



Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2018

Session Summary (No. 17)

Boao Forum for Asia Institute

April 9, 2018

Session 11

The Future of Communication

Time: 3:15 p.m. - 4:30 p.m., April 9, 2018

Venue: ICC, Level 1, Dong Yu Grand Ballroom C

Moderator:

Akiko FUJITA, Co-Anchor, Asia Squawk Box, CNBC

Panelist:

CHEN Wenchi, Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, VIA

Isabel Ge Mahe, Vice President, Apple

Leif JOHANSSON, Chairman, Ericsson

SHEN Wei, Founder, President & CEO, VIVO



Key points:

- 5G can be applied to more terminal devices as well as smartphones.
- The combination of 5G and AI in the future is the core of smartphones.
- 5G's three characteristics: higher transmission rate, greater receiving capacity and lower network delay.
- 5G can be applied to medical and transportation areas.
- The growth of 5G has brought a lot of issues on data security and data privacy. In the future, more requirements and standards should be formulated for data protection.

Synopsis:

With the advent of 5G, the communications industry has reached a turning point, as 5G brings higher transmission rate, greater receiving capacity and lower network delay. At the same time, 5G has greater applications, used in terminal devices as well as smartphones. However, the growth of 5G also brings with it a host of security hazards and problems. The most prominent is data security and data privacy issues. How to solve this problem has sparked discussion in society.

Advantages of 5G

CHEN Wenchi believed that 5G is a vital technology. On the one hand, 5G harnesses new communication technologies, and on the other hand, 5G achieves very low time delay. There are many 5G application scenarios, such as SDN software-defined network and network cloud, which can make the grid flexible to meet human needs and meet new requirements for the Internet of Things.

SHEN Wei considered that the combination of 5G and AI in the future is the



core of 5G smartphones, and technological progress can bring real convenience to consumers. Vivo defines the future 5G smartphone as an intelligent phone. The future mobile phone will be more like a human assistant, helping us to properly handle the relationship among us, virtual world and reality.

Leif JOHANSSON held that 5G can bring extremely low latency and high-speed communications, making possible the communication between humans and the network and greatly boosting the availability and speed. In the field of medical applications, we can effectively use this ultra-low latency to allow AI, AR/VR, or some intelligent robots to do things that are beyond the capability of humans.

5G applications

CHEN Wenqi said that 5G technology per se is not merely a technology related to smartphones. 5G should be applied more extensively to all types of terminal equipment, as well as mobile phones. 5G may be a technical change from mobile phones, but 5G will integrate more technologies and have wider applications.

Isabel Ge Mahe said that the development trend of 5G focuses on three areas. First, 5G can realize huge data storage; second, 5G achieves very low latency, and can assist a variety of industries; third, 5G technology is conducive to the interconnection of machines, and achieves interconnection among a lot of sensors, such as smart electricity meters and water meters.

Leif JOHANSSON said that 5G can be applied to medical science, such as immune response. We can harness the technology, equipment and capabilities of the cloud platform to solve some medical problems. 5G can also be used to prevent and control traffic, such as self-driving technology. 5G technology



will benefit society in many aspects and the human society.

Challenges

Isabel Ge Mahe said that data privacy is a basic human right. The user's data belongs to the user, and no company shall steal the user's data. The Internet and e-commerce are ubiquitous. With the development of 5G, data privacy has become a more and more serious issue. Data privacy is a thorny issue in the future society, and every company worldwide should work together to address this challenge.

Leif JOHANSSON pointed out that on how to collect and access data, a standardization process shall be established technically. Personal data should belong to individuals, but there are some public data. For example, data from nuclear power plants do not belong exclusively to the company operating the nuclear power plant, and shall be made available for the community, so that the society is informed of the specific situation of the nuclear power plant. How to collect and access these public data is an issue worthy of consideration.

CHEN Wenqi held that information sharing and data privacy are a contradictory and unified issue. On the one hand, we can share data. The sharing of information can bring various benefits. On the other hand, personal data should not be available for others. On how to solve this problem, we should establish a specific standard to draw a clear distinction.