

# **EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet**

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Main Issues

**1. North Korea: U.S. and China's Reactions to North Korea's Third Nuclear Test**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 5, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 12, Statement by President Barack Obama on North Korean announcement of nuclear test</li> <li>● February 12, President Barack Obama's State of the Union Address</li> <li>● February 12, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 13, DOD Readout of Secretary Leon Panetta's Call with Korea's Minister of National Defense Kim Kwan-Jin</li> <li>● February 22, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 22, DOD Joint Statement of The Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue</li> <li>● February 26, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 28, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 6, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 12, Remarks by Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi</li> <li>● February 18, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S. and Chinese Leaderships' Search for New Forms of Relations**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 2, Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden to the Munich Security Conference</li> <li>● February 26, Acting Assistant Secretary of Bureau of East Asian Pacific Affairs, Joseph Y. Yun's Statement Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 5, People's Daily Editorial</li> <li>● February 25, Remarks by State Councilor Liu Yandong</li> </ul>

**3. Economic Cooperation: China's Criticism on U.S. Sanctions against Chinese Companies**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 11, 2013 State Department Media Note</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 11, 2013 Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying</li> </ul>



**4. Human Rights: U.S. Concern over the Tibetan Crisis**

United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 1, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 7, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 15, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> </ul>

**5. Climate Change: China's Willingness to Protect the Environment**

China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**6. Asia-Pacific Issues: Territorial disputes over Senkaku/Diaoyudao Islands and South China Sea**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 19, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 21, Press Briefing on the Visit of Japanese Prime Minister Abe of Japan</li> <li>● February 22, Remarks by Secretary John Kerry With Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida Before Their Meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 7, Speech by Chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Jia Qinglin</li> <li>● February 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 20, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 27, Remarks by chairman of the CPPCC Jia Qinglin at the Meeting with Brunei's Foreign Affairs and Trade Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah</li> </ul>



**7. Middle East and Africa Issues: U.S. and China to Seek Solutions for the Iranian Nuclear Crisis and the Syrian Civil War**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 2, 2013 Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden</li> <li>● February 4, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 6, Department of Treasury Press Center</li> <li>● February 8, Remarks by Secretary John Kerry with Canadian Foreign Minister John Baird After Their Meeting</li> <li>● February 12, President Barack Obama's 2013 State of the Union Address</li> <li>● February 14, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● February 14, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 21, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 25, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● February 26, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 1, People's Daily Editorial</li> <li>● February 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 22, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 23, Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei</li> <li>● February 27, Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying</li> <li>● February 28, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**8. Cyber Security Issues: U.S. and China Worried about Cyber Attacks**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 1, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 19, State Department Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 19, White House Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 19, White House Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● February 20, White House Daily Press Briefing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● February 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● February 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>



## Issue 1. North Korea: U.S. and China's Reactions to North Korea's Third Nuclear Test

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 5, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing</b> (<a href="#">Secretary's Call to Japanese, Korean, and Chinese Counterparts-North Korea Provocative Rhetoric</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "As I said, when he spoke to his Japanese counterpart, his Korean counterpart, and now his Chinese counterpart, the conversation was remarkably similar, that we are all concerned that despite the strong measures taken in 2007, the provocative rhetoric continues, which means that we've all got to stay unified in watching this and making absolutely clear to Pyongyang that if it takes further action, so will we."</li> <li>● <b>February 12, Statement by President Barack Obama on North Korean announcement of nuclear test</b> (<a href="#">Statement by the President on North Korean announcement of nuclear test</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The United States remains vigilant in the face of North Korean provocations and steadfast in our defense commitments to allies in the region. (...) The danger posed by North Korea's threatening activities warrants further swift and credible action by the international community. The United States will also continue to take steps necessary to defend ourselves and our allies. We will strengthen close coordination with allies and partners and work with our Six-Party partners, the United Nations Security Council, and other UN member states to pursue firm action."</li> <li>● <b>February 12, President Barack Obama's State of the Union Address</b> (<a href="#">President Barack Obama's 2013 State of the Union Address</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "America will continue to lead the effort to prevent the spread of the world's most dangerous weapons. The regime in North Korea must know that they will only achieve security and prosperity by meeting their international obligations. Provocations of the sort we saw last night will only isolate them further, as we stand by our allies, strengthen our own missile defense, and lead the world in taking firm action in response to these threats."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 4, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 4, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Properly dealing with the Korean Peninsula nuclear issue and safeguarding peace and stability of the Peninsula and Northeast Asia serves the common interests and is also the shared responsibility of all relevant parties. China is committed to the realization of denuclearization as well as peace and stability on the Peninsula. This position is clear and consistent. We call on parties concerned to refrain from taking actions that may escalate the tension in the region, and hope more could be done to ease the tension so as to jointly safeguard peace and stability on the Peninsula"</li> <li>● <b>February 6, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 6, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The current situation on the Peninsula is sensitive and complex. China is highly concerned over relevant developments. Parties concerned should bear in mind the larger picture, adopt a prudent manner, and remain committed to the denuclearization on the Peninsula and the long-lasting peace and stability in Northeast Asia." "All parties should stick to the direction of the Six-Party Talks and create conditions for an early resumption of the talks."</li> <li>● <b>February 12, 2013 Remarks by Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi</b> (<a href="#">Yang Jiechi Lodges Solemn Representation over the Third Nuclear Test Conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Yang emphasized that China always supports the denuclearization on the (Korean) Peninsula in an aim to safeguard the peace and stability of the peninsula, and that China will still work to address the concerns of all the involved parties under the framework of the Six-Party talks through dialogue and consultation in a balanced way. Yang also urged the DPRK to refrain from any words and actions that may further worsen the situation and return to the right track of dialogue and consultation at an early date."</li> </ul>



- **February 12, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**  
**Quote:** "You know that we've all said for quite some time that the Chinese have the most influence within the Six-Party group. That's obvious given their well-intermeshed economic relationship with the D.P.R.K. That's why, among other reasons, it's so important for us to stay closely linked up with China, and why the Secretary's made it a priority to work well with his new Chinese counterpart. But we just have to see what the days and weeks ahead bring us."
  
- **February 13, 2013 DOD Readout of Secretary Leon Panetta's Call with Korea's Minister of National Defense Kim Kwan-Jin ([Readout of Secretary Panetta's Call with Korea's Minister of National Defense Kim](#))**  
**Quote:** "Secretary Panetta spoke with Republic of Korea Minister of Defense Kim Kwan-Jin today to discuss immediate coordinated actions and continuing collaboration in the wake of North Korea's highly provocative nuclear test. Secretary Panetta reaffirmed the U.S. commitment, including our extended deterrence commitment, to defend the ROK from aggression. Both leaders emphasized the strength of the U.S.-ROK alliance and its vital role in assuring peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula."
  
- **February 22, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**  
**Quote:** "Well, obviously, as we always say, we don't take anything off the table. But you know the path that we are pursuing now, which is to work again in the Security Council with our Security Council counterparts to implement the commitment we made in UN Security Council Resolution 2087, that if the North Koreans took another step, that there would be more steps on our part. So that is the primary path that we're working through right now."
  
- **February 22, 2013 DOD Joint Statement of The Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue ([Joint Statement of The Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue](#))**  
**Quote:** "The two sides discussed ways to strengthen the combined defense posture to defend the Republic of Korea and to deter North Korean aggression and provocations, including planning for the transition to a ROK-led combined defense, continuing combined exercises, and enhancing combined alliance capabilities. The two sides also reaffirmed U.S. defense commitments to provide and strengthen extended deterrence for the ROK, including the full range of military capabilities: the U.S. nuclear umbrella, conventional strike, and missile defense. Through the Extended Deterrence Policy Committee, the two countries will continue to develop a bilateral tailored deterrence strategy that refines alliance response measures for North Korean nuclear and WMD threat scenarios."

- **February 18, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on February 18, 2013](#))**  
**Quote:** "The Chinese Foreign Ministry has issued a statement that firmly opposes the DPRK's nuclear test. The UN Security Council's discussion on relevant issue should be conducive to the denuclearization and non-proliferation of the Peninsula as well as peace and stability in Northeast Asia. China stands ready to maintain contact and communication with relevant parties on the discussion."



- **February 26, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**  
**Quote:** "The Secretary is engaged. Ambassador Rice is engaged. We're working very hard with our Chinese counterparts, our Russian counterparts, the entire P-5 on the Security Council. We're making sure that the Japanese and the South Koreans are kept in the loop and know what's going on. We're working with the rest of the Security Council. This is ongoing diplomacy. We're working it as diligently and as rapidly as we can."
- **February 28, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**  
**Quote:** "When it comes to the situation in terms of the North Korean nuclear program, the North Korean ballistic missile program, we absolutely do take and do have a very strong stand, and we're working with our counterparts in the UN on a strong resolution in response. And so we absolutely are concerned about the situation and take it very seriously."



## Issue 2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S. and Chinese Leaderships' Search for New Forms of Relations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 2, Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden to the Munich Security Conference</b> (<a href="#">Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden to the Munich Security Conference, Hotel Bayerischer Hof Munich, Germany</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "At the request of President Obama and Chinese President Hu two years ago, we were asked -- they asked us both -- both President Xi -- Vice President Xi and I to spend some more time together. We traveled to each other's countries, spent literally scores of hours together, spent 10 days together in each of our countries -- five and five. And I believe that --President Obama and I believe that this -- establishing personal relationships with an emerging Chinese leadership -- is critically important not only to the United States, but that we know and they know where we stand. We fully understand one another...So when I visited China I made it absolutely clear that the United States does not view China with hostile intent and that we can cooperate and compete simultaneously. I've said many times, the rise of a peaceful and responsible China that contributes to global security and prosperity is in the interests of all nations. And we all have a role to play in encouraging Beijing to define its interests more in terms of common global concerns than merely introspective concerns."</li> <li>● <b>February 26, Acting Assistant Secretary of Bureau of East Asian Pacific Affairs, Joseph Y. Yun's Statement Before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific</b> (<a href="#">The Rebalance to Asia: Why South Asia Matters (Part 1)</a>)  "Our efforts with China, which include an unprecedented number of high-level and people-to-people exchanges and interactions, aim to build a stable, multifaceted bilateral relationship that is grounded in reality, true to our principles and interests, and focused on results."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 1, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on February 1, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China-US relations have scored important and positive progress while maintaining stability in the past four years thanks to the push and efforts by leaders of the two countries and people from the government and all walks of life. China congratulates Mr. Kerry on taking up the post of US Secretary of State. We stand ready to work with the US to push forward China-US cooperative partnership and explore the new type of relations between major countries in accordance with the consensus reached and direction set by the heads of state of the two countries."</li> <li>● <b>February 5, 2013 People's Daily Editorial</b> (<a href="#">New type of China-US relations is not empty concept</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The correct choice of China-U.S. relations is to avoid repeating the historical mistakes of hegemony between big powers and carry out healthy competition to achieve win-win. Inter-suspicion would generate obstacle for the establishment of friendship. It is not the appropriate way to become friends if one side wants to cooperate but the other side assumes a posture of confrontation. Economic cooperation accompanied by security confrontation is unlikely to sustain. [...] China and the United States should not only properly deal with the contradictions and differences but also make effort to explore solutions to the existing problems. Only by replacing the cold war mentality with peaceful cooperation mentality, and replacing confrontation and curbs with contact and dialogues, can healthy development of China-U.S. relations be achieved."</li> <li>● <b>February 25, 2013 Remarks by State Councilor Liu Yandong</b> (<a href="#">Liu Yandong Meets with U.S. National Security Advisor Tom Donilon</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "[...] with the aim of building a cooperative partnership and exploring a new relationship between the two major powers, is ready to work with the U.S. side to implement consensus reached by their leaders, strengthen dialogue, mutual trust and cooperation, and effectively manage divergences and sensitive issues, so as to push for a good start and greater progress for bilateral ties in the new period."</li> </ul>





**Issue 3. Economic Cooperation: China's Criticism On U.S. Sanctions Against Chinese Companies**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 11, 2013 State Department Media Note (<u>Imposition of Nonproliferation Sactions Against Foreign Entities and Individuals</u>)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> " Pursuant to the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation Act (INKSNA), a determination was made to impose sanctions on: two Belarusian entities [TM Services Limited (TMS) and Scientific and Industrial Republic Unitary Enterprise (aka DB Radar)]; four Chinese entities [BST Technology and Trade Company, China Precision Machinery Import and Export Corporation (CPMIEC), Dalian Sunny Industries, and Poly Technologies Incorporated] and one Chinese individual [Li Fangwei (aka Karl Lee) [···] INKSNA sanctions were imposed on these entities and individuals because there was credible information indicating they had transferred to, or acquired from, Iran, North Korea, or Syria, equipment and technology listed on multilateral export control lists (Australia Group, Chemical Weapons Convention, Missile Technology Control Regime, Nuclear Suppliers Group, Wassenaar Arrangement), or items that are not listed, but nevertheless, could materially contribute to a weapons of mass destruction (WMD) or cruise or ballistic missile program."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 11, 2013 Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on US Announcement to Impose Sanctions Against Chinese Companies</u>)</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "China expresses strong dissatisfaction at and firm opposition to US sanctions against Chinese companies based on US domestic law since they seriously violate the norms governing international relations and undermine China's interests. The Chinese side has lodged solemn representations with the US side. China urges the US to immediately correct its erroneous actions, revoke the groundless sanctions against relevant companies and individual, and stop doing things detrimental to China's interests and China-US relations."</p>



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**Issue 4. Human Rights: U.S. Concern over the Tibetan Crisis**

**United States**

- **February 1, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

**Quote:** "We are aware that there are reports that Chinese authorities have handed down sentences to two Tibetans for allegedly inciting the self-immolation of others. As we have regularly said, the United States wants to see these kinds of tragic acts of self-immolation come to an end, and we continue both publicly and privately to urge the Chinese government at all levels to address policies in Tibet – in Tibetan areas that have created tensions and that threaten the distinct religious, cultural, and linguistic identity of the Tibetan people. And we take this opportunity once again to call on the Chinese government to permit Tibetans to express their grievances freely, publicly, peacefully, and without fear of retribution."

- **February 7, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

**Quote:** "In almost every encounter we have at a senior level with Chinese officials we raise our concerns about human rights in general, about Tibet specifically, and we urge the Chinese Government to engage in a substantive dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representative without preconditions as a means of addressing the grievances that the people of Tibet have and to relieve tensions. And we continue to call on Chinese Government officials to permit Tibetans to express their grievances freely, publicly, and peacefully, without fear of retribution."

- **February 15, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

**Quote:** "We remain deeply concerned by the reports that these immolations are continuing. We call on those who are immolating or those who might be considering this to think hard about whether it's the best way to express yourself. And we also, as we always do, call on the Chinese Government to address its own policies in Tibet that have caused these kinds of tension and frustration."

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## Issue 5. Climate Change : China's Willingness to Protect the Environment

### China

- **February 26, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 26, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "The Chinese government attaches great importance to environmental protection and will march forward on the path of environmental protection by adopting all kinds of effective measures to control pollution and reduce emissions. We are also willing to learn and draw upon advanced experience and practices from other countries."

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## Issue 6. Asia-Pacific Issues: Territorial disputes over Senkaku/Diaoyudao Islands and South China Sea

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 19, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "(...) the United States supports the use of diplomatic and other peaceful means to manage and resolve these kinds of disagreements, including the use of arbitration or other international legal mechanisms. The Law of the Sea Convention contains procedures under which parties can seek third-party dispute settlement with regard to certain disputes involving the interpretation or application of the convention. We continue to encourage ASEAN and China at the same time to also make rapid progress on a meaningful code of conduct."</li> <li>● <b>February 21, 2013 Press Briefing on the Visit of Prime Minister Abe of Japan (Press Briefing on the visit of Prime Minister Abe of Japan)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "Well, the President looks forward to hearing Prime Minister Abe's assessment and views both of the situation in the East China Sea, but also the consultations that are taking place at a political and a diplomatic level between Tokyo and Beijing. I know that the President believes, and I, frankly, am confident that both leaders believe that constructive bilateral relations with China are important -- are essential, frankly, for regional growth, and that managing differences is an important part of every bilateral relationship. Sino-Japanese relations have significant impact on all of us and on all the countries in the region, so it's something that we all pay close attention to. The East China Sea and, frankly, the broader Asia Pacific region is an area in which stability is in all of our interests. And the President is very supportive and remains supportive of the peaceful efforts to find diplomatic resolution to outstanding issues of territorial claims and so on, and has been clear in the United States' opposition to coercive actions or unilateral steps that threaten the stability of the region."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 1, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on February 1, 2013)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "China and Japan are important neighbours to each other. The Chinese government remains committed to developing relations with Japan. Under the new circumstances, the two sides should overcome the current difficulties and push forward China-Japan strategic relationship of mutual benefit on the basis of the four political documents between the two countries. We hope Japan would work together with China and take concrete actions to this end."</li> <li>● <b>February 5, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 5, 2013)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "The Chinese government's position on the Diaoyu Islands issue is consistent and clear. The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands have been China's inherent territory since ancient times, which is based on ample historical and jurisprudential evidence. Chinese government vessels' routine patrols and law-enforcement in waters off China's Diaoyu Islands are normal performance of duty to exercise jurisdiction. At the same time, China always stands for resolving territorial disputes with neighbouring countries through dialogue and negotiation. The Japanese side should stop illegal activities of repeatedly sending vessels and aircrafts to waters and airspace of the Diaoyu Islands, face up to the history and reality, show sincerity and take concrete actions to work together with China for an effective way to properly manage and solve the problems through dialogue and negotiation."</li> <li>● <b>February 7, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 7, 2013)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "The current problem (of the escalated tension in China-Japan relations) is not China being assertive, but Japan's unilateral provocative actions on the Diaoyu Islands issue, and repeatedly sending vessels and aircrafts to illegally enter waters and airspace of the Diaoyu Islands which undermine China's territorial sovereignty. Recently, the Japanese side has been deliberately hyping crisis and creating tension to defame China, which runs counter to the efforts for improvement of bilateral relations. China always stands for proper management and resolution of relevant issues through dialogue and consultation. We hope that the Japanese side could face up to the history and reality and work with China to make concrete efforts to this end."</li> </ul>



- **February 22, Remarks by Secretary John Kerry with Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida Before Their Meeting** ([Remarks With Japanese Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida Before Their Meeting](#))

**Quote:** "Just to underscore the importance of the relationship with Japan, obviously everybody has been aware of tensions around the Senkakus Islands, and I want to compliment Japan on the restraint that it has shown, its efforts to try to make sure that this does not flare up into a significant confrontation."

- **February 8, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 8, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "What needs to be pointed out is that since Japan provoked the Diaoyu Islands dispute, while taking necessary measures to defend national territorial sovereignty, China has been exercising restraint, acting responsibly and committed to managing and resolving the problem through dialogue and consultation. However, instead of correcting its mistakes, Japan stepped up its actions by sending a large number of ships and planes to constantly infringe upon China's sovereignty. Japanese ships and planes have long been tracking and monitoring at close range Chinese naval ships which were carrying out normal drills in international waters [...] In this case, Japan deliberately spread false information to smear China's image and play up 'China threat,' which has created tension and misled international opinion. [...] We stay highly vigilant over Japan's true intention. We hope Japan could give up on such petty tricks and come back to the right track of resolving the issue through dialogue."

- **February 19, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on February 19, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "China's position on the South China Sea issue is clear and consistent. China's sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and their adjacent waters is based on sufficient historical and jurisprudential evidence. Meanwhile, bearing in mind the larger interests of China-Philippines relations and regional peace and stability, China has always been committed to solving disputes through bilateral negotiations and has made unremitting efforts to safeguard stability in the South China Sea and promote regional cooperation. It is also the consensus reached by ASEAN countries and China in the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) to resolve disputes through negotiations between directly concerned sovereign states. The Philippines' note and its attached notice not only violate the consensus, but also contain serious errors in fact and law as well as false accusations against China, which we firmly oppose." "China hopes that the Philippines would honor its commitments, refrain from taking actions that may complicate and aggravate the issue, and make positive response to China's proposals of establishing a consultation mechanism on bilateral maritime issues and resuming the mechanism on confidence-building measures so as to return to the right track of resolving disputes through bilateral negotiations."



- **February 20, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on February 20, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "Both the Philippines and China are signatories to the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in South China Sea (DOC) and have made commitments on comprehensive and earnest implementation of the DOC. We disapprove of the Philippine Foreign Ministry's practice of bringing international arbitration and have made clear our opposition stance. China maintains that the dialogue framework supported by most countries in the region should be upheld. We will continue to make efforts to maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea and unswervingly safeguard national sovereignty and interests."



## Issue 7. Middle East and Africa Issues: U.S. and China to Seek Solutions for the Iranian Nuclear Crisis and the Syrian Civil War

United States	United States
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 2, 2013 Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden</b> (<u>Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden to the Munich Security Conference. Hotel Bayerischer Hof Munich, Germany</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "President Obama and I and nearly all of our partners and allies are convinced that President Assad, a tyrant, hell-bent on clinging to power, is no longer fit to lead the Syrian people and he must go. We can all agree -- but we can all agree not on how or what we do -- we can all agree on the increasingly desperate plight of the Syrian people and the responsibility of the international community to address that plight."</li> <li>● <b>February 4, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing</b> (<u>Press Gaggle by Press Secretary Jay Carney, 2/4/2013</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Now, the U.S. position is clear. It is also the position of the Syrian people. We support a political resolution to the crisis in Syria. And as the Syrian people have made clear, Bashar al-Assad has lost all legitimacy to enable a political solution and a democratic transition that meets the aspiration of the Syrian people. So we will support the Syrian people as they determine which other members of the regime they can work with to facilitate a political transition that leads to a democratic, inclusive and unified Syria, that will protect the rule of law for all citizens and will hold those who have committed atrocities against the Syrian people to account. [...] The broader point here is support the need for and the efforts towards a political solution. We have been clear, I think the opposition has been clear, and the Syrian people have been clear that that transition cannot include Assad because he has rendered himself wholly illegitimate in the eyes of the people."</li> <li>● <b>February 6, 2013 Department of Treasury Press Center</b> (<u>Treasury Announces Sanctions Against Iran</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Our policy is clear – so long as Iran continues to fail to address the concerns of the international community about its nuclear program, the U.S. will impose tighter sanctions and intensify the economic pressure against the Iranian regime [...] We will also target those in Iran who are responsible for human right abuses, especially those who deny the Iranian people their basic freedoms of expression, assembly and speech."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 1, 2013 People's Daily Editorial</b> (<u>Avoid further complication of Syria crisis</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "the international community has an obligation to urge the parties to Syria crisis to put an end to the bloody conflict, start a political dialogue, and form a transitional administrative organization participated in by all social forces in Syria. However, out of selfish interests, certain countries that do not "favor" Syrian government are still carrying out one-legged cooperation with the opposition faction in Syria and even continue to increase the support for Syria's anti-government armed force. Such unfair and unjust practice is in fact boosting the expansion of Syrian civil war. Such circumstance prevents the United Nations from playing a constructive role."</li> <li>● <b>February 4, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 4, 2013</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The international community has been actively promoting dialogue and negotiation on the Iranian nuclear issue over the past year, which has laid a foundation for narrowing differences and expanding consensus. The Iranian nuclear issue is now in a new crucial period, but a high degree of uncertainty still exists. Relevant parties should stick to the direction of diplomatic resolution, display political wisdom and accommodate each other's concerns for an early progress of dialogue and negotiation so as to give more time and room for a comprehensive, long-term and proper resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue."</li> <li>● <b>February 7, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 7, 2013</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Yang (Yang Jiechi, Chinese Foreign Minister) said that the situation in Syria is now in a crucial stage. Promotion for an early political resolution is the urgent task. Relevant parties in Syria should earnestly implement the communiqué of Geneva foreign ministers' meeting of the Action Group on Syria and determine practical and operable steps for an early political dialogue and transition. All parties should truly respect the reasonable appeals and aspirations of the Syrian people and deal with relevant issues concerning the political transition in a flexible and pragmatic manner for a resolution that fully reflects the aspirations of the Syrian people and widely acceptable to all parties. All parties should continue to support UN-AL Joint Special Representative on the Syrian issue Lakhdar Brahimi's mediation. Yang stressed that China is objective and impartial on the Syrian issue, and is positive and open to any resolution that is widely acceptable to all parties in Syria."</li> </ul>



- **February 8, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing Remarks by Secretary John Kerry with Canadian Foreign Minister John Baird After Their Meeting** ([Remarks With Canadian Foreign Minister John Baird After Their Meeting](#))  
**Quote:** "The P-5+1 partners are unified in our approach. And we are committed – I emphasize we are committed – to preventing Iran from securing a nuclear weapon. And we will continue our dual-track policy of both pressure and engagement. I want to underscore to Iran: The window for diplomacy is still open. And we have agreed to meet Iran again in two weeks in Kazakhstan. We've made our position clear. The choice is really ultimately up to Iran. The international community is ready to respond if Iran comes prepared to talk real substance and to address the concerns, which could not be more clear, about their nuclear program. If they don't, then they will choose to leave themselves more isolated. That's the choice."
- **February 12, President Barack Obama's State of the Union Address** ([Remarks by the President in the State of the Union Address](#))  
**Quote:** "Likewise, the leaders of Iran must recognize that now is the time for a diplomatic solution, because a coalition stands united in demanding that they meet their obligations, and we will do what is necessary to prevent them from getting a nuclear weapon."
- **February 14, 2013 Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Remarks With United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon Before Their Meeting](#))  
**Quote:** "So we will consult shortly on this dangerous humanitarian situation, and recognizing that President Assad has the ability to be able to make the difference here by deciding to engage in a legitimate diplomatic process. He must end this killing. We need to rally the international community in response to the UN's appeal for more funds in order to deal with the humanitarian assistance for those suffering inside Syria as well as those people who have been dislocated."
- **February 14, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Press Gaggle by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Josh Earnest aboard Air Force One en route Decatur, Georgia, 2/14/2013](#))  
**Quote:** "The international restrictions have choked the supply of critical components for Iran's nuclear program so that Iran today falls far short of the goals it set for itself and its nuclear program only a few years ago. We hope that the Iranian regime will make the strategic decision to come to the P5-plus-1 talks on February 26th in Kazakhstan prepared to discuss substance, so that there can be progress in addressing the international community's concerns about the nature of the Iranian nuclear program. We -- the United States certainly remains ready to do so."
- **February 22, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on February 22, 2013](#))  
**Quote:** "China strongly condemns terrorism of all forms. We lament the huge casualties of innocent civilians in the bomb attack in Damascus and express serious concern over the safety of foreign diplomatic missions in Syria. China once again urges relevant parties in Syria to cease fire, stop violence, launch the political dialogue and push forward the political transition as soon as possible for an early restoration of national peace and stability."
- **February 23, 2013 Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks on China's Not Attending the "Friends of Syria" Meeting](#))  
**Quote:** "China is a friend of the Syrian people and the Arab people. China has been supportive of the just cause of the Arab people for a long time. China supports all efforts conducive to the peaceful and proper resolution of the Syrian issue and is ready to work with other parties to continue playing a positive and constructive role to this end. At the same time, we believe that the international community's action on the Syrian issue should be conducive to easing tensions, promoting political dialogue, dissolving disputes and ensuring peace and stability of the Middle East region. China still needs to further look into the purpose, role and mechanism of the "Friends of Syria" meeting and finds it hard to attend the meeting with little knowledge of its preparation details."
- **February 27, 2013 Remarks by Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the Outcomes of the Talks on the Iranian Nuclear Issue in Alma-Ata](#))  
**Quote:** "China remains committed to promoting peace talks. We joined in the P5 plus one mechanism in 2006 and have participated in four rounds of talks between the P5 plus one countries and Iran as well as one expert-level meeting since last year. We have been in close communication with all major parties, encouraging them to be flexible and practical and accommodate each other's concerns in a bid to find a solution. We also made specific proposals on how to narrow differences and build up consensus. China's constructive role has been appreciated by relevant parties."





- **February 21, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))  
**Quote:** "But there is another path here. There is the diplomatic path, and as you know, we have P-5+1 talks with the Iranians next week. They have an opportunity to come to those talks ready to be serious, ready to allay the international community's concerns, and we hope they take that opportunity."
  
- **February 25, 2013 Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Remarks With Foreign Secretary William Hague After Their Meeting](#))  
**Quote:** "But there is another path here. There is the diplomatic path, and as you know, we have P-5+1 talks with the Iranians next week. They have an opportunity to come to those talks ready to be serious, ready to allay the international community's concerns, and we hope they take that opportunity."
  
- **February 26, 2013 Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Remarks at Youth Connect: Berlin](#))  
**Quote:** "In Syria, we want a peaceful resolution. That's our first choice. But if the President of the country decides he isn't going to come and negotiate and he's willing to just kill his people, then you need to at least provide some kind of support for those people who are fighting for their rights and for freedom and for some independence. So these are struggles, and they're not easy, and your generation is really going to have to think hard about this."

- **February 28, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 28, 2013](#))  
**Quote:** "The talks have yielded positive results. The two sides had a candid and in-depth exchange of views on how to resolve the Iranian nuclear issue with a constructive attitude and agreed to hold an expert-level meeting and a new round of talks in the near future for further discussions on relevant proposal. This round of talks takes the first step on the path of launching a substantive negotiation on the Iranian nuclear issue and is conducive to resolving the issue through dialogue and negotiation."



## Issue 8. Cyber Security Issues: U.S. and China Worried about Cyber Attacks

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 1, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “We have been clear with the Government of China that we need to continue to talk about this. I think you know that Secretary Clinton initiated a dialogue on cyber security as part of our regular security and economic dialogue with the Government of China. The <i>New York Times</i>’ experience mirrors that of individuals and organizations across the U.S. government and private sector, and we are encouraging those who have had these experiences, whether they’re in China or anywhere else in the world, to share them and to take this opportunity to review their security protocols, because this is unfortunately a substantial and growing concern.”</li> <li>● <b>February 19, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “We’ve also regularly and repeatedly raised our concerns at the highest level with the Chinese Government about cyber theft, including with senior Chinese officials and the military. We’ll continue to do that. It comes up in virtually every meeting we have with Chinese officials. And I think you know that we have also, in the context of the Strategic Security Dialogue that Deputy Secretary Burns runs with his Chinese counterpart, established a conversation on cyber security... think I said that we’ve raised our concern at the highest level about cyber threats from China, including the involvement of the military.”</li> <li>● <b>February 19, 2013 White House Daily Press Briefing</b> (<a href="#">Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney, 2/19/2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “First of all, I don’t have any comment on that report and the specific allegations. I can tell you that we have repeatedly raised our concerns at the highest levels about cyber theft with senior Chinese officials, including in the military, and we will continue to do so. This is a very important challenge. It is one the President has been working on and urging Congress to take action on for quite some time, and he’ll continue to do that. (...) The United States and China are among the world’s largest cyber actors, and it is vital that we continue a sustained, meaningful dialogue and work together to develop an understanding of acceptable behavior in cyberspace.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>February 19, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on February 19, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Cyber attack is a global problem that should be resolved through constructive international cooperation based on mutual trust and respect. It is neither professional nor responsible to make groundless speculations and accusations on hacker attacks for various purposes, which does not help solve the problem.” “The Chinese government has always firmly opposed to and combatted cyber attacks in accordance with the law. In fact, China is one of the main victims of cyber attacks. Cyber attacks and crimes against China are on the fast rise year by year. According to a report by the National Computer Network Emergency Response Technical Team Coordination Center of China (CNCERT), in 2012, 73,000 overseas IP addresses were involved in the control of more than 14 million hosts in China as Trojan or Botnet command and control servers while 32,000 IP addresses conducted remote control over nearly 38,000 websites in China through backdoor implantation. The US ranked the first among the origins of the above cyber attacks” “To promote the settlement of the cyber security problem, China, Russia and some other countries jointly submitted a draft of International Code of Conduct for Information Security to the UN in September 2011. China calls on the international community to formulate a code of conduct of responsible countries for cyber security on the basis of the draft and jointly build a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyberspace to safeguard the common interests of the international community.”</li> </ul>



- **February 19, 2013 White House Daily Press Briefing** ([Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney, 2/19/2013](#))

**Quote:** "The United States has substantial and growing concerns about the threats to U.S. economic and national security posed by cyber intrusions, including the theft of commercial information. As the President said in the State of the Union, "We know foreign countries and companies swipe our corporate secrets." The President also said, "We cannot look back years from now and wonder why we did nothing in the face of real threats to our security and our economy."

- **February 20, 2013 White House Daily Press Briefing** ([Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney, 02/20/2013](#))

**Quote:** "Again, I think we need to separate reports yesterday about hacking -- and I addressed this yesterday and I think I made clear that with regard to China, the United States and China are among the world's largest cyber actors, and it is vital that we continue a sustained, meaningful dialogue and work together to develop an understanding of acceptable behavior in cyberspace. We repeatedly and will continue to raise our concerns at the highest levels about cyber theft with senior Chinese officials, including in the military. And that is that issue."

- **February 25, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on February 25, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "We have repeatedly expounded our position on cyber attack. I would like to point out that the main crux of the cyber security issue now is that some countries take the internet as a new battlefield, vigorously develop cyber warfare capabilities, expand cyber military alliance, call for cyber deterrence and promote the formulation of engagement rules in the cyberspace so as to justify their launch of cyber attacks. All the above increase the risk of conflicts between countries in the cyberspace. China is concerned over the negative development of the situation. Against such a background, some countries deliberately make an issue of "cyber espionage" to divert the international community's attention. This makes no contribution to countries' cooperation on the cyber security issue as well as the international community's efforts to promote cyber security." "In recent years, China has developed bilateral law enforcement cooperation with more than 30 countries and regions including the US, the UK, Germany and Russia and has formed a relatively complete mechanism on combatting cyber crimes and hacker attacks. We hope relevant party will stop unilateral groundless accusations and hype and make joint efforts with China to build a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyberspace."



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