

Research Series on the Chinese Dream and China's Development Path

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Drawing on a large body of empirical studies done over the last two decades, the *Research Series on the Chinese Dream and China's Development Path* seeks to provide its readers with in-depth analyses of the past and present, and forecasts for the future course of China's development. Thanks to the adoption of Socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the implementation of comprehensive reform and opening, China has made tremendous achievements in areas such as political reform, economic development, and social construction, and is making great strides towards the realization of the Chinese dream of national rejuvenation. In addition to presenting a detailed account of many of these achievements, the authors also discuss what lessons other countries can learn from China's experience. This series will be an invaluable companion to every researcher who is trying to gain a deeper understanding of the development model, path and experience unique to China.

More information about this series at <http://www.springer.com/series/13571>

Ping Du · Shiyang Yu · Daoling Yang
Editors

The Development of E-governance in China

Improving Cybersecurity and Promoting
Informatization as Means for Modernizing
State Governance



 Springer

The Springer logo consists of a white chess knight piece on a black square background, followed by the word 'Springer' in a black serif font.

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Series Preface

Since China's reform and opening began in 1978, the country has come a long way on the path of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Over 30 years of reform, efforts and sustained spectacular economic growth have turned China into the world's second largest economy, and wrought many profound changes in the Chinese society. These historically significant developments have been garnering increasing attention from scholars, governments, and the general public alike around the world since the 1990s, when the newest wave of China studies began to gather steam. Some of the hottest topics have included the so-called "China miracle", "Chinese phenomenon", "Chinese experience", "Chinese path", and the "Chinese model". Homegrown researchers have soon followed suit. Already hugely productive, this vibrant field is putting out a large number of books each year, with Social Sciences Academic Press alone having published hundreds of titles on a wide range of subjects.

Because most of these books have been written and published in Chinese, however, readership has been limited outside China—even among many who study China—for whom English is still the lingua franca. This language barrier has been an impediment to efforts by academia, business communities, and policy-makers in other countries to form a thorough understanding of contemporary China, of what is distinct about China's past and present may mean not only for her future but also for the future of the world. The need to remove such an impediment is both real and urgent, and the *Research Series on the Chinese Dream and China's Development Path* is my answer to the call.

This series features some of the most notable achievements from the last 20 years by scholars in China in a variety of research topics related to reform and opening. They include both theoretical explorations and empirical studies, and cover economy, society, politics, law, culture, and ecology, the six areas in which reform and opening policies have had the deepest impact and farthest reaching consequences for the country. Authors for the series have also tried to articulate their visions of the "Chinese Dream" and how the country can realize it in these fields and beyond.

All of the editors and authors for the *Research Series on the Chinese Dream and China's Development Path* are both longtime students of reform and opening and recognized authorities in their respective academic fields. Their credentials and expertise lend credibility to these books, each of which having been subject to a rigorous peer review process for inclusion in the series. As part of the Reform and Development Program under the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People's Republic of China, the series is published by Springer, a Germany-based academic publisher of international repute, and distributed overseas. I am confident that it will help fill a lacuna in studies of China in the era of reform and opening.

Xie Shouguang

Preface

The move toward informatization is a global trend, and an important force for economic and social change. Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, the global shift toward informatization has accelerated significantly. Cybersecurity and informatization have entered a development stage of greater permeation and deeper integration into all aspects of the economy and society. In particular since the 2008 financial crisis, the world's major economies have placed a strategic focus on Cybersecurity and informatization in order to seek out new growth points, alleviate energy and ecological pressures, improve living standards, and improve social governance through new technological transformations in fields such as cloud computing, the Internet of Things, mobile internet, big data, smart cities, and a wave of applications. The effects on the economy and society have emerged and will continue to make significant progress. Based on China's stage of new urbanization, industrialization, informatization, and agricultural modernization, and major characteristics, as well as the intrinsic need for synchronized development, we must accelerate the pace of development, expand the scope of work, and promote informatization and the comprehensive, coordinated, effective linking, and deep integration of informatization with all areas of the economy and society. We must fully use modern Cybersecurity and informatization to further elevate China's governance capabilities.

China should accelerate the adoption of information technology in government. Vigorously promoting E-governance is an important strategic decision the Central Committee and the State Council must make in accordance with the trends of world technological development and China's developmental needs. In 2002, the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee General Office and State Council General Office jointly reprinted the "Guiding Opinions by the National Informatization Task Force on E-governance Construction in China E-governance."¹ By noting that the government's own transformation is going to

¹CPC Central Committee General Office Issuance No. 17 (2002).

lead the country's efforts toward overall informatization, the document marked the beginning of expedited development of E-governance in China on a national scale. Practice has proved that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council make decisions that study and weigh the situation and are forward looking. For more than a decade, China's E-governance construction and its application have made strides forward, and significant achievements have been made in network infrastructure, business application systems, government information resources, government websites, information security, regulatory system standards, management systems, personnel teams, and other areas, improving the government's ability to regulate the economy, oversee markets, manage society, and perform its public service responsibilities. These achievements have become indispensable, effective measures in promoting national governance systems and the modernization of governance capabilities, deepening reforms of government systems, and constructing a service-oriented government.

The current and future periods are critical times for China to build a *xiaokang* society² and achieve the great rejuvenation of the Chinese people, as well as crucial periods for deepening reforms and accelerating the transformation of the methods of economic development. The Third Plenary Session of the 18th Communist Party of China Party Congress clearly articulated the goal of "improving and developing the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics and pushing forward the modernization of the national governance system and governance capabilities." The congress set out a series of major tasks including accelerating the transformation of government functions, promoting integrated urban-rural development, strengthening checks on authority, promoting reform and innovation in social undertakings, making innovations in social governance systems, and accelerating the construction of the system of ecological civilization. These tasks will place new and higher requirements on the construction and sustainable development of E-governance. In February of the same year, the central government formally established the Leading Group for National Informatization and its office and clearly stated that without Cybersecurity, there could be no national security, and without the adoption of informatization, there could be no national modernization. The central government also proposed a series of major strategic tasks for Cybersecurity and the adoption of informatization. These statements further clarified the development direction and focus of E-governance in China. Facing a new situation, new requirements, and new tasks, all levels and categories of party and government departments in China will further enhance their understanding of E-governance support of lawful administration, further rationalize the thinking of the effective development of E-governance science and its deepening reform strategy, and further study and implement policy measures to ensure E-governance plays its important role. Based

² The term *xiaokangshehui*, generally translated as "moderately prosperous society," is of Confucian origin, used to describe a society largely composed of a functional middle-class. —translator's note.

on the above, we have reason to believe that the field of E-governance, as a major component of promoting China's Cybersecurity and information technology work, will usher in significant new development opportunities and good prospects.

Beijing, China

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Shiyang Yu
Daoling Yang

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After a relatively short gestation period, the *Research Series on the Chinese Dream and China's Development Path* has started to bear fruits. We have, first and foremost, the books' authors and editors to thank for making this possible. And it was the hard work by many people at Social Sciences Academic Press and Springer, the two collaborating publishers, that made it a reality. We are deeply grateful to all of them.

Mr. Xie Shouguang, president of Social Sciences Academic Press (SSAP), is the mastermind behind the project. In addition to defining the key missions to be accomplished by it and setting down the basic parameters for the project's execution, as the work has unfolded, Mr. Xie has provided critical input pertaining to its every aspect and at every step of the way. Thanks to the deft coordination by Ms. Li Yanling, all the constantly moving parts of the project, especially those on the SSAP side, are securely held together, and as well synchronized as is feasible for a project of this scale. Ms. Gao Jing, unfailingly diligent and meticulous, makes sure every aspect of each Chinese manuscript meets the highest standards for both publishers, something of critical importance to all subsequent steps in the publishing process. That high-quality if also at times stylistically as well as technically challenging scholarly writing in Chinese has turned into decent, readable English that readers see on these pages is largely thanks to Ms. Liang Fan, who oversees translator recruitment and translation quality control.

Ten other members of the SSAP staff have been intimately involved, primarily in the capacity of in-house editor, in the preparation of the Chinese manuscripts. It is time-consuming work that requires attention to details, and each of them has done this, and is continuing to do this with superb skills. They are, in alphabetical order: Mr. Cai Jihui, Ms. Liu Xiaojun, Mr. Ren Wenwu, Ms. Shi Xiaolin, Ms. Song Yuehua, Mr. Tong Genxing, Ms. Wu Dan, Ms. Yao Dongmei, Ms. Yun Wei and Ms. Zhou Qiong. In addition, Xie Shouguang, and Li Yanling have also taken part in this work.

Mr. Ren Wenwu is the SSAP in-house editor for the current volume.

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