China's Arms Control, Disarmament, and Nonproliferation in the New Era (II)

新时代的中国军控、裁军与防扩散（下）

IV. Leading International Security Governance in Emerging Fields

Emerging fields such as outer space, cyberspace, and AI represent new frontiers for human development. They create a new focus of strategic security, and new territories of global governance. China proposes that with the universal participation of all countries, the UN should play a pivotal role in fostering a global governance framework and standards for emerging fields based on broad consensus, while increasing the representation and voice of developing countries. States should take practical measures to prevent security risks, address security challenges, and promote peaceful uses of technologies in emerging fields. The discriminatory and exclusive rules, standards, and codes of conduct formulated by certain country blocs cannot replace universally accepted international norms, still less serve as an excuse for sanctioning and suppressing other nations.

1. Outer Space Security

The lasting peace and security in outer space is of vital importance to the security, development and prosperity of all nations and the wellbeing and long-term interests of humanity. China is always committed to the peaceful uses and the security of outer space. It firmly safeguards the international order in outer space based on international law, actively participates in global governance of outer space security, and advocates the building of a community with a shared future for humanity in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space. It resolutely opposes offensive space military policies, the creation of space military alliances, the weaponization of outer space, any attempt to turn outer space into a new theater of conflict, and any arms race there. It objects to the use of commercial space activities to intervene in other countries' armed conflicts or internal affairs.

Advocating comprehensive governance of outer space security. Outer space security rules that are open, inclusive, and universally-accepted hold the key to strengthening outer space security governance. China supports the UN in playing its role as the main platform in this endeavor—upholding multilateralism, providing comprehensive and harmonized responses to relevant issues, coordinating efforts in arms control and the peaceful uses and sustainable long-term development of outer space, facilitating the formulation of a comprehensive governance framework for outer space security, and ensuring all countries' common rights and interests in the peaceful exploration of outer space.

Working on the prevention of an arms race in outer space. An arms race in outer space constitutes the gravest and most fundamental threat to outer space security. Countering this threat is essential for ensuring peace, stability and sustainability in outer space, and reaching a legally binding instrument on arms control in outer space through negotiation is the fundamental solution. The Chinese-Russian draft of the Treaty on the Prevention of the Placement of Weapons in Outer Space, the Threat or Use of Force Against Outer Space Objects (PPWT), initially submitted to the CD in 2008 and updated in 2014, formed the basis of the negotiation and conclusion of a legally binding instrument on outer space arms control. China facilitated the establishment of the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Further Practical Measures for the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space in 2017, and again in 2022, making substantive contributions to the formulation of a legally binding instrument in this

四、引领新兴领域国际安全治理

外空、网络、人工智能等新兴领域是人类发展的新高地、战略安全的新焦点、全球治理的新疆域。中国主张，在各国普遍参与的基础上，发挥联合国主渠道作用，推动形成具有广泛共识的新兴领域全球治理体系框架和标准规范，增强发展中国家代表性和发言权。各国应切实防范应对新兴领域安全风险挑战，促进新兴领域和平利用。个别国家集团制定歧视性、排他性规则标准和行为规范，不能取代普遍接受的国际准则，更不能成为制裁打压别国的借口。

（一）外空安全

外空的持久和平与安全关乎各国的安全、发展和繁荣，符合全人类福祉和长远利益。中国一贯坚持和平利用外空、维护外空安全，坚定维护以国际法为基础的外空国际秩序，积极参与外空安全国际治理，推动在外空构建人类命运共同体。坚决反对进攻性外空军事政策，反对外空军事同盟，反对外空武器化、战场化和军备竞赛，反对利用商业航天介入他国武装冲突或干涉别国内政。

倡导外空安全综合治理。开放包容、普遍接受的外空安全规则是推进外空安全治理的关键。中国支持联合国发挥主平台作用，坚持多边主义和综合协调应对，统筹外空军控、外空和平利用、外空长期可持续性等方面，推动形成外空安全综合治理方案，维护各国和平利用外空的共同权益。

致力于防止外空军备竞赛。外空军备竞赛构成外空安全最大和最根本威胁，防止外空军备竞赛，是确保外空和平、安宁、可持续性的重要前提。谈判达成外空军控法律文书是防止外空军备竞赛的根本之道。中俄于2008年向裁谈会提交、2014年更新“防止在外空放置武器、对外空物体使用或威胁使用武力条约”草案，推动以此为基础谈判达成外空军控法律文书。2017年和2022年，中国推动联合国成立两届“防止外空军备竞赛”政府专家组，为讨论制定外空军控法律文书作出实质性贡献。中国倡导在外空领域构建人类命运共同体，这一主张得到国际社会广泛支持，连续多年写入联合国大会相关决议。

regard. China's vision of a community with a shared future for humanity in the exploration and peaceful use of outer space has gained wide international support, with its inclusion in relevant UN General Assembly resolutions for several consecutive years.

Conducting aerospace activities with transparency and openness. China adheres to the principles of equality, mutual trust, transparency, and openness in aerospace activities and outer space governance. Through government white papers on space activities and national defense, information releases by the Ministry of National Defense, and other means, it has communicated on many occasions its commitment to peaceful space development and policies for outer space security, as well as its major activities, capacity development, and international cooperation efforts. It opens national aerospace infrastructure, such as launch sites and the Satellite Assembly, Integration and Test Center, to the public, diligently fulfills its international obligations including space objects registration, and notifies relevant states and international organizations regarding space activities, including spacecraft re-entry notices and collision alerts. It plays a constructive role in the UNGGE on Transparency and Confidence-Building Measures in Outer Space Activities and consistently co-sponsors relevant resolutions at the UN General Assembly.

Jointly maintaining peace and security in outer space. China develops space science and technology and advances its space programs for the benefit of humanity. It develops its Aerospace Force, safeguards national space activities, personnel, assets, and other interests, ensures secure access to and open uses of outer space, and increases its effectiveness in space crisis management and comprehensive governance. China is ready to work with all peace-loving countries to promote international exchange and cooperation on outer space security and contribute to lasting peace and common security in outer space.

2. Cybersecurity

The rapid development of the internet and digital technology has profoundly altered the global economy and security governance. The global threats created by bloc confrontation, militarization and division in cyberspace are increasingly prominent and exacerbating. Cyberspace is a common space for human activities, and its future should be in the hands of all countries. China actively advances global cyberspace governance and engages in international dialogue and cooperation. It firmly champions international rules, safeguards sovereignty and security, and promotes peace and stability in cyberspace.

Advocating the vision of a community with a shared future in cyberspace. In December 2015, China proposed building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, offering a solution to global internet development and governance. This vision establishes four principles for reforming global internet governance and a five-point initiative on building a community with a shared future in cyberspace. The four principles are: respect for cyber sovereignty, maintenance of peace and security, promotion of openness and cooperation, and formulation of good order. The five-point initiative advocates expediting the construction of global internet infrastructure for greater connectivity, building a shared online platform for cultural exchange and mutual learning, promoting innovative development of the cyber economy for common prosperity, ensuring cybersecurity for orderly development, and establishing an internet governance system for fairness and justice. China underlines the imperative for collective action to promote development, safeguard security, participate in governance, and share the benefits.

In 2023, China put forward the major initiative to raise the vision to a new stage, championing development as a priority, joint responsibility for common security, and mutual learning between cultures, and emphasizing the need to accelerate innovative, secure and inclusive development in cyberspace. Having been included into resolutions of the UN General Assembly, the vision has been widely acclaimed and welcomed by the international community.

Upholding the principle of cyber sovereignty. Cyber sovereignty constitutes the natural extension and application of the principle of sovereignty equality enshrined in the UN Charter to cyberspace. China holds

开展透明开放的航天活动。中国秉持平等互信、透明开放原则开展航天活动、参与外空治理。通过航天和国防领域政府白皮书、国防部信息发布等方式，多次阐释中国航天的和平发展宗旨和外空安全政策，介绍主要活动、能力发展和国际交流合作等情况。对外开放发射场、卫星总装集成测试中心等国家航天基础设施，切实履行空间物体登记等国际义务，向有关国家和国际组织通报航天活动，以及航天器再入、避碰等情况。建设性参与联合国“外空透明与建立信任措施”政府专家组，每年在联合国大会参与共提“外空透明与建立信任措施”决议。

共同维护外空和平与安全。中国发展航天科技，推动航天事业发展造福全人类。中国推进军事航天部队建设，维护国家外空活动、人员及资产安全和其他利益，提高安全进出和开放利用外空能力，增强外空危机管控和综合治理效能。中国愿同所有爱好和平的国家一道，加强外空安全国际交流与合作，为维护外空持久和平与共同安全作出贡献。

（二）网络安全

当前，网络和数字技术突飞猛进，深刻影响全球经济和安全治理格局。网络空间阵营化、军事化、碎片化风险突出，全球网络威胁加剧。网络空间是人类共同的活动空间，网络空间前途命运应由世界各国共同掌握。中国积极推进网络空间全球治理，开展网络空间国际交流合作，是网络空间国际规则体系的坚定倡导者，网络主权与安全的坚定捍卫者，网络空间和平稳定的坚定维护者。

倡导构建网络空间命运共同体。2015年12月，中国提出构建网络空间命运共同体重要理念，为全球互联网发展治理贡献了中国方案。这一重要理念包括推进全球互联网治理体系变革的“四项原则”，即“尊重网络主权、维护和平安全、促进开放合作、构建良好秩序”，以及构建网络空间命运共同体的“五点主张”，即“加快全球网络基础设施建设，促进互联互通；打造网上文化交流共享平台，促进交流互鉴；推动网络经济创新发展，促进共同繁荣；保障网络安全，促进有序发展；构建互联网治理体系，促进公平正义”。中国强调，应做到发展共同推进、安全共同维护、治理共同参与、成果共同分享。

2023年以来，中国提出共同推动构建网络空间命运共同体迈向新阶段的重大倡议，倡导发展优先、安危与共、文明互鉴，强调加快推动网络空间创新发展、安全发展、普惠发展。构建网络空间命运共同体重要理念已多次被写入联合国大会决议，受到国际社会广泛赞赏和

that countries have the right to exercise jurisdiction over information and communications infrastructure, resources, data, and relevant activities within their territories, and protect their information systems and important data from threats, interference, attacks, theft and destruction. They are entitled to formulate their public policies, laws, and regulations on cyberspace to protect the legitimate internet rights and interests of their citizens, legal persons, and organizations. They have the right to jointly manage and equitably allocate foundational internet resources and build a multilateral, democratic and transparent international internet governance system. No nation shall abuse information and communications technologies to disseminate disinformation, interfere in other countries' internal affairs, promote "peaceful evolution" schemes, and instigate color revolutions, thereby endangering other countries' national security and social stability.

Safeguarding cyberspace peace and security. Peaceful uses of cyberspace are in the common interests of humanity, and maintaining cybersecurity is a responsibility shared by all countries. Cyberspace should not be turned into a new theater of geopolitical conflicts. China opposes attempts to "own the domain" from a position of strength and carry out large-scale, systemic and indiscriminate theft and cyberattacks around the globe. It condemns a certain country' wanton targeting of other nations' critical infrastructure in cyberattacks, which places global critical infrastructure at grave risk. It rejects the introduction of ideological confrontation and military alliance into cyberspace under the guise of "cybersecurity cooperation", including the deployment of cyber forces in the Asia-Pacific region, and the proliferation of cyber weapons and systems, which may increase risks of miscalculation and escalation.

Promoting international cooperation on cybersecurity. In March 2017, China released the International Strategy of Cooperation on Cyberspace for peaceful development and mutually beneficial cooperation in cyberspace. It has carried out bilateral cyber affairs dialogues and cooperation: establishing dialogue mechanisms with Russia, France, Germany, the EU, and ASEAN, and expanding practical cooperation in cyberspace and the digital sector with countries in Central Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. It has worked with other SCO member states to release a heads-of-state joint statement on information security, set up an expert group on information security, and facilitated the conclusion of the Agreement on Cooperation in Ensuring International Information Security Between the Member States of the SCO with accompanying plans of cooperation. It has contributed to the agreement on the BRICS Roadmap of Practical Cooperation on Ensuring Security in the Use of ICTs and its progress report, identifying areas of cooperation such as policy exchange, emergency response, and collaboration on law enforcement.

Leading the efforts to build an international governance system for cybersecurity. China supports the establishment of a cybersecurity process under the UN framework with the participation of all parties, and promotes the formulation and implementation of universally accepted international rules on cybersecurity. In September 2011, China, together with Russia and others, jointly submitted the International Code of Conduct for Information Security to the UN General Assembly, which was updated and submitted again in 2015 by all the SCO members then. This was the first comprehensive and systematic international document dedicated to norms of behavior in cyberspace. In December 2021, in its position paper submitted to the UN, China elaborated on its principles and policies concerning the international rules for cyberspace.

China is an active participant in the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of ICTs in the Context of International Security and the UN Open-Ended Working Group on Security of and in the Use of ICTs. It has advanced the adoption of the Framework for Responsible State Behavior in the use of ICTs based on the International Code of Conduct for Information Security. This framework explicitly affirms the applicability of the UN Charter to cyberspace, respects states' sovereignty, and stands as the sole code of conduct for states in global emerging technology governance. China is committed to full

认同。

坚定支持网络主权原则。网络主权是联合国宪章确立的主权平等原则在网络空间的自然延伸和适用。中国主张，各国对本国境内信息通信基础设施、资源和数据及信息通信活动拥有管辖权，有权保护本国信息系统和重要数据免受威胁、干扰、攻击、窃取和破坏；各国有权制定本国互联网公共政策和法律法规，保障公民、法人和其他组织等主体在网络空间的合法权益；各国有权共同管理和公平分配互联网基础资源，建立多边、民主、透明的国际互联网治理体系；各国不得利用信息通信技术散播虚假信息，干涉别国内政，实施“和平演变”，鼓动“颜色革命”，危害别国国家安全和社会稳定。

坚决维护网络空间和平安全。和平利用网络空间符合人类共同利益，维护网络空间安全是世界各国的共同责任，网络空间不应成为地缘冲突的新战场。中国反对从实力地位出发“主宰网络空间”，对全球实施大规模、系统性、无差别网络攻击和窃密；反对个别国家肆意将别国关键基础设施作为网络攻击目标，将全球关键基础设施置于巨大风险之中；反对以“网络安全合作”为名，将意识形态对抗和军事同盟引入网络空间，在亚太国家和地区部署网络军事力量，扩散网络武器和系统，增加局势误判和升级风险。

促进网络安全国际合作。2017年3月，中国发布首份《网络空间国际合作战略》，倡导网络空间和平发展、合作共赢。开展双边网络事务对话交流与合作，同俄罗斯、法国、德国及欧盟、东盟等建立网络事务对话机制，拓展与中亚、非洲、拉美和加勒比等地区国家网络和数字领域务实合作。推动上海合作组织成员国就信息安全问题共同发表元首声明，建立信息安全专家组，达成《上海合作组织成员国保障国际信息安全政府间合作协定》并制定合作计划。推动达成《金砖国家网络安全务实合作路线图》及其进展报告，确定政策交流、应急响应、执法合作等合作方向。

引领网络安全国际治理体系建设。中国支持在联合国框架下建立各方普遍参与的网络安全进程，推动制定和落实各国普遍接受的网络空间国际规则。2011年9月，中国联合俄罗斯等向联合国大会提交“信息安全国际行为准则”，并推动上海合作组织成员国于2015年向联合国大会提交准则更新案文，这是国际上首份全面系统阐述网络空间行为规范的文件。2021年12月，中国向联合国提交立场文件，全面阐述中国关于网络空间国际规则的政策主张。

中国积极参与联合国信息安全政府专家组和开放式