel-5 Unit 3	350
Ivory Coast	San Pedro Port Unit 1 & 2	700
Kenya	Lamu Units 1-3	1050
Mozambique	Tete (China Energy) Proposal 2	200
	Tete (PowerChina) Unit 1 & 2	700
Pakistan	Gwadar Units 1 & 2	300
	Jamshoro Unit 6	660
South Africa	Musina-Makhado	3000
Sri Lanka	Lakvijaya Unit 4	300
Tanzania	Mbeya Coal	300
Turkey	HEMA Amasra Units 1 & 2	1320
UAE	Hassyan Clean-Coal Units 3 & 4	1200
Vietnam	Hai Phong-3 Thermal Unit 1 & 2	1200
	Quang Trach-2 Unit 1 & 2	1200
	Quang Tri-2 Unit 1 & 2	1200
	Quynh Lap-1 Unit 1 & 2	1200
	Quynh Lap-2 Unit 1 & 2	1200
Zimbabwe	Binga Unit 1A & 1B	700

²⁹ Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air, 2022, **1-Year Later: China's Ban on Overseas Coal Power Projects and Its Global Climate Impacts**