Mr.chairman,
The fast growth of the information and communication technologies (ICTs) has exerted profound impacts on all aspects of social and economic life of mankind and transformed the world into a global village. The international community has become a community of common destiny bound by intertwined interest in cyberspace. At the same time, cyber security is assuming increasing prominence. Cyber crime and cyber terrorism are on the rise. The risks of arms race and conflict in cyberspace are growing. The imbalance in management of the Internet and distribution of critical internet resources remains unchanged, which exposes each state to an uncertain environment of cyber security. The lack of international norms is an obstacle for orderly development of the cyberspace in the long term. Cyber security is becoming a new topic of global governance and an emerging challenge for the international community.

Mr.Chairman,
The importance of cyber security can't be overemphasized. Given its bearing on international, the UN should and can play an important role in this field. China urges the international community build on existing consensus and work together to enhanced global cybersecurity through change of security paradigm and innovative mechanisms.

Firstly, we should pursue a new cyber security concept based on common security. The rapid evolution of information and communication technologies calls for new security philosophy to guide our efforts to address the challenges. Given the omni-present impact of cyber-security, no country can handle single-handedly or gain absolute security. Therefore, we should all abandon the Cold
War or zero-sum mentality and pursue a new cyber security concept based on common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security. We should champion dialogue and cooperation for common and lasting security on the basis of win-win cooperation and mutual respect for each other's security.

Secondly, we should uphold the rule of law. Cyberspace is a new frontier, but it is not an enclave outside law. The emergence of cyberspace has not changed the international order anchored in the UN Charter as well as international law and principles governing international relations, and ward off the danger of an arms race and trend to turn cyberspace into a battlefield, We should carefully examine the application of the existing international law and explore new international norms suits the characteristics of the cyber space in a spirit of peace. We should keep advocate and observing the cyberspace norms established by the Charter, including principles of state sovereignty, non-interference, no use of force, and peaceful settlement of disputes. The interpretation and application of international law should be conducive to peace and development, rather than indulging hegemony and power politics, much less sowing the seeds of future conflicts.

Thirdly, we should attach equal importance to development and security. Cyber security is as much a developmental issue, as a security issue. From the security perspective, as the cask theory goes, deficiency in the security of one country may undermine the security of all countries. From the developmental perspective, the Internet is owned and developed by all and should be shared and governed by all. For many developing countries, the key to security lies in economic development. As such, we should look at the cyber security issue from the perspective of global governance and work for win-win results through cooperation. We should give the power of ICTs a full play in boosting economic growth. And encourage states to share the dividends of the digital economy. We should take capacity building in cyberspace as a top priority, and encourage joint investment, infrastructure construction and benefit sharing, and enhance inter-connectivity.

Mr. Chairman,
The frequent occurrence of incidents in cyberspace has tested our
wisdom. We witnessed worriedly the practices of double standards and groundless accusation, threat or exercise of unilateral sanction, and even long-arm jurisdiction through cyberspace in defiance of international law. China all along believes that, given the unique attributes of cyber attack such as cross-border nature, anonymity and difficulty to trace, cooperation on the basis of mutual trust is the only viable forward way.

As an old Chinese saying goes: nothing can be accomplished without rules or standards. Against above backdrop, it is an urgent task for the international community to establish norms of state behaviour tailor to the features of cyberspace so as to reserve the order in cyberspace. In 2011, China, Russia and other countries submitted to the UNGA "International Code of Conduct for Information Security" which was updated last January. The Code, as an open-ended voluntary political document, is intended to consolidate political will of the international community, promote mutual trust and serve as reference for the formulation of specific norms. It is our hope that the Code could lay down a good foundation for related international discussions and contribute to early emergence of international consensus in this regard.

Mr.Chairman,
China all along stands firm in safeguarding cyber security, advocated and contribut its part to building a healthy cyberspace order. China all along supports and participates in international cyber security process. From last year, we have initiated an annual event of World Internet Conference aiming at consolidate international consensus and cooperation. This year, China hosted again a workshop on Internet Governance during the Boao Forum for Asia and co-hosted with Malaysia an ARF workshop on capacity building of cyber security with a view to promoting the the regional process of cyber security.

China supported and actively participated in the UN GGE on information security, contributing its own part to the UN GGE progress. China welcomes the Group's report adopted in June and believes that the report will go a long way in enhancing the security and confidence in cyberspace. We expect that the group could build on its momentum and focus on formulation of norms of state
behaviour in its future work and so as to lay down a solid basis for a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyberspace.

Thank you, Mr.Chairman.