

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

April 2012

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September 2012

Time Period: April 1 ~ April 30, 2012

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United States	China
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Issue 1. North Korea: North Korea's Satellite Launch and China's Assistance for North Korea's Missile Program

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 9, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We believe in particular that China joins us in its interest in seeing a denuclearized Korean peninsula, and we are continuing to encourage China in particular to act more effectively in that interest." "[...] we are continuing to urge all of the countries that may have influence on the DPRK, most notably China, to continue to use that influence to make clear that they also disapprove of this and think it would be a bad idea and will just further isolate the DPRK." ● April 10, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Forrestal Lecture at the Naval Academy) Quote: "We will also work with Russia and with China. They both share a strong interest in the stability of the Korean Peninsula and will join in sending a message to the North Koreans that true security will only come from living up to commitments and obligations first and foremost to their own people." ● April 12, 2012 White House Statement by Press Secretary Carney (Statement by the Press Secretary on North Korea's Missile Launch) Quote: "Despite the failure of its attempted missile launch, North Korea's provocative action threatens regional security, violates international law and contravenes its own recent commitments. While this action is not surprising given North Korea's pattern of aggressive behavior, any missile activity by North Korea is of concern to the international community. The United States remains vigilant in the face of North Korean provocations, and is fully committed to the security of our allies in the region. The President has been clear that he is prepared to engage constructively with North Korea. However, he has also insisted that North Korea live up to its own commitments, adhere to its international obligations and deal peacefully with its neighbors. North Korea is only further isolating itself by engaging in provocative acts, and is wasting its money on weapons and propaganda displays while the North Korean people go hungry. North Korea's long-standing development of missiles and pursuit of nuclear weapons have not brought it security – and never will. North Korea will only show strength and find security by abiding by international law, living up to its obligations, and by working to feed its citizens, to educate its children, and to win the trust of its neighbors." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 10, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on April 10, 2012) Quote: "[...] maintaining peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia serves the common interests of all parties and is also the common responsibility of all. Under the current circumstances, China calls on all parties concerned to exercise calmness and restraint, earnestly honor relevant international law and avoid escalation of tensions on the Peninsula." ● April 13, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on April 13, 2012) Quote: "China has taken note of the DPRK's satellite launch as well as reactions from parties concerned. We hope all parties concerned will exercise calmness and restraint, not to engage in any move that will undermine peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula as well as the region, adhere to engagement and dialogue so as to jointly safeguard peace and stability of the Peninsula and the region as a whole." "On your second question, China believes that under the current circumstances, the words and deeds of the international community should help to maintain peace and stability of the Peninsula and the region."



- **April 13, 2012 White House Press Gaggle by Press Secretary Carney** ([Press Gaggle by Press Secretary Jay Carney and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes Aboard Air Force One](#))

Quote: “[...] today we will – I think you’ve seen, first of all, universal condemnation of North Korea’s provocative action, including the United States and our allies – South Korea and Japan, but also including China and Russia. And today, I think we’ll begin consultations about – at the U.N. Security Council about how to deliver a message to the North Koreans that the international community rejects this launch and is prepared to take additional steps, particularly if North Korea continues to go down the road of taking provocative actions.”

- **April 13, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “One of the things that she stressed was the need to obviously consult closely with other members of the Six-Party team, if you will, and that we move together in a deliberate and unified way to speak out and condemn this action. So we’re cooperating closely, consulting closely with China. And obviously they’ve got a very important role.”

- **April 19, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “China has provided repeated assurances that it (new mobile missile) is complying fully with both Resolution 1718 as well as 1874. We’re not presently aware of any UN probe into this matter, so I’d refer you to the UN.” “[...] they (China) have said – they’ve said in the past that they’ve been compliant with 1874 and 1718. I’m not aware that they’ve given any direct response to these reports.” “I think we take them (China) at their word. There is a UN mechanism. There’s a UN sanctions committee that exists to look into these allegations.”

- **April 14, 2012 Global Times Editorial**([NE Asia not a stage for ‘tough man contest’](#))

Quote: “An earth observation satellite launched by North Korea failed to enter orbit yesterday, but the event is far from over. The US, Japan and South Korea may yet urge the UN Security Council to further impose sanctions on North Korea, and North Korea might conduct a third nuclear test. China still has limited choices in its diplomacy with the Korean Peninsula. It should neither expect to exert much influence on the region’s dynamics, nor make any promise to relevant parties. However, like it always does, China should urge all relevant parties to understand the long-term reward of restraint and refraining from bluffing and blustering. The relevant parties should not compete to see who can look toughest, which could trigger a situation that goes out of control.” “But the problem is that the [US, Japan, and South Korea], when dealing with the Korean Peninsula, care most about their publics’ reactions back home. The decision-makers who seek tough diplomacy are often those who don’t really understand geopolitics.” “The US, Japan and South Korea should encourage North Korea to communicate with the outside world. This will greatly influence the international view of the Kim Jong-un administration. It is these three powers that are pivotal to changing North Korea’s way of behaving.”

- **April 16, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on April 16, 2012](#))

Quote: “China stays in contact and communication with Security Council members including the US over this issue. China always believes and stresses that any move taken by the Security Council should help to safeguard peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia, to promote all parties concerned to continue their contact and dialogue, and to further press ahead with the Six-Party Talks. China will continue its communication with other parties concerned over that.”



- **April 20, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “We have raised these alleged assistance of the Chinese Government as part of our ongoing discussions on North Korea.” “I think we are continuing to talk about the full range of issues with regard to North Korea, including these (alleged assistance).” “Well, you know where we are on this (another missile launch); that it is a very bad idea, that it is a violation of international law, that it is a provocation, and that it’s the wrong way to go. I want to call your attention to the interview that the Secretary had on [...] Wednesday with Wolf Blitzer of CNN, and he asked her what her message would be to the new Korean leader. And she gives a very full answer about her hopes that he will change course and that he will really begin caring for his people, opening the country, and reforming it in a way that would allow us to reintegrate North Korea into the family of nations, and that he has a choice to make.”

- **April 23, 2012 White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Carney** ([Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney, 4/23/12](#))

Quote: “I’ll say two things about it. One, the United States will continue to work with the international community, including China, to enforce sanctions against North Korea’s ballistic missile program and nuclear program. And I would say that we’ve raised the allegations with the Chinese government that you mentioned as part of the ongoing – our ongoing close consultations on North Korea.”

- **April 16, 2012 Global Times Editorial** ([N. Korea’s nuanced change to be encouraged](#))

Quote: “The announcement of the rocket launch and its subsequent failure were accompanied by strong protests from the US, Japan and South Korea. But the announcement itself and the admittance of failure were seemingly signs of change brought by the new leader. Such signs of opening up should be encouraged by the world. Whether Pyongyang embraces reform not only depends on its next step, but also on how the world reacts to this nuanced change. Positive feedback may encourage North Korea to hasten change, or if it is received coldly, it may retreat or stall without bearing any significant geopolitical progress.” “Washington, Tokyo and Seoul should adopt a more realistic stance toward the North. Pyongyang will not deny the national policy set by previous leaders. No matter how the country evolves, its political inheritance is unlikely to disappear. In addition, its diplomatic independence will not be discarded since security remains the top priority for Pyongyang. But change may still happen as long as it feels secure from external invasion and subversion. The new leader will be interested in starting new engagements with the world, from which the Korean Peninsula can draw the patience to solve specific questions. Maximum pressure has already been applied on the North and harsher sanctions will not make any difference. Encouragement, rather than resistance, may be more helpful to pushing Pyongyang into changing.”



- **April 24, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Well, I think we said very clearly that we have encouraged China to continue to use all of its influence with the DPRK and particularly with the new young leader to encourage a positive course and to discourage the negative course. So I’m sure that we will be exchanging views on North Korea and getting a better sense of how the Chinese side analyzes the situation, what messages they’ve been willing to send, able to send, and what pressure they think they can bring to bear, because it’s absolutely essential we all work together here.”

- **April 17, 2012 *Global Times* Editorial** ([Pyongyang must remember to heed China’s advice](#))

Quote: “The UN Security Council issued a statement Monday strongly condemning North Korea for trying to launch a satellite last week. China voted for the decision. The statement calls for stricter sanctions on North Korea. It also says that if North Korea continues satellite launches or nuclear tests, the Security Council will take further action. China has taken a clear attitude in condemning Pyongyang. Some analysts take it as a result of North Korea neglecting China’s discouragement on its satellite launch. This is also the first time that China has openly taken a tough attitude toward Pyongyang since the new leadership came into power. It is necessary for China to take this stance. As a young leader, Kim Jong-un is still developing his knowledge about China. China’s role in ensuring Pyongyang’s stable power transition is positive. But China does not need to pacify the junior Kim. China supports the stability on the Korean Peninsula and the stability of the North. But Pyongyang is not the only thing on China’s diplomatic agenda. It has widespread stakes to consider. If Pyongyang also cherishes the bilateral relationship, it should commit itself to expanding shared interests, not expanding conflicts.”

- **April 18, 2012 *People’s Daily Online* Editorial** ([Efforts needed to promote Korean peninsula’s peace, stability](#))

Quote: “Bilateral dialogue between the United States and the DPRK is important to the restart of the six-party talks. However, it seems rather difficult to resume the bilateral dialogue for now. Previous U.S.-DPRK talks were conducted within the framework of the six-party talks. If all parties concerned jointly promote the restart of the six-party talks, it will be possible to see the resumption of U.S.-DPRK dialogue within the framework of the six-party talks.” “Maintaining a clear and consistent stance on issues regarding the Korean peninsula, China will continue to work with other parties concerned to promote the resumption of the six-party talks, and play an active and constructive role in bringing lasting peace and stability to the peninsula and Northeast Asia.”



- **April 25, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Well, as we’ve said all through this period, we have been working closely with the Chinese, encouraging them to use all of the political and other kinds of leverage that they have with the DPRK to encourage it to change course. So obviously, public statements of this kind are most welcome. And we look forward to consulting with the Chinese on what more they think can and should be done when we go to – when the Secretary and Secretary Geithner are in Beijing for the Strategic and Economic Dialogue next week.”

- **April 18, 2012 *China Daily* Editorial** ([Restart Six-Party Talks](#))

Quote: “The Security Council also urged the DPRK not to proceed with any further launches using ballistic missile technology and fully comply with relevant council resolutions.”“The statement was worded after consultations among all the members of the council. China participated in these consultations in a responsible and constructive way, and it has again called for the Six-Party Talks to resume.” “All parties concerned should exercise the utmost restraint and avoid making moves that may further escalate tension, they should bear in mind that they shoulder unshirkable responsibilities to maintain peace and stability in Northeast Asia. The denuclearization of the peninsula, the normalization of relations between the countries concerned and the cultivation of a mechanism to safeguard security and stability are important components for a lasting peace on the peninsula.”

- **April 19, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on April 19, 2012](#))

Quote: “China always firmly opposes proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles. We have strictly abided by relevant UN Security Council resolutions and enforced our laws and regulations on non-proliferation export control in earnest, and we have a complete and stringent control system in this regard.”



Issue 2. Asia-Pacific Issues: Dispute over South China Sea and Increasing U.S. Influence in the Asia-Pacific Region

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 10, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Forrestal Lecture at the Naval Academy) Quote: "Now, I have said that the 21st century will be America's Pacific century, just like previous centuries have been. And today, I want to describe briefly the diplomatic, economic and military investments the United States is making in a strong network of institutions and partnerships across the Asia Pacific. This vast region, from the Indian Ocean to the western shores of the Americas, is home to half the world's population, several of our most trusted allies, emerging economic powers like China, India, and Indonesia, and many of the world's most dynamic trade and energy routes." "Surging U.S. exports to the region are helping drive our economic recovery here at home. And future growth depends on reaching further into Asia's growing consumer base and expanding middle class. Indeed, the shape of the global economy, the advance of democracy and human rights, and our hopes for a 21st century less bloody than the 20th century all hinge to a large degree on what happens in the Asia Pacific." "Take the South China Sea. It connects many of the region's nations, some of whom have competing claims on its waters and islands. Half the world's merchant tonnage flows through the South China Sea, so the stakes for maritime security and freedom of navigation are very high. The United States has no territorial claims there, and we do not take sides in territorial disputes. But we have always been a seafaring nation, and we have an abiding interest in protecting the seas and respecting international law and promoting the peaceful resolution of disputes that arise out of navigation. Trying to settle complex disputes like this bilaterally, one-on-one, was a recipe for confusion and even potentially confrontation. There were too many overlapping claims and interests, and the concerns of some countries were being elevated while others were being diminished." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 5, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on April 5, 2012) Quote: "China and ASEAN countries signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) ten years ago, which is intended to promote peace and stability in the South China Sea. The DOC is not designed to resolve disputes over territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests in the South China Sea. ASEAN has also reiterated that as a regional organization, it does not hold a position on the dispute, and the South China Sea dispute should be settled by the claimants through peaceful negotiations. China and ASEAN countries have been actively implementing the DOC, including conducting relevant research programs and cooperative projects. As part of the implementation of the DOC, formulating the 'Code of Conduct in the South China Sea' should be directly discussed and negotiated between China and ASEAN countries." "China has indisputable sovereignty over the Xisha Islands and their adjacent waters." ● April 6, 2012 People's Daily Online Editorial (Hold mainstream of China-ASEAN relations) Quote: "Some Western media and a few countries' actions of distorting the theme of the ASEAN Summit, deliberately exaggerating the South China Sea issue, creating confrontation between China and the ASEAN and even claiming 'withstanding the pressure from China to solve the South China Sea issue' are actually severe disturbance for promoting the integration process of the ASEAN." "However, the mainstream of the China-ASEAN relations is strengthening the common development and cooperation between China and the ASEAN. What the ASEAN wants to do first is to boost its development, reduce the obstacles on its way of development, and expand its achievements by deepening its cooperation with China, Japan and South Korea."



- **April 23, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Well, I think you know our position on these disputes in the South China Sea. We want to see them resolved through dialogue; we want to see them resolved through consensual means. In general, in all of the most recent meetings that Secretary Clinton has had with Chinese counterparts, whether they were here, whether they were in China, whether they were in multilateral fora, she has reiterated our interest in deepening and broadening mechanisms within ASEAN, within regional fora, and bilaterally for solving these things consensually, not by force, calling for restraint by all sides. That’s where we are on this particular one and where I’m sure we’ll be in Beijing next week.”

- **April 26, 2012 State Department Media Note** ([Joint Statement of the Security Consultative Committee](#))

Quote: “The United States plans to locate Marine Air-Ground Task Forces (MAGTF) in Okinawa, Guam, and Hawaii and intends to establish a rotational presence in Australia in order to establish a geographically distributed force posture while sustaining the forward presence of U.S. Marine Corps forces in the region. This revised posture will ensure a more capable U.S. Marine Corps presence in these locations, strengthening deterrence and enabling flexible and rapid responses to various contingencies. The Ministers confirmed that these steps would contribute to Japan’s defense and to peace and stability throughout the Asia-Pacific region.”

- **April 8, 2012 *Global Times* Editorial** ([ASEAN won’t fall for Aquino plan](#))

Quote: “Philippines President Benigno Aquino urged ASEAN at its annual summit that it should forge a code of conduct on territorial claims in the South China Sea, before negotiating with China to ease festering regional tensions. However, the Philippines cannot enlarge its own stance to that of ASEAN. Many Western media believe that there are splits within ASEAN over the South China Sea issue.” “China respects ASEAN, and ASEAN, as a whole, should also recognize that respect in the global sphere is mutual. If ASEAN supports the stance of the Philippines and Vietnam over the South China Sea issue, the prospects of cooperation in East Asia will be overthrown and the situation will become uncertain. Aquino’s stance toward China over many issues is taken out of short-term considerations. He is igniting domestic nationalism. But nationalism of that intensity won’t make the Philippines an established country in East Asia. Even if Aquino gets some support from some nations of ASEAN, such radicalism won’t have wide support from the public in Southeast Asia. And even if the US gets involved, Southeast Asia will not blindly oppose China. They don’t have any grounds to do so.”

- **April 12, 2012 *China Daily* Editorial** ([Don’t play with fire](#))

Quote: “It seems the troubled waters have become the frontline of escalating tensions in Asia, and there is ample evidence that the United States is using the disputes as a stepping-stone to interfere in Asia. In a wide-ranging speech on US policy toward the Asia-Pacific region on Tuesday, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton brushed off talk of a new Cold War in Asia between the US and China. However, it was Clinton that rekindled the South China Sea feuds, when she made a direct link between US national interests and the maritime disputes while attending a major regional forum in Southeast Asia in July 2010. Washington should adjust its mindset so that it plays a more constructive role in the Asia Pacific.”



- **April 30, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** ([Remarks With Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta, Philippines Foreign Secretary Albert del Rosario, and Philippines Defense Secretary Voltaire Gazmin After Their Meeting](#))

Quote: “We also discussed the evolving regional security situation. We both share deep concerns about the developments on the Korean Peninsula and events in the South China Sea, including recent tensions surrounding the Scarborough Shoal. In this context, the United States has been clear and consistent. While we do not take sides on the competing sovereignty claims to land features in the South China Sea, as a Pacific power we have a national interest in freedom of navigation, the maintenance of peace and stability, respect for international law, and the unimpeded, lawful commerce across our sea lanes. The United States supports a collaborative diplomatic process by all those involved for resolving the various disputes that they encounter. We oppose the threat or use of force by any party to advance its claims. And we will remain in close contact with our ally, the Philippines. I look forward to continuing to work closely with the foreign secretary as we approach the ASEAN Regional Forum in July.”

- **April 17, 2012 Global Times Editorial** ([War games show hypocrisy of US intentions](#))

Quote: “The US and Philippines kicked off a joint war game Monday. The annual exercise was moved to an area adjoining the Nansha Islands. The Philippines has claimed repeatedly that the exercise is not aimed at China. But the claim will not change China’s assessment of the situation in the South China Sea.” “The absolute advantage of US navy in South China Sea is in question as China grows. The Philippines may also exaggerate Washington’s determination to launch a military deterrent. But the US will not give up the opportunity to apply strategic ambiguity in the region, a skill at which it excels. This concerns China’s sovereignty and dignity. China may be worried about US maneuvers, but this will not affect its decisions at times of urgency. War is far from the South China Sea and China is consistent in its peaceful plans. The war game, coming shortly after a standoff near Huangyan Island between China and the Philippines, reminds China of the necessity to make long-term preparations. The US has reiterated its pivot back to Asia is not aimed at containing China and that it intends to improve mutual trust with China. The military exercise proves these are hypocritical remarks. Despite a cautious response from China’s foreign ministry, the Chinese public is wary of Washington. Since last year, the US navy, including an aircraft carrier, has been busy participating in joint military drills near China’s territory. It is clear to Chinese and the world that the US is cementing a military partnership against China.”



Issue 3. Direction of U.S.-Chinese Cooperation: Enhancing U.S.-China Cooperation

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 10, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Forrestal Lecture at the Naval Academy) <p>Quote: “So just as we are not losing old friends, we are not seeking new enemies. Today’s China is not the Soviet Union. We are not on the brink of a new Cold War in Asia. Just look at the ever expanding trade between our economies, the connections between our peoples, the ongoing consultations between our governments. In less than 35 years, we’ve gone from being two nations with hardly any ties to speak of to being thoroughly, inescapably interdependent. That requires adjustments in thinking and approaches on both sides. Geopolitics today cannot afford to be a zero-sum game. A thriving China is good for America and a thriving America is good for China, so long as we both thrive in a way that contributes to the regional and global good. Let me go one step further. We will only succeed in building a peaceful, prosperous Asia Pacific if we succeed in building an effective U.S.-China relationship.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 4, 2012 Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi at press conference (Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi Talks about President Hu Jintao’s Attendance of the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, the Fourth BRICS Summit and State Visit to Cambodia) <p>Quote: “When meeting with US President Obama, Hu stressed that China and the US should stick to the general direction of building partnership, make unremitting efforts to promote the development of the partnership, expand the mutually beneficial pragmatic cooperation in an all-round manner, maintain healthy interactions in Asia Pacific and continue to inject vigor into the China-US partnership. Obama noted that the US attaches great importance to maintaining sound relations with China and expects to strengthen dialogue, coordination and cooperation with China to advance the win-win partnership.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 9, 2012 People’s Daily Online Editorial (Respond calmly to ‘China threat theory’) <p>Quote: “The ‘China threat theory’ is caused by the country’s rapid growth in economic and military strength, and is bound to accompany the country’s rise as a great power. In the eyes of certain Western powers, China’s rise poses a challenge to the traditional Western-led international order and geopolitical landscape. According to the history of capitalism’s rise, the rise of all great powers was accompanied by the use of force and wars. [...] Western international relations theories formed on this basis, be it the Western power shift theory or hegemony transfer theory, believe that China’s rise will cause a shift of power among countries and break the existing international order, which will cause global instability and even wars.” [...] In the currently heated U.S. presidential election, the ‘China threat theory’ is the stock in trade of the Obama administration. Facing the ‘China threat theory’, we have to be calm and initiative, but also take the following effective methods. Firstly, have a calm state of mind compatible with other dominant countries. Secondly, continue to promote and intensify international cooperation. Thirdly, actively build a favorable national image. Fourthly, unswervingly follow the road of peaceful development. Therefore, the fundamental way to offset the negative effects of ‘China threat theory’ is to vigorously develop China’s national strength.”</p>



- **April 10, 2012 Remarks by Assistant Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at CIIS Forum**
(China's Relations with the World at a New Starting Point —Speech by Assistant Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at the CIIS Forum)

Quote: “Recently, some people accuse China of being a ‘selective stakeholder’ who switches between the role of ‘elephant’ or ‘ant’ as it sees fit, and they want China to be a ‘full stakeholder’. I don’t think this is a fair comment. After all, China is an emerging country, a growing country with unbalanced development. For all its remarkable progress and strengths in certain aspects, China still has many weak links. It is not unwilling — but unable — to take on more international responsibilities and fully play the role of a major country. [...] Therefore, what we are talking about is not a matter of choice, but a question of capability. And make no mistake: when it comes to safeguarding world peace, stability and development, China has always done its best and our track record is as good as anyone’s. Our cooperation with the rest of the world in fighting piracy in waters off the coast of Somalia and tackling the financial crisis in recent years is a case in point.” “I appreciate the point recently made by US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton that we need to ‘find a new answer to the ancient question of what happens when an established power and a rising power meet.’ I think we already have the answer: win-win cooperation, which should be the hallmark of the new pattern of interaction between major countries. The bottom line is that we need to respect each other’s core interests and major concerns, view each other’s strategic intentions in an objective and rational way, properly manage differences, and avoid strategic misjudgement, mutual irritation and vicious competition. Rising powers do not challenge established powers, and established powers should accommodate rising powers. The China-US relationship is a good example. It is one of the most important, dynamic and promising bilateral relationships in the world. In the 21st century, the only choice for China and the United States is to accommodate each other and carry out win-win cooperation. Like it or not, China and the United States are destined to form a community of shared interests, responsibilities and destinies. I believe our two countries have the responsibility, ability and wisdom to forge a new type of relationship marked by sound interaction and win-win cooperation. In doing so, we will set an example for other major countries and for international relations in general.”



Issue 4. Economic Cooperation: U.S.-China Economic Interdependence, Trans-Pacific Partnership, and International Trade Regulations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 14, 2012 Remarks by Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communication Rhodes (Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communication Ben Rhodes) <p>Quote: “We’re not concerned at all. In fact, if you look at the numbers, the United States is by far a more significant exporter to Latin America than China. Similarly, the United States is a premier export destination for Latin America as well. So we very much believe that the United States continues to be the partner of choice when it comes to economic cooperation in the Americas. Insofar as the Chinese are investing in this region and this region is growing its own markets and its own middle class, as the President said today, that’s a positive signal for us because that means that there are greater markets for our goods here within our own hemisphere. Similarly, I think when you look at the types of trade that the Chinese have engaged in here, it’s very commodities-driven, which is natural given the wealth of natural resources that you have here in Latin America. We have a much more broad-based trade relationship with the Americas that goes from, yes, agricultural sector and commodities, but also manufacturing, services and the full — and more mature range of trade relationships. So we’re very confident in our leadership in terms of the economic development and integration of the region. Insofar as the Chinese have played a role in investing and trading with some of the countries here, we see that as a potential benefit, again, if it can lead to a growing economic – growing economies here and a growing middle class.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 6, 2012 <i>People’s Daily Online</i> Editorial (Asia-Pacific countries should promote free trade pragmatically) <p>Quote: “Free trade areas (FTAs) can bring different countries’ comparative advantages into play, promote competition, and improve efficiency, and are in line with the general trend of the times. However, as Asia-Pacific countries have different development levels, goals, and cultural backgrounds, trade and economic integration in the region must be promoted in a pragmatic and realistic manner.” “By contrast, the United States showed little sincerity in TPP negotiations. After joining the TPP, the United States has completely revised the regional bloc’s rules for its own benefit, implemented economic unilateralism, and deliberately alienated China which has played a crucial role in promoting free trade in the Asia-Pacific region. It is reasonable that certain TPP member states want China to join the group to counterbalance the United States.”</p>



- **April 18, 2012 Remarks by State Department Under Secretary for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment Hormats** ([The Asia Pacific: Trade Opportunities for Agriculture and Food Producers from the Great Plains to the Pacific Northwest](#))

Quote: "In China, the State Department raises intellectual property enforcement rights for U.S. seed companies. Unscrupulous sellers in China will bag their low-performing seeds in counterfeit bags purporting to be high-quality U.S.-developed seeds. State Department economic officers and USDA agricultural attachés regularly address issues like this – as well as issues pertaining to market access for U.S. agricultural products or the ability to build food processing and storage facilities — with their Chinese counterparts at the highest levels."

- **April 10, 2012 Remarks by Assistant Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at CIIS Forum** ([China's Relations with the World at a New Starting Point —Speech by Assistant Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at the CIIS Forum](#))

Quote: "Second, China's development is the result of hard and honest work, not trickery. Some people say China's fast growth comes at others' expense and China has moved others' 'cheese'. They say China has gamed the system. We cannot agree with this. True, China cannot develop in isolation from the world, and we never forget the long-standing support and help from the international community. But China's development is attributable, first and foremost, to the diligence and dedication of the Chinese people." "Nowadays, I often hear some European countries and the United States complain that the existing international rules are unfair to them and that globalization is detrimental to their interests, even though they were the ones that set the rules and championed globalization and have been the biggest beneficiaries. Now, when they are no longer happy about these rules, they use their privilege to remake them to their own advantage. We think it is inappropriate to be utilitarian about rules, i.e. follow them when they work in one's favor and change or abandon them when they don't. Some countries, when unable to compete and win, resort to changing the rules rather than improving their own competitiveness. [...] They used to preach to us the virtue of free trade, but now they engage in rampant protectionism, making China one of the biggest victims of protectionism." "We do not have the privilege enjoyed by the US dollar, nor can we appoint the head of the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund. China has to sell rare earths at a low price, but is barred from buying the weapons and high-tech products made using these minerals. And we end up only allowed to buy soybeans and airplanes. Some countries have made big money in the Chinese market, yet they refuse to recognize China as a market economy. You want unfair rules that need fixing? Take a look at these."



- **April 26, 2012 Remarks by Treasury Secretary Geithner** (Remarks by Secretary Geithner at the Commonwealth Club of California)

Quote: "I want to talk about those opportunities and challenges, but I will start with a few fundamental propositions about our economic relationship with China. First, the economic relationship between the United States and China provides significant benefits to both our nations. [...] Second, China faces a very complicated set of challenges as it transitions toward a more open, market oriented economy and financial system, facing rising costs, and slowing labor force and productivity growth. Third, our priorities in our economic relationship with China – from its exchange rate to its treatment of intellectual property [...] Fourth, and finally, the prosperity of Americans depends most importantly on the economic policies we pursue to strengthen American competitiveness. [...] We have focused our economic policy toward China on achieving two broad strategic objectives: The first is to expand opportunities for U.S. companies to export and sell to China, to level the competitive playing field, and to encourage economic reforms that would move China away from its export-oriented growth model and extensive subsidies for Chinese companies. Our second objective is to deepen our cooperation with China on a range of international economic and financial issues, so that we are better able to work together on common global challenges, like the global financial crisis of 2008-09 and the ongoing European crisis."

- **April 13, 2012 People's Daily Online Editorial** (World to enhance confidence on China's stable development)

Quote: "Through comparison, we can see that China has strong advantages on its economic decision-making and executive force. China does not have too many burdens of welfare. The situation of mutual containment of U.S. political parties does not happen. Through comparison, we can see that China's social stability built a solid foundation for its economic development. More than one European and American economist said that China is much better compared with the European countries plagued by the debt crisis."

- **April 13, 2012 China Daily Editorial** (Still the economic engine)

Quote: "Some economists from the West try to take a shortcut and extrapolate from the experience of developed countries when making predictions about China's economy. This inevitably leads them down the wrong path, as they ignore the unique characteristics and advantages of China's economy. The report looks at China's economy within the bigger global picture and concludes there will be no hard landing. But it cautions that Europe's sovereign debt crisis remains a big threat to Asian economies. Comparing China's economy within the context of the global economy is conducive to understanding the real state of the Chinese economy, which is in the process of transforming its development mode to support future growth, as it highlights the unique characteristics and advantages of China's economy. Clearly, China does not have the debt and social-welfare burden of European countries and will not be trapped in the quagmire of partisan politics like the United States."



- **April 30, 2012 *People's Daily Online* Editorial** ([‘Global boss’ false flattery for Chinese central bank](#))

Quote: “With China getting stronger and stronger, some ill-disposed interest groups of Western countries no longer poured sewage like in the past but changed the way. They first flattered China and let it assume some extra responsibilities so as to reach their purpose. According to Wang Peng, expert of the China Center for International Economic Exchanges, the SCB said that PBOC is the central bank of the world. Once the view is widely disseminated in the international economic community, people are likely to blame the inflation pressure and rising prices in some other countries on the overflowed liquidity of RMB. It will have a negative influence on China. Then, who caused the global inflation? The experts said that it is still the USD. Finance commentator Yu Fenghui pointed out that as international reserves and currency of payment, the USD can freely flow in the world. Desperately issuing the USD affected other countries and led to inflation. However, in China, due to the control of RMB exchange rate and that the RMB is not the international currency, a large number of RMB can only flow in China and the inflation is bore by Chinese people.”



Issue 5. Human Rights: U.S. and China on Tibet, Human Rights Activist Fang Lizhi, and North Korean Refugees

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 5, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] certainly we’ve been very vocal. And I would refer you to the numerous public statements we’ve made about our concerns about increasing these self-immolations and China’s actions vis-a-vis Tibet.” ● April 9, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “Our second note is with regard to the passing of Chinese democracy advocate Fang Lizhi. We are saddened by the passing of democracy advocate and physicist Fang Lizhi who was a champion of human rights and democratic reform in China. Our thoughts and prayers are with his family and loved ones.” ● April 19, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “I think yesterday I expressed our concern about the repatriation of these [North Korean] refugees.” “But we’ve obviously raised in the past, as I just said, our concerns about alleged reports of North Koreans detained in China. So we consistently urge China to adhere to its international obligations as part of the UN Convention on Refugees.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 5, 2012 <i>Global Times</i> Editorial (Nobel laureates clueless about real Tibet) Quote: “Twelve Nobel laureates wrote an open letter to Chinese leaders recently citing the self-immolation of monks and criticizing China’s Tibet policy. The letter did not mention overseas political organizations that encouraged self-immolations. Ironically few of these 12 Nobel laureates have been to Tibet personally. They do not have enough understanding of Tibetan culture and the Tibet of today. Their intervention appears to complement Western opinion. It is doubtful whether they truly know what they talk about.” “There is no religious issue in Tibet. The young monks who set themselves on fire are political victims of the Dalai group’s clash with the central government. The Dalai group’s survival relies on Western support. The core agenda of the Dalai Lama has been painstakingly veiled, thanks to careful publicity. This open letter could be part of this publicity. Both China and the West are trying to convince the other concerning Tibet. But these are futile efforts. These Nobel laureates know their letter will not have any impact on China. What they are trying to influence is international media. Chinese society has come to the firm conclusion that the Tibetan question is not worthy of note unless being instigated by the West. The public has become used to ‘ethnic problems’ suddenly exploding into a major issue. The Dalai group and the West may be eager to see the self-immolations of monks having a similar effect as the suicide of a fruit vendor in Tunisia had for the Arab Spring. But China is not Tunisia. The West has repeatedly made wrong assumptions about China.”



- **April 30, 2012 Remarks by President Obama** ([Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister Noda of Japan at Joint Press Conference](#))

Quote: "Obviously, I'm aware of the press reports on the situation in China, but I'm not going to make a statement on the issue. What I would like to emphasize is that every time we meet with China, the issue of human rights comes up. It is our belief that not only is that the right thing to do because it comports with our principles and our belief in freedom and human rights, but also because we actually think China will be stronger as it opens up and liberalizes its own system. We want China to be strong and we want it to be prosperous. And we're very pleased with all the areas of cooperation that we've been able to engage in. But we also believe that that relationship will be that much stronger and China will be that much more prosperous and strong as you see improvements on human rights issues in that country."

- **April 9, 2012 *Global Times* Editorial** ([Progress making dissidents more obsolete](#))

Quote: "Western support to dissidents has been regarded as an influential force in contemporary China. The batch of dissidents who charted the same route as Fang failed to make a splash. A few of them died quietly abroad. This perhaps is not what they had imagined at the beginning. External influences are exerting less pressure on China as the country continues to grow. It appears that the Internet is bringing foreign ideas to the fore, but the direction of China's reform and development is firmly in the hands of the Chinese people." "The West expects dissidents, with their influence on the public, to maintain or increase their confrontation with the Chinese government. That is the tradeoff of their Western protection. The Dalai Lama is another good example. He has been supported by the West for decades. Except for his seemingly glorified status, his real mission is hopeless. He has created trouble for the Chinese government but this will not make a difference to history. Other emigrate 'elites' have no better life than that of the Dalai. Their pursuit is contrary to China's growth, which led to their influence quickly disappearing after their departure, foreboding their faint political prospects."



Issue 6. Middle East and Africa Issues: China's Role in Resolving the Syrian Crisis and Sudan-South Sudan Conflict

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 2, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (State Department Daily Press Briefing) <p>Quote: “[...] China was invited to attend (the Friends of Syria meeting) this time and declined not to attend.” “It’s China’s choice whether it wants to attend the Friends group. We’ve made clear that the door is open.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 9, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on April 9, 2012) <p>Quote: “Since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis, China has maintained communication and coordination with all parties concerned and is committed to pushing the crisis onto the track of political resolution. China’s objective and fair position as well as its constructive role are for all to see. The pressing task now is that the Syrian Government and opposition should keep their promises, immediately stop violence and avoid harming innocent civilians in particular. We hope relevant parties will actively cooperate with Annan’s mediation efforts. At the same time, given the Syrian issue is highly complex, the international community should stay patient, give sufficient time and support to Special Envoy Annan. The Syrian issue should ultimately be properly solved through dialogue and consultation with the Syrian Government and other parties concerned sitting down together.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 10, 2012 Remarks by Assistant Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at CIIS Forum (China's Relations with the World at a New Starting Point —Speech by Assistant Foreign Minister Le Yucheng at the CIIS Forum) <p>Quote: “Recently some countries sought to replicate the Libya model and bring about regime change in Syria under the pretext of ‘the Responsibility to Protect’. But their actions are a far cry from this concept. We must not forget the lesson from Libya. On the first day of the NATO-led multinational forces’ ‘protection’ mission in Libya last year, 64 civilians were killed and 150 were injured. The entire ‘protection’ mission resulted in the deaths of over 20,000 civilians and the displacement of 900,000 people without bringing the country together or ending violence there—some regions in Libya even declared autonomy. Such ‘protection’ has been likened to a ‘successful surgery that kills the patient’. Obviously, it has failed completely. It is irresponsible ‘protection’ and in truth, intervention under the name of ‘protection’. Being responsible means saying ‘no’ to such things. What we need is not just ‘the Responsibility to Protect’, but also ‘responsible protection’.</p>



- **April 10, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** ([Forrestal Lecture at the Naval Academy](#))

Quote: “Let me just say a few words about Syria. You’re right that the Assad regime is being supported primarily by Iran and by Russia, as well as Iranian proxies like Hezbollah. It is a terrible, violent situation which you are all reading about or seeing on the screen, and it has been our effort to try to reach international consensus that have so far been prevented in the Security Council because primarily of Russia but also China joining Russia to veto or block any action that might have the support of the United Nations.”

- **April 11, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on April 11, 2012](#))

Quote: “China is deeply worried over the continued violence and conflicts and rising civilian casualties inside Syria. The UN-AL Special Envoy Annan has been making active efforts for the comprehensive ceasefire, which is a precious opportunity to address the Syrian crisis. China once again calls on the Syrian Government to respond to the six-point proposal of Annan, seize the opportunity, immediately and fully implement its pledges of ceasefire and troop withdrawal within the set time-frame based on existing actions and redouble efforts to relax the current tensions and push for the political settlement of the issue. At the same time, the Syrian opposition should also cease fire at once and take concrete measures to follow through on Annan’s six-point proposal. The Syrian issue is highly complex and it is no easy task to have a political settlement of it. Annan’s mediation is a realistic way out for the political resolution of the Syrian issue. China has been engaging all parties in Syria in its own way.”

- **April 12, 2012 People’s Daily Online Editorial** ([Syria ceasefire is not negotiable](#))

Quote: “Given the complex situation in Syria, the international community should play an active and constructive role in restoring peace in the country, and be patient and give Annan more time to carry out the peace plan. It is the peace efforts of the international community that brought a glimmer of hope for peacefully resolving the Syrian crisis. For the time being, it would be impractical and irresponsible to discuss an alternative to Annan’s peace plan.”



- **April 24, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Well, China has played a role in both Sudan and South Sudan. We actually have been in very close touch with the Chinese. The Secretary has raised the issue of Sudan with Foreign Minister Yang. Princeton Lyman has been in contact with Ambassador Zhang here. He’s traveled to Beijing. So our hope is that Beijing will play a constructive role. They have in the past in trying to encourage the sides to come back to the negotiating table. China has investments throughout the area and also benefits from stability, so we have been working to enlist Beijing and to work together on a common message.”

- **April 16, 2012 China Daily Editorial** ([Iran talks positive](#))

Quote: “And the talks do seem to have been fruitful as Assistant Foreign Minister Ma Zhaoxu, who led the Chinese delegation, said that all sides are willing to conduct dialogue to find a ‘comprehensive, just and proper settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue.’ However, the international community should be fully aware of the complexity and difficulty of the Iranian nuclear issue. It will take time for the two sides to dispel their mutual mistrust and bridge their differences. Prior to the talks, politicians in the United States and Israel had openly talked about military strikes against Tehran and the US had sent aircraft carriers and warships to the region. To pave the way for sustained results leading up to the peaceful settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue, the parties concerned should take the Istanbul talks as a new beginning of engagement, show the utmost patience and commit to building on this momentum.”

- **April 23, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on April 23, 2012](#))

Quote: “The Security Council recently adopted a resolution on the dispatch of UN monitors to Syria and China voted for it. China is willing to send people to join the monitoring mission and its advance team, and has been talking over the specific arrangement with the UN Secretariat. China will continue to play a constructive role in promoting the political resolution of the Syrian issue.”



- **April 24, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimins Regular Press Conference on April 24, 2012](#))

Quote: "During his visit to China, President Hu Jintao will have talks with him, and Chairman Wu Bangguo and Vice Premier Li Keqiang will meet with him respectively. We believe his visit will further enhance mutual understanding and trust and push forward China-South Sudan friendly and cooperative relations in an all-round manner. The two sides will sign relevant cooperation documents." "[...] China has expressed its grave concerns over the escalation of tension many times. We hope the two sides will resolve the issue through dialogue and consultation and do not take actions that will escalate tension. Oil is the economic lifeline of both Sudan and South Sudan. Maintaining the stability and continuity of their oil cooperation with foreign oil companies serves the fundamental interests of the two countries and also those of their cooperation partners including Chinese companies. We hope the oil negotiation between them will make progress so that a mutually acceptable solution will be found as soon as possible."

- **April 27, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimins Regular Press Conference on April 27, 2012](#))

Quote: "[...] The Chinese Government has always been prudent and responsible toward export of military products and carried out strict management on the export of all military products in line with China's international obligations and domestic laws and regulations. Relevant cooperation between China and Sudan does not violate relevant UN Security Council resolutions." "[...] China has repeatedly made clear its position on the issue of the two Sudans. China and the US have cooperated well with each other in reconciling Sudan and South Sudan, and we have stayed in communication and coordination within the UN Security Council. Both of us will continue to exert our influence to push the two Sudans to defuse tension as soon as possible and resolve conflicts and disputes through negotiations."



Issue 7. South Asia Issues: India's Test of Agni-V Intercontinental Ballistic Missile

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 18, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (State Department Daily Press Briefing) <p>Quote: “[...] we’ve got a very strong strategic and security partnership with India, so we obviously have routine discussions about a wide range of topics, including their defense requirements. I’m not aware that we’ve specifically raised this issue (Indian government’s plan to test its new missile) with them. We’ve certainly seen the reports that between April 18th and 20th that they plan to test this ballistic missile. As I – I think I understand or saw in press reports that it was postponed. Naturally, I just would say that we urge all nuclear-capable states to exercise restraint regarding nuclear capabilities. That said, India has a solid nonproliferation record. They’re engaged with the international community on nonproliferation issues. And Prime Minister Singh, I believe, has attended both the nuclear – both of the nuclear summit – security summits, the one in Washington and then Seoul.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 19, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on April 19, 2012) <p>Quote: “As major developing countries and emerging economies, China and India are cooperative partners rather than competitive rivals. The two sides should cherish the hard-won sound relations, joint hands to adhere to China-India friendship, deepen strategic cooperation and promote common development, in a bid to contribute to peace and stability of the region and the world as a whole.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 19, 2012 Global Times Editorial (India being swept up by missile delusion) <p>Quote: “[...] [India’s] society is highly supportive of developing nuclear power and the West chooses to overlook India’s disregard of nuclear and missile control treaties. The West remains silent on the fact that India’s military spending increased by 17 percent in 2012 and the country has again become the largest weapons importer in the world. India should not overestimate its strength. Even if it has missiles that could reach most parts of China, that does not mean it will gain anything from being arrogant during disputes with China. India should be clear that China’s nuclear power is stronger and more reliable. For the foreseeable future, India would stand no chance in an overall arms race with China. India should also not overstate the value of its Western allies and the profits it could gain from participating in a containment of China. If it equates long range strategic missiles with deterrence of China, and stirs up further hostility, it could be sorely mistaken.” “China and India should develop as friendly a relationship as possible. Even if this cannot be achieved, the two should at least tolerate each other and learn to coexist.” “The geopolitics of Asia will become more dependent on the nature of Sino-Indian relations. The peace and stability of the region are crucial to both countries. China and India should both take responsibility for maintaining this peace and stability and be wary of external intervention.” “Due to historical reasons, China and India are sensitive toward each other. But objectively speaking, China does not spend much time guarding against India, while India focuses a lot of attention on China. China hopes India will remain calm, as this would be beneficial to both giants.”</p>



Issue 8. Cybersecurity Issues: Responding to the Growing Threats of Cyber Attacks

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 10, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Forrestal Lecture at the Naval Academy) <p>Quote: “And on the subject of norms and rules, let me add that the United States is increasingly concerned about the growing threat to our economic and national security posed by cyber intrusions, particularly the theft of intellectual property and classified material via cyber means. Because the United States and China are two of the largest global cyber actors, establishing clear and acceptable practices in cyberspace is critical.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● April 5, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on April 5, 2012) <p>Quote: “Firstly, China’s Internet is open and Internet users enjoy full freedom on the Internet. The fact that China has 500 million Internet users and 300 million bloggers in a short time speaks volumes for the attractiveness and openness of China’s Internet. Secondly, the Chinese Government administers the Internet according to law. Thirdly, relevant media report once again shows that China is a victim of internet hacking.”</p>



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- The East Asia Institute, an Asia Security Initiative core institution, acknowledges the MacArthur Foundation for its generous grant and continued support.
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- The views and ideas in this material are those of the author and do not represent official standpoints of the East Asia Institute.
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