Security and Governance of Global Cyberspace: Asia's Vision, Strategy and Method

SHANGHAI FORUM 2016 ROUNDTABLES

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Han Liyun **China Internet Network Information Center**	1. On March 14, 2014, the US government announced that the IANA (The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority) would be transferred to the hands of global Internet community. Now, it is under the process of Stewardship Transition and is expected to be completed in September, 2016. Afterwards, the NTIA (National Telecommunications and Information Administration) will withdraw from the entire governance. 2. ICANN (The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers) submitted a new ICANN's Bylaws in March this year. This new draft is still in the process of public comment. Newly created Empowered Community can dismiss board members of ICANN except its CEO and can veto ICANN budget, which is viewed as power balance of the current structure. But which power can supervise and balance Empowered Community is an issue we need to focus on.
Bruce McConnell **EastWest Institute**	1. The biggest challenges we are facing today are transnational challenges, especially the one caused by modern technology. 2. Misjudgment in the identification of hackers in cyberspace might create mistrust among nations and then escalate problems in cyber security. 3. China and the U.S. should be responsible for stability and security of cyberspace. The two nations should strengthen mutual trust, cooperate and collaborate in cyber security.

Lu Chuanying **Shanghai Institute for International Studies**	1. The paradox is that nations which are more dependent on the Internet are more fragile. 2. The mechanism that lacks credibility on international management and cooperation, and distrust in information security between countries, are the two obstacles that hinder cooperation between them. 3. Cyber-terrorism poses a considerable threat for both America and China. Hence, both must take steps to enhance mutual trust to achieve cooperation in combating cyber-terrorism and cyber-crime.
Aditya Singh **Delhi Policy Group**	1. The largest innovative enterprises and consumer groups are in Asia, and that is why we need to cooperate and reach a consensus to cope with challenges. 2. Cyberspace governance needs multilateral cooperation and much needed to be done in multilateral forums. 3. We must make lucid policy and clear definition of the notions in cyberspace while cooperating with other nations.
Xu Xiujun **Chinese Academy of Social Sciences**	1. As the world is increasingly dependent on the Internet, some nations are more and more fragile in cyberspace. For instance, cyber-attacks can happen at any time anywhere. Countries especially emerging countries face enormous challenges in cyberspace governance. 2. The advantage for emerging countries lies in large Internet market. Meanwhile, emerging countries are disadvantageous in terms of Internet infrastructure including investment, technology and human resources. In any case, they need to take opportunity of cyberspace governance.

（Editor: Lin Xishi, Ma Shaoyan ）