

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

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Issue 1. Asia-Pacific Issues: South China Sea and the U.S. as a Pacific Power

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 2, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of Defense Panetta (Remarks by Secretary Panetta at the Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore) Quote: “In this century, the 21st century, the United States recognizes that our prosperity and our security depends even more on the Asia-Pacific region.” “[...] President Obama has stated the United States will play a larger role in this region over the decades to come.” “Our goal is to work closely with all of the nations of this region to confront common challenges and to promote peace, prosperity, and security for all nations in the Asia-Pacific region.” “Our approach to achieving the long-term goal in the Asia-Pacific is to stay firmly committed to a basic set of shared principles – principles that promote international rules and order to advance peace and security in the region, deepening and broadening our bilateral and multilateral partnerships, enhancing and adapting the U.S. military’s enduring presence in this region, and to make new investments in the capabilities needed to project power and operate in Asia-Pacific.” “[...] we will also seek to strengthen a very important relationship with China. We believe China is a key to being able to develop a peaceful, prosperous, and secure Asia-Pacific in the 21st century.” “The United States believes it is critical for regional institutions to develop mutually agreed rules of the road that protect the rights of all nations to free and open access to the seas. We support the efforts of the ASEAN countries and China to develop a binding code of conduct that would create a rules-based framework for regulating the conduct of parties in the South China Sea, including the prevention and management of disputes.” ● June 8, 2012 Remarks by President Obama (Remarks by President Obama and President Aquino of the Philippines after Bilateral Meeting) Quote: “And on security and military issues, we [President Obama and President Aquino of Philippines] had discussions about how we can continue to consult closely together, to engage in training together, work on a range of regional issues together – all of which is consistent with the announced pivot by the United States back to Asia, and reminding everybody that, in fact, the United States considers itself, and is, a Pacific power.” “And I think that as a consequence of the meeting today in which we discussed not only military and economic issues, but also regional issues – for example, trying to make sure that we have a strong set of international norms and rules governing maritime disputes in the region – that I’m very confident that we’re going to see continued friendship and strong cooperation between our two countries.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 4, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on June 4, 2012) Quote: “At present, peace, cooperation and development is the general trend of the times and common aspiration of people in the Asia-Pacific region. All parties should be committed to safeguarding and promoting peace, stability and development in the Asia-Pacific. It is unfitting to artificially single out military and security agenda or intensify military deployment and alliance. The interests of China and the United States converge more in the Asia-Pacific than in anywhere else. We welcome the constructive role played by the US in the Asia-Pacific. We also hope that the US side respects the interests and concerns of other parties in the Asia-Pacific including China, and works with countries in the region to seek common security through cooperation and build a more stable and prosperous Asia-Pacific. It not only serves the interests of China and the US, but also represents the aspiration of countries in the region.” “[...] China has indisputable sovereignty over the islands in the South China Sea and their adjacent waters. The South China Sea disputes should be solved through negotiations by countries directly involved. Countries outside the region should respect the efforts by those inside the region to solve the disputes through bilateral negotiations and avoid getting involved in any way. Freedom of navigation in the South China Sea has never been a problem, nor has it been affected by the South China Sea disputes. Freedom of navigation enjoyed by countries according to international law is fully guaranteed, which is clear to anyone who is objective and fair and has been demonstrated by the many years of robust economic development in East Asia and Southeast Asia. Playing up the issue of freedom of navigation and confusing it with island sovereignty and maritime demarcation in the South China Sea cannot but raise our suspicion of the motives behind the move. China is a major user of the shipping lanes in the South China Sea. Freedom and safety of navigation in the South China Sea is in line with China’s interest. China is ready to work with other parties concerned to safeguard freedom and safety of navigation in the South China Sea.”



- **June 8, 2012 White House Press Statement** (Statement on the President's Meeting with President Aquino of the Philippines)

Quote: "President Aquino briefed the President [President Obama] on regional developments, including the situation in the South China Sea. They underscored the importance of the principles of ensuring freedom of navigation, respect for international law, and unimpeded lawful commerce. They expressed firm support for a collaborative diplomatic process among claimants to resolve territorial disputes in a manner consistent with international law and without coercion or the use of force. President Obama conveyed his support for the ongoing efforts within ASEAN to reach an agreement with China on a Code of Conduct for the South China Sea that creates a rules-based framework for managing and regulating the conduct of parties, including preventing and managing disputes."

- **June 8, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** (Hosts a Lunch for President of the Republic of the Philippines Benigno S. Aquino III)

Quote: "As allies, our two nations [U.S. and the Philippines] consult on important regional issues, as we have done regarding our respective diplomacy in the South China Sea. As I've said many times, the United States does not take a position on the competing territorial claims in the South China Sea. But we do, however, have a clear interest in the maintenance of peace and stability, freedom of navigation, respect for international law, and unimpeded lawful commerce in the South China Sea. In this context, we welcome the initial steps to defuse tensions surrounding the Scarborough Reef taken by President Aquino. And we encourage continued diplomatic dialogue and further efforts to lessen tension, to disengage, and to resolve the situation peacefully. The United States has been consistent in that we oppose the use of force or coercion by any claimant to advance its claims, and we will continue to monitor the situation closely. We also call on ASEAN and China to conclude their efforts to reach consensus on a code of conduct for the South China Sea."

- **June 4, China Daily Editorial** (Shared regional peace)

Quote: "Lieutenant General Ren Haiquan, head of the Chinese delegation to the forum, was sincere when he said he appreciated the positive answers given by United States Defense Secretary Leon Panetta and Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to media questions about the South China Sea disputes. Panetta said Asian nations must find a way to resolve their own conflicts because the United States cannot always come charging in to help. His remarks should prompt those who are relying on the backing of the US in their disputes with China to begin thinking more realistically. True, US officials, including Panetta, have made it clear that the US is a Pacific power and it is pivoting its forces to the Asia-Pacific region. But they always remember to reiterate that this is not meant to contain China. Panetta said in Singapore that the US plans to deploy 60 percent of its fleet in the Pacific by 2020, up from the current 50 percent. But he added that this 'will actually benefit China as it advances the shared security and prosperity of the two countries for the future'. Despite the differences between them, cooperation dominates the relationship between Washington and Beijing. China is committed to working with its neighbors to bridge differences and solve regional issues, including the South China Sea disputes."

- **June 6, China Daily Editorial** (Behind the sea games)

Quote: "The number of participants this year is a big increase on the seven - Australia, Canada, Chile, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom and the United States - that took part in the first RIMPAC exercise in 1971. Such an expansion is a response to the US' 'pivot' toward the Asia-Pacific region." "The increased naval presence of the US in the Pacific will enable it to boost the number and size of the military exercises in the region in the next few years and to plan for more port visits over a wider area, including the Indian Ocean." "The US clings to its 20th century notions of being the world's 'sole superpower' and seeks to expand its influence and control over the shipping lanes and resources in the Asia-Pacific. Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney also said in the Wall Street Journal that security in the Pacific means a world in which US economic and military power is second to none. The US' increased naval presence in the Pacific will upset the region's stability. In the name of promoting freedom of navigation in the region, the US is attempting to hold sway over it."



- **June 14, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on June 14, 2012](#))

Quote: "China has stated its position on the Huangyan Island incident many times. At present, Chinese fishing boats are operating normally in waters off China's Huangyan Island and Chinese government vessels are continuing their management and services to Chinese fishing boats and fishermen. The situation in the area tends to relaxation in general. China hopes that the Philippines refrain from taking actions that may complicate or magnify the situation, and meet the Chinese side halfway to properly handle relevant issue through diplomatic channels. At the same time, I would like to stress that according to Philippine laws, the Philippine authorities admitted many times that the Huangyan Island is not within the scope of Philippine territory. The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea is not the international law or rule to determine territorial ownership. Therefore, there is no doubt about China's sovereignty over the Huangyan Island."



Issue 2. Middle East and Africa Issues: Crisis in Syria and Sanctions on Iran

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 20, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Conversations on Diplomacy Moderated by Charlie Rose) <p>Quote: “[...] with respect to Iran, they [China] are on board. One of the real successes of our diplomatic strategy toward Iran, which was to be willing to engage with them but to keep a very clear pressure track going, is that the Chinese and the Russians are part of a unified negotiating stance that we have presented to the Iranians, most recently in Moscow. I think the Iranians have been surprised. They have expended a certain amount of effort to try to break apart this so-called P-5+1, and they haven’t been successful. The Russians and the Chinese have been absolutely clear they don’t want to see Iran with a nuclear weapon. They have to see concrete steps taken by Iran that are in line with Iran’s international obligations. And we have said we’ll do action for action, but we have to see some willingness on the part of the Iranians to act first.” “So I think it took three-plus years, because one of the efforts that we’ve been engaged in is to make the case that as difficult as it is to put these sanctions on Iran, and particularly to ask countries like China to decrease their crude oil purchases from Iran, the alternatives are much worse. And we’ve seen China slowly but surely take actions, along with some other countries for whom it was quite difficult – Japan, South Korea, India, et cetera. So on Iran, they are very much with us in the international arena.” “On Syria, so far they’ve taken Russia’s lead on Syria. But we’re working on that every single day as well.” “I think both Russia and China have a very strong aversion to interference in internal affairs.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 1, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on June 1, 2012) <p>Quote: “China is not an obstacle but a positive force for the political resolution of the Syrian issue. It is precisely because of the active efforts of the international community including China that the Syrian issue has not reached the point of an all-out war and embraced an opportunity of political resolution. On the Syrian issue, China does not seek its own interests and stays committed to upholding the purposes and principles of the UN Charter, the basic norms governing international relations, peace and stability of the Middle East, and the fundamental interests of the Syrian people.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 1, China Daily Editorial (Critical time for Syria) <p>Quote: “The latest statement from the White House said that the leaders of the United States, Germany, France and Italy agree ‘on the importance of ending the violence of the government against its own people and the urgency of achieving a political solution’. It may sound less than credible to those preoccupied with overthrowing the government. But Syrian government’s account, which involves arms trafficking into the country and outside support for armed terrorists, should also be taken into account.” “The international community should bear in mind the lessons from Iraq, where a groundless allegation about weapons of mass destruction ‘justified’ an otherwise criminal war and sowed lasting instability.”</p>



- **June 20, 2012 Remarks by President Obama** ([Remarks by President Obama at Press Conference After G20 Summit](#))

Quote: “[...] there’s no doubt that Russia, which historically has had a relationship with Syria, as well as China, which is generally wary of commenting on what it considers to be the internal affairs of other countries, are and have been more resistant to applying the kind of pressure that’s necessary to achieve that political transition [one that does not leave Assad in power].” “I wouldn’t suggest that at this point the United States and the rest of the international community are aligned with Russia and China in their positions, but I do think they [Russia and China] recognize the grave dangers of all-out civil war. I do not think they condone the massacres that we’ve witnessed. And I think they believe that everybody would be better served if Syria had a mechanism for ceasing the violence and creating a legitimate government. What I’ve said to them is that it’s important for the world community to work with the United Nations and Kofi Annan on what a political transition would look like. And my hope is, is that we can have those conversations in the coming week or two and that we can present to the world, but most importantly, to the Syrian people, a pathway whereby this conflict can be resolved. But I don’t think it would fair to say that the Russians and the Chinese are signed on at this point. I think what is fair to say is that they recognize that the current situation is grave; it does not serve their interests; it certainly does not serve the interests of the Syrian people. And where we agree is that if we can help the Syrian people find a path to a resolution, all of us would be better off.”

- **June 4, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on June 4, 2012](#))

Quote: “Ambassador Liu Zhenmin of China’s Permanent Mission to the UN Office at Geneva has made explanatory remarks which clearly stated China’s position on that [China’s vote against the UN Human Rights Council resolution on Syria] at the special session of the Human Rights Council. China supports the UN Human Rights Council in discussing the Syrian issue and speaking with one voice on it. However, we believe that such discussion must be conducive to the easing of tensions, the political resolution of the Syrian issue and Annan’s mediation efforts. China is willing to continue to work with the international community to play a positive role for the political resolution of the Syrian issue at an early date. We have noted that the UN is investigating the Houla incident. China demands a fair and thorough investigation into the incident so that the perpetrators will be punished at an early date.”

- **June 5, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on June 5, 2012](#))

Quote: “China’s position on the Syrian issue is quite clear. First, all parties concerned in Syria should immediately cease violence and defuse tensions as soon as possible. Second, the process of political dialogue should be launched at an early date. Third, they should concretely implement relevant Security Council resolutions and firmly support Special Envoy Annan’s mediation efforts.” “Both sides [China and Russia] are opposed to external armed intervention in Syria and pushing for the so-called ‘regime change’. They share the view that the Syrian issue should be ultimately solved through negotiations by all parties in Syria sitting down around the negotiation table, which will be a most sustainable solution that serves the fundamental interests of the Syrian people.”



- **June 28, 2012 White House Press Briefing by Senior Administration Officials**
([Background Press Briefing Via Teleconference on Iran Sanctions](#))

Quote: “So as a result, China and Singapore are excepted from the NDAA sanctions for the next 180 days. China and Singapore obviously join a list of countries that have received exceptions from the United States over the course of the last several weeks. This decision further represents the success of our sanctions policy, and our effort to build an international coalition to reduce Iran’s oil exports, thereby applying significant pressure on Iran.” “Now, just with respect to the exceptions today, in particular the exception for China – China has made clear that it is opposed to Iran developing and possessing nuclear weapons, and it supports our dual-track approach of diplomacy and pressure as well. China has been an important partner in the P5-plus-1, and China has voted on four occasions to impose sanctions on Iran in the U.N. Security Council.”

- **June 11, *China Daily* Editorial** ([Support plan for peace](#))

Quote: “The Western powers are trying to use the massacres as an excuse for armed intervention so as to force the regime change they have long desired. However, the Chinese government believes military intervention will make the situation even more complicated and is not in the interests of the majority of Syrian people. It is also against the norms of international law and the spirit of the UN Charter.” “The Syrian people are suffering, and all efforts should be focused on their safety and interests and in the interests of the future of this country and the Middle East region. This explains why China opposes unilateral sanctions, which will make the conditions even worse for innocent people in Syria.”

- **June 12, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on June 12, 2012](#))

Quote: “China is always against one country’s imposing unilateral sanctions on a certain country according to its domestic law, even less will it accept such unilateral sanctions to be imposed on a third country. China, to meet the needs of its economic development, imports crude oil from Iran through normal channels. Being open and transparent, this does not violate any UN Security Council resolution or undermine the interests of a third party or the international community. Thus it is completely legitimate and reasonable. China has made this position clear to the US side.”



- **June 30, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** ([Press Availability Following the Meeting of the Action Group on Syria](#))

Quote: "Russia and China have also pledged to start helping Kofi Annan find a way forward and work to use their leverage in order to establish the transitional governing body. We, of course, will do our part as well, because this transitional governing body will only succeed if it is composed of men and women who are beyond reproach."

- **June 21, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on June 21, 2012](#))

Quote: "China always regards it imperative to adhere to the right direction of the political resolution of the Syrian issue. Under the current circumstances, the international community should focus on supporting Special Envoy Annan's mediation efforts, and urging all parties concerned in Syria to immediately cease fire and end violence, fully implement relevant Security Council resolutions and Annan's 'six-point proposal' and launch a political dialogue with no preconditions attached or outcomes predetermined at an early date. China is ready to work with the international community to push for a peaceful, fair and proper resolution of the Syrian issue as soon as possible."



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

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 2, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of Defense Panetta (Remarks by Secretary Panetta at the Shangri-La Dialogue in Singapore) Quote: “Both of our nations recognize that the relationship – this relationship between the United States and China is one of the most important in the world. We in the United States are clear-eyed about the challenges, make no mistake about it, but we also seek to grasp the opportunities that can come from closer cooperation and a closer relationship.” “Some view the increased emphasis by the United States on the Asia-Pacific region as some kind of challenge to China. I reject that view entirely. Our effort to renew and intensify our involvement in Asia is fully compatible – fully compatible – with the development and growth of China. Indeed, increased U.S. involvement in this region will benefit China as it advances our shared security and prosperity for the future.” June 19, 2012 Remarks by President Obama (Remarks by President Obama and President Hu Jintao of China before Bilateral Meeting) Quote: “Over the last several years, as a consequence of not only extensive one-on-one meetings, but also because of the outstanding work that our teams have done through the strategic and economic dialogue, we [U.S. and China] have been able to really create a new model for practical and constructive and comprehensive relations between our two countries. Obviously, as two of the largest economies in the world, much of our focus has been on increasing trade and commerce between our two countries in a way that creates mutual benefits, and we have made significant progress in not only our bilateral relations, but also in helping to manage through some very difficult economic crises. We’ve also been able to cooperate on a range of regional issues relating to the Asia Pacific region, but also with respect to conflict and security challenges around the world. In the wake of the G20, this will be a good opportunity for us to recap the work that both China and the United States have to do to sustain global economic growth and to make sure that we are creating jobs and opportunity for our citizens. And I’m also looking forward to having the opportunity to discuss some immediate issues that the world confronts – being able to discuss Iran, North Korea, and the challenges of curbing nuclear proliferation. This will also give us an opportunity to discuss the situation in Syria, and to arrive at a cooperative approach that can end the bloodshed there and lead to the kind of legitimate government that I think we all hope for.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 19, 2012 Remarks by President Hu Jintao (Remarks by President Obama and President Hu Jintao of China before Bilateral Meeting) Quote: “Building a good, stable, and productive China-U.S. relationship is in our mutual interest of our two countries and our two peoples, and also contributes to peace and development. China is willing to work together with the United States to remain firmly committed to building a cooperative partnership. We are willing to work with the United States to continue building trust and cooperation, appropriately handle disagreements and sensitive issues, and continue to move forward with this cooperative partnership on a sustained, steady and sound course. I highly appreciate the important role played by President Obama in promoting the growth of this relationship.” June 28, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on June 28, 2012) Quote: “[...] it serves the common interests of China, the US and regional countries for the two countries to enhance communication and coordination and engage in mutually beneficial cooperation and sound interactions. In recent years, China and the US have had serious discussions and useful experimentation of cooperation with a third party in the Asia-Pacific region, which has yielded positive results. We hope the two sides can follow the principle of mutual respect, mutual benefit and gradual progress to steadily advance their cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region and work with other regional countries to promote prosperity and stability of the region.”



Issue 4. Economic Cooperation: Debate over Transparency of China's Economic and Trade Policies

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 12, 2012 Remarks by Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Punke (<u>Statement by Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Punke at the World Trade Organization's Trade Policy Review of China</u>) <p>Quote: "One area that continues to generate significant concerns for the United States is China's inadequate and uneven enforcement of intellectual property rights." "Serious concerns also continue to arise in the area of transparency. China's notification practices at the WTO offer one example, not only when it comes to subsidies notifications under the SCM Agreement, but also agricultural support." "China seems to have reflexively resorted to domestic trade remedy actions in response to legitimate actions taken by the United States or other trading partners under their trade remedies laws. In our view, this type of apparently retaliatory conduct, which is specifically provided for under Chinese law, is at odds with fundamental WTO principles." "We urge China to live up to the high expectations of its trading partners – and we look forward to working with China toward that end."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 14, 2012 Remarks by Assistant Minister Yu Jianhua (<u>Statement by Assistant Minister Yu Jianhua at the Second Session of the Fourth WTO TPR of China</u>) <p>Quote: "Generally speaking, China has properly fulfilled its transparency obligations." "On IPR protection, the Chinese government has taken a clear-cut position, shown a strong determination and taken decisive actions, [...]" "On the issue of export control, China indeed maintains such measures for some products, but all of them are consistent with WTO rules." "Export control on highly polluting, energy consuming products and exhaustible natural resources is a part of our effort to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development [...]" "[China's agricultural] policies are in line with China's rights and obligations in the WTO, in terms of either implementation method or the amount of the support." "On trade remedies, China is the biggest target of trade remedy measures, as well as the major victim of abusing trade remedies. China is strongly against such practices." "With respect to the concern that some trade remedy cases initiated by China are retaliatory measures, we believe that this statement is purely speculative." "We strongly believe TPR should not be abused for the purpose of domestic politics."</p>



Issue 5. North Korea: North Korea Defers Nuclear Test and Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 11 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] we’ll judge them [North Korea] by their actions rather than their words. It’s a good thing, obviously, that they are saying better things. But we continue to call on them to fulfill their international obligations, to refrain from any provocative activity, including provocative rhetoric with regard to their neighbors.” “[...] they should be bound by the terms of their UN obligations and by the talks that they entered into in 2005. So obviously the Leap Day Agreement was an attempt to reaffirm commitments that they had made and to have step-by-step progress towards the implementation of their obligations. They chose to disregard that within weeks of having agreed to it. But the fundamental issue hasn’t changed, which is our expectation that they’ll live up to their international obligations.” ● June 14, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Remarks with Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta, Korean Foreign Minister Kim Sung-Hwan and Korean Defense Minister Kim Kwan-Jin After Their Meeting) Quote: “With regard to North Korea, our message remains unchanged. North Korea must comply with its international obligations under UN Security Council Resolutions 1718 and 1874. It must abandon its nuclear weapons and all existing nuclear programs, including programs for uranium enrichment. And it must finally put the welfare of its own people first and respect the rights of its own citizens. Only under these circumstances will North Korea be able to end its isolation from the international community and alleviate the suffering of its people.” “Regarding the new leader in North Korea, I believe leaders are judged by what they do to help their people have better lives, whether they create stability and security, prosperity, opportunity. And this new young leader has a choice to make, and we are hoping that he will make a choice that benefits all of his people.” “And we also believe strongly that North Korea will achieve nothing by threats or provocations, which will only continue to isolate the country and provide no real opportunity for engagement and work toward a better future. And so we hope that the new leadership in Pyongyang will live up to its agreements, will not engage in threats and provocations, will put the North Korean people first. Rather than spending money on implements of war, feed your people, provide education and healthcare, and lift your people out of poverty and isolation.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 6, 2012 Remarks by President Hu Jintao (President Hu Jintao Receives the Joint Written Interview by Media of the SCO Member States) Quote: “Member states [of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization] agree that dialogue and consultation are the only correct choice of resolving the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and hope to promote the denuclearization of the Peninsula through the six-party talks and safeguard peace and stability in the Peninsula and in Northeast Asia.” ● June 29, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on June 29, 2012) Quote: “China always holds that dialogue and consultation is the only effective way out for the Korean Peninsular issue. Confrontation and hostility cannot help resolve it. The current Korean Peninsular situation is still complex and sensitive. We hope relevant parties will act prudently and do more things that will contribute to regional peace and stability.”



Issue 6. Climate Change: Releasing Data on China's Air Pollution and Measuring Carbon Emissions

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 5, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] we are aware at the June 5th press briefing by Chinese spokespersons – their equivalent, I guess – that they did make a statement about foreign embassies that release environmental information were violating Chinese internal affairs. You know what we do at the U.S. Embassy and other various consulates throughout China. We provide the American community, both our Embassy and consulate personnel, as well as the American community writ large, information it can use to make better daily decisions regarding the safety of outdoor activities. We do this via these PM 2.5 – I’m sorry – monitors that look at PM 2.5 pollution. And this is, frankly, something that Americans – or data or information that Americans get in U.S. cities every day.” “We do not [think it’s a violation of the Chinese internal affairs].” “[...] we do not [think that it’s a violation of the Vienna Conventions]. I mean, again, this is a service that we provide to Americans, both who work in the Embassy community as well as Americans who live in China. And again, this is a service we’re all well aware that exists in many U.S. cities. Air pollution, quite frankly, is a problem in many cities and regions in China.” “We do not [have plans to stop].” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 11, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on June 11, 2012) Quote: “[...] one country’s emissions should be viewed in a holistic and comprehensive manner. One should look at not only the aggregate and present figures, but also per capita and historical ones. The climate change issue we are facing today is caused by the accumulative emissions of developed countries over a long time of their economic development. Developed countries’ high carbon emissions are demonstrated by their aggregate emissions, per capita emissions, per capita historical accumulative emissions, and etc. At present, developing countries are in the process of industrialization with an arduous task of eliminating poverty and raising people’s living standard. Their particular development phase determines that their emissions should have reasonable growth. In fact, developing countries including China have adopted lots of measures to combat climate change and have won wide recognition from the international community.”



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