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Online hate speech, harassment, threats, intimidation, and cyber-bullying have contaminated parts of the Internet and pose genuine off-line risks, with a disproportionate impact on women, children, ethnic minorities, and migrants. Failure to take action will result in further shrinking of civic space, decreased participation, and a continuing risk of enhanced discrimination. These challenges drive us back to the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Cyberspace Administration of China (CAC) promulgated the Cyber Security Law (CSL) in 2017. Article 12 of the Law places regulations over contents that may be interpreted as offensive towards other ethnic groups and may incite ethnic hatred or discrimination. CAC also issued a series of significant regulations on Internet management, which includes strengthening real-name registration and making individuals who host public accounts responsible for their platforms' content.

Any Internet company operating in China is expected to bear responsibility for the content published on its platforms. The CSL requires all network operators to monitor user-generated content for information that may "incite ethnic hatred". At the World Internet Conference 2019, China Soong Ching Ling Foundation, China Children and Teenagers' Fund, and tech giant Tencent jointly called for concerted efforts to ensure a better environment for the vast number of underage internet users, to protect children who had experienced cyber-bullying or cyber-harassment.

Overall, the Chinese government, NGOs, and academia have all demonstrated outstanding leadership in eliminating discrimination and protecting minority rights in the country.