Analysis of Regional Differences and Mechanisms of Blockchain AI

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Abstract. Drawing on policy instrument theory and institutional isomorphism theory, this study employs textual analysis to systematically compare the differences and underlying mechanisms in blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI) integration policies across four major regions of China: Northeast, East, West, and Central China. The findings reveal significant regional divergences in both policy instrument types and intervention target preferences. The Northeast region predominantly adopts environment-oriented instruments, focusing on governance modernization and institutional supply. The East region exhibits a balanced instrument mix, leveraging a high-level institutional openness and a market-driven ecosystem to prioritize emerging markets and frontier technologies. The West region emphasizes both environment-oriented and supply-oriented instruments, developing computing power and data security infrastructure under national strategic mandates. The Central region relies mainly on supply-oriented instruments, achieving catch-up development through direct technology provision and application deployment. This study elucidates the adaptive logic of regional policy mixes and offers empirical insights for differentiated governance of next-generation digital technologies in China.

Keywords: Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, Policy Instruments, Regional Differences.

1 Introduction

As foundational and leading technologies in the digital era, blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI) are reshaping the global industrial landscape and the boundaries of national competition. In 2025, during the the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the National People's Congress suggested that blockchain and AI should serve as a "dual-wheel drive" to propel the cultivation of new quality productive forces. Subsequently, seven central ministries, including the People's Bank of China, jointly issued the "Guidelines on Financial Support for New Industrialization," requiring that blockchain and artificial intelligence be incorporated into the financial infrastructure. This marked the transition of these two technologies from fragmented exploratory stages to a national strategic level. Within the above policy system, various provinces and municipalities intensively issued rele-

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vant policies, blockchain and artificial intelligence are repeatedly emphasized as key technological supports for enhancing government governance capacity and promoting industrial upgrading.

Despite clear central policy guidance, substantial regional disparities persist in industrial bases, resource endowments and strategic positioning across China. Existing studies focus mainly on national policy evolution or single-region analysis, lacking systematic comparisons of regional policy instruments and target preferences. Against this background, this paper explores three core questions: How do blockchain and AI policies differ regionally in instrument types and target distribution, and what mechanisms drive such differences?What patterns exist in regional policy instrument selection and target preferences?What explains these interregional variations? Using textual analysis, this study examines 60 representative local policy documents, including 14th Five-Year digital economy plans and dedicated blockchain and AI policies, coding them along three dimensions: policy instruments, intervention targets and application industries.Key findings show distinct regional governance and innovation paths: Northeast China emphasizes governance capacity and institutional development. East China relies on high-level institutional supply and open frameworks. West China focuses on environmental governance and core technology deployment. Central China prioritizes infrastructure and application-oriented implementation.

2 Literature Review

This literature review systematically synthesizes research on policies, governance and technologies related to blockchain and artificial intelligence. Furthermore, it identifies the limitations of existing literature.

Existing research on blockchain governance policy instruments primarily evaluates the application and efficacy of mandatory, persuasive, and environmental frameworks [1]. Mandatory instruments, such as crypto regulations and smart contract legal recognition, rely on legal enforcement, while persuasive instruments aim to shape behavior voluntarily [2]. However, this typology has been applied uncritically across multiple studies, with little attention to how these instruments interact. Environmental instruments, which use blockchain-verified emission data to enhance subsidy transparency [3], face a critical contradiction: while they aim to build consumer trust, the inherent privacy risks of blockchain can undermine carbon reduction strategies if not carefully designed.

Studies on blockchain policy diffusion have identified both vertical transmission patterns from developed to less developed regions and horizontal transmission patterns among adjacent or comparable urban clusters . One study further claims a transition from hierarchical to networked diffusion [4], yet this claim lacks process-based evidence, and no research has traced how such a transition occurs at the micro level. The predominant explanatory factors, such as regional economic capacity and policy learning, are largely derived from Chinese or European case studies, limiting generalizability to other institutional settings.

Blockchain policy governance literature spans multiple levels: multi-layered on-chain and off-chain interactions, transnational institutional evolution, and technical governance taxonomies. However, these streams remain largely disconnected. For example, a finding on coercive and normative isomorphism in EU governance does not inform a comparison of centralized versus decentralized decision-making, leaving a gap between macro-institutional pressures and micro-governance design [5]. Furthermore, the widely cited tripartite classification of technical governance—namely intra-chain, cross-chain, and off-chain governance, treats each category as independent and overlooks their dependencies .

Foundational research on blockchain-AI integration promotes the vision of "decentralized intelligent systems" as next-generation infrastructure [6]. While blockchain is proposed for storing model parameters, verifying outputs, and coordinating trust via consensus , the term " decentralized intelligent system" remains loosely defined across papers. Commonly cited challenges, including scalability, cross-chain interoperability, and regulatory compliance, are repeatedly listed as bullet points without empirical measurement of their relative severity or proposed trade-off solutions.

At the level of technical synergy, artificial intelligence and blockchain form a mutually reinforcing pattern manifested through security enhancement, efficiency improvement, and trust mechanism reconstruction [7]. However, this synergy is often overstated. For instance, the paper shows that deep learning improves blockchain transaction detection, while finds that in privacy-preserving scenarios, for example zero-knowledge proofs, deep learning accuracy drops significantly. This contradiction remains unexplored.

Despite significant progress in these dimensions, the existing literature still has limitations. First, most studies separately address blockchain governance or artificial intelligence policy as single technology domains, lacking a systematic analysis of the cross interactions and co evolution between these two technology policies. Second, current research provides an incomplete theoretical explanation of the causes of regional differences. Thus, current frameworks fail to effectively articulate the transmission mechanism linking the macro national institutional environment and micro governance design choices.

3 Theoretical Basis

To systematically analyze regional variations in China's policies on blockchain and artificial intelligence, this study introduces Policy Instrument Theory and Institutional Isomorphism Theory as its theoretical foundation.

Policy Instrument Theory emerged within policy science in the 1980s. Among the various taxonomic frameworks for policy instruments, the five-part typology introduced by Schneider and Ingram (1990) comprising authoritative, incentive-based, capacity-building, symbolic and learning instruments have been widely adopted. In the specific context of blockchain and AI integration governance, international comparisons highlight significant differences in the selection of policy instruments. China tends to employ a strategy combining authoritative and capacity-building in-

struments, the European Union favors a comprehensive regulatory framework centered on mandatory legal instruments. Conversely, the United States exhibits a decentralized, enforcement-oriented model, whereas Singapore represents a more flexible, innovation-friendly regulatory pathway [8]. Consequently, Policy Instrument Theory provides a classificatory language for systematically capturing these differences, enabling cross-regional horizontal comparisons. By analyzing the structural composition of instrument portfolios across different regions, this study could reveal the governance philosophies and institutional capacities reflected in these diverse instrument choices.

Institutional Isomorphism Theory originates from the neo-institutionalist tradition in sociology. DiMaggio and Powell (1983) pointed out that under stressful institutional environment, organizations tend to imitate and converge towards similarity, even if certain practices are not efficient. They delineated three mechanisms through which organizations achieve isomorphism: coercive, mimetic and normative isomorphism [9]. Subsequently, this theory has been widely applied in technology policy research. Coercive isomorphism primarily manifests as the rigid constraints of legal rules compelling local governments to adopt policy arrangements that align with the requirements of higher-level authorities. In policy diffusion, mimetic isomorphism occurs when a region gains a pioneering advantage, prompting other regions to replicate these successes through observation and emulation. Normative isomorphism typically operates through expert networks, professional advisory bodies that shape policymakers' cognition and preferences via knowledge dissemination and the establishment of professional consensus [10]. However, policy isomorphism does not equate to the complete replication of policy content and local governments often engage in localized adaptation when responding to institutional pressures.

The interaction between the two theories lies in how institutional pressures shape the selection and combination of policy instruments. The former categorizes policy content and instrument configurations, the latter elucidates the formation mechanisms and institutional logic driving these choices. Coercive isomorphism, often stemming from central government mandates, predisposes local governments toward environment oriented instruments. Mimetic isomorphism leads regions to emulate successful peers, which explains the diffusion of specific instrument types, such as supply oriented measures for computing infrastructure. Normative isomorphism operates through expert networks and professional communities, influencing the perceived legitimacy of particular instrument portfolios like demand oriented pilot demonstrations [11]. Thus, institutional isomorphism provides the causal logic for why certain policy instrument configurations emerge in different regional contexts, while policy instrument theory supplies the taxonomic language to describe those configurations.

This study utilizes the five-part policy instrument framework to code blockchain and AI integration policies, identifying structural characteristics and regional variations in instrument portfolios [5]. Furthermore, the three mechanisms of institutional isomorphism are employed to investigate the drivers of these divergent policy choices across regions.

4 Finding and Discussion

This study adopts a qualitative content analysis method to examine policy landscapes across 34 provincial-level administrative regions in China, with classification following the four economic region standards established by the National Bureau of Statistics of China. The Northeast region includes Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang. The East region includes Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shanghai, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shandong, Guangdong, and Hainan. The West region includes Inner Mongolia, Guangxi, Chongqing, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Tibet, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, and Xinjiang. The Central region includes Shanxi, Anhui, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei, and Hunan. Using "blockchain" and "artificial intelligence" as keywords, this study screened policy documents issued by provincial or municipal governments between 2018 and 2025. A total of 60 formal documents were selected, and be presented in Table A1, including plans, implementation schemes, and action plans that explicitly address both technologies. To facilitate systematic analysis, a three-level coding framework was constructed. The first level coding categorizes policy instruments into supply oriented, environment oriented, and demand oriented types. The second level coding classifies the targets of intervention into traditional industries, emerging markets, and underlying technology. The third level coding summarizes specific application industries or cross industry scenarios. Using this analytical framework, the subsequent sections delineate the principal findings concerning regional preferences for policy instruments and intervention targets, while examining the mechanisms that induce spatial disparities among these four regions.

In Northeast China, environment-oriented policy instruments dominate (9 items), while supply- and demand-oriented ones are fewer (4 and 2 items respectively)—contrary to the traditional expectation that less developed regions would prioritize direct resource input or demand-driven stimulus. Despite a solid industrial base and talent pool, the region faces narrowing profitability in traditional heavy industries and weak market vitality. Second-level coding shows 8 items for emerging markets, 4 for traditional industries, and only 3 for underlying technology. This distribution reflects the strategic choices of the old industrial base under dual constraints of resource endowment and fiscal capacity: rather than relying on large-scale subsidies or government procurement, the region seeks to build a governance environment through institutional restructuring and industry standardization. Meanwhile, policies continue to promote the transformation of traditional industries as a fundamental safeguard, focusing on digital governance and process standardization instead of large-scale capacity expansion.

Policies aim to reduce market transaction costs through institutional supply and attract social capital. Third-level coding shows that cross-industry application scenarios prioritize digital governance, computing infrastructure, and regulatory improvements to coordinate digital economy development with industrial clusters. A key contradiction emerges: while innovation is typically stimulated by funding and procurement, strategic planning takes precedence here. This reflects national-level expectations for the Northeast's transformation—not to follow the traditional heavy-chemical expan-

sion path, but to reshape regional functions through digital governance and achieve industrial transformation beyond the original industrial logic.

The Eastern region has a relatively balanced policy mix (4 supply-oriented, 6 environment-oriented, 5 demand-oriented), but second-level coding reveals extreme differentiation: markets account for 11 items, underlying technology for 3, and traditional industries for only 1. This reflects an innovation orientation driven by cross-border openness and ecosystem building. Although only three items address underlying technology, they focus on frontier tech incubation, data talent systems, and intelligent computing ecosystems—indicating that the region avoids large-scale infrastructure investment in basic R&D and high-end factors, relying instead on market forces to drive technological iteration. The weak policy linkage with traditional industries does not mean neglecting the real economy; rather, manufacturing digitalization is largely enterprise-driven, requiring the government only to provide computing infrastructure and benchmark demonstrations.

The Northeast and Eastern regions both have the highest share of emerging markets, but the driving mechanisms differ: the Northeast uses them for governance transformation, while the Eastern region directs them toward industrial competition. Constrained by limited fiscal capacity, the Northeast avoids large-scale supply or subsidies, relying instead on environment-oriented instruments and governance modernization projects such as digital government and smart communities. In contrast, the Eastern region, leveraging its export-oriented economy, human capital, and high marketization, focuses on open domains like digital trade and fintech. At the third coding level, cross-industry scenarios require coordination in digital trade, data element integration, and the synergy between computing power and regulation.

The Eastern region ' s structural characteristics confirm its dual advantages: high-level institutional supply and a highly marketized environment. With export-oriented hubs, financial and tech innovation centers, concentrated human capital, and well-established market mechanisms, the government does not need large-scale fiscal subsidies or direct technology provision. Instead, it pursues institutional openness to build global competitiveness. The policy tilt toward emerging markets is essentially market-driven, with the government following by optimizing the business environment and lowering entry barriers. Overall, the Eastern model ' s core competitiveness lies in maintaining leadership through institutional openness rather than fiscal subsidies—closely aligned with its position in global value chains.

In the Western region, environment-oriented instruments dominate (8 items), while supply- and demand-oriented instruments are limited (4 and 3 items respectively). Environment-oriented instruments establish data security norms and digital economy pilot zones. Supply-oriented instruments build computing infrastructure and support digital transformation of agriculture, transport, and traditional industries. Demand-oriented instruments have the smallest share due to limited local market size, making effective demand pull difficult. Thus, policy focuses on supply-side capacity building and rule alignment. Second-level coding shows underlying technology accounts for the highest share (7 items), reflecting the Western region's strategic role as a national computing backup and data resource pool. Its clean energy advantage benefits carbon quota allocation, and green power for data centers reduces energy and compliance

costs. Traditional industry accounts for 5 items, with policies focusing on digital transformation and cross-industry integration rather than capacity expansion. The region faces dual pressures: completing its own industrial upgrading while absorbing capacity transferred from the East.

Although there are only three items coded as emerging markets, their content primarily concerns digital transformation in the public governance domain rather than commercial digital trade or fintech. This indicates that the cultivation of emerging industries in the Western region is still at an early stage, with the government prioritizing the modernization of governance capacity. The third level coding shows that policies devote significant effort to infrastructure areas such as computing centers, national blockchain network hubs, data security industries, and artificial intelligence data labeling. Emerging market applications are largely limited to public service domains such as city wide digitalization and digital economy innovation zone governance. The Western region's industrial base, resource endowment, and national strategic positioning underpin this distribution. The Western region has a weak industrial base and a low degree of marketization, lacking the conditions for developing high end service industries. However, it possesses advantages in energy resources, land costs, and environmental capacity. It has been assigned national computing hub missions such as the "East Data West Computing" project.

The Central region exhibits a predominance of supply oriented instruments, emphasizing the rapid construction of infrastructure and the deployment of cross industry applications. At the first level coding level, supply oriented instruments account for the leading share with seven items. Environment oriented and demand oriented instruments play secondary roles, with three and five items respectively. Because the central provinces possess a relatively weak economic foundation, they neither feature the mature market mechanisms of the East nor the specialized computing mission of the West. However, as they stand at the forefront of undertaking industrial transfer from the East and host multiple national strategic pilot zones, policies exhibit a typical supply oriented dominant characteristic. It is worth noting that the Central region's demand oriented instruments outnumber those of the Western and Northeast regions, indicating that demand pull measures such as pilot demonstrations and scenario promotion are relatively effective in the Central region. This is related to its locational advantages of dense population and greater domestic demand potential.

The second level coding results show that emerging markets account for seven items, while traditional industries and underlying technology maintain a relatively balanced distribution with four items each. The dominant position of emerging markets indicates that the Central region is actively deploying new tracks such as smart parks, digital trade, and financial insurance. However, these emerging market policies are advanced primarily through supply oriented and demand oriented instruments rather than relying on institutional openness as seen in the East. Traditional industries in the Central region all have digital transformation policies, reflecting a pragmatic implementation orientation. As a major grain producing area and a destination for manufacturing transfer, the region’s strategy can be summarized as a comprehensive catch up driven by national strategic resource allocation. The allocation of political resources provides policy legitimacy, a weak foundation forces the government to

directly intervene in technology supply, and the practical need to undertake Eastern transfers requires simultaneous attention to traditional industry upgrading and emerging market cultivation.The third level coding shows that policies cover supply chain coordination and intelligent manufacturing for traditional industries, smart parks and financial insurance applications for emerging markets, as well as government AI public services and technology integration research and development for underlying technology. Through rapid infrastructure supply and application scenario deployment, the Central region aims to achieve phased results, thereby promoting regional industrial structure upgrading and resilience enhancement.

5 Conclusion

Based on the above findings, this study draws the following core conclusions regarding regional policy differences. In the northeastern region, the findings indicate that governance modernisation and data infrastructure construction take precedence over direct fiscal support. This policy combination stems from the dual constraints of industrial decline in the Northeast's old industrial base and limited fiscal capacity, forcing the region to compensate for insufficient resource endowment through institutional supply. The anomaly lies in the fact that the Northeast has a weak underlying technology layout. While less-developed regions typically rely on supply-orientated or demand-orientated instruments, the Northeast’s focus reflects national-level strategic expectations.

The core logic of Eastern regional policy is that an open environment facilitates the translation of basic research and frontier technologies into productive outcomes. Characterized by an exceptionally high concentration of emerging markets, the region prioritizes commercial service domains such as digital trade and fintech. Rule orientation and the improvement of data element markets enable efficient implementation of cross border digital services and scenario opening.

The Western region is characterized by the parallel development of environmental governance and underlying technology. The Western region has been entrusted with the national strategic mission of the "East Data West Computing" project. Its resource endowment advantages enable it to assume the role of national computing backup, while its weak industrial base forces policies to prioritize addressing shortcomings. Notably, the Western region utilizes the fewest demand-oriented instruments among the studied blocks. This reflects a limited local market scale, which compels the government to maintain a heavy focus on supply-side institutional and infrastructural support.

The Central region is dominated by supply oriented instruments, with the most balanced distribution across second level coding categories. This relative balance stems from the Central region's unique geographical location connecting the East and West, its relatively weak industrial base, and the injection of political resources through national strategic pilot zones. The government must directly intervene in technology supply to compensate for market failures. The share of demand oriented instruments

is higher than in the Northeast and West, indicating that demand pull measures such as pilot demonstrations are relatively effective in the Central region.

In conclusion, the differences in the policy tool choices and intervention preferences regarding blockchain and artificial intelligence policies among these four regions stem from their varying stages of development, resource endowments, national strategic positioning, and market conditions. Moving forward, while maintaining their respective regional advantages, each block should prioritize the combinatorial innovation of policy instruments. By promoting the cross-regional exchange of successful governance experiences, China can better leverage the driving potential of blockchain and artificial intelligence to facilitate high-quality economic development.

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Appendix

Table A1. Three-Level Policy Tool Encoding Framework for Blockchain and AI Policies

Serial Number	Region	Policy Name	Release Year	Primary Encoding	Explanation of Level 1 Encoding Details	Secondary Encoding	Explanation of Level 2 Encoding Details	Third Encoding	Explanation of Level 3 Encoding Details
1	Northeast	Notice from the General Office of the People's Government of Liaoning Province on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Promoting the Innovation and Development of Artificial Intelligence in Liaoning Province	2025	Supply type	The allocation of resources around the construction of artificial intelligence innovation capabilities, technological breakthroughs, and industrial cultivation belongs to the supply side tools.	underlying technology	Applied to the underlying technological systems of artificial intelligence algorithms, models, and computing power.	AI+Fundamental Frontier Technologies	Taking the innovative development plan of artificial intelligence as the driving force, promote the iteration of basic models, algorithms, and key technologies.
2	Northeast	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Jilin Province on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Accelerating the High Quality Development of Jilin Province's Digital Economy (2023-2025)	2023	Environmental type	Mainly based on provincial implementation plans and institutionalized promotion paths, it belongs to environmental shaping tools.	emerging markets	Applied to emerging markets such as the digital economy and data factor markets.	Blockchain+Data Element Governance	Highlight the construction of the data element market and the growth goals of the digital economy, emphasizing governance and rule building.
3	Northeast	Notice on the Implementation Opinions of Promoting the Construction of Smart Communities Issued by Seventeen Departments including Jilin Provincial Department of Civil Affairs	2023	Demand-oriented	Expanding smart community applications and importing scenarios to form demand pull is a demand side tool.	emerging markets	Applied to emerging digital service markets such as smart communities and livelihood services.	AI+Smart Community Governance	Implementing AI/blockchain in community governance and public service scenarios to generate demand on the application side.
4	Northeast	Notice of the People's Government of Heilongjiang Province on Issuing Several Policy Measures to Promote the Construction of "Digital Heilongjiang" and Accelerate the High Quality Development of Digital Economy	2021	Supply type	Cultivating digital industry entities and factor supply through industrial support measures is a supply side tool.	emerging markets	Applied to emerging markets such as the digital industry, software, and platform economy.	Digital Industry Cultivation (AI+Blockchain)	Promote the agglomeration and growth of industries such as artificial intelligence and blockchain through policy measures.
5	Northeast	Notice from the Department of Industry and Information Technology of Jilin Province on the Selection of Pilot Demonstrations for Digital Transformation of Manufacturing Industry in Jilin Province	2021	Demand-oriented	The selection of pilot demonstrations and the construction of demonstration factories to drive enterprise applications belong to demand side tools.	traditional industries	Directly affecting traditional industrial systems such as manufacturing.	AI+Intelligent Manufacturing Demonstration Factory	Introduce AI and blockchain technology around the entire process of design production management to meet the demand for manufacturing applications.
6	Northeast	Notice of the People's Government of Heilongjiang Province on Issuing the Development Plan for "Digital Heilongjiang" (2019-2025)	2019	Environmental type	Clarifying development boundaries and institutional guidance through provincial-level medium and longterm	emerging markets	Applied to emerging industries such as digital economy and digital finance.	Digital Economy Planning and Digital Finance Standards	Standardize new financial formats and guide the development of the digital economy through top-level planning.

					planning is an environmental tool.				
7	North-east	Notice of the People's Government of Liaoning Province on Issuing the Implementation Opinions on the Implementation of the Measurement Development Plan (2021-2035)	2023	Environmental type	Optimizing the technology application environment through the establishment of a metrological regulatory system and standardized construction is an environmental tool.	underlying technology	The underlying application capabilities of blockchain and artificial intelligence in regulatory scenarios.	AI/blockchain+smart metering supervision	Introduce intelligent monitoring and blockchain trusted mechanisms in metrological supervision.
8	North-east	Reply to Proposal No. 36 of the Fifth Session of the 12th Provincial Political Consultative Conference	2022	Environmental type	Providing an institutional environment through the overall framework of digital government and smart cities is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to new scenarios of digital government, urban governance, and public services.	Digital government+smart city governance	Emphasize the upgrading of urban governance models under the integration of digital infrastructure and the real economy.
9	North-east	Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Liaoning Province on the Integrated Development of Industry and Agriculture	2021	Demand-oriented	Using industrial integration applications as a lever to promote enterprise landing is a demand driven tool.	traditional industries	Applied to traditional industrial chains such as agricultural processing and industrial enterprises.	AI+agricultural processing supply chain collaboration	Promote the application of 5G/blockchain in quality traceability and supply chain management.
10	North-east	Implementation Opinions of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Jilin Provincial People's Government on Deepening the Implementation of the Outline for Building a Strong Transportation Country and Building a High Quality Transportation Strong Province	2021	Demand-oriented	Promoting the implementation of transportation scenarios through industry integration and application orientation is a demand side tool.	traditional industries	Directly applied to traditional basic industries such as transportation.	AI+Comprehensive Traffic Management	Promote the integration of AI/blockchain and transportation system, and form the demand for transportation governance applications.
11	North-east	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Liaoning Province on Issuing the Action Plan for Building the Business Environment in Liaoning Province (2021-2025)	2022	Environmental type	Focusing on business environment reform and mechanism optimization, it belongs to environmental tools.	emerging markets	Applied to new governance markets such as government services and business environment.	Blockchain+Business Environment Governance	Empowering business environment construction and process optimization through digital means.
12	North-east	Notice of the People's Government of Liaoning Province on Issuing the Key Work Division Plan for the 2025 Provincial Government Work Report	2025	Supply type	Emphasizing the construction of computing power centers and public data resource supply capabilities is asupply side tool.	underlying technology	Applied to underlying elements such as computing power, blockchain, and public data.	Computing infrastructure and public data development	Enhance the foundation of the digital industry by focusing on the layout of computing power and the development of public data.
13	North-east	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Heilongjiang Province on Issuing the Development Plan for the Comprehensive	2022	Environmental type	Clarifying construction standards and routes through transportation system planning is an environmentally	traditional industries	The digital upgrade of traditional transportation industries.	Smart transportation maintenance platform	Build Internet plus+intelligent maintenance platform to improve the digital level of traffic mainte-

		Transportation System of Heilongjiang Province during the 14th Five Year Plan Period			friendly tool.				nance.
14	North-east	Notice of the People's Government of Heilongjiang Province on Issuing the "14th Five Year Plan" for Ecological Environment Protection in Heilongjiang Province	2021	Environmental type	Establishing a governance framework through ecological environment protection planning is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to the ecological and environmental protection industry and the green digital market.	AI+Ecological Environment Governance	Promote the integration of ecological and environmental protection industries with AI/blockchain to enhance governance capabilities.
15	North-east	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Liaoning Province on Issuing the Development Plan for the Financial Industry in Liaoning Province during the 14th Five Year Plan Period	2022	Environmental type	Shaping the development environment through financial industry development planning and regulatory guidance belongs to environmental tools.	emerging markets	Applied to the financial technology and digital financial services market.	AI+Digital Financial Services	Promote the digital transformation of financial institutions and enhance their customer service and risk management capabilities.
16	east	Notice from the General Office of the Provincial Government on Issuing Several Measures for Innovating, Enhancing Digital Trade, and Promoting High Quality Development of Service Trade in Jiangsu Province	2025	Environmental type	Improving the system and open environment through provincial-level measures is an environmental policy tool.	emerging markets	Applied to emerging markets such as digital trade and service trade.	Integration of digital trade and service trade	Enhance the quality of an open economy by focusing on digital trade rules, carriers, and capacity building.
17	east	Notice from the General Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Promoting High Quality Development of Digital Trade and Service Trade in Shanghai	2025	Environmental type	Constructing a trade development institutional framework through implementation plans is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to emerging markets in service trade and digital trade.	High quality development of digital trade	Strengthen the supply and scenario expansion of digital trade system, and enhance international competitiveness.
18	east	Notice of the General Office of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Government on Issuing Several Measures to Promote High Quality Development of Service Trade and Digital Trade through High Level Opening up in Guangzhou	2025	Demand-oriented	Driving market demand through specific reform tasks and application directions is a demand driven tool.	emerging markets	Applied to emerging international markets such as digital service trade.	Expansion of digital service trade scenarios	Focusing on segmented scenarios of digital service trade, promoting reform, innovation,and business expansion.
19	east	Notice from the General Office of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Action Plan for Promoting Innovative Development of the Data Element Industry Based on the New Track of Digital Economy (2023-2025)	2023	Supply type	By laying out the data element industry and computing power carriers through action plans, it belongs to a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to underlying technological systems such as data elements, intelligent computing, and intelligent networking.	Data Element Industry and Intelligent Computing Ecology	Collaborative construction around the data element industry chain, intelligent computing nodes, and pilot demonstration zones.
20	east	Notice from the General Office of the Provincial Government on Issuing Several Measures to Accelerate the	2022	Environmental type	Promoting institutional and cross-border rule improvement through provin-	emerging markets	Applied to the cross-border digital trade market.	Cross border digital technology trade	Promote the application and transaction of digital technologies such as

		Development of Digital Trade in Jiangsu Province			cial-level measures is an environmental tool.				AI/blockchain in cross-border trade.
21	east	Notice of the General Office of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and the General Office of the Beijing Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Construction of a Global Digital Economy Benchmark City in Beijing	2021	Environmental type	Improving governance and development environment through benchmark city construction plans is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to emerging markets such as digital cities and digital services.	Construction of benchmark cities in the digital economy	Promote the development of digital economy agglomeration through city level institutional design and task lists.
22	east	Notice of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Building a National Digital Economy Innovation and Development Pilot Zone in Guangzhou	2021	Demand-oriented	Driving the demand for technology implementation through the penetration of financial industry applications is a demand driven tool.	emerging markets	Applied to the fintech and smart finance markets.	Blockchain+financial scenario applications	Promote the deep application of blockchain/AI in financial scenarios such as banking, securities, and insurance.
23	east	Notice of the Shanghai Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Pilot Program of Comprehensive Deepening of Innovative Development of Service Trade in Shanghai	2020	Demand-oriented	Using innovative pilot projects in service trade to drive cross-border applications is a demand driven tool.	emerging markets	Applied to cross-border services and digital trade markets.	Industrial Internet cross-border data service	Form demand around industrial Internet data services and online new economy cross-border business.
24	east	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Shandong Province on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Promoting the Deep Integration of the Real Economy and the Digital Economy, Cultivating and Developing New Quality Productivity	2024	Supply type	Highlighting the supply of computing power and infrastructure construction capabilities is a supply oriented tool.	traditional industries	Applied to the upgrading of the real economy and manufacturing system.	Empowering physical industries with computing infrastructure	Enhance the level of integration between physical and digital industries through intelligent computing capabilities and data markets.
25	east	Notice of the General Office of the Guangzhou Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Pilot Program of Comprehensive Deepening of Innovative Development of Service Trade in Guangzhou	2021	Demand-oriented	Promoting the diffusion of industry applications through pilot implementation plans is a demand driven tool.	emerging markets	Applied to the digital application market of service trade.	Promotion of digital applications in service trade	Promote the deep integration and expansion of AI/blockchain and service trade formats.
26	east	Notice of the Hangzhou Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Accelerating the Construction of an Artificial Intelligence Innovation Highland in	2025	Demand-oriented	It is a requirement based tool that utilizes a scenario list and a full process integration mechanism to drive implementation.	emerging markets	Applied to multiple market scenarios such as urban governance, healthcare, and manufacturing.	Open AI scenarios and full process implementation	Form a demand driven chain around scene openness, roadshow integration, and implementation promotion.

		Hangzhou (2025 Edition)							
27	east	Notice of the Office of the People's Government of Xicheng District, Beijing on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Building a Global Digital Economy Benchmark City Demonstration Zone in Xicheng District, Beijing	2022	Environmental type	Mainly focusing on the implementation plan and governance rules construction of demonstration zones, it belongs to environmental tools.	emerging markets	Applied to the digital finance and urban governance market.	Demonstration of Digital Finance and Urban Governance	Strengthen the institutionalized application of digital financial technology in urban governance.
28	east	Notice from the General Office of the People's Government of Shandong Province on Issuing the 2022 Action Plan for the "Ten Innovations," "Ten Strong Industries," and "Ten Expanded Needs"	2022	Environmental type	The allocation of institutional environment based on provincial action plans and governance tasks belongs to an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to macro governance and digital decision-making in the new market.	Macro decision digitization and governance synergy	Enhance the collaborative efficiency of macro decision-making and governance through digital means.
29	east	Development and Construction Plan for Zhongguancun National Independent Innovation Demonstration Zone during the 14th Five Year Plan Period	2021	Supply type	Supporting the incubation of cutting-edge technologies through the planning of innovation demonstration zones is a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to cutting-edge technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain.	Incubation of cutting-edge technologies and disruptive innovation	Support integration innovation and concept verification of technologies such as big data/AI/blockchain.
30	east	Notice of the Management Committee of Beijing Economic and Technological Development Zone on Issuing Several Measures to Accelerate the High Quality Development of the Data Industry in Beijing Economic and Technological Development Zone	2025	Supply type	The formation of factor supply through the talent position system and industrial policies is a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to the data industry and artificial intelligence governance capabilities.	Talent and Compliance System in the Data Industry	Build professional positions such as data officers and talent gradients to enhance the supply capacity of the data industry.
31	Central	Construction Plan for Innovative Smart Parks in Anhui Province	2020	Demand-oriented	Forming scenario application requirements through the construction of smart parks is a demand based tool.	emerging markets	Applied to smart parks and park service markets.	AI+Smart Park Full Process Services	Introduce digital scenario applications in park governance, operation, and enterprise services.
32	Central	Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the Provincial People's Government on Promoting Supply Chain Innovation and Application to Promote High Quality Economic Development	2019	Demand-oriented	Mainly focused on supply chain applications and technology implementation, it belongs to demand oriented tools.	traditional industries	Applied to traditional industry supply chain links such as manufacturing and circulation.	AI+supply chain collaborative optimization	Promote the application of AI/blockchain in supply chain collaboration, traceability, and operational optimization.
33	Central	Notice from the Office of the Leading Group for the Construction of a Strong Industrial Province in Jiangxi Province on Issuing the Three Year Action Plan for Promoting	2022	Supply type	The construction of government data platforms and AI service capabilities is a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to the underlying capabilities of big data platforms and artificial intelligence.	Government big data and AI public services	Build a data service platform and AI application service capability supply system.

		the Development of Big Data Industry in Jiangxi Province (2023-2025)							
34	Central	Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Jiangxi Province on Actively Promoting Supply Chain Innovation and Application	2018	Environmental type	The construction of credit information sharing and collaborative supervision mechanisms is the main focus, and it belongs to an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to supply chain credit governance and digital regulatory markets.	Supply chain credit data governance	Build a joint supervision and credit governance mechanism through multi departmental data interconnection.
35	Central	Notice of the General Office of the Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Three Year Action Plan for Innovative Development of Digital Trade in Wuhan City (2025-2027)	2025	Supply type	Strengthening infrastructure and open capacity supply through action plans is a supply oriented tool.	emerging markets	Applied to digital trade and cross-border service markets.	Digital Trade Innovation and Development Hub	Build a central digital trade highland and enhance digital trade infrastructure and industrial capabilities.
36	Central	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Anhui Province on Issuing the Action Plan for Accelerating the Application of Supply Chain Innovation in Anhui Province (2023-2025) and Several Policy Measures for Accelerating the Application of Supply Chain Innovation in Anhui	2023	Demand-oriented	Promoting enterprise applications through supply chain innovation and policy measures is a demand driven tool.	traditional industries	Applied to traditional industrial chains such as manufacturing and distribution.	Application of digital transformation in supply chain	Promote enterprises to apply AI/blockchain in the supply chain to achieve intelligent transformation.
37	Central	Notice of the People's Government of Henan Province on Issuing the 14th Five Year Plan for Science and Technology Innovation and First Class Innovation Ecological Construction in Henan Province	2022	Supply type	The allocation of research and development resources and technology supply through technological innovation planning is a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to the research and development system of technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence.	Data technology integration research and transformation	Integrating key technologies to enhance the supply capacity of industrial innovation.
38	Central	Notice of the General Office of the Provincial People's Government on Issuing Several Measures to Support the Deepening Reform and Innovation of China (Hubei) Pilot Free Trade Zone	2021	Environmental type	Optimizing the institutional environment through reform measures in free trade zones is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to the open digital economy and cross-border innovation market.	Free Trade Zone Data Development and Utilization System	Promote the development and utilization of data and the standardized development of new business models through institutional innovation.
39	Central	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Henan Province on Issuing the Action Plan for the Development of Henan Province's Big Data Industry (2022-2025)	2022	Supply type	Building data element market capabilities through industrial action plans is a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to the underlying system of data infrastructure and data market.	Construction of Data Element Market System	Build a data trading model and element allocation mechanism, and strengthen the role of data infrastructure strategic resources.
40	Central	Notice of the General Office of the Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Work Plan for the Construction of Wuhan National	2021	Supply type	Improving supply capacity through the construction of technology innovation centers and project layout	traditional industries	Applied to the upgrading of agriculture, a traditional industry.	AI+Modern Agricultural Technology Innova-	Promote the construction of unmanned farms, agricultural intelligent technology

		Modern Agricultural Industry Science and Technology Innovation Center			is a supply oriented tool.			tion Center	application parks, and other projects.
41	Central	Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Hunan Province on Supporting the Deepening of Reform, Innovation and Accelerating the Promotion of High Quality Development in Xiangjiang New Area	2020	Environmental type	Creating an optimized development environment through reform and innovation experiments and demonstrations in the new area is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to the new market of connected vehicles and digital economy.	Blockchain+Connected Car Test Demonstration	Promote the establishment of national pilot zones and demonstration areas, and create a new environment for the development of new business models.
42	Central	Notice of the People's Government of Hunan Province on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Construction of an Innovative Province in Hunan Province	2018	Supply type	Promoting the supply of technology system through the construction plan of innovative provinces is a supply oriented tool.	traditional industries	Applied to the traditional agricultural and rural industrial system.	Construction of Smart Agriculture Industry System	Building an intelligent system for agricultural production and services based on technologies such as AI/blockchain.
43	Central	Implementation Opinions of the General Office of the People's Government of Henan Province on Promoting the High Quality Development of the Data Industry	2025	Demand-oriented	Promoting application traction through key area programs is a demand driven tool.	emerging markets	Applied to markets such as government affairs, urban governance, and financial services.	Promotion of data application solutions	Promote data application solutions in key areas and enhance the level of intelligent management.
44	Central	Notice of the General Office of the Provincial People's Government on Issuing the Development Strategic Plan for the Optics Valley Science and Technology Innovation Corridor (2021-2035)	2021	Supply type	Configuring innovative resources and platforms through development strategic planning is a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to cutting-edge underlying technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain.	Construction of Frontier Technology Innovation Corridor	Aggregate cutting-edge technology research and development and achievement transformation capabilities through innovation corridors.
45	Central	Notice of the Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for the Construction of Donghu Science and Technology Insurance Innovation Demonstration Zone	2021	Demand-oriented	Promoting innovation in insurance business applications through the construction of demonstration zones is a demand driven tool.	emerging markets	Applied to the insurance technology and digital finance application markets.	AI+Insurance Technology Product Innovation	Promote the scenario based application of AI/blockchain in insurance products, risk control, and services.
46	West	Notice of the People's Government of Chongqing Municipality on Issuing the Outline of the 15th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of Chongqing Municipality	2026	Environmental type	Providing an overall institutional environment for regional development through the 15th Five Year Plan is an environmental tool.	traditional industries	Applied to the digital transformation of traditional industries such as industry and transportation.	Urban Global Digitalization and Industrial Transformation Planning	Coordinate digital transformation tasks and industrial upgrading directions within the overall planning framework.
47	West	Opinions of the Provincial People's Government on Promoting the Innovative Development of Big Data, Cloud Computing, and Artificial Intelligence and Accelerating the Construction of Digital Guizhou (Qianfu Fa [2018] No. 14)	2018	Supply type	Promoting the industrialization of cutting-edge technologies and factor supply through promoting opinions belongs to a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to the underlying technology industry chains such as cloud computing and artificial intelligence.	Industrialization of cutting-edge cloud computing/AI products	Focus on the industrialization of cutting-edge products and technologies, and enhance the supply capacity of digital technology.

48	West	Notice of the General Office of the People's Government of Sichuan Province on Issuing the Construction Plan for the National Digital Economy Innovation and Development Pilot Zone in Sichuan	2025	Environmental type	Improving policy framework through construction plan of the experimental zone is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to the market of the digital economy innovation and development pilot zone.	Reform of Data Elements and Governance of Experimental Zones	Simultaneously promote the construction of data systems and the development of industrial clusters.
49	West	Opinions on the Implementation of "Artificial Intelligence+Transportation" by the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, and the National Post Office	2025	Demand-oriented	Using"artificial intelligence+transportation" to clarify application tasks is a demand driven tool.	traditional industries	Applied to traditional transportation	AI+transportation scenario application	Promote the implementation of AI applications in railway, highway, civil aviation, postal and other scenarios.
50	West	Notice from the Office of the Leading Group for the Development of Big Data in Guizhou Province on Issuing the Work Points for Building the Digital Economy Development Innovation Zone in Guizhou Province in 2024	2024	Environmental type	Constructing a regional governance and implementation framework based on annual work points is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Act on the governance market of the digital economy innovation zone.	Annual Governance of Digital Economy Innovation Zone	Promote the construction and management of digital economy innovation zones through annual key tasks.
51	West	Notice of the Provincial Leading Group for Big Data Development on Issuing the Key Points for the Construction of Guizhou Province's Digital Economy Development Innovation Zone in 2023	2023	Supply type	Cultivating industrial resources and service capabilities through action on new tracks is a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to underlying fields such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and data trading.	AI/blockchain new track cultivation	Build a benchmark enterprise for data, platform, algorithm, security and other services.
52	West	Notice of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government on Issuing the "14th Five Year Plan" for the Development of Chongqing's Digital Economy (2021-2025)	2021	Environmental type	Establishing an industry transformation environment through medium and long-term development planning is an environmental tool.	traditional industries	Applied to traditional industrial structures such as agriculture, industry, and services.	Integrated development of digitalization and intelligence in the three industries	Promote the deep integration of AI/blockchain and the three industries to enhance the level of digitization.
53	West	Notice of the General Office of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government on Issuing the Implementation Plan for Building a National New Generation Artificial Intelligence Innovation and Development Pilot Zone in Chongqing	2020	Supply type	Constructing infrastructure and innovation platforms through experimental zone implementation plans is a supply oriented tool.	underlying technology	Applied to artificial intelligence infrastructure and platform capabilities.	AI Innovation Pilot Zone and Urban Brain	Build 5G, cloud computing, industrial Internet, urban brain and other capability bases.
54	West	Notice from the Office of the People's Government of Chongqing Municipality on Issuing the Action Plan for Promoting Urban Digital Transformation in Chongqing Municipality	2026	Environmental type	Promoting institutional transformation through a comprehensive digital action plan is an environmental tool.	emerging markets	Applied to urban governance, government affairs, and the digital market of industries.	Urban comprehensive digital transformation	Promote global transformation around 6G R&D, industrial Internet and government network capabilities.
55	West	Notice on Issuing the Implementation Plan	2025	Demand-oriented	Driving data annotation and	underlying technology	Applied to underlying	AI Data Annota-	Develop data annotation and

		for Promoting High Quality Development of Artificial Intelligence Industry in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region by Five Departments including the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government Service			processing business growth through application scenarios is a demand driven tool.		training elements such as artificial intelligence data annotation.	tion and Scene Traction	data processing services for artificial intelligence application scenarios.
56	West	Notice of the Provincial Department of Industry and Information Technology on Printing and Distributing the Guiding Catalogue of accelerating the Innovation and Development of Industrial Internet (2023-2025)	2023	Demand-oriented	Guiding enterprises to implement digital transformation through a directory is a demand driven tool.	traditional industries	Applied to traditional industries in industrial manufacturing.	Industrial Internet transformation application	Promote industrial enterprises to increase the application of digital technologies such as AI to achieve process optimization.
57	West	Guiding Opinions on Promoting the Development of Data Security Industry	2023	Environmental type	Strengthening the legal and safety regulatory environment with guidance is an environmental tool.	underlying technology	Applied to the underlying capabilities of data security and industry standards.	Construction of Data Security Industry Standards	Relying on the Data Security Law to improve industrial standards and ensure the healthy development of the data element market.
58	West	The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and the Cyberspace Administration of China have issued the Guiding Opinions on Accelerating the Application of Blockchain Technology and Industrial Development	2021	Environmental type	Providing industry standards and development guidance based on national level guidance is an environmental tool.	underlying technology	Applied to the underlying ecosystem of blockchain technology.	Cross industry application system of blockchain	Promote the standardized application of blockchain in industries such as finance, manufacturing, and supply chain.
59	West	Notice of the Autonomous Region Department of Science and Technology and the Autonomous Region Department of Industry and Information Technology on Accelerating the Implementation Plan for Promoting the Integration and Development of Guangxi's Industrial Chain and Innovation Chain	2021	Supply type	Promoting key product and platform capacity building through implementation plans is a supply oriented tool.	traditional industries	Applied to traditional industries such as industrial software and industrial chain collaboration.	AI industrial software and industry chain collaboration	Develop industrial application software and AI computing platforms to promote the integration of the industrial chain and innovation chain.
60	West	Guiding Opinions of Two Departments on Accelerating the Application of Blockchain Technology and Industrial Development	2021	Environmental type	Clarifying industry development rules with guidance from two departments is an environmental tool.	underlying technology	Applied to the integration system of blockchain and new generation technology.	Blockchain industry system and integrated applications	Promote the integration and development of blockchain, AI, and big data, and build an advanced industrial system.

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