NEWSLETTER

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China aims for secure, reliable supply of AI core tech by 2027
China aims to ensure a secure and reliable supply of key artificial intelligence technologies by 2027 under a new government action plan. The plan targets three to five general-purpose AI models for manufacturing, 100 industrial datasets and 500 application scenarios, while fostering globally competitive firms, strengthening security governance and advancing AI–manufacturing integration. (**Xinhua**)

China to adjust or cancel export tax rebates for photovoltaic and battery products
China will adjust export tax rebates for photovoltaic and battery products from April 1, 2026. Export VAT rebates for photovoltaic products will be canceled, while battery rebates will be reduced from 9% to 6% before being fully removed on Jan. 1, 2027. Industry groups say the move will support rational overseas pricing and help reduce trade frictions in the long term. (**Xinhua**)

New computing architecture boosts China's computing power
Chinese scientists have developed a multi-physics computing architecture that enables post-Moore devices to perform Fourier transforms, boosting computing speed nearly fourfold. The system integrates volatile and non-volatile oxide devices, raising processing speed to about 500 billion operations per second. The breakthrough supports applications in AI, embodied intelligence, edge sensing and communications. (**CCTV**)

Meta rings opening bell in age of AI agents
Meta's roughly $2 billion acquisition of Manus, an AI agent startup founded by a Chinese team, underscores China's strength in AI application innovation. While Chinese capital backed Manus early, its highest valuation came from overseas, highlighting domestic undervaluation of AI applications and raising questions about China's ability to retain top frontier-tech companies. (**China Daily**)

China launches new AI model for agriculture
China has unveiled Sinong, its first open-source large language model dedicated to agriculture, developed by Nanjing Agricultural University. Trained on data from 9,000 books, 240,000 papers and 20,000 policy documents, the model targets farming, breeding and agri-management. Open-sourced on GitHub and ModelScope, Sinong aims to accelerate smart agriculture adoption and innovation. (**Xinhua**)