

## INSIGHTS

## China's Green Tech Drives Sustainable Development

## Voice of the World

By Staff Reporters

China has made remarkable strides in its green tech, with the global society applauding the endeavors and achievements made to promote sustainable development and improve people's well-being.

**Decarbonization hand in hand with sustainability**

According to Forbes, China is at the forefront of the global clean energy movement, investing nearly as much as the U.S. and the European Union combined. It is also leading manufacturing across most clean energy supply chains.

Climate Action Tracker reported that China now manufactures more than 80 percent of the world's solar panels, about 60 percent of the wind turbines, and roughly 75 percent of the lithium-ion batteries. The numbers reflect that dynamic. China accounted for roughly 39 percent of global energy transition investment in 2024.

"For too long, emerging economies have faced what seemed like a stark trade-off between growth and sustainability...China's green ascent challenges that assumption," energy think tank Ember said in its report. "Through scale, innovation and long-term planning, China is demonstrating that decarbonization can go hand in hand with industrial upgrading, job creation and im-



The broad riverbed of the Yarlung Zangbo River and the trees planted along the banks. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

proved quality of life."

As Neil Thomas, fellow on Chinese Politics at Asia Society Policy Institute's Center for China Analysis, wrote in an online article for The Wire China, the upside of China's clean-tech surge is clear: It is driving down the cost of decarbonization.

Pan Jiahua, professor at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (Guangzhou), told Carbon Brief that expanding demand for clean energy through mechanisms such as "green factories" represents an increasingly "bottom-up" and "market-oriented" approach to the energy transition. It will

leave "no place for fossil fuels."

**New frontier for sustainable development**

According to APPN News, satellite imagery from NASA and other space agencies has confirmed that China's "Great Green Wall (GGW)," a tree-planting initiative launched by the Chinese government to combat the expansion of the Gobi Desert and restore degraded landscapes across northern China, is effectively slowing the advance of the desert, reshaping entire regions and creating a new, vibrant frontier where once there was only desolation.

This transformation has a profound

impact on the local ecosystem, restoring biodiversity, improving soil quality, and providing new economic opportunities for the people living in the region. It's a testament to the power of human ingenuity and the resilience of nature.

According to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, nearly a quarter of the world's land surface is now affected by desertification, putting the livelihoods and food security of millions of people at risk. The GGW is seen as a model for other countries to combat this crisis, using a combination of large-scale tree planting, sustainable land management, and community engagement.

Sheradil Baktygulov, director of the Institute of World Politics of Kyrgyzstan, has visited China multiple times in recent years. Recalling his observations in China, Baktygulov said many deserts have gradually been turned into green oases, and smog in cities has declined sharply, according to a Xinhua report.

Erik Solheim, former UN under-secretary-general and former executive director of the UN Environment Programme, said he was impressed by the transformation of Anji, a county in the eastern province of Zhejiang. Renowned as China's "bamboo county," Anji has over one million mu (about 66,667 hectares) of bamboo forests.

China's progress is significant for the world, Solheim added. Other nations can learn from China's approach that economic growth and ecological protection can go hand in hand.

**Policy support and challenges ahead**

As the OPC trend gathers momentum, local governments across China have begun introducing policies to support the model.

Beijing recently launched an AI OPC service initiative aimed at building an incubation system through measures such as rent subsidies and computing-power support. Shenzhen plans to establish more than ten OPC communities and nurture over 1,000 high-growth AI startups by 2027. Other cities, like Suzhou and Hangzhou, are also developing OPC-focused entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Despite the enthusiasm, experts say the model still faces several challenges.

Ling pointed out legal uncertainties surrounding OPCs, including blurred boundaries between personal and corporate assets and unclear intellectual property ownership for AI-generated content.

Zhang, meanwhile, highlighted another issue: the entrepreneurial ecosystem for OPC founders can be isolated, as many individuals operate largely independently without the collaborative support systems found in traditional startups.

To tackle these issues, Ling suggested that policymakers adopt a coordinated set of measures. These could include compliance guidelines clarifying responsibilities related to AI ethics, data use and intellectual property rights, as well as the tiered access to high-quality anonymized datasets for qualified OPC developers.

materials originally developed for its foldable smartphones in the core components of the Robot Phone's motor. Using simulation technologies from foldable device engineering, Honor developed a miniature motor that is both compact and lightweight, enabling the camera's flexible movement without increasing the device's size.

"Smartphones should not remain a dull black rectangle with a touchscreen," Li said during the launch event. "We decided to give them not only a brain but also limbs. That's why we created bold and exploratory designs like the Robot Phone. We hope to bring new excitement to a smartphone industry that has become somewhat stagnant, and rekindle people's curiosity about mobile technology."

## Comment

## Preventing Safety Hazards in Utilizing Open-source AI Agent

By Staff Reporters

"Have you 'raised lobsters'?" has become the "social currency" in the AI circle. Cities like Hefei, Anhui province and Shenzhen, Guangdong province have issued policies to support "raising lobsters," and some major Internet companies have also announced that their products would be integrated with "lobsters."

This "lobster" is not a delicacy on the dining table, but an open-source AI agent named OpenClaw, named because its icon is inspired by a lobster. OpenClaw is an autonomous AI agent that can work independently. It breaks through the limitations of traditional chatbots that "only talk but do nothing." Like a 24-hour online "cyber worker," it can read and write files, control browsers, and even autonomously complete complex tasks such as writing and planning, truly achieving "You give the order, he carries it out."

It is worth noting that behind the bustling "lobsters' farming boom" lie multiple risks. As Qihoo 360's founder Zhou Hongyi said, "The 'OpenClaw' industry is still in its early stages, and configuring it is an extremely difficult task for common people."

Some users have reported that their important data was mistakenly deleted by OpenClaw, and others have suffered privacy leaks due to OpenClaw having excessive permissions. Criminals even disguise "skill packs" to implant malicious plugins, turning "raising lobsters" into a situation where "wolves are invited into the house."

Hu Xia, leading scientist of Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, said, "If 'lobster' represents a sharp weapon in users' hands, then at present, this knife has no sheath."

Specifically, "raising lobsters" mainly faces three types of risks. The installation and usage of OpenClaw has a high threshold. OpenClaw emphasizes "local priority," requiring complex environment configuration and model integration. Even those with programming skills often find it difficult.

Moreover, the cost of "raising lob-

sters" is not low. Although OpenClaw is free, its local operation requires computing power, and cloud leasing incurs fees. Using practical plugins often requires payment, and some users spend as much as several hundred RMB per day.

The most critical issue to be guarded against is security risk. Recently, the National Vulnerability Database of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, as well as The National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team/Coordination Center of China, have issued a series of notices highlighting the potential security hazards associated with "raising lobsters."

Experts noted that the greatest risk brought by autonomous intelligent agents like OpenClaw lies not in code errors, but in granting AI excessive "system proxy authority." This could lead to uncontrolled micro-behaviors, the formation of invisible communication among agents, and new challenges to the macro defense line.

He Xiangnan, the vice dean of the School of Artificial Intelligence and Data Science at the University of Science and Technology of China, said, "It is urgent to conduct in-depth research on the formation and evolution mechanisms of self-evolving intelligent agents and their networks, and accelerate the construction of an integrated system of 'internal security - defense reinforcement' to prevent problems before they occur."

In Shanghai, some research institutions have taken action. The Shanghai Artificial Intelligence Laboratory has issued a white paper on systematic risk identification, meanwhile, an intelligent agent defense model capable of quickly diagnosing risks was also made available for free, exploring the "internal evolution" governance framework that embeds safety guidelines within the decision-making layer of intelligent agents.

"The aim of these efforts is to deeply integrate security capabilities into the entire chain of AI development, providing a systematic solution for 'internal security' in the era of intelligent agents," Hu said.



A mobile application page of open-source AI agent OpenClaw. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

## AI Enables One-person Startup Boom

## Opinion

By LIANG Yilian, WANG Shanshan &amp; LI Jun

For three consecutive years, China's government work report has highlighted the "AI+" initiative. This year's report introduced the concept of "new forms of smart economy" for the first time.

China's AI development is moving beyond technological research and early-stage applications into a new phase of deep industrial integration and economy-wide empowerment. This move is evident in the shift from promoting "AI+" to outlining a broader smart-economy framework.

**AI agents enable "one-person armies"**

At the start of 2026, an emerging manifestation of this transformation is the rise of the one-person company (OPC) model. AI agents such as OpenClaw, are empowering a growing number of entrepreneurs capable of independently building commercial applications.

"Starting a business by 'raising lobsters' has become quite popular recently, and the OPC model is gaining strong momentum," said Zhang Yunquan, a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative

Conference (CPPCC) and a researcher at the Institute of Computing Technology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The phrase "raising lobsters" has become a buzzword in the AI community, on the back of OpenClaw adopting a red lobster logo and users jokingly using the phrase to describe the process of training and developing their AI assistants.

"The emergence of AI agents such as OpenClaw and MeDo allows ordinary people without coding backgrounds to develop practical applications within a short period of time," said Ding Hong, a CPPCC member, academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and chair professor at Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

According to Ding, the OPC model represents a new form of "one-person army" that has become a dynamic unit within the emerging smart economy. "It is not only an agile leap by individuals in the technological wave, but also a reflection of national strategy and social transformation at the micro level," he said.

Ding highlighted the dramatic productivity gains brought about by AI agents. Tasks that previously required a team of ten people working for a week can now be completed in days — or even hours — with AI systems operating 24/7. Furthermore, AI-based products can be optimized in real time based on

user feedback, improving efficiency while lowering costs.

"The OPC is not a short-term trend," Ding said. "It reflects a long-term shift in how economic activities and the social division of labor are organized."

**Lower barriers empower entrepreneurs**

The potential of OPCs has also attracted attention from policymakers and business leaders.

Ling Junjie, a CPPCC member and founding chairman of the Chinese Young Entrepreneurs Association in Hong Kong, believes that a number of OPC unicorn companies could emerge within the next five years.

He noted that AI tools have significantly lowered the barriers to entrepreneurship while reducing the cost of experimentation. This environment allows individuals to test ideas quickly and iterate products with far fewer resources than before.

Their defining features — light assets, rapid iteration and deep vertical focus — align well with the digital economy's operational logic, Ling said.

He encourages young entrepreneurs to actively explore sustainable business models within the rapidly expanding AI application landscape. With AI tools, ideas that previously required substantial investment can now be developed and launched more efficiently.

## Honor Debuts Its Robot Phone

## Hi-Tech

By Staff Reporters

Chinese tech company Honor unveiled a highly discussed new concept device — the Robot Phone — at the Mobile World Congress (MWC) 2026 in Barcelona, Spain, drawing significant attention from industry observers.

Many experts said the product left a strong impression, highlighting both the rapid development of China's AI applications and their growing influence

on the global smart device ecosystem.

Breaking away from conventional smartphone design, the Robot Phone has a three-axis mechanically stabilized gimbal camera on the top of the device that can extend.

Traditionally, smartphone cameras are fixed in place, requiring users to raise the phone, aim it at the subject and manually adjust the angle. The Robot Phone, however, allows the camera to move independently, automatically adjusting its viewing angle according to a person's position, changes in the surrounding environment, and the user's intended task.

The device is also equipped with AI capabilities that allow it to communicate through motion. During interactions, the camera module can perform gestures such as "raising its head," nodding to signal agreement, or even swaying along with music, creating an interactive user experience.

In imaging performance, the Robot Phone combines its three-axis mechanical stabilization gimbal with a 200-megapixel sensor to address common smartphone video challenges such as shaky footage and imprecise subject tracking.

According to Honor CEO Li Jian, the company used high-performance ma-

## 6G Development in Critical Phase

From page 1

**Building the ecosystem**

China holds approximately 40 percent of global 6G patent applications, supported by a substantial talent pool and comprehensive industrial chain, Zhang said.

However, he warned that critical vulnerabilities remain in core components and foundational software. He also highlighted a shortage of interdisciplinary leaders capable of managing the convergence of communications, AI, aerospace and materials science.

"If the first phase was about 'drawing blueprints and gathering materials,' this second phase is about 'building the framework and creating the prototype,'" Zhang said, describing the 2025-2026 period as crucial for integrating over 300 key tech-

nologies into a functional, efficient and low-carbon 6G prototype system.

To secure a leading role in shaping next-generation technology, experts emphasized the need for coordination.

Areas such as new network architecture and integrated sensing, aligned with national strategies and industry standards, require advanced research, Shao stressed.

Meanwhile, application-driven development is also important, using future scenarios like immersive experiences and embodied intelligence to define infrastructure needs and cultivate new terminals and applications.

In addition, Zhang proposed establishing cross-disciplinary programs such as "Communications + AI" to train personnel required for the 6G era.