

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

November 2014: Finding Common Ground in the Spirit of Cooperation

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December 2014

NOVEMBER 2014: Finding Common Ground in the Spirit of CooperationTIME PERIOD: November 1 ~ November 30MAIN ISSUES

1. **Asia-Pacific:** U.S. Positions Itself as Peace Broker in the Region, Claims the Rebalance to Asia is about Peace and Stability; China Highlights Its Sovereignty over Hong Kong, Pushes Greater Cooperation between Nations in the Region

United States	China
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2. **Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation:** U.S. Claims Pivot to Asia Not an Attempt at Containing China; Chinese Hopeful of Building Peaceful Stable Relations with the U.S.

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, Preview of the President's Upcoming Travel to East Asia and the Pacific Region ● November 7, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest ● November 10, Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit ● November 10, Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister Abbott of Australia after Bilateral Meeting ● November 11, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman ● November 12, Remarks by President Obama Before Bilateral Meeting with President Xi of China ● November 12, Toast Remarks by President Obama in Luncheon with President Xi of China ● November 12, Remarks by President Obama and President Xi of China in Joint Press Conference ● November 15, Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● November 6, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on the Visa Reciprocity Agreement Between China and the U.S. and the Facilitation of Personnel Exchanges Between China and Foreign Countries ● November 15, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on U.S. President Obama's Speech in Australia ● November 21, Laying the Foundations of Peace and Stability for an Asian Community of Shared Destiny ● November 27, Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference

3. **Economic Cooperation:** U.S. Pursues Greater Support for TPP, WTO and APEC Mechanisms; China Promotes its Infrastructure Investment Bank, Greater Cooperation between Asian Nations, Both Underscore the Importance of Free Trade

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, Opening Remarks by Ambassador Michael Froman at the 2014 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministers' Meeting ● November 7, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest ● November 10, Remarks by President Obama Before the Trans-Pacific Partnership Meeting ● November 10, Ambassador Froman Announces Major Breakthrough on Negotiations to Eliminate Tariffs on Information Technology Products ● November 10, Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit ● November 11, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman ● November 11, Remarks by President Obama at APEC Plenary Session One ● November 12, Remarks by Secretary Lew at the World Affairs Council of Seattle on Building a Stronger Global Economy ● November 13, Statement by Ambassador Froman on U.S. - India WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 3, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● November 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● November 6, Ministry of Commerce Holds Press Briefing on Trade, Economic Cooperation of 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting ● November 13, Remarks by H.E. Li Keqiang Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China At the 17th ASEAN-China Summit ● November 14, Enhance ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation ● November 18, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 20, Regular Press Conference ● November 20, Chinese Commerce Ministry Holds Press Briefing on China-ROK FTA Negotiations



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 15, Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland ● November 16, Remarks by President Obama at G20 Press Conference ● November 19, Remarks by Ambassador Froman at the U.S. Council for International Business Annual International Leadership Award Dinner ● November 24, Remarks by Ambassador Froman at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: “Forward Together We Go Further” ● November 27, Statement by U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman Welcoming WTO Decisions Regarding the Trade Facilitations Agreement 	
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4. **Cooperation on Military Security:** U.S. Reaches out to Its Alliance Partners in the Region, Focuses on Collective Security; China Shows Its Commitment to Maintaining Regional Maritime Order

United States	China
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5. **Human Rights:** U.S. Considers Pressing China on Its Recent Human Rights Record, Claims Human Rights are Universal Values; China Argues for Dialogue and Mutual Respect Instead of Sanctions, Stands Firm on Hong Kong Situation

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, Remarks on U.S.-China Relations ● November 6, Readout of National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice’s Meeting with Human Rights Advocates on China ● November 10, Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit ● November 10, Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister Abbott of Australia after Bilateral Meeting ● November 11, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference ● November 14, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference ● November 20, Regular Press Conference



<p>Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 12, Remarks by President Obama and President Xi of China in Joint Press Conference ● November 14, Remarks by President Obama at Young Southeast Leaders Initiative Town Hall ● November 15, Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland ● November 15, Daily Press Briefing 	
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6. **Climate Change:** Breakthrough is Made as China and U.S. Make Joint Announcement on Measures to Reduce Carbon Emissions

United States	China
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7. **Middle East and Africa:** U.S. Continues to Rally International Support for Dealing with ISIL and Ebola Threat; China Announces Further Assistance for Nations Affected by the Ebola Epidemic

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 3, Daily Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest ● November 7, Daily Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest ● November 7, Background Conference Call on the Administration's Request for Overseas Contingency Operations ● November 7, Remarks at the American Enterprise Institute on UN Peacekeeping Reform ● November 11, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 6, Ministry of Commerce Holds Press Briefing on Trade, Economic Cooperation of 22nd APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting ● November 13, Statement by Ambassador Wang Min at the informal meeting on Ebola Epidemic at the 69th Session of the General Assembly ● November 17, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● November 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference



<p>Froman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 12, Remarks by President Obama and President Xi of China in Joint Press Conference ● November 13, Testimony of Under Secretary Cohen before the House Financial Services Committee on “The Islamic State and Terrorist Financing” ● November 15, Statement of Secretary Lew at the G-20 Leaders’ Summit ● November 16, Remarks by President Obama at G20 Press Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 27, Defense Ministry’s Regular Press Conference
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8. **Korean Peninsula:** U.S. Looks to Enlist China's Help in Denuclearizing North Korea, Presses the Issue of North Korean Human Rights Abuses at the UN General Assembly; China Shares U.S. Desire for Denuclearization, Urges Dialogue to Resolve Human Rights Issue

United States	China
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9. **Cybersecurity:** U.S. Continues to Push China on Cyber-Espionage and Theft of Intellectual Property; China Maintains Its Innocence and Claims Once Again that It Too Is a Victim

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, Remarks on U.S.-China Relations ● November 7, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest ● November 11, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman ● November 12, Remarks by President Obama and President Xi of China in Joint Press Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 3, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference ● November 21, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference



10. **Taiwan:** U.S. Draws Line between the One-China Principle and Its Arms Sales to Taiwan; China says Its Ready to Build Sound and Peaceful Cross-Straits Relations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, Preview of the President's Upcoming Travel to East Asia and the Pacific Region ● November 12, Remarks by President Obama and President Xi of China in Joint Press Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference



Issue 1 – Asia-Pacific: U.S. Positions Itself as Peace broker in the Region, Claims the Rebalance to Asia is about Peace and Stability; China Highlights Its Sovereignty over Hong Kong, Pushes Greater Cooperation between Nations in the Region.

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department) Quote: “Q: This morning, Secretary Kerry stated that the U.S. hopes to effectuate the completion of a code of conduct in the South China Sea. What specifically does the U.S. plan to do to help the relevant parties agree to a code of conduct? MS. PSAKI: [...]It will be a big topic of discussion, certainly, at the APEC meetings. The Secretary will attend the ministerial meetings at his level, then there’ll be meetings at the leader level after that. So he’ll continue to work with countries in the region to see how that can be achieved.” ● November 4, 2014 – Remarks on U.S.-China Relations (State Department) Quote: “When we talk about managing our differences, that is not code for agree to disagree. For example, we do not simply agree to disagree when it comes to maritime security, especially in the South and East China Seas. The United States is not a claimant, and we do not take a position on the various territorial claims of others. But we take a strong position on how those claims are pursued and how those disputes are going to be resolved. So we are deeply concerned about mounting tension in the South China Sea and we consistently urge all the parties to pursue claims in accordance with international law, to exercise self-restraint, to peacefully resolve disputes, and to make rapid, meaningful progress to complete a code of conduct.” ● November 6, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department) Quote: “There is a proposal called ACT-NET that was initially proposed by the United States and APEC with support from then-host Indonesia, China, and other APEC economies. As was agreed to in 2014, China’s project is to encourage more research on anticorruption best practices and lessons learned across economies and legal systems. We remain co-chair of this – of the ACT-NET secretariat – and successfully sought consensus that it not be politicized and that rule of law traditions be respected. So, clearly, that’s a proposal that could be a part of the discussion.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “‘Occupy Central’ is completely illegal. The central government of China firmly supports the Hong Kong SAR government in dealing with it in accordance with law. Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China. No foreign governments, institutions nor individuals have the right to meddle in Hong Kong affairs.” ● November 7, Opening Remarks by Foreign Minister Wang Yi At the 26th APEC Ministerial Meeting (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “We should build closer partnerships. APEC members are neighbors that cannot be moved away. We should become partners who coordinate our policies, act in good faith, live in harmony, and treat each other with sincerity. We should be partners who share the same goals and strive to make the pie of the Asia-Pacific cooperation bigger. We should be partners who are open and inclusive, respect diversity and accommodate each other’s comfort level. We should exchange views in an amicable way. When problems emerge, we should seek ways to address them through consultation.” ● November 13, 2014 – Remarks by H.E. Li Keqiang Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China At the 17th ASEAN-China Summit (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China is firmly committed to peace and development in Asia, to a path of peaceful development and to a diplomacy aimed at achieving good neighborliness. China stands ready to benefit its neighborhood and Asia at large with its own development and to live in lasting peace and shared prosperity with all its East Asian neighbors. As close neighbors, China and ASEAN countries have extensive common interests. In the meantime, we also have some different concerns and disagreements, which is just natural between neighbors. Though there exist disputes between China and some ASEAN countries regarding the South China Sea, this does not affect overall stability in the South China Sea, and freedom and safety of navigation in the South China Sea is guaranteed.”



- **November 7, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department)**

Quote: “We would welcome the statement between China and Japan that outlines agreed steps to improve relations. As two of the three largest economies in the world, relations between the two countries affect the peace and prosperity of not only the region, but the world.”

- **November 7, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest (White House, Press Briefings)**

Quote: “The President remains deeply committed to his Asia rebalancing strategy, and its implementation will remain a top priority throughout this second term [...] As you’ve heard us say before, America’s security and our prosperity are increasingly and inextricably linked to the Asia Pacific. The United States is and will remain an Asian Pacific power, and we’re engaged in fostering an open and transparent security and economic order amid what is an increasing and already high demand from the region for U.S. leadership.”

Quote: “The President will participate in the East Asia Summit and then in the U.S.-ASEAN Summit. President’s Obama participation in these meetings will highlight U.S. leadership in addressing maritime territorial disputes, encouraging regional leadership on challenges such as the counter-ISIL campaign and the Ebola epidemic, as well as on upholding international law and norms [...] Also, in Brisbane, the President will deliver a major policy address and discuss U.S. leadership in Asia, especially on economic issues. And the speech will also provide an opportunity to reaffirm America’s commitment to the Asia Pacific rebalance, and do so irrespective of the other global challenges that are obviously on our plate.”

- **November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Widodo of Indonesia before Bilateral Meeting (White House, Speeches and Remarks)**

Quote: “I also want to thank Indonesia for the leadership regionally, as well as internationally, that it has shown on a number of issues [...] Both our countries agree that it’s important for us to maintain international norms that ensure freedom of navigation, and that all countries are treated fairly and equitably.”

- **November 13, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

Quote: “During this APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting, the Chinese leadership met with leaders of relevant countries and reaffirmed the principled position on improving and developing relations with relevant countries. China’s position on territorial sovereignty is consistent and clear-cut. We are resolute in safeguarding national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Meanwhile, we stay committed to resolving disputes with relevant countries through dialogue and consultation in an effort to jointly maintain peace, stability and development of the region.”

- **November 14, Enhance ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

Quote: “East Asian countries owe their development very much to the overall peaceful and stable environment of the region. Without peace and stability, the day of revitalization would never come to East Asia. It is important that all countries in the region take credible steps to respect each other, treat each other as equals and repudiate the zero-sum mentality of your losses being my gains, and work together to properly manage differences and disputes to ensure that East Asia will never be disrupted by these problems and miss the historic opportunity for development.”

- **November 18, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

Quote: “Q: Recently, there are reports saying that the Indian government will cooperate with the Japanese side to build a 2000-km strategic road in the disputed area of the eastern section of the China-India boundary. Japan International Corporation Agency landed the contract, and will provide financial assistance and technical expertise. What is China’s comment?”

A: We have noted the report and checked with relevant authorities. The Japanese side has clarified that their cooperation project does not involve disputed parts of the China-India boundary.”



- **November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “We can do more to reduce barriers to trade and economic growth. Since 2006, we’ve worked together toward the ultimate goal of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, and APEC has shown a number of pathways that could make it a reality. And one of those pathways is the Trans-Pacific Partnership between the United States and 11 other nations. Once complete, this partnership will bring nearly 40 percent of the global economy under an agreement that means increased trade, greater investment, and more jobs for its member countries; a level playing field on which businesses can compete; high standards that protect workers, the environment, and intellectual property [...] Agreements like this will benefit our economies and our people. But they also send a strong message that [...] what’s best for our people isn’t a race to the bottom, but a race to the top. Obviously, ensuring the continued growth and stability of the Asia-Pacific requires more than a focus on growing trade and investment.”

- **November 11, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “We want to see this region more prosperous, more cooperative; again, a place of robust American engagement in ways that support our economy; support the security of our allies and the civility of the region; support the values we care about in a place like Burma where we have an ongoing transition. And that mitigates the risk of conflict that could derail the extraordinary progress we see here.”

- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “While the United States does not take a position on competing claims in the East and South China Seas, I made it clear that we do have a fundamental interest in freedom of navigation, and that territorial disputes in the region should be resolved peacefully, in accordance with international law. And I congratulated President Xi on the initial contacts with Prime Minister Abe of Japan to help lower tensions with respect to that issue.”

- **November 20, 2014 – Regular Press Conference.** ([Ministry of Commerce](#))

Quote: “China-Korea FTA will accelerate the integration of China and Korea into the value chain of the globe and East Asia in particular, and inject impetus to regional integration in East Asia and the Asia Pacific. After five rounds of talks, China-Japan-Korea FTA negotiations have made progress. We believe that the stable political relations among the three countries serves a basic guarantee for the smooth negotiation process, as advancing negotiations requires strong political commitment. Every FTA is unique and the liberalization level depends on the will and joint efforts of all parties. Moving forward, China will work with Japan and Korea to press ahead with the negotiations with an open and pragmatic attitude.”

Quote: “China is the largest trading partner of Japan and the ROK, Japan is China’s second largest trading partner and the ROK is China’s third largest trading partner in terms of countries. The three countries are all in East Asia, so if the FTA is done, it will play a very important role in the East Asian regional economic integration as well as the trade, investment and economic exchanges among the three important countries. At present, five rounds of China-Japan-ROK FTA negotiations have been held, with much progress made. The conclusion of the substantive negotiations on the China-ROK FTA is conducive to the China-Japan-ROK negotiations. We believe that the China-Japan-ROK FTA negotiations are bound to achieve greater and faster results as long as the three countries reflect greater political intention and display more flexibility on concrete issues. We also expect more progress from the China-Japan-ROK negotiations to be held next year.”

- **November 20, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “Since Hong Kong’s return to the motherland, the basic rights and freedoms of its citizens have been fully guaranteed. The central government of China is committed to supporting the democratic and constitutional development of Hong Kong in a lawful and step-by-step way, and sincerely hopes that the universal suffrage in Hong Kong can be achieved in 2017 which will be a historic progress in Hong Kong’s democratic development. Hong Kong is a special administrative region of China, and Hong Kong affairs fall entirely within China’s domestic affairs. We staunchly object to interference in Hong Kong affairs and damage of Hong Kong’s stability by any foreign government, institution or individual under any pretext.”



- **November 12, 2014 – Deputy Secretary of Defense Speech** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “The Asia-Pacific, as you all know and appreciate, is a region of ever-increasing importance, and a growing focus for the entire U.S. government, as reflected in the president’s strategy of rebalancing our political, economic, and military engagements in the region. The president’s trip to Asia that’s going on right now will highlight the strategic shift.”

- **November 13, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “We have invested a significant amount of U.S. time, attention and resources into deepening our relationship with Southeast Asia and trying to establish the East Asia Summit as a forum for cooperation regionally. It’s a central institutional piece of our Asia Pacific rebalance effort. We cooperate in these forums on economic issues, environmental issues, education, also issues related to political and security matters, such as maritime security [...] On allies, I think that the countries in the region don’t want there to be conflict between the United States and China. The two things that we’ve overwhelmingly heard are, one, we want to see the U.S. engaged; but two, we also want to see the U.S. have a constructive relationship with China because, again, conflict between the two of us would be bad for the region [...] We have supported efforts within ASEAN that Vietnam has been a part of to reduce tensions and negotiate a code of conduct with China, and then also to have a rules-based way of resolving disputes. So our engagement is going to be broad .It’s going to include China, or allies, but also emerging partners like Vietnam as well.”

- **November 15, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “American leadership in the Asia Pacific will always be a fundamental focus of my foreign policy [...] The United States will continue broadening our cooperation with emerging powers and emerging economies [...] The United States will continue expanding our engagement with regional institutions, [...] Together, we can improve maritime security, upholding freedom of navigation and encouraging territorial disputes are resolved peacefully. We’ll work with partners to develop the East Asia Summit into the region’s leading forum for addressing political and security challenges. And we’ll support ASEAN’s effort to reach a code of conduct with China that reinforces international law in the South China Sea.”

- **November 21, 2014 – Laying the Foundations of Peace and Stability for An Asian Community of Shared Destiny** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “We need to build three pillars for the Asian community. First, a community of shared interests. This is the foundation for the Asian community. Asian countries should complement each other’s strengths through cooperation and tighten the bond of common interests and economic integration [...] Second, a community of shared responsibility [...] Prosperity comes only with peace [...] Asian countries bear primary responsibility for the security of their region. We should enhance mutual understanding and trust through closer dialogue and cooperation, and jointly promote regional peace and stability.”

- **November 22, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on the Japanese Government’s Written Reply** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands have been an inherent part of China since ancient times, over which the Chinese side has indisputable sovereignty. The Chinese government is resolute and firm in safeguarding national territorial sovereignty. We request the Japanese side to stop all forms of actions undermining China’s territorial sovereignty. The Chinese side is firmly opposed to any form of visits by the Japanese leaders to the Yasukuni Shrine which enshrines the Class-A WWII criminals and beautifies the war of aggression. The Japanese side should earnestly face up to and deeply reflect upon the history of aggression.”

- **November 25, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “(On the sentencing of Chinese fishermen by a local court in the Philippines) China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and the adjacent waters. By illegally arresting and detaining Chinese fishing boats and fishermen, and now making the so-called judicial decision, the Philippine side has seriously violated China’s sovereignty and jurisdiction. China firmly opposes that and urges the Philippine side to unconditionally release the Chinese fishing boat and fishermen.”



- **November 19, 2014 – Remarks by Ambassador Michael Froman at The Wilson Center: ‘The Strategic Case for Trade’** ([Office the TradeRepresentatives](#))

Quote: “One of our flagship efforts, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, would set rules of the road and help bring stability to a critical region in flux. This agreement, which the U.S. is negotiating with 11 other countries in the Asia-Pacific, encapsulates 40 percent of the global GDP and roughly a third of all trade. At a time when this region is in flux, the TPP is a concrete manifestation of our rebalancing strategy toward Asia. TPP would level the playing field for U.S. businesses and workers by establishing the strongest labor and environmental standards of any trade agreement in history, and ensuring that those obligations are fully enforceable, just like any other obligation in the agreement. TPP is also the first trade agreement that will take on the issue of state-owned enterprises, and ensure that when state-owned enterprises, with all the benefits that they have, compete against private firms, they do so on a commercial basis.”

- **November 19, 2014 – Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel is Interviewed on PBS’s “The Charlie Rose Show”** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “The entire rebalance of the Asia Pacific is not about containing China. It never was. We have been a Pacific power for many, many years. Our interests clearly – economic interests, many interests are in Asia Pacific, our friendships. Most of our treaty obligations are to nations the Asia Pacific [...] And so it’s not a matter of a philosophy to contain China or stopping China. We recognize what you said, that they are developing a blue water navy. But what we need to focus on is continuing to sustain our strengths, our capabilities and probably as important as anything, partnerships. All the new things we’re doing with other countries there – the relationships.”

- **November 26, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands are inherent parts of China. The patrol by the fleet of Chinese coast guard vessels is a performance of duty exercising the sovereignty in accordance with law. The Japanese side should be cautious when making remarks. We request the Japanese side to refrain from saying or doing anything undermining China’s sovereignty [...] The meaning and the spirit of the four-point principled agreement between China and Japan is clear, serving as an important basis for the improvement of China-Japan relations. We urge the Japanese side to keep its words, demonstrate sincerity, take concrete actions to uphold and implement the four-point principled agreement, properly deal with prominent problems in bilateral relations and make real efforts to push for the improvement and development of bilateral relations.”

- **November 27, 2014 – Defense Ministry’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of National Defense](#))

Quote: “The construction and facility maintenance conducted by China on relevant islands and reefs in the South China Sea are legitimate. It is the right of a sovereign country. We have heard some noises outside. I’d like to say that other countries do not have the right to point fingers at China’s construction on its own islands and reefs. On the specifics of the construction projects, we do not have any more information to release [...] The Diaoyu Islands are inherently Chinese territory and the Chinese military’s resolve to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity is unshakable. The content of the four-point principled agreement reached not long ago is very clear and we urge Japan to earnestly observe the agreement and to take practical actions to maintain and push forward bilateral relations and deal with sensitive issues, so as to create favorable conditions for improvement of China-Japan relationship.”



- **November 24, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department)**

Quote: “(On Chinese infrastructure construction in the Spratly Islands) Under Article 5 of the Declaration of Conduct among China and the members of ASEAN, the parties committed themselves to exercise self-restraint in the conduct of activities that would complicate or escalate disputes and affect peace and stability. Large-scale construction or major steps to militarize or expand law enforcement operations at outposts, such as dramatically expanding the size of a feature through land reclamation, would seem to complicate or escalate the situation in our view. So we believe that an announcement by the claimants that they would avoid certain actions during the negotiating process for the code of conduct would create a conducive and positive environment and dramatically lower the risk of a dangerous incident [...] We would urge China, as well as all of the claimants in the South China Sea, to be transparent about their activities in disputed areas of the South China Sea [...] While the United States does not take a position on competing claims in the East and South China Seas [...] we have a fundamental [...] interest in freedom of navigation and that the territorial disputes in the region should be resolved peacefully and in accordance with international law.”

- **November 25, 2014 – Department of Defense Press Briefing by Rear Admiral Kirby in the Pentagon Briefing Room (Department of Defense)**

Quote: “So our partners and our allies, five of seven of our treaty alliances are in the Pacific. Our partners and our allies, I think, if you ask them, they'll tell you they're very confident how much the United States is committed to this rebalance and specifically, the United States military and Secretary Hagel.”



Issue 2 – Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S. Claims Pivot to Asia Not an Attempt at Containing China; Chinese Hopeful of Building Peaceful Stable Relations with the U.S.

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, 2014 – Preview of the President’s Upcoming Travel to East Asia and the Pacific Region (State Department) Quote: “We see [the President’s trip to China] as an important opportunity to define a forward-looking agenda for the U.S.-China relationship over the next two years, and to ensure that the U.S.-China relationship is defined for the most part by more and better and higher-quality cooperation on regional and global challenges, while also carefully managing the disagreements between the two countries. Disagreements, areas of competition, are normal and natural, but we want to build a relationship that is not defined by them [...] We want to create a relationship between the United States and China in which strategic rivalry is not inevitable. In other words, it’s not inevitable that a rising power and an established power are destined for a major power conflict.” ● November 7, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest (White House, Press Briefings) Quote: “President Obama appreciates the opportunity to have candid and in-depth conversations with President Xi about our respective priorities, given the breadth and the importance of the U.S.-China bilateral relationship. This visit is an opportunity to identify a forward-looking agenda for the next two years of this relationship. And we seek to build a relationship with China that advances American economic and security interests, that solves global problems, and is true to American values and interests.” ● November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “I’ve had the pleasure of hosting President Xi twice in the United States. The last time we met, in California, he pointed out that the Pacific Ocean is big enough for both of our nations. And I agree. The United States welcomes the rise of a prosperous, peaceful and stable China [...] In fact, over recent decades the United States has worked to help integrate China into the global economy – not only because it’s in China’s best interest, but because it’s in America’s best interest, and the world’s best interest. We want China to do well. If China and the United States can work together, the world benefits.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “The track record of China-U.S. diplomatic relations over the past 35 years fully testifies that China and the U.S. enjoy important common interests and share broad space for cooperation. Under the new circumstances, the two sides should and can step up cooperation at bilateral, regional and global dimensions to jointly safeguard and promote peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific and the world at large [...] The Chinese side stands ready to make joint efforts with the American side to earnestly implement consensus reached between heads of state of the two countries, stick to the principle of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect, and win-win cooperation, push for constant progress of the new type of major-country relationship between China and the U.S. and deliver more benefits to the two peoples and people from across the world.” ● November 6, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “I want to point out that the 35 years of diplomatic ties between China and the U.S. has told us that a sound bilateral relationship serves the fundamental interests of both peoples and contributes to peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific and beyond. It has increasingly become the mainstream point of view shared by people from all walks of life of China and the U.S.. We are ready to push for the building of a new type of major-country relationship featuring no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation together with the U.S.. We hope that the new U.S. Congress will play a constructive role to that end.”



- **November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister Abbott of Australia after Bilateral Meeting** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “(On the Chinese project of an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) As China has undertaken this extraordinary journey over the last several decades [...] we’ve seen unprecedented numbers of people move out of dire poverty into a more stable economic situation, it’s all for the good if China then now becomes a contributor to broader international efforts to help less developed countries and to alleviate poverty elsewhere [...] We want to actively encourage efforts for China to make contributions to the international order. But what we’ve consistently said is that it’s important for China to uphold international rules and norms as it expands its influence both regionally and around the world. So on something like an infrastructure bank in this region, making sure that there’s transparency and accountability, and that if it’s, in fact, a multilateral institution, that there are rules that all countries are abiding by in the operations of the institution. Those are the same rules by which the World Bank or IMF or Asia Development Bank or any other international institutions needs to abide by. When the United States helped to craft those institutions after World War II, the United States deliberately restrained itself in some ways, bound itself to certain norms and certain rules because we were confident that when everybody is following a set of rules of the road, all of us are better off – large countries, small countries alike [...] Whether it’s on the Asia Development Bank or on some of the maritime issues that have caused tension and consternation in the region, our message is that we want to see China successful. Inevitably, they are going to have influence and exert a certain gravitational pull just by dint of size and what’s happened with their economy and the extraordinary capabilities of their people. But as they grow, we want them to be a partner in underwriting the international order, not undermining it.”

- **November 10, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Remarks on the Visa Reciprocity Agreement Between China and the U.S. and the Facilitation of Personnel Exchanges Between China and Foreign Countries** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “Upon friendly consultation and based on the principle of equality and reciprocity, China and the U.S. have agreed to issue long-validity and multi-entry visas to each other’s citizens travelling for business, sightseeing and overseas study [...] This will facilitate personnel exchanges between the two countries, and is significant in promoting exchanges and cooperation in various fields.”

- **November 15, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Remarks on U.S. President Obama’s Speech in Australia** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “We hope that the American side will work with the Chinese side in accordance with the consensus reached by the two heads of state during their meeting in Beijing, and push for fresh progress of the new type of major-country relationship between China and the U.S. from several key directions by enhancing coordination and cooperation, properly managing differences and sensitive issues, and translating the principle of no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation into concrete results. It not only serves the fundamental interests of China and the U.S. as well as their people, but also contributes to peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific and the world.”

- **November 21, 2014 – Laying the Foundations of Peace and Stability for An Asian Community of Shared Destiny** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “China and the United States are both committed to building a new model of major-country relations. In June last year, President Xi Jinping and President Obama met informally at Sunnylands, during which they reached important agreement on building the new model based on no conflict, no confrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation. Last week, the two presidents met again in Beijing and reached important agreement on taking forward the new model through deepening cooperation and managing differences. The two sides agreed, in particular, to develop a pattern of positive interaction and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific. We will follow through on these agreements, to enrich the new model and add positive energy to peace and stability in Asia and beyond.”



- **November 11, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “On, frankly, the global security issues like Iran and North Korea, the Chinese have been constructive partners. In the Iran negotiations, they have played a constructive role in being unified with the P5-plus-1, in pressing Iran to take this opportunity to demonstrate that their program is peaceful. In North Korea, they’ve taken a very strong line to support the notion that denuclearization has to be the goal of any discussions with North Korea. When we look at the global issues, we’ve encouraged China to play a more assertive role on things like Ebola. We want them to be stepping up to the plate and kicking in more resources so we welcome the desire from China that is clearly on display here at this summit to play a role in the international community commensurate to its economic and political standing, and its standing as the world’s most populous nation.”

- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama Before Bilateral Meeting with President Xi of China** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “We’ve shown that when we cooperate, the United States and China can make important contributions to security and to progress in this region and around the world [...] I strongly believe that our two nations have an enormous stake in each other’s success. America’s presence in the Asia Pacific I believe has benefitted China. Conversely, a growing China has become one of our largest trading partners. As I said in my speech on Monday, the United States welcomes a China that is peaceful, prosperous and stable, and I look forward to continuing the discussion with President Xi on areas where our countries can work together even more.”

- **November 12, 2014 – Toast Remarks by President Obama in Luncheon with President Xi of China** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “We recently witnessed an inspiring sight – a Chinese plane landing in Liberia with supplies to fight Ebola, and it was unloaded by Chinese and Americans and Liberians, working together, shoulder to shoulder. And today we showed that we can bring that same spirit to bear as leaders in the fight against climate change [...] I’d like to recall a Chinese saying that reflects this spirit of possibility – nothing is too difficult, as long as people have resolve. And so I propose a toast – to our people and the resolve we share, I wish the best of health to President Xi, his family, and the people of China, may we continue to walk the path of friendship and cooperation for the benefit of ourselves and for the world.”

- **November 27, 2014 – Defense Ministry’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of National Defense](#))

Quote: “China appreciates Dr. Hagel for his contribution to China-U.S. defense and military exchanges and cooperation during his tenure as the Secretary of Defense of the United States. In recent years, the defense departments of China and the U.S. put a lot of efforts to implement the consensus reached between President Xi Jinping and President Obama. And both sides have worked hard to build a new type of military relationship which is commensurate with the new type of major country relationship. And, in general, bilateral military relations have enjoyed the good momentum of positive development. Not long ago, the two defense departments established two confidence-building mechanisms which will play a very important role in promoting further development of military relations. 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.”



- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “As I’ve said many times, the United States welcomes the continuing rise of a China that is peaceful, prosperous and stable and that plays a responsible role in the world. And we don’t just welcome it, we support it. For decades, America’s engagement in the Asia Pacific, including our alliances and our stabilizing presence, have been a foundation for the region’s progress, including contributing to China’s remarkable economic growth. The United States has worked to expand trade and investment with China, and to help integrate China into the global economy. And we want that progress to continue because, as I said before, it benefits all of us.”

Quote: “Our conversations gave me an opportunity to debunk the notion that you suggested, Mark, just now that our pivot to Asia is about containing China. I have repeatedly reiterated and displayed through the actions of our administration that we want China to succeed. And we actively encourage our friends and allies in the region to foster a strong and cooperative relationship with China.”

- **November 15, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “China is playing the role of a responsible actor that is peaceful and prosperous and stable, that is good for this region, it’s good for the world, it’s good for the United States. So we’ll pursue cooperation with China where our interests overlap or align. And there are significant areas of overlap: More trade and investment; more communications between our militaries to prevent misunderstandings or possible conflict; more travel and exchanges between our people; and more cooperation on global challenges, from Ebola to climate change. But in this engagement we are also encouraging China to adhere to the same rules as other nations – whether in trade or on the seas.”



Issue 3 – Economic Cooperation: U.S. Pursues Greater Support for TPP, WTO and APEC Mechanisms; China Promotes Its Infrastructure Investment Bank, Greater Cooperation between Asian Nations, Both Underscore the Importance of Free Trade

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, 2014 – Opening Remarks by Ambassador Michael Froman at the 2014 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministers’ Meeting (<u>Office of the U.S. Trade Representative</u>) Quote: “We are hopeful that economies will continue to work to adhere to the level of ambition necessary to reach an ITA agreement. It would be a concrete contribution to strengthening the WTO system at a time when such a boost is needed. The agenda to promote free and open trade and investment in APEC has encouraged economies to pursue bilateral and regional trade agreements – with high standards that they have agreed should be pursued in APEC [...] As we consider how to guide APEC in the right direction, I think the three priority pillars highlighted this year by China - regional economic integration, innovative development, and connectivity – provide us with a framework to address these challenges and shape a forward agenda that will guide us for the next 25 years.” ● November 7, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest (<u>White House, Press Briefings</u>) Quote: “We’re working with our Asian partners to deepen our trade and investment ties through progress on agreements, such as the WTO Information Technology Agreement and the Environmental Goods and Services Agreement. And we’re working to bring China into the rules-based institutional structures in Asia.” Quote: “With respect to TPP, obviously this is a top priority for the United States. And it’s an agreement that, if achieved and ratified, will benefit the American people and the American economy in very meaningful ways. And it’s an integral part of our Asia Pacific rebalance strategy.” ● November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama Before the Trans-Pacific Partnership Meeting (<u>Office of the U.S. Trade Representative</u>) Quote: “As President, strengthening American leadership in the Asia Pacific has been one of my top foreign policy priorities [...] What we are seeing is momentum building around a Trans-Pacific Partnership that can spur greater economic growth, spur greater jobs growth, set high standards for trade and investment throughout the Asia Pacific.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 3, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>) Quote: “The Chinese side proposes to establish the AIIB with the aim of fully leveraging the potential of the Asia-Pacific in infrastructure development and satisfying the enormous demands of relevant countries in infrastructure investment and financing. We hope to see an early start and conclusion of negotiations on relevant regulations of the AIIB and the formulation of management rules with the concerted efforts of all parties, so as to make the AIIB a professional and efficient platform for infrastructure investment and financing that benefits all. The establishment of the New Development Bank of BRICS is to underpin the infrastructure development and sustainable development of BRICS countries and other developing countries. Running in parallel, the AIIB and existing multilateral development banks such as the New Development of BRICS can complement each other [...]” ● November 4, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>) Quote: “Given the enormous demands for infrastructure financing in Asia, to get the AIIB up and running at an early date will breathe lasting dynamism into the economic growth of Asia, keep the relatively fast and stable development of economy of the region and deliver benefits to all parties involved. The Chinese side welcomes the joining of countries in and outside the region into the AIIB, including Indonesia. We maintain sound communication with Indonesia on making preparations for the establishment of the AIIB. The Chinese side hopes to make the AIIB an important platform featuring unity, cooperation, mutual benefit and common development with the concerted efforts of all parties.”



- **November 10, 2014 – Ambassador Froman Announces Major Breakthrough on Negotiations to Eliminate Tariffs on Information Technology Products** ([Office of the U.S. Trade Representative](#))

Quote: “I’d like to start with an announcement on an important breakthrough we had in our negotiations with China on the Information Technology Agreement or ITA, and that’s news that the President just shared with the other APEC leaders at the Leaders’ Summit. Last night, we reached a breakthrough in our ongoing efforts to expand the Information Technology Agreement. This is a WTO agreement that eliminates tariffs on high-tech products among 54 economies, including the U.S. and China. To give you some idea of the importance of this agreement, the last time the WTO agreed to eliminate tariffs on IT products was in 1996 when most of the GPS technology, much of the medical equipment, software, and high-tech gadgetry that we rely on in our daily lives didn’t even exist.”

- **November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “This is my sixth trip to Asia as President, and my second this year alone. And that’s because, as I’ve said on each of my visits, America is a thoroughly Pacific nation. We’ve always had a history with Asia. And our future -- our security and our prosperity -- is inextricably intertwined with Asia [...] Over the next five years, nearly half of all economic growth outside the United States is projected to come from right here, in Asia. That makes this region an incredible opportunity for creating jobs and economic growth in the United States. And any serious leader in America, whether in politics or in commerce, recognizes that fact [...] There should be no doubt that the United States of America remains entirely committed when it comes to Asia. America is a Pacific power, and we are leading to promote shared security and shared economic growth this century, just as we did in the last.”

- **November 6, 2014 – Ministry of Commerce Holds Press Briefing on Trade, Economic Cooperation of 22nd APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting** ([Ministry of Commerce](#))

Quote: “The Doha Round Negotiations are facing challenges and trade protectionism often raises up. Free trade areas in the Asia-Pacific region develop vigorously but also face new tasks of deepening, adjustment and integration. The global value chain has become an import driving force of regional integration and new international trade rules sprout. As the most important economic cooperation organization in the region, APEC should continue to play the leading role, maintaining and developing an open global economy and promote the common prosperity of regional and global economy [...] In terms of the construction of the Asia-Pacific Free Trade Area, China hopes that APEC would play the coordination and leading role in promoting regional integration, complete the formulation of the Roadmap for APEC’s Contribution to the Realization of an FTAAP, implement the information exchange mechanism of APEC FTAs, promote the interaction of FTAs including the TPP and the RCEP, and enhance the transparency.”

- **November 13, 2014 – Remarks by H.E. Li Keqiang Premier of the State Council of the People’s Republic of China At the 17th ASEAN-China Summit** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “China is willing to offer ASEAN countries U.S.\$10 billion of concessional loans to boost practical cooperation in various fields between the two sides [...] Stronger bilateral cooperation between China and ASEAN countries will also be conducive to ASEAN community building [...] To promote subregional development in ASEAN, China will respond positively to the initiative of Thailand and will explore the establishment of a Lancang-Mekong River dialogue and cooperation mechanism under the ASEAN Plus China framework [...] Second, we need to work together to build an upgraded China-ASEAN Free Trade Area. An improved China-ASEAN FTA will not only boost economic and trade cooperation between the two sides, but also lay the groundwork for the RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership) [...] China will, with a more open attitude, explore with ASEAN a model of pre-establishment national treatment plus a negative list in negotiating an investment treaty.”



Quote: “Deepening our economic ties is why I also hope to make progress with President Xi towards an ambitious, high-standard, bilateral investment treaty that opens up China’s economy to American investors – an agreement that could unlock even more progress and more opportunity in both of our countries. We’re also working together to put – in pursuit of an international agreement on the ITA [...] We look to China to create a more level playing field on which foreign companies are treated fairly so that they can compete fairly with Chinese companies; a playing field where competition policy promotes the welfare of consumers and doesn’t benefit just one set of companies over another. We look to China to become an innovative economy that values the protection of intellectual property rights, and rejects cybertheft of trade secrets for commercial gain. We look to China to approve biotechnology advances that are critical to feeding a growing planet on the same timeline as other countries, to move definitively toward a more market-determined exchange rate.”

- **November 11, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “We reached a breakthrough in our ongoing efforts to expand the Information Technology Agreement. This is a WTO agreement that eliminates tariffs on high-tech products among 54 economies, including the U.S. and China [...] Global trade in these types of high-tech products have reached \$4 trillion annually. And despite the explosion of trade, the coverage of the ITA of products has never been expanded [...] the United States and China have been working to close our differences but without a breakthrough sufficient to resume the plurilateral negotiations in Geneva. And that finally changed here last night with an agreement between the U.S. and China that we expect will pave the way for the resumption of ITA negotiations in Geneva and their swift conclusion. And that will be the first major tariff-cutting agreement in the WTO in 17 years. This is encouraging news for the U.S.-China relationship. It shows how the U.S. and China work together to both advance our bilateral economic agenda but also to support the multilateral trading system.”

- **November 14, 2014 – Enhance ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “China and ASEAN have officially launched negotiations on an upgraded CAFTA and China and the ROK have concluded substantive negotiations on the bilateral FTA. Positive progress has been made in negotiations on the China-Japan-ROK trilateral investment agreement and on the RCEP. Given the high degree of economic integration among APT countries, we need to enhance coordination, play a leading role in regional free trade arrangements, and work in a flexible and pragmatic way to complete RCEP negotiations before the end of 2015, so as to establish the biggest free trade area in East Asia [...] The East Asian economy faces a big downward pressure and quantitative easing policies in some countries have already affected the financial stability in this region. APT countries need to strengthen financial cooperation, upgrade the operability of the CMIM, and make full use of the new precautionary line to address potential short-term liquidity difficulties.”

- **November 18, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “China, as a major responsible country, has been strictly observing its international obligations. We maintain normal economic and trade engagements with Iran which violate no international laws or resolutions of the UN Security Council, and harms no interests of other countries and those of the international community.”

- **November 20, 2014 – Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Commerce](#))

Quote: “At the recently closed APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting, thanks to all parties’ efforts, member economies reached consensus on the Beijing Roadmap for APEC to push forward the building of the FTAAP (Free Trade Area for the Asia Pacific), and decided to launch and comprehensively and systemically advance the FTAAP process. This marked the final birth of the FTAAP in the APEC China Year after ten years’ of incubation, the launch of the substantive process, and the translation of a long-term vision into some concrete action led by the Roadmap.”



- **November 11, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at APEC Plenary Session One** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “We’re going to need to focus on restoring and rebuilding the WTO’s negotiating function. A strong multilateral trading system that holds us together and a common framework of rules has always been a bedrock of a healthy, global economy [...] APEC has been the incubator of ambitious trade agreements at the center of our agenda [...] so it’s fitting that we’re here with our APEC colleagues to share the news that the United States and China have reached an understanding on the ITA (Information Technology Agreement) that we hope will contribute to a rapid conclusion of the broader negotiations in Geneva [...] I want to commend China for focusing this year on what APEC can do to contribute to the realization of the Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific. The goal of FTAAP was announced in 2006 and, as leaders noted, the many regional initiatives will contribute to the eventual realization. We see our engagement in the Trans-Pacific Partnership as a contribution towards that effort. I look forward to the day when all of our economies can be linked together in a high-standard, 21st century agreement.”

- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks of Secretary Lew at the World Affairs Council of Seattle on building a Strong Global Economy** ([Department of the Treasury](#))

Quote: “China, the largest emerging economy, faces a difficult challenge as it shifts away from an unusually high investment share of GDP toward greater reliance on consumption, in the context of growing vulnerabilities in its shadow banking and real estate sectors. China’s policymakers have made clear that they need to transition to a more market-oriented economy, and China has ample tools to manage this transition successfully in the near term. But, the pace of this transition will determine how strong the Chinese economy will be in the medium to long term. And slower growth in China creates complications for other economies. For example, countries in Latin America, Africa, and Asia that export raw materials to China quickly feel the impact of a slowing Chinese economy.”

- **November 20, 2014 – Chinese Commerce Ministry Holds Press Briefing on China-ROK FTA Negotiations** ([Ministry of Commerce](#))

Quote: “The China-ROK FTA is one with the largest trade value and highest comprehensive level in China up to now. China is the second largest economy in the world, and the ROK is the fourteenth [...] The negotiations cover 17 fields and 22 chapters in total. We could say that the China-ROK FTA agreement is an attracting and wide-range agreement [...] The China-ROK FTA is a bilateral institutional arrangement to further deepen economic and trade cooperation. The enterprises’ level of participation and application are keys to the effect of the institution.”



- **November 13, 2014 – Statement by Ambassador Froman on U.S. – India WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement** ([Office of the U.S. Trade Representative](#))

Quote: “A year ago at the WTO Ministerial Conference held in Bali, all WTO Members, including the United States and India, celebrated the achievement of the TFA and a broader package of measures addressing concerns of all WTO Members. Efforts to put the TFA in place were dealt a setback in July, when a small group of countries, led by India, raised concerns about the status of the WTO’s work on food security issues and blocked consensus on implementing the TFA. We have overcome that delay and now have agreement with India to move forward with full implementation.”

- **November 15, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “We are pushing new standards in this trade agreement (TPP), requiring countries that participate to protect their workers better and to protect the environment better, and protect intellectual property that unleashes innovation, and baseline standards to ensure transparency and rule of law. It’s about a future where instead of being dependent on a single market, countries integrate their economies so they’re innovating and growing together. That’s what TPP does. That’s why it would be a historic achievement. That’s why I believe so strongly that we need to get it done – not just for our countries, but for the world.”

- **November 16, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at G20 Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “Our agreement with China to extend visas for business people, tourists and students is going to boost tourism, grow our two economies and create jobs for Americans and Chinese alike. We also agreed with China to pursue a bilateral investment treaty, as well as agreeing on an approach to the Information Technology Agreement that is estimated would support some 60,000 American jobs. And here at the G20, China committed to greater transparency on its economic data, including its foreign exchange reserves. And this is a step toward the market-driven exchange rate that we’ve been pushing for because it would promote a level playing field for American businesses and American workers.”



- **November 19, 2014 – Remarks by Ambassador Froman at the U.S. Council for International Business Annual International Leadership Award Dinner (Office of the U.S. Trade Representative)**

Quote: “When we finish these two agreements (T-TIP and TPP), the United States will enjoy unfettered access to two-thirds of the global economy. With all of our other strengths – the size of our market, our entrepreneurial spirit, our skilled workforce, our rule of law, now we have abundant sources of affordable energy – these trade agreements, on top of all those benefits make the United States the production platform of choice, the place where businesses want to locate, to make things to serve this market, but also to export all over the world. Alongside our efforts at the WTO, these agreements would give the United States a central role in updating the 21st century global trading system. By leading on trade, we can ensure that the rules of that system reflect both our interests and our values. We can launch a race to the top, and not be subject to a race to the bottom that we cannot win and should not run.”

- **November 24, 2014 – Remarks by Ambassador Froman at the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: “Forward Together We Go Further” (Office of the U.S. Trade Representative)**

Quote: “Two weeks ago, India and the United States worked together once again to address outstanding concerns arising from the Bali package which, with the support of the other WTO members, will now allow the Trade Facilitation Agreement to be fully implemented [...] Some have suggested that the India-U.S. breakthroughs – in Bali and again two weeks ago – may well have saved the multilateral trading system. And that might be a bit of an exaggeration, but at a time of substantial economic uncertainty, our work together was certainly a welcomed boost to global confidence.”



- **November 27, 2014 – Statement by the U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman Welcoming WTO Decisions Regarding the Trade Facilitation Agreement (Office of the U.S. Trade Representative)**

Quote: “The WTO has taken a critical step forward by breaking the impasse that has prevailed since July. I am pleased that the United States was able to work with India and other WTO members to find an approach that preserved the letter and spirit of the package of decisions reached at last year’s Bali Ministerial Conference. The Trade Facilitation Agreement has the potential to fundamentally reform global customs practices and substantially reduce the costs and time associated with goods crossing borders. It’s a perfect example of how breaking down barriers to trade can unlock new opportunities for developed and developing countries alike, and it’s a particularly important win for small- and medium-sized businesses in all countries. With this win under the WTO’s belt, we can once again focus our efforts on revitalizing the organization’s core negotiating functions.”



Issue 4 – Cooperation on Military Security: U.S. Reaches out to Its Alliance Partners in the Region, Focuses on Collective Security; China Shows Its Commitment to Maintaining Regional Maritime Order

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, 2014 – Daily Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest (White House, Press Briefings) Quote: “I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge that there were others areas where the United States and Russia continue to cooperate very effectively in a way that enhances the national security of both the United States and Russia. Whether it is working closely in the context of the P5-plus-1 negotiations to resolve the international community’s concerns about Iran’s nuclear program, or working closely with the Syrians to eradicate their declared chemical weapons stockpile, the Russians have engaged with the international community to achieve important progress. Now, as it relates to the Iran negotiations, obviously, there’s a lot more work to be done. But so far we have seen the Russians play a constructive role in those talks, and there’s no doubt that the talks have benefitted from constructive Russian involvement there.” ● November 7, 2014 – Remarks at the American Enterprise Institute on UN Peacekeeping Reform (Mission to the United Nations) Quote: “The multilateral nature of peacekeeping helps address the free-rider problem we see today in so many matters of international security – from the spread of Ebola, to the rise of ISIL, to the recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters – whereby countries with vested interests in addressing threats rely on the United States to do the lion’s share of the work. Peacekeeping gets other countries to stand up, rather than stand by [...] Many of our partners answered the U.S. and the UN call [...] Japan announced that it will change its domestic legislation to permit greater participation in peacekeeping. Indonesia announced that it will more than double its deployment of troops to UN peacekeeping operations and create a standby force to permit rapid deployment. More than two dozen other countries, from Sweden to Chile to China, made new commitments. We will continue to urge new contributions over the coming year, and world leaders will reconvene in September 2015 to make new pledges to peacekeeping.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 21, 2014 – Laying the Foundations of Peace and Stability for An Asian Community of Shared Destiny (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China is committed to uphold regional maritime security and order, and work for early conclusion of the COC on the basis of consensus. Earlier this year, we presided over the adoption of the updated Code for Unplanned Encounters at Sea (CUES) at the Western Pacific Naval Symposium. We signed MOUs with the U.S. on Notification of Major Military Activities Confidence-Building Measures Mechanism and regarding the Rules of Behavior for Safety of Air and Maritime Encounters. In addition, China has been actively engaged in rules-making in new areas such as cyberspace and outer space, to contribute to forming fair and equitable international rules.” ● November 27, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China and Russia, as the largest pair of neighbors, permanent members of the UN Security Council and partners for comprehensive strategic coordination, have carried out sound cooperation with the international community in all fields including security. It not only benefits the two countries and two peoples, but also contributes to peace, stability and development of the region and beyond. The Chinese side always opposes the establishment and expansion of military blocs, objects to the forming of spheres of influence and rival camps. We advocate common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, and stand ready to work in concert with all parties to build a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity.”



- **November 11, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “On ISIL, with respect to China, we obviously wouldn’t anticipate them playing a role in the military coalition. I think all the countries here in the Asia Pacific region share the concern about foreign fighters going to and from Iraq and Syria, so we can have a discussion around those issues.”

- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “With respect to regional security, we agreed to a number of new measures to improve communications between our militaries in order to reduce the risk of accidents or miscalculations on the seas and in the air [...] I welcomed China’s contributions to international security. This includes our mutual support for a stable, unified Afghanistan; our mutual interest in seeing the terrorist group ISIL is destroyed; the potential work we can do together in other counterterrorism activities, including those that were raised by President Xi.”

- **November 13, 2014 – Remarks at the United Nations General Assembly Special Meeting on Ebola** ([Mission to the United Nations](#))

Quote: “I think ISIL and Ebola are really good examples of this, are ways in which we can lead the world by making investments early and leveraging them to get other countries to step up. So, I mention the British in Sierra Leone. No question that had United States – that the fact that the United States had come forward and made such a large troop contribution made it easier for Prime Minister Cameron to work with his military; to show up; to know we’d be doing it in parallel with one another. So, too, we now have the Germans contributing. Refitted Lufthansa planes to medevac people who have Ebola. German officers are on the ground. Chinese medical workers have showed up ready to staff Ebola treatment units, even the ones that we or the British or others built. So, you see the investments being made by virtue of us taking this leadership role.”

- **November 27, 2014 – Defense Ministry’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of National Defense](#))

Quote: “To establish the Maritime Liaison Mechanism between the defense ministries of China and Japan is a consensus reached by the leaders and defense ministers of the two countries. It will help avoid unintended event in the air and at sea due to the misjudgment and improve mutual trust in defense and security [...] However, due to well-known reasons, relevant work has been forced to a halt. Not long ago, China and Japan signed a four-point principled agreement on dealing with and improving bilateral relations, and the defense ministries of China and Japan are carrying out consultations on how to go ahead with the establishment of the Maritime Liaison Mechanism.”



- **November 15, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “The United States will continue strengthening our alliances. With Japan, we’ll finalize new defense guidelines and keep realigning our forces for the future. With the Republic of Korea, we’ll deepen our collaboration, including on missile defense, to deter and defend against North Korean threats. With the Philippines, we’ll train and exercise more to prepare for challenges from counterterrorism and piracy to humanitarian crises and disaster relief. And here in Australia, more U.S. Marines will rotate through to promote regional stability [...] The United States will continue to modernize our defense posture across the region. We’ll deploy more of our most advanced military capabilities to keep the peace and deter aggression. Our presence will be more distributed, including in Southeast Asia with partners like Singapore [...] The United States is, and will always be, a Pacific power”.

- **November 18, 2014 – Remarks by Secretary Hagel to Troops at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “What we’re continuing to do with our current treaty obligations and partnerships in Japan and South Korea is it isn’t just about military. It isn’t just about military. It’s about economics. It’s about diplomatic. It’s about humanitarian. It’s all the instruments of our government focusing together in a comprehensive way to, yes, protect American interests around the world, but also to protect our allies, our partners, and that involves a great deal of commerce and trade and economics, keeping those maritime and air spaces clear and free and open, cyber, a huge part of that.”

- **November 24, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote: “Part of the context of the [...] state visit to China was an agreement about U.S.-China military relations; that there was an agreement on a protocol for stronger and clearer communication between the U.S. military and Chinese military. Those kinds of agreements don’t happen by accident, particularly when you’re talking about agreements between the U.S. military and a pretty secretive military like the one that’s maintained by the Chinese. So again, that is an illustration of the kind of success and leadership that Secretary Hagel has provided at the Department of Defense.”



- **November 29, 2014 – Statement by the Press Secretary on the Government of Afghanistan’s Approval of the Bilateral Security Agreement and the NATO Status of Forces Agreement ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))**

Quote: “The Bilateral Security Agreement (BSA) and the NATO Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) were both approved by an overwhelming majority vote in the Afghan Parliament. The BSA [...] enables our long-term cooperation to promote the security, stability, and unity of Afghanistan. This also contributes to the security of the United States and our coalition partners, and to the stability of the region.”



Issue 5 – Human Rights: U.S. Considers Pressing China on Its Recent Human Rights Record, Claims Human Rights are Universal Values; China Argues for Dialogue and Mutual Respect Instead of Sanctions, Stands Firm on Hong Kong Situation

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, 2014 – Remarks on U.S.-China Relations (State Department) Quote: “The United States will always advocate for all countries to permit their citizens to express their grievances freely, publicly, peacefully, and without fear of retribution. That’s why we’ve spoken out about the situation in Hong Kong and human rights issues elsewhere in China, because respect for fundamental freedoms is now and always has been a centerpiece of American foreign policy, and because we have seen again and again that respect for rule of law and the protection of human rights are essential to any country’s long-term growth, prosperity, and stability, and to their respect in the world.” ● November 6, 2014 – Readout of National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice’s Meeting with Human Rights Advocates on China (White House, Statements and Releases) Quote: “National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice met today with American and Chinese human rights advocates to discuss China ahead of President Obama’s November 10-12 visit to Beijing. They discussed the deterioration of China’s human rights situation, prospects for reform, and recommendations on how the United States can constructively encourage improvements in human rights conditions in China. National Security Advisor Rice expressed the Administration’s deep concern regarding the treatment of human rights defenders. Ambassador Rice emphasized the United States view that the advancement of human rights and the rule of law supports stability and prosperity in all countries, including China.” ● November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “We look to China [...] to stand up for human rights and freedom of the press. And we don’t suggest these things because they’re good for us; we suggest that China do these things for the sake of sustainable growth in China, and the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “(On the UN draft resolution circulated by the U.S. to impose sanctions on South Sudan) When it comes to human rights, we always maintain that we should carry out dialogue and cooperation in this regard based on mutual respect. We oppose using sanctions at every turn in international affairs.” ● November 14, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “The Chinese side always deals with the issue of illegal border crossers from the DPRK in accordance with the domestic law of China, the international law and the principle of humanitarianism [...] The Chinese side always maintains that differences in the field of human rights should be addressed through constructive dialogue and cooperation based on equality and mutual respect. We are opposed to politicizing the issue of human rights or putting pressure on other countries under the pretext of the issue of human rights. We hope that all relevant parties can enhance dialogue and cooperation, work in concert to promote and protect human rights and uphold peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula.” ● November 20, 2014 – Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Commerce) Quote: “The so-called ‘Occupy Central’ protests will have some negative impact on Hong Kong’s economy. Even if this impact does not manifest itself in the near term, it will in a long run. This thing is a bad thing. It violates the law and disrupts Hong Kong. And this is one of the main reasons why the Hong Kong SAR government and the general public in Hong Kong are firmly opposed to ‘Occupy Central’.”



- **November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister Abbott of Australia after Bilateral Meeting** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “(On Hong Kong) There are certain things that the United States believes. We believe in freedom of speech. We believe in freedom of association. We believe in openness in government as befitting our traditions and our way of life. We don’t expect China to follow an American model in every instance, but we’re going to continue to have concerns about human rights. Obviously the situation between China and Hong Kong is historically complicated and is in the process of transition. And I think our primary message has been to make sure that violence is avoided as the people of Hong Kong try to sort through what this next phase of their relationship is to the mainland. But we’re not going to stop speaking out on behalf of the things that we care about, recognizing that we also have significant interest in business to do with China [...] I think it would be unrealistic to expect that we set those concerns aside because, as I’ve said in international forums as well as bilateral meetings, respect for human rights, respect for the dignity of individuals I don’t believe is unique to America, it’s not unique to the West. I think people have aspirations for a certain amount of freedom and dignity, and the ability to shape their own lives all around the globe. And I’m proud that despite the fact that in too many places those rights aren’t always observed, that we’re consistently a voice encouraging more space for those voices.”

- **November 11, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “Our view is on the one hand, we need to engage. And the more the President’s voice can be heard in a country the better because people understand where we come from. So we do engage Chinese media [...] At the same time, we’ll raise issues of press freedom. And the President has raised it directly with President Xi in their believe meetings [...] We have concerns about the press freedom here in China, just as we do in a range of other countries that we’ve visited [...]”



Quote: “The President doesn’t just see these as American values. There are certain things that are universal values. They’re embedded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights at the United Nations. And they should be able to take root in any society. When you talk about freedom of speech, freedom of association, again, America has championed those values, but we believe that they are universal. I think what the President is speaking about is the fact that China is at a different stage of development. Obviously, it has different traditions. But we do raise these issues. And we do believe that certain things are universal, the right to, again, speak your mind, access information, to freedom of assembly [...] It’s something that comes up in every meeting. It’s something that we raise publicly, as well. And at the end of the day, again, I think the people of China are going to determine the future of their country. But we want to make sure that just as we want China to live up to the rules of the road, we want them to live up to the rules of the road on universal values. In a place like Hong Kong, that involves respect for freedom of assembly. It also involves the people of Hong Kong being able to select their own leaders [...]”

- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “I reiterated to President Xi, as I have before, that America’s unwavering support for fundamental human rights of all people will continue to be an important element of our relationship with China, just as it is with all the countries that we interact with around the world. And we had a very healthy exchange around these issues. President Xi gave me his sense of how China is moving forward. I described to him by it is so important for us to speak out for the freedoms that we believe are universal, rights that we believe are the birthright of all men and women, wherever they live [...]”

- **November 14, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama a Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative Town Hall** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “I’ve made it a priority to deepen America’s ties with Southeast Asia – in particular, with the young people of Southeast Asia. I do it mainly because the 10 nations of ASEAN are home to about one in ten of the world’s citizens. About two-thirds of Southeast Asia’s population is under 35 years old. So this region – a region of growing economies and emerging democracies, and a vibrant diversity that includes oceans and islands, and jungles and cities, and peoples of different races and religions and beliefs – this region will shape the 21st century.”



Quote: “The issue of press freedom is a constant concern in my interactions with the Chinese government [...] I’m pretty blunt and pretty frank about the fact that societies that repress journalists ultimately oppress people as well, and that if you want a society that is free and vibrant and successful, part of that formula is the free flow of information, of ideas, and that requires a free press [...] As I explained to President Xi in China, it’s in our DNA [...] We believe that when governments censor or control information, that ultimately that undermines not only the society, but it leads to eventual encroachments on individual rights as well.”

● **November 15, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland** (White House, Speeches and Remarks)

Quote: “America will continue to stand up for our interests and principles, including our unwavering support for the fundamental human rights of all people. We do not benefit from a relationship with China or any other country in which we put our values and our ideals aside. And for the young people, practicality is a good thing. There are times where compromise is necessary. That’s part of wisdom. But it’s also important to hang on to what you believe – to know what you believe and then be willing to stand up for it. And what’s true for individuals is also true for countries.”

Quote: “There are times where when we speak out on these issues we are told that democracy is just a Western value. I fundamentally disagree with that. (Applause.) Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, they have built thriving democracies. Filipinos showed us the strength of People Power. Indonesians just voted in a historic election. I just came from Burma; this is a place that for 40 years was under the grip of a military junta, one of the most closed and oppressive nations on Earth. And there, I was inspired by citizens and civil society and parliamentarians who are now working to sustain a transition to a democratic future [...] People in Hong Kong are speaking out for their universal rights. And so here in Asia and around the world, America supports free and fair elections, because citizens must be free to choose their own leaders [...] We support freedom of assembly, and freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, a free and open Internet, strong civil societies, because the voices of the people must be heard and leaders must be held accountable – even though it’s uncomfortable sometimes [...] We support strong institutions and independent judiciaries and open government, because the rule of force must give way to the rule of law. And in that same fashion, the United States will continue to stand up for the inherent dignity of every human being.”



- **November 21, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “The United States is deeply disappointed that Chinese authorities upheld the separatism conviction and life sentence for prominent Uighur professor Ilham Tohti in a closed jailhouse hearing today. His detention silenced an important Uighur voice that peacefully promoted understanding among China’s ethnic groups. We will continue to call for Chinese authorities to release professor Tohti [...] The United States is also deeply concerned about reports that veteran journalist Gao Yu is being tried on a charge of leaking state secrets to a foreign news outlet. The United States remains concerned by the ongoing detention and prosecution of public interest lawyers, journalists, bloggers, religious leaders, and others who challenge official Chinese policies and actions. We urge Chinese authorities to differentiate between peaceful dissent and violent extremism. And we continue to call on Chinese authorities to release all persons detained for peacefully expressing their views, to remove restrictions on their freedom of movement, and to guarantee them the protections and freedoms to which they are entitled under China’s international human rights commitments, including the freedoms of expression and peaceful assembly.”



Issue 6 – Climate Change: Breakthrough is Made as China and U.S. Make Joint Announcement on Measures to Reduce Carbon Emissions

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 6, 2014 – China, America and Our Warming Planet (State Department) Quote: “Today, President Obama and Chinese President Xi Jinping are jointly announcing targets to reduce carbon emissions in the post-2020 period [...] The commitment of both presidents to take ambitious action in our own countries, and work closely to remove obstacles on the road to Paris, sends an important signal that we must get this agreement done, that we can get it done, and that we will get it done. This is also a milestone in the United States-China relationship, the outcome of a concerted effort that began last year in Beijing, when State Councilor Yang Jiechi and I started the United States-China Climate Change Working Group. It was an effort inspired not just by our shared concern about the impact of climate change, but by our belief that the world’s largest economies, energy consumers and carbon emitters have a responsibility to lead.” ● November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “Whether it’s stopping the spread of Ebola, or preventing nuclear – preventing nuclear proliferation, or deepening our clean energy partnership, combating climate change, a leadership role that, as the world’s two largest economies and two largest carbon emitters, we have a special responsibility to embrace.” ● November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “As the world’s two largest economies, energy consumers and emitters of greenhouse gases, we have a special responsibility to lead the global effort against climate change. That’s why today I am proud that we can announce a historic agreement. I commend President Xi, his team, and the Chinese government for the commitment they are making to slow, peak, and then reverse the course of China’s carbon emissions [...] This is a major milestone in the U.S.-China relationship, and it shows what’s possible when we work together on an urgent global challenge. In addition, by making this announcement today, together, we hope to encourage all major economies to be ambitious – all countries, developing and developed – to work across some of the old divides so we can conclude a strong global climate agreement next year.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 13, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “During President Obama’s visit to China, the two countries released the China-U.S. Joint Announcement on Climate Change which outlined respectively the two countries’ post-2020 actions on climate change. Relevant objectives are set independently by the two countries based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibility in accordance with their own national realities. By doing this, China hopes to send out two signals. First, China is firm in resolve and strong in actions when it comes to combating climate change [...] Second, climate change can only be better dealt with through strengthened international cooperation.”



- **November 13, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest and Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “The reason why this announcement (U.S.-China greenhouse gas emission reduction agreement) was so fundamentally important is, as the world's two largest emitters, if China is not bought into this process and if they're not being ambitious in their targets, if they're not changing their energy dynamic, there's no way we can achieve an international climate accord. Because we now have this announcement, it provides a framework for us to go to other countries and to enlist them in their commitments. And we have a huge opportunity because of what we're able to get done with the Chinese.”

- **November 14, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama a Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative Town Hall** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “The United States and China are the two biggest emitters in the world. The United States had been the biggest emitter; China overtook us. In fairness to China, each individual Chinese person probably uses less energy and emits less greenhouse gases than an individual American. But there are a lot more Chinese than there are Americans. And if, as China continues to develop, they start matching the United States in how much carbon they release, we'll never survive. None of us. Same is true with India [and] Southeast Asia, which, as I said before, contains one out of every 10 people in the world. So all of us are going to have to be a part of this. And the United States and China [...] announced that we are both going to set bold targets for greenhouse gas reductions from 2020 forward. What we're encouraging [...] individual ASEAN countries, is also to come up with goals for how they are going to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. And if all countries around the world put forward ambitious goals at a Paris conference that we're going to be having in 2015, then this can serve at the basis for collective action in reducing greenhouse gases.”

- **November 14, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of Burma in Joint Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “I'm not going deny the science, but I took seriously the notion that we want all countries to participate in solving a global problem. And so I engaged with China over a lengthy set of negotiations. And by all independent accounts, for the first time, we got China to make a very serious commitment to constrain its greenhouse gases.”



- **November 15, 2014 – Statement of Secretary Lew on the U.S. Pledge to the Green Climate Fund** (Department of the Treasury)

Quote: “The economic consequences of climate change are far-reaching. The Green Climate Fund will leverage private and public finance to reduce carbon pollution and strengthen climate resilience in developing countries, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable. The Fund will promote opportunities for U.S. entrepreneurs and manufacturers who are creating the clean energy technologies of the future. Efforts to address climate change through public-private partnerships have been the cornerstone of a bipartisan agenda in the United States for many years. President Obama’s announcement today marks another significant step by the United States to lead efforts to help countries reduce climate pollution and increase climate resiliency.”

- **November 15, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at the University of Queensland** (White House, Speeches and Remarks)

Quote: “In the United States, our carbon pollution is near its lowest levels in almost two decades [...] Now, in a historic step, China made its own commitment, for the first time, agreeing to slow, peak and then reverse the course of China’s carbon emissions. And the reason that’s so important is because if China, as it develops, adapts the same per capita carbon emissions as advanced economies like the United States or Australia, this planet doesn’t stand a chance, because they’ve got a lot more people. So them setting up a target sends a powerful message to the world that all countries – whether you are a developed country, a developing country, or somewhere in between – you’ve got to be able to overcome old divides, look squarely at the science, and reach a strong global climate agreement next year. And if China and the United States can agree on this, then the world can agree on this [...] I’m announcing that the United States will take another important step [and] contribute \$3 billion to the Green Climate Fund so we can help developing nations deal with climate change.”



- **November 16, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at G20 Press Conference**
(White House, Speeches and Remarks)

Quote: “We also took historic steps in the fight against climate change. The ambitious new goal that I announced in Beijing will double the pace at which America reduces its carbon pollution while growing our economy and creating jobs, strengthening our energy security, and putting us on the path to a low carbon future. Combined with China’s commitment -- China for the first time committed to slowing and then peaking and then reversing the course of its emissions – we’re showing that there’s no excuse for other nations to come together, both developed and developing, to achieve a strong global climate agreement next year. The \$3 billion contribution to the Green Climate Fund that I announced yesterday will help developing nations deal with climate change, reduce their carbon pollution and invest in clean energy.”

- **November 19, 2014 – Remarks at the Center for American Progress’ Making Progress: 2014 Policy Conference** (Mission to the United Nations)

Quote: “With China and the United States leading together and early, and constituting the two biggest economies and the two biggest emitters, that puts us in a position to lead the world. And the leverage associated with us doing that together, I think, vastly outweighs any momentary kind of sense of, “Oh, I wish that would’ve been a bigger multilateral framework.” And as I said earlier, that is the way you do multilateralism. You start and get key stakeholders to make agreements, and then you broaden out the circle. And that’s of course what our hope is to do on the climate.”



Issue 7 – Middle East and Africa: U.S. Continues to Rally International Support for Dealing with ISIL and Ebola Threat; China Announces Further Assistance for Nations Affected by the Ebola Epidemic

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 3, 2014 – Daily Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest. (White House, Press Briefings) Quote: “(On ISIL) The President has built a significant coalition of partners all around the globe who are focused on this effort. More than 60 countries have made commitments to support this broader international coalition. Airstrikes that were conducted in Syria for the first time just a couple of weeks ago were conducted by U.S. military pilots flying side-by-side with military pilots from five other Arab countries. That reflects the depth and breadth of the international coalition that has been built.” ● November 7, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest (White House, Press Briefings) Quote: “(Regarding Ebola) We look to Australia and other partners that we’ll have the opportunity to meet with at the G20 [...] to fulfill the commitments they’ve made and do more, quite frankly [...] There are many needs that remain unmet in the West African region – whether it’s financial resources, particularly for the U.N. appeal, health care workers, beds, medical supplies. All of those remain key requirements, and the United States has played a very active and prominent leadership role, not only through our own national contributions, but in galvanizing the rest of the international community. But we continue to look to capable partners like Australia to do their part.” ● November 7, 2014 – Background Conference Call on the Administration’s Request for Overseas Contingency Operations (White House, Statements and Releases) Quote: “(On ISIL) Our broader strategy has a key component that is focused on foreign fighters [and] how do we get a cooperation from other countries across law enforcement and intelligence agencies so that we’re better able to detect and monitor and, if need be, apprehend foreign fighters before they entered the theater in Iraq and Syria, or if they are seeking to exit and return to their countries of origin [...] This will also be a topic, for instance, of the President’s upcoming trip to Asia. There has been a growing challenge of foreign fighters from parts of Asia into Iraq and Syria, including, for instance, Malaysia and Indonesia..” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China has also provided 10 of their neighboring countries with anti-epidemic supplies, helped African countries set up a network to fight against the epidemic, offered positive support to and fully involved in the UN-proposed international cooperation and coordination mechanism and supported financially and politically international and regional organizations, such as the UN, the World Health Organization and the African Union.” ● November 6, 2014 – Ministry of Commerce Holds Press Briefing on Trade, Economic Cooperation of 22nd APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting. (Ministry of Commerce) Quote: “Since the beginning of 2014, Ebola has erupted in some Western African countries, to whom the Chinese government has provided four rounds of emergency aids valued 750 million yuan [...] The Ministry of Commerce has set out the list of assistant materials according to the demands of certain African countries, and formulated the implementation plan for strengthening capacity building and local training plan. The Ministry of Commerce is negotiating with the UN to sign a cooperation agreement to donate to the UN multilateral trust fund for Ebola [...] There will be 1,000 Chinese medical personnel and public health professionals going to the epidemic areas [...] In facing the Ebola disease, which is a common threat to the entire humankind, the Chinese government has always done the utmost in terms of providing assistance to the disease-hit countries to the best of her capacity [...] I would like to stress in particular that the assistance provided by the Chinese government is real and tangible. Whatever assistance pledges China makes, China delivers on them. This is broadly commended by the recipient countries, their people and the international community.”



- **November 7, 2014 – Remarks at the American Enterprise Institute on UN Peacekeeping Reform** ([Mission to the United Nations](#))

Quote: “The United States will continue to devote its maximum effort to mobilizing resources and to working with international partners to support the affected countries. U.S. efforts in West Africa, from the Agency for International Development, the Department of Defense, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and others, currently total over \$414 million dollars and more than 2,000 U.S. government personnel are now deployed for Ebola response [...] Our work has just begun, and we pledge to you our unwavering determination to work with the leadership in the region, with the United Nations, and with all partners to ensure rapid, robust, and decisive response.”

- **November 11, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “On Ebola we’ve encouraged the Chinese and they have made commitments, both financial commitments in the provision of health care workers and support for health care infrastructure in West Africa. So I think we’ve welcomed those commitments. We are always encouraging nations to consider ways to do more, but also to galvanize international action -- as we head into the G20, for instance [...] China obviously has a key role to play there [...] We want to make sure we’re understanding what the Chinese contributions are, and then how we can work together on a collaborative basis heading into the G20 to get the international community to continue to step up and provide resources.”

- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “The United States is very appreciative of China’s important contributions in West Africa in the fight against Ebola. We agreed to expand our cooperation against infectious diseases more broadly and to promote access to electricity across Africa -- more examples of the difference we can make when we work together.”

- **November 13, 2014 – Statement by Ambassador Wang Min at the informal meeting on Ebola Epidemic at the 69th Session of the General Assembly** ([Permanent Mission to the UN](#))

Quote: “China will continue to work with the United Nations and other countries in supporting the government and people of West African countries in confronting the Ebola crisis. We are confident that with the concerted efforts of the international community, they will succeed in overcoming Ebola epidemic and achieve social stability and economic recovery sooner.”

- **November 17, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “A team of 163 medical workers of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of China arrived in Monrovia, the capital city of Liberia [...] The PLA contingent is made up of medical workers highly experienced in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases who have participated in several major tasks such as combating the severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The medical team will work in the Ebola treatment center built by China for Liberia [...] The treatment center is built, staffed and operated all by China. No other country has done the same so far in the international assistance to West Africa to fight against the Ebola epidemic.”

- **November 26, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “President Xi Jinping announced China’s fourth round of assistance to West African countries in their fight against the Ebola epidemic on October 24, including the building of a treatment center for Liberia [...] A team of 163 medical workers of the People’s Liberation Army (PLA) of China was swiftly formed and sent to Liberia on November 15 [...] The international community is still fighting against the Ebola epidemic. The Chinese side is ready to work together with the international community and contribute its due share in helping relevant African countries and their people combat the epidemic.”



- **November 13, 2014 – Testimony of Under Secretary Cohen before the House Financial Services Committee on “The Islamic State and Terrorist Financing”.** ([Department of the Treasury](#))

Quote: “With time, patience, and close international cooperation, the steps I have outlined today will help undermine ISIL’s financial foundation. I must stress again, however, that the campaign against ISIL’s finances will require more than just financial tools. This is primarily because, given that ISIL is enriching itself locally, depriving it of funding will ultimately require dislodging it from territory in which it operates. But more broadly, we recognize that the only solutions to the conflicts in Iraq and Syria are political in nature. The hateful ideology propagated by ISIL must be countered by tolerant, economically vibrant societies and governments that rule in an inclusive manner.”

- **November 15, 2014 – Statement of Secretary Lew at the G-20 Leaders’ Summit** ([Department of the Treasury](#))

Quote: “The United States welcomes the International Monetary Fund’s plans to provide further economic support to the countries hardest hit by Ebola. The IMF’s expanded support, including debt relief, for Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone will free up critical resources in these countries for both immediate economic needs and longer-term recovery efforts. This action underscores once again the importance of the G-20 and the IMF in addressing new and emerging global challenges.”

- **November 16, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama at G20 Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “I’m pleased that more nations are stepping up and joining the United States in the effort to end the Ebola epidemic in West Africa. Coming on the heels of our Global Health Security Agenda in the United States, the G20 countries committed to helping nations like those in West Africa to build their capacity to prevent, detect and respond to future outbreaks before they become epidemics.”

Quote: “We are looking for a political solution eventually within Syria that is inclusive of all the groups who live there – the Alawite, the Sunni, Christians. And at some point, the people of Syria and the various players involved, as well as the regional players – Turkey, Iran, Assad’s patrons like Russia – are going to have to engage in a political conversation.”

- **November 27, 2014 – Defense Ministry’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of National Defense](#))

Quote: “Epidemics see no national boundaries. To put the Ebola epidemic under effective control and prevent it from further spreading is crucial for the health and life of the people in West African countries. The Chinese military will continue to provide assistance within its capacity to West African countries in their fight against Ebola. We noticed that in the current fight against Ebola, some people criticize China for not recruiting enough resources and for not fulfilling the responsibility of a major country, while at the same time accusing China of showing military muscles and pursuing self interests by sending military medical staff. These remarks betrayed the twisted mentality of these people.”



Issue 8 – Korean Peninsula: U.S. Looks to Enlist China's Help in Denuclearizing North Korea, Presses the Issue of North Korean Human Rights Abuses at the UN General Assembly; China Shares U.S. Desire for Denuclearization, Urges Dialogue to Resolve Human Rights Issue

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, 2014 – Remarks on U.S.-China Relations (State Department) Quote: “we’re very hopeful that working more closely together the United States and China will ultimately bring North Korea to the realization that its current approach is leading to a dead end, and the only path that will bring it security and prosperity is to make real progress towards denuclearizing the Korean Peninsula.” ● November 6, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department) Quote: “Q: Chinese ambassador to the U.S. Cui Tiankai, he said in a recent interview with <i>Foreign Policy</i> that referring North Korea to the ICC amounts to interfering in North Korean domestic affairs, and U.S. should not do that. Do you have any comment on that?MS. PSAKI: Well, I think we feel there are times when we need to voice – we’re not a party of the ICC, as you know, so – but in general, as it relates to their human rights abuses, they have one of the most abysmal human rights records of any country out there, and we certainly voice our views on that. They have the opportunity to change the situation and the circumstances in their own country, but we’re just voicing what our principles are.” ● November 7, 2014 – Preview of the President’s Upcoming Travel to East Asia and the Pacific Region (State Department) Quote: “We think that denuclearization needs to be the paramount priority, especially between the United States and China, and we think that there is strong Chinese agreement, especially under Xi Jinping’s leadership, that denuclearization is the top priority. I think the two presidents will discuss the most effective ways to use a mix of diplomacy and sanctions to get North Korea to come into compliance with its international obligations and its international commitments.” ● November 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister Abbott of Australia after Bilateral Meeting (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “If North Korea becomes serious about denuclearization on the Peninsula and is prepared to have a conversation around that topic, then the United States is going to be very open to trying to arrive at a solution that over the long term could lead to greater prosperity .and security for North Korea.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 13, 2014 – Enhance ASEAN Plus Three Cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “We stand for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the maintenance of long-term peace and stability on the Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. We support countries in continuing to peacefully resolve disputes through dialogue and consultation. We encourage parties directly concerned to peacefully resolve their disputes.” ● November 14, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China and the DPRK maintain friendly interactions at all levels. The Chinese side always supports the DPRK in carrying out interactions and cooperation with other countries.” ● November 18, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “It is China’s long-standing position that all countries should address differences concerning human rights through constructive dialogue and cooperation, and human rights issues shall not be politicized or be used to pressurize other countries. We are of the view that the UN Security Council is not the right place to discuss human rights issues, and the referral of human rights issues to the International Criminal Court is not conducive to their resolution. Therefore, China voted against the resolution of the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly on the DPRK’s human rights issue.” ● November 20, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “The Chinese side holds a clear and firm position on the Korean nuclear issue, that is, we should stay committed to realizing denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, safeguarding peace and stability of the Peninsula and peacefully resolving the issue through dialogue and consultation. All parties concerned should work with joint efforts to reduce the tension through dialogue and contact and create conditions for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks.”



- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “President Xi and I reaffirmed our commitment to the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and we agree that North Korea will not succeed in pursuing nuclear weapons and economic development, that it can’t have both.”

- **November 18, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “(On the draft resolution pertaining to the human rights issue in North Korea) the resolution is before the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly. It’s expected to be voted on today. As we have said before, we support the Commission of Inquiry’s final report and its calls for accountability. The commission’s findings and recommendations are compelling, and we feel they deserve the full attention of the Security Council and the General Assembly. We’ve been a co-sponsor of this resolution on DPRK in the Third Committee every year, including this year, so of course we are supportive [...] We talk regularly with China about issues related to North Korea. They are, of course, one of the parties to the Six-Party Talks, and an important partner in addressing the threats that come from North Korea. So it’s certainly an issue on which we have an ongoing dialogue.”

- **November 19, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “The United Nations General Assembly – yesterday, Third Committee passed a resolution on the situation of human rights in the DPRK. We think this resolution sends a clear message from the international community that the DPRK’s egregious violations of human rights are not going unnoticed by the international community and that those most responsible must be held accountable. So we’ve cosponsored this resolution in the Third Committee every year since 2003 and we did so again this year. So we continue to work with the international community to sustain attention, international attention, on the deplorable human rights situation in North Korea and to seek to find ways to advance accountability for the serious violations that have been and that continue to be committed [...] We are in the process of discussing with Security Council colleagues possible next steps in the council [...] Our view on the Six-Party Talks remains the same. North Korea knows what it has to do in order to – for the talks to be reinitiated. We’re not interested in talks for talks’ sake only. North Korea has to take steps, and those are clear.”

- **November 21, Laying the Foundations of Peace and Stability for An Asian Community of Shared Destiny** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “The Korean nuclear issue bears on peace and stability on the Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. The problem must be tackled both in terms of symptoms and root causes. Efforts should be made to increase mutual trust and address the concerns of parties in a balanced manner. Restarting the talks is good for all parties and conducive to seeking a practical and effective solution acceptable to all. China stands for the denuclearization of the Peninsula. We are all for peace and stability on the Peninsula and peaceful resolution through dialogue and consultation. We will continue to make efforts in this direction [...] Although it is yet to fully resolve the Korean nuclear issue, the Six Party Talks provides a sound framework for addressing this issue.”

- **November 24, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “(On North Korean threats in response to the UN resolution on the human rights situation in the DPRK) It is the long-standing position of the Chinese side that all countries should address differences in the field of human rights through constructive dialogue and cooperation. The stance upheld by the Chinese side is clear and firm when it comes to the Korean nuclear issue, that is, we should stay committed to realizing denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, safeguarding peace and stability of the Peninsula and peacefully resolving the issue through dialogue and consultation. All parties concerned should work with joint efforts to reduce the tension through dialogue and contact and create conditions for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks.”



- **November 20, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department)**

Quote: “We welcome the passage of the resolution on the situation of human rights in the DPRK at the UN General Assembly’s Third Committee [...] This sends a clear message from the international community that the egregious human rights record of the DPRK is noticed and taken seriously by the international community. So we would reject any suggestion that any country is motivated by anything other than a sincere concern about the human rights situation inside North Korea. The United States has been a co-sponsor of this resolution ever since it was first passed back in 2003, and we continue to be supportive. The Commission of Inquiry [...] is extremely important in this international effort. We support that final report and we especially support its calls for accountability [...] [The] findings are compelling and they deserve the full attention of the Security Council and of all members of the United Nations.”

- **November 20, 2014 – Department of Defense Press Briefing by Rear Admiral Kirby in the Pentagon Briefing Room (Department of Defense)**

Quote: “North Korea is not going to achieve anything through threats and provocations, which is only going to further isolate them from the international community, and it’s going to undermine international efforts for peace and stability on the peninsula.”

- **November 25, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department)**

Quote: “The DPRK’s continued pursuit of a nuclear program is a clear violation of the relevant UN Security Council resolutions. It is contrary to the commitments of the DPRK under the September 19th, 2005 joint statement. And of course, the United States and all of our international partners continue to call on the DPRK to comply with its commitments and its international obligations, which includes by taking irreversible steps to abandon its nuclear weapons and all existing nuclear weapons in a complete and verifiable manner [...] North Korea will be judged by its actions, not by its words. And the principal objective, the primary objective, of course, is the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula [...]”



Issue 9 – Cybersecurity: U.S. Continues to Push China on Cyber-Espionage and Theft of Intellectual Property; China Maintains Its Innocence and Claims Once Again that It Too Is a Victim

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, 2014 – Remarks on U.S.-China Relations (State Department) Quote: “We’ve been very clear about how strongly we object to any cyber-enabled theft of trade secrets and other sensitive information from our companies, whoever may be doing it. And we are convinced that it is in China’s interest to help put an end to this practice. Foreign companies will invest more in China if they can be confident that when they do their intellectual property will be safeguarded. Chinese markets will be more attractive to international industries if China shows that it’s serious about addressing global cyber concerns [...] The United States is committed to using an open and frank dialogue to help build trust and develop common rules of the road on those pressing economic and security challenges.” ● November 7, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest (White House, Press Briefings) Quote: “With respect to China, clearly the issues of cybersecurity will be prominent on our bilateral agenda. This is a source of grave concern to the United States. We have reiterated on every occasion the fact that we oppose any efforts – official or unofficial – to engage in cyber-espionage for commercial gain or other purposes. And this has been and will remain a topic of discussion. So no question about that.” ● November 11, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest, Deputy National Security Advisor for Strategic Communications Ben Rhodes and U.S. Trade Representative Michael Froman (White House, Press Briefings) Quote: “(On the President’s bilateral visit to China) Cybersecurity, of course, will be an important focus for the President given some of our concerns related to cybersecurity and the theft of intellectual property.[...] We’re going to be very clear when we believe that China’s actions are actually pushing outside the boundaries of what we believe to be the necessary international norms that govern the relations between nations and the ways in which we resolve disputes. And so when we see things on cyber security where we have Chinese actions that disadvantage U.S. businesses or steal intellectual property, we’re going to be very candid about that.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 3, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “The position held by the Chinese government on issues concerning hacking attacks is clear and consistent. The Chinese side firmly opposes and cracks down on all forms of cyber attacks. We are ready to enhance cooperation with the international community to jointly safeguard peace, security, openness and cooperation of the cyber space.” ● November 21, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “China is one of the major victims of cyber attacks. According to the statistics released by competent authorities of China, a large amount of such attacks originate from the U.S.. The law of China prohibits activities undermining security of the Internet, such as hacker attacks. The Chinese government resolutely combats relevant criminal activities. This is beyond all doubt. It is hoped that the American side will stop its groundless speculation of and accusation against the Chinese side, take concrete actions itself and make more contributions to safeguarding peace and security of the cyber space.”



Quote: “After those charges were brought (against Chinese military officers for hacking) we did see a chill in the cyber dialogue. I think the fact that we pursued those cases demonstrates that we’re not going to simply stand idly by. If we see activity that we don’t like, that we can call out, we’re going to do that. At the same time, though, we do believe that it’s better if there’s a mechanism for a dialogue where we can raise concerns directly with one another. So I think President Obama will highlight the importance of having a means to have a cyber-dialogue so that our governments can share information. We can be direct about areas of concern. We can try to find ways to build confidence in that space, as well. So it is something where we’ve been very firm in our position. We did see a Chinese reaction to those charges. Again, we’re going to continue to call out behavior as we see it.”

- **November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “As I’ve said many times, the United States welcomes the continuing rise of a China that is peaceful, prosperous and stable and that plays a responsible role in the world. And we don’t just welcome it, we support it. For decades, America’s engagement in the Asia Pacific, including our alliances and our stabilizing presence, have been a foundation for the region’s progress, including contributing to China’s remarkable economic growth. The United States has worked to expand trade and investment with China, and to help integrate China into the global economy. And we want that progress to continue because, as I said before, it benefits all of us.”



Issue 10 – Taiwan: U.S. Draws Line between the One-China Principle and Its Arms Sales to Taiwan; China says Its Ready to Build Sound and Peaceful Cross-Straits Relations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 7, 2014 – Preview of the President’s Upcoming Travel to East Asia and the Pacific Region (State Department) Quote: “Our position on Taiwan has not changed. And the President has been very clear in public, and in private about our commitment to a one-China policy based on the three communiqués and the Taiwan Relations Act (TRA) [...] We don’t talk publicly about our arms sales with Taiwan. But we’re very clear about our commitments under the TRA.” ● November 12, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and President Xi Jinping in Joint Press Conference (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “I reaffirmed my strong commitment to our One-China policy based on the Three Joint Communiqués and the Taiwan Relations Act. And we encourage further progress by both sides of the Taiwan Strait towards building ties, reducing tensions and promoting stability on the basis of dignity and respect, which is in the interest of both sides, as well as the region and the United States.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● November 4, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “We are committed to developing friendly and cooperative relations with countries around the world in accordance with the One-China Principle based on the Five-Principle of Peaceful Co-existence. We are ready to work in concert with Taiwan to uphold and promote the sound and peaceful development of cross-Straits relations.”



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