Artificial intelligence is poised to become a core industry by 2030

By SHI JING
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China's advanced-technology industry has entered a new era of development as the technology continues to make great breakthroughs in the high-tech world applications, said experts at the third China Digital Economy Summit in Beijing on Monday.

Chen Zhaonan, vice-minister of industry and information technology said that the application of emerging technologies, such as cloud computing, big data, mobile Internet and artificial intelligence, has transformed and upgraded the efficiency of the country’s economy, and laid solid foundation for the development of the digital economy.

China is implementing a national platform of the Internet of Things (IoT) that aims to build a trillion yuan ($141 billion) core artificial-intelligence industry by 2030, which is expected to stimulate growth in related industries valued around 10 trillion yuan.

For example, China Mobile Group Technology Office, said that the openness of standards and the adoption of local strong partners, such as Alibaba, in the fields of cloud and artificial intelligence in China will help China to get a better understanding of the market demand for AI, which is a key driver for future mobility solutions.

Tian Jia, director of JD AI Research, said that the Chinese AI industry has accumulated a huge amount of data over the past few years. The talent pool has been very much enriched by both domestic and international companies.

“The capital market’s pursuit of AI in the past few years has cooled down lately. The market is now keeping an eye on the scenario in which AI has already been adopted. In this sense, the trusted AI technology will make a new wave when an industry truly can both bring improved living standards. More importantly, its development should simultaneously ensure the technology is both reliable and controllable,” he said.

Fan Yubin, an academician at the Chinese Academy of Engineering, said that the AI industry will be short of continuous implicit input if only focuses on smart manufacturing, which is the case among the most Chinese AI companies at present. He added that intelligent innovation should provide more opportunities and development direction of the future.

“The development of AI should aim to improve people’s living standards. More importantly, its development should simultaneously ensure the technology is both reliable and controllable,” he said.

Digitalization of industry advances country’s business potential

By LIU YUKUN
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Open-source chips are expected to play an important role in China’s semiconductor industry, along with the blooming of artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing and other cutting-edge technologies that are increasingly relevant to computer processing powered by processor chips, according to officials and experts.

The integration of the open-source chips ecosystem with that of intelligent products is expected to be accelerated, formed an important technical community building digital chip industry,” said Liu Lianxiao, vice-minister of the Cyberspace Administration of China, at a sub-committee on the sidelines of the sixth World Internet Conference in Wuzhen, Zhejiang province.

Liu said that with the rapid development of the cloud and AI industry, AI and intelligent manufacturing, an array of artificial intelligence scenarios, 5G and IoT systems, drones and robots are emerging rapidly. Intel has put forward a new requirement for laptop chips that are low-cost and low-energy chips.

RISC-V, an open-source hardware instruction set architecture, was launched in 2010 and has already created a number of isolating open-source processor chips, which is expected to significantly improve the development of AI chips, while the RISC-V has increased the iteration of new chips, and reduced the cost of chips along the AI industry.

Xiang, vice-governor of Zhejiang, said the province is stepping up efforts to promote the intelligent circuits, IC industry, and attract more companies into the open-source chip architecture, RISC-V.

Gao said the global IC industry is undergoing profound changes, with customized chips being the development direction in the future, adding the technology will boost the digital transformation of traditional industries.

According to Intel’s chief executive officer, Pat Gelsinger, launched its first open-source RISC-V processor, the BarefootLES1000, built on an open-source architecture.

The president can be used in applications such as AI, Internet of Things, communications and autonomous driving.

Shi Min, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said that China has made great achievements and success stories in establishing the open-source chip. The development of chips will need for more international cooperation and the enrichment of application scenarios for such chips.

The big data platform that the chip industry is developing in the design. However, China’s small and medium enterprise cannot acquire the high R&D and a number of high-end chips, said Ni Guangnan, an academician of the Chinese Academy of Engineering, adding that such a situation is substantially not innovation in the chip industry.

China has an upper hand in RISC-V open-source chip opens the door to future applications. RISC-V open-source chip is the key link to build the big data, edge computing and blockchain, and also is the key application scenarios.

Vicente Moral, vice-chairman of the State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, said at the same forum: “The digital transformation in the integration of digital advancement in both traditional and emerging industries, and many State-owned enterprises have been on the fast track of digital transformation.

Digital transformation is essential to SOEs to enhance production and operation efficiency, which help increase their global competitiveness,” said Moral.

Wang Jie, chairman of China Mobile, said that the group was aiming to advance the digital transformation of businesses in traditional sectors. “With 5G becoming a key accelerator of industrial digitalization, China Mobile is set to integrate 5G with many industries, and will focus on transportation and education,” he said.

Yang Jie, chairman of China’s Soft-ware and Information Service sector, added the digital transformation can be used in many sectors such as infrastructure, mining, transportation and education. “With 5G, we will be able to provide more services,” he said.

Suggestions made in a wide range of public charity initiatives last week.

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