

Chinese Contribution

1. General Position

With the rapid advancement of information and communication technologies (ICTs) represented by the Internet, cyberspace is becoming a new frontier of people's work and life, a new engine for economic growth, a new carrier for cultural prosperity, a new platform of social governance, a new bridge for communication and cooperation and a new domain of state sovereignty. This gives impetus for the implantation of the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development.

While creating tremendous opportunities, cyberspace also faces a number of new challenges. Security and stability in cyberspace has become a global concern which bears on the sovereignty, security and development interests of all countries. Cyber security threats are becoming increasingly diversified. Infringement on individual privacy and intellectual property as well as cyber crimes happen from time to time. Cyber terrorism has become a public menace. Cyber surveillance activities and attacks are rampant. The absence of general international rules in cyberspace makes it difficult to regulate the behavior of all parties and build a sound order in cyberspace. The unbalanced development in cyberspace is more and more evident and the divide among countries and regions is widening. The unfair and unreasonable distribution and management of basic resources of the Internet hampers the equal sharing of digital dividends.

No countries can stay immune from such problems and challenge. The international community should work together through intensified cooperation in the spirit of mutual respect and mutual trust, while abiding by the principles of peace, sovereignty, shared governance and shared benefits, so as to promote a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative and orderly cyberspace, build a multilateral, democratic and transparent global Internet governance system and realize a community of shared future in cyberspace.

China has been a force for world peace, a contributor to global

development and a defender of international order. This March, China published *International Strategy of Cooperation on Cyberspace*. It themes on peaceful development and win-win cooperation, with the view to building a community of shared future in cyberspace. The Strategy provides a comprehensive explanation of China's basic propositions, strategic goals and the *Plan of Action* on international cooperation in cyberspace, putting forward China's solution to the issue of global governance in cyberspace as well as demonstrating China's commitment to enhancing international cooperation.

China will continue to actively participate in cyber-related international processes, promote bilateral, regional and international dialogue and cooperation, enhance international mutual trust and seek common development. China will work with the international community to address threats, formulate universally accepted international rules and advance a fair and reasonable global cyberspace governance system.

2. The multi-stakeholder approach to the Internet Governance

Internet governance system should reflect respective characteristics of market, society and government, features on inclusiveness, transparency, equal participation and consensus through consultation. Relevant efforts should be managed in an integrated and coordinated manner, with all stakeholders contributing in their share based on their capacity. The multi-stakeholder approach should never be partialized or ideological. Reasonable viewpoints and suggestions from various parties should be absorbed in an inclusive and open manner. To overemphasize the role of the internet industry or play down the role of government would only harm the sound development of the global internet governance system.

Being the administrator of domestic affairs as well as major player in international cooperation, government plays an indispensable role in the Internet governance. Firstly, to enact public policies, on cyber security issues concerning public welfare in particular, including cyber crimes and cyber terrorism. Secondly, to regulate and guide scientific development

along the right track, managing potential ethical risk in the process. Thirdly, to ensure equal participation of all parties. Restricted to the level of development, the strength of the private sector and NGOs in developing countries are limited. The civil society would only rely on the government as their main channel to appeal for the interests at the international level. Thus it has to be ensured that governments of developing countries could participate in the global Internet governance effectively on equal footing.

3. Norms, rules and principles in cyberspace

The current international situation of cyber security is increasingly complicated and grim. The top priority is to develop a system of rules universally accepted. This serves as a crucial step to regulate behaviours of all parties, enhance mutual confidence and achieve common security. While exploring how UN charter and other existing international laws would be applied in cyberspace, we should actively develop new international norms which suit the attributes of cyberspace. China, together with Russia and other countries, submitted an *International Code of Conduct for Information Security* to the UN General Assembly in 2011. China is ready to work further with all parties for its improvement and perfection.