中国裁军大使沈健在第 80 届联大一委关于其他裁军措施和国际安全问题的专题发言

主席先生，

当前，网络、数字、智能技术突飞猛进，深刻影响全球经济和安全治理格局。同时，网络空间军事化、阵营化、碎片化风险突出，网络空间成为地缘冲突的新战场，网络安全议题本身成为打压别国新工具、个别国家选边站队的新跳板。全球关键信息基础设施安全事件频发，网络攻击虚假溯源信息泛滥，勒索软件等网络犯罪愈演愈烈，全球供应链被人为割裂，新兴技术快速运用进一步放大网络风险，全球网络治理面临严峻挑战。

在世界反法西斯战争胜利和联合国成立 80 周年的重要历史起点上，中国国家主席习近平提出全球治理倡议，为改革完善全球治理指明了原则、方法和路径，对加强和完善全球网络治理具有重要指导意义。

我们倡导坚持网络主权，反对网络霸权。以网维霸、制网谋霸、追求自身绝对安全没有出路。**坚持国际法治，反对双重标准**。网络空间只有一个国际体系，只有一套国际规则，任何国家没有特权，也没有例外。我们反对以"合则用不合则弃"态度凌驾于国际规则和秩序之上。单方面为他国设定规则不可接受，也不可能得逞。**坚持多边主义，反对"家法帮规"**。网络是各国共同家园，不是阵营对抗的战场。制造分裂对抗，损害的是全人类共同的数字未来。**坚持行动导向，反对跑偏失焦**。要聚焦全球南方能力建设、数字鸿沟问题，聚焦技术发展带来的新安全挑战，采取实际行动，反对将网络安全政治化、工具化，反对滥用网络安全问题遏压抹黑他

国。

主席先生，

今年 7 月，联合国开放式工作组（OEWG）达成最终报告，决定建立具有里程碑意义的全球网络安全常设机制。这在当前地缘政治环境下具有重要深远意义，展现了联合国网络安全进程和多边主义的生命力。为实现全球机制顺利开局，中方愿提出以下建议：

一是要切实维护网络空间负责任国家行为框架的权威地位。该框架及其"五大支柱"是联合国网络安全进程多年来达成的最重要共识，是网络空间规则和秩序的基石。全球机制任何会议安排，包括专题小组，都应全面平衡推进框架五大支柱讨论，避免引入不具备共识的模糊概念。

二是要坚持落实和发展"框架"并重。全球机制在推进框架得以切实履行的同时，应与时俱进就数据安全、供应链安全、溯源取证等新问题新挑战讨论制定新规则。

三是要遵循协商一致原则。协商一致原则没有例外，这是保障全球机制达成的共识成果得以有效落实的关键。在此基础上，各方应坚持共商共建共享的原则，照顾各方关切，妥善处理多利益攸关方参会等问题，避免干扰实质问题讨论。

主席先生，

2023 年，习近平主席提出《全球人工智能治理倡议》，为人工智能全球治理擘画蓝图、指明方向。中方主张，各国应当弘扬人类命运共同体理念，坚持以人为本、智能向善、公平普惠、协同共治等原则，加强人工智能全球治理和国际合作，使人工智能成为造福全人类的国际公共产品。今年 7 月，2025 世界人工智能大会暨人工智能全球治理高级别会议

在上海举行，大会发布《人工智能全球治理行动计划》，将对人工智能全球治理产生积极推动作用。中方倡议成立世界人工智能合作组织是国际社会促进全球治理相关努力的重要组成部分，热忱欢迎有诚意、有意愿的国家积极参与世界人工智能合作组织的筹备工作，共同推进人工智能全球治理和国际合作。

中方认为，人工智能军事应用在战略安全、治理规则、道德伦理等方面可能产生深远影响和潜在风险。加强对人工智能军事应用的规范，预防和管控可能引发的风险，有利于增进国家间互信、维护全球战略稳定、防止军备竞赛、缓解人道主义关切，有助于打造包容性和建设性的安全伙伴关系。中方认为人工智能军事应用应秉持以下原则：坚持慎重负责，实施敏捷治理；坚持以人为本，践行智能向善；坚持多边主义，推进共商共治。

主席先生，

防扩散不应损害各国和平利用科技的权利。联大已三次通过中方主提的"在国际安全领域促进和平利用国际合作"决议，决议强调各国和平利用科技的权利不容剥夺，敦促有关国家取消过度出口管制措施，通过在联大开启公正、开放、包容的对话，促进国际交流与合作，推动科技发展红利普惠共享。这是广大发展中国家的共同诉求，符合国际社会共同利益。

促进和平利用造福全人类需要国际社会共同努力。中方将继续同各方一道，通过制定促进和平利用指导原则等方式，推动决议得到全面、有效落实。希望各方本着建设性态度参与相关进程。

谢谢主席。

Statement by H.E. Ambassador SHEN Jian At the Thematic Debate on Other disarmament measures and international security at the 80th Session of UNGA First Committee

Mr. Chair,

In today's world, cyber, digital and AI technologies are advancing dramatically and profoundly affecting the global economic and security governance landscape. At the same time, the risks of militarization, polarization and fragmentation in cyberspace are becoming increasingly prominent. Cyberspace has become a new battlefield for geopolitical conflicts, with the issue of cybersecurity itself being exploited as a new tool for certain country to suppress others and a springboard for certain countries to take sides. Global critical information infrastructure becomes an easy target of cyber incidents, disinformation about cyber attack attribution grows rampant, cyber crimes such as ransomware keep escalating, global supply chains are artificially severed, and the rapid application of emerging technologies further exacerbates cyber risks. These challenges pose daunting obstacles to global governance in cyberspace.

At this important historic juncture marking the 80th anniversary of the victory of the World Anti-Fascist War and the founding of the United

Nations, President Xi Jinping of China has proposed the Global Governance Initiative, setting out principles, methods and pathways for reforming and improving global governance, and serving as an important guide for strengthening and improving global cyberspace governance.

China advocates that it is essential to uphold cyber sovereignty and oppose cyber hegemony. Maintaining hegemony through cyber means, or pursuing dominance and absolute security in cyberspace will only lead to a dead end. **It is critical to adhere to international rule of law and reject double standards**. There is only one international system and one set of international rules in cyberspace. No country should have privilege or exception. We reject any approach that seeks to put oneself above international rules and order through selective observation of international rules. Unilaterally imposing rules on other countries is unacceptable and will not succeed. **It is important to uphold multilateralism and oppose the house rules of a few countries**. Cyberspace is shared space for all countries, not a battleground for bloc confrontation. Inciting division and confrontation will only put humanity's shared digital future at stake. **It is necessary to maintain an action-oriented approach and avoid losing focus**. Efforts should concentrate on stepping up capacity-building for the Global South, bridging the digital divide, and addressing new security challenges arising from technological development. Concrete actions must be taken to

oppose politicizing cybersecurity or using it as a tool, as well as the abuse of cybersecurity issues to suppress or smear other countries.

Mr.Chair,

In July of this year, the OEWG has concluded its final report and decided to establish a landmark Global Mechanism in the use of ICTs. This holds significant and far-reaching implications in the current geopolitical environment, demonstrating the vitality of the UN cybersecurity process and multilateralism. To ensure the successful operation of the Global Mechanism, China proposes the following:

First, firmly uphold the authority of the Framework for responsible State behavior in cyberspace. The Framework and its five pillars represent the most important consensus achieved through years by the UN cybersecurity processes, serving as the cornerstone of rules and order in cyberspace. All meeting arrangements under the Global Mechanism, including thematic groups, should comprehensively advance discussions on all five pillars in a balanced manner, and avoid introducing ambiguous concepts short of consensus.

Second, attach equal importance to implementing and developing the Framework. While promoting implementation of the Framework, the Global Mechanism should keep pace with the trend of the times, and develop new rules to address emerging issues and

challenges such as data security, supply chain security and attribution.

Third, we need to stick to the principle of consensus. There is no exception to the consensus-based approach, and this is key to ensuring effective implementation of outcomes of the Global Mechanism. On this basis, all parties should observe the principle of extensive consultation and joint contribution for shared benefits, accommodate each other's concerns, and properly handle issues such as the participation of multi-stakeholders to avoid any disruption to the substantive discussions.

Mr.Chair,

In 2023, President Xi Jinping put forth the Global AI Governance Initiative, providing a blueprint and direction for global AI governance. China advocates that all parties should uphold the vision of building a community with a shared future for humanity, stay committed to the principles of people-centered approach, AI for good, fairness, inclusiveness and collaborative governance, work to strengthen global AI governance and international cooperation, and make AI an international public good that benefits all mankind. The 2025 World AI Conference & High-Level Meeting on Global AI Governance was hold in Shanghai on July 26, and released Global AI Governance Action Plan, which will play a positive role in advancing global AI governance. China's proposal to establish the World AI Cooperation Organization (WAICO) is an

important component of the international community's efforts to promote global AI governance. China warmly welcomes the participation of all interested parties to join in the preparatory work for establishing WAICO and advance global AI governance and cooperation.

China is of the view that military applications of AI technology have long-term impacts and potential risks in such aspects as strategic security, rules on governance, and ethics. To enhance the efforts to regulate military applications of AI with a view to forestalling and managing potential risks will help promote mutual trust among countries, safeguard global strategic stability, prevent arms race and alleviate humanitarian concerns, and also contribute to building an inclusive and constructive security partnership. China believes that military applications of AI should uphold the following principles: adopting a prudent and responsible approach, and implementing agile governance; staying committed to principles of "human-centered" and "AI for Good"; pursuing multilateralism and promoting extensive consultation and cooperative governance.

Mr. Chair,

Non-proliferation should not undermine the rights of all countries to the peaceful use of science and technology. The General Assembly has adopted three times the resolution entitled *Promoting international*

cooperation on peaceful uses in the context of international security submitted by China, which emphasizes that the right of all countries to the peaceful uses of science and technology must not be deprived. The resolution urges relevant countries to lift undue restrictions on export control and to advance fair, open and inclusive dialogue at the General Assembly, which aims to promote international exchanges and cooperation, and ensure that the benefits of scientific and technological development are shared by all. This is the shared aspiration of the broad developing countries and serves the common interests of the international community.

Promoting peaceful uses of science and technology for the benefit of all humanity requires the joint efforts of the international community. China will continue to work with all parties to promote the full and effective implementation of the resolution, including through development of guiding principles for facilitating peaceful uses. We hope all parties will engage in the relevant process in a constructive manner.

I thank you, Chair.