

China to Promote Innovative Development of AI Agents

Policy Express

By TANG Zhexiao

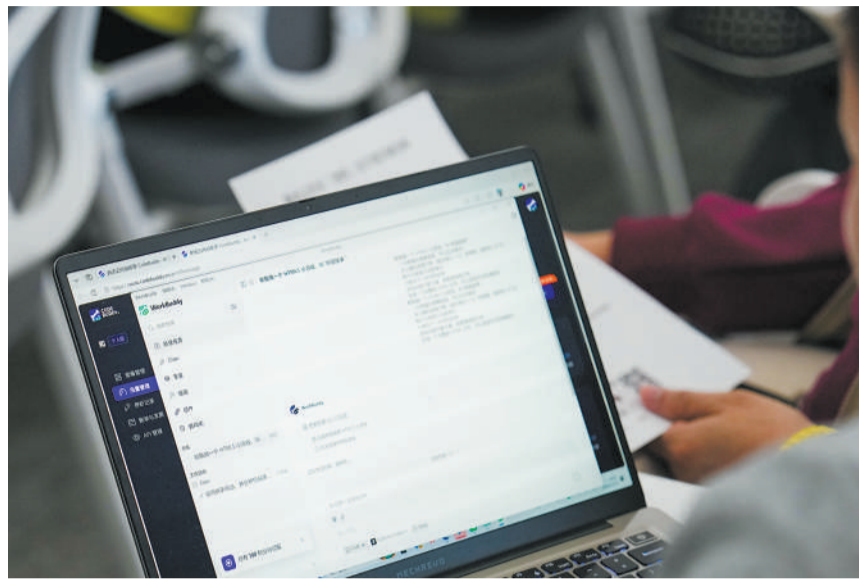
With the rapid advancement of new-generation AI technologies, intelligent agents are accelerating their in-depth integration with cyberspace and the physical world, transforming people's production methods and daily life as well as social governance models.

To promote innovative development of AI agents and advance "AI Plus" action, the Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC), the National Development and Reform Commission and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology have jointly released an implementation guideline.

The guideline defines AI agents as intelligent systems equipped with autonomous perception, memory, decision-making, interaction and execution capabilities, serving as an important form of AI products and services.

It puts forward measures in four key aspects:

- Consolidating the foundation for development, improving the technical infrastructure, and establishing standards and protocols;
- Upholding the bottom line of se-



Users experience an AI agent tool. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

curity, clarifying product norms, guarding against potential safety risks, improving the governance system, and strengthening industrial self-regulation;

- Strengthening application-driven development. Centered on scientific research, industrial development, consumption promotion, people's well-being, and social governance, it sets forth 19 typical application scenarios;

- Building an innovation ecosystem, boosting industrial cooperation, and scaling up application promotion.

The CAC noted AI agent products such as mobile assistants, terminal smart stewards, and cloud-based AI agents have emerged at a rapid pace in recent years and entered large-scale application, greatly facilitating people's work and daily lives.

However, the high autonomy and high permission level of intelligent agents also bring security risks including privacy leakage, unauthorized operation, and behavioral malfunction. Therefore, it is imperative to balance

development and security to advance the standardized application and innovative development of intelligent agents.

The guideline proposes a people-centered approach, AI for good, multi-party collaborative governance, and sound and prudent development. This will foster an institutional environment that ensures standardized development while encouraging innovation, thereby promoting healthy and orderly growth of intelligent agents.

Clear product guidelines should be established. This means improving policies, regulations and ethical norms, as well as managing permissions and regulating the behaviors of intelligent agents to guide the R&D of related products.

At the same time, the governance system needs to be improved by building a classified and tiered framework, and professional services such as risk monitoring, early warning, testing, and certification for AI agents strengthened.

An evaluation indicator system will be established for the development of intelligent agents. Monitoring, assessment, rolling implementation and dynamic adjustment will be strengthened for the standardized application and innovative development of AI agents.



Case Study

Tech Guards Green Future in Qinghai

By Staff Reporters

Located in the core area of the "Third Pole of the Earth," the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, Qinghai province is known as "China's Water Tower." It serves as a crucial ecological security barrier for both China and Asia. Now, through technological innovation, Qinghai has evolved to become a model of biodiversity conservation, especially for the reclusive snow leopard.

Protecting flagship species

Through the Qinghai Ecological Window, a real-time monitoring system with 116 video stations across five major ecological zones, researchers can now observe snow leopards and other wildlife in high definition from thousands of kilometers away.

"To protect the environment, we must first understand the baseline and track changes," said Liu Yanlin, associate professor at Qinghai Normal University. Scientists previously deployed infrared cameras across large habitats to estimate snow leopard populations. Since 2017, they have been developing standardized protocols and a global snow leopard assessment program.

Today, the Sanjiangyuan and Qilian Mountain National Parks serve as major wildlife sanctuaries. In Qinghai, the snow leopard population has reached over 1,200. The Tibetan antelope, once endangered with fewer than 20,000 individuals, has rebounded to more than 70,000. Przewalski's gazelle, in the past rarer than the giant panda, now numbers over 3,700 — 12 times its original population. A major tech-driven ecological monitoring network lies behind these encouraging figures.

Locking drifting sand around Qinghai Lake

Close to Qinghai Lake, China's largest inland saltwater lake, degraded sandy pastoral land is now greening.

Researcher Zhang Dengshan leads a desertification control team under a provincial-academy collaboration. Working with local government, his team developed "living barriers" — planting wheat, barley, or oats instead of using only traditional straw or stone barriers.

Between these barriers, they introduced Qinghai spruce, Qilian juniper, and other species, along with Jerusalem artichoke and Hedysarum scoparium, which provided both ground cover and economic returns.

From lake-focused to landscape-wide governance, this approach reflects Qinghai's tech-driven sand control. Moving from manpower reliant methods to satellite monitoring and drone precision seeding using integrated systems, Qinghai has made measurable progress. Since 2023, the province has completed afforestation on 17.72 million mu (about 1.18 million hectares) and treated 5.23 million mu (about 349,000 hectares) of sandy land. On the plateau, technology is helping to build a solid green barrier.

Preserving the plateau's genetic heritage

At the Northwest Institute of Plateau Biology under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, researcher Chi Xiaofeng places a dried specimen of spikenard, an aromatic herb from the Himalayas, onto a high-precision scanner. The plant is little-known but listed as critically endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature — the only plant species in Qinghai with that rating among nationally protected wild plants.

Spikenard is used in incense and medicine and its international trade is strictly regulated. Yet for years, studies on its wild distribution were almost absent. Chi's team analyzed its population ecology, genetics, and reproductive patterns to understand what drives its endangerment. This year, he plans to begin field reintroduction trials in Sanjiangyuan, and other areas with heavy harvesting or degraded black-soil land.

This integrated "conservation-plus-utilization" approach relies on the National Germplasm Bank of the Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, one of Qinghai's top 10 national-level scientific platforms. Around 100,000 biological germplasm samples are now preserved there. From one plant to seed bank, and from research to field reintroduction — this is technology-powered biodiversity conservation in action.



The Sanjiangyuan National Park in Qinghai. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

List Unveiled to Prevent Invasive Alien Species

By LI Linxu

As part of efforts to safeguard ecological security and biodiversity, China has released a list of key controlled invasive alien species at ports.

The list, jointly released by six government bodies including the General Administration of Customs (GAC), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (MARA), the Ministry of Natural Resources, and the Ministry of Ecology and Environment, took effect on May 1 this year.

Anyone who imports alien species on the list without authorization will have the items confiscated and face a fine ranging from 50,000 to 250,000 RMB. If the violation constitutes a crime, criminal responsibility will be

pursued in accordance with the law.

The list identifies the first batch of high-priority alien species requiring strict oversight at ports of entry. It includes 21 families (genera or species) across four categories: insects, mollusks, fish, and amphibians.

These alien species have no natural distribution in China. Once introduced and established, they pose a high risk of damaging the country's ecological security and biodiversity, leading to severe ecological and economic consequences.

In February, customs officers at Gongbei Port seized five *Serrasalmus rhombeus* from an inbound passenger's luggage. Commonly known as the Black Piranha, this ornamental fish can grow to more than 50 centimeters in length

and is known for its aggressive and ferocious nature. If introduced into local waters, it would prey heavily on native aquatic species and could pose a physical threat to humans.

Currently, ornamental fish with potential invasive risks, including *Serrasalmus rhombeus*, have been officially included in the list.

In recent years, China has stepped up efforts to guard against and respond to invasive alien species by improving relevant rules and regulations, and strengthening inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms.

The country passed its first biosecurity law in 2020 and issued its first biodiversity white paper in 2021.

In 2022, China introduced measures for the administration of invasive

alien species and released a list of key managed invasive alien species, identifying 59 invasive species as primary targets for prevention and control.

However, in customs enforcement practices, species are frequently seized at ports that are not included on the existing list of key managed invasive alien species.

"For these alien species, we also need to develop a dedicated controlled list at ports. On the one hand, this will improve the precision of port inspections and provide a legal basis for customs enforcement; on the other hand, it will help the public fully understand the potential risks of these species and enhance awareness of national biosafety," said Wang Yiyu, an official from the GAC.

Assessment Measures to Build Beautiful China

By YAO Yian

China has rolled out official assessment measures for the building of a Beautiful China, with the goal of expanding green and low-carbon development,

along with the overall improvement of the country's eco-environmental quality, according to an official document released recently.

The document was jointly issued by the General Office of the Communist

Party of China Central Committee and the General Office of the State Council. It stipulates that the assessment of annual key targets will cover core areas, including air quality, water and marine ecological environments, the soil environment, solid waste pollution prevention and control, and ecological quality.

The assessment measures are made of five core assessment pillars: responsibility for implementation, annual target delivery, key task completion, fiscal fund use performance, and public satisfaction with local eco-environmental improvements.

According to the document, the assessment work is set to adhere to the following core principles.

First, it must prioritize practical results and proactive accountability.

Second, adherence to both target-oriented and problem-oriented princi-

ples is required. Efforts must focus on resolving prominent ecological issues that concern the public, improving the critical battle against pollution, defining key metrics consistent with Beautiful China objectives, and targeting critical sectors and governance nodes.

Third is the adherence to law-based, publicly recognized standards. This must ensure precise, scientific, objective, and impartial reviews, while reducing administrative burdens on grassroots authorities and making use of public oversight.

Fourth, assessment results need to be linked to concrete actions, driving on-the-ground implementation through performance reviews, using assessment outcomes to advance eco-environmental improvement, and cementing accountability for eco-environmental protection at all levels.



A high-speed train runs across East Lake in Wuhan city. (PHOTO: XINHUA)

Physical AI Moves from Simulation to Reality

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Building an ecosystem

Fysics is not a standalone entity. Zhang's team has built a complete infrastructure including MoziSim, a simulation platform for generating massive, real-

istic training data, and OmniFysics, a multimodal foundation model for perceiving and reasoning about physical reality.

In the next three to five years, the team aims to create a complete industrial chain combining domestic computing

power, proprietary engines, and open-source ecosystems. Fysics has already partnered with Chinese chipmakers and research institutions to scale the technology.

"We want to become a core infra-

structure provider for the age of physical intelligence," Zhang said.

For now, the basketball-shooting robot is proof that Chinese innovation is helping AI learn not only to think, but also to act and adapt.

Smart Auto Manufacturing Driven by 'Data+AI'

From page 1

On the manufacturing side, FAW uses AI large models as the "brain" to develop process agents and production agents, realizing intelligent decision-making and automated production scheduling.

Virtual simulation technologies are used as the "brain" to build a cloud-controlled simulation technology platform, enabling decoupled hardware-software cluster control.

The brick-and-mortar factories are the "torso," accelerating the development of embodied intelligent robots to be deployed in scenarios such as final as-

sembly and logistics sorting.

Digital and intelligent technologies have significantly boosted the company's operational efficiency. Men explained that by fully adopting cloud-native technologies, FAW migrated 290 standalone systems to the cloud in a single, coordinated effort, reducing business iteration cycles from quarterly to weekly and slashing annual maintenance costs from 200 million RMB to 27 million RMB.

FAW's transformation path provides a highly practical and replicable model for the upgrading of traditional industrial bases.