

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

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Issue 1. Human Rights: Chen Guangcheng in U.S. Embassy and U.S.-China Debate Over Human Rights Issues

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Chen Guangcheng) Quote: "I am pleased that we were able to facilitate Chen Guangcheng's stay and departure from the U.S. Embassy in a way that reflected his choices and our values. I was glad to have the chance to speak with him today and to congratulate him on being reunited with his wife and children. Mr. Chen has a number of understandings with the Chinese government about his future, including the opportunity to pursue higher education in a safe environment. Making these commitments a reality is the next crucial task. The United States Government and the American people are committed to remaining engaged with Mr. Chen and his family in the days, weeks, and years ahead." ● May 2, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "[...] he (Chen Guangcheng) made clear from the beginning, that he wanted to stay in China; he wanted his stay in the U.S. Embassy to be temporary. He had also indicated that priority for him was reunification with his family in a safe environment somewhere else in China, relocation somewhere else in China. And he also wanted to express – or he expressed a desire in addressing some of his concerns about the safety of some of his colleagues and family. Again, and the other desire that he expressed was to continue – or to pursue a law education." ● May 3, 2012 White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney (Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney) Quote: "[...] President Obama talked expansively about the issue of human rights in Shanghai, on Chinese soil, when he gave a speech there. So that is always part of our very broad and multifaceted agenda when we speak with the Chinese. All aspects of that agenda that we have and the relationship that we have with China will continue to move forward as we deal with this specific issue. And I would note on the matter of human rights, that not just – we do not just speak broadly about human rights, but we have raised specific cases of human rights issues with the Chinese on occasion." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, 2012 Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Remarks on Chen Guangcheng's Entering the US Embassy in China) Quote: "According to our knowledge, Chen Guangcheng, a native of Yinan county, Shandong Province, entered the US Embassy in China in late April, and left of his own volition after a six-day stay. It should be pointed out that the US Embassy in China took Chen Guangcheng, a Chinese citizen, into the Embassy via abnormal means, with which China expresses strong dissatisfaction. The US move is interference in China's internal affairs, which is completely unacceptable to China. The US Embassy in China has the obligation to abide by relevant international laws and Chinese laws, and should not engage in activities irrelevant to its duties. China demands the US to apologize for that, carry out a thorough investigation into the incident, deal with those responsible, and promise not to let similar incidents happen again. China noted that the US has expressed the importance it attaches to China's demands and concerns, and promised to take necessary measures to prevent similar incidents. The US side should reflect upon its policies and actions, and take concrete actions to maintain the larger interests of China-US relations. China emphasizes that China is a country under the rule of law, and every citizen's legitimate rights and interests are protected by the Constitution and laws. Meanwhile, every citizen has the obligation to abide by the Constitution and laws." ● May 4, 2012 Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Remarks on Chen Guangcheng's Wish to Study Abroad) Quote: "Chen Guangcheng is now in a hospital for treatment. If he wants to study abroad, as a Chinese citizen, he can apply to go through relevant procedures with competent Chinese authorities through normal means according to law like other Chinese citizens."



- **May 3, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** ([Remarks at U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Opening Session](#))

Quote: “Now of course, as part of our dialogue, the United States raises the importance of human rights and fundamental freedoms because we believe that all governments do have to answer to citizens’ aspirations for dignity and the rule of law, and that no nation can or should deny those rights. As President Obama said this week, a China that protects the rights of all its citizens will be a stronger and more prosperous nation, and of course, a stronger partner on behalf of our common goals. The conversations we have here in Beijing reflect how much the U.S.-China relationship has grown in the 40 years since President Nixon came to China. Then, we had hardly any ties to speak of; now, we work together. I think it’s fair to say China and the United States cannot solve all the problems of the world, but without our cooperation, it is doubtful any problem can be solved. And so we are working as we go forward with our dialogue, seeking opportunities for engagement, building ties that are not only between governments but family, friends, entrepreneurs, students, scholars, artists, and so much else.”

- **May 4, 2012 Remarks by State Councilor Dai Bingguo** ([Remarks by State Councilor Dai Bingguo at the Joint Press conference of the Fourth Round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogues](#))

Quote: “The two sides talked about human rights during the dialogue and have differences in this regard. Since the founding of New China, substantial progress has been made in the human rights cause of China. No country is perfect in this field. China will stay on the right path it has chosen so that the Chinese people will live in greater happiness and with greater dignity and there will be greater justice and harmony in Chinese society. Human rights should not disturb the growth of state-to-state relations. Human rights should not be used as an excuse to interfere in other countries’ internal affairs.”

- **May 26, 2012 Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on the US State Department’s China-Related Human Rights Report](#))

Quote: “Over the past 30-odd years since reform and opening-up was launched, China’s human rights endeavors have scored huge progress which is a fact for all to see. The so-called US country reports on human rights make irresponsible judgment on other countries’ internal affairs. The China-related content disregards facts and is filled with prejudice. It confuses black with white and is not worth refuting.” “There is no best but only better human rights. Countries can have dialogue on an equal footing about human rights issues in order to enhance mutual understanding and help each other move forward. By no means should relevant issues be used as a tool to meddle in the internal affairs of other countries. We urge the US side to reflect more on its own problems and put an end to its wrong mindset and practice on human rights issues.”



- **May 4, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** ([Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Press Statement](#))

Quote: “[...] the United States continues to raise human rights, because we believe that they are essential for every country to uphold. And we raise specific matters of individuals and situations whenever necessary, because, of course, we cannot ignore our areas of difference in the comprehensive relationship that we are building. And we will remain engaged to work together toward positive outcomes. It is very important, however, to acknowledge that we cannot allow disagreements to derail our relationship or hold back our cooperation on the broad range of matters that are of vital importance to our two nations.”

- **May 28, 2012 China Daily Editorial** ([Uncle Sam's hypocrisy](#))

Quote: “In response to the United States' biased annual country reports on human rights practices released on Thursday, the Information Office of the State Council issued its own report on Friday revealing the true human rights situation in the US.” “Citing well-documented data and ample evidence, the report points out that violations of civil and political rights are ‘severe’ in the US. The country is lying to itself when it proclaims itself the ‘land of the free’. Through the Occupy Wall Street movement, everyone knows the social inequalities American people have to face on their own soil. And the world is no stranger to the US human rights violations and infringements beyond its own backyard. In the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan US soldiers have committed all kinds of crimes against civilians, war prisoners and even the dead. Obviously, before throwing mud at others, the world's self-proclaimed champion of human rights should address these issues first and take steps to improve its own human rights conditions. Yet, in a jaw-dropping act of hypocrisy, Uncle Sam remains tight-lipped about its own human rights problems and prefers instead to point an accusing finger at other countries. By claiming the moral high ground in this way, the US uses human rights as another weapon in its arsenal. No wonder it is always those countries that the US sees as a potential threat to its dominance over world affairs that receive the severest criticism. The US' practice of setting itself up as judge and jury of other countries' human rights conditions is both inappropriate and unacceptable.” “The civil and political rights in a country are largely determined by its development stage. For developing countries, their top priorities are lifting people out of poverty and improving people's standard of living. It is, therefore, only natural for countries to have different views on how to improve human rights. The best way to handle those differences is through dialogue on an equal footing.”



- **May 4, 2012 State Department Press Statement (Chen Guangcheng)**

Quote: "The Chinese Government stated today that Mr. Chen Guangcheng has the same right to travel abroad as any other citizen of China. Mr. Chen has been offered a fellowship from an American university, where he can be accompanied by his wife and two children. The Chinese Government has indicated that it will accept Mr. Chen's applications for appropriate travel documents. The United States Government expects that the Chinese Government will expeditiously process his applications for these documents and make accommodations for his current medical condition. The United States Government would then give visa requests for him and his immediate family priority attention. This matter has been handled in the spirit of a cooperative U.S.-China partnership."

- **May 29, 2012 *People's Daily* Editorial (Human rights card will not shake China's stability)**

Quote: "While forming 'island chains' to contain China, certain U.S. political forces are taking advantage of so-called human rights violations to increase pressure on China. This shows their concern about China's rise as well as their frustration and anxiety in finding it impossible to shake China's ability or to stop its rise. Respecting and protecting human rights has been written into China's constitution, and integrated into the great undertaking of reform and opening-up. The country has lifted about 200 million people out of poverty in only two decades, leaving a glorious page in the world's history of human rights." "The 'human rights' card is not only a moral banner for U.S. diplomacy, but also an excuse for 'shaping' China's development path. The China model is bound to shake the very foundations of Western social development theories. The more rapidly China develops, the more upset and frustrated Washington's politicians will be, and the more vigorously they will play the 'human rights' card. With an outdated ideological adherence to global dominance, the United States is eager to defend the theoretical foundation of its dominance over the world." "The United States wants to improve relations with China and also to 'shape' the country's development path by intervening in its domestic affairs. U.S. policy toward China based on these two contradictory desires will eventually hit a dead end. If Washington cannot form an updated understanding of a rapidly developing China, or base its foreign policy on building up mutual trust with China, sustained vigilance may gradually turn into a dangerous and hostile policy toward China, and even escalate into blatant interference." "The Chinese know clearly that social stability is a precondition for human rights. The 'human rights' card will not shake China's stability."



Issue 2. Asia-Pacific Issues: Territorial Disputes over Scarborough Shoal/Huangyan Island and U.S. in the Asia-Pacific

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 9, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of Defense Panetta (Law of the Sea Symposium) Quote: “[...] our new defense strategy emphasizes the strategically vital arc extending from the Western Pacific and East Asia into the Indian Ocean region and South Asia. Becoming a party to the Convention (Law of the Sea Convention) would strengthen our position in these key areas. For example, numerous countries sit astride critical trade and supply routes and propose restrictions on access for military vessels in the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, and the South China Sea. The United States has long declared our interests and our respect for international law, for freedom of navigation, for the peaceful resolution of disputes. We have demonstrated our commitment to those interests through our consistent presence and engagement in these critical maritime regions. By not acceding to the Convention, we give up the strongest legal footing for our actions. We potentially undercut our credibility in a number of Asia-focused multilateral venues – just as we’re pushing for a rules-based order in the region and the peaceful resolution of maritime and territorial disputes. We’re doing that in the South China Sea and elsewhere. How can we argue that other nations must abide by international rules when we haven’t officially accepted those rules ourselves?” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 3, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on May 3, 2012) Quote: “China has repeatedly made its position clear on the Huangyan Island situation which was caused by the Philippine side’s infringement on China’s sovereignty and harassment of Chinese fishermen and fishing boats. We hope the Philippines will work together with China and resort to diplomatic means to address the current situation rather than make continuous remarks or take petty actions to amplify, complicate or internationalize the situation. On the South China Sea issue, China is committed to resolving disputes with directly-involved countries through negotiations and friendly consultations.” ● May 8, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 8, 2012) Quote: “The current Huangyan Island situation was provoked unilaterally by the Philippines. Over a period of time, the Philippines have been escalating the situation regardless of the consequences. China has made remarks to point out its serious mistakes and urged it to concretely respond to China’s concerns and demands, and come back to the right track of the diplomatic resolution of the Huangyan Island situation.” “[...] the Huangyan Island is China’s inherent territory, and China has indisputable sovereignty over it.” “[...] China has full historical and jurisprudential evidence for its sovereignty over the Huangyan Island. Whatever the Philippines do or say regarding the sovereignty of the Island cannot alter the fact that the Island belongs to China.”



- **May 10, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “[...] with regard to the South China Sea in general and the ongoing dispute over this issue, as the Secretary has said many times – we’ll say it again – we urge that diplomatic efforts be used to resolve the current situation. We support any kind of collaborative, diplomatic process by the claimants to resolve the disputes without any kind of coercion, and in that regard, we urge restraint and we discourage any kind of escalation of tensions. We opposed the threat or use of force in any way.” “[...] in the context of the visit here, as we always do when we meet with Philippine leaders, we reconfirmed our commitment to the Mutual Defense Treaty.” “[...] for many years the Administration has supported the Law of the Sea Treaty. We are working with the Congress now on a new push to see what we can do. And we think that we’ve always honored it in practice, so we think it would be a good thing for the United States if we could ratify it ourselves, but we also think it serves as a very good underpinning to help in mutual understanding and some rules of the road on these kinds of issues.”

- **May 23, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** ([The Law of the Sea Convention: The U.S. National Security and Strategic Imperatives for Ratification](#))

Quote: “[...] as a non-party to the convention, we rely – we have to rely – on what is called customary international law as a legal basis for invoking and enforcing these norms. But in no other situation at which – in which our security interests are at stake do we consider customary international law good enough to protect rights that are vital to the operation of the United States military. So far we’ve been fortunate, but our navigational rights and our ability to challenge other countries’ behavior should stand on the firmest and most persuasive legal footing available, including in critical areas such as the South China Sea.” “I’m sure you have followed the claims countries are making in the South China Sea. Although we do not have territory there, we have vital interests, particularly freedom of navigation. And I can report from the diplomatic trenches that as a party to the convention, we would have greater credibility in invoking the convention’s rules and a greater ability to enforce them.”

- **May 8, 2012 China Daily Editorial** ([Manila’s name game](#))

Quote: “It seems Manila is once again trying to put out a fire with gasoline. Instead of pouring oil to calm troubled waters it has raised the temperature in the South China Sea to an even higher degree by declaring that ‘Panatag Shoal’ will now be its official name for China’s Huangyan Island, which was known by several names in the Philippines.” “The ongoing rift over the Huangyan Island, which was triggered by a Philippine warship harassing Chinese fishermen fishing in Chinese waters, is evolving into a major diplomatic storm affecting ties between Manila and Beijing. So far, Beijing has exercised the utmost restraint and is pursuing diplomatic and peaceful means to defuse the tension. Manila has said that it too will de-escalate the situation, but instead of matching words with deeds, it has resorted to one reckless move after another.”

- **May 17, 2012 China Daily Editorial** ([Respite for rethinking](#))

Quote: “[...] the annual summer fishing moratorium imposed by China in the South China Sea, which commenced on Wednesday, could have an added value as it provides a good opportunity for Manila to resolve its dispute with Beijing over China’s Huangyan Island through diplomatic means. Although the foreign ministry explained on Monday that the ban is not related to the current maritime territorial dispute, it will certainly contribute to easing tensions in the area, as China’s fishery authorities announced that the fishing moratorium covers most parts of the South China Sea, including Huangyan Island.” “Talking more sensibly on Monday, Aquino said the Huangyan Island dispute might soon be resolved as discussions with China had taken a clearer direction. And, according to Philippine media, he also implied that the Philippines might no longer push for international arbitration.”

- **May 24, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 24, 2012](#))

Quote: “China has been making efforts for the bilateral diplomatic resolution of the current situation (dispute over the Huangyan Island). However, the Philippines is still taking provocative acts on the sea, which obliges China to put on higher alert at the scene. Given the moves of the Philippine, china cannot help doubting about the Philippine’s sincerity in the proper settlement of the current situation. We once again urge the Philippines to earnestly respect China’s territorial sovereignty, stop all provocation, show true sincerity and engage in serious and earnest diplomatic dialogues with China.”



- **May 29, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of Defense Panetta** ([U.S. Naval Academy Commencement](#))

Quote: “One of your great challenges as an officer in the Navy will be to ensure the peace and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region for the 21st century. We need you to project America’s power and to reflect America’s character: to serve on ships and submarines, to fly planes, and to train and operate throughout the region.” “We also need you to strengthen defense ties with China. China’s military is growing and modernizing. We must be vigilant. We must be strong. We must be prepared to confront any challenge. But the key to peace in that region is to develop a new era of defense cooperation between our countries – one in which our militaries share security burdens to advance peace in the Asia-Pacific and around the world.” “I’ll tell all of these nations (Southeast Asia and China) that the United States will remain a Pacific power, and I’ll tell them why: because of you. Because during your careers many of you will be headed to the Pacific. There and across the globe, the Navy and Marine Corps must lead a resurgence of America’s enduring maritime presence and power.”

- **May 25, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 25, 2012](#))

Quote: “We have noticed relevant report (on US Secretary of State Clinton making some remarks on China’s Sovereignty over the South China Sea) and express our concern. As far as we know, both the non-claimants of ASEAN and countries outside the region adopt the position of non-involvement in territorial disputes on the South China Sea issue. Based on this important premise, China has committed itself to working with ASEAN countries to safeguard peace and stability in the South China Sea through negotiations and signing of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC). We have also sought to explore the means of resolving disputes through negotiations with countries directly concerned.”

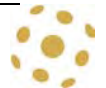
- **May 31, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on May 31, 2012](#))

Quote: “We welcome the constructive role played by the US in the Asia-Pacific and hope that the US side respects the interests and concerns of other parties including China. We hope the US side can work with China and other Asia-Pacific countries to build a more stable and prosperous Asia-Pacific. Chinese and US leaders reached a consensus at the recent Strategic and Economic Dialogue on developing a relationship featuring mutual benefit, win-win and sound interaction between emerging and established powers. Unprecedented as it is, China and the US must build a new type of relationship between major countries under the new circumstances of the 21st century.” “[...] China has indisputable sovereignty over the South China Sea islands and their adjacent waters. However, China is committed to solving the South China Sea disputes through negotiations and consultations with countries directly concerned. China and the ASEAN countries signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea and its implementation guidelines which speak to the aspiration of parties to conduct practical cooperation in the South China Sea. We hope other parties can work with the Chinese side to strengthen practical cooperation in the region and create a good atmosphere for the proper resolution of relevant disputes. Complicating and magnifying the South China Sea issue does not help solve relevant disputes, nor is it conducive to regional peace and stability.”



Issue 3. Direction of U.S.-Chinese Cooperation: Building a New Cooperative Partnership

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 3, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Remarks at U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Opening Session) Quote: “As President Obama says, the United States remains committed to building a cooperative partnership based on mutual benefit and mutual respect. Since we launched this dialogue three years ago, high-ranking officials from both our governments have criss-crossed the Pacific dozens of times. Our relationship has grown closer and more consequential, and the web of connections that link our nations is increasing.” “[...] in today’s world, no global player can afford to treat geopolitics as a zero-sum game, so we are working to build a relationship that allows both of our countries to flourish without unhealthy competition or conflict, while at the same time meeting our responsibilities to our people and to the international community.” “We also both know that our countries have become thoroughly, inescapably interdependent. As President Obama and I have said many times, the United States believes that a thriving China is good for America, and a thriving America is good for China. So we have a strong interest in China’s continued economic growth and if China’s rising capabilities means that we have an increasingly able and engaged partner in solving the threats we face to both regional and global security, that is all good.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, 2012 China Daily Editorial (Talks will help build trust) Quote: “The upcoming fourth round of the Strategic and Economic Dialogue between China and the United States will present a good opportunity for Beijing and Washington to explore ways to further develop their relations and promote mutual respect and greater cooperation.” “Frequent and pragmatic interaction at high levels will help the two countries promote communication and deepen understanding of each country’s bottom line, so they can avoid misjudgments and pursue common priorities. To pave the way for the building of a cooperative partnership and anchor their relations on smooth terrain, Beijing and Washington should pay heed to each other’s core interests and major concerns, deepen mutual understanding and build strategic mutual trust. As the world’s biggest developing country and the world’s largest developed country, the international community looks to China and the US to take the lead in finding solutions to issues such as climate change, global governance and nuclear nonproliferation.”



- **May 26, 2012 Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden** ([Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden at the Commencement Ceremony of the United States Military Academy](#))

Quote: “Rebalancing our foreign policy also means refocusing on the most dynamic region of the world’s economy, the global economy, Asia. The United States has long been and will remain a Pacific power and a critical provider of peace, prosperity and security of this vital region. The most critical relationship to get right is that between the United States and China. Every day, the affairs of our nations and the livelihoods of our citizens grow more connected. How we manage this relationship between the world’s two largest economy, although we’re still almost three times as large as theirs, how we do this will help shape the 21st century. This obviously doesn’t mean we’ll always see eye-to-eye, including on issues like human rights. Nor does it mean we will not compete with each other economically. As I said when I was in China, we Americans welcome this competition, which drives us to do better, and to be better because there’s no doubt that America can compete, and America will win whenever, and wherever, the playing field is level. Ultimately, that is what America is focused on in the Asia Pacific, empowering cooperative relationships, clear rules of the road so that that region can continue its peaceful development, and that our people can prosper.”

- **May 3, 2012 Remarks by President Hu Jintao** ([Promote Win-Win Cooperation and Build a New Type of Relations Between Major Countries](#))

Quote: “To build a new type of relations between China and the United States, we need to trust each other. The world we live in is big enough for China, the United States and all other countries to achieve common development.” “To follow the path of peaceful development is our strategic choice which will never change, and it is a solemn commitment China has made to the world.” “To build a new type of relations between China and the United States, we need to act in a spirit of equality and mutual understanding. Given different national conditions, it is impossible for China and the United States to see eye to eye on every issue. The two sides must know how to respect each other, be good at expanding common ground and make the pie of our converging interests bigger. We should approach our differences in a correct way, and respect and accommodate each other’s interests and concerns. We should properly manage differences through dialogues and exchanges and by improving mutual understanding so that these differences will not undermine the larger interests of China-US relations.” “To build a new type of relations between China and the United States, we need to work actively.” “We need to take solid and effective steps to implement what we have agreed upon. We should enhance practical cooperation in a wide range of areas, step up coordination on regional and international issues, promote peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific and beyond, and bring the benefits of China-US cooperation to the people of our two countries and the whole world.”

- **May 3, 2012 Remarks by State Councilor Dai Bingguo** ([Remarks by State councilor Dai Bingguo at the Opening Session of the Fourth Round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogues](#))

Quote: “I wish to point out in particular that the fundamental way to managing state-to-state relations is to abide by the basic norms governing international relations, namely, to respect each other’s sovereignty, core interests and choice of social system and development path. This is particularly important for the relations between major countries. The 1.3 billion Chinese people have the right to take a development path different from that of the US and other western countries, a path that truly suits China’s national conditions and benefits the Chinese people and the world at large. No one should expect the Chinese people to leave their own path.” “I believe our two sides have actually reached a very valuable agreement: China and the US must not follow the old path of conflict and confrontation between major countries. No, we mustn’t, because it is a dead end. Instead, we can only take a new path, a path that will lead to a bright future.”



Issue 4. Economic Cooperation: U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue, U.S. Anti-dumping Tariff on China's Solar Panels, President Obama's Emphasis on Expanding Exports

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 4, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Geithner (Remarks by Secretary Geithner at the Close of the Fourth Strategic and Economic Dialogue) <p>Quote: "We (U.S. and China) have made significant progress on the economic front since early 2009. U.S. exports have almost doubled. The Chinese currency has appreciated significantly. China's trade surplus has fallen substantially." "Our discussions here in Beijing focused on two broad areas: Creating a more level playing field with expanding opportunities for trade and investment; [and] implementing the next generation of China's economic reforms. Let me quickly review a few examples of the progress we have made. China is taking a number of steps to improve the protection of intellectual property rights, trade secrets and trademarks. These steps include a national effort to increase enforcement and increase government purchases of legitimate computer software. China has agreed to work with us to negotiate new rules to limit export subsidies. China has agreed to expand opportunities for foreign securities firms in China and auto finance companies. China is undertaking reforms of its tariffs and taxes on imported goods, which will expand consumption and imports. China is considering reforms that will reduce the privileges currently enjoyed by its state-owned enterprises. China is beginning a range of broader financial reforms, starting with those in Wenzhou, which are designed to create a more modern financial system in which the market rather than the state plays a central role in the allocation of investment. And China has acted to move toward a more flexible exchange rate system in which the market plays a greater role. It is intervening less in exchange markets. China is also moving to liberalize controls on the international use of its currency and on capital movements into and out of the country. These steps are significant and promising and, we believe, will lead to further appreciation in the exchange rate over time against the dollar and the other major currencies. These broader economic reforms – to the exchange rate system, the financial system, the state-owned enterprises, and the existing mix of taxes and tariffs – are necessary to advance China's objectives of rebalancing economic growth, encouraging consumption, and reducing reliance on exports." "We welcome these changes, as well as the recent increase in Chinese business investment in the United States, the closer integration of our two economies, the greater role assumed by China in the IMF, the World Bank, and other international institutions. These important steps do not resolve all of our concerns, or China's, but they do represent progress that translates into greater opportunities for U.S. workers and companies."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 4, 2012 Remarks by Vice Premier Wang Qishan (Remarks by Vice Premier Wang Qishan at the Joint Press Conference of the Fourth Round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogues) <p>Quote: "China and the United States are ready to work together to unleash the potential in trade and investment cooperation. The US side undertook to give full consideration to China's concerns in reforming its export control system, and will make efforts to facilitate civilian high-tech exports to China. The US side welcomes Chinese companies to make investment in the United States and will provide facilitation. The two sides agreed to launch the seventh round of negotiations on a bilateral investment treaty as soon as possible, step up cooperation in infrastructure, clean energy, high-end manufacturing, modern services and other areas, and encourage exchanges and cooperation between provinces/states and cities. The two sides also agreed to enhance cooperation in the field of aircraft airworthiness certification." "The two sides had a strategic discussion on issues concerning international economic rules and standards. They agreed to maintain information exchange on the TPP and other regional trading arrangements, and jointly study new trends in international trade statistics methodology. The two sides are committed to building a more open global trading system and oppose protectionism of all forms." "Financial cooperation is an important topic during this round of dialogue. The US side committed to accelerate review of Chinese banks' application for business operation in the United States and gave positive assessment to China's significant progress made in comprehensive consolidated supervision (CCS) of financial institutions. The United States supports the inclusion of RMB into the SDR basket when it meets the IMF's existing inclusion criteria. The two sides agreed to enhance communication and cooperation in such areas as international financial supervision and regulation, fighting illicit finance, tax collection and law enforcement in the financial area, insurance consumer protection, and financial market infrastructure."</p>



- **May 4, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of the Treasury Geithner** (Remarks at the Strategic and Economic Dialogue U.S. Press Conference)

Quote: "On the exchange rate, let me just describe the full scope of what's happened on that front over the last three years or so. China's yuan has allowed the exchange rate to appreciate against the dollar by about 13 percent in real terms over the last 20, 22 months or so, more than 40 percent in real terms over the last five years or so. That's very consequential. They acted just recently to widen the ban to allow the exchange rate to move in response to market forces. They've significantly reduced the amount of intervention in the exchange markets. Their external surplus, their trading current account imbalances have come down very substantially. And they have continued to move progressively to relax the controls on capital movements and encourage greater convertibility, greater international use of the yuan. So if – you want to look at the full scope of those changes to see the extent and the consequence of the Chinese commitment to reform in that context. Now, it is our view – and it's the view of the IMF, looking at the broad measures we have available – that the exchange rate is likely to and needs to continue to appreciate further against the dollar and the major currencies. And that's based on the basic judgment about the fundamentals that drive exchange rates, including what's likely to be a long period of relatively rapid productivity growth in China."

- **May 8, 2012 Remarks by President Obama** (Remarks by the President, Albany, NY)

Quote: "After years of undercutting the competition, now it's getting more expensive to do business in places like China. Wages are going up. Shipping costs are going up. And meanwhile, American workers are getting more and more efficient. Companies located here are becoming more and more competitive. So for a lot of businesses, it's now starting to make sense to bring jobs back home." "So you've heard about outsourcing. Today, more and more companies are insourcing. One recent study found that half of America's largest companies are thinking of moving their manufacturing operations from China back to the United States of America. That's good news. Because even when we can't make things cheaper than other countries because of their wage rates, we can always make them better. That's who we are. That's what America is all about."

- **May 18, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on May 18, 2012)

Quote: "[...] we are severely concerned and strongly dissatisfied with the US move (anti-dumping tariff on Chinese solar panels). China's solar panels enjoy competitive edge in the US because of the Chinese companies' continuous efforts in the research and development of advanced technologies, update of managerial philosophy and cutting operational costs. Chinese and American companies have enjoyed close cooperation in the fields of solar panel production and new energy. While exporting products to the US, Chinese enterprises have also been importing raw materials and equipment from the US." "The US restrictions on Chinese solar panels will harm the interests of both China and the US. More importantly, they will affect the development of the US clean energy industry and China-US cooperation in the new energy field. China urges the US to bear in mind the interests of long-term cooperation and win-win outcome and prudently handle their trade problems in the new energy area such as solar panels in order to uphold the sound and healthy development of China-US business ties."



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 10, 2012 Remarks by President Obama (Remarks by the President at a Campaign Event) Quote: “And so slowly, in fits and starts, the economy is getting stronger and businesses are starting to invest again. And in fact, you’re starting to see companies that had moved to places like China recognizing why would we abandon the largest market in the world? Wages are going up in China and workers are getting more productive here – let’s start bringing companies and businesses back.” ● May 30, 2012 Remarks by President Obama (Remarks by the President at Export-Import Bank Bill Signing) Quote: “Two years ago, I set a goal of doubling American exports over five years. Today, with the trade agreements that we’ve signed into law, with the help of some of these same members of Congress, we’re making historic progress.” “So I’m going to go anywhere I can in the world to create new markets for American goods. And we’re also not going to stand by when our competitors aren’t following the rules. We’ve brought trade cases against China at nearly twice the rate of the previous administration. We’ve set up a Trade Enforcement Unit to investigate unfair trade practices that are taking place anywhere – anywhere in the world. Anytime other countries skirt the rules or put our workers and our businesses in an unfair position, we’re going to take action.” 	
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Issue 5. North Korea: North Korea's Satellite Launch, Sanctions, and Prospects for Six-Party Talks

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 3, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Remarks at U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Opening Session) Quote: "Regarding North Korea, the missile launch seems to suggest that Pyongyang actually used improved relations with the outside world not a goal, but as a threat. And we recognize the role that China is playing and are continuing to work together to make it clear to North Korea that strength and security will come from prioritizing the needs of its people, not from further provocation." ● May 3, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "[...] the North Korean sanctions committee yesterday imposed new sanctions as well as tightened reinforcement – or enforcement, rather, of existing sanctions on North Korea. This was obviously in fulfillment of its – of the request made by the Security Council on April 16th in response to North Korea's failed satellite launch. As you all know, that satellite launch was in serious violation of multiple Security Council resolutions, and this committee's measures, we believe, constitute a serious and credible response to that launch." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 4, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on May 4) Quote: "Yesterday, Special Representative Wu Dawei of the Chinese Government on the Korean Peninsula Affairs met with Lim Sung-nam, Special Representative for Korean Peninsula Peace and Security Affairs of the ROK Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade and head of the ROK delegation to the Six-Party Talks. China expressed its willingness to work with other parties concerned to uphold peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and make unremitting efforts to promote the Six-Party Talks process." ● May 22, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on May 22, 2012) Quote: "Maintaining peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia serves the common interests of all parties concerned and is also their common responsibility. Under the current circumstances, we hope all parties concerned will bear in mind the larger interests, enhance communication and coordination, and create conditions for the relaxation of the situation. China believes that the February 29 consensus between the US and the DPRK should be maintained and implemented, and all parties concerned should properly handle outstanding issues through engagement and dialogue. China is ready to stay in close communication and coordination with other parties concerned to actively push forward the Six-Party Talks and make unremitting efforts for the lasting peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia."



- **May 8, 2012 Remarks by Ambassador Susan F. Burk, Special Representative of the President for Nuclear Nonproliferation (NPT Preparatory Committee, Cluster 2 Specific Issue: Regional Issues)**

Quote: “[...] the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula remains an essential objective for safeguarding peace and security in Northeast Asia and preserving the integrity of the global nonproliferation regime. The United States has consistently called on North Korea to take concrete steps toward that objective by complying with its international obligations and fulfilling its commitments. We strongly condemn North Korea’s April 13 launch, which was a violation of UN Security Council Resolutions 1718 and 1874, and contravened the commitments it made during February 23-24 U.S.-D.P.R.K. talks in Beijing. By revoking in such short order – by word and deed – its own undertakings, North Korea has demonstrated bad faith and called into serious question its commitment to denuclearization.” “North Korea’s continued development of its nuclear program, including its uranium enrichment program, is a matter of serious concern for the international community. These activities are clear violations of the D.P.R.K.’s obligations under UN Security Council Resolutions 1718 and 1874, and of its commitments under the 2005 Joint Statement, and must cease immediately. We urge North Korea to refrain from further provocations, including any nuclear tests, abandon all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs, and return, at an early date, to the NPT and IAEA safeguards.” “[...] the United States has no hostile intent toward the D.P.R.K. and is prepared to take steps to improve relations. However, as he [President Obama] has emphasized, North Korea must live up to its own commitments, adhere to its international obligations and deal peacefully with its neighbors.”

- **May 22, 2012 Remarks by Ambassador Glyn Davies, Special Representative for North Korea Policy (Evening Press Stand-up at Westin Chaoyang Hotel)**

Quote: “[...] both China and the United States really have the same fundamental interests when it comes to the peninsula and to North Korea and it is peace, stability, and the pursuit of denuclearization, so we agree on those fundamentals and that’s what’s important.” “China is a vital, indispensable player on Six-Party issues and on North Korea. And we are very interested in hearing their ideas for how we can go forward from here.” “We don’t agree on every aspect of North Korean policy. That’s never been the case. That’s not the case today. But I think by coming here what we can seek to do, the United States, is try to ensure that at the very least, we have a good appreciation for each other’s positions and we’re able to exchange ideas and views about how we might go forward from here.”

- **May 23, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 23, 2012)**

Quote: “On May 22, Vice Foreign Minister Fu Ying and Special Representative Wu Dawei of the Chinese Government on the Korean Peninsula Affairs met and had talks with US Special Representative Davies for North Korea Policy respectively. The two sides exchanged views on the situation of the Korean Peninsula and the Six-Party Talks.” “Both sides agreed that maintaining peace and stability of the Peninsula serves the common interests of all parties and is also their common responsibility. Both sides should make constructive efforts for peace and stability of the Peninsula. China does not approve of any party’s action that might complicate the situation on the Peninsula. We are ready to work with other parties concerned to actively create conditions for the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks. The two sides agreed to continue their communication on relevant issues.”



Issue 6. Middle East and Africa Issues: Syrian Crisis, Iranian Nuclear Issue, and Sudan-South Sudan Conflict

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 3, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Remarks at U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Opening Session) <p>Quote: “[...] on Iran, the United States and China share the goal of preventing Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon. And we had a productive first meeting as members of the P-5+1 in Istanbul, and are looking forward to the next meeting in Baghdad because we both understand it is critical to keep pressure on Iran to meet its international obligations, to negotiate seriously, and prove that its nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes. In Syria, we are absolutely committed to end the brutal violence against civilians, and therefore, it is essential that the international community work together to hold the regime and the others involved in violence accountable, because regrettably, the Security Council on which we both serve as current members is at stake.” “In Sudan and South Sudan, China and the United States are working together. In fact, with me today is the U.S. Special Envoy to Sudan who is in regular contact with the Chinese special representative for Africa. And I’m pleased that China and the United States joined with a unified international community just hours ago to support a strong UN security resolution that provides unambiguous support for the African Union roadmap.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 3, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on May 3, 2012) <p>Quote: “China pays great attention to the situation in Sudan and South Sudan and is deeply worried about the ever-worsening relations between them. We hope the two countries will adhere to the path of peace, cease all hostilities and violence immediately, and fully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each other. Both sides should implement the agreements already signed in earnest, resolve outstanding issues through dialogue and negotiation, and restore peace and stability of the border area as soon as possible in a bid to build good-neighbourliness and friendship featuring equality, mutual trust and mutual benefit.” “We applaud and support the unremitting efforts of the AU to promote the resolution of the issue, and welcome the roadmap put forward by the AU. We hope Sudan and South Sudan will actively cooperate with the mediation efforts of the AU and the international community, take positive steps, implement the AU roadmap concretely, so as to properly address relevant issues at an early date.” “China took part in the Security Council consultations and voted for the resolution based on the above principles as well as consideration of the AU position and demands. China will continue to work with the international community to play a positive and constructive role in pushing for a proper resolution of the issue.” “China always holds that dialogue and negotiation is the right way to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue. At present, there is a positive momentum of the dialogue between P5+1 countries and Iran. We hope all parties, based on the consensus already achieved, make greater efforts to meet each other half way and carry out sincere cooperation in order to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue peacefully. China will continue its constructive role in that process.”</p>



- **May 17, 2012 State Department Media Note** ([United States-China Cooperation in Afghanistan](#))

Quote: “During the May 3-4 Strategic and Economic Dialogue in Beijing, U.S. and Chinese officials discussed ways to advance shared goals of a stable, secure, and prosperous Afghanistan. In pursuit of this goal, Ambassador Gary Locke, Chinese MFA Asia Department Director General Luo Zhaohui, and Afghan Ambassador to China Sultan Baheen gathered today at the China Foreign Affairs University to celebrate the beginning of a joint U.S.-China training program for Afghan diplomats. Representatives from the U.S. and Chinese Embassies in Kabul jointly selected this group of promising Afghan junior diplomats, who will first participate in a two week training program sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and will then attend a Department of State-sponsored training program in the United States.”

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

Quote: “China’s position on the Syrian issue has been consistent. We always uphold the principles and purposes of the *UN Charter* and basic norms governing international relations, maintain peace and stability of Syria and the Middle East and guarantee the fundamental interests of the Syrian people. China has stayed in contact and communication with the Syrian government and major opposition groups in Syria including the Syrian National Council in an effort to promote peace talks. We have done a great deal in relaxing tension in Syria. China is ready to continue to play an active and constructive role in the fair, peaceful and proper resolution of the Syrian issue at an early date.”

- **May 8, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 8, 2012](#))

Quote: “Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi applauded the Arab League’s positive role in promoting regional and world peace and stability and thanked Arab countries and the Arab League for their firm support to China on issues concerning China’s core interests and major concerns. He stressed that the Chinese Government attaches great importance to developing friendly relations with them, adamantly supports the just cause of the Arab peoples and Arab countries’ exploration of development path suitable to their national conditions, and actively promotes peace and stability of the Middle East.” “Secretary General Araby thanked China for its longstanding invaluable support to the just cause of the Arab peoples. He remarked that China and the Arab world enjoy profound friendship, and their cooperation across the board has been productive and promising. The Arab side highly values its relations with China, and is ready to work with China to jointly usher in the bright future of China-Arab relations.”



- **May 29, 2012 White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney** ([Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney](#))

Quote: “[...] I think there’s a significant amount of analysis you could do on why Syria is different from Libya, why different countries are viewing this differently – because of historic relationships, because of the ethnic makeup of different countries. [...] There was unity within the region. There was unity at the level of the United Nations Security Council. We are absolutely – and have been – in consultations with the members of the Security Council, including the Russians and the Chinese, about this matter. We’ve been pretty clear about that. We were very clear about our disappointment over the veto of the initial Security Council resolution. And I think that the actions that Assad has taken since then make clear what his intentions are, what the likelihood is that he will abide by the Annan plan. And that’s a point that we are making publicly and privately with our allies and others around the world.”

- **May 9, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 9, 2012](#))

Quote: “During the meeting (between President Ghalioun of the Syrian National Council and Chinese Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi), Foreign Minister Yang pointed out that the UN-AL Joint Special Envoy on the Syrian Crisis Annan’s mediation has provided a realistic way out and an important opportunity for the political resolution of the current crisis. All parties concerned in Syria should honor their cease-fire commitment, support and cooperate with the work of the UN monitors and create conditions for the early launch of an inclusive political process. China supports a resolution plan that is in the fundamental interest of the Syrian people and acceptable to all parties in Syria. China is ready to continue to play a positive and constructive role for the fair, peaceful and proper resolution of the Syrian issue.” “President Ghalioun said that the Syrian National Council stands for the political resolution of the Syrian issue and supports Annan’s six-point proposal. It opposes foreign intervention, values China’s important role in pushing for the resolution of the issue and thanks China for its humanitarian assistance to the Syrian people.”

- **May 16, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 16, 2012](#))

Quote: “Active dialogue and cooperation between the IAEA and Iran is conducive to resolving the Iranian nuclear issue through diplomatic means. Under the current circumstances, we hope the IAEA and Iran will further enhance dialogue and cooperation so as to resolve pending issues over the Iranian nuclear program.”

- **May 23, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 23, 2012](#))

Quote: “[...] China and Iran have open and transparent business cooperation in the economic, trade and energy fields. Relevant cooperation is completely legitimate and justified without violating any UN Security Council resolutions or harming the interests of a third party. China is always against one country’s putting its domestic law above international law or imposing unilateral sanctions on a certain country. Even less will it accept such unilateral sanctions to be imposed on a third country.”



- **May 31, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on May 31, 2012](#))

Quote: "The current situation in Syria is complex and grave. China still believes that Special Envoy Annan's mediation has been effective and the international community should give more trust and support to him and the UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS). It surely takes time to resolve the Syrian issue. Special Envoy Annan's mediation is unlikely to be plain sailing and will encounter twists and turns. But we should not lose faith or patience, let alone giving up easily. Instead, we should give our full support. China will continue to stay in communication and coordination with all parties to this end and play a positive and constructive role for the political resolution of the Syrian issue. There are now nine Chinese observers working with the UNSMIS, which embodies China's support to the work of the UN and Special Envoy Annan with its concrete actions."



Issue 7. Climate Change: Responding to Environmental Challenges

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 3, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Remarks at EcoPartnerships Ceremony) <p>Quote: “Some of our most successful partnerships are working to answer a question that is very important to both of our countries, and it is this: How can we meet our shared need for affordable energy while also preserving our environment? We already have 13 EcoPartnerships, and today we are launching five more. One will connect experts on two of our nation’s most precious resources, the Yangtze and Mississippi Rivers. They will exchange ideas about restoring ecosystems. Two other partnerships will pair researchers working to develop electric cars. Two more will help development environmentally friendly cities and create exchange programs for local officials who work on environmental issues.” “So if you combine the good news that Councilor Dai gave me that China is joining the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves with the EcoPartnerships, I think once again our cooperation is really paying dividends for the people of both our countries and the world. This illustrates once again that the United States and China can and will work together in new ways and through many channels to address our common challenges on energy and the environment, two issues that transcend politics that we live with every single day in our homes, our businesses, and our communities.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 3, 2012 Remarks by Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi (Yang Jiechi talks about the China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue) <p>Quote: “The two sides agree to continue to push forward the Ten-Year Framework for Cooperation on Energy and Environment, establish five pairs of green cooperation partners and decide to sign the marine and fishery science and technology cooperation and joint customs training documents. China announces to join the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. Both sides also agree to step up cooperation in the fields of shale gas, biofuel, customs, law enforcement, nonproliferation, climate change and anti-smuggling of wild animals and plants.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 25, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 25, 2012) <p>Quote: “China has been participating in international climate change cooperation in an active and constructive manner and played a positive role in reaching balanced package outcomes at the Durban Conference including the ‘Durban Platform’. China’s commitment to the Durban outcomes remains unchanged. China maintains that the ‘Durban Platform’ talks should be held within the framework of the UNFCCC and adhere to the principles of fairness, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities as well as striking a balance between historical responsibilities and practical capabilities. China is ready to work with other parties to continually and actively follow through on the Durban outcomes in a joint bid to move forward the negotiation process. On the other hand, we call on developed countries including the European Union to show real political sincerity and cooperate with developing countries to jointly push forward the process of climate change negotiations.” “Developed countries owed emissions debt to the international community in the course of industrialization and should take the lead to make concrete efforts in emission reduction. At the same time, they should provide funding and technology to developing countries and honor their commitments and obligations in a serious manner. Valuing actions and concrete results in coping with climate change, China has taken practical and effective steps to reduce emission at home and achieved well-known results comparable to those of developed countries, making important contribution to international cooperation against climate change.”</p>



Issue 8. Cybersecurity Issues: Cyberattacks

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 4, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Press Statement) <p>Quote: “[...] as part of the Strategic Security Dialogue, we have had discussions between our civilian and military leaders on a range of important matters, including cyberspace and cyber security. And State Councilor Dai and I heard reports out of that dialogue. The United States expressed its growing concern about the threat to economic and national security across the world posed by cyber intrusions, the theft of intellectual property and commercial data by cyber means. As two of the world’s largest cyber actors, it is vital to the United States and China to have a sustained, meaningful dialogue on cyberspace issues and work together to develop a shared understanding of acceptable norms of behavior. This week, we had a very candid discussion, and we will continue that discussion and look toward making progress together.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 21, 2012 <i>China Daily</i> Editorial (Two-faced Pentagon) <p>Quote: “It [report on China’s military and security expenditure by the Pentagon] accuses China of being non-transparent about its military spending and accuses the country of cyberattacks on US computer systems. The lie-laden report could fool uninformed people into believing that China is a security and economic threat to the United States.” “As to the accusation that it is responsible for cyberattacks against the US, China is a victim of cyberattacks itself and Beijing has repeatedly said it opposes any unlawful practices in cyberspace.”</p>



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