

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

December 2014: The Winter of Continuity Begins

Patrick Thomsen
ASI Research Center

January 2015

DECEMBER 2014: The Winter of Continuity Begins

TIME PERIOD: December 1 ~ December 31

MAIN ISSUES1. **Asia-Pacific: U.S. Continues to Play the Role of Peacemaker; China Reiterates Its Sovereignty**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 1, Daily Press Briefing ● December 3, Daily Press Briefing ● December 3, Testimony by Assistant Secretary Daniel R. Russel: Evaluating the Impact of the "Umbrella Movement" ● December 10, Daily Press Briefing ● December 11, Daily Press Briefing ● December 23, Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● December 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

2. **Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S. Woos China with Strong Charm Offensive; China Highlights the Mutual Benefits of an Enhanced Relationship**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 4, Remarks by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Thomas S. Engle, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs U.S. International Aviation Policy and Challenges ● December 8, Remarks by Deputy Assistant Secretary Frank A. Rose: Strategic Stability in East Asia ● December 8, Press Releases: Readout of Acting Deputy Secretary Sherman's Meeting With Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin ● December 16, Remarks by Assistant Secretary Daniel R. Russel, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs: Remarks at the Brookings Institution ● December 18, Press Releases: Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Daniel Russel travels to India and China ● December 22, Daily Press Briefing ● December 29, Daily Press Briefing ● December 29, Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference



3. **Economic Cooperation:** U.S. Talks Currency Exchange, TPP and U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade; China Critical of U.S. House of Representatives

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 3, Remarks of Under Secretary Sheets at the National Press Club, Event hosted by Brookings Institution ● December 11, Remarks by the President at Meeting of the Export Council ● December 12, U.S. Commerce Secretary Penny Pritzker, U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman Preview Upcoming U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade ● December 18, YEAR IN REVIEW: Creating Economic Opportunity for All Americans in 2014 ● December 19, U.S. and Chinese Delegations Conclude 25th Session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade ● December 19, FOREIGN PRESS CENTER Briefings: Readout of the U.S. - China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade ● December 19, U.S. and Chinese Delegations Conclude 25th Session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade ● December 19, U.S. and Chinese Delegations Conclude 25th Session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 12, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● December 19, MOFCOM Spokesman Sun Jiwen Comments on U.S. House of Representatives' Passing Appropriation Bill with Unfavorable Terms on China

4. **Cooperation on Military Security:** U.S. and China Sign MOU, Militaries Show Signs of Stronger Collaborative Efforts

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 19, Department of Defense Press Briefing by Rear Adm. Kirby 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 8, Remarks by Assistant Foreign Minister Zhang Kunsheng at the ARF Seminar on Sea Lines of Communications Security ● December 25, Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference ● December 27, Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference

5. **Human Rights:** U.S. Critical of China's Human Rights Record; China Advises the U.S. to Practice "Self-Examination"

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 10, Press Statement by Secretary of State John Kerry: Human Rights Day 2014 ● December 10, Press Briefing by the Press Secretary Josh Earnest, 12/10/14 ● December 24, Press Statement by Secretary of State John Kerry: Fifth Anniversary of Liu Xiaobo's Conviction ● December 24, Press Statement by Secretary of State John Kerry: Fifth Anniversary of Liu Xiaobo's Conviction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● December 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference ● December 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference



6. **Climate Change:** U.S. and China Continue to be Buoyed by Historic Climate Change Agreement

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 3, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry: Press Availability in Brussels, Belgium ● December 11, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry: Remarks on Climate Change at COP-20 ● December 11, Briefing: Background Briefing on Secretary Kerry's Travel to Lima, Peru and Bogota, Colombia ● December 11, Op-Ed by Secretary of State John Kerry: No Single Country Can Solve Climate Change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● December 15, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference

7. **Middle East and Africa:** U.S. Squarely Focused on ISIL and Ebola; China Expresses Its Support for Palestinian Statehood

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 2, Department of Defense Press Briefing by Rear Adm. Kirby ● December 2, FACT SHEET: Update on the Ebola Response ● December 07, Media Availability with Secretary Hagel at Forward of Base Gamberi, Afghanistan ● December 9, Testimony by Secretary of State John Kerry: Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against ISIL ● December 15, Op-Ed by Secretary of State John Kerry: South Sudan's Leaders Need To Set Aside Their Dispute ● December 16, Remarks by Assistant Secretary Linda Thomas-Greenfield, Bureau of African Affairs: A Celebration of Excellence in U.S.-Africa Business Relations ● December 16, Department of Defense Press Briefing by Rear Adm. Kirby ● December 18, Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman, U.S. Alternate Representative to the United Nations for Special Political Affairs, at a Security Council Briefing on Iran and Resolution 1737 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 31, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference



8. **Korean Peninsula:** U.S. and China Diverge on the Commission of Inquiry into Human Rights Violations in North Korea, Controversy over the Film "The Interview"
Draws Comment from both Sides

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 19, Daily Press Briefing ● December 22, Remarks at a Security Council Session on the Human Rights Situation in North Korea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 23, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● December 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● December 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference

9. **Cybersecurity:** U.S. and China Resolve to Work Closer on Cyber Attacks, U.S. Seeks Chinese Support in Strengthening Cybersecurity Measures

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 3, Remarks by the President at the Business Roundtable ● December 19, Press Statement by Secretary of State John Kerry: Condemning Cyber-Attack by North Korea ● December 22, Daily Press Briefing ● December 23, Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 22, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● December 29, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference

10. **Taiwan:** U.S. Urges More Peaceful Dialogue Between Taiwan and China; Chinese Accuse the U.S. of Meddling

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 1, Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● December 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference ● December 25, Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference



Issue 1 – Asia-Pacific: U.S. Continues to Play the Role of Peacemaker; China Reiterates Its Sovereignty

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 1, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department) Quote: “We continue to call for protestors to express their views peacefully and for Hong Kong’s authorities to exercise restraint. We encourage differences between Hong Kong authorities and protestors to be addressed peacefully through dialogue, and that’s something we’re certainly communicating to the Chinese as well as authorities there [...] We are concerned by reports that Beijing intends to deny entry to a group of British members of parliament to Hong Kong. We hope the members of parliament will be able to travel freely as they wish.” ● December 3, 2014 – Testimony by Assistant Secretary Daniel Russel: Evaluating the Impact of the "Umbrella Movement" (State Department) Quote: “The United States and China each have a vested interest in Hong Kong’s continued stability, autonomy, and prosperity. It is therefore important that China upholds its international obligations and commitments that Hong Kong’s high degree of autonomy will be respected and nurtured [...] We have also consistently counseled the Hong Kong government to exercise restraint and called on protestors to exercise their right to freedom of expression peacefully. We have consistently supported further dialogue between the government and protestors [...] We will continue to voice our support for universal suffrage in Hong Kong and to stand up for universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. We will stand up for Hong Kong’s autonomy under “One Country, Two Systems” and the Basic Law.” ● December 3, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department) Quote: “QUESTION: In announcing their surrender, three of the original Occupy leaders advised student protestors to stand down and return home so as to prevent further violence. Is that a strategy that the United States Government supports in the Hong Kong protest movement? MS. HARF: Well, we don’t support one specific strategy over another, obviously, that the protestors or the government would take other than to say that obviously, we believe there should not be violence. We believe steps should be taken to allow for peaceful protest and restraint should be shown on the government side. Any step that goes towards either of those goals is certainly a helpful one, we think.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 05, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “Since Hong Kong's return to China, the "one country, two systems" practice has achieved world-renowned success. We have reiterated that the Chinese central government unswervingly implements the "one country, two systems" and the Basic Law, [...]. Democratic and constitutional development in the Hong Kong special administrative region must be advanced lawfully in line with the Basic Law and relevant decision made by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.” ● December 9, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China's sovereignty over the South China Sea and claims to the relevant rights were formed over the long course of history, and have been consistently upheld by successive Chinese governments [...] The U.S. report turns a blind eye to basic facts and international jurisprudence. It is a violation of the U.S. commitment of not taking position or taking sides on the South China Sea issue, and will by no means help resolve the South China Sea disputes or contribute to peace and stability in the South China Sea. China urges the U.S. side to strictly honor its commitment, be prudent in words and deeds, and approach and handle the relevant issues in an objective and impartial manner.”



- **December 10, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “As a matter of longstanding policy – and this hasn’t changed – the United States does not take a position on the sovereignty over land features in the South China Sea, nor do we comment on the specific merits of the Philippines-China arbitration case.”

- **December 11, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “We continue to encourage Hong Kong authorities and protestors to address their differences peacefully through dialogue. It’s important to note that right now, electoral reform in Hong Kong is still underway. The debate is ongoing and a second round of public consultations is likely to begin in the coming weeks. We encourage Hong Kong authorities and the people of Hong Kong to work together to ensure there is a competitive process for the selection of the chief executive through universal suffrage, and certainly, we’re continuing to convey this directly to authorities on the ground as well.”

- **December 23, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “As I think we say fairly often, we would urge all parties to avoid actions in the East China Sea that could increase tensions and encourage all parties to resolve sovereignty issues through peaceful means and diplomacy, particularly because ships and aircraft are operating in very close proximity in the Senkakus. We think that all parties should exercise restraint and extreme caution to reduce the risk of an accident or an incident. That’s been our policy, but that certainly applies here.”



Issue 2 – Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S. Woos China with Strong Charm Offensive; China Highlights the Mutual Benefits of an Enhanced Relationship

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 4, 2014 - Remarks by Deputy Assistant Secretary for Transportation Thomas S. Engle, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs: U.S. International Aviation Policy and Challenges (State Department) Quote: “Other steps recognize that the most rapid growth in tourist visits to the U.S. comes from emerging economies like China, which are not part of the visa waiver program. The recent decision to extend to ten years the validity period for U.S. tourist visas issued to Chinese nationals has been welcomed by both the U.S. travel and tourism industry and the people and government of China. Longer visa validity will allow more Chinese visitors to make multiple trips to the United States on a single visa [...] Wait times for visa application interviews have also been sharply reduced in China and other key countries.” ● December 8, 2014 - Remarks by Deputy Assistant Secretary Frank A. Rose: Strategic Stability in East Asia (State Department) Quote: “The United States is doing to ensure a stable U.S.-China strategic relationship in three key areas: 1) nuclear policy; 2) missile defense; 3) and outer space security [...] U.S. nuclear policy is consistent with enhancing strategic stability with China, and we are committed to keeping China informed of major developments regarding our policy and plans. We also want to encourage China to be more open and forthcoming about its nuclear policies and plans [...] China is concerned that U.S. and allied ballistic missile defense (BMD) deployments may undermine China’s strategic deterrent. We disagree with this assessment [...] a sustained dialogue would improve our understanding of China’s strategic perspective and enhance China’s understanding of U.S. policy and strategy [...] the United States remains seriously concerned about China’s continued development and testing of debris generating anti-satellite (ASAT) capabilities.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 4, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “The sustained, stable and sound growth of China-U.S. relationship conforms to the fundamental interests of the two countries and two peoples. Last month, President Obama attended the 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in Beijing and paid a state visit to China. President Xi Jinping and other Chinese leaders exchanged in-depth views with him and reached broad consensus on China-U.S. relations and major international and regional issues of common interest. In particular, the two leaders agreed to press ahead with the building of a new type of major-country relationship between China and the U.S., and had thorough discussions on key directions in which this relationship can be further advanced.”



- **December 8, 2014 - Readout of Acting Deputy Secretary Sherman's Meeting With Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin (State Department)**

Quote: "Acting Deputy Secretary Wendy Sherman met today with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin to discuss a range of bilateral, regional, and global issues. Their 30-minute meeting focused on U.S.-China engagement in the Asia-Pacific, including the importance of strengthening regional institutions. They cited U.S.-China cooperation to combat climate change and the Ebola outbreak as examples of how the two sides can work together to advance global security [...]"

- **December 16, 2014 - Remarks by Assistant Secretary Daniel R. Russel, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs: Remarks at the Brookings Institution (State Department)**

Quote: "The Obama Administration has placed tremendous importance on our relations with China, Japan and the Republic of Korea, and we too understood the impact that relationships and policies in Northeast Asia have on the region and the world [...] China, South Korea and Japan are major players in the region's security and economy. All three are increasingly active and influential players on the global stage [...] For decades, the United States has supported China's peaceful rise. We've worked to avoid strategic rivalry and to narrow – or at least manage – our differences [...] Now of course the U.S. and some partners believe there's more that China can do to apply pressure. And China believes there's more the U.S. can do to engage diplomatically [...] Implementing the Korea-U.S. FTA, negotiating an investment treaty with China, and finishing the Trans-Pacific Partnership with Japan and ten other partners will each provide a huge lift to the global economy. China's FTAs and trade proposals like RCEP are an important part of the conversation as well [...] The U.S. and China are the biggest emitters of greenhouse gases, but our recent action on climate targets shows we are determined to address this problem [...] The major Northeast Asian powers and the U.S. need each other – just as much as the rest of the world needs us – to jump start the global economy, preserve regional stability, enhance global security, and protect the global environment."



- **December 18, 2014 - Press Releases: Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Daniel Russel travels to India and China** ([State Department](#))

Quote: "Assistant Secretary Daniel Russel will travel to New Delhi, India December 18-21 and Shanghai, China December 22-23 [...] In Shanghai, Assistant Secretary Russel will meet with government officials, academics, civil society groups, and members of the U.S. business community to discuss issues related to the U.S.-China relationship. He will tour U.S. consular facilities to underscore growing people-to-people ties bolstered by the expanded visa validity announced in November by President Obama in Beijing."

- **December 22, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: "I think that they're considering a new law to regulate these foreign NGOs working in China. Obviously, we consistently emphasize respect for rule of law, independent judiciary, free flow of information, and robust civil society are really critical to any country, but certainly in China; that's a message we give them constantly."

- **December 29, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: "So we are certainly aware of reports that Google's Gmail has been blocked in China since December 26th. We continue to be concerned by efforts in China to undermine freedom of expression, including on the internet, and we believe Chinese authorities' censorship of the media and of certain websites is incompatible with China's aspirations to build a modern, information-based economy and society. So we encourage China to be transparent in its dealings with international companies, and to consider the market signal it sends with such acts."

- **December 29, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: "There's no additional agreement currently being considered, but the United States and China are parties to a number of existing multilateral and bilateral agreements that touch upon mutual legal assistance and the recovery of criminal assets. So the United States is committed to fighting corruption and denying safe haven to corrupt officials or illegally acquired assets."



Issue 3 – Economic Cooperation: U.S. Talks Currency Exchange, TPP and U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade; China Critical of U.S. House of Representatives

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 3, 2014 - Remarks of Under Secretary Sheets at the National Press Club, Event hosted by Brookings Institution (U.S. Department of the Treasury) Quote: “We are committed over the next two years to finding ways to continue to strengthen our bilateral relationship with China [...] At this past S&ED in July, China committed to move to a market-determined exchange rate and to reduce intervention as conditions permit. If China continues to live up to this commitment, as it has in the months since the S&ED, and allows the exchange rate to adjust, the result would be increased household purchasing power and stronger domestic demand. This would support a shift in China’s economy away from investment and exports, and toward services and consumption-led growth. It would also promote a ‘win-win’ growth scenario by increasing opportunities for U.S. firms and workers to sell into a growing Chinese domestic market.” ● December 11, 2014 – Remarks by the President at Meeting of the Export Council (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “All of what we’re doing with TPP has a direct application to China [...] the key with China I think is to continue to simply press them on those areas where trade is imbalanced, whether it’s on their currency practices, [...] IP protection, [...]their state-owned enterprises. The business investment treaty that they have shown an interest in negotiating could end up being a significant piece of business [...]there’s been some suggestion that by doing TPP we’re trying to contain or disadvantage China. We’re actually not. What we are trying to do is make sure that rather than a race to the bottom in the region there’s a reasonable bar within which we can operate. And we hope that then China actually joins us in not necessarily formally being a member of TPP but in adopting some of the best practices that ensure fairness in operations.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 12, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China is deeply disappointed that the U.S. Congress again failed to endorse the 2010 quota and governance reform plan in the budget bill. To implement the 2010 reform plan is of utmost importance to preserve the credibility, effectiveness and legitimacy of the IMF. Therefore, China will continue to urge the U.S. to ratify the plan as soon as possible [...] China calls on all parties to participate in the discussions actively on the plan to improve the IMF’s quota and governance structure. China is willing to play a constructive role to ensure that pending the final entry into force of the 2010 reform plan, emerging markets and developing countries can enjoy a larger quota and a greater say.” ● December 19, 2014 – MOFCOM Spokesman Sun Jiwen Comments on U.S. House of Representatives’ Passing Appropriation Bill with Unfavorable Terms on China (Ministry of Commerce) Quote: “The U.S. House of Representatives passed Appropriation Bill 2015 on December 11, prohibiting using the appropriation for buying American schools poultry products, imported from China, restricting partial U.S. government departments to purchase information technology systems manufactured by Chinese enterprises, and prohibiting using the appropriation on giving license of business satellites’ export to China. Sun said the unfavorable terms [...] are discriminatory, [...], and China is unsatisfactory and firmly against it. The above terms not only affect normal business cooperation between businesses from both sides, but also impair the U.S.’ own interests. The Chinese side urged the U.S. to take practical measures, correct wrong doings and create good conditions.”



- **December 12, 2014 – U.S. Commerce Secretary Penny Pritzker, U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman Preview Upcoming U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade** ([Office of the U.S. Trade Representatives, Press Releases](#))

Quote: “Secretary Pritzker and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman will host a high-level Government of China delegation, and for the first time, the JCCT schedule includes a full day of events designed to facilitate private sector engagement with officials from the U.S. and Chinese governments [...] The goal of the JCCT is to build upon the President’s recent visit to China and meetings with President Xi, where they agreed to deepen our economic ties and enhance our bilateral engagements [...] Today, China is our third largest export market. We sold \$161 billion of goods and services to China in 2013, and it’s our fourth largest market for services exports. Our total bilateral trade relationship is \$617 billion in 2013 [...] We talked about agriculture, services, manufacturing, excess capacity issues that are faced in China, as well as China’s application of its anti-monopoly law, to make sure it’s used in a non-discriminatory fashion.”

- **December 18, 2014 – YEAR IN REVIEW: Creating Economic Opportunity for All Americans in 2014** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote: “U.S. exports of goods and services through the third quarter of 2014 have increased by 3 percent from 2013, putting us on pace for a fifth consecutive year of record exports [...] In April, the Administration unveiled plans to open new Foreign Commercial Service offices in [...] China, and Burma – expanding the Commerce Department’s presence in 78 countries worldwide (to intensify and broaden the export promotion).”



- **December 19, 2014 – U.S. and Chinese Delegations Conclude 25th Session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade** ([Office of the United States Trade Representatives](#))

Quote: “[...] the United States announced key outcomes in the areas of agricultural market access, intellectual property rights protection, innovation policies, and competition law enforcement. [...] Agriculture market access: China has made commitments that should promote significant increases in U.S. exports of soybeans, corn and dairy products to China. [...] IPR protection: [...] the United States has gained China’s agreement to take specific additional steps to protect companies’ trade secrets and to work on a new trade secrets law to further enhance their protections. The United States also has secured China’s agreement to, among other things, bring new focus to the two countries’ work together to determine how best to foster a better environment for facilitating increased sales of legitimate intellectual property-intensive goods and services in China. [...] Innovation policies: [...] China committed to ensure that they treat foreign IP rights the same as domestic IP rights. China also has agreed to streamline China’s regulatory processes and cut red tape for imports of new, innovative pharmaceuticals and medical devices, which should lead to increases in U.S. exports and U.S. jobs in these two important sectors. [...] Competition policy enforcement: [...] The Chinese side agreed that, under normal circumstances, a foreign company in an Anti-Monopoly Law investigation would be permitted to have counsel present and to consult with them during proceedings. China also made several additional commitments, including to treat domestic and foreign companies equally and to provide increased transparency for investigated companies.”

- **December 19, 2014 – FOREIGN PRESS CENTER Briefings: Readout of the U.S. - China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “ We are the two largest economies in the world that also happen to be more intertwined and connected than ever before. And so from the U.S. perspective [...] China is now our largest export market that is not a free trade partner or border nation, and it is our third largest export market overall, with goods and services that we export to China supporting nearly 800,000 American jobs, which is so extraordinarily important for our economy. And as for China’s investment in the U.S., China is currently our fastest-growing source of FDI. And China’s FDI in the United States has been growing since 2009 at an annual rate of more than 40 percent, which actually eclipses the rate of our foreign direct investment or our investment into China’s markets.”



- **December 19, 2014 – U.S. and Chinese Delegations Conclude 25th Session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade** ([Office of the U.S. Trade Representatives, Press Releases](#))

Quote: “China announced that it would approve the importation of new biotechnology varieties of U.S. soybeans and corn [...] and also that it would pursue a regular dialogue with the United States focused on the benefits of the increased use of innovative technologies in agriculture [...] the United States has gained China’s agreement to take specific additional steps to protect companies’ trade secrets and to work on a new trade secrets law to further enhance their protections.”

- **December 19, 2014 – U.S. and Chinese Delegations Conclude 25th Session of the U.S.-China Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade** ([Office of the U.S. Trade Representatives, Press Releases](#))

Quote: “China committed to ensure that they treat foreign IP rights the same as domestic IP rights [...] (and) to streamline China’s regulatory processes and cut red tape for imports of new, innovative pharmaceuticals and medical devices, which should lead to increases in U.S. exports and U.S. jobs in these two important sectors [...] a foreign company in an Anti-Monopoly Law investigation would be permitted to have counsel present and to consult with them during proceedings. China also made several additional commitments, including to treat domestic and foreign companies equally and to provide increased transparency for investigated companies.”



Issue 4 – Cooperation on Military Security: U.S. and China Sign MOU, Militaries Show Signs of Stronger Collaborative Efforts

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 19, 2014 - Department of Defense Press Briefing by Rear Adm. Kirby (Department of Defense) Quote: “Nothing has changed about the fact that we very much want to continue to pursue a constructive, productive relationship, military to military between us and the PLA. And there have been, you know, positive signs just this last year. You know, the PLA navy participating in the Rim of the Pacific exercise, and we’re going to continue to look for those opportunities [...] There’s no need for us to look at the military relationship with China as adversarial in any regard.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 8, 2014 – Remarks by Assistant Foreign Minister Zhang Kunsheng at the ARF Seminar on Sea Lines of Communications Security (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “Chinese and U.S. defence ministries recently signed the MOU on Notification of Major Military Activities Confidence-Building Measures Mechanism and the MOU on the Rules of Behavior for Safety of Air and Maritime Encounters, which are of great significance for ensuring navigation and sea lane security. In this context, China plans to host a seminar next year on management of maritime crisis to promote exchange and cooperation among the parties.” ● December 25, 2014 – Defense Ministry’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of National Defense, Press Briefings) Quote: “In mid-December, the PLAN ship ‘Yuncheng’ and ‘Chaohu’ from the 18th Chinese naval escort taskforce conducted a joint training in the Gulf of Aden with the guided missile destroyer ‘Sterett’ of the U.S. Navy. The subject of the drill was to apply the Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea, and this was the first time for the two sides to hold this kind of drill in that sea area, and it is conducive to strengthening mutual trust and avoiding misjudgment.” ● December 27, 2014 – Defense Ministry’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of National Defense, Press Briefings) Quote: “China is willing to work together with the United States to enhance mutual understanding, to deepen cooperation, to properly handle differences, and to manage and control risks, so as to ensure the healthy and stable development of the new type bilateral military relations.”



Issue 5 – Human Rights: U.S. Critical of China's Human Rights Record; China Advises the U.S. to Practice "Self-Examination"

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 10, 2014 - Press Statement by Secretary of State John Kerry: Human Rights Day 2014 (State Department) Quote: "On this Human Rights Day, there are still too many people who struggle for freedom and too many who are punished in pursuit of that dream. Today we note the remarkable peaceful efforts of individuals like Liu Xiaobo of China, Ahmed Maher of Egypt, Eskinder Nega of Ethiopia, Azimjon Askarov of the Kyrgyz Republic, and other political prisoners on every continent; we call for their release, and we ask that in the meantime they are at least treated in full accordance with global norms." ● December 10, 2014 – Press Briefing by the Press Secretary Josh Earnest (White House, Press Briefing) Quote: "The President did [...] travel recently to both China and Burma. These are countries where the President has urged the leadership of those countries to do a better job of respecting universal human rights. The President traveled to those countries both because he believed it was in our national security interest, but also because he viewed it as an important opportunity to raise concerns about those nations' human rights records; that having an open relationship in which the President engages with the leaders of other countries can actually serve as a useful way to shine a spotlight on the shortcomings of other countries' records as it relates to human rights." ● December 24, 2014 - Press Statement by Secretary of State John Kerry: Fifth Anniversary of Liu Xiaobo's Conviction (State Department) Quote: "The United States remains deeply concerned that China continues to incarcerate Liu Xiaobo and hold his wife, Liu Xia, in extralegal house arrest. Liu Xiaobo is a courageous and eloquent spokesperson recognized throughout the world for his long and non-violent advocacy for human rights and democracy in China. We reiterate our call on China to release Liu Xiaobo and to remove all restrictions on Liu Xia." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 11, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: "[...] China has achieved enormous progress in its human rights cause, a basic fact that will be acknowledged by anyone without political bias. By turning a blind eye to the fact and intentionally smearing China's image, the U.S. only further exposes its hypocrisy and double standards on human rights issue. Our piece of advice for the U.S. side is to earnestly reflect upon and address its own human rights issue, and stop making groundless accusation against China." ● December 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: "The Chinese side always maintains that differences in the field of human rights should be resolved through constructive dialogue and cooperation between countries. We are opposed to the act of politicizing the human rights issue or exerting pressure on others under the pretext of human rights. The Security Council is not a proper venue to discuss the human rights issue. To bring the issue to the International Criminal Court will not help solve the problem." ● December 25, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: "China is a country under the rule of law, and China's judicial organs deal with relevant case in compliance with law. We advise the U.S. side to practice self-examination, put right its own behaviors that violate human rights, and refrain from interfering in other country's domestic affairs under the pretext of human rights issue, acting as a judge of other countries or infringing upon other country's judicial sovereignty and independence."



Quote: “We also urge China to release all individuals detained for peacefully expressing their views, including Ilham Tohti and his students, and Pu Zhiqiang, Gao Zhisheng, Yang Maodong, Gao Yu, and Xu Zhiyong. In addition, we request that Chinese leaders guarantee them the protections and freedoms to which they are entitled under China’s international human rights commitments. I raise human rights concerns in each and every one of my conversations with President Xi and other Chinese leaders, because it is too important to stand in the way of China’s emergence in the community of nations.”



Issue 6 – Climate Change: U.S. and China Continue to be Buoyed by Historic Climate Change Agreement

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> December 3, 2014- Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry: Press Availability in Brussels, Belgium (State Department) Quote: “We recently came back, President Obama and myself and our team, from a bilateral series of meetings in China where we were able to agree with China on setting certain kinds of goals. We’re continuing that work not only with China, but with other countries with the hopes of having an impact on the meeting in Peru, which I will attend later next week, and which will be the lead-in to a year of important focus on climate change and high hopes for success in Paris next December.” December 11, 2014- Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry: Remarks on Climate Change at COP-20 (State Department) Quote: “I can remember discussions with Chinese 15, 10 years ago that went nowhere. But in Beijing last month I had the privilege of joining President Obama as he stood next to President Xi to jointly, side by side, announce our respective ambitious post-2020 mitigation commitments [...] The United States and China – two countries long regarded as the leaders of opposing camps in these negotiations – have now found common ground on this issue. That is a historic milestone, and it should send a clear message to all of us that the roadblocks we’ve hit for decades can be removed from our path.” December 11, 2014 - Briefing: Background Briefing on Secretary Kerry's Travel to Lima, Peru and Bogota, Colombia (State Department) Quote: “We came into this conference with the very strong position bolstered by the joint announcement with China that was widely reported where we launched our target to reduce our own emissions 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025. That target is very ambitious for the United States, but also achievable given the domestic authorities that Congress has given the President [...] China, for its part, in addition to announcing a peak year for its own carbon emissions of around 2030 with best efforts to peak before that – and this is a very important announcement from China – also announced a goal to increase their non-fossil fuel energy use to around 20 percent by 2020.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> December 9, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “[...] China's carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP in 2013 dropped by 28.5% from the level of 2005, amounting to a reduction of about 2.5 billion tons of carbon dioxide. According to a research report issued by the World Bank, from 1990 to 2010, the amount of energy saved by China in aggregate takes up 58% of the global total [...] By 2020, China will strive to reduce its carbon dioxide emission per unit of GDP by 40% to 45% compared to the 2005 level. China will also work to realize its recently announced post-2020 targets, and contribute further to countering climate change.” December 15, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs China) Quote: “China has made positive efforts in moving the Lima conference towards the outcomes. Before the Lima conference, China and the U.S. jointly announced separate targets for countering climate change after 2020, creating a sound political ambience for the Lima conference. During the conference, the Chinese delegation engaged in communication and coordination with all parties in a reasonable, practical and constructive way. China, by supporting the host country Peru in every way, has made significant contributions to the conference.”



- **December 11, 2014 – Op-Ed by Secretary John Kerry: No Single Country Can Solve Climate Change** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “The historic agreement signed by President Barack Obama and President Xi Jinping in November was a leadership triumph and a clear recognition that big countries have a responsibility to cut their emissions of greenhouse gases.”



Issue 7 – Middle East and Africa: U.S. Squarely Focused on ISIL and Ebola; China Expresses Its Support for Palestinian Statehood

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 2, 2014 - Department of Defense Press Briefing by Rear Adm. Kirby (Department of Defense) Quote: "Syria -- you know, for -- our military mission inside Syria is anti-ISIL. That's the -- that's the starting point for all the decisions that we are making for military operations in and over Syria. It's about going after ISIL, their ability to find sanctuaries, safe haven, their ability to sustain themselves, their ability to train, equip, resource themselves. That's what we're focused on." ● December 2, 2014 – FACT SHEET: Update on the Ebola Response (White House, Statements and Releases) Quote: "The United States has led the international effort to confront Ebola [...] Since mid-September, when President Obama called on the world to act, other nations, private sector stakeholders, international organizations, and multilateral development banks have come together to pledge more than \$2 billion to end the epidemic at its source in West Africa [...] China has announced more than \$130 million in assistance, including construction and staffing of a 100-bed Ebola treatment unit in Liberia, \$6 million for the UN Ebola Multi-Partner Trust Fund, and another \$6 million for the World Food Programme." ● December 7, 2014 - Media Availability with Secretary Hagel at Forward of Base Gamberi, Afghanistan (Department of Defense) Quote: "We left Iraq under totally different circumstances. And we're transitioning out of Afghanistan over the next two years. First of all, this transition was with the agreement and the invitation of the Afghan people and the Afghan government. This is a transition with our closest 50 partners over the next two years after we continue to help the Afghans build their capacity, build out that capability, build their institutions, train, assist and advise. That's totally different than how we left Iraq." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 31, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: "China consistently supports the Palestinians in their pursuit of the righteous cause of recovering the legitimate national rights. We support the establishment of an independent State of Palestine enjoying full sovereignty on the basis of the 1967 borders and with East Jerusalem as its capital. We support the UN Security Council in playing its due role for the resolution of the Palestinian issue, and responding to the legitimate requests of Palestine and other Arabic countries. In light of all these, China voted in favor of the draft resolution on Palestine. At the same time, China always believes that dialogue and negotiation is the only way towards peace between Palestine and Israel. We hope Palestine and Israel can resume the peace talks at an early date [...]"



- **December 9, 2014 – Testimony by Secretary of State John Kerry: Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against ISIL** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “ISIL continues to commit serious vicious crimes and it still controls more territory than al-Qaida ever did. It will be years, not months, before it is defeated. We know that. But our coalition is measurably already making a difference. To date, we have launched more than 1,150 today air strikes against Daesh. These operations have reduced its leadership, undermined its propaganda, squeezed its resources, damaged its logistical and operational capabilities, and compelled it to disperse its forces and change its tactics. It is becoming clear that the combination of coalition airstrikes and local ground partners is a potent one.”

- **December 15, 2014 - Op-Ed by Secretary of State John Kerry: South Sudan's Leaders Need To Set Aside Their Dispute** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “The South Sudanese people have many friends throughout the world, and none is more committed to their future than the United States. But the full value of those friendships cannot be realized unless and until the country’s leaders put the interests of their people above their own grievances. The United States and our international partners have organized a massive humanitarian aid effort, supported a U.N. peacekeeping force whose members have risked their lives to save civilians and made repeated efforts to encourage reconciliation and a return to peace. We have worked with local and regional partners to document human rights abuses and support religious leaders as they work for reconciliation. All this is helpful, but none of it will be enough in the absence of effective leadership.”

- **December 16, 2014 - Department of Defense Press Briefing by Rear Adm. Kirby** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “The real goal in Afghanistan is Afghan National Security Forces that are capable and able, competent, resourced, and led to defend their own people. This is -- this is a sovereign country.”



- **December 16, 2014 - Remarks by Assistant Secretary Linda Thomas-Greenfield, Bureau of African Affairs: A Celebration of Excellence in U.S.-Africa Business Relations** ([State Department](#))

Quote: "With regard to China's growing economic interests, the question is not whether the United States and China are competing for business in Africa - there are plenty of opportunities for all of us. The issues are first, that we share an obligation to ensure that our business activities support economic growth, shared prosperity and sound governance in our African partners; and second, that we work together with our African partners to address the challenges — regulatory, infrastructure and economic — that hinder U.S. and Chinese investment in Africa that can help cultivate growth and shared prosperity on the continent."

- **December 18, 2014 - Remarks by Ambassador David Pressman, U.S. Alternate Representative to the United Nations for Special Political Affairs, at a Security Council Briefing on Iran and Resolution 1737** ([Mission to the United Nations](#))

Quote: "Our determination to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon remains clear and we are committed to resolving this issue peacefully, through diplomacy. Sanctions are critical to that effort and we intend to ensure that this important body is able to carry out its mandate effectively."



Issue 8 – Korean Peninsula: U.S. and China Diverge on the Commission of Inquiry into Human Rights Violations in North Korea, Controversy over the Film "The Interview" Draws Comment from both Sides

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 19, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department) Quote: “The United States Government will continue to make every effort to set the example that we’re not going to be in the crouch or the fear position when it comes to threats from North Korea. We believe that freedom of speech and expression should be upheld across the board.” ● December 22, 2014 - Remarks at a Security Council Session on the Human Rights Situation in North Korea (State Department) Quote: “Today’s meeting reflects the growing consensus among Council members and UN Member States that the widespread and systematic human rights violations being committed by the North Korean government are not only deplorable in their own right, but also pose a threat to international peace and security [...] If the DPRK wants to be taken off the Security Council’s agenda, it can start by following the Commission of Inquiry’s recommendations to: acknowledge the systematic violations it continues to commit; immediately dismantle political prison camps and release all political prisoners; allow free and unfettered access by independent human rights observers; and hold accountable those most responsible for its systematic violations [...] the United States will support the efforts of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to establish a field-based office to continue documenting the DPRK’s human rights violations [...] It is also crucial that all of DPRK’s neighbors abide by the principle of non-refoulement, given the horrific abuses to which North Koreans are subjected to upon return, and provide unfettered access to the UNHCR in their countries. The United States will continue to welcome North Korean refugees to our country, and help provide assistance to North Korean asylum seekers in other countries.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 23, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: (Q: China expressed opposition to the discussion of the human rights record of the DPRK in the UN Security Council, but the DPRK situation is still added to the agenda of the Security Council. Does China have anything to say about this?) A: “China is opposed to putting the DPRK situation on the Security Council's agenda under the excuse of human rights issue. It is China's consistent position that human rights issue should not be politicized nor be used as an excuse to pressure other countries. The Security Council is not an appropriate place to step in human rights issue. It should focus on addressing issues that are genuinely relevant to world peace and security.” ● December 26, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “We have taken note of relevant report (in this case, a memorandum that will be signed by the U.S., the ROK and Japan on sharing the confidential intelligence concerning the DPRK’s nuclear weapons and missile programs). The situation on the Korean Peninsula has been generally appeased, but it is still rather vulnerable. We expect relevant parties to do more things that can help promote dialogue and mutual trust, and safeguard peace and stability of the Peninsula and the region, instead of the opposite. This is in the common interests of all parties concerned.”



- **December 26, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

Quote: "I have read the report that some American theaters have shown the film *The Interview*. We hope that parties concerned can keep cool-headed and exercise restraint, and properly deal with relevant issues. I am not aware that there is a pirated version of this film on some Chinese websites as you mentioned. You are welcome to provide us with more information if you have. The Chinese government resolutely cracks down on any piracy activity. This film is controversial and has caused some problems. We hope that parties concerned can keep calm and exercise restraint and handle relevant issues in a proper fashion."



Issue 9 – Cybersecurity: : U.S. and China Resolve to Work Closer on Cyber Attacks, U.S. Seeks Chinese Support in Strengthening Cybersecurity Measures

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 3, 2014 – Remarks by the President at the Business Roundtable (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “Our goal with China has been to say to them, we, too, want a constructive relationship [...] It can be a win-win for both sides, but there are some things we need them to fix. And we are pressing them very hard on issues of cyber security and cyber theft, mostly in the commercial area. It is indisputable that they engage in it, and it is a problem [...] Same thing with intellectual property [...] One of the ancillary benefits of the Trans-Pacific Partnership is to create high standards in the region that then China has to adapt to, as opposed to a race to the bottom where there’s no IP protection, for example, and China is really setting the terms for how trade and investment should operate. [...] So I think we have to be cautious and clear-eyed about our relationship with China, but there’s no reason why we should not be able to manage that relationship in a way that is productive for us and productive for the world.” ● December 19, 2014 - Press Statement by Secretary of State John Kerry: Condemning Cyber-Attack by North Korea (State Department) Quote: “The United States condemns North Korea for the cyber-attack targeting Sony Pictures Entertainment and the unacceptable threats against movie theatres and moviegoers. These actions are a brazen attempt by an isolated regime to suppress free speech and stifle the creative expression of artists beyond the borders of its own country [...] These lawless acts of intimidation demonstrate North Korea’s flagrant disregard for international norms.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 22, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China holds a consistent and clear position on maintaining cyber security. China is against all forms of cyber attacks and cyber terrorism, including cyber attacks launched by any country or individual by using facilities beyond its own national borders against a third country. China is poised to carry out constructive cooperation with the international community in safeguarding peace and security of the cyber space on the basis of mutual respect and mutual trust.” ● December 29, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: (Q: A senator from South Carolina, US said during an interview that he can't imagine anything this massive happening in North Korea without China being involved or at least knowing about it. What is China's response to that?) A: “China prohibits the act of launching cyber-attacks inside China or using facilities in China by any foreign country or individual. Such act, if discovered, will be dealt with in accordance with law and in a serious manner. The remarks of relevant people will in no way help resolve the problem, and are not conducive to building mutual trust and cooperation on cyber security issues.”



- **December 22, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing ([State Department](#))**

Quote: “The Secretary spoke with his Chinese counterpart over the weekend, I believe, on December 21st to talk about a range of issues, including the recent cyber attacks on Sony Pictures. We have discussed this issue with China specifically in order to share information and express our concerns about the attack and ask for its cooperation. That’s a conversation that will be ongoing [...] As the President said, we have no evidence that any other government was involved here, and that includes the Chinese Government. But look, we share a concern about cyber incidents. We raise them with China when we have a concern. But this is an area where, again, the Secretary and others have asked for China’s cooperation.”

- **December 23, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing ([State Department](#))**

Quote: “The Secretary spoke with Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi, as I said yesterday. He spoke with him on Sunday to discuss the recent cyber attack, among other issues as well, in order to express our concerns and ask for their cooperation. They had a discussion about the issue, and I think, despite our differences, affirmed that sort of malicious cyber activity like this can pose a risk to international peace and security.”



Issue 10 – Taiwan: U.S. Urges More Peaceful Dialogue Between Taiwan and China; Chinese Accuse the U.S. of Meddling

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 1, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department) Quote: “Well, our view on cross-strait relations has not changed as a result of this election. We continue to welcome the steps both sides of the Taiwan Strait have taken to reduce tensions and improve cross-strait relations. We also continue to encourage authorities in Beijing and Taipei to continue their constructive dialogue, which has led to significant improvements in the cross-strait relationship. The Taiwan elections, including the 2016 presidential elections, are for the people of Taiwan to decide.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● December 8, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “The U.S. military sales to Taiwan goes against the explicit commitments the U.S. made in the three China-U.S. joint communiques, the August 17 communique in particular. It constitutes an interference in China’s domestic affairs. China is firmly opposed to that and has lodged solemn representations with the U.S. side. We urge the U.S. Congress to stop pushing forward relevant bill, and the U.S. executive branch to take effective measures to prevent it from being legislated so as to avoid damages to the China-U.S. relations.” ● December 19, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “The Taiwan Question concerns China’s core interests and remains the most important and sensitive issue in China-U.S. relations. The Chinese side is firmly opposed to the arms sales by the U.S. to Taiwan. This position is steadfast, clear and consistent. The aforementioned act (in this case, the U.S. president’s sale of “Perry-class” missile frigates to Taiwan) [...] brutally interferes in China’s domestic affairs and undermines China’s sovereignty and security interests.” ● December 25, 2014 – Defense Ministry’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of National Defense, Press Briefings) Quote: “Recently, the U.S. President signed into law the Congress act authorizing the U.S. arms sale to Taiwan. The spokespersons of the Chinese Defense Ministry and Foreign Ministry have both expressed our solemn stance on this issue. We are strongly dissatisfied with and opposed to such actions, and we urge the U.S. to stop doing things that undermine the overall interests of bilateral relations and make joint efforts with the Chinese side for a healthy and stable development of bilateral as well as military relationship. The Chinese side will closely monitor the development of the situation and take appropriate reactions accordingly.”



Reference

1. United States

(1) Official Government Websites

Office of the U.S Trade Representative <<http://www.ustr.gov>>

The White House <<http://www.whitehouse.gov>>

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

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

U.S. Department of Treasury <<http://www.treasury.gov>>

U.S. Mission to the United Nations <<http://www.usunnewyork.usmission.gov>>

.

2. China

(1) Official Government Website

Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China <<http://english.agri.gov.cn/>>

Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China <<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/>>

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

Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China <<http://eng.mod.gov.cn/>>

(2) Government Managed Media

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

Xinhua News Agent (新华网)



Knowledge-Net for a Better World

- The East Asia Institute acknowledges the MacArthur Foundation for its generous grant and continued support.
- This report is the result of the East Asia Institute's research activity of the Asia Security Initiative Research Center.
- We hope to see this material in wide use, including areas that relate to policy making, academic studies, and educational programs. Please use full citations when using the information provided in this factsheet.
- The views and ideas in this material are those of the author and do not represent official standpoints of the East Asia Institute.
- This report was produced with the help of Dayoung Kim (Kyung Hee University), Michael Parker (Monash Univeristy), Miran Park (Seoul National University), Ben Forney (Seoul National University), Yena Shin (Ewha Womans University), Yewon Choi (Sungkyunkwan University), and Sejeong Hwang (Soongsil University).

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

