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H. RES. 616

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States relations with the People's Republic of China.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 16, 2012

Mr. FORBES (for himself and Mr. WOLF) submitted the following resolution;
which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States relations with the People's Republic of China.

Whereas relations between the United States and the People's Republic of China will be a key to peace and prosperity in the United States for decades to come, but successive United States administrations have failed to publicly provide a guiding strategy or framework for United States policy toward the People's Republic of China, inviting misinterpretation of United States strategy and, at times, internally contradictory policy pursuits;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has become the world's second-largest economic power, and is a significant trading partner, to the betterment of United States consumers and businesses who enjoy access to Chinese

goods and domestic job creation from rapidly expanding United States exports to China;

Whereas the People's Republic of China continuously infringes United States patent and other intellectual property rights, has been repeatedly found to violate World Trade Organization (WTO) rules and United States export control laws, and inhibits imports from the United States in a variety of ways;

Whereas the People's Republic of China consistently has pledged that its rise will be peaceful and its military capabilities defensive in nature; however, its continued lack of transparency, its regard for the United States as its principal strategic adversary, and its continued expansion of its military, intelligence, and economic reach fosters uncertainty in its long-term intentions;

Whereas the People's Republic of China consistently has pledged its peaceful intentions; however, it has developed and expanded one of the most aggressive intelligence apparatus currently operating against the United States;

Whereas the People's Republic of China has conducted a rapid, multidecade military modernization effort to challenge United States defense capabilities in the Asia-Pacific; however, over the past decade the United States defense and intelligence community has consistently underestimated this effort and has been reactive in countering China's growing capabilities;

Whereas the United States longstanding regional alliances have for decades assured the Nation access and influence throughout the Asia-Pacific region, but the People's Republic of China is pursuing a rapid military buildup that challenges United States defense capabilities and the sta-

bility of United States friends and allies in the Asia-Pacific region;

Whereas the United States has worked with the international community to further the peaceful exploration of space; however, the People's Republic of China is now developing an advanced military and commercial capability in space that includes the People's Liberation Army's continued development of kinetic and non-kinetic anti-satellite capabilities that could be used to target United States Armed Forces and commercial satellite constellations;

Whereas the United States repeatedly has sought the People's Republic of China's participation in policies aimed at preventing rogue states from acquiring foreign defense articles; however, the People's Republic of China continues to proliferate military supplies and defense technologies to the Islamic Republic of Iran in violation of United States sanctions as illustrated by United States Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton's identification of the People's Republic of China as not enforcing all aspects of international sanctions that bar the sale of most nuclear-related equipment to the Islamic Republic of Iran in January 2011;

Whereas the United States has a longstanding relationship with Taiwan based on the terms of the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA), the three United States-People's Republic of China Joint Communiqués, and the "Six Assurances";

Whereas the United States remains committed to all elements of the TRA, especially maintaining "the capacity of Taiwan to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the security, or the social or economic system, of the people on Taiwan", as well as

making available “defense articles and defense services in such quantity as may be necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability.”;

Whereas honoring the three United States-People’s Republic of China Joint Communiqués does not imply support for China’s “One China Principle”, but for the United States traditional “One China Policy” that is fully compatible with its commitments to, and relations with, Taiwan; and

Whereas there is a time-honored bond of friendship between the people of the United States and China, however, the Government of China has continued to oppress the people of China by denying basic human rights, such as freedom of speech, religion, and assembly, and suppressing minority groups: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that policy toward the People’s Republic of China should be guided by the following strategic United States objectives to—

5 (1) sustain and deploy clear and unambiguous defense and intelligence capabilities to resist any resort to force or other forms of coercion that would jeopardize the peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific region and the security of United States friends and allies;

11 (2) treat Taiwan in strict accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act, the three United States-People’s Republic of China Joint Communiqués and the “Six Assurances”;

1 (3) pursue a robust, balanced, and diversified
2 United States economy as the surest means of pro-
3 viding the United States economic security for lever-
4 age in interactions with the People's Republic of
5 China on all fronts;

6 (4) sustain and deploy clear and overwhelming
7 counterintelligence capabilities and guidelines re-
8 quired to ensure the United States intelligence com-
9 munity can protect and promote the national secu-
10 rity of the United States in the face of significant
11 espionage efforts of the People's Republic of China;

12 (5) prevent the transfer of technology, intellec-
13 tual property, or equipment that would make a sub-
14 stantial contribution to Chinese military or space ca-
15 pabilities;

16 (6) encourage the People's Republic of China to
17 utilize its economic, political, and military power to
18 contribute to the health and success of the inter-
19 national system;

20 (7) encourage the Government of the People's
21 Republic of China to support political reform, the
22 rule of law, transparency, democratization, human
23 rights, and religious freedom;

24 (8) encourage the peaceful resolution of mari-
25 time territorial disputes in the South China Sea and

1 East China Sea, and support efforts to facilitate a
2 multilateral, peaceful process to resolve these dis-
3 putes; and

4 (9) convey clearly to Beijing that responsible
5 behavior on its part will create the possibility for a
6 genuine partnership with the United States on mat-
7 ters of mutual interest, while unacceptable behavior
8 will incur costs that would outweigh any gains.

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