

# Building a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace

## A Decade in Review and Future Prospects



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A Community with a  
Shared Future in  
Cyberspace

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In 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping first proposed the idea of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, which was established as the core concept guiding China's participation in global cyberspace governance. In 2024, President Xi further stated that "China is ready to work with all countries in the world to ride the tide of the information revolution and jointly build a community with a shared future in cyberspace". Since the important vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace was proposed, progress has been made in its theoretical innovation and practice. It has evolved from a conceptual proposition into a scientific system, transformed from a lofty vision into substantive practices, and expanded from a Chinese initiative to an international consensus. This has exerted a positive and profound impact on the process of global Internet development and governance.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of President Xi's proposal of the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace. Following the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative, and the Global Civilization Initiative, President Xi proposed the Global Governance Initiative, which sets the right direction for guiding the reform of global governance. This report comprehensively reviews and summarizes the evolution, practical achievements, and far-reaching impact of the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, and provides an outlook on the goals and tasks for building a community with a shared future in cyberspace in our new journey in this new development phase.

## **PART 1 Core Concept of the Vision of Building a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace**

In today's world, transformations of a scale not seen in a century are accelerating, and a new round of technological revolution and industrial transformation is deepening. The Internet, as a major achievement in the development of human society and a crucial marker of the evolution of human civilization into the information age, is turning the world into a "global village." The international community is increasingly becoming an intertwining community with a shared future. Against this backdrop, building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, an important manifestation of the vision of building a community with a shared future for humanity in the field of cyberspace, has always been centered around the core tenet of transforming cyberspace into a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative, and orderly home that ultimately benefits all of humanity. After a decade of development, the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace has evolved into a theoretical framework encompassing governance principles, action plans, and cooperation mechanisms.

It exemplifies the important principles of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration in global Internet development. Cyberspace is not an ungoverned global common. The order of global cyberspace should not be set by hegemonic powers. Instead,



it requires joint governance by all countries in the world. In 2014, President Xi, in a congratulatory message to the first World Internet Conference (WIC), stated: "The Internet has turned the world into a global village and made the international community a highly interdependent community with a shared future." In 2015, in the keynote speech at the opening ceremony of the second WIC, he formally proposed the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, emphasizing that "Cyberspace is the common space of activities for mankind. The future of cyberspace should be in the hands of all countries." This statement carries rich and important meanings. It stresses that cyberspace is a global resource shared by all, where all countries have equal governance rights and shared responsibilities in opposing technological hegemony and unilateralism. Moreover, to address transnational challenges in the Internet domain, the international community needs to work together to build a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative, and orderly cyberspace.

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace has been continuously enriched and refined. In 2015, at the second WIC, President Xi proposed four principles for advancing the reform of the global Internet governance system and made a five-point proposal for building a community with a shared future in cyberspace. The four principles, namely respect for cyber sovereignty, maintenance of peace and security, promotion of openness and cooperation, and cultivation of good order, aim to establish a fair and equitable governance architecture for cyberspace. Echoing these principles, the five-point proposal translates the vision into concrete action plans which include speeding up the building of global Internet infrastructure and promoting inter-connectivity; building an online platform for cultural exchange and mutual learning; promoting innovative development of cyber economy for common prosperity; maintaining cyber security and promoting orderly development; and building an Internet governance system to promote equity and justice.

In 2017, in his congratulatory letter to the fourth WIC, President Xi further introduced the concept of "four joint efforts" in advancing Internet development, maintaining security, conducting governance, and sharing achievements. In 2023, in his video address at the WIC Wuzhen Summit, he put forward the idea of "three advocates", namely advocating prioritizing development to build a more inclusive and prosperous cyberspace; advocating shared security to build a more peaceful and secure cyberspace; and advocating mutual learning among civilizations to build a more equitable and inclusive cyberspace.

Over the past decade, the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace has evolved from the initial four principles and a five-point proposal to the "four joint efforts" and further to the "three advocates," which represents a continuous enrichment and refinement of its meaning.

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace carries



significant theoretical value and global relevance. Confronting the critical questions of "What has gone wrong in our world?" and "What should we do about it?" in the global Internet domain, this vision responds to historical trends and bear in mind the well-being of humanity. It achieves theoretical innovation and breakthrough in global Internet development and governance through new perspectives on governance, order, development, security, and civilization. It reflects a historical initiative to seize the trends of peace, development, cooperation, and win-win outcomes in our times, demonstrating a profound insight into the development trajectory of the information revolution. This vision opens up new horizons by providing a Chinese approach to the improvement of global cyber governance, thus injecting a strong momentum into international cooperation, development, prosperity and common security in cyberspace.

## **PART 2 A Decade of Practice in Building a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace**

Over the past decade, the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace has been translated from concept to practice in advancing global Internet development and governance, and has yielded fruitful outcomes.

### **(I) Practical Achievements in Upholding the Principle of Respecting Sovereignty in Cyberspace for All Countries**

Respecting the sovereignty in cyberspace of all countries is a fundamental principle in building a community with a shared future in cyberspace. China is a steadfast advocate and active practitioner of the principle of sovereignty in cyberspace. Over the past ten years, driven by the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, China has achieved many outcomes in developing and refining its practice of sovereignty in cyberspace.

--Implementing multiple measures to strengthen the practice of sovereignty in cyberspace. China has released the *National Cyberspace Security Strategy* and the *International Strategy of Cooperation on Cyberspace (ISCC)*, elevating sovereignty in cyberspace to the level of national strategy. It has enacted laws and regulations such as the *Cybersecurity Law*, the *Data Security Law*, and the *Personal Information Protection Law*, providing a legal basis for safeguarding sovereignty in cyberspace. China has also established cyber infrastructure and protection systems, strengthened content management and information protection, and advanced the independent innovation and application of core technologies.

--Promoting sovereignty in cyberspace as an international consensus. Sovereignty in cyberspace has been recognized and accepted as a core principle by multilateral institutions





and organizations such as the United Nations (UN), BRICS, ASEAN, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). It has been incorporated into important international documents including the reports of the UN Group of Governmental Experts on Developments in the Field of Information and Telecommunications in the Context of International Security, the *Goa Declaration of the BRICS Summit*, the *Initiative on Building ASEAN-China Partnership on Digital Economy*, the *Initiative on China-Africa Jointly Building a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace*, and the SCO Samarkand and New Delhi Declarations. The European Union has proposed "technological sovereignty" to strengthen its control and leadership in cyberspace. Russia has introduced the *Stable Runet Act* to ensure the sovereignty and reliability of its cyberspace.

## (II) Actively Safeguarding Peace and Security in Cyberspace

The community with a shared future in cyberspace is committed to building a peaceful and secure cyberspace. Over the past decade, guided by this vision, China has advocated for maintaining the security and stability of cyberspace and has resolutely opposed all forms of cyber-attacks and the militarization of cyberspace.

--Strengthening the domestic foundation for a peaceful cyberspace. First, it has articulated its stance on a peaceful cyberspace. China has elaborated its position through documents such as the *National Cyberspace Security Strategy* and the *ISCC*. Second, it has enhanced practices for cybersecurity protection. In recent years, governments at all levels have continuously upgraded their cybersecurity protection capabilities, conducted many cybersecurity drills, and significantly improved their capacity to respond to cyber conflicts. Third, it has raised public awareness of cybersecurity. China has designated the Cybersecurity Week and the Communication Submarine Cable Protection Policy Publicity Week for many years, conducting sustained and in-depth cybersecurity publicity and education campaigns. These initiatives have improved awareness, spread knowledge, and strengthened capabilities of cybersecurity, thus fostering a strong interest across society for building a robust cybersecurity defense.

--Advocating international dialogue and cooperation for peaceful use of cyberspace. In recent years, China has repeatedly stated its opposition to the militarization of cyberspace in the UN, and advocated for multilateralism and the prevention of a cyberspace arms race. In the *Position Paper of the People's Republic of China on the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations* released in September 2020, China clearly stated that the international community should step up dialogue and cooperation, on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit, to use cyberspace for economic and social development, international peace and stability, and global well-being. It is essential to oppose cyber war and arms race and to foster a peaceful, secure, open, cooperative and orderly cyberspace.





### (III) Fostering an Open Ecosystem of Digital Economy

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace emphasizes the establishment of a community of development and interest. China is committed to promoting the development, transformation and upgrade of the global digital economy, strengthening digital economy cooperation with other countries, facilitating the cross-border flow of data, technology, talent, and other factors, reducing the digital divide, and enabling countries worldwide to share the benefits of development.

--Improving domestic platforms, regulations, and mechanisms to effectively attract foreign businesses. In recent years, China has hosted events such as the China International Fair for Trade in Services (CIFTIS), the Global Digital Trade Expo (GOTE), the China International Digital Products Expo, the WIC Wuzhen Summit, the World Artificial Intelligence Conference (WAIC), visits by officials from key countries in submarine cable networks, and the China-ASEAN Submarine Cable Cooperation Forum, offering China's digital development opportunities to the world. China has enacted and implemented the *Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China* and other laws and regulations, and has shortened the negative list for foreign investment access for several years, as a sincere gesture of welcoming companies from all over the world to develop their business in China. China has actively promoted the entry into force of the world's largest free trade agreement, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), and has applied to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). It is also advancing negotiations for its accession to the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement. Furthermore, China has facilitated the formulation of the *G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative*, jointly launched the *Beijing Initiative on the Belt and Road International Digital Economy Cooperation*, and proposed the *Global Cooperation in Cross-Border Data Flow Initiative*.

--Engaging extensively in international digital economy cooperation for win-win development. Since 2016, the Ministry of Commerce (MOC) has vigorously developed the Silk Road E-commerce platform, establishing bilateral e-commerce cooperation mechanisms with 36 countries across five continents, and engaging in multilateral and regional e-commerce cooperation within SCO and with ASEAN, Central Asia, Arab states, and Africa.

Building on four pillars, namely policy communication, industrial alignment, local cooperation, and capacity building, the initiative has cultivated six major brands: Silk Road E-commerce Day, Silk Road Online Product Sale, Cloud Lecture Series, overseas roadshows for platforms, national pavilions, and country-themed days. Over 120 online and offline national pavilions have been established, more than 60 direct procurement centers have been set up in 20 countries, and over a hundred online Cloud Lecture Series sessions have enhanced the digital literacy of e-commerce practitioners in partner countries.



Hundreds of Silk Road Online Product Sale themed events have created popular products such as Chilean wine and Rwandan coffee. Significant results have been achieved in expanding the import of high-quality specialty products from partner countries, assisting small and medium-sized enterprises worldwide in expanding global markets, and deepening cooperation in global e-commerce production and supply chains.

In 2021, MOC, the Cyberspace Administration (CAC), and the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) jointly issued the *Guidelines for Outbound Investment and Cooperation on Digital Economy*, actively promoting the participation of Chinese enterprises in global digital economy cooperation. China's digital expertise has benefited many countries and in various forms by making life more convenient and supporting local developmental support. Chinese digital payment platforms are enriching digital payment scenarios for overseas merchants, providing smarter and more convenient payment experiences. Arab countries are drawing on China's experience in artificial intelligence and digital payments to jointly build e-commerce platforms for the Digital Silk Road. An increasing number of Belt and Road partner countries are learning from China's digitization experience, with local people practically experiencing the convenience and benefits brought by the digital economy.

Chinese enterprises are extensively engaged in digital infrastructure cooperation in Africa and other regions, bridging the digital development gap. In Africa, they have helped 6 million households gain broadband Internet access, serving over 900 million local people. China actively participates in APEC digital economy exchanges and cooperation by hosting ministerial meetings in China and proposing multiple cooperation initiatives to promote President Xi's vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, and explain China's digital economy policies and practices.

#### **(IV) Enhancing the Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure**

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace emphasizes the principle of shared responsibility. In response to cross-border cyber threats, data breaches, and the vulnerability of critical infrastructure, China advocates for advancing international cooperation based on the principles of multilateralism, democracy, and transparency. It calls for concerted efforts in establishing international rules, setting technical standards, and law enforcement collaboration, providing both institutional and capacity-building support for the construction of a secure, trustworthy, and sustainable cyberspace.

Domestically, to enhance the protection of critical information infrastructure, China has implemented multiple measures.

--Strengthening top-level design. CAC, in collaboration with other departments,



formulated the *Regulations on the Security Protection of Critical Information Infrastructure*, which came into effect in September 2021. Industry regulatory authorities have subsequently issued industry-specific management measures based on these regulations, providing a legal foundation for protection efforts.

--Developing standards and specifications. In October 2022, the national standard entitled *Information security technology--Cybersecurity requirements for critical information infrastructure protection* was released, outlining security requirements across multiple aspects and offering standardized support for operators.

--Cultivating professionals in an innovative way. Many Chinese universities have strengthened the development of relevant centers and experimental zones, improved their teaching systems, and innovated university-enterprise joint professional training models. Currently, over 600 universities in China have opened cybersecurity-related programs, further expanding the scale of talent cultivation.

Within the UN framework, China submitted the *Position Paper of the People's Republic of China on International Rules of Cyberspace* to the UN Open-Ended Working Group on security of and in the use of information and communications technologies (OEWG). The document emphasizes the need to strengthen the protection of critical information infrastructure and conveys China's stance in the formulation of international norms. Through the Belt and Road Initiative, China has expanded the scope and depth of cooperation with partner countries on critical information infrastructure protection. In such multinational organizations as ASEAN and the SCO, China has worked for the inclusion of critical information infrastructure protection in the cooperation agenda. By 2025, China had established CNCERT/CC International Cooperation Partnership with 292 Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) from 86 countries and regions, 34 of which have also signed memorandums of understanding on cybersecurity cooperation with China.

## **(V) Effectively Upholding the Management System of Internet Critical Resources**

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace emphasizes multilateralism and shared governance. It stands for the establishment of a fair international management system for Internet resources. Over the past decade, guided by this vision, China has promoted collaboration among governments, industry organizations, and enterprises to accelerate the promotion and adoption of IPv6 technology and applications, actively fostering innovation and stability in fundamental Internet resources.

China has actively contributed its strength to these efforts. It has closely collaborated with international organizations and regional Internet registries such as the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), the Internet Engineering Task



Force (IETF), the IPv6 Forum, the Internet Society (ISOC), and the Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC) in international exchanges involving domains, international IPv6 policy formulation, technical research, application promotion, and human resource development. China has also supported the transition of the stewardship of the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) functions from the US government to ICANN, in a joint effort to build a peaceful, secure, open, and cooperative cyberspace.

Currently, the global deployment rate of IPv6 is nearly 40%, with the IPv6 support rate in the Asia-Pacific region exceeding 50%. In China, the number of active IPv6 users has surpassed 850 million. The promotion of IPv6 has alleviated the scarcity of fundamental Internet resources, providing a secure, stable, and reliable technological application pathway for the global development of the Internet.

China promotes a virtuous cycle of high-quality development and high-level security for new technologies and applications through high-efficacy governance. It has pioneered an innovative working model that balances development and security and integrates technical standards with management regulations.

--Offering Chinese Solutions. China has formulated and released regulations such as the *Provisions on the Management of Algorithmic Recommendations in Internet Information Services*, the *Interim Measures for the Management of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services*, and the *Methods for Labeling AI-Generated Synthetic Content*, along with the *Methods for Labeling AI-Generated Synthetic Content in Cybersecurity Technology* and other standards. These represent the Chinese approach to promoting the healthy and orderly development of technologies of algorithmic recommendations and artificial intelligence.

--Implementing Filing Requirements. As an important means to understand the landscape of technology applications, China has thoroughly implemented filing requirements for blockchain, algorithms, large-scale models, among others. By the end of September 2025, it has publicly released 19 groups of filing information for 4,193 blockchain information services, 14 groups of information for 682 Internet information service algorithms, and 13 groups of information for 4,420 deep synthesis service algorithms. Over 800 large-scale models and related applications have been filed or registered locally.

## **(VI) Establishing a Governance Framework against Cybercrime and Cyber Terrorism**

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace advocates that countries should work together to address cybercrime and cyber terrorism through international cooperation. Over the past decade, China has strengthened its stance on



combating cybercrime and cyber terrorism, supported and promoted the UN's pivotal role in international cooperation against cyber terrorism, and advanced the discussion and formulation of an international legal instrument against cybercrime of global reach under the UN framework, while engaging in joint law enforcement operations with various countries.

--Strengthening the Stance Against Cybercrime and Cyber Terrorism. The *ISCC*, issued on March 1, 2017, proposed that countries should cooperate in combating cybercrime and cyber terrorism. In December 2024, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the *UN Convention on Cybercrime and the Enhancement of International Cooperation in Combating Certain Crimes Committed through the Use of Information and Communication Technology Systems and Sharing Electronic Evidence of Serious Crime*, in which China played a leadership role. As the first global legally binding agreement reached by the international community on combating cybercrime, the convention holds significant importance for the development of international law in cyberspace. In October 2025, China signed this convention, further leading global governance in cyberspace and deepening international cooperation in the fight against cybercrime.

--Enhancing practical cooperation with neighboring countries in combating cybercrime. In August 2024, China, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, and Vietnam issued the *Joint Statement on Strengthening Cooperation in Combating Transboundary Crimes under the Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Framework*, which identified combating telecom network fraud and online gambling as a priority. The statement advocates for close coordination, information sharing, and enhanced border control among law enforcement and security departments of the six countries.

In September 2024, the Meeting of Presidents of Supreme Courts of China and Central Asian Countries discussed the application of laws and transnational judicial cooperation in combating violent terrorism, drugs, corruption, and cybercrime, with a particular emphasis on strengthening regional criminal justice cooperation to jointly address cross-border crime. China has worked with neighboring countries in cracking several hundred transnational online fraud cases.

## **(VII) Improving Data Security Governance and Promoting Data Development and Utilization**

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace advocates for strengthened international cooperation and collaborative governance in the data field for the security protection and rational development and utilization of data, so that data will better serve all humanity. Over the past decade, China has actively advanced international cooperation on data governance to promote efficient, convenient, and secure cross-border flow of data.



Cross-border data flow pilots have been actively explored. At the national level, China has improved institutional frameworks, clarified compliance pathways and security boundaries for cross-border data transfer, and facilitated lawful, orderly, and free flow of data. In August 2020, MOC unveiled the *Master Plan for the Comprehensive Development of the Pilot Program for the Innovative Development of Trade in Services*, which explicitly incorporates the pilot program for security of cross-border data transmission as a core task in the innovative development of trade in services. On March 22, 2024, CAC issued and implemented the *Regulations on Promoting and Regulating Cross-Border Data Flow*, further promoting the lawful and orderly free flow of data.

At the regional and sectoral levels, pilot zones have been strategically established, forming a tiered advancement model of pilot free trade zones, key cities and key industries, and developing a governance toolkit that includes negative lists, data classification and grading, and risk assessment. Beijing, Shanghai and Guangdong have respectively launched innovative measures such as cross-border data service platforms and international data centers to facilitate corporate cross-border data operations. Under the framework of the *Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement* (CEPA), convenience is offered to service providers from Macao and Hong Kong when they enter the mainland market for cross-border data businesses, thus supporting Hong Kong and Macao in better integrating into the national development strategy.

Through continuous exploration of cross-border data pilot initiatives, China has achieved significant results in various areas, including the introduction of data cross-border facilitation measures, reduction of security assessment timelines, implementation of a negative list system for outbound data flow in pilot free trade zones, enhanced policy promotion to improve corporate compliance capabilities, and active engagement in multilateral and bilateral digital governance cooperation.

International cooperation has yielded fruitful results. China has actively participated in global data governance, launched the *Global Initiative on Data Security*, and signed data security cooperation initiatives with the League of Arab States and five Central Asian countries respectively. It has concluded the RCEP, aligned itself with high-standard international economic and trade rules such as CPTPP and the Digital Economy Partnership Agreement (DEPA), and promoted the construction of an open, inclusive, and secure data governance rule system.

CAC and the Directorate-General for Trade (DG Trade) of the European Commission have jointly established a China-EU dialogue mechanism on cross-border data flows and held relevant meetings. CAC signed the *Memorandum of Understanding on China-Germany Cross-Border Data Flow Cooperation* with the German Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure, established a bilateral dialogue mechanism on data policy and regulation exchange.





China successfully recommended four senior representatives to be elected as members of the International Telecommunication Union's advisory body for submarine cable resilience. China was elected as the Co-Chair of Working Group 1, contributing its own solutions to the global governance of submarine cable issues.

### **(VIII) Building a More Just and Equitable Cyberspace Governance System**

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace calls for the participation of all stakeholders in cyberspace governance, including states, international organizations, businesses, and social organizations, and supports the establishment of fair governance rules. Over the past decade, China has upheld this vision in building a more just and equitable cyberspace order through its efforts to foster multilateral and multi-stakeholder participation.

--Enriching the multi-stakeholder platform for cyberspace governance. China has stated its position in support of open, just, and equitable cyberspace governance through official documents such as *Jointly Build a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace*, the *National Cyberspace Security Strategy*, and the *ISCC*. By hosting the WIC, China has facilitated in-depth participation from many national governments, enterprises, communities, academic institutions, and individuals, creating an inclusive platform for global cyberspace governance. In July 2022, the WIC was established as an international organization headquartered in Beijing, marking the WIC's evolution from an international event into a formal international organization and a key participant in promoting the development of a fair and rational cyberspace governance system.

--Safeguarding the UN-centered global cyberspace governance system. As an active participant in the UN cyberspace governance process, China has pushed the negotiation process toward the adoption of a final report, and the establishment of a permanent global cybersecurity mechanism. On core issues such as agenda-setting and norm-making, China adheres to multilateralism and multi-stakeholder participation, emphasizes the importance of communication and exchange, promotes practical cooperation among all parties, and opposes unilateralism and bloc confrontation in the international cyberspace governance system. China has become a firm supporter and defender of building a UN-centered global cyberspace governance system.

### **(IX) Cultivating a More Civic and Uplifting Cyber Environment**

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace advocates "harmony in diversity," emphasizes respect for cultural sovereignty and cultural uniqueness of all countries. Over the past decade, China has respected the diversity of cyberspace cultures, encouraged the exploration of cultural resources by all countries, strengthened



digital dissemination of cultures, and facilitated international cultural exchanges, so that cyberspace will also be nourished by outstanding achievements of human civilization.

--Presenting a vivid narrative of China in all aspects. In recent years, China has adopted a series of measures to improve civility in cyberspace. On September 14, 2021, the General Office of the State Council issued the *Decisions on Improving Civility in Cyberspace* which sets the direction and requirements for making cyberspace more civil. To invigorate cyber culture, China has implemented a project to promote the Chinese culture through new media, launched themed activities to celebrate Chinese festivals online, held the China Internet Civilization Conference, and applied emerging digital technologies in order to create a healthy and positive online cultural environment. The CAC has carried out a number of rectifying campaigns to purify the online ecosystem and foster a healthy cyberspace.

--Leveraging digital technology to conduct cultural exchanges. China has developed multi-lingual digital public goods to promote online cultural interaction, including the China-Arab States E-Library, the Cloud Demonstration Zone for international cooperation, and the ChinesePlus, which promotes Chinese language education in the world. It has also hosted the China-ASEAN Forum on Digital Economy in Fighting COVID-19, providing technical support such as telemedicine, AI diagnosis and treatment, and 5G. Online cultural exchange platforms like the Joint Exhibition Platform and the Silk Road Digital Heritage Platform have showcased cultural resources. In 2020, the initiative on exhibiting museums' top collections, a seminar on preservation of Dunhuang through digital technologies, and online cultural exchanges with Russia and Africa were launched, along with international seminars on the protection of minors online, with the aim of fostering mutual learning among civilizations. These cross-cultural exchanges on cyberspace have not only facilitated interaction between Chinese and foreign netizens but also vividly embodied the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace.

## **(X) Promoting Inclusive and Shared Development of the Internet**

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace holds that the development of the Internet requires joint efforts of the international community, and its benefits should be shared by all. It emphasizes bridging the global digital divide through capacity-building. Over the past decade, China has continuously improved its domestic Internet infrastructure, actively engaged in international cooperation, worked to narrow the digital gap, supported vulnerable groups, enhanced digital literacy, and promoted the sharing of Internet development outcomes, in order to meet the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

Domestic Internet development has improved significantly. Over the past ten years, China has seen a substantial increase in the number of Internet users and base stations. A decade ago, China had 688 million Internet users and 1.771 million 4G base stations. Today,



the number of Internet users in China has reached 1.123 billion, with an Internet penetration rate of 79.7%. The total number of 5G base stations has reached 4.549 million, achieving gigabit connectivity in every county and 5G coverage in every township. Additionally, generative artificial intelligence (Gen AI) has become a new highlight that has empowered application scenarios and increased productivity.

Continuous progress has been made in global Internet cooperation. In recent years, China has promoted global infrastructure construction, enhanced communication coverage, expanded IPv6 adoption, and implemented the Express Cloud Networking (ECN), supporting cross-border services in multiple countries. It has exported the BeiDou Navigation Satellite System to over half of the world's countries, facilitating its incorporation into international standards. China has also advanced 5G network construction and innovation, supported the development of digital infrastructure in Belt and Road partner countries, and developed smart ports to enhance global connectivity. While achieving its own Internet development, China has also worked with other developing countries in improving broadband access and digital poverty reduction.

## **PART 3 Goals for Building a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace in the New Development Phase**

Great changes unseen in a century are now accelerating across the world, and a new round of scientific and technological revolution and industrial transformation is deepening. Standing at this new starting point, we call upon all countries to uphold the common values of humanity, adhere to the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, and, in a spirit of openness, cooperation, and mutual benefit, transcend differences, enhance mutual trust, and work together to create and maintain a safer, more prosperous, open, and inclusive community with a shared future in cyberspace. Let us jointly address the challenges of our times and share the opportunities for development.

### **(I) Uphold the Principle of Sovereign Equality in Cyberspace and Deepen Global Governance Cooperation**

To build a community with a shared future in cyberspace in the new development phase, it is essential to further steadfastly uphold sovereignty in cyberspace, promote sovereign equality among nations, and deepen global governance cooperation. A more just, transparent, and inclusive global Internet governance system cannot be established without multilateral consultation and cooperation based on sovereign equality.

In building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, it is important to follow the purposes of the UN Charter and the principle of equal sovereignty in cyberspace, advance the implementation of the four principles of peace, sovereignty, shared governance,



and inclusiveness as outlined in the ISCC. This will foster more equitable participation of the international community in global cyberspace governance. Within the UN and other multilateral frameworks, efforts will be made to strengthen the voice and decision-making power of all countries in cyberspace development and to promote broader policy coordination and rule-making.

China advocates genuine multilateral cooperation based on sovereign equality, resolutely opposes all forms of cyber hegemony, and rejects the abuse of technological means to interfere in other countries' internal affairs. Through international cooperation, China aims to steer global cyber governance mechanisms toward greater democracy and fairness, thereby ensuring the stability and shared governance of global cyberspace.

## **(II) Maintain Peace and Stability in Cyberspace and Advance Cybersecurity Governance**

Safeguarding peace and stability in cyberspace is an important objective for building a community with a shared future in cyberspace in the new development phase. Currently, the peace and stability of cyberspace face challenges such as inadequate rules and imperfect implementation mechanisms, and are further negatively impacted by hegemonic pursuit of certain big powers in cyberspace. A more peaceful, secure, and stable governance structure for cyberspace depends on the thorough implementation of the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, including the principles of jointly maintaining security and advocating shared security for a more peaceful and secure cyberspace.

Building a community with a shared future in cyberspace will further promote the in-depth implementation of the action plan "Advocating and Promoting Peace and Stability in Cyberspace" outlined in the ISCC. It is committed to addressing the challenge of cyber hegemony by improving the international rule system and strengthening implementation mechanisms. In multilateral frameworks such as the UN, efforts will be made to advance the establishment of a universally applicable framework for responsible state behavior in cyberspace and enhance practical cooperation among countries in areas such as preventing cyber threats, combating cybercrimes, and protecting critical information infrastructure.

China adheres to a security concept that seeks peace through cooperation, and aims to foster a new model of global cybersecurity governance characterized by prioritizing prevention, comprehensive management, and cooperative response by building a multi-level cybersecurity dialogue platform. It firmly opposes Cold War mentality and zero-sum games, and rejects the weaponization and politicization of cyberspace. Deepened international cooperation will help steer global cybersecurity governance toward a more coordinated and efficient direction, and provide a solid guarantee for building a cyberspace



environment featuring lasting peace, universal security, stability and sound order.

### **(III) Foster an Open and Fair Environment to Promote the Development of the Digital Economy**

In the new phase of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, it is essential to stay committed to fostering an open and fair environment to promote the development of the digital economy. With breakthrough advancements in digital technologies such as the Internet, data, and artificial intelligence, the global digital economy is embracing new development opportunities while confronting challenges of a widening digital divide, decoupling, supply chain disruptions, and arbitrary tariff impositions as new forms of trade barriers. A more open, equitable, and inclusive global digital economy cannot be achieved without multilateral collaboration and shared governance guided by the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, which emphasizes joint efforts and shared benefits.

The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace is dedicated to creating an open and equitable global digital economy environment and advancing the strategic goal of promoting digital economy cooperation outlined in the *ISCC*. It strives to address the challenges of a widening digital divide and uneven development by improving the international rules system and strengthening coordination mechanisms.

Within multilateral frameworks such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Trade Organization (WTO), China promotes the establishment of unified digital trade rules and cross-border data flow standards. It enhances practical cooperation among nations in areas including digital infrastructure construction, digital skills training, and digital financial services. China will continue to advocate an open approach featuring development through cooperation. It will enhance coordination in digital technology standards and the sharing of innovative achievements and facilitate the participation of developing countries in the global digital transformation through progress in the building of the Digital Silk Road.

China firmly opposes digital protectionism and technological hegemony, and rejects the use of security as a pretext for imposing digital technology blockades or supply chain decoupling. Through deepened international cooperation, China aims to steer global digital economy governance toward greater openness, inclusiveness, and shared benefits, and promote the free flow of digital technologies, services, and innovations. This will ensure the sustainable development and common prosperity of the global digital economy.

In the new phase of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, it is imperative to further promote the inclusive development of digital technologies, foster equal opportunities for all countries in digital transformation, deepen global digital inclusion



cooperation, and support the Sustainable Development Goals. With the extensive application of digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, and the Internet of Things (IoT) across various economic and social sectors, these technologies are injecting new momentum into global development while simultaneously exacerbating structural imbalances, including the North-South development gap, the urban-rural digital divide, and digital disparities among different population groups.

A more inclusive, equitable and sustainable global digital development landscape depends on the thorough implementation of the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, particularly the principle of advocating prioritizing development to build a more inclusive and prosperous cyberspace.

Building a community with a shared future in cyberspace will adhere to the principle of inclusiveness, striving for the equitable dissemination and shared application of digital technologies worldwide through improved global cooperation mechanisms and enhanced capacity-building support. This ensures that people of all nations can equally participate in and benefit from the development of the digital era. Countries should actively promote bilateral, regional, and international development cooperation, build global mechanisms to bridge the digital divide and platforms for digital capacity-building collaboration, and strengthen practical cooperation in areas such as digital infrastructure construction, digital skills training, and availability of digital services.

Upholding the principle of inclusiveness in promoting development through sharing, China will advance the Digital Silk Road, foster the innovative application of digital technologies in fields such as poverty reduction, education, healthcare, and environmental governance, and support the full attainment of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals through technological empowerment.

#### **(IV) Establish a Data Governance System to Ensure Secure and Orderly Data Flows**

Building a fair and effective global data security governance system and promoting the secure and orderly flow of data factors worldwide are key objectives in the field of data governance in the new phase of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace. As data becomes a new factor of production and a strategic resource, global data governance not only drives the prosperity of the digital economy but also faces challenges such as fragmented rules, inconsistent standards, and conflicting regulatory policies. Countries hold different views on critical issues like privacy protection and cross-border data flow. Fairer, more effective, and coordinated global data governance cannot be realized without practicing the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace.





The vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace will help further act on the idea of promoting security governance, development and utilization of data put forward in the white paper entitled *Jointly Build a Community with a Shared Future in Cyberspace*. It emphasizes maximizing the economic and social value of data factors while safeguarding national data security, thus achieving a dynamic balance between security and development. This vision calls for countries to promote, on the basis of mutual respect, standardization and institutionalization of cross-border data flow rules by establishing a governance framework featuring mutual trust and mutual recognition.

In the UN and other multilateral frameworks, efforts should be made to develop international governance standards covering the entire data life cycle, from collection, storage, and processing to transmission and application, so as to form a new data governance paradigm that ensures both national security and developmental prosperity. All parties should uphold the principle of win-win cooperation, establish multi-level data security cooperation mechanisms, and enhance the interoperability and mutual recognition of data protection systems through unified technical standards, coordinated regulatory policies, and improved dispute resolution mechanisms. By deepening international cooperation, global data governance can evolve in a more open, inclusive, and coordinated direction, thus providing a solid foundation for building a secure, trustworthy, and mutually beneficial global digital ecosystem.

## **(V) Adhere to a People-Centered Approach and Ensure AI for Good in Promoting Security and Development of Artificial Intelligence**

Building a community with a shared future in cyberspace is not only an inevitable choice for addressing global challenges in technological development and guiding the secure advancement of artificial intelligence, but also an important pathway to fostering collaborative innovation, sharing benefits, and ensuring that AI technologies benefit all humanity. With breakthrough developments in AI technologies such as machine learning, deep neural networks, and large language models, the global AI industry is embracing new opportunities for innovation while confronting challenges including intensified technological monopolization, the proliferation of algorithmic bias, and prominent ethical risks. A more open, secure, and inclusive global AI development landscape cannot be achieved without advancement of the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace.

Building a community with a shared future in cyberspace promotes the inclusive development of AI technologies. Advocating for “prioritizing development” helps promote the inclusive growth of AI technologies. Advocating for “building a more peaceful and secure cyberspace” helps establish AI security governance mechanisms. And advocating for “mutual learning among civilizations” helps foster mutual recognition of inclusive ethical standards for AI. The “three advocates” emphasize maximizing the innovation-driving



effects of AI while ensuring its security and controllability, thereby achieving unity of technological progress and human well-being.

All countries should adhere to the principles of openness, inclusiveness, transparency, and accountability, and strengthen practical cooperation in areas such as AI technology research and development, formulation of ethical norms, and prevention and control of security risks. In the UN and other multilateral frameworks, efforts should be made through multilateral consultations to establish governance standards covering the entire life cycle from algorithm design and model training to application deployment and risk assessment. This will enable a dynamic balance between technological innovation on one hand and risk controllability and value orientation on the other.

## **(VI) Facilitate the Participation of the Global South and Enhance the Inclusiveness of Global Governance**

In the new phase of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, it is necessary to firmly support more participation of the Global South countries in cyberspace governance, promote equality of rights for all nations in the field of digital development, and deepen South-South cooperation and innovation in multilateral governance mechanisms. As global digital transformation intensifies, developing countries continue to face significant challenges in areas such as cyber infrastructure construction, digital skills cultivation, and governance capacity enhancement. The digital divide continues to widen, while the voice of the Global South on governance remains relatively low.

Building a community with a shared future in cyberspace will further institutionalize the propositions of "joint participation in governance" and "shared benefits." It aims to enhance the engagement and influence of the Global South countries in the formulation of international cyberspace rules and global Internet governance processes by improving multilateral mechanisms and strengthening capacity building. This ensures that the legitimate demands of developing countries are fully reflected and their rights effectively protected.

In the UN, BRICS, SCO, the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and other multilateral settings, efforts will be made to promote the establishment of coordination mechanisms for cyberspace governance among the Global South countries. This will strengthen policy coordination and experience sharing in digital infrastructure development, cybersecurity protection, and digital economy growth.

China adheres to an inclusive philosophy of promoting development through cooperation in a systematic effort to build cyber infrastructure capabilities, and improve cybersecurity and digital literacy of developing countries through technical assistance,



human resource training, and institutional building. By deepening South-South cooperation and three-party cooperation mechanisms, China will help make global cyberspace governance more democratic, balanced, and representative.

### **(VII) Improve Infrastructure Resilience to Foster Stable and Sustainable Development**

To build a community with a shared future in cyberspace in the new phase, it is essential to ensure the security of global information infrastructure, promote equal development rights for all countries in the field of digital infrastructure, and foster stable and sustainable development. With the rapid deployment of new digital infrastructure such as 5G, the IoT, cloud computing, and edge computing, the global cyber infrastructure has become a key pillar for the development of digital civilization. However, there are also complex challenges, including fragmented technical standards, supply chain security risks, and green development obstacles. A more secure, stable, and sustainable global cyber infrastructure landscape hinges on the in-depth practice of the "four joint efforts" embedded in the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace.

Building a community with a shared future in cyberspace will further advance the development of the global information infrastructure. It will promote infrastructure connectivity through "jointly advancing development", put in place a collaborative protection system through "jointly maintaining security", improve standard-setting mechanisms through "jointly participating in governance", and realize the goal of inclusive development through "jointly sharing benefits." In the International Telecommunication Union and other multilateral frameworks, countries should adhere to the principles of openness, inclusiveness, and collaborative governance, and work to establish unified infrastructure security certification and interoperability standards. They should strengthen practical cooperation in areas such as the protection of critical information infrastructure, supply chain security management, and the construction of green digital infrastructure. China firmly opposes the use of critical infrastructure as a tool for technological disputes or geopolitical competition and promotes the establishment of a global infrastructure governance cooperation mechanism based on mutual trust. China will deepen international cooperation to make global cyber infrastructure governance more open, inclusive, and green, thus providing a solid foundation for building an interconnected, secure, and reliable digital world.

### **(VIII) Jointly Promote Civility in Cyberspace and Facilitate Cultural Exchange and Mutual Learning**

In the new phase of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, it is essential to further promote civility and cultural exchanges in cyberspace. As digital technologies become deeply embedded in cultural dissemination, knowledge sharing, and



value formation, cyberspace has evolved into a key vehicle for intercultural dialogue and mutual learning among human civilizations. However, it also faces severe challenges such as the spread of misinformation and disinformation, the proliferation of online extremism, and conflicts in cultural values. A cleaner, more orderly, and inclusive cyberspace for cultural exchange is inseparable from the full implementation of the principle of "advocating mutual learning among civilizations to build a more equal and inclusive cyberspace" stated in the vision of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace.

Building a community with a shared future in cyberspace will further internationalize the process of improving civility in cyberspace. A clean, orderly, and uplifting cyber environment will be created through the improvement of the global governance framework and the cultural exchange mechanisms. Under the framework of the Global Civilization Initiative, countries should work for the establishment of a cross-platform and trans-boundary coordination system for online content governance and enhance practical cooperation in areas such as combating harmful online information, protecting the digital rights of youth, and preserving outstanding cultural heritage.

China adheres to the philosophy of inclusiveness in fostering understanding through cultural exchange. By implementing the Global Digital Literacy Initiative, it will facilitate digital preservation and dissemination of the best of traditional cultures and modern cultural achievements of all nations, and promote harmonious coexistence and mutual enrichment of diverse cultures in cyberspace. China firmly opposes the ideological framing and politicization of cultural exchanges and rejects the use of online platforms to exercise cultural hegemony or export specific values. The cultivation of a diverse, inclusive, and virtuous online cultural environment will enable online civility to serve as an important bond for promoting harmony and progress in human society and deepening friendship among peoples worldwide.

## **PART 4 : Action Initiatives Oriented to the Future**

Cyberspace is a shared home for humanity, and building a community with a shared future in cyberspace is a shared responsibility of all. Looking ahead, we should advance the building of a community with a shared future in cyberspace into a new phase by closely aligning it with the implementation of the four global initiatives. To this end, we propose the following:

--Promote theoretical research and rule-making. It is important to expound on the rich concept and contemporary value of building a community with a shared future in cyberspace, strengthen international cooperation research platforms and interdisciplinary knowledge integration mechanisms, and foster frontier theoretical exploration in cyberspace governance, in order to develop a comprehensive theoretical research framework



incorporating perspectives from international relations, law, computer science, sociology, and other disciplines.

--Strengthen cooperation on technical standards. The international community should work together in formulating standards for cyber technologies, data security, and AI ethics.

--Facilitate international cooperation in information sharing. It is important to establish a global cyberspace governance information-sharing platform to ensure swift and coordinated responses to emergencies such as cyber-attacks and data breaches.

--Support capacity building in the Global South. The focus should be laid on bridging the resource and voice gaps among nations. Through human resource development, corporate technological innovation capacity building and increased voice in the field of cyberspace, more countries from the Global South will be actively engaged in the formulation of international cyberspace industry standards and rules.

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