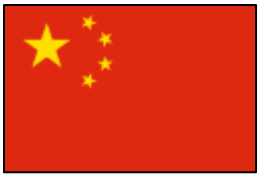

CYBERWELLNESS PROFILE CHINA

BACKGROUND

Total Population: 1 353 601 000
(data source: United Nations Statistics Division, December 2012)

Internet users, percentage of population: 45.80%
(data source: ITU Statistics, December 2013)

1. CYBERSECURITY

1.1 LEGAL MEASURES

1.1.1 CRIMINAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on cybercrime has been enacted through the following instruments:

-Art 285,286 & 287 Criminal Law, 1997

-Art 285, Criminal Law, 2009

1.1.2 REGULATION AND COMPLIANCE

Specific legislation and regulation related to cybersecurity has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Regulations on Safeguarding Computer Information Systems 1996

-Measures on Management of Internet Information Services 2000

-Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on Preserving Computer Network Security 2000

1.2 TECHNICAL MEASURES

1.2.1 CIRT

There is an officially recognized National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team/Coordination Center of China (CNCERT).

1.2.2 STANDARDS

Through China's Information Security Standardization Technical committee 18 standards were issued in 2010.

1.2.3 CERTIFICATION

Currently China does not have any officially recognized national or sector specific certification body for cybersecurity.

1.3 ORGANIZATION MEASURES

1.3.1 POLICY

China has an officially recognized national cybersecurity policy through the following instrument:

- The National Medium- and Long-Term Program for Science and Technology Development (2006-2020)

1.3.2 ROADMAP FOR GOVERNANCE

China does not currently have any national governance roadmap for cybersecurity.

1.3.3 RESPONSIBLE AGENCY

In China the officially recognised national or sector-specific agency responsible for implementing a national cybersecurity strategy and policy are:

- Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT)
-State Internet information Office
-National Network & Information Security Coordination Team
-Ministry of Science and Technology

-The Central Internet Security and Informatization Leading Group.

1.3.4 NATIONAL BENCHMARKING

China does not have an officially recognized national or sector-specific benchmarking exercise or body.

1.4 CAPACITY BUILDING

1.4.1 STANDARDISATION DEVELOPMENT

A blue paper "China's Protection for Critical Information Infrastructure" issued by the Information Security Law Research Centre which identifies priority sectors such as Government affairs information system, educational and government research institutes, public communications such as radio and television, suffices as the national and sector-specific (R&D) of cybersecurity standards, best practices and guidelines.

1.4.2 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

The CNCERT produces reports that are used for educational and professional training purposes.

1.4.3 PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

China does not have any officially recognized certified public sector professionals.

1.4.4 AGENCY CERTIFICATION

There are no certified government and public sector bodies recognized for certification of agencies in cybersecurity.

1.5 COOPERATION

1.5.1 INTRA-STATE COOPERATION

Currently there are no officially recognized national or sector-specific partnerships for sharing cybersecurity assets across borders in China.

1.5.2 INTRA-AGENCY COOPERATION

The Annual Chinese Conference on Computer and Network Security by the Office of the Cyber Affairs is the officially recognized national or sector-specific program for sharing cybersecurity assets within the public sector. The Central Internet Security and Information Leading Group increases the coordination between different government department sectors.

1.5.3 PUBLIC SECTOR PARTNERSHIP

There is a massive cooperation between the Internet Society of China, China mobile, China Telecom, China Unicom, China Internet Network Information Center and CNCERT/CC

1.5.4 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

China is a member of the ITU-IMPACT initiative and has access to relevant cybersecurity services. China is also a member of the following organizations:

- FIRST -APCERT -ASEAN -Anti-Phishing Working Group

2. CHILD ONLINE PROTECTION

2.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Specific legislation on child online protection has been enacted through the following instruments:

- Chapter VI, Section 9 of the Criminal Code.

2.2 UN CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL

China has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 16, 17(e) and 34(c), to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

China has acceded, with no declarations or reservations to articles 2 and 3, to the Optional Protocol to The Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography.

2.3 INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

There is no specific institution recognized for child online protection as The National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team Coordination Center of China (CNCERT (*)) does not provide specific information on this.

2.4 REPORTING MECHANISM

Online illegal or harmful content can be reported by filling the form on the (CNCERT) website.

China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC (*)) accepts complaints by the number 8610-58813000 and by the email address supervise@cnnic.cn .

More information is available on ITU website at http://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Cybersecurity/Pages/default.aspx

Last updated on 7th January 2015