

Summary

The US trade war with China remains the key trend in the news of Asian technology sector – and now it has affected the business interests of the Chinese tech giant Huawei.

Considering the public reaction, Google is clearly thinking about collapsing the draft of the censored search Dragonfly.

At the same time, the first principles of working with artificial intelligence appear: Japan and Korea signed the corresponding OECD document, and China, in turn, is planning to create its own guidelines.

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Huawei is [going to sue](#) the US government due to the ban on using its products; Beijing for the first time [supported](#) Huawei in a lawsuit against “groundless provocations” by the US.

The US government [is forcing](#) American universities to break off relations with Huawei and the Confucius Institute.

American supercomputer, the project "Aurora", [is scheduled](#) for completion later than the Chinese counterpart.

Google [conducts](#) secret evaluation of the project Dragonfly - a search engine for China.

China [is considering](#) banning bitcoin mining.

In Nanjing, janitors were given smart bracelets that [track](#) their actions and send a demand to return to work if an employee stops moving.

UK [is considering](#) the possibility of partnership with China in the field of fintech.

TikTok [is blocked](#) in the Indian app stores due to pornography and other illegal content.

CIA [claims](#) they have evidence of Huawei being funded by Chinese intelligence.

On the outskirts of Hangzhou, a graveyard of shared electric vehicles [is seen](#).

China [released](#) a music video to promote the social credit system.

Chinese drones by DJI [helped](#) to save Notre Dame.

Grab [launched](#) SME and microfinance loan services in Southeast Asia.

Vodafone [discovered](#) vulnerabilities in Huawei equipment, which has long been suspected of stealing information for the Chinese authorities.

Layer and a Chinese startup Nio [are developing](#) a smart electric scooter that would take the user along selected routes in offline mode.

Chinese physicists [created](#) a face recognition system based on ghostly visualization using entangled photons.

China [plans](#) to develop its own ethical guidelines for research related to artificial intelligence.

The Beijing Department of Transportation [released](#) the first report on unmanned vehicles and there isn't much interesting in it.

Coffee startup Luckin Coffee, which describes itself as an IT company, [plans](#) to open more coffee shops in China than Starbucks by the end of the year.

OECD member countries including Japan and Korea have [signed](#) the "OECD Principles for AI"

[↑↑↑](#)

Stories

What data is being collected at the Chinese "check-points"?

07.05.2019

[Abacus](#)

The [published](#) Human Rights Watch report covers the technologies that are used in check-points systems located throughout China.

Looking similarly to the normal metal detectors, so-called "integrated data doors" can not only recognize the image of a person's face and verify the ID card, but also pick up the IMEI, MAC address, IMSI and ESN numbers to identify and track movements.

According to Human Rights Watch, such devices are actively used for surveillance and monitoring of local Muslim minorities - the Uighurs.

However, according to Techcrunch, the specified data is collected not only using "data doors", but also using other methods: for example, the smart city system in Beijing is equipped with sensors that allow to monitor devices with Wi-Fi (and supposedly collect their EMEI and IMSI numbers). What information is collected in reality is still a big question, but, according to experts, such data set is enough for police to track down a stolen device, missing people or suspects (however, for this, at least in the USA, a court warrant is still needed).

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An example of Chinese censorship in action: the anniversary of events on Tiananmen Square

28.05.2019

[Reuters](#)

Reuters reports that Chinese authorities have strengthened online censorship in anticipation of the 30th anniversary of the events on Beijing's Tiananmen Square - the armed crackdown on opposition protests on June 4, 1989.

The tasks of the censors include the removal of records with images, numbers, and names associated with the 1989 protests. According to Reuters' sources, this work is now largely automated, since artificial intelligence has made it possible to achieve an "unprecedented" level of accuracy in isolating such content.

According to Reuters, on June 4 Chinese users are using increasingly more subtle and implicit references to events in Tiananmen Square, while censors are trying to block them. For example, in some years on June 4, the word "today" was blocked on the Chinese Internet. After the index of the Shanghai Stock Exchange fell exactly 64.89 points in 2012 on the anniversary of the shootings, both the name of the exchange and the number "64.89" fell under censorship as well.



The US seeks to prevent Huawei's 5G leadership, but is unlikely to affect its ambitions in the field of underwater digital infrastructure

22.05.2019

[Meduza](#) | [Axios](#)

The United States has banned the Chinese corporation Huawei, a spy suspect, from buying equipment and technology from American suppliers without permission from Washington. Presumably because of this, Google refused to cooperate with Huawei. Earlier in Australia, they conducted a training on cracking the 5G network and found that the attack would be a disaster.

In 2010, the British authorities created a laboratory that checks the Huawei equipment used in the country; in 2012, the Intelligence Committee of the US House of Representatives in its report called Chinese telecommunications companies a threat to national security. But active actions against Huawei in the West did not undertake until last year. According to Reuters, the pressure on the company has intensified due to the emergence of the first 5G networks and the understanding that they will soon spread throughout the world. Huawei, the world's largest telecommunications equipment provider ahead of Nokia and Ericsson, wanted to participate in the creation of fifth-generation mobile networks.

At the same time, Huawei has very significant resources in terms of the underwater digital infrastructure.

Why is it important? Around the world, about 380 submarine cables are used to transfer most of the data between countries: from cloud computing to text in instant messengers.

A bit of history: A couple of decades ago, the resources of Chinese companies were limited exclusively to mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, but now they have plans to seize the global market: at present, Huawei owns a base of 100 submarine cables around the world. At the same time, Amazon, Google, Facebook and other tech giants are investing in their own underwater infrastructure.



Analytics & Opinions

The future of e-commerce is already in China. How will Russian retail industry change under the eastern trends?

24.04.2019

[Bloomberg Businessweek](#) | [Forbes](#)

Traditional retail and e-commerce are not particularly interesting for the modern consumer, according to columnist Bloomberg Businessweek. The future, of course, lies in the hands of consumers - in their smartphones, through which brands will try out new methods of interaction with the target audience, in which the key recommendations are played by influential consumers.

The article details how the representatives of the Z generation are affected by the popular Xiaohongshu website ("The Little Red Book"), which is a partly commercial partly media platform with elements of a social network.

Russian Forbes contributor expresses an opinion on what large-scale changes are awaiting the Russian retail industry in the context of integration with the Asian partner:

- China is the country of the winning market monopoly with a primary focus on mobile shopping. A large role in the promotion and distribution are the Chinese bloggers ("Wang Hoons"). The main reason for that is the isolation of the Chinese Internet.
- The Russian Internet has the opposite mental and technological base, it has strong links with the international market. At the same time, the Russian market is relatively small and almost completely covered.
- Key trends that await the Russian market: the struggle for monopoly, the flourishing of foodtech, sales through chat rooms and instant messengers



Will AI help build better prisons?

03.05.2019

[Pacific Standard](#)

China and Hong Kong have begun to test the "smart prisons" - currently it means using AI to monitor the behavior of prisoners around the clock. In Hong Kong, in addition, bracelets like Fitbit are also being tested to monitor the position and activity of prisoners, as well as their medical records. The plans also include the development of robots to search for drugs from prisoners.

In mainland China, the prison in Yancheng that is currently under construction is considered "smart". In this prison, AI is supposed to analyze data from surveillance cameras in order to make a report on the behavior of each prisoner and mark those who should pay special attention at the end of the day.

The researcher reflects on whether the US should learn from the experience of Asian countries in this issue - and how reliable the current level of technology development is. The key conclusion reached by the author is quite simple - technologies cannot improve life in society by themselves. To use technology in prisons and not impair the life of prisoners, you must first change the methods of handling people.



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