

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

May 2013

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Time Period: May 1~ May 31, 2013

Main Issues

1. Asia–Pacific Issues: Philippines Shooting of Taiwanese Fishermen; China-India Border Agreement; Northeast Asia Historical Disputes

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2. Direction of U.S.–China Cooperation: Inevitable Competition, Avoidable Conflict

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3. Economic Cooperation: Protecting Intellectual Property Rights; China-EU Ties; Trans-Pacific Partnership

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 1, Annual USTR Report on Intellectual Property Rights ● May 3, Acting U.S. Trade Representative Demetrios Marantis at Global Business Dialogue ● May 22, Statement of Steven M. Solomon, Associate Director for Global Operations and Policy of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ● May 26, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 16, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● May 24, Ambassador Cui Tiankai at CSIS Luncheon On US–China Economic Relations in the Next Decade ● May 25, Chinese Consul General Zhao Weiping to Chicago at the Greater China Business Conference ● May 31, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference |

4. Cooperation on Military Security: Annual Report of 2013 Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 6, DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization ● May 6, Department of Defense Press Briefing on the DOD report to Congress on Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● May 9, Remarks by Chinese Defense Ministry Geng Yansheng on Pentagon report about China's military development ● May 16, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● May 28, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 1, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 2, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 9, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 15, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 16, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 17, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 20, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 22, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 23, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 29, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 30, State Department Daily Press Briefing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● May 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● May 16, Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China |



6. Climate Change: Arctic Concerns; EU and Aviation Carbon Emission

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 15, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 16, Information Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China ● May 17, 2013 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference |

7. Middle East Issues: Geneva Communique on Syria; Troop Levels in Afghanistan; Foreign Intervention in Syria

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 6, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 7, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ● May 8, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 9, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 9, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ● May 10, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ● May 14, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ● May 15, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 16, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 17, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 20, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 22, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 22, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ● May 24, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ● May 26, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ● May 29, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 30, State Department Daily Press Briefing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● May 6, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● May 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● May 9, China Daily Editorial ● May 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● May 16, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks ● May 17, Ambassador Cui Tiankai’s Interview with the Foreign Affairs ● May 21, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference |



8. North Korea: Kenneth Bae’s Conviction; Japanese Abductees; Financial Monitoring of North Korean Banks

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 8, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 10, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 14, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 14, Ambassador Glyn Davies, Special Representative of the Secretary of State for North Korea Policy: Remarks to Press in Seoul ● May 15, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 20, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 22, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 23, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 28, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 29, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 30, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 31, State Department Daily Press Briefing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● May 21, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● May 27, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference |

9. Cybersecurity Issues: U.S. Accusations against China Harm Dialogue; People’s Liberation Army Manuals Grow Cyberattack Capabilities

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 6, DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization ● May 28, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● May 31, Cyber May Be Biggest Threat, Hagel Tells Troops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● May 6, DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization ● May 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● May 9, People’s Daily Online Opinion ● May 21, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference ● May 28, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference |



Issue 1. Asia–Pacific Issues: Philippines Shooting of Taiwanese Fishermen; China-India Border Agreement; Northeast Asia Historical Disputes

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “(US Position on Abe’s first step towards changing the Article 9 of Japan’s constitution, which will help the Japanese Government to formalize a military) I really refer you to the Japanese for information on any of their internal issues. You’ve heard the President, you’ve heard the Secretary talk about our cornerstone alliance with the Japanese and how important it is, and so that’s true going forward.” ● May 9, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “The United States looks forward to witnessing timely, transparent, free, and fair elections on May 11th. These elections will mark an important democratic transition, a historic development of which the people of Pakistan can be very proud. We do not support – and I’ve said this a few times up here at this podium – any particular political party or individual candidate, and we look forward to engaging with the next democratically elected government. I want to be clear about violence. The United States condemns the recent violence that has targeted politicians and their supporters during the electoral campaign in Pakistan. We likewise condemn recent statements by militant groups indicating their intent to disrupt Pakistan’s democratic process. So we support the right of the Pakistani people to participate fully in the election of their representatives and their ability to fulfill their aspirations for a peaceful, prosperous, and democratic nation. [...] The United States recognizes Japanese sovereignty over Okinawa. On the issue of the Senkakus, the United States does not take a position on the underlying question of the ultimate sovereignty of the Senkaku islands.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 1, 2013 – Foreign Minister Wang Yi’s Speech (Wang Yi Talks about Three Adherences in China’s ASEAN Policy) Quote: “When asked why choosing ASEAN countries as the destination of his first official visit as foreign minister, Wang said China always attaches great importance to cementing friendly cooperative ties with the bloc, an important close neighbor. [...] Wang said China’s new leadership will adhere to prioritizing the good–neighborly and friendly cooperation with ASEAN in its peripheral diplomacy, adhere to consolidating strategic partnership with ASEAN and adhere to conducting friendly consultations and mutually beneficial cooperation to properly handle differences and problems with some members of the bloc. [...] China hopes and believes that Thailand, as the country coordinator of China–ASEAN relations, will play its unique and important role in this regard.” ● May 2, 2013 – China Daily Editorial (US Abets Japan’s Rightists) Quote: “Washington apparently needs more political wisdom in handling its relations with Beijing and Tokyo. [...] Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s ultra–rightist rhetoric on the definition of ‘aggression’ last week was symbolic of a nasty trend in Japanese politics. With Abe and his cabinet increasingly nationalistic, there is no guarantee that Tokyo will not take further steps to disavow its history of aggression. Instead of allowing itself to be hijacked by Japan’s right–leaning politicians, Washington should be vigilant against the ill tendency in Tokyo and try to contain it.” ● May 2, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 2, 2013) Quote: “(As for the incident in the western section of the China–India border, the two sides are in close communication and consultation through the working mechanism for consultation and coordination on boundary affairs and border meetings.) [...] These contacts not only enhance the two sides’ understanding of each other’s concerns and positions, but are also conducive to the proper settlement of the issue at an early date. China–India boundary issue is an issue left over by history. It is an important consensus between the two sides that this issue should not affect the overall development of bilateral relations. We believe that China and India have the wisdom and ability to manage differences and problems between the two countries while constantly developing bilateral friendly and cooperative relations.” |



- **May 13, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Absolutely, and thank you for your question. We regret the tragic death of a Taiwan fishing boat master during a May 9th confrontation at sea with a Philippine patrol vessel. To answer your question, the United States has been in touch with both the Philippine Government and the Taiwan authorities regarding this incident and we welcome the Philippine Government’s pledge to conduct a full and transparent investigation into the incident.”

“Well, I think I’ve just stated it. We’ve been in touch with both the Taiwan authorities as well as the Philippine Government. We note that the Philippine Government has pledged to conduct a full and transparent investigation and to work with the Taiwan authorities to establish what has transpired. [...] Well, we continue to urge all parties in any scenario to ensure maritime safety and to refrain from provocative actions. In this case, again, the Philippine Government is going to be conducting an investigation and they will be working with the Taiwan authorities to establish what happened in this case.”

“The United States position on this issue – or broadly on this issue, I should say – is longstanding. We don’t take a position on the question of ultimate sovereignty over the islands. We do urge all parties to avoid actions that could raise tensions or result in miscalculations that would undermine peace, security, and economic growth in this vital part of the world. [...] Again, we urge both sides – I’m not going to make an evaluation from here, but we urge both sides not to take provocative actions. I’m not going to define what those are. I think they’re pretty clear.”

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

Quote: “So, we’re concerned by the increase in tensions between two neighboring democracies and close partners of the United States in the Asia Pacific region. We note that the Philippine President appointed a personal representative to Taiwan to convey his deep regret and apology to the family of the fisherman and the people of Taiwan. We welcome the Philippine Government’s pledge to conduct a thorough and expeditious investigation into the incident and cooperate promptly and fully with Taiwan investigators. We urge the Philippines and Taiwan to take all appropriate measures to clarify disagreements and prevent recurrence of such tragic events. And we continue to urge both parties to ensure maritime safety and to refrain from actions that could further escalate tensions in the region and undermine the prospects for a rapid and effective resolution of differences.”

- **May 3, 2013 – Xinhua Commentary** ([Commentary: Abe Walks on Dangerous Path](#))

Quote: “Abe has been walking on a path that aims to challenge post – war order, rewrite Japan’s peaceful constitution, remilitarize Japan and regain the so – called ‘greatness’ of the island nation. [...] Nevertheless, history has repeatedly proven that any attempt to manipulate public opinion and the will of the people is doomed to fail. [...] It is strongly urged that Tokyo stop wrong – doings and not be misled by the shadow of militarism.”

- **May 3, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 3, 2013](#))

Quote: “(2013 Defence White Paper released by Australia today stated that ‘the Australian government does not approach China as an adversary’ and ‘welcomes China’s rise’) [...] The two countries decided to upgrade bilateral relations to a strategic partnership of mutual trust and mutual benefit. [...] China, Australia and the US are important states in the Asia Pacific. Sound interactions and mutually beneficial cooperation among us will help maintain and promote regional peace, stability, prosperity and development.”

- **May 6, 2013 – China Daily Editorial** ([Keep neighborly ties warm](#))

Quote: “In the past few years, the Philippines and Vietnam have staged blatant provocations that have not only disturbed the otherwise harmonious neighborhood, they have also threatened the premise of regional peace and stability. In an attempt to legalize its illicit occupation of disputed islands in the South China Sea, Manila is seeking international arbitration, which China strongly opposes as the move is an open violation of the consensus reached between China and ASEAN on resolving the disputes through bilateral negotiations and consultations. [...] To create conditions for these consultations and negotiations that aim to produce binding rules regulating the conduct of concerned parties in the waters, it is important that countries like the Philippines stop stirring up trouble for selfish gains.”

- **May 7, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 7, 2013](#))

Quote: “The Chinese government established and announced base points and baselines of the territorial sea of the Diaoyu Islands according to relevant provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). This is completely in line with relevant international law and practice. The US side repeatedly said that it would not take sides on the territorial dispute between China and Japan. We hope the US could honor its words with actions and do more for China–US mutual trust and cooperation as well as regional peace and stability rather than sending a wrong signal.”



- **May 16, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**
Quote: “We have seen, of course, those comments. Mayor Hashimoto’s comments were outrageous and offensive. As the United States has stated previously, what happened in that era to these women who were trafficked for sexual purposes is deplorable and clearly a grave human rights violation of enormous proportions. We extend, again, our sincere and deep sympathy to the victims, and we hope that Japan will continue to work with its neighbors to address this and other issues arising from the past and cultivate relationships that allow them to move forward.”
- **May 17, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**
Quote: “This is an issue where, again, it’s up to the Government of the Philippines, to the Taiwan authorities, to work through together. Obviously, we regret the tragic death of this fishing boat master. We’ve said that a couple times from here. That, of course, remains the case. I’d also point you to the fact that, Joe Yun, our Acting Assistant Secretary, expressed his condolences to the family for this unfortunate loss of life when he was on Capitol Hill. So we’ve repeatedly expressed that. Unfortunately, I don’t think I have anything new for you on this today. [...] But we encourage – continue to encourage both sides to work together. We’ve been in touch with both the Government of the Philippines as well as the Taiwan authorities. We hope they will work together. We continue to encourage that. And beyond that I’m not going to get ahead of where things are.”
- **May 20, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**
Quote: “I think you’re trying to tie together two very disparate incidents there, but we’ve said that we welcome the Philippines pledge to conduct a thorough and expeditious investigation. We note that the Philippine President appointed a personal representative to Taiwan to convey his deep regret and apology to the family of the fisherman and the people of Taiwan. So we’ve been pretty consistent about this all along.”
- **May 22, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**
Quote: “Our longstanding policy on this has been that energy is one of our top priorities in our relationship with Pakistan, and we’re committed to helping Pakistan solve its energy crisis and its energy problems. So that’s a significant part of our bilateral assistance to the Pakistani Government and will continue to be so. And our concerns with regard to the Iranian project are – remain the same.”

- **May 7, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on the Settlement of the Standoff Incident between China and India in the Border Areas on May 7, 2013](#))**
Quote: “China and India have recently reached agreement on proper solution of the incident in the western section of the China–India boundary through consultation. Border troops of the two sides have now withdrawn from the area of standoff at the Tiannan River Valley area. Since the occurrence of the incident, China and India, with the larger interest of bilateral relations in mind, have taken a constructive and cooperative attitude, exercised restraint and maintained close communication and consultation through the border–related mechanism, border defense meetings and diplomatic channels. Maintaining peace and tranquility in the China–India border areas serves the common interests of both sides. China is ready to work with India to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question at an early date.”
- **May 10, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 10, 2013](#))**
Quote: “The Chinese side immediately expressed grave concern and strongly condemned the barbaric act of shooting and killing the Taiwanese fisherman. We require the Philippine side to investigate the incident immediately and give an explanation as soon as possible. We deeply lament the death of our Taiwan compatriot and our hearts and minds are with his family. I want to reiterate that China is gravely concerned about the Philippines’ repeated use of force against unarmed fishermen and strongly condemns the casualty this latest incident has caused. We once again urge the Philippines to swiftly and thoroughly investigate the incident and properly deal with it. We will continue to pay close attention to the follow–up.”
- **May 15, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 15, 2013](#))**
Quote: “Forced recruitment of ‘comfort women’ is a heinous crime committed by the Japanese militarism during the Second World War. It is a significant human rights issue concerning the dignity of victims. We are shocked and outraged by Japanese politician’s blatant challenge to the conscience of mankind and the justice of history. How Japan faces the past will decide how it heads into the future. Japan’s Asian neighbours and the whole international community will wait and see what choice Japan will make.”



- **May 23, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “We (Pakistan and the United States) will continue to work on those priorities (counterterrorism and energy), but certainly counterterrorism is one of the major areas, but we have civilian assistance in a range of other areas that are important to us. I mentioned energy as one of those instances as well, something that we’ve talked about here quite a bit.”

“Well, they (South Korea and Japan) are two very important partners, and we want them to improve their relationship, and that’s something that we’ve long held. We cooperate and work with both of our allies on a whole range of issues, and we want them to have a good relationship.”

- **May 28, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “Well, we’ve addressed his comments (that U.S. servicemen in Okinawa should use the adult entertainment industry to avoid the sex crimes) previously and really don’t have anything new to add. The one thing I’ll say is that we can’t be commenting on every state and local and provincial official around the world when they make outlandish or offensive or reprehensible comments. So we really can’t say much more beyond that. This is a local official.”

- **May 30, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “Well, our position on this is longstanding. As you know, we don’t take a position on the ultimate sovereignty over the islands (Senkaku/Diaoyu Islands). We call on both parties to manage their differences through peaceful means, and that continues to be the case as it was last week and last year. [...] I’m familiar with that, but I also just wanted to restate, since what you’re getting to is where do we stand on these issues, and I just repeated what our position is, which continues to be our position. [...] Well, again, but the most important issue here is what is our position on these islands, which is what you’re getting at, and so our position is longstanding and the same as it has been for quite some time.”

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

Quote: “[...] China treats India as an important partner and friend. [...] It is believed that the visit can enhance mutual trust, deepen cooperation, broaden common interests, cement bilateral friendship and inject fresh impetus to China–India strategic and cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity [...] China and India enjoy increasingly enhanced political mutual trust and broadened practical cooperation, and common interests between the two countries far outweigh differences. The two countries definitely have the willingness, wisdom and ability to jointly nurture new highlights of cooperation in Asia, create new engines for world economy, provide enormous development potential and market demands for Asia and the world and push forward China–India strategic and cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity.”

- **May 22, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 22, 2013](#))**

Quote: “The Ren’ai Reef is part of the Nansha Islands. China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and their adjacent waters. It is beyond reproach that Chinese government vessels carry out normal patrol in relevant waters. China urges [The Philippines] to follow through on the *Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea* (DOC) and refrain from taking actions that complicate and aggravate the dispute and spoil peace and stability of the South China Sea.”

- **May 23, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 23, 2013](#))**

Quote: “Premier Li Keqiang pointed out that both China and India are ancient civilizations, major developing countries and big emerging markets and the significance and influence of China–India cooperation has gone far beyond bilateral scope, delivering benefits to not only the two peoples, but also Asia and beyond. It is difficult to find another two countries in the world that have so much in common as China and India do. The two countries are indeed natural strategic partners. [...] Both sides agreed to make consensus the dominant factor of bilateral relations. It is underlined in the joint statement that China and India are partners, rather than rivals, and regard each other’s development as opportunities, rather than challenges. [...] Instead of shunning problems and differences, China places all the problems of mutual concern, including those critical ones on the table for candid discussions. We make clear our strategic intention on such issues as boundary, trans–border rivers and trade imbalance that India is concerned about. We ask India to join China as a strategic and cooperative partner in seeking common interests, properly managing differences and handling existing or emerging problems in a cooperative attitude.”



- **May 28, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference**
([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 28, 2013](#))

Quote: “Foreign Minister Wang Yi has stated China’s solemn position in response to what the Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary said. I would like to reiterate that in modern times, the Japanese militarism illegally occupied and stole Chinese territories, including Taiwan and its affiliated islands, by waging aggressive wars against China. These historical facts cannot be denied. Japan accepted the *Potsdam Proclamation* and announced its unconditional surrender in 1945. Article 8 of the *Potsdam Proclamation* states explicitly that ‘the terms of the *Cairo Declaration* shall be carried out.’ The *Cairo Declaration*, in turn, makes it even clearer that all the territories Japan had stolen from China shall be restored to China. The China–Japan Joint Statement signed in 1972 when the two countries normalized their relations also put down in black and white that ‘Japan firmly maintains its stand under Article 8 of the *Potsdam Proclamation*.’ These are clear historical facts. We urge the Japanese side to face history squarely, clarify and correct relevant statements and never again make remarks that lack common sense.”

“The Vietnamese side’s accusation against China is completely inconsistent with facts. The Vietnamese fishing boats’ entry into waters off China’s Xisha Islands for illegal fishing seriously infringed upon China’s sovereignty and violated Chinese laws. The competent Chinese authorities are justified to take regular law–enforcement measures. China urges the Vietnamese side to take effective steps, strengthen education and management of its fishermen and stop illegal fishing.”



Issue 2. Direction of U.S.–China Cooperation: Inevitable Competition, Avoidable Conflict

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 14, 2013 – Remarks to Press in Seoul by Glyn Davies (Remarks to Press in Seoul) Quote: “And we believe that China, because it has a unique role to play, with its relationship with North Korea, because it has this very strong, traditional relationship with North Korea, strong economic relationship and so forth, that China is in a position perhaps more than most to help clarify for North Korea the choices that it faces and to impress upon North Korea the importance of returning to the path of denuclearization because it is quite alarming that North Korea has said that they are no longer interested in following through on their commitments as they have made them in the September 2005 Joint Statement. So China has a very, very important role to play, and I look forward to talking to the Chinese about how we can continue to work together, certainly bilaterally, but more importantly, I think, at five, to try to find a way forward so that this issue ultimately can be resolved as it should be resolved, peacefully and diplomatically.” ● May 16, 2013 – U.S. Department of State (Remarks by Reta Jo Lewis) Quote: “U.S.–China ties are richer and more extensive than ever before. Bilateral cooperation and dialogue have moved beyond traditional diplomacy into the fields of economic and commercial engagement. Moreover, our people–to–people ties remain strong. Over 200,000 Chinese students study in U.S. universities each year – the largest number of students from any country. We are proud that Chinese students choose to invest in a U.S. education. The interactions between students and teachers will pay dividends for decades to come, helping Americans and Chinese forge ever closer bonds between individuals, communities, businesses, universities, and even government. The further we deepen our relationship, the more we need to bring into play the skills and energies of partners beyond our central and federal governments. I believe that engagement at the local level will continue to offer an exciting and effective method for Americans to discuss issues of mutual concern with Chinese provincial officials.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 21, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 21, 2013) Quote: “China–US relations have maintained a good momentum of positive development on the whole in the past four years. The two sides have enhanced dialogue and cooperation in a wide range of areas such as business, energy, environmental protection, people–to–people and culture exchanges as well as local collaboration and maintained close communication and coordination on tackling global challenges such as the international financial crisis and climate change and on handling the Korean Peninsula issue as well as the Iranian nuclear issue. [...] China stands ready to work with the US to follow through on the consensus reached by the two heads of state, enhance mutual understanding and trust, deepen dialogue and cooperation, properly handle differences and frictions and maintain and reinforce the growth momentum of China–US relations in a bid to ensure their sound and steady development. It serves the fundamental interests of the two countries and contributes to world peace and development. [...] It will be the first meeting between the top leaders of China and the US after the leadership change in the two countries. It is of great significance to China and the US in enhancing strategic communication, building up strategic mutual trust, deepening mutually beneficial cooperation, effectively managing differences, pushing forward China–US cooperative partnership and exploring ways to build a new type of major–country relations. The two presidents will have an extensive and in–depth exchange of views on bilateral relations as well as international and regional issues of common interest. [...] To hold the meeting in early June is also convenient for the two leaders.” |



- **May 22, 2013 – Remarks by Navy Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III, commander of U.S. Pacific Command** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

Quote: “While competition between the United States and China is inevitable, conflict is not. This means identifying strategic areas where our two countries can cooperate, while recognizing frankly and openly the areas where we will continue to differ, and to manage those. Our approach is to manage the friction and disruptive competition and increase areas of congruence and cooperation between our two nations. The U.S. and China [should] collaborate to build upon an existing Indo–Asia–Pacific community of peace and prosperity. Reaching that goal requires recognizing, understanding and managing areas of divergence that could disrupt the security environment. These range from China’s concerns that the U.S. strategic pivot to the Asia–Pacific region is designed to contain China’s rise to differences in how the two countries view the maritime global commons and the lack of common ground on behavior in cyberspace. Based on a strategy of collaboration and cooperation, the rebalance acknowledges the reality that the United States’ future is inextricably linked to Asia’s. And one of the fundamental goals in implementing it is to build a stable, productive and constructive relationship with China.”

- **May 24, 2013 – Remarks by Ambassador Cui Tiankai at CSIS Luncheon On US–China Economic Relations in the Next Decade** ([Ambassador Cui Tiankai at CSIS Luncheon On US–China Economic Relations in the Next Decade on May 24, 2013](#))

Quote: “We could take a lot of credit for peace and prosperity in the Asia–Pacific region in the last four decades. It is really amazing to think about it. We still have some flash points in Asia and the Pacific, like on the Korean Peninsula, in Afghanistan and elsewhere. But generally speaking, we now enjoy peace and stability in this region, and Asia and the Pacific is the most dynamic region in the world. Our two countries could and should take credit from this. Now we are working together to respond to so many issues, from the environment to climate change, from counterterrorism to nonproliferation, from trade to finance, and so many other issues. So I am quite confident that this new type of relationship is not an empty concept. It is quite real, already there taking shape. What we should do is to build up on this very good foundation and move forward, to give it more substance, to give it more meaning, and to make new progress.”

“In today’s world, we can see that a number of developing countries are growing fast and playing a more important role in world affairs. [...] So how will the existing order take these new powers in? How will the developed countries or the established powers interact with these emerging powers? If our two countries, the biggest developing country and the biggest developed country, can really turn into reality this new type of relationship, and can really work together on so many issues, it will be a very good example for the world. It might be an opening up of a new era in international relations that the rising or the developing countries will be new partners of the developed ones, making joint efforts in common search for solutions to so many problems. This is the shared responsibility for our two countries.”

- **May 27, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 27, 2013](#))

Quote: “State Councillor Yang Jiechi held talks with visiting US National Security Advisor Thomas Donilon this morning. The two sides had an in–depth exchange of views on the upcoming meeting between President Xi Jinping and President Barack Obama in early June. The two sides agreed that China–US relations are at a critical juncture to build on past successes and open up new dimensions for the future. The presidential meeting is of great and positive significance to the long–term, healthy and steady development of bilateral relations with far–reaching implications for peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia–Pacific and beyond. The two sides will make an all–out effort to prepare for the meeting and ensure its success. They also discussed international and regional issues of common interest.”



Issue 3. Economic Cooperation: Protecting Intellectual Property Rights; China-EU Ties; Trans-Pacific Partnership

| United States | China |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 1, 2013 – Annual USTR Report on Intellectual Property Rights (Annual USTR Report on Intellectual Property Rights on May 1, 2013) Quote: “The United States urges its trading partners to ensure that they have robust systems for protecting trade secrets, including deterrent penalties for criminal trade secret theft. USTR will monitor developments in this area. For example, a notable positive development was Taiwan’s amendment of its Trade Secrets Act, effective in February 2013, to increase criminal and civil penalties for corporate IP theft, including enhanced sanctions of up to 10 years imprisonment for trade secrets stolen and transferred to other countries. The United States welcomes Taiwan’s positive action on this important issue.” “For these reasons, the United States is concerned by the apparent growth of trade secret theft, particularly in China. Thefts may arise in a variety of circumstances, including those involving departing employees, failed joint ventures, cyber intrusion and hacking, and misuse of information submitted to government entities for purposes of complying with regulatory obligations. In practice, remedies under Chinese law are difficult to obtain. The U.S. National Counterintelligence Executive has stated that ‘Chinese actors are the world’s most active and persistent perpetrators of economic espionage.’ Public reports, such as a recent report published by the independent information security firm Mandiant have further indicated that actors affiliated with the Chinese military and Chinese Government have systematically infiltrated the computer systems of over one hundred U.S. companies and stolen hundreds of terabytes of data, including all forms of trade secrets, such as proprietary technology, manufacturing processes, and confidential business information.” “In the past year, the climate for IPR protection and enforcement continued to reflect efforts toward and opportunities for improvement, as well as challenges for U.S. rights holders. Obtaining effective enforcement of IPR in China remains a central challenge, as it has been for many years. This situation has been made worse by cybertheft, as information suggests that 32 actors located in China have been engaged in sophisticated, targeted efforts to steal IP from U.S. corporate systems. On a potentially more positive note, China is currently engaged in sustained legal reform efforts, which have resulted in the revision of laws, rules, guidelines, and judicial interpretations across the range of IPR disciplines. This large scale revision of the IPR legal regime presents an opportunity to improve IPR protection and enforcement, and the United States is hopeful that a legal reform effort on this scale signals China’s commitment to achieving major improvements. The United States urges China to continue to give due consideration to concerns expressed by the U.S. Government as well as by private sector stakeholders as these revisions proceed through the system.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 16, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 16, 2013) Quote: “The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Commerce have expressed grave concern over relevant decisions made by the EU. We believe that China and the EU have enjoyed sound cooperation in both photovoltaic industry and wireless communication industry, which has promoted the economic development of both sides, strengthened bilateral business ties, enhanced EU’s infrastructure construction in relevant fields and achieved mutually beneficial results. We hope that the EU would faithfully fulfill its promise of not taking protectionist or restrictive measures create favorable conditions for the stable and sound development of China–EU relations, China–EU economic ties included, and create an open and level playing field for Chinese companies in Europe.” ● May 24, 2013 – Remarks by Ambassador Cui Tiankai at CSIS Luncheon On US–China Economic Relations in the Next Decade (Ambassador Cui Tiankai at CSIS Luncheon On US–China Economic Relations in the Next Decade on May 24, 2013) Quote: “And also this new relationship is our shared responsibilities for the world economy. This is quite obvious since we are the two biggest economies in the world. The prospect of the world economy is not bright yet. So we can work together more closely. We can certainly put more confidence in the global economic prospects. We are certainly more capable of addressing the consequences of the financial crisis. We are certainly more capable of improving global economic governance. And maybe for the first time in human history, we will have a real global market. It is indeed imperative that our two countries take the responsibility and work together to move forward, and show real progress to our peoples in building up this new type of relationship. Economic relationship has always been the major pillar of our bilateral relations. It should remain to be the major pillar, and play an even more important role in building up the new type of relationship between of two countries.” “There are always issues and disputes, because we are growing interdependent in economic relations. It is no surprise that we will have some disputes, some disagreements, or something we should address. We should still keep our focus on growing mutual benefits and interdependence, identifying new fields for cooperation, identifying new areas for converging interests. There are so many of them, such as green energy, protection of the environment, climate change, infrastructure building, and so on. At the same time, we should work together to make new efforts to improve the global economic governance. The current economic system is not perfect. We should reform it, and make it work better. As for the disputes and disagreements, we should work together on those issues against the background of our growing common interests and benefits. We should not politicize economic issues, because it will only make problems harder to resolve and make economic cooperation more difficult to achieve.” |



- **May 3, 2013 – Acting U.S. Trade Representative Demetrios Marantis at Global Business Dialogue** ([Acting U.S. Trade Representative Demetrios Marantis at Global Business Dialogue on May 3, 2013](#))

Quote: “Japan’s entry into the Trans–Pacific Partnership (TPP) could lead to significant growth of U.S. exports to the Asia–Pacific region. Although Japan’s inclusion in the negotiations brings promising opportunities there will be real challenges for the U.S. and other negotiating partners to surmount. [...] the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) will continue to consult extensively with Congress and stakeholders as it ensures that Japan meets the high standards of the proposed agreement.”

- **May 22, 2013 – Statement of Steven M. Solomon, Associate Director for Global Operations and Policy of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration** ([FDA’s Activities Related to China](#))

Quote: “FDA is pursuing a comprehensive strategy to enhance the safety of imported products and establish an effective global safety net. Firms always have the primary responsibility to produce safe products, but it is important that governments provide meaningful and robust regulation. FDA is working with China to help them improve their regulatory system and to educate them on the new standards being implemented in our regulatory system.”

- **May 26, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Remarks at Youth Connect: Addis Ababa Featured by BBC’s Hardtalk](#))

Quote: “Well, you’re very perceptive. You’re right. I have no argument with you. China and Brazil have frankly been investing more in Africa than we have. That has to change. President Obama is coming to Africa next month. He’s looking forward to visit. I think he’s going to Tanzania and Senegal and South Africa at the beginning. I’m here now. We are going to be more engaged here. We need to be. And as I said, I’m not kidding you when I say to you there’s a huge future that is going to be written here and we obviously want to continue the relationship that we have. But I’m concerned, though, that some of the involvement of some countries here is not as transparent as the United States is, and some of it can, in fact, undermine democracy depending on how it is done.”

“To my fellow Chinese, especially to the Chinese business community, I would suggest that we learn from our American friends a strong sense of crisis all the time. The Americans are always wary of possible risks and challenges. Some of these challenges are real, and some are just imaginary. But this sense of crisis motivates the Americans to keep moving forward, to keep opening up to new areas of innovation and production, and enhancing competitiveness. This is something we should really learn from. And to our American friends, especially the US government, I would suggest maybe you could take some time to read the speech that Mr. Deng Xiaoping made at the beginning of China’s reform and opening–up. He underscored the importance of being open, of welcoming foreign direct investment. He underscored the values of more competition. Maybe this is the time for the US government and the business community to read these remarks and find some new inspiration from them. So my advice is very simple: Don’t worry, be open.”

- **May 25, 2013 – Zhao Weiping, Chinese Consul General to Chicago at the Greater China Business Conference** ([Chinese Consul General Zhao Weiping to Chicago at the Greater China Business Conference on May 25, 2013](#))

Quote: “China’s import of goods is expected to reach \$10 trillion in the next five years. China will surely become an even more important export market for the US. [...] More Chinese investors will knock at the door of America. China’s investment in the U.S. will become a new growth point for China–U.S. economic relations. Meanwhile, as China deepens its opening–up process, new opportunities will emerge for US investment in China. [...] Both China and the US need to be fully prepared for the new era of China–US trade and economic cooperation. On the government front, it is necessary for both sides to further enhance dialogues and consultations to deepen mutual trust and create a more favorable environment for bilateral economic cooperation. It is all the more important not to politicize trade and investment issues as happened here in the US from time to time. [...] Chinese President Xi Jinping and US President Obama, [...] have reaffirmed the commitments of our two countries to advance the cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit. They also agreed to explore a new–type major–country relationship between our two countries. I believe trade and economic cooperation will continue to be a major pillar of China–US relations. The people of our two countries will surely enjoy more benefits of cooperation in the new era of China’s economy and China–US trade and economic cooperation.”



- **May 31, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 28, 2013](#))

Quote: “China is open to all the proposals, including the TPP and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) that could foster economic integration and common prosperity of Asia. We are of the view that regional economic integration should move forward step by step in an open, inclusive and transparent manner based on a comprehensive understanding of the diversity and differences of economic growth in the Asia–Pacific region. We hope that all parties could set suitable standards by bearing in mind the realities of international trade and conditions of different countries so that developing economies would not be kept out by impossibly high standards which would in turn weaken the effectiveness of relevant arrangement and impair all parties’ interests. China has been following the developments of the TPP negotiation and is willing to keep in touch with all parties concerned. We also hope that the TPP negotiation could be more transparent.”



Issue 4. Cooperation On Military Security: Annual Report of 2013 Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China

| United States | China |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 6, 2013 – DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization: Quotes by David F. Helvey, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia (DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization: Quotes by David F. Helvey, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia on May 6, 2013) <p>Quote: “The issue here is not one particular weapons system. It’s the integration and overlapping nature of these weapons systems into a regime that can potentially impede or restrict free military operations in the Western Pacific. So that’s something that we monitor and are concerned about. What concerns me is the extent to which China’s military modernization occurs in the absence of the kind of openness and transparency that others are certainly asking of China. That lack of transparency has effects on the security calculations of others in the region. And so it’s that uncertainty, I think, that’s of greater concern [...] We’ll continue to use military engagement with China as one of several means to expand areas where we can cooperate, discuss, frankly, our differences, and demonstrate the United States’ commitment to the security of the Asia–Pacific region.”</p> <p>“Over the past two decades, the PRC has steadily transformed a poorly equipped, ground forces–centric military into a more capable force that is assuming diverse missions well beyond China’s shores. Given this trajectory, the need for a robust U.S.–China military–to–military relationship that builds trust and helps manage friction continues to grow. During their January 2011 summit, U.S. President Barack Obama and PRC President Hu Jintao jointly affirmed that ‘a healthy, stable, and reliable military–to–military relationship is an essential part of [their] shared vision for a positive, cooperative, and comprehensive U.S. China relationship.’ Both sides have repeatedly endorsed this objective.”</p> <p>“U.S. military–to–military engagement with China serves three general purposes in support of the broader relationship. First, it allows the U.S. and PRC militaries to build cooperative capacity. This is achieved through activities that enhance or facilitate our ability to interact at a tactical or operational level. Second, engagement fosters understanding of each others’ military institutions in ways that dispel misconceptions and encourage common ground for dialogue. Third, military engagement allows senior leaders to address the global security environment and relevant challenges. These interactions can facilitate common approaches to challenges and serves as a bridge to build more productive working relationships.”</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 7, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 7, 2013) <p>Quote: “The US Department of Defense releases such reports year after year, pointing fingers at China’s normal and legitimate development of national defense and hyping about the so–called ‘China military threat.’ This practice harms mutual trust and cooperation. We express firm opposition and have lodged representations with the US. China’s necessary and moderate national defense development, commensurate with its own needs, is entirely for the purpose of safeguarding national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, which is also the legitimate rights and interests of any sovereign state.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 9, 2013 – Remarks by Chinese Defense Ministry Geng Yansheng (Remarks by Chinese Defense Ministry Geng Yansheng on May 9, 2013) <p>Quote: “The Chinese Defense Ministry’s spokesman [Geng Yansheng] on Wednesday expressed ‘strong dissatisfaction with’ and ‘firm opposition to’ a Pentagon report on China’s military development. [...] Geng said China has always adhered to the path of peaceful development, pursuing a military strategy which is defensive in nature. China’s military buildup, meeting the country’s needs of upholding sovereignty, security and territorial integrity, is part of the country’s justified rights and does not target any specific country. He added that the U.S. side has invested heavily in developing state–of–the–art weapons and building up cyber attack troops in recent years, and it is in no position to criticize China’s defense and military development. Furthermore, according to the spokesman, certain neighboring countries have provoked disputes which have threatened China’s territorial integrity and maritime rights since last year, emboldened by their supporters, and their behavior serves as the root cause of tension in the region. However, the Pentagon report confuses right and wrong and misleads global public opinion, which is extremely irresponsible, he said.”</p> |



“The complexity of the security environment both in the Asia–Pacific region and globally, calls for a continuous dialogue between the armed forces of the United States and China. The U.S. position is that our engagement with China should expand cooperation in areas of mutual interest, provide a forum to candidly address areas of disagreement and improve mutual understanding. The United States sees value in sustained and reliable military ties and regards the military relationship as an integral component of a comprehensive U.S.–China relationship. Sustained military engagement underpins U.S. policy objectives of promoting China’s development in a manner consistent with international rules and norms and that contributes to regional and global problem–solving. The U.S. National Defense Strategy emphasizes that U.S. defense interaction with China will be long–term and multi–dimensional.”

“The fundamental purpose for two countries to conduct military–to–military relations is to gain a better understanding of how each side thinks about the role and use of military power in achieving political and strategic objectives. It is precisely during periods of tension when a working relationship is most important. Over the long term, a fully functioning relationship should help both parties develop a more acute awareness of the potential for cooperation and competition. Sustained and substantive military–to–military contacts at all levels can help reduce miscommunication, misunderstanding, and the risks of miscalculation.”

- **May 16, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 17, 2013](#))

Quote: “The Chinese Academy of Sciences recently conducted a scientific probe in high–altitude atmosphere and released relevant information. I want to stress that it is China’s longstanding stance to make peaceful use of the outer space and oppose weaponization or arms race in the outer space.”

- **May 28, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 28, 2013](#))

Quote: “Military–to–military relations are an important part of China–US relations. While implementing the consensus by leaders of the two countries and building a new type of major–country relations, we stand ready to strengthen coordination and communication, enhance mutual trust, and accommodate each other’s core concerns in order to develop our relations including military–to–military ties.”



- **May 6, 2013 – Department of Defense Press Briefing on the DOD report to Congress on Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China** ([News Transcript](#))

Quote: “We welcome the actions that China has taken to improve the openness and the amount of information that’s made available about its military, including the regular publication of defense white papers. However, many uncertainties remain, which only underscores the importance of building a military dialogue with China that is sustained and substantive. In this report, we describe our efforts to work towards a healthy, stable, reliable, and continuous military-to-military relationship with China. We view this type of relationship as an important component of the overall U.S.–China relationship. Indeed, having this type of relationship is an important part of our larger strategy to rebalance to the Asia Pacific region.”

“Well, I mean, we’re — we’re concerned about — about the ability of China to develop missiles that can project its military power with precision at great distances from China. Obviously, something that can hold at risk large surface ships, including aircraft carriers, is something we pay attention to, but we put it in the context of a number of China’s military developments, again, that we characterize as anti-access and area denial. And the issue here is not one particular weapons system. It’s the integration and overlapping nature of these weapons systems into a regime that can potentially impede or restrict free military operations in the Western Pacific. So that’s something that we monitor and are concerned about.”

“I think one of the things that — that kind of jumps out is that, as China has made progress towards greater transparency in its defense and security affairs, I think there’s a lot yet that remains to be — to be said. This report provides a lot of information, but I think this report also poses a number of questions, questions for which we don’t have answers. So what — what concerns me is — is the extent to which China’s military modernization occurs in — in the absence of the type of openness and transparency that others are certainly asking of China and the potential implications and consequences of that lack of transparency on the security calculations of others in the region. And so it’s that uncertainty, I think, that’s of greater concern.”

“We’re also monitoring carefully China’s activities, including military activities in space and in cyberspace. In 2012, China conducted a total of 18 space launches and expanded its space-based intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, navigation, meteorological and communication satellite constellations. At the same time, China continues to invest in a multi-dimensional program to deny others access to and use of space. China’s military continues to explore the role of military operations in cyberspace as a feature of modern warfare and continues to develop doctrine training and exercises, which emphasize information technology and operations. In addition, in 2012, numerous computer systems around the world, including those owned by the United States government, continued to be targeted for intrusions, some of which appear to be attributable directly to PRC government and military organizations.”



Issue 5. Human Rights: Nigerian Violence; Religious Freedom; Dalai Lama; Chinese Activist Lawyers; Egypt’s Political Oppression

| United States | China |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 1, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing), Quote: “In terms of human rights, we’ve been very clear with the Nigerian Government, including when the Secretary was with his counterpart here in Washington just a few days ago, that there needs to be progress on human rights and that in terms of instability in the north and extremist violence, there’s got to be an evenhanded way of dealing with this and the legitimate concerns of northerners. And the security response has to be done in a way that respects the human rights of people in the north as well.” ● May 2, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We talked about this a little bit earlier in the week, but I will reiterate that we remain deeply concerned by reports of Chen Kegui’s mistreatment in prison and of his acute medical condition. And we have consistently raised Chen Kegui’s case with the Chinese Government. And just to say that when I spoke to the Secretary this morning, he again expressed his concern with the case. You know when he was on the Hill he testified about having raised the case with the Chinese, and he intends to do so directly again with the Chinese leadership. So the Secretary remains concerned. The U.S. Government remains concerned. We’ve consistently raised the case, and will continue to do so at the highest levels.” ● May 9, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “Our lines and our policy have not changed. But we continue to call on the Chinese Government to permit Tibetans to express grievances freely, publicly, peacefully and without fear of retribution. And we’ve also urged the Chinese Government – and this goes back some time – to refrain from statements that denigrate the Dalai Lama and Tibet’s unique cultural, linguistic, and religious traditions. [...] We remain deeply concerned by reports that family members of Chen Guangcheng continue to be harassed and by reports that Chen Guangfu – this is his brother – was recently attacked and beaten. We urge Chinese authorities to stop any harassment of the family and to treat family members fairly and with dignity. We also remain deeply concerned by the reports of Chen Kegui’s abuse in prison, and you know that’s a case that we’ve raised consistently at very high levels.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 2, 2013) Quote: “The Chinese Government protects citizens’ freedom of religious belief according to law. Chinese people are entitled to full religious freedom in accordance with law. We urge the so-called ‘US Commission on International Religious Freedom’ to respect facts, discard prejudice and stop using religious affairs to interfere in China’s internal affairs. Meanwhile, we suggest the US side have a thorough reading of the Human Rights Record of the United States in 2012 recently released by the Information Office of China’s State Council and repent more on its own problems rather than point fingers at or make irresponsible remarks on other countries.” ● May 9, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 9, 2013) Quote: “Tibet is an inalienable part of China and Tibet-related issues are China’s internal affairs. The Dalai Lama is a political exile who has long been engaged in anti-China separatist activities in the name of religion. China is firmly opposed to foreign leaders’ meeting with the Dalai Lama in whatever form as well as foreign countries’ intervention in China’s internal affairs under whatever pretext.” |



● **May 15, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Well, this was just declared a few hours ago, but let me reiterate what I said, that Nigeria’s security forces must protect civilians in any security response in a way that respects human rights and the rule of law. So that’s our broad standard. And something that we’ve been saying previously to this state of emergency, and I don’t want to necessarily tie the two together, but we have made clear to the Nigerian Government that its heavy-handed response to insecurity in northern Nigeria and the failure to address human rights violations will potentially affect our ability to provide security assistance going forward. So we’ve made that message clear to the Nigerians. We’re looking at this state of emergency that was declared given this violence, and so that’s really our bottom line in terms of our response to the Nigerians. Okay.”

● **May 16, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Well, again, we all know the history of Burma. They’ve made a number of positive reforms in recent years. We all know that the previous Secretary was there, the President was recently there. They’ve recently released over 850 political prisoners. They’ve eased restrictions on the media and increasingly respect freedoms of expression, assembly, and movement. But this is obviously an ongoing discussion. I’m sure it will be part of the visit when they come, when the President comes next week, and I would refer you to the White House for more specifics on that.”

● **May 17, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Arshad. We do welcome the reports that approximately 20 political prisoners were released today. We talked about this a little bit yesterday, so that leads the number to, I believe, over 850 now. So we continue to urge the government to work through the political prisoner review committee, which was specially put in place to address remaining cases. And of course, we encourage them to release all political prisoners unconditionally. And I spoke to this a little yesterday, but let me just add there’s, of course, been great progress made and a number of positive reforms in Burma, including the release of these prisoners, including the easing of restrictions. But part of the discussion next week I’m sure will be about continued progress that needs to be made.”

“Well, we don’t take positions on any candidates, as you know, and we hope that the upcoming elections will be free, fair, and transparent and will represent the will of the Iranian people. So we wouldn’t weight into decisions made by the government. Of course, broadly, we hope that women around the world participate in politics and elected office, but beyond that I don’t think I have anything specific for you.”

● **May 16, 2013 – Information Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China** ([Progress in China’s Human Rights in 2012](#))

Quote: “China has a population of over 1.3 billion. For such a populous country, it would be impossible to protect the people’s rights and interests without first developing the economy to feed and clothe the people. Development is the key to solving all existing problems and facilitating progress of human rights in China. Only by pursuing healthy and sustainable economic development can China consolidate the material foundation for the people’s happiness and wellbeing, and protect their rights to subsistence and development.”

“The socialist road of political development with Chinese characteristics is the fundamental guarantee for the realization of civil rights and political rights in China. In recent years, China has actively yet prudently pressed ahead with political restructuring, expanded socialist democracy, accelerated the building of a socialist country under the rule of law, and developed socialist political civilization. China endeavors to improve the system of democracy, diversify the forms of democracy, expand citizens’ orderly participation in political affairs, and ensure that citizens exercise their democratic rights as prescribed by the law. China continues to deepen the reform of the administrative system, push forward the reform of the judicial system and work mechanisms, and ensure that people enjoy a wide range of rights and freedoms in accordance with the law.”

“China continues to improve its legal system that protects human rights. Establishing a socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics and protecting human rights in accordance with the law are the important foundation for China’s human rights development. Thanks to unremitting efforts over the years, by the end of 2010 a multi-level socialist legal system with specific Chinese characteristics had been established. [...] The formation of the socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics is an important milestone in the development of China’s human rights cause, and it ensures that the country’s human rights protection is done within the framework of the law. In recent years, the state has paid great attention to proceeding from the requirement of protecting human rights to amend relevant laws and regulations.”

“China enforces strict controls over and prudently applies the death penalty. In February 2011 the NPC Standing Committee examined and approved Amendment VIII of the Criminal Law, which removed death penalty from 13 economic and nonviolent crimes, thus reducing the death penalty charges by nearly one fifth. [...] In June 2010 the Supreme People’s Court and Supreme People’s Procuratorate jointly issued the Rules for Reviewing and Judging the Evidence in Handling Death Penalty Cases, adopting more rigorous standards for



● **May 20, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing)**

Quote: “First of all, on Egypt, we are deeply concerned by the growing trend of efforts to punish and deter political expression in Egypt. Numerous individuals, including journalists, bloggers and activists have been detained, and some are being charged and put on trial for allegedly defaming government figures. Such charges do not conform to Egypt’s international obligations, do not reflect international standards regarding freedom of expression and freedom of assembly, particularly in a democratic society, and represent a step backward for Egypt’s democratic transition. We call on the Government of Egypt to publicly speak out against this trend and to protect the essential freedoms of expression and assembly as it has publicly committed to do. This is the way to ensure that Egypt’s democratic transition continues to progress in a way that meets the aspirations of the Egyptian people.”

● **May 22, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing)**

Quote: “So on the election, it appears that Iran’s unelected Guardian Council, which is unaccountable to the Iranian people, has disqualified hundreds of potential candidates based on vague criteria. The council narrowed the list of almost 700 potential candidates down to eight officials based solely on who the regime believes will represent its interests rather than those of the Iranian people. So we think that the lack of transparency makes it unlikely that the slate of candidates represents the will of the Iranian people, who should be given every opportunity to choose a president who best embodies their views.”

“And one other thing I’ll note, Matt, that what we’ve seen in recent days is – are troubling signs that the Iranian Government is taking steps like slowing and cutting off internet access to prevent Iranian citizens from making their voices heard and from making free and informed decisions about what’s going on inside of Iran. So we’ve seen that as well.”

● **May 23, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing)**

Quote: “Indeed, he constantly and consistently raises these issues (freedom of Press) with foreign leaders around the world and here when he meets with them. And I think you heard over the two weeks during our freedom of the press activities, many of the cases that we called out, the high priority that we place on this, and our deep concern for the well-being of journalists who face violence and repression for the work that they do around the world. So that’s something we’re deeply committed to.”

reviewing and judging the evidence in death penalty cases. The amended Criminal Procedure Law requires that all trials of second instance for death penalty cases be held in public and the supervision over the review of death sentences be tightened. Efforts are made to enlarge the scope of judicial openness and intensify legal supervision.”

“China protects the rights of detainees. In 2011 the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Health jointly issued the Basic Standards for Establishment of Clinics in Detention Centers to improve the accommodation, living and medical conditions of detainees. By the end of 2012, a detainee security risk assessment and ranking mechanism [...] psychological counseling rooms for detainees [...] two-way online video meetings for inmates [...] and a complaints handling mechanism had been set up.”

“China has long taken the initiative to have exchanges and cooperation with other countries in the realm of human rights. It plays a constructive role in the UN’s human rights bodies, encouraging countries around the world to handle human rights issues fairly, objectively and non-selectively. It endeavors to promote the sound development of human rights on the international stage. [...] China plays a constructive role by upholding the basic purpose and principles stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations, performing its duties conscientiously, and proactively participating in reviews and discussions of human rights issues. [...] Attaching great importance to the implementation of international human rights conventions. China has joined 27 international human rights conventions, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and actively works for the approval of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Chinese government has taken active measures to guarantee the implementation of its obligations as stipulated by the international human rights conventions it has joined.”



● **May 29, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Remember that the regime (of Syria) has brutalized tens of thousands of people, including innocent women and children, and the armed opposition movement arose precisely to protect civilians who were demanding respect of their basic human rights from the brutality of the regime. So certainly we continue to support efforts to help the opposition. That was part of the discussion last week and something the Secretary continues to press for.”

● **May 30, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “So we regularly meet with individuals in every country where we work, including China, and we continue to urge China to uphold the rule of law and to abide by their commitment to protect individual human rights. I can’t speak to the intentions of this specific meeting and would refer you to the Chinese Government for any more detail. [...] Well, we certainly encourage China to continue to release dissidents, but I don’t have any means or I’m not going to venture to evaluate or give a grade to that from here.”

“Let me just reiterate that we are deeply concerned about reports that local officials in Burma’s Rakhine state plan to enforce a two-child limit for Rohingya Muslims. And we are opposed, of course, as you know, to coercive and discriminatory birth limitation policies in this and in any other case, and we have pressed senior Burmese Government officials to abolish this local order. We urge the Government of Burma to eliminate all such policies without delay.”



Issue 6. Climate Change: Arctic Concerns; EU and Aviation Carbon Emission

| United States | China |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 15, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry (Remarks with Swedish Foreign Minister Carl Bildt and Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov at the Arctic Council Ministerial Session) <p>Quote: “So we’re doing things – automobile efficiency, standards, efficiencies, building codes, fleet purchase, all kinds of things, but not enough. No one is doing enough. The problem is that everything that we do or everything one other nation does is going to be wiped out by China or another nation if they continue with coal firepower at the rate that we are proceeding. So the warning signals are all there, and I can assure that when our chairmanship time comes around we will pick up on Leona’s appropriate concern for indigenous populations and we will build on that with respect to the needs for all of us to do things that recognize the global impact on the ecosystem of what is happening in the Arctic.”</p> <p>“And as the United States was reminded painfully in the Gulf of Mexico three years ago, we need strong partnerships and shared operational guidelines before a disaster occurs in order to make sure that we’re able to respond. So we need to prevent crises from happening in the first place, and that frankly brings me back to climate change. [...] So the scientific research in each of our [Arctic, ed.] countries is more imperative than ever in order to protect the atmosphere, the global economy, the food chain, and the air we breathe. And we need to do more – all of us – urgently. The businesses investing in the region are obviously crucial to bringing new industries, jobs, and people to the Arctic to promote, but we need to make sure that we are promoting that growth in responsible ways. And we’ve heard from our friends and the permanent participators today about the urgency of that. So I want to confirm that in all of these efforts, and so many more that we look forward to discussing in the next years, the United States is committed to being a productive and engaged partner.”</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 16, 2013 – Information Office of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China (Progress in China’s Human Rights in 2012) <p>Quote: “There is only one earth for human beings. Promoting ecological progress is of vital importance for humanity’s future. Facing increasing resource constraints, severe environmental pollution and ecosystem degradation, China is working to raise the ecological awareness of the need to respect, accommodate and protect nature, give high priority to making ecological progress and incorporate it as one of the five main goals for completing the building a moderately prosperous society in all respects. China is working hard to build a beautiful country and earnestly guaranteeing the citizens’ environmental rights and interests.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 17, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 17, 2013) <p>Quote: “China always stands for international cooperation against aviation carbon emission within multilateral mechanisms such as the <i>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</i> and the International Civil Aviation Organization. Like many other countries, China is opposed to the EU’s unilateral action of including foreign international airlines into its emission trading system. We hope that the EU could take into consideration opinions of all parties, act with discretion, and properly deal with this issue through consultation with relevant parties, including China.”</p> |



Issue 7. Middle East Issues: Geneva Communiqué on Syria; Troop Levels in Afghanistan; Foreign Intervention in Syria

| United States | China |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 6, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “Any use of chemical weapons in Syria would very likely have originated with the Assad regime. We believe these weapons are secure, but also know the Assad regime has demonstrated a willingness to escalate its horrific use of violence against the Syrian people. So our position has been and will be continuing going forward that all credible allegations must be fully and urgently investigated. And we call on the Assad regime to cooperate fully and allow the UN investigators unfettered access to all areas.” <p>“Secretary Kerry called Iraqi Prime Minister Maliki over the weekend to discuss events in Iraq as well as in the region. The Secretary welcomed the recent discussions between Baghdad and Irbil and the commitment to follow through on important matters critical to Iraqi stability. The Secretary expressed condolences for the lives lost in Iraq in recent weeks and pledged continued support to Iraq’s counterterrorism efforts. The Secretary also expressed concern about the potential for renewed sectarian conflict in Iraq and recognized the danger that the ongoing conflict in Syria poses for the region. And he urged Prime Minister Maliki to show restraint and flexibility in discussions with protesters, and stressed the need for all parties to refrain from violence and address legitimate grievances peacefully, in a manner consistent with the Iraqi constitution. And finally the Secretary affirmed commitment of the United States, under the strategic framework agreement, to help all sides work toward sustainable compromises that will be essential to Iraq’s long term stability.”</p> <p>“(U.S. Position on the Palestinian and Israeli leaders’ visiting China) we welcome broad international support for the objective of Middle East peace based on the two–state goal. We appreciate the interest of many in the international community who wish to play a constructive role. And so we look forward to consulting with a broad range of partners. But I refer you to the Israelis and Palestinians who are travelling there about their travel plans.”</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 2, 2013) Quote: “The Palestinian issue is at the core of the Middle East issue. China has long been actively promoting peace talks and making unremitting efforts to advance the Middle East peace process. Under the current situation, China stands ready to work with all relevant parties of the international community to continue to play an active and constructive role for an early, comprehensive and fair settlement of the Palestinian issue. China maintains friendly exchanges with both Israel and Palestine, supports the Middle East peace process and encourages Palestine and Israel to solve differences and disputes through peace talks. China’s host of the two leaders’ visits is part of the above efforts.” <p>“The use of chemical weapons violates the universally–accepted norms of international law. We are firmly opposed to whoever uses chemical weapons. Meanwhile, we are opposed to military interventions in any country. We believe that the pressing task is for the Syrian government and opposition to cease fire, stop violence, launch the political dialogue and implement the political transition as soon as possible. China calls on all relevant parties of the international community to make unremitting efforts for the political settlement of the Syrian issue in a responsible manner.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 6, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 6, 2013) Quote: “The current situation in the region is very complex and sensitive and China is highly concerned about that. We oppose the use of force and believe that any state’s sovereignty should be respected. China calls on all parties concerned to bear in mind regional peace and stability, exercise restraint and avoid taking any actions that may escalate tensions.” <p>“President Xi Jinping said that the Chinese people are sincere and earnest in supporting the Palestinian people. China will continue to support the Palestinian people’s just cause. Despite all the twists and turns of the Palestine–Israel peace talks, we are convinced that the Palestinian people will fulfill the dream of statehood as long as the general direction of peace is adhered to and unremitting efforts are made.”</p> |



- **May 7, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ([Remarks with Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov](#))**

Quote: “We believe that the Geneva communique is the important track to end the bloodshed in Syria, and it should not be a piece of paper. It should not be a forgotten communique of diplomacy. It should be the roadmap, the implemented manner by which the people of Syria could find their way to the new Syria, and by which the bloodshed, the killing, the massacres can end. Encouraging the stated intentions of the Syrian Government and the opposition groups to find a political solution, both have said they want to, both are committed to it.”

“We’ve also affirmed our commitment to a negotiated settlement as the essential means of ending the bloodshed, addressing humanitarian disaster in Syria, and addressing the problem of the security of chemical weapons and forestalling further regional instability. We believe that full implementation of the Geneva communique calls for a transition governing body as specifically set forth in the language of the communique, which is formed by mutual consent with the support of the international community and enjoying full executive authority – that means the full authority to run and manage the government, including the military and security services, and then doing so as soon as we can possibly implement it is the best way to resolve the crisis in Syria. [...] and there is some sentiment both in the House and Senate to provide arms to the opposition. I think that ultimately that will be determined to some degree by the state of the evidence with respect to chemical weapons and what steps have been taken. As you know, President Obama has ordered an appropriate, careful analysis of that evidence. And I think the Congress will look very carefully at the results of that analysis in order to make any judgments going forward. And again, I think if this kind of process can move successfully to bring parties together and actually implement the Geneva communique, then hopefully that would not be necessary. So much will depend on what happens over the course of these next weeks as to what will happen to that particular legislation. One thing that’s clear: The President of the United States has said that he hasn’t taken options off the table yet, pending the determinations of the chemical weapons use, and he is serious about making certain that that prohibition is enforced.”

- **May 8, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “Secretary Kerry reiterated our belief that the Geneva communique framework is the best way to find a durable solution to the Syrian crisis and should be the roadmap by which the international community and Syrian people work to hasten an end to the conflict. And this is through a political transition. You know how important we’ve said political transition is, that it’s the best way to end the violence, and so you have on the one hand – we’ve certainly upped our assistance to the opposition. This is in the context of the upward trajectory of our millions of dollars of nonlethal assistance.”

- **May 7, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 7, 2013](#))**

Quote: “China also calls on parties concerned to respect Syria’s sovereignty and territorial integrity in real earnest, remain calm, exercise restraint, avoid the use of force and actions that may escalate tensions so as to play a responsible and constructive role for the political solution of the Syrian issue. [...] The immediate priority is to take credible steps to stop settlement activities, end violence against innocent civilians, lift the blockade of the Gaza Strip and properly handle the issue of Palestinian prisoners in order to create the necessary conditions for the resumption of peace talks. China’s position on the suspension of settlement activities is consistent. We oppose Israel’s construction of Jewish settlements on occupied Palestinian territories including East Jerusalem and the West Bank, urge the Israeli side to take credible steps to remove barriers to the peace talks and create necessary conditions for rebuilding trust and restarting peace talks between Palestine and Israel at an early date.”

- **May 9, 2013 – China Daily Editorial ([Syria Conflict Worsening](#))**

Quote: “Israel’s air strikes on Syria should again sound the alarm to the international community about the dangers of the crisis spreading, while the testimony gathered by the United Nations’ human rights investigators suggests that the Syrian rebel forces have used the nerve gas sarin, which, if confirmed, means the conflict is heading in a very dangerous direction. The covert and overt interference from some outside forces have added complexity to the conflict and undercut international efforts that aim to resolve the issue in peace.”

- **May 10, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))**

Quote: “To play host to Palestinian and Israeli leaders is the fresh efforts made by China for the promotion of Palestine–Israel peace talks. It displays China’s constructive stance to solve hot–spot issues such as the Palestinian issue in the Middle East region, and to realize regional peace and stability. China hopes that such effort could build up world’s peace–promotion efforts and create favorable conditions for peace talks. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China stands ready to work with the international community to push forward the Middle East Peace Process as it always does. China hopes that both Palestine and Israel could seize the current opportunity, cooperate with the international community and take concrete steps to resume talks as soon as possible and achieve substantive results.”



“Well, ultimately, the Egyptian people will be the ones to decide if this cabinet meets their needs and aspirations. We’re not going to comment on the composition of the cabinet, but we again urge President Morsy to lead a process that produces compromises, that addresses real concerns and creates greater consensus across the political spectrum. We know that Egypt faces enormous political and economic challenges, and building greater political consensus is essential to addressing these challenges for the sake of the Egyptian people. [...]”

“Again, I can’t comment on these internal moves with inside the Egyptian Government. We’ve urged them to reach a deal with the IMF. But in terms of one cabinet minister or other negotiating folks with inside the government, that’s up to the Egyptians to decide.”

- **May 9, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “As President Obama has made clear, the U.S. does not seek permanent military bases in Afghanistan. We envision that the bilateral security agreement will address access to and use of Afghan facilities by U.S. forces. So you know that the bilateral security agreement is still being negotiated. We have a lead negotiator here at the State Department. We’re not going to get into the details of those negotiations that are ongoing, but they continue.”

- **May 9, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Remarks With Italian Foreign Minister Emma Bonino After Their Meeting](#))

Quote: “We have previously stated that the missiles, particularly the A-300, is potentially destabilizing with respect to the state of Israel. And so we’ve made it very clear historically that that is a concern of the United States. But again, I think drawing the ‘which is more important’ relative balance, which is clearly going to be part of the negotiation in Geneva, at this point is – doesn’t take us where we need to go, notwithstanding that we believe, as I said, that it is destabilizing.”

- **May 10, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Secretary Kerry Holds a Google+ Hangout With NBC’s Andrea Mitchell](#))

Quote: “I guarantee you, if we ignore some of the places where we are investing today to prevent violence, to have people grow up with jobs, to be able to choose a different path – if we don’t do that, we’ll be sending another generation of Americans somewhere to clean it out when they attack us because of their developed hatred or taught ideology or religious extremism that comes home to attack the United States. We didn’t do anything to Usama bin Ladin, but he attacked us.”

- **May 16, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on the UN General Assembly’s Adoption of the Resolution on the Syrian Issue](#))

Quote: “Relevant countries recently submitted a draft resolution on the Syrian issue to the 67th Session of the UN General Assembly. Like many other members, China was seriously concerned about some of the content and required sponsors of the draft to take into full consideration views of different parties and not to force a vote so as not to affect the momentum of the 7 political resolution of the Syrian issue. However, the sponsors failed to fully communicate with other parties and forced a vote on the draft resolution, leaving China with no option but to vote against the draft. China has no selfish interests on the Syrian issue and has no intention to protect any China is positive and open to any resolution plan that is widely acceptable to all relevant parties in Syria. China understands the concerns of Arab countries and the Arab League over the early settlement of the Syrian issue and values their efforts for the political settlement.”

- **May 17, 2013 – Ambassador Cui Tiankai’s Interview with the Foreign Affairs** ([Ambassador Cui Tiankai’s Interview with the Foreign Affairs on May 17, 2013](#))

Quote: “[...] We always follow the principle that the affairs of a particular country [Syria] should be determined by its own people, not by us, not by outsiders. It’s not up to China or the United States to decide the future of the country. [...] To be very frank with you, this kind of theory [UN ‘responsibility to protect’ doctrine] has not always proved successful. When the United States started the war in Iraq, people were also talking about the responsibility to protect the Iraqi people, or to eliminate weapons of mass destruction, but the end result is obvious. Who is protecting whom, and who is protecting what? This is still open to debate.”

- **May 21, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 21, 2013](#))

Quote: “China is positive to all the efforts that are conducive to the political settlement of the Syrian issue and welcomes relevant countries’ proposal of holding an international conference on Syria. Relevant parties are in communication on matters relating to the conference. China believes that the Syrian issue cannot be solved without the participation and support of countries in the region, especially those with major influence over the situation in Syria. China is open to the participation of Iran and Saudi Arabia in relevant conference. China stands ready to make joint efforts with the international community to work for a just, peaceful and proper settlement of the Syrian issue.”



- **May 14, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Remarks With Swedish Prime Minister Frederik Reinfeldt](#))

Quote: “Now, on the number of troops that the United States will leave, I can guarantee you it will be enough to get the mission accomplished that the President has defined, which after 2014 will be to continue to train, equip, and support the Afghan army and also to conduct sufficient counterterrorism operations that Afghanistan cannot be used as a platform to attack people anywhere in the world. The President is in the process right now – this week, next week, the next days – of deliberating about this. And I can tell you that very shortly, not too long from now, the President does intend to make public what his plans are for post-2014. But I can tell you he will – he is committed to continuing to support the mission, he is committed to continuing to support the Afghan military beyond 2014. And I leave it to the President to announce the precise contours of what that will be, but I am convinced that it will be adequate to meet the mission and to complete the task.”

“We believe the only way to settle Syria is through – the best way to settle Syria – is through a negotiated settlement. [...] Now, if President Assad decides to miscalculate again about that, as he has miscalculated about his own country’s future over the course of the last years, it is clear the opposition will be receiving additional support, there will be additional efforts made, and unfortunately, the violence will not end. But I know that the opposition and the support group, the Core Group of countries who have been engaged in this for some time, are deeply committed to trying to end the violence, to try to end the bloodshed, to try and save Syria, to keep a Syria as a united country which is available to all of the participants in the country. That includes Alawite, it includes Druze, Sunni, Shia, Christian. All elements of Syrian society should be protected and take part. And that is the approach which we are pursuing as a matter of conscience and also as a matter of practicality. And we hope we’ll have a chance to be able to get to that table. If Assad decides not to come, the world will see how empty his rhetoric is, as well as his intent.”

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

Quote: “You know that we work every day toward a negotiated settlement that will bring a two–state solution. And I just want to emphasize, while we’re on the topic of the suffering of the Palestinian people, the United States has long been the largest donor of assistance to the Palestinian people and we’ve worked very hard with the Palestinian authorities to build up their institutions, to provide proper education. And you know the Secretary’s committed to providing economic opportunity to Palestinians in the West Bank; concurrent with our efforts on the political track, he’s also very focused on bringing economic opportunity to the young people of the Palestinian territories. So all of those efforts continue.”



- **May 16, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing)**

Quote: “Well, Brad, we have spoken to this, or I should say the Secretary has spoken to this in the past, and I would point you to that. We would refer you to Turkish officials to discuss any proposed travel and the timing and specifics on that. As we’ve said consistently, we oppose engagement with Hamas, a foreign terrorist organization which remains a destabilizing force in Gaza and the region. And we urge all parties who share our interest in the creation of a Palestinian state to take steps that promote the resumption of peace talks between the Palestinians and Israel. As you know, this is a big focus of the Secretary’s. He’s been spending quite a bit of time on this particular issue, and has expressed his concerns in the past.”

“Well, the Secretary, and the President, in fact, have both spoken to settlements in the past, and our position is clear that we don’t accept the legitimacy of continued Israeli settlement activity. Pertaining to your specific question about the current conditions, we recognize that continued settlement activity is counterproductive to the cause of peace and that an independent Palestine must be viable with real borders that have to be drawn. And as we’ve said many times, we believe it is important for both sides to take action to build the trust and confidence on which a lasting peace must be built.”

“Well, broadly speaking, the risk of sectarian conflict is always a concern given Iraq’s history. We’ve seen, of course, the recent reports and we condemn the terrorist attacks perpetrated in Baghdad and the surrounding provinces. This deliberate targeting of innocent people and particular sects in an effort to sow instability and division is reprehensible and our condolences go out to the victims of these attacks and their families. More broadly speaking, we remain, of course, committed to supporting Iraq’s democratic system. We know that in this pivotal time, it’s going to take some time, but we’re always concerned about acts of violence and those reports that we’ve seen in recent days.”

- **May 17, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing)**

Quote: “They discussed our joint progress on the bilateral security agreement, border issues, and the status of the ongoing peace process. Secretary Kerry also affirmed that he and President Karzai remain committed to the same strategy and the same goal of a stable, sovereign Afghanistan, responsible for its own security and able to ensure that it can never again be a safe haven for terrorists.”



- **May 20, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing)**

Quote: “But we welcome efforts by Afghanistan’s neighbors and other regional actors to promote Afghanistan’s stability and economic development. We continue to welcome India’s generous bilateral assistance program with Afghanistan, its leadership on private sector investment there, its leadership promoting regional economic integration and linkages. I don’t have anything for you on a military – of a military relationship.”

“On Syria, the United States strongly condemns the Assad regime’s intense air and artillery strikes this weekend on the Syrian town of Qusair, along the Lebanese border, where more than 90 people were reportedly killed. The Assad regime deliberately provoked sectarian tensions through its assaults, which we saw recently in Sunni massacres in the towns of Bayada and Banias. We reject the regime’s use of sectarian–driver war to divide the Syrian people. The Assad regime and its supporters who continue to commit crimes against the Syrian people should know that the world is watching and they will be identified and held accountable.”

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

Quote: “Well, just to say, broadly speaking about Hezbollah, that we’re increasingly concerned about their activities on a number of fronts, including its stepped–up terrorist campaign around the world and their critical and ongoing support for the Assad regime. And so countering these activities has been and will remain one of our highest priorities. We’ve been urging our European partners and other countries around the world to take a wide range of steps to crack down on Hezbollah, including sanctions and increased law enforcement cooperation with the United States. And so we’ll continue to press for international action against Hezbollah, emphasizing to our international partners that we must send a clear message that Hezbollah’s behavior is completely unacceptable and they can no longer act with impunity. And I’d just like to make one final point, which is that we don’t distinguish as the United States Government between the political and military or terrorist wings of Hezbollah. And that’s based on our careful review of all the information that indicates that Hezbollah’s numerous branches and subsidiaries share a common funding, common personnel and leadership, which all support the group’s violent activity.”

“The IAEA Director General’s report on Iran was released to the Board of Governors today. [...] in the past 10 years, Iran has brazenly ignored multiple Board of Governors resolutions while advancing its enrichment program in blatant violation of its international obligations. And despite more than a decade of dedicated effort on the part of the IAEA, Iran still has not provided the requisite cooperation with the IAEA for them to complete their investigation. Iran also remains in noncompliance with its international nuclear obligations, and in that context we remain concerned about Iran’s continued expansion of enrichment capacity. And as the international community stated previously in Board of Governors resolutions and statements on Iran, we’re going to continue to hold Iran accountable for its international nuclear obligations.”



- **May 22, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Remarks at the London Eleven Plenary Meeting](#))

Quote: “The only alternative to a negotiated settlement, the only alternative to trying to find success in a meeting in Geneva along the lines of the first Geneva communique, the only alternative to that is more killing, more innocent civilian deaths, more chaos, more instability in a part of the world that has already suffered too much from it. That path would lead, we all know, to a lot more families being torn apart, to a lot more refugees crossing the borders to Turkey, to Lebanon, to Jordan. It would cause instability in the region, as we know, and is a path that would lead ultimately potentially to the splitting apart of Syria itself. There is another path, and that’s the one that we have decided that we have a responsibility to pursue, difficult as that path is, and we all know that. It is a path that leads to a political solution and a political transition to a renewed Syria, to a future of hope and not fear, and a much more stable Middle East and a much more secure world. It is interesting that we are all seeking it. We don’t hear President Assad asking for it or looking for it. For that better outcome to prevail and to be durable, the negotiations must, of course, be between Syrians. So our job as the 11 states who call ourselves the Friends of Syria is to do everything in our ability to help the opposition to come to the table in a strong position and be able to negotiate effectively, even while we work with others to get the regime to the table too.”

- **May 24, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Press Availability in Tel Aviv, Israel](#))

Quote: “So I made clear in my discussions that the parties should be focused on making progress towards the direct negotiation, and each side needs to work to build trust and each side needs to refrain from any provocative rhetoric or actions that take us backwards. Ultimately, ending this conflict will take leadership on both sides. [...] The United States remains deeply committed to the goal of two states living side-by-side in peace and security, and it is only through direct negotiations that the Israelis and the Palestinians can address the permanent status issues and achieve the peace that both deserve – a peace with two states for two peoples with a sovereign and viable, independent Palestine living side-by-side in peace and security with a Palestinian homeland and a homeland for the Jewish people. That remains our goal. [...] That’s the way you resolve the issue, is by deciding what is in the Palestinian state and what are the rules there and what is Israel and what are the rules there. And the sooner we get to that, the sooner the question of settlements is resolved.”



- **May 26, 2013 – Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry** ([Remarks at Youth Connect: Addis Ababa Featured by BBC’s Hardtalk](#))

Quote: “We don’t just fire a drone at somebody and think they’re a terrorist. Sometimes it takes a year to build the authority to know that we are correct. We do not fire when we know there are children or collateral— we just don’t do it. We have absolutely not shot at very high-level targets that we don’t -- when we see that there will be collateral damage. And I will tell you that the extremists who put bombs in those mosques and blow up 100–some people never engage in the kind of clear discretion that we have exhibited in this program. Now, I know there is a lot of mythology about this program. That’s why the President went public this week in an unprecedented effort to create a policy. And we have shifted the policy out of the intelligence community into the Defense Department, where it is totally accountable. And that’s what we want, is accountability. You will never see that kind of accountability from terrorists who blow up in the streets, attack people — so I ask you to be very careful in comparing that. [...]And I am convinced that we have one of the strictest, most accountable, and fairest programs.”

“Years ago, people thought that the United States shouldn’t talk to China because of Mao Zedong and Communism. But Henry Kissinger and Richard Nixon thought otherwise, and today we work with China. The United Nations, China is joining us in trying to prevent Iran from having a nuclear weapon. So you can’t work things if you’re not willing to explore the possibilities that people will change their view and express something different. The requirement for the Taliban to come to the table was that they agree that they will not engage in violence against other people and violence against other countries, they won’t engage in terrorism that they will not threaten the Afghanistan constitution, and so forth. So, if they meet those standards, we believe we should sit down and explore. You don’t give up anything until you say, Yes.”

- **May 29, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “I want to take the opportunity to reiterate that we condemn in the strongest terms Hassan Nasrallah’s recent declarations confirming Hezbollah’s militants – Hezbollah militants’ active role in the fighting in Qusayr and other parts of Syria. This is an unacceptable and extremely dangerous escalation. We demand that Hezbollah withdraw its fighters from Syria immediately. We remain deeply concerned about reports of multiple cross-border security incidents in recent days. We also condemn yesterday’s outrageous attack on a Lebanese army checkpoint near Aarsal which killed three soldiers. These and other incidents are stark reminders that the conflict in Syria poses an incredibly dangerous threat to Lebanon’s stability, the people of Lebanon and security. We call on all parties to do their part to act with restraint and respect Lebanon’s stability and security.”



● **May 30, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “As you know and as we stated yesterday, we’ve long had longstanding concerns regarding the restrictive nature of previous drafts, and we have urged the government in consultations with civil society to revise the draft in accordance with Egypt’s international obligations. We would like to see Egypt and the NGOs there operate in a transparent and accountable manner; and legislative restrictions, which we feel are still a part of this latest draft, on the activities of NGOs would damage not only Egypt’s international image but also the ability of NGOs to provide the necessary assistance to the people in the country.”



Issue 8. North Korea: Kenneth Bae's Conviction; Japanese Abductees; Financial Monitoring of North Korean Banks

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We understand that a DPRK court convicted U.S. citizen Kenneth Bae for hostile acts against the DPRK and sentenced him to 15 years of compulsory labor. There is no greater priority for us than the welfare and safety of U.S. citizens abroad, and we urge the DPRK authorities to grant Mr. Bae amnesty and immediate release.” ● May 8, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “Just to say that we agree with China on the goal to denuclearize North Korea. We’re working closely with China to ensure that North Korea understands that they need to choose the path of denuclearization, or instead to face increased isolation. So we’ve put in place a robust sanctions program to target and impede North Korea’s WMD and ballistic missile programs. And we welcome steps by the international community, including China, to fully implement these sanctions.” ● May 10, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “But we do understand that a DPRK supreme court – we understand that a DPRK supreme court conviction of U.S. citizen Kenneth Bae for hostile acts against the DPRK – and the sentence went through, 15 years of compulsory labor. There’s no greater priority for us than the welfare and safety of U.S. citizens abroad, and we urge the DPRK authorities to grant Mr. Bae amnesty and immediate release.” ● May 14, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We’ve been clear that diplomatic progress will come when North Korea begins to live up to its commitments and international obligations and take steps to demonstrate that it’s serious about denuclearization. So I really don’t have more information about this particular visit, but that’s the broad frame in terms of engagement with the DPRK. Ambassador Glyn Davies had productive and useful meetings in Seoul today with Special Representative for Korean Peninsula Peace and Security Affairs Lim Sung–nam, Vice Minister of Unification Kim Nam Sik, and National Security Director Kim Jang–soo – that was yesterday, May 14th, that last meeting – covering all aspects of the North Korean issue. These meetings built on the good discussions on North Korea during the successful summit between our two presidents on May 7th, and we are in agreement with our South Korean partners about the importance of continued close bilateral cooperation. You know that Ambassador Davies now goes on to Beijing and then from there to Tokyo. [...] His diplomacy is about coordinating with the five, the other four partners. And so he – we stay in close touch and he regularly goes out and visits the region.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 8, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 8, 2013) Quote: “China always takes an objective, impartial and responsible attitude towards major issues concerning regional security and stability. China’s position on the Korean Peninsula issue is very clear. We are committed to peace, stability and denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula as well as settlement of relevant issue through dialogue and consultation.” ● May 21 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 21, 2013) Quote: “To uphold peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula is an irresistible trend that lives up to people’s common aspiration. It also serves the common interests and is the shared responsibility of all parties. Under the current circumstances, we hope that all relevant parties could bear in mind the larger interests of peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula, do more to ease the tension and improve relations and solve problems through dialogue and consultation. [...] China is in close communication with the DPRK through relevant channels, asking it to swiftly and properly handle this incident, protect Chinese fishermen’s safety and properties and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.” ● May 27, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 27, 2013) Quote: “During Choe Ryong Hae’s visit to China, President Xi Jinping and other Chinese leaders stressed to the DPRK side that no matter how the situation changes, parties concerned should stand up for denuclearization, peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula as well as dialogue and consultation for the settlement of the issue. The DPRK side expressed willingness to work with all parties concerned to properly solve relevant issues through dialogue and consultations in various forms including the Six – Party Talks, uphold peace and stability of the Peninsula and take active measures to this end.” |



- **May 14, 2013 – Remarks by Ambassador Glyn Davies, Special Representative of the Secretary of State for North Korea Policy** ([Remarks to Press in Seoul](#))

Quote: “Well, see, here is the important thing: The United States is not waiting for North Korea. The United States is engaged in very active diplomacy, in the first instance with the government of the Republic of Korea. Next, obviously, with Japan, our allies. But importantly, at the level of the five parties. Very active diplomacy, constant stream of consultations, conversations. [...] And I think the world saw the result of that after the February 12 nuclear test when, as you have all reported, some 80 nations and international organizations condemned North Korea’s actions. So, the United States is not waiting for anything. We continue our very active diplomacy, at the center of which, as I said at the beginning and I will repeat it again, is this strong alliance relationship with the ROK and, of course, with Japan, which has a role to play on this issue as well.”

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

Quote: “And just to say one other thing in terms of the abductee issue. We continue to work closely with Japan on issues regarding the DPRK and support efforts to resolve the issue of abductions of Japanese citizens by the DPRK in the 1970s, ‘80s. So that’s something that’s been ongoing work and that we’ve collaborated with the Japanese on over time. So we’ve seen the reports that Kenneth Bae has begun his prison sentence. We understand that the DPRK’s supreme court convicted U.S. citizen Kenneth Bae for hostile acts against the DPRK and sentenced him to 15 years of compulsory labor. There is no greater priority for us than the welfare and safety of our U.S. citizens abroad, as I’ve said many times. And we urge the DPRK authorities to grant Mr. Bae amnesty and immediate release.”

- **May 22, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Well, we are aware of this. China did notify us in advance of the visit, but we really refer you to the Government of China for more information. You do know that the U.S. and China – that we’re of the same view that denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is essential if we’re to move forward in any diplomatic process with North Korea. So we’re very much in agreement with the Chinese on that, but I refer you to them for more details. Well, as I just said, what’s important is that all five parties share fundamental security interests in North Korea, including the paramount goal of verifiable denuclearization. So that’s the goal. We’re going to continue to remain in close collaboration with the other members. But we agree that denuclearization is central to our collaborative efforts to engage North Korea and that North Korea must live up to its commitments.”



- **May 23, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “Well, my understanding is that the visit is still ongoing and that they’re in the middle of this visit. So China, as I mentioned yesterday, has notified us about the visit in advance, and that we and China very much share the view about the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. But I’m not aware that we’ve had an update, since that visit is ongoing. But we’re committed to keeping the five parties of the Six-Party process very much united and focused on denuclearization and our core goal in that regard.”

- **May 29, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “Let me just give you just a short history here just so folks are aware of the issue that she was raising. The – on May 11th, the United States designated North Korea’s Foreign Trade Bank for its role in facilitating transactions of entities designated by the UN for North Korean proliferation activities. That’s an issue, of course, we remain deeply concerned about. We still support, consistently support, will support, the role of the UN NGOs and other partners providing humanitarian and other critical assistance in North Korea. And we are very aware of the dire circumstances of the people and what’s they’re facing there. This has never been about the North Korean people. And we are working – we are urging both North Korea – I mean, this is essentially on the plate of the North Korean Government, who has made the decision not to provide funding and the necessary aid to their people, which is the reason why this is so necessary from the outside. But we are working with the international – we encourage North Korea to work closely with the international NGO community, international organizations, Europeans, and others, to ensure alternate financial services are available so these organizations can continue the important work they are carrying out in North Korea.”

- **May 30, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “Well, our position has been longstanding on this issue. The North Koreans know what they need to do. They need to abide by their international obligations, including the 2005 joint statement around the Six-Party Talks, and that is the step that needs to be taken. The Secretary, as you know, was just a couple of weeks ago in South Korea and Japan and China, and discussed this very issue with our partners there. And we remain committed to working with our partners in the region to put necessary pressure on but also encourage them to take the steps they know they can take.”

- **May 31, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “Well, we are very concerned about the reports we’ve seen that the individuals have been sent back to North Korea. I think you’re referring to the nine individuals who came from Laos who were sent through China. We’re closely monitoring the situation. We urge all countries in the region to cooperate in the protection of North Korean refugees within their territories.”



Issue 9. Cybersecurity: U.S. Accusations against China Harm Dialogue; People’s Liberation Army Manuals Grow Cyberattack Capabilities

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 6, 2013 – DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization: Quotes by David F. Helvey, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asia (DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization on May 6, 2013) Quote: “In 2012, numerous computer systems around the world, including those owned by the U.S. government, continued to be targeted for intrusions, some of which appear to be attributable directly to the Chinese government and military. These intrusions were focused on exfiltrating information. China is using its computer network exploitation (CNE) capability to support intelligence collection against the U.S. diplomatic, economic, and defense industrial base sectors that support U.S. national defense programs. The information targeted could potentially be used to benefit China’s defense industry, high technology industries, policymaker interest in US leadership thinking on key China issues, and military planners building a picture of U.S. network defense networks, logistics, and related military capabilities that could be exploited during a crisis. Although this alone is a serious concern, the accesses and skills required for these intrusions are similar to those necessary to conduct computer network attacks.” ● May 6, 2013 – DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization (DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization on May 6, 2013) Quote: “Developing cyber capabilities for warfare is consistent with authoritative PLA military writings. Two military doctrinal writings, Science of Strategy, and Science of Campaigns identify information warfare (IW) as integral to achieving information superiority and an effective means for countering a stronger foe. Although neither document identifies the specific criteria for employing computer network attack against an adversary, both advocate developing capabilities to compete in this medium.” “In parallel with its military preparations, China has increased diplomatic engagement and advocacy in multilateral and international forums where cyber issues are discussed and debated. Beijing’s agenda is frequently in line with Russia’s efforts to promote more international control over cyber activities. China and Russia continue to promote an Information Security Code of Conduct that would have governments exercise sovereign authority over the flow of information and control of content in cyberspace. Both governments also continue to play a disruptive role in multilateral efforts to establish transparency and confidence–building measures in international fora such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), ASEAN Regional Forum, and the UN Group of Governmental Experts. Although China has not yet agreed with the U.S. position that existing mechanisms, such as international humanitarian law, apply in cyberspace, Beijing’s thinking continues to evolve.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● May 2, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 2, 2013) Quote: “Cyber security issue is a worldwide challenge and problem, which calls for constructive dialogue and cooperation of all parties in the spirit of equality and mutual respect. Criticism does not help solve the problem. We hope relevant parties could make less groundless speculations and accusations, be more constructive and sit down for calm and sensible talks.” ● May 6, 2013 – DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization (DOD Report on China Details Military Modernization on May 6, 2013) Quote: “In parallel with its military preparations, China has increased diplomatic engagement and advocacy in multilateral and international forums where cyber issues are discussed and debated. Beijing’s agenda is frequently in line with Russia’s efforts to promote more international control over cyber activities. China and Russia continue to promote an Information Security Code of Conduct that would have governments exercise sovereign authority over the flow of information and control of content in cyberspace. Both governments also continue to play a disruptive role in multilateral efforts to establish transparency and confidence–building measures in international fora such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), ASEAN Regional Forum, and the UN Group of Governmental Experts. Although China has not yet agreed with the U.S. position that existing mechanisms, such as international humanitarian law, apply in cyberspace, Beijing’s thinking continues to evolve.” ● May 7, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on May 7, 2013) Quote: “China has stated its position on the issue of cyber attacks on many occasions. Cyber security involves government and commercial secrets and personal privacy. It is an issue taken seriously by governments, companies and citizens of not only the US but also China. We resolutely oppose hacking attacks of any form and stand ready to have calm and constructive dialogue with the US on the cyber security issue. Unwarranted accusations and hyping will do nothing but undermine our joint efforts for dialogue and poison the atmosphere.” |



- **May 28, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “You know that cyber security is one of the Administration’s top priorities, and we have both the U.S. and China as two of the world’s largest cyber actors and it’s important that we continue a sustained, meaningful dialogue and work together. And as Secretary Kerry announced back in April, we have agreed to establish a Cyber Security Working Group with China in order to raise our concerns and have a constructive dialogue. So we look forward to engaging in that discussion. It’s something we raise at every opportunity with our interlocutors in the Chinese Government. We do so via the State Department as through diplomacy and we’ll continue to raise these issues.”

- **May 31, 2013 – Cyber May Be Biggest Threat, Hagel Tells Troops ([Cyber May Be Biggest Threat, Hagel Tells Troops](#))**

Quote: “Cyber warfare capabilities: we are increasing that part of the budget significantly [...] We live in a world -- and you all know this -- where one country’s just not big enough ... [or] wealthy enough to handle it all. Can’t do it -- especially cyber. Cyberattacks are a fundamentally different threat because, with no shots fired, they potentially can disrupt utilities, banking, business and military networks, yet remain essentially untraceable to a country or an agent of origin. Cyber is one of those quiet, deadly, insidious unknowns you can’t see. It’s in the ether -- it’s not one big navy sailing into a port, or one big army crossing a border, or squadrons of fighter planes. ... This is a very difficult, but real and dangerous, threat. There is no higher priority for our country than this issue.”

- **May 9, 2013 – People’s Daily Online Opinion ([Defaming China cannot cover US evil acts](#))**

Quote: “Since the day the Internet was invented, the United States has been preparing for cyber war and has set many records in this area. [...] It is well known that actually the U.S. is the ‘hackers’ empire’, which has had a lot of cyber espionage targeting not only hostile countries but also allies in political, military, scientific, commercial and other fields. [...] The U.S. is the first country to establish cyber army. [...] The U.S. is the first country to convert the cyber space into warfare. [...] The U.S. is the first country to trigger a cyber war. [...] The U.S. is the only country that opposes to establishing international rules on cyberspace. [...] The groundless accusations and hype can only do harm to the efforts of dialogues between China and the U.S.”

- **May 21, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 21, 2013](#))**

Quote: “We have repeatedly expounded our position on the cyber attack issue. Cyber security is a global issue for not only the US but also China. A lot of cyber attacks against China come from the US. However, China has never blamed the US government, companies or individuals for that. The US has not yet been able to present hard evidence on the so-called attacks by Chinese individuals, companies or groups targeted at the US. It is not a professional, scientific or responsible way to make such reports. In the age of Internet, China calls for closer cooperation with the US to make cyber security a new highlight of China-US cooperation. We would like to have an even-tempered discussion with the US and work out a new set of international rules in a bid to jointly safeguard a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyber space.”

- **May 28, 2013 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on May 28, 2013](#))**

Quote: “We have repeatedly said that cyber security is an international thorny issue and hacker attack is a common challenge facing the whole world. Technically, it is very difficult to trace the source and pinpoint relevant hacker. I am wondering how can relevant reports be so sure about it. Given that cyber security is a common issue facing the international community, we need to sit down for clam and useful discussions and work out relevant rules to safeguard a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyber space. Groundless accusations do not help solve the issue.”



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