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Anna Choi · Yang Gyu Kim
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Main Issues

1. North Korea: UNSC Resolution 2087 for Broader Sanction on North Korea

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 22, Remarks by U.S. Permanent Ambassador to the United Nations Susan E. Rice ● January 25, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● January 21, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● January 24, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

2. U.S.-Chinese Cooperation: Looking at U.S.-China Cooperative Partnership

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 15, Remarks by Department of State Director of Policy Planning Jake Sullivan ● January 24, Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● January 21, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● January 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

3. Human Rights: The U.S. Urges for the Right of Media Freedom in China

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 7, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● January 8, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference



4. Environmental Issues: China as a Developing Nation in Climate Negotiations

United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 3, Remarks by Department of State Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd Stern ● January 14, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● January 15, Remarks by Department of State Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd Stern

5. Asia Pacific Issues: Contending Views on Territorial Disputes over Senkaku (Diaoyu) Islands and South China Sea

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 15, Remarks by Department of State Director of Policy Planning Jake Sullivan ● January 17, Remarks by Department of State Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs Kurt M. Campbell ● January 18, Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton ● January 22, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● January 17, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● January 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

6. Middle East and Africa Issues: The Iranian Nuclear Issue and the Syrian Civil War

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 10, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● January 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● January 16, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference



Issue 1. North Korea: U.S. and China Agree on UNSC Resolution 2087 for Broader Sanction on North Korea

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 22, 2013 Statements from the Department of State U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Susan E. Rice on North Korea (Remarks at a Security Council Stakeout following Adoption of Resolution 2087 on North Korea) Quote: “there are new sanctions in this resolution (Resolution 2087) definition, any time additional entities or individuals or items are banned from action that they would otherwise not be banned from, that’s a new sanction, by definition. So, we don’t need to have a semantic debate and discussion here. But this is also a resolution that built upon 1874 and 1718 and was a substantial tightening of the existing regime, which as you know is already a very robust sanctions regime. And we think the tightening of it and strict implementation of it, in and of itself, are very valuable steps. We worked quite closely and cooperatively, as I said, not only with China but other partners in the P5, and the Republic of Korea and Japan and other interested members of the Security Council to arrive at this outcome. We think it is a strong and credible outcome worthy of the collective effort we all invested in it.” ● January 25, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “But we have, as you know, regularly encouraged Beijing to use the significant influence that it has with Pyongyang. They have, at various times, been able to make clear that the continued support of Beijing in terms of trade, aid, the energy relationship, et cetera, depends on North Korea making the right choices. Again, China joins strongly with us in Resolution 2087, which was important, and we, as Glyn Davies said – he had a very good visit to Beijing in terms of plotting the course forward together.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 4, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on January 4, 2013) Quote: “As a friendly neighbour of the DPRK, China will continue to support the DPRK's active efforts for economic development and improvement of people's livelihood. We wish the DPRK even greater achievements in its socialist undertaking.” ● January 21, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 21, 2013) Quote: “China has made clear its position on the DPRK's satellite launch on many occasions. It is regrettable that the DPRK launched its satellite regardless of international concerns. At the same time, China believes that the Security Council's reaction should be prudent, moderate and conducive to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula so as to avoid escalation of tension. Based on the above position, China has constructively participated in relevant consultations of the Security Council.” ● January 24, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 24, 2013) Quote: “We have expounded on many occasions China's position on the Korean Peninsula issue. We always maintain that the Korean Peninsula should realize denuclearization and all parties should work together for peace and stability of the Peninsula. China believes that the Six-Party Talks is an effective mechanism for the realization of the above goals. All parties should strengthen contact, enhance mutual trust, improve relations and defuse disputes within the framework of the Six-Party Talks in a bid to address all parties' concerns in a comprehensive and balanced manner, move stably towards the objectives set by the September 19 Joint Statement, press ahead with the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and safeguard its peace and stability. China will work unremittingly towards that end together with the international community.”



Issue 2. U.S.-Chinese Cooperation: Looking at U.S.-China Cooperative Partnership

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 15, 2013 Remarks by Department of State Director of Policy Planning Jake Sullivan (LiveAtState: U.S. Foreign Policy in the 21st Century- Priorities, Goals, and Accomplishments) Quote: “The United States has no interest in and no policy to contain China. We welcome China’s rise as a peaceful and prosperous power within a broader rules-based order for the Asia Pacific. In fact, over the last four decades and longer, it has been mostly the hard work and ingenuity of the Chinese people themselves that has driven China’s rise. But there has also been a contribution from other countries like the United States that have helped create the conditions for all of the countries, including China, to develop economically, to operate in a context of relative peace and security. So the United States doesn’t just say that we welcome China’s rise; we’ve shown that over the course of our policies for the last many decades. What we would like to see is a relationship between the United States and China that is positive, cooperative, and comprehensive, that looks to expand the areas where we can work together to take on the great challenges of our time. And where we have differences and where there is lingering mistrust, we should work to narrow those differences and overcome that mistrust. That’s been the consistent message from the State Department, from the Pentagon, and from the White House. And any person who says otherwise doesn’t represent the views of this Administration.” ● January 24, 2013 Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton (Remarks at the Launch of the 100,000 Strong Foundation) Quote: “Our engagement with China today deals with a wide range of the most pressing challenges and the most exciting opportunities. And when we began looking at ways to make our exchanges with China more productive, we of course ramped up our diplomatic engagement. We took delegations of investors and entrepreneurs to China. We institutionalized the Strategic and Economic Dialogue. We are very clear that what we’ve tried to build, an architecture that will stand the test of time regardless of what is going on in either of our countries, has been an essential effort [...] We want to see Chinese youngsters here, American youngsters in China, and we want to see them breaking down the barriers that exist between any peoples from different cultures and experiences and histories and backgrounds. And I think that will happen because in ways that were unimaginable just a few years ago, young people in both China and the United States are global citizens. They are communicating with new tools of technology that were not even dreamt of a decade ago. And so they are already building cyber or Internet relationships, and we want to give them a chance to form the real deal – getting to know each other, getting to understand each other.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 10, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on January 10, 2013) Quote: “China is always opposed to the US’ official interactions with and arms sales to Taiwan. China urges the US side to abide by the one-China Policy and the three China-US Joint Communiqués, stop official interactions with and arms sales to Taiwan in any form and do not take actions that may impair China-US relations and the peaceful development of cross-Strait relations.” ● January 21, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on January 21, 2013) Quote: “Thanks to the efforts of both sides, China-US relations have scored important progress while maintaining stability in the past four years. This is a hard-won result. The sustained, sound and steady development of China-US relationship serves the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples and contributes to world peace, stability and prosperity. China and the US should stay resolutely committed to enhancing dialogues and exchanges, strengthening mutual trust and cooperation, building the cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit and working for the new type of relations between major countries.” ● January 25, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on January 25, 2013) Quote: “We have noted Senator Kerry’s relevant remarks. China highly values its relationship with the US and is willing to pull together with the US to advance China-US cooperative partnership and explore ways to build a new type of relations between major countries The Asia Pacific is the region where the interests of China and the US are most intertwined and interactions most frequent. Both countries should play a constructive role in maintaining peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region. The two could keep communication, coordination and cooperation through mechanisms like Strategic and Economic Dialogues and Consultation on Asia-Pacific affairs so as to push for the realization of sound interactions between China and the US in the Asia Pacific.”



Issue 3. Human Rights: The U.S. Urges for the Right of Media Freedom in China

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 7, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We have long defended and supported the right of media freedom, both for Chinese journalists and for international journalists operating in China. We believe that censorship of the media is incompatible with China’s aspirations to build a modern information-based economy and society. It is, of course, interesting that we now have Chinese who are strongly taking up their right for free speech, and we hope the government’s taking notice.” ● January 8, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “I don’t have anything specific to give you from how our consulate in Guangzhou is covering it. Obviously, we are all watching with interest as the Chinese people make their views known to their own government, and we will all watch how the government takes this into account. It’s not surprising that as the country grows more prosperous, more successful, that people’s aspirations to have more freedom grow as well. So it’ll be interesting to watch.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 4, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on January 4, 2013) Quote: “The central government protects the press freedom according to law, and the media and citizens have also had their supervisory functions.”



Issue 4. Climate Change: China as a Developing Nation in Climate Negotiations**United States**

- **January 3, 2013 Remarks by Department of State Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd Stern** ([Remarks at Secretary Clinton's Foreign Affairs Policy Board Meeting](#))

Quote: "In light of the Durban Platform, the 2015 Conference of the Parties, probably to be held in Paris, is likely to be quite consequential. If we get this right, there is potential to take a next step that could be meaningful not just for climate negotiations but for making real progress in the effort to contain climate change. To do that, we will need to create a flexible structure (1) that is conducive to broad participation; (2) that prompts significant action by the major players; and (3) that articulates means of differentiating among countries in a pragmatic rather than ideological manner. What we can't accept is an ideological differentiation in which, for example, China is on the same side of the line as Chad because they were both classified as "developing" in the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change."

- **January 14, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: "We've been, as you know, monitoring the smog levels in Beijing for some time. We put it out on Twitter. I think one of the things that's good to see is that as of December, the Chinese Government itself has decided to monitor smog levels and publicize the results in some 74 cities. So that's a significant start in terms of taking care of the health and welfare of their own people on this issue. Obviously, we have a broad and deep conversation about environmental issues not only in China and in the U.S., but around the world. So this is something that we will continue to work on, and we are always open to sharing information about how we arrive at our data if we're interested in it. But just being transparent to their own public is a good step, responding positively to the Chinese people's request for more information."

- **January 15, 2013, Remarks by Department of State Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd Stern** ([The New Climate Negotiations: Ambition, Differentiation, and Flexibility](#))

Quote: "Real ambition has to be consistent with the core interests of countries, but countries need to expand the boundaries of their own thinking about what is and isn't consistent. We all – whether the United States or China, the EU or Brazil, Japan or Mexico or India – must challenge ourselves. We won't get where we need to go if countries see climate change as an afterthought [...] we cannot expect the same from all countries. Differentiation should be thought of along a spectrum. A spectrum means, among other things, that we should not have the same expectations for emerging powers like China, Brazil, Mexico or Korea as we have for countries of modest capacity just because all of them are "developing." And the reverse is true. Poor countries should not be expected to do what emerging powers do. Indeed, relatively little should be expected of a great many poor countries whose capacity is modest and whose contribution to climate change is very small."



Issue 5. Asia Pacific Issues: Contending Views on Territorial Disputes over Senkaku (Diaoyu) Islands and South China Sea

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 15, 2013 Remarks by Department of State Director of Policy Planning Jake Sullivan (LiveAtState: U.S. Foreign Policy in the 21st Century- Priorities, Goals, and Accomplishments) Quote: "The United States' position with respect to the South China Sea has been clear and consistent since the Secretary laid it out back in Hanoi in 2010. We want to see the peaceful resolution of disputes in the South China Sea consistent with fundamental principles of international law. We want to see a code of conduct between ASEAN and China that governs activities in the South China Sea to reduce the prospect for conflict or discord between the parties and increases the chances that there can be cooperation around economic development, freedom of navigation, unimpeded lawful commerce, and the like." ● January 17, 2013 Remarks by Department of State Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs Kurt M. Campbell (Press Stand-Up at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: "Our general proposition is that, increasingly, Northeast Asia is the cockpit of the global economy. It's remarkably important for global growth. We believe that good relations between Japan, China, and South Korea are in the best interests of all concerned. We have encouraged those consultations to take place privately. The United States has no intention to play an intermediating role, but we do support the efforts that the Japanese government has taken to reach out to South Korea, to reach out to China. We want those conversations to continue." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 8, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 8, 2013) Quote: "The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands are China's inherent territory. Chinese maritime surveillance ships' patrols in waters off the Diaoyu Islands are normal performance of duty to exercise jurisdiction. China does not accept Japan's protests and representations. Japan has repeatedly sent ships and aircrafts to illegally enter waters and airspace of China's Diaoyu Islands, against which China has lodged protests and representations with Japan many times and urged Japan to stop relevant illegal activities." ● January 17, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 17, 2013) Quote: "China has indisputable sovereignty over the Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands, which is clear in terms of both history and jurisprudence. We urge Japan to face up to the history and reality and properly resolve relevant issues with China through dialogue and consultation. Developing healthy and stable China-Japan relations is in the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples. China stands for promotion of China-Japan strategic relationship of mutual benefit on the basis of the four political documents between China and Japan. It is imperative for Japan to show sincerity on the Diaoyu Islands issue, take concrete measures and make earnest efforts to improve China-Japan relations."



- **January 18, 2013 Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton** (Remarks with Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida after Their Meeting)

Quote: "We certainly discussed the Senkaku Islands today. And I reiterated, as I have to our Chinese friends, that we want to see China and Japan resolve this matter peacefully through dialogue, and we applaud the early steps taken by Prime Minister Abe's government to reach out and begin discussions. We want to see the new leaders, both in Japan and in China, get off to a good start with each other in the interest of the security of the entire region. And we have also, as I said earlier, made clear that we do not want to see any action taken by anyone that could raise tensions or result in miscalculations that would undermine the peace, security, and economic growth in this region."

- **January 22, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing** (Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "The comments that the Secretary made on Friday when Foreign Minister Kishida was here reflected the longstanding U.S. position on this. Frankly, there was nothing new in the comments that she made. They were simply a reiteration of where we have been, starting with the fact that we don't see any solution to this problem unless and until Japan and China sit down and work it out through dialogue. So in that context, we are happy to see a high-level envoy from the Abe Administration being received in Beijing, and we hope that that is the start of a real process of dialogue between the countries."

- **January 25, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 25, 2013)

Quote: "Xi stressed that to maintain the long-term, healthy and stable development of China-Japan relations, we must look at the larger picture, steer in the right direction, and promptly and properly handle sensitive issues between the two countries. [...] The Japanese side should face up to history and reality, take concrete measures and make joint efforts with China to seek effective methods for appropriate management and settlement of problems through dialogue and consultation. Only by taking history as a mirror can one look into the future. The Japanese side should respect the feelings of the Chinese people and appropriately address historical issues. China attaches importance to Yamaguchi's visit which was made at an unusual timing in bilateral relations, and hopes that the New Komeito party will continue to play a constructive role in pushing forward bilateral relations."



Issue 6. Middle East and Africa Issues: The Iranian Nuclear Issue and the Syrian Civil War

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 10, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "I assume in the context of our consultations with him (China) we will talk about all issues (regarding China's Role on Syria), as we usually do." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● January 4, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on January 4, 2013) Quote: "China has all along been opposed to unilateral sanctions against Iran. We believe that sanctions and pressuring cannot fundamentally solve the Iranian nuclear issue. We maintain that dialogue and cooperation is the only right approach to the proper settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue. We encourage the enhancement of cooperation between Iran and the IAEA and hope that Iran and P5 plus one countries will hold a new round of dialogue as soon as possible so as to score progress at an early date and solve the Iranian nuclear issue in a comprehensive, appropriate and long-lasting manner." ● January 10, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 10, 2013) Quote: "China supports all efforts that are conducive to promoting the political resolution of the Syrian issue as well as Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi's fair mediation. We hope relevant parties would actively promote implementation of the Communiqué of the Geneva foreign ministers' meeting of the Action Group on Syria and other international consensus so as to realize a fair, peaceful and proper settlement of the Syrian issue at an early date." ● January 16, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 16, 2013) Quote: "China welcomes and values Iran's relevant remarks. Iran is a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). We hope relevant parties would strengthen dialogue and cooperation, enhance mutual trust and seek a comprehensive, long-term and proper settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue for early progress."



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- This report is produced with help of Gyu Sang Shim (Konkuk University), Jun Yeop Park (University of Pennsylvania), Jung Min Park (Emory University) and Seo Ho Lee (The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy).

The East Asia Institute
909 Sampoong B/D, Eulji-ro 158,
Jung-gu, Seoul 100-786,
Republic of Korea
Tel 82 2 2277 1683

