

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

November 2012

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Main Issues

1. Asia Pacific Issues: South China Sea, East China Sea, and Pacific Island Territorial Disputes

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 14, Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton ● November 14, State Department Press Release at the AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communique ● November 15, Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton ● November 26, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● November 27, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 16, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 22, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● November 30, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

2. Middle East and Africa Issues: Syria and Iranian Sanctions

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 1, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● November 15, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 6, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 13, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

3. Direction of U.S.-Chinese Cooperation: New Leadership and Future Bilateral Cooperation

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 13, Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton ● November 14, State Department Press Release at the AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communique ● November 15, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● November 20, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference



4. Economic Cooperation: The Trans-Pacific Partnership and Economic Relations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 14, Remarks by Secretary of State ● November 17, Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton ● November 27, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● November 29, Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 28, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

5. Military Cooperation: Chinese Military Development

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 14, State Department Press Release at the AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communique ● November 26, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 23, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference

6. North Korea: Nuclear Proliferation and Chinese Cooperation

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 15, Remarks by National Security Advisor Tom Donilon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 27, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

7. Human Rights: Tibet and Civil Liberties

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 16, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, <i>People's Daily</i> Editorial

8. Cybersecurity Issues: Cybersecurity and Economic Competition

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 17, Remarks by Secretary Clinton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 14, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference



Issue 1. Asia-Pacific Issues: South China Sea, East China Sea, and Pacific Island Territorial Disputes

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 14, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (<u>Remarks With Australian Foreign Minister Robert Carr, Australian Defense Minister Stephen Smith, and Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta</u>) <p>Quote: “[...] we are preparing for the upcoming East Asia Summit, working together on a shared regional agenda, including supporting the process that ASEAN and China have begun on developing a comprehensive code of conduct for the South China Sea, supporting continued reforms in Burma, and pushing for the peaceful, verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.” “By the same token, we both recognize that increased cooperation from China is mutually beneficial. So this is not a zero-sum competition. Rather, it is up to the United States and Australia to lead the way in demonstrating that the strong relationship between us can also help foster strong, healthy relations with China, because the entire region will benefit from a peaceful rise of China. And, as I’ve said many times, we welcome a strong and prosperous China that plays a constructive and greater role in world affairs.” “But we also want to see China act in fair and transparent ways that respect international norms and standards, follows international law, protects the fundamental freedoms and human rights of its people and all people. And the Pacific is big enough for all of us. And we stand to benefit from increased cooperation across the Asia Pacific region, as long as there is a level playing field and everybody knows what the rules are and everybody is held to the same standards.” “With respect to specific questions, I think that the ministers, particularly Minister Smith and Minister Panetta, have addressed those questions. But we are very comfortable that our relationship is a positive one that should contribute to greater peace and prosperity in the region. And we want all nations to be part of that.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on November 7, 2012</u>) <p>Quote: “The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands have been China’s inherent territory since ancient times. China has indisputable sovereignty over them. The Chinese side never recognizes and firmly opposes the illegal “actual control” by the Japanese side over the Diaoyu Islands and their adjacent waters. In all its consultations with the Japanese side, the Chinese side reiterated the above firm position and stressed its strong opposition to any acts that undermine China’s territorial sovereignty. The Chinese government will continue to resolutely defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 9, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei held a press conference on November 9, 2012</u>) <p>Quote: “The Japan-US alliance is a bilateral arrangement made under specific historical conditions. Thus it should not go beyond its bilateral scope and undermine the interests of a third party, including those of China. We hope that both Japan and the US will respect regional countries’ security concerns and make more contribution to regional peace and stability.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 16, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei held a press conference on November 16, 2012</u>) <p>Quote: “China stays in communication with ASEAN countries on the formulation of the COC [Code of Conduct in the South China Sea]. Both sides agree that in the current situation, we should comprehensively and effectively implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), maintain the momentum of dialogue, actively create conditions and work towards finally reaching the COC based on consensus through consultation.”</p>



- **November 14, 2012 State Department Press Release at the AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communiqué** ([AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communiqué](#))

Quote: “This dynamic region is increasingly the driver of the global economy, and the region’s security remains central to global security and prosperity. We discussed the progress of the US rebalance toward the region. We underscored the vital roles played by Japan, the Republic of Korea and the members of ASEAN in forging a strong and resilient region. We welcomed a strong, prosperous and peaceful China, which plays a constructive role in promoting regional security and prosperity [...] We reaffirmed that we do not take a position on competing territorial claims in the South China Sea. We share a common interest, with other members of the international community, in the maintenance of peace and stability, respect for international law, freedom of navigation, and unimpeded lawful commerce. We reaffirmed that we do not take a position on competing claims for sovereignty in the East China Sea and urged that the issue be resolved through peaceful means, free from any form of coercion or aggression.”

- **November 15, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** ([Remarks at Techport Australia](#))

Quote: “But I know there are some who present a false choice, that Australia needs to choose between its longstanding ties to the United States and its emerging links with China. Well, that kind of zero-sum thinking only leads to negative-sum results. We support Australia having strong, multifaceted ties with every nation in the Asia Pacific, indeed in the world, including China just as we seek the same. And I have said repeatedly the Pacific is big enough for all of us.”

- **November 22, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on November 22, 2012](#))

Quote: “The Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Proclamation formed the legal basis for Allied Powers and Japan to end the status of war and build the post-war international order in the Asia Pacific as well as for China and Japan to settle post-war ownership of relevant territories. It is entirely untenable in jurisprudence for Japan to claim sovereignty over the Diaoyu Islands based on the so-called “Treaty of San Francisco”. Excluded from the Peace Conference of San Francisco, China was not a signatory to the treaty. Therefore, the treaty is not legally binding to China and can in no way serve as the legal basis for China and Japan to settle the post-war ownership of relevant territories.” “Japan's repeated provocative actions on the Diaoyu Islands issue are essentially an attempt to deny the effects of the Cairo Declaration and Potsdam Proclamation and a challenge to the post-war international order.”

- **November 30, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei held a press conference on November 30, 2012](#))

Quote: “China carries out maritime management according to international and domestic laws. On the issue of the South China Sea, it is China's clear and consistent position to safeguard national territorial sovereignty and rights and interests. We are also committed to solving disputes with our neighbors through friendly consultation and negotiation. The navigation freedom countries enjoy in the South China Sea according to international law should be protected. China attaches importance to maintaining navigation freedom in the South China Sea. There is no problem with it.”



- **November 26, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “Our position, as you know, on the South China Sea remains that these issues need to be negotiated among the stakeholders, among ASEAN and China. And a picture in a passport doesn’t change that [...] I think as the President said when he was there, as others said in the context of the meetings in Cambodia, we are encouraged that informal dialogue has restarted. As you know, for some time there were no real conversations. And we want to see this continue to build and accelerate into a real negotiation about how to settle these issues over the longer term [...] I think we’ve made clear through the various strengthening of our security support throughout the region that we will continue to support our allies as we deem necessary and to take appropriate steps. As I said, it’s incumbent on China as it increases its own military investment that it be more transparent than it has been about what it’s spending the money on and to make sure that its capabilities can clearly be seen as a force for peace.”

- **November 27, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**

Quote: “We do have concerns about this map which is causing tension and anxiety between and among the states in the South China Sea. We do intend to raise this with the Chinese in terms of it not being helpful to the environment. We all seek to resolve these issues [...] I don’t think I have a remedy to predict here. But I think we’ll make clear that this is not helpful to what we all want, which is an environment where the countries involved in this can settle it [...] I don’t know that we have been approached by other ASEANs, except that we have watched their concerns expressed directly to the Chinese. But obviously, we now that --we’re going to take it up ourselves, we’ll obviously share that with them.”



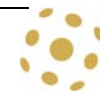
Issue 2. Middle East and Africa Issues: Syria and Iranian Sanctions

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 1, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] we have indeed seen the reports of the Chinese Government’s announcement about the proposal to the Joint Special Representative. We understand some of the broad outlines of it include implementation of a ceasefire, calls for an increase in humanitarian assistance, political transition, as you mentioned.” “So these are all good things. What we haven’t seen necessarily is a change in their willingness to have a UN Security Council resolution that would have the type of consequences necessary for compliance. And so, again, those are all good points and they’re things that we agree with, but we haven’t seen a more fundamental shift on the broader issue of a UN resolution.” “I mean, [...] some of these are certainly some laudable elements, which we agree with the Chinese on, but we haven’t seen the sort of fundamental shift in their policy, specifically with the United Nations.” ● November 15, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “Obviously, we’re still a month out from that deadline, if your math’s correct. I can’t do that kind of math in my head anymore. But as I said, the same holds for what I had just said about India, which is that we continue to consult closely with all our partners, obviously China, a member of the P-5+1 group. We’re all committed to seeing Iran address international concerns about its nuclear program, and so we’re working with them to that end. The goal of these NDAA actions or sanctions are to increase pressure on Iran, so we’re obviously – it’s an ongoing conversation we’re having with China, with India, with other global partners on how to cut off dependence on Iranian crude, look at other energy sources that can fill their needs, and put pressure on Iran.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 6, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on November 6, 2012) Quote: “China always believes that dialogue and cooperation is the only correct way to properly resolve the Iranian nuclear issue. The pressing task now is that the P5 plus one countries and Iran continue and promote dialogue between them and the IAEA and Iran step up their cooperation and make early progress so as to seek a comprehensive, long-term and proper settlement in a step-by-step manner. The Iranian nuclear issue is complex and sensitive, but as long as all parties concerned push forward dialogue and cooperation in a flexible and practical manner, there will be a solution.” “On nuclear disarmament, China always stands for and actively advocates the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. China believes that nuclear disarmament should follow the principles of “maintaining global strategic stability” and “undiminished security for all”. Part of the resolution you mentioned which calls for “united action toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons” is inconsistent with the above principles and goes beyond the Final Document reached at the 8th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). That’s why China abstained.” ● November 13, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on November 13, 2012) Quote: “China always believes that dialogue and cooperation is the only right approach to appropriately solving the Iranian nuclear issue. We encourage the IAEA to enhance cooperation with Iran and support P5 plus one countries in continuing dialogue with Iran so that progress can be made soon for comprehensive, long-term and appropriate settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue. China will stay in communication with all parties.”



Issue 3. Direction of U.S.-Chinese Cooperation: New Leadership and Future Bilateral Cooperation

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 13, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Remarks at the Launch of the Perth USAsia Centre) Quote: "Now of course, we're living in a region that is changing so quickly, and there are other countries whose interests and profiles are equally important for each of us. We look for ways to support the peaceful rise of China, to support China becoming a responsible stakeholder in the international community, and hope to see gradual but consistent opening up of a Chinese society and political system that will more closely give the Chinese people the opportunities that we in the United States and Australia are lucky to take for granted." ● November 14, 2012 State Department Press Release at the AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communiqué (AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communiqué) Quote: "We affirmed our intent to [...] continue to build positive, cooperative and comprehensive relations with China, including through strong economic engagement and encouraging progress on human rights." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei held a press conference on November 7, 2012) Quote: "After the result of the US Presidential election came out on November 7, President Hu Jintao and Premier Wen Jiabao sent messages to Barack Obama respectively to congratulate on his reelection as President of the US. Vice President Xi Jinping sent a message to Biden to congratulate on his reelection as Vice President of the US." "Just as President Hu pointed out in his message, over the past nearly four years, under the joint efforts of both sides, China and the US have made positive progress in their bilateral relations. Maintaining the continuous, sound and steady development of China-US relations serves the fundamental interests of both peoples and is conducive to peace, stability and development of the Asia-Pacific and the world as a whole. China is ready to look ahead and press forward with the US side for even greater achievement of China-US cooperative partnership to the greater benefit of both peoples and people across the world." ● November 19, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on November 19, 2012) Quote: "China pursues an open, inclusive and win-win Asia-Pacific, and hopes the US could play a constructive role in the Asia-Pacific affairs. China has noted the US' expression of giving more focus on economic cooperation in its strategic "rebalance" to the Asia-Pacific region. China would like to see the adjustment of the US' Asia-Pacific strategy develop in such a way that is more in line with the trend of the times featuring peace, development and cooperation and the common aspiration of countries in the region. China is ready to work with the US and other countries in the region to jointly promote peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific."



- **November 15, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: "I'm just going to say that we worked well with the previous leadership team, and we look forward to working with the new Chinese leadership. Look, we're committed to building a cooperative partnership with China. The Secretary's spoken to this at length on her current trip to Australia. And in fact, it was enshrined in the AUSMIN final communiqué how important our relationship is with China and how we want to see – or want to continue our strong economic engagement. We want to cooperate on regional and global issues. We want to deepen our people-to-people ties. And we want to, obviously, encourage progress on human rights. So I think I'll just say we look forward to working with the new Chinese leadership."

- **November 20, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on November 20, 2012](#))

Quote: "Premier Wen Jiabao met with President Obama in Phnom Penh today. Premier Wen Jiabao said that China-US relations are among the most important bilateral relations in the world. Maintaining the sustained, sound and stable development of China-US relations serves the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples and contributes to Asia-Pacific and world peace, stability and prosperity. Premier Wen hoped that China and the US could send a positive message to the world that China and the US are committed to advancing cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit, jointly exploring a new type of relationship between major countries, cementing and strengthening cooperation mechanisms such as China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue, High-level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange, and Strategic and Security Dialogue, boosting China-US business cooperation to deal with difficulties and solve disputes through large-scale economic and financial cooperation, and enhancing exchanges and consultation on international and regional issues, particularly cooperation in the Asia Pacific." "President Obama said that US-China cooperation is essential to the security and prosperity of the Asia Pacific and the whole world, and the US is committed to working with China toward this end. As two of the largest economies of the world, the US and China undertake special responsibilities and play an important leading role for balanced and sustainable economic growth in Asia and beyond. It is extremely important for US and Chinese leaders to keep in contact and communication on global and regional issues facing both sides. The US hopes to continue to bolster US-China ties."



Issue 4. Economic Cooperation: The Trans-Pacific Partnership and Economic Relations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 14, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State (Remarks with Australian Foreign Minister Robert Carr, Australian Defense Minister Stephen Smith, and Secretary of Defense Leon E. Panetta) Quote: “We made comment to China’s rise. We want to continue to build positive, cooperative, comprehensive relations with China, and that means through strong economic engagement [...] we both welcome China’s role as a responsible member of the international community.” ● November 17, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton (Delivering on the Promise of Economic Statecraft) Quote: “The so-called TPP will lower barriers, raise standards, and drive long-term growth across the region. It will cover 40 percent of the world’s total trade and establish strong protections for workers and the environment. Better jobs with higher wages and safer working conditions, including for women, migrant workers and others too often in the past excluded from the formal economy will help build Asia’s middle class and rebalance the global economy.” “We welcome the interest of any nation willing to meet 21st century standards as embodied in the TPP, including China.” ● November 27, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “Obviously her [Secretary Clinton’s] statements were very clear, they were very open. We’ve always perceived of TPP [Trans-Pacific Partnership] as a regime that would be open to new members as they can meet the standard if they are interested. We’ve also been very transparent with the Government of China about what we intend here, so that there wouldn’t be any secrets, so that they could make their own assessment about it [...] I don’t have any particular comment to make on that other than to say that, as a general matter, we want to see trade arrangements be open, be transparent, be encouraging commerce and trade that enhances regional stability, security that is not exclusionary, that meets high labor standards, that meets high human rights standards, all those kinds of things that we’re seeking to promote in the TPP. So I don’t know that we’ve had a chance to analyze this Chinese initiative, but obviously we want to see any global trading arrangements be open, be fair, level the playing field and support the highest standards of intellectual property, labor rights, human rights, et cetera.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 28, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on November 28, 2012) Quote: “[...] in recent years, China’s ratio of current account surplus to its GDP has been declining, the supply and demand in the foreign exchange market balanced and the RMB exchange rate close to equilibrium rather than being so-called “significantly undervalued”. China will continue to push forward the reform of the RMB exchange rate regime according to the principle of independent decision-making, controllability and gradual progress. We hope the US side could put in the right perspective and properly handle economic issues such as the RMB exchange rate and work with the Chinese side to jointly uphold the sound and steady development of China-US business ties.”



- **November 29, 2012 Remarks by Secretary of State Clinton** ([Remarks at the Foreign Policy Group's "Transformational Trends 2013" Forum](#))

Quote: "We have trading partners and other commercial interests. So we're there to stay. We are present now and into the future. And being present means that we have our own views that we share with the Chinese and other countries in the region about what it means to be a responsible stakeholder, as we hope China is, with respect to all of these areas [interactions with Chinese leaders] that you are referencing."



Issue 5. Military Cooperation: Chinese Military Development

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 14, 2012 State Department Press Release at the AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communiqué (AUSMIN 2012 Joint Communiqué) Quote: “We affirmed our intent to [...] strengthen military-to-military relations with China and encourage China to exhibit greater transparency in its ongoing military modernisation.” ● November 26, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We continue to monitor all Chinese military developments very carefully. This is another in the category of our regular requests that China be as transparent as it can about its military capabilities and intentions, and we regularly encourage China both privately and publicly to use its military capabilities, including this new aircraft carrier, in a manner that is conducive to maintaining peace and security and stability in the Asia Pacific region.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 23, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on November 23, 2012) Quote: “I want to emphasize once again that China pursues a defense policy that is defensive in nature. Not targeted at any other country, China's defense enhancement and military modernization are completely aimed at safeguarding national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity.”



Issue 6. North Korea: Nuclear Proliferation and Chinese Cooperation

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 15, 2012 Remarks by National Security Advisor Tom Donilon (Remarks by National Security Advisor Tom Donilon) Quote: "There are few diplomatic and economic challenges that can be addressed in the world without having China at the table: from North Korea, to Iran, to Syria, to global economic rebalancing and climate change [...] Through our high-level consultations with Beijing, such as the Strategic and Economic Dialogue, our approach toward China has yielded important results that advance U.S. national security interests. We have elicited significant and sustained Chinese cooperation regarding Iran's and North Korea's nuclear and missile programs." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 27, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on November 27, 2012</u>) Quote: "It's the common responsibility and shared interest of all parties concerned to maintain peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula."



Issue 7. Human Rights: Tibet and Civil Liberties

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 16, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We encourage China to work with authorities in Tibet to address the grievances of the people and to protect the cultural diversity of their country. So this is obviously – and to address the worsening human rights situation in Tibet – we will continue to do that [...] I think we've been clear for decades about our commitment to human rights in Tibet, that we want to see China address the underlying problems there, the threats to the distinctive culture and linguistic identity of the Tibetan people, and our grave concern about the fact that people would feel so desperate as to resort to self-immolation." ● November 30, 2012 State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "So all of these things represent very serious concerns with respect to the rule of law and China's compliance with its commitments under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. So we regret China's failure to honor its international commitments, and we call on them to review this case." "We remain very concerned about rising tensions that result from counterproductive policies, including those that limit freedom of religion, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and association in Tibet, and we are disturbed by reports of violence between police and student protestors that left 20 students injured after a protest earlier this week by approximately a thousand Tibetan medical students in Qinghai province against a government-issued booklet which derided the Tibetan language, the Dalai Lama, and self-immolators." "So we are going to continue to raise this publicly and privately and urge the Chinese Government at all levels to address policies in Tibetan areas that have created tensions and that threaten the distinct religious, cultural, and linguistic identity of the Tibetan people. But again, we will have more to say on the Tibet issue next week." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, 2012 <i>People's Daily</i> Editorial (Should China continue to pursue the principle of non-interference?) Quote: "After the Cold War, the United States attempted to establish 'a peaceful world ruled by the United States' and promoted its 'responsibility to protect' under its value, by propagandizing 'the theory of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs is out of date' and putting forward the theory of 'human rights above sovereignty', and implementing 'new interventionism'."



Issue 8. Cybersecurity Issues: Cybersecurity and Economic Competition

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 17, 2012 Remarks by Secretary Clinton (Delivering on the Promise of Economic Statecraft) <p>Quote: “Now, let me offer three quick examples that really show the intersection of economics and security. Let’s start with cyber theft. Now, most countries outlaw breaking into the headquarters of a company to steal proprietary information. Yet when it comes to cyber theft of that same material, many look the other way or even encourage it. This is more than just bad international behavior. It is bad economics. If we set a precedent that cyber theft is acceptable, everyone will eventually suffer. So I named the State Department’s first coordinator for cyber issues, and we are advancing concerted strategies to address these really legitimate and troubling concerns.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 14, 2012 Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on November 14, 2012) <p>Quote: “Relevant Commission [The US-China Economic and Security Review Commission] always clings to the Cold War mentality. China urges this Commission to respect facts, discard prejudice and stop its interference in China’s internal affairs as well as its erroneous words and deeds that are detrimental to China-US relations.” “The report’s accusation against China about cyber security is utterly groundless. We have pointed out many times that the Chinese side is opposed to all forms of hacker attacks and has made laws to explicitly ban them. In fact, China is also one of the major victims of different kinds of hacker attacks. We always believe that cyber security, as a global issue, should be addressed through constructive international cooperation on the basis of mutual trust. Governments of China and the US have joined hands in the combat against cyber crimes through relevant channels. Irresponsible and misleading reports repeatedly released by the Commission neither help to resolve the issue of hacker attacks, nor can they help build China-US mutual trust in cyber security.”</p>



Reference

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(1) Official Government Websites

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U.S. Department of State. <<http://www.state.gov>>

U.S. Department of Defense. <<http://www.defense.gov>>

Office of the United States Trade Representative <<http://www.ustr.gov/>>

2. China

(1) Official Government Website

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China. <<http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng>>

(2) Government Managed Media

China Daily (中國日報). <<http://www.chinadaily.com.cn>>



Knowledge-Net for a Better World

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