

# Jointly Build a Community With a Shared Future in Cyberspace (II)

## 携手构建网络空间命运共同体(下)

China has contributed to global digital connectivity. China has expanded the construction of its 5G network and engaged in active international cooperation on 5G technology innovation and development. China's enterprises helped South Africa set up Africa's first 5G commercial network and its first 5G laboratory. To realize large-scale connectivity among countries participating in the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China has helped to construct main arteries like national highways, railways, ports, bridges, and communication cables and networks, forming a connectivity framework consisting of six corridors, six routes and multiple countries and ports.

On this basis, it has also helped upgrade infrastructure such as ports and railways with digital application. The construction of smart ports is expected to become a new engine of high-quality development, by further integrating the internet, big data, and artificial intelligence technologies with all areas of port operation, to improve the efficiency of services and clearance and realize paperless processes through all the major filing and certification procedures.

### (2) Driving global economic growth with digital technology

Fully leveraging digital technology to boost the economy, China has continued to expand global e-commerce cooperation and facilitate the digital industry and industry digitalization. It calls for joint efforts to coordinate the transformation towards digitalization and green growth.

Silk Road e-commerce cooperation has been fruitful. Since 2016, China has set up bilateral e-commerce cooperation mechanisms with 23 countries across five continents, and e-commerce cooperation dialogue mechanisms with Central and Eastern European countries and five Central Asian countries. Multilevel exchanges and cooperation are promoted through government-business dialogue, co-research, and capacity building, to create a sound climate for development and a new pattern for digital cooperation. As China's e-commerce enterprises move faster to go global, Chinese businesses in cross-border logistics and mobile payments have thus been able to reach out to the world. China has been an active participant in e-commerce-related discussions under multilateral and regional trade frame-

助力提升全球数字互联互通水平。大力推进5G网络建设,积极开展5G技术创新及开发建设的国际合作。中国企业支持南非建成非洲首个5G商用网络和5G实验室。中国积极支持共建“一带一路”国家公路、铁路、港口、桥梁、通信管网等骨干通道建设,助力打造“六廊六路多国多港”互联互通大格局,不断提升智慧港口、智能化铁路等基础设施互联互通数字化水平。将“智慧港口”建设作为港口高质量发展的新动能,加强互联网、大数据、人工智能等新技术与港口各领域深度融合,有效提升港口服务效率、口岸通关效率,实现主要单证“全程无纸化”。

### 2. 数字技术助力全球经济发展

中国积极发挥数字技术对经济发展的放大、叠加、倍增作用,持续深化全球电子商务发展合作,助推全球数字产业化和产业数字化进程,倡导与各国一道推进数字化和绿色化协同转型。

“丝路电商”合作成果丰硕。自2016年以来,中国与五大洲23个国家建立双边电子商务合作机制,建立中国-中东欧国家、中国-中亚五国电子商务合作对话机制,通过政企对话、联合研究、能力建设等推动多层次交流合作,营造良好发展环境,构建数字合作格局。电子商务企业加速“出海”,带动跨境物流、移动支付等各领域实现全球发展。积极参与世界贸易组织、二十国集团、亚太经合组织、金砖国家、上合组织等多边和区域贸易机制下的电子商务议题讨论,与自贸伙伴共同构建高水平数字经济规则。电子商务国际规则构建取得突破,区域全面

works such as WTO, G20, APEC, BRICS and SCO, and along with its partners in free trade, it has set the norms for a high-quality digital economy. There has been a breakthrough in the formulation of international e-commerce rules, with the e-commerce chapter in the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) becoming by far the most extensive and most used set of e-commerce rules.

China has made new breakthroughs in the development and application of cloud computing and AI technologies. In 2020, China began to provide support for the cloud services in countries in Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia, and those participating in the Belt and Road Initiative. Based on the World Data Center for Microorganisms, China has employed cloud service platforms to set up a global microorganisms data-sharing network involving 141 partners from 51 countries, and initiated the Global Catalogue of Microorganisms in order to enable the efficient utilization of global microorganisms data resources.

China aided Thailand in building a 5G demonstration plant, empowering new 5G technology usage in the industrial sector. In order to raise the digitalization level in agriculture, China has actively cooperated with Israel and other countries. Under the APEC framework, China has proposed to coordinate the transformation towards digitalized development and green growth. In May 2015, China and UNESCO joined to host the International Conference on ICT and Post-2015 Education in Qingdao, Shandong Province. It adopted the Qingdao Declaration, which played a significant role in boosting the digital development of education in the international community. In May 2019, the International Conference on Artificial Intelligence & Education was held in Beijing with joint support from China and UNESCO. This event led to the Beijing Consensus, which establishes a vision for education in the AI era. Subsequently, the two parties worked together to hold the International Forum on AI and Education in 2020 and 2021, representing a major contribution to the digitalization of global education.

### **(3) Active participation in governing the digital economy**

China has actively participated in the governance of the digital economy under international and regional multilateral mechanisms, raising and advancing initiatives, declarations, and proposals in the interest of most participating countries. It has also strengthened cooperation with specialized international organizations to contribute to governing the global digital economy.

China has contributed to the progress of digital economy cooperation among APEC members. In 2014, as the host country, it introduced the internet economy into the APEC cooperation framework by initiating the APEC Initiative of Cooperation to Promote the Internet Economy

经济伙伴关系协定电子商务章节成为目前覆盖区域最广、内容全面、水平较高的电子商务国际规则。

云计算、人工智能等新技术创新应用发展。2020年，中国云计算积极为非洲、中东、东南亚国家以及共建“一带一路”国家提供云服务支持。以世界微生物数据中心为平台，有效利用云服务平台等资源，建立起来自51个国家、141个合作伙伴参加的全球微生物数据信息化合作网络，牵头建立全球微生物菌种保藏目录，促进全球微生物数据资源的有效利用。协助泰国共同打造泰国5G智能示范工厂，赋能“5G+”工业应用创新。积极同以色列等国家开展交流合作，提升农业数字化水平。在亚太经合组织提出合作倡议，助力亚太地区数字化、绿色化协同转型发展。2015年5月，中国与联合国教科文组织合作在青岛举办国际教育信息化大会。通过成果文件《青岛宣言》，在国际社会推动教育信息化方面发挥了重要作用。2019年5月，中国与联合国教科文组织合作在北京举办国际人工智能与教育大会，通过成果文件《北京共识》，形成了全球对智能时代教育发展的共同愿景。2020年至2021年，双方继续合作举办国际人工智能与教育会议，为全球教育数字化贡献中国力量。

### **3.积极参与数字经济治理合作**

中国积极参与国际和区域性多边机制下的数字经济治理合作，推动发起多个倡议、宣言，提出多项符合大多数国家利益和诉求的提案，加强同专业性国际组织合作，为全球数字经济治理贡献力量。

推进亚太经合组织数字经济合作进程。2014年，中国作为亚太经合组织东道主首次将互联网经济引入亚太经合组织合作框架，发起并推动通过《促进互联网经济合作倡议》。2019年，亚太经合组织数字经济指导组成立后，中国积极推动全面落实《APEC互联网和数字经济路线图》。2020年

and overseeing its approval. In 2019, after the APEC Digital Economy Steering Group was set up, China actively pushed the full and balanced application of the APEC Internet and Digital Economy Roadmap. Since 2020, China has proposed several initiatives—“using the digital economy to improve COVID-19 response and economic recovery”, “optimizing the digital business environment to activate market vitality”, “strengthening digital capacity-building in the post-pandemic era to bridge the digital gap”—all of which were adopted by APEC.

China has been an active participant in digital economy cooperation under the G20 framework. In 2016, the 11th G20 Summit was held in China. Thanks to China's efforts, the summit listed “the digital economy” as a major item in the G20 Blueprint for Innovative Growth and adopted the G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative, the first digital economy policy paper signed by state leaders. Since then, the digital economy has become a core topic for the G20. In recent years, China has actively attended G20 ministerial meetings on the digital economy and related negotiations of the G20 Digital Economy Task Force. China has also played a part in upgrading the Digital Economy Task Force to the Digital Economy Working Group in order that the fruits of the digital economy will benefit the whole world.

China has continued to expand cooperation with BRICS countries on the digital economy. In 2017, the Ninth BRICS Summit was held in China and announced the BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration, which proposed to expand practical collaboration in the areas of information and telecommunications technology, e-commerce, and cyberspace. In 2019, the China branch of the BRICS Institute of Future Networks was established in Shenzhen City in southern China's Guangdong Province. In 2022, the 14th BRICS Summit agreed on the BRICS Digital Economy Partnership Framework. China has held several important events such as the Dialogue on Digital Economy of BRICS, opening a new chapter for cooperation on the digital economy among BRICS countries.

China has strengthened cooperation on the digital economy with ASEAN. The year 2020 marked the China-ASEAN Year of Digital Economy Cooperation under the theme “combating the pandemic together for common development”, and the two sides held dialogues on internet affairs. The 23rd China-ASEAN Summit issued the China-ASEAN Digital Economy Partnership Initiative, aimed to further strengthen digital economy cooperation.

China has actively sought to advance cooperation on the digital economy within the WTO. In 2017, China formally announced its entry to the WTO Friends of E-commerce for Development (FED), in order to work with the other developing members in support of negotiations about

以来，中国先后提出“运用数字技术助力新冠肺炎疫情防控和经济复苏”“优化数字营商环境 激活市场主体活力”“后疫情时代加强数字能力建设，弥合数字鸿沟”等倡议，均获亚太经合组织协商一致通过。

积极参与二十国集团框架下数字经济合作。2016年，二十国集团领导人第十一次峰会在中国举行，在中国推动下，会议首次将“数字经济”列为二十国集团创新增长蓝图中的一项重要议题，并通过了《二十国集团数字经济发展与合作倡议》，这是全球首个由多国领导人共同签署的数字经济政策文件，此后，数字经济成为二十国集团核心议题之一。近年来，中国积极参加二十国集团数字经济部长会议和数字经济任务组相关磋商，推动数字经济任务组升级为工作组，推动数字经济发展成果惠及世界人民。

不断拓展金砖国家数字经济交流合作。2017年，金砖国家领导人第九次会晤在中国举行，会上通过的《金砖国家领导人厦门宣言》，明确提出将深化信息通信技术、电子商务、互联网空间领域的务实合作。2019年，金砖国家未来网络研究院中国分院正式在深圳揭牌成立。2022年金砖国家领导人第十四次会晤通过了《金砖国家数字经济伙伴关系框架》。举办了金砖国家数字经济对话会等重要活动，开启了金砖国家数字经济合作新进程。

深化同东盟数字经济合作。2020年，中国和东盟举办以“集智聚力共战疫 互利共赢同发展”为主题的中国—东盟数字经济合作年，举行网络事务对话，第二十三次中国—东盟领导人会议发表《中国—东盟关于建立数字经济合作伙伴关系的倡议》，同意进一步加深数字经济领域合作。

积极推动世贸组织数字经济合作。2017年，中国正式宣布加入世贸组织“电子商务发展之友”，协同发展中成员共同支持世贸组织电子商务议题磋商。