The Internet application in China has developed dramatically. While benefiting our livelihood, the network technology provides crimes with new channels and realms, presenting new crime features.

In the modern information society, the conventional criminal law theory and criminal justice obviously fail to keep up with the network technology. The legislative and judicial systems must be continuously improved in order to cope with the challenge brought about by the rapid development of cyber technology.
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3. Crimes committed against unspecified majority or by organizing, abetting, or assisting unspecified majority through publishing information or setting up social groups on Internet

4. Other crimes mainly through the use of Internet
Online gambling

Online drug trafficking

Online (telecommunication) frauds

Highest Percentages

- Online (telecommunication) frauds: 31%
- Online gambling: 9%
- Online drug trafficking: 6%

statistics from: Annual report on network ecological security in China (2015)
On online trading platforms such as *Taobao, Jingdong*. 

- False Trading
- False Online Certification
- Malicious Registration of Trading Accounts in Batch
Survey on the Protection of the Internet Users’ Rights in China (2015)

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RMB 80.5 Billion Damages
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- Not be charged of Criminal Liability
- Discrepancies in Crime Name Application
- Measurement of Penalty
  - Lesser Measurement of Penalty and Overmuch Probation
  - Unclear Measurement Standards for Penalty
  - Conviction
Analysis of challenges brought about by cybercrime to criminal justice

Challenges

Hard to ascertain criminal suspects

Hard to affirm Crime facts

Hard to convict

Criminal Law of 1997

Amendment to the Criminal Law (VII) 2009

Amendment to the Criminal Law (IX) 2015
Criminal Law of 1997

crime of intruding computer information system
damage the computer information system in the areas of national affairs, construction of national defense, and state-of-the-art science and technology only

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Amendment to the Criminal Law (VII) 2009

Incorporating general computer information system and information rights of citizens into the protection scope of the criminal law

A. Crime of illegal access to computer information system data and illegal control of computer information system

B. Crime of providing programs and tools for intruding and illegally controlling computer information system
Amendment to the Criminal Law (IX) 2015

- Further expanded the punishment scope of cyber crimes
- Amended the crime of infringing personal information
- Refusing to perform security management of network
- Illegal use of information network
- Assisting with information network criminal activities
China criminal justice is willing to work with all countries around the world to combat cybercrime and build up legal concepts and judicial systems that are fit for the information economy within the framework of rule of law.
Thank You