Digital Governance : Global Cyberspace Governance in a Post-Transition World

Session one

8:30-12:00，May 28th

Chair ：ShenYi, Director of Cyberspace Governance and Research Center, Associate Professor, SIRPA of Fudan University

Chu Nan, Information Director, CNNIC	IANA is the abbreviation of the Internet Number Distribution Organization. After ICANN was formally established, IANA was responsible for part of ICAN affairs as a subordinate. In 2014, the US government handed over IANA to the global multi-stakeholder community and set up a transfer management committee ICG. The critical part of IANA transfer plan is the newly established institution PTI, which represents IANA to perform functions and provide IANA related services. The handover of IANA brings the following challenges: 1. the operation of IANA after handover remains further study 2. the strengthening of the accountability in the second phase of transfer 3. the actual effect of the empowerment community 4. the effective participation of the Chinese community in the ICANN governance system and community mechanism
Maxim Mikhalev, Center for Crisis Societies Studies, Program Director	The vast majority of cyberspace experts have a basic consensus: "internet is paramount and indispensable". Actually it's wrong. There are two views towards the Internet. Optimists say that it is a free territory; pessimists believe that Internet controls humankind like a wolf, and the wolf is the US government. However, the United States is also victim of the Internet abuse. To influence a country through the Internet, it is important to know the local language. In 2012, the United Nations declared that the access to Internet should be considered as basic human rights. However, if it is a basic human right, why should we have a governance organization to manage a basic human rights? If it is completely free, why talk about governance? Because governance itself is the transfer of rights to others. To achieve good governance, and to let people accept this governance, we must let people admit a simple fact: the chaos of current Internet.

Roman Chukov, Chair of the Board, Russian Centre for Promotion of International Initiatives	To achieve the harmony and sustainable development of cyberspace, it is necessary to promote the use and synergy of new technologies, and establish good standards. In order to improve security and ensure the freedom and transparency of Internet users, we must establish common international standards with regard to the different management level. So far, the entire cyberspace is mostly dominated by Western countries, so we have to incorporate more stakeholders and support from relevant research institutions. All countries ought to strengthen their own cyberspace management projects to expand transparency and improve the building. In whatever kind of jurisdiction, the governance power should be shared in global cyberspace, rather than dominated by some countries.
Xu Weidi, Professor of Strategy Teaching and Research Department, National Defence University	There are three dimensions of cyberspace governance: network construction, network application and network security, the three should be coordinated, and should take care of the interests of developing countries. Network space governance focuses on the establishment of norms, and the development of norms need to consider its representative issues. For cyberspace sovereignty, the United States is not denied, just to expand the market and deliberately low-key. The key point of international norms is that some things we all need to promise not to do, to reach a consensus on protecting the key information infrastructure and how to punish those rules breakers. Cooperation in cyberspace, due to the lack of capacity between countries, countries should bear more responsibility. There is only a loss occurred between countries, they can realize the importance of cooperation. Network crisis happens frequently and becomes a great challenge to governance. The biggest threat comes from the great power. The direction of the United States determines the success or failure of cyberspace governance.
Tian Shen, Senior Fellow, Department of Security and Management, Tencent	Throughout the Internet's development process, especially in the process of international integration, we hope to level the world to better communicate. Because of national problems, political problems, geographical isolation, all of that lead us to misunderstanding in the communication process. Internet crime does harm for Internet companies. If some small and medium-sized enterprises have been attacked by outside traffic, it may paralyze their servers. In addition, interregional definitions of legal offenses are different, so the process of cybercrime requires cross-regional collaboration. In the fight against Internet crime, I am in the dark enemy. For them to hide the deep things, we are difficult to understand through technical means, the current terms are to control them, we also do maintenance. For loopholes that have been discovered, do you want to expose and share with international experts? In addition, where the boundaries of co-governance and sharing are also what we need to explore and work hard.

Shanghai Forum 2017 Perspective Highlights

Jiang Tianjiao, Visiting Scholar, George Washington University

China's "Internet Security Law" formally implemented, so multinational companies, especially high-tech enterprises are very worried, this has bearing on the Chinese and Western cultural context. This is also caused the different view toward consensus, there is a lot of misunderstanding the entire network space. No matter which side in China or US, both sides' scholars have conducted open discussion, but the United States and China's agreement and cooperation are difficult to break through cultural barriers. Here I suggest, first, the two sides can set up an association, by the two sides of the experts to manage and communicate in a timely manner. Second, we can also organize more types of workshops and summit forums, and we can work more closely with the industry to conduct more complete research and evaluation of policy making.

（Editor: Yin Peiqiu）