

# **EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet**

## **November 2013: Rising Tensions in the Region**

---

Patrick Thomsen · Jaesung Ryu  
ASI Research Center

January 2014

**November 2013: Rising Tensions in the Region**Time Period: November 1~ November 30, 2013Main Issues**1. Asia-Pacific Issues: Regional Security Cooperation; U.S. Pivot to Asia; Territorial Disputes and Responses to the New Chinese ADIZ**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 4, American Forces Press Service: U.S. Pacific Command Chief Navy Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III: Rotational Forces Extend Partnership, Presence in Asia-Pacific</li> <li>● November 7, American Forces Press Service: U.S. Pacific Command Chief Navy Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III: U.S. Focuses on Strengthening Asia-Pacific Alliance</li> <li>● November 15, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Burma</li> <li>● November 20, American Forces Press Service, Secretary of State John Kerry &amp; Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel: U.S., Australian Leaders Bolster Mutual Security, Economic Goals and Cooperation</li> <li>● November 21, American Forces Press Service, National Security Advisor Susan Rice: Re-emphasize Importance of U.S. Shift to Pacific</li> <li>● November 22, American Forces Press Service, Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel: U.S., Canada Sign Asia-Pacific Cooperation Framework</li> <li>● November 22, American Forces Press Service, Deputy Defense Secretary Ashton B. Carter: At Naval Academy, Carter Details Strategic Tasks for 21st Century</li> <li>● November 22, American Forces Press Service, Deputy Defense Secretary Ashton B. Carter: National Security Leadership for the 21st Century</li> <li>● November 23, Remarks by Secretary John Kerry: Statement on the East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone</li> <li>● November 26, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Japan's Territorial Claim</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 12, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 15, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks</li> <li>● November 25, Vice Premier of the State Council Wang Yang's Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Second China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum</li> <li>● November 28, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 28, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 29, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>



**2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation:** U.S.-China Joint Peoples Exchange; U.S. Concerns on China's ADIZ and China's Response

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 21, State Department Daily Press Briefing: China</li> <li>● November 25, American Forces Press Service, Commander of U.S. Army Pacific Vincent K. Brooks: U.S., China Conduct Disaster Management Exchange</li> <li>● November 26, State Department Daily Press Briefing: China</li> <li>● November 27, State Department Daily Press Briefing: China</li> <li>● November 29, State Department Spokesperson on China's Declared ADIZ</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks</li> <li>● November 27, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 29, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 29, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**3. Economic Cooperation:** U.S. Ambassador to China Steps Down; China Responds to U.S. Claims of 'Dumping'

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 11, Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew Op-Ed</li> <li>● November 20, State Department Daily Press Briefing: China</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 19, 2013 – Ministry of Commerce Spokesperson Shen Danyang Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**4. Cooperation on Military Security:** Communication, Cooperation and Caution

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 5, American Forces Press Service, the U.S. Pacific command chief Navy Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III : Locklear Welcomes Closer U.S.-China Cooperation</li> <li>● November 13, American Forces Press Service, the U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Mark A. Welsh III : Air Force Leader Discusses Opening Communication With China</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 21, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**5. Human Rights:** China Elected to the UN Human Rights Council; U.S. Loses Vote on UNESCO

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 8, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Samantha Power Press Statement</li> <li>● November 12, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Samantha Power Press Statement</li> <li>● November 12, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Cuba</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 13, Statement by the Chinese Delegation at the Third Committee of the Human Rights Council</li> <li>● November 13, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>



**6. Climate Change:** U.S. Looks Inward with a new Climate Action Plan; China Attacks Developed Nations for Historical Responsibility

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 8, Remarks by U.S. Special Envoy for Climate Change Todd D. Stern</li> <li>● November 18, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry: Message to COP-19 on the President's Climate Action Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 9, Vice Premier of the State Council Wang Yang's Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Second China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum</li> <li>● November 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**7. Middle East and Africa Issues:** Search for Peace in Syria and the Region Continues; Iran's Nuclear Program

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 4, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Syria</li> <li>● November 5, American Forces Press Service, the U.S. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel: Military Essential in U.S. Foreign Policy Future</li> <li>● November 14, American Forces Press Service, the U.S. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel : Hagel Notes Americans' Cautious View of Military Engagement</li> <li>● November 18, American Forces Press Service, the U.S. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel : Hagel, Turkish Foreign Minister Discuss Bilateral Relationship</li> <li>● November 21, American Forces Press Service, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for African affairs Amanda J. Dory : Military Continues Works with North African Countries</li> <li>● November 24, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry after P5+1 Talks</li> <li>● November 26, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry on the Geneva Talks with Iran</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 12, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>



**8. Korean Peninsula: Moves to Denuclearize North Korea and Re-establish 6-Party Talks; Park Geun-hye Visits China**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 20, State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korea</li> <li>● November 21, Remarks by Glyn Davies, Special Representative for North Korea Policy</li> <li>● November 21, Remarks by Glyn Davies, Special Representative for North Korea Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 14, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 20, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**9. Taiwan: China Protests Arms Transfer to Taiwan**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 14, Congressional Bill S.1683 of the 113<sup>th</sup> Congress, Section 102 (B) Naval Transfer Act 2013</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 21, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**10. Cybersecurity Issues: U.S. Urges China to Cooperate on Cybersecurity; China Responds**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 20, Remarks by National Security Adviser, Susan E. Rice: Georgetown University Address</li> <li>● November 22, Deputy Secretary of Defense Speech, Ashton B. Carter: National Security Leadership for the 21st Century</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● November 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● November 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>



**Issue 1. Asia-Pacific Issues: Regional Security Cooperation; U.S. Pivot to Asia; Territorial Disputes and Responses to the New Chinese ADIZ**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 4, 2013 – Remarks by U.S. Pacific Command Chief Navy Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III: Rotational Forces Extend Partnership, Presence in Asia-Pacific</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “The capacity of our allies has changed over the years. The scope of where our interests lie has shifted. [...] We position forces forward to maintain security, not to contain or threaten people. [...] The ability for us to start some rotational Army assets there should allay the fears of anyone that we would diminish our presence on the peninsula. It will actually bolster our presence and bolster our commitment to the alliance. [...] We want to use it to help the regional security environment [in an area] that is becoming more and more important to the world”</li> <li>● <b>November 7, 2013 - Remarks by U.S. Pacific Command Chief Navy Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III: U.S. Focuses on Strengthening Asia-Pacific Alliance</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “As strong and as confident as they have been in history (The United States’ five alliances in the Asia-Pacific region) [...] I would give the U.S.-Australian alliance an A-plus on being able to execute that in the way they have done it. [...] “We are probably, in my time in the Pacific, at a high point of our relationship with Australia [...] What we (U.S. and South Korea) don’t want to do is to delay ensuring that we have the right things in place to make sure the alliance is as viable as it can be in the future [...] In the end, we (U.S. and Philippines) both recognized that was not in the best interest of either nation. So we are trying to figure out how to make that alliance more enduring and more credible for the security environment we are in.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 4, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “We have noted the relevant report. I would like to emphasize that first, the Diaoyu islands are integral parts of China. Relevant international documents at the end of World War II have affirmed by law that the Diaoyu islands shall be returned to China. The backroom deal between the U.S. and Japan at the beginning of the 1970s is illegal and invalid and cannot change the fact that the sovereignty of the Diaoyu islands belongs to China. Second, the current tensions over the Diaoyu islands are singlehandedly caused by Japan. It is the Japanese side that attempts to change the status quo rather than the Chinese side. Third, the U.S. side is not a party-concerned in the dispute over the Diaoyu islands. It should stay neutral and not take sides. We have noted that the U.S. government has reiterated many times that it takes no position on the issue of the sovereignty of the Diaoyu islands. We hope that relevant media can hold an objective and just position and play a more constructive role in easing the situation and settling the disputes, rather than the opposite.”</li> <li>● <b>November 11, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Japan’s move in the military and security sector calls for our close attention. Japan has provoked China over and over again. What on earth does Japan want to do? If it insists on taking China as a rival, Japan has chosen the wrong object and made the wrong calculation, which will lead to nowhere. We hope that the Japanese side could seriously reflect upon history, face up to the reality, think about the future and pursue a path of peaceful development. Japan should do more to promote political mutual trust with its neighbors and regional peace and stability, instead of making an issue of China at every turn to achieve its ulterior motives.”</li> </ul>



- **November 15, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Burma** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing: Burma](#))

**Quote:** "We welcome the Government of Burma's release of another 69 political prisoners today, including two high-profile activists. The government has released over 1,100 political prisoners since it began reform efforts. We also commend the serious work of the political prisoner review committee and its efforts to meet President - the President's commitment to release all political prisoners by year's end."

- **November 20, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry & Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel: U.S., Australian Leaders Bolster Mutual Security, Economic Goals** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** "Today we discussed our shared efforts to reach a political solution with respect to the conflict in Syria. We share the goal of realizing a peaceful resolution not just for the Syrian conflict, through the Geneva discussions, [...] but also for the longstanding conflict between Israelis and Palestinians and our efforts ... to try to reach a constructive and acceptable agreement with respect to the threat of a nuclear weapon in Iran (Kerry); Two companies of Marines have rotated through Darwin and we have increased exercises between our air forces. Next year, our Marine rotational force near Darwin will expand to 1,100 Marines [...] We reaffirmed plans for this rotating force to grow. [...] These ongoing rotational deployments to Australia are important to making the U.S. military presence in Asia-Pacific more geographically distributed, operationally resilient and politically sustainable. (Hagel)"

- **November 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "China always advocates the improvement and development of China-Japan relationship on the basis of the four political documents and in the spirit of 'taking history as a mirror and looking into the future'. We stand ready to work with people from all walks of life in Japan who care about and support China-Japan friendship and make joint efforts in this regard."

- **November 15, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "Every fair-minded person will come to a just conclusion on who is the one that takes provocative actions on the issue of the Diaoyu islands. Whatever propaganda tool Japan employs, it cannot change the basic fact that the Diaoyu islands belong to China. If Japan genuinely wants to improve China-Japan relations, it should adopt a correct attitude and be sincere in solving problems. [...] Whether Japan can correctly recognize and seriously reflect upon the history of aggression and colonial rule by militarism has a bearing on the future of the relations between Japan and its neighbors. We require the Japanese side to make good on its statements and commitments on historical issues and win with concrete actions the trust of its Asian neighbors and the international community."

- **November 19, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "Both China and the ROK are victims to the aggression and colonial rule of the Japanese militarism. Only by facing up to the history can Japan open up the future. On the issue of the history textbook, the Japanese side should face squarely the appeal of its Asian neighbors, reflect on the crimes committed by the Japanese militarism in the history and correct its attitude so as to win the trust of its Asian neighbors and the international community."



- **November 21, 2013 - Remarks by the President's National Security Advisor Susan Rice: Re-emphasize Importance of U.S. Shift to Pacific** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** "Ultimately, America's purpose is to establish a more stable security environment in Asia, an open and transparent economic environment and a liberal political environment that respects the universal rights and freedoms of all [...] Achieving that future will necessarily be the sustained work of successive administrations. [...] By 2020, 60 percent of our fleet will be based in the Pacific and our Pacific Command will gain more of our most cutting-edge capabilities. [...] We are updating and diversifying our security relationships in the region to address emerging challenges as effectively as we deter conventional threats [...] We are urging our allies and partners to take greater responsibility for defending our common interests and values. [...] In South Korea, we're enhancing the alliance's military capabilities to ensure that our combined forces can deter and fully answer North Korea's provocations, [...] When it comes to China, we seek to 'operationalize' a new model of major power relations. That means managing inevitable competition while forging deeper cooperation on issues where our interests converge -- in Asia and beyond."

- **November 22, 2013 - Remarks by Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel: U.S., Canada Sign Asia-Pacific Cooperation Framework** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** "The United States and Canada will establish an annual strategic defense dialogue on the Asia-Pacific within the context of the Canada-U.S. Permanent Joint Board on Defense, which will meet for the 232nd time next month [...] It will also help foster ties among our respective defense attachés in the region, as well as improve coordination for high-level visits and military-to-military activities where appropriate [...] Our rebalance to the Asia-Pacific is about more than just military-to-military relations [...] It's economic, it's trade, it's social, it's cultural, it's education, it's security, it's stability -- all of these are part of relationships in an interconnected world."

- **November 25, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "I have elaborated on the purpose of China's establishment of the East China Sea ADIZ. China is not the cause of tensions in the region. If you take a look at the whole history and status quo of the Diaoyu islands issue, you can reach the conclusion that China is not the one that has caused regional tensions and instability. China's establishment of the Zone is aimed at safeguarding national sovereignty and security of territory and territorial airspace and maintaining the order of flight. We hope relevant countries could stop unreasonable pestering or hyping, respect international law and facts and stop all the actions that undermine China's national sovereignty, interests and rights so as to create conditions for the proper settlement of the relevant issues through dialogue and negotiation."

- **November 25, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks** ([Remarks on Japan's Representations about China's Establishment of the Air Defense Identification Zone in the East China Sea](#))

**Quote:** "I want to reiterate that the Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands are integral parts of China's territory. China is firm in its resolve and will to safeguard sovereignty over the Diaoyu islands. We call on the Japanese side to stop all actions that undermine China's territorial sovereignty and make efforts to properly manage and solve the relevant issues through dialogue and negotiation."

- **November 25, 2013 - Vice Premier of the State Council Wang Yang's Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Second China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum** ([Speech](#))

**Quote:** "The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands are integral parts of China's territory. China resolutely defends its territorial sovereignty over the Diaoyu islands. It is Japan's erroneous actions that have led to the current situation of the Diaoyu islands. The U.S. should keep its words of not taking sides on the issue concerning the sovereignty of the Diaoyu islands and stop making improper comments."



- **November 22, 2013 - Remarks by Deputy Secretary of Defense, Ashton B. Carter : Naval Academy, Details Strategic Tasks for 21<sup>st</sup> Century** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** “The logic of our rebalance is simple. [...] The Asia-Pacific theater has enjoyed relative peace and stability for over 60 years. This has been true despite the fact that there’s been no formal overarching security structure there, no NATO, to make sure historical wounds are healed [...] But remember this: the United States is the security partner of choice for the vast majority of nations around the world. This is a state of affairs that our adversaries and competitors don’t enjoy, and that gives us and our partners a tremendous advantage — one worthy of our continued investment. [...] It means reinvigorating crucial alliances in Northeast Asia, such as those we enjoy with Korea and Japan [and] breaking down bureaucratic barriers to increase security cooperation and defense trade with new powers such as India, an effort I’ve dedicated a significant amount of my personal attention to in the last several years.”

- **November 22, 2013 - Remarks by Deputy Secretary of Defense, Ashton B. Carter: National Security Leadership for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** “The Asian miracle was also enabled by the pivotal role of U.S. military power and presence in the region - the presence that a long line of Annapolis grads have provided over the years. Your strong security presence in the Asia-Pacific has provided a critical foundation for the principles we believe in to take root. The United States intends to continue to provide this foundation for decades to come, and each of you will play a role in making sure that we do.”

- **November 28, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** “We have repeatedly expounded on our position on the East China Sea ADIZ. It is completely unjustifiable for Japan and the U.S. to make irresponsible remarks on that. We have lodged solemn representations respectively with Japan and the U.S. to refute their remarks. We call on the Japanese and American sides to earnestly reflect on themselves, immediately correct their mistakes; stop making groundless accusations against China; stop creating frictions and refrain from words and deeds that undermine regional stability.”

- **November 28, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** “The meeting between Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin and U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Burns and the third China-ROK strategic dialogue on national defense are previously scheduled. China had extensive and in-depth exchanges of views respectively with the U.S. and the ROK on issues of common interest. Of course China reiterated its position and proposition on the relevant issue. We have conveyed our position on the issue concerning the ADIZ to the Japanese side many times. It is not the case that there is no channel of communication between China and Japan, rather, it is the case that Japan should show sincerity, create conditions for bilateral dialogue and communication as well as the effective management and settlement of differences and make concrete efforts to improve and develop bilateral relations.”



- **November 23, 2013 Remarks by Secretary John Kerry: Statement on the East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone** (Remarks)

**Quote:** “The United States is deeply concerned about China’s announcement that they’ve established an ‘East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone.’ This unilateral action constitutes an attempt to change the status quo in the East China Sea. Escalatory action will only increase tensions in the region and create risks of an incident. [...] We don’t support efforts by any State to apply its ADIZ procedures to foreign aircraft not intending to enter its national airspace. The United States does not apply its ADIZ procedures to foreign aircraft not intending to enter U.S. national airspace. We urge China not to implement its threat to take action against aircraft that do not identify themselves or obey orders from Beijing. We have urged China to exercise caution and restraint, and we are consulting with Japan and other affected parties, throughout the region. We remain steadfastly committed to our allies and partners, and hope to see a more collaborative and less confrontational future in the Pacific.”

- **November 26, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing: Japan’s Territorial Claim** (Daily Press Briefing: Japan’s Territorial Claim)

**Quote:** “I don’t think that there’s been any bait taken. We’ve expressed our concerns, and obviously we have a wide-ranging relationship with China, but when there are concerns that need to be expressed, we are not shy about expressing them. I just conveyed our view that this attempt – that we view this as an attempt to unilaterally change the status quo in the East China Sea. We’ve also expressed our concerns directly to the Chinese as needed. So, you’re familiar with our position on the Senkakus. It’s longstanding. We don’t take a position on the question of sovereignty. That hasn’t changed. And we’ve long expressed concerns about efforts to raise tension, and this is evidence of our willingness to express that concern.”

- **November 29, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference** (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** “With regard to the issue concerning the overlapping part of the air defense identification zones of China and Japan in the East China Sea, China is of the view that the two sides should enhance communication and jointly maintain flight security. When it comes to the differences between China and Japan on the issue of sovereignty over the Diaoyu islands, China always maintains that the two sides should explore ways to effectively manage differences and solve problems through dialogue and negotiation. The current difficulty is that the Japanese side has been shying away from holding substantive negotiation with China. We hope that the Japanese side could stop just paying lip service or making a show, but make concrete efforts.”



## Issue 2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S.-China Joint Peoples Exchange; U.S. Concerns on China's ADIZ and China's Response

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 21, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: China</b> (<a href="#">State Department Daily Press Briefing: China</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "First, as many of you all know, today Secretary Kerry is hosting the fourth annual U.S.-China Consultation on People-to-People Exchange (CPE) in coordination with Chinese Vice Premier Liu Yandong. The CPE aims to promote and strengthen people-to-people ties between the United States and China in the field of education, culture, science and technology, sports, and women's issues. It provides a high-level annual forum for government and private sector representatives to discuss cooperation on exchanges in a broad, strategic manner. To date, Vice Premier Liu is the highest ranking Chinese Government official to be hosted by Secretary Kerry in Washington, DC."</li> <li>● <b>November 25, 2013 - Remarks by Commander of the U.S. Army Pacific Vincent K. Brooks: U.S., China Conduct Disaster Management Exchange</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Our first practical, hands-on field event on a mock-up rubble pile to practice saving lives in a collapsed building [...] we learn from each other's experiences [...] I am very pleased with the momentum that is being gained in our U.S.-China military-to-military relations -- especially around the framework of disaster response(Army Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, commander of U.S. Army Pacific); HA/DR exchange ... symbolizes a new phase of cooperation between the two militaries ... and it is of great significance in bolstering our pragmatic cooperation in nontraditional security areas, fostering our common aspirations and capabilities to cooperate together."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 25, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks</b> (<a href="#">Remarks on U.S. Comments on China's Establishment of the Air Defense Identification Zone in the East China Sea</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands are integral parts of China's territory. China resolutely defends its territorial sovereignty over the Diaoyu islands. It is Japan's erroneous actions that have led to the current situation of the Diaoyu islands. The U.S. should keep its words of not taking sides on the issue concerning the sovereignty of the Diaoyu islands and stop making improper comments."</li> <li>● <b>November 27, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "I want to stress that the Chinese government is fully determined and capable of defending national sovereignty and security. We also have the capability to exercise effective management over the airspace of the East China Sea ADIZ. [...] China has responded to the two U.S. military planes' flight over the East China Sea ADIZ in accordance with the provisions of the Announcement. We will make corresponding reactions in light of the situation and the degree of threat that we may face."</li> </ul>



- **November 26, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: China** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing: China](#))

**Quote:** “Well, I know that the Department of Defense have - has commented on that specifically, which happened, I believe, just earlier today. There was also reports, which this is all related so let me speak to these, about the November 23rd announcement that China has established an East China Sea air defense identification zone. This unilateral action appears to be an attempt to unilaterally change the status quo in the East China Sea, and thus will raise regional tensions and increase the risk of miscalculation, confrontation, and accidents. We have made this case to China.”

- **November 27, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: China** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing: China](#))

**Quote:** “I’m happy to reiterate that when China announced the ADIZ without - they did so without prior consultations with parts of the Japanese, and - even though it overlaps with parts of Japanese and Korean ADIZs, and the Japanese administer to Senkaku Islands. We’ve expressed publicly and privately our concerns, and we have urged and continue to urge Chinese to exercise caution and restraint. And as you know, we’re consulting with Japan and other affected parties throughout the region.”

- **November 29, 2013 - Press Release of State Department Spokesperson on China's Declared ADIZ** ([State Department Spokesperson on China's Declared ADIZ](#))

**Quote:** “Freedom of over flight and other internationally lawful uses of sea and airspace are essential to prosperity, stability, and security in the Pacific. We remain deeply concerned by China's November 23 declaration of an ‘East China Sea Air Identification Zone.’ The U.S. government generally expects that U.S. carriers operating internationally will operate consistent with NOTAMs (Notices to Airmen) issued by foreign countries. Our expectation of operations by U.S. carriers consistent with NOTAMs does not indicate U.S. government acceptance of China's requirements for operating in the newly declared ADIZ.”

- **November 29, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** “China has expounded on its position on and rationale for the establishment of the East China Sea ADIZ. We hope that the EU could have an objective and rational understanding on that. Madame Ashton should have known that some EU countries also have their ADIZs. I am wondering whether these ADIZs have made the situation in Europe become tense. If both European countries and Japan can have ADIZs, why can't China? [...] I would point you to China's National Defense Ministry for further information. The Chinese military has the right to conduct air patrol in the East China Sea ADIZ in light of air defense needs. It conforms to internationally-accepted practices. [...] The ADIZ is not the territorial airspace, nor is it the enlargement of a country's territorial airspace. It is just an area of airspace established by a coastal state beyond its territorial airspace. The legal status of the related airspace remains unchanged. Normal flights in accordance with international law by aircrafts, including those by passenger airliners, will not be affected. Some territorial airspace-oriented measures based on sovereign rights can not and will not be applied to the ADIZ. In fact, since we released relevant statement and announcement, the freedom and order of flight above the East China Sea have not been affected at all and have been as secure and free as ever.”

- **November 29, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** “Regarding the ADIZ, there is no explicit provision in international law about what forms of reports should be submitted by what kinds of planes or during what kinds of flights. In fact, different countries have set different rules in accordance with their own conditions. Therefore, China's relevant conducts do not violate international law. Rather, they conform to international practices. The ‘Announcement of the Aircraft Identification Rules for the East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone of the People's Republic of China’ has provisions on the specific question you raised.”



## Issue 3. Economic Cooperation: U.S. Ambassador to China Steps Down; China Responds to U.S. Claims of 'Dumping'

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 11, 2013 – Treasury Secretary Jacob Lew Op-Ed:</b> (<a href="#">U.S. Treasury Department Press Center</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China needs to move more quickly to a market determined exchange rate and more open access to its markets. There are some signs of progress on the horizon. China’s current account surplus has fallen. Beijing has committed to pursue a high-standard bilateral investment treaty that includes all sectors with the U.S. [...] We and the world will be watching closely this week as the Chinese leadership announces its new plan for reforms.”</li> <li>● <b>November 20, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: China</b> (<a href="#">State Department Daily Press Briefing: China</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Throughout his successful tenure, Ambassador Locke devoted enormous personal energy to opening Chinese markets to American companies, promoting Chinese tourism and business travel to the United States, and advocating greater respect for human rights. Under his leadership, the growth of American exports to China averaged two times the growth of U.S. exports to the rest of the world, and the value of Chinese investment in the United States increased significantly. As you know, he was Secretary of Commerce prior to his position as Ambassador to China and certainly has done significant service as a public servant to the United States. [...] He’s been there for two and a half years. Sometimes people stay three years, sometimes four, sometimes two years. So he has young children. He made a decision and his family made a decision to return to Seattle. He’s rejoining them. I certainly don’t think it reflects anything upon our relationship with China at all, and I’m sure that there will be a process that will be underway to determine an appropriate and qualified and talented replacement.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 19, 2013 – Ministry of Commerce Spokesperson Shen Danyang Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Regular Press Conference PRC</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “The U.S. Department of Commerce launched anti-dumping and countervailing investigations into the non-oriented electrical steel imported from China on November 7. China hopes that the U.S. investigatory apparatus could abide by the WTO rules and relevant trade remedy laws, and investigate the case in an open, fair and transparent way. Meanwhile, we noticed that since 19 September the U.S. has launched successively the countervailing investigation on trichloroisocyanuric acid originating in China, and combined investigations of anti-dumping and countervailing on monosodium glutamate, oriented electrical steel and non-oriented electrical steel originated from China. That the U.S. has launched at such a high frequency trade remedy investigations on imports from China in such a short period of time will surely trigger strong responses from China’s industry. MOFCOM pays great attention to this, and reiterates that the U.S. investigation agencies should exercise caution in initiating combined investigations of antidumping and countervailing, based on the larger picture of developing a sound China-U.S. commercial relationship, and avoid subjecting trade remedy investigations to trade protectionism.”</li> <li>● <b>November 26, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “I would refer you to the competent authorities for the specifics. I want to stress that China's policy of welcoming and attracting foreign investment remains unchanged. We will further open up to the world. To give foreign-invested companies pre-establishment national treatment is part of our opening-up efforts and where we are heading for. Meanwhile, we ask foreign businesses in China to observe China's laws and relevant regulations and refrain from doing things that undermine China's interests, China's security interests included. The competent Chinese authorities will investigate in and deal with relevant firms in accordance with laws and regulations if problems occur.”</li> </ul>



**Issue 4. Cooperation On Military Security: Communication, Cooperation and Caution**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 5, 2013 - Remarks by the U.S. Pacific command chief Navy Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III : Locklear Welcomes Closer U.S.-China Cooperation</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "To have the militaries not communicating with each other just doesn't make a lot of sense. [...] It is a different world. We are very connected in many, many ways across our societies. [...] So it is important that military leaders establish a relationship that lets us understand each other. [...] the last place you want those miscalculations occurring is at the military level [...] So the more understanding we have of each other, I think the less chance of those miscalculations occurring. [...] they (China) are entering a security environment and a world order environment where they didn't get to set the rules - some of those rules they don't agree with. [...] If they choose a path of coercion to solve [that], I think that will be disastrous."</li> <li>● <b>November 13, 2013 - Remarks by the U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. Mark A. Welsh III : Air Force Leader Discusses Opening Communication With China</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "My biggest takeaway was I think we can communicate -- we can cooperate in a way that helps prevent misinformation and miscommunication [and] accidental confrontation [...] There are opportunities to continue that kind of engagement [...] It's been a good initiative to get into, and if we can do nothing else, it will set a new high-water mark for military-to-military relations [...] We will come close together more and more and more in that part of the world, and being able to communicate better is going to be a good thing."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 21, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> (From U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission annual report for 2013, comments on the U.S.'s dramatic increase in its naval footprint in the Pacific to offset China's military capabilities) "China sticks fast to the path of peaceful development and upholds a defence policy that is defensive in nature. To develop China's defence capabilities at a proper and moderate level is to safeguard China's sovereignty, security and territorial integrity. Always being an important force that safeguards peace and development in the Asia Pacific, China has made great contributions to regional peace, stability and development. The so-called 'Commission' you mentioned releases year after year such kind of reports brimming with ideological prejudice and cold war mentality. Its arguments are not worth refuting at all. We hope that this "Commission" could discard its cold war mentality and refrain from disturbing the development of China-U.S. relations."</li> </ul>



**Issue 5. Human Rights: China Elected to the UN Human Rights Council; U.S. Loses Vote on UNESCO**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 8, 2013 – U.S. Ambassador to the UN Samantha Power Statement</b> (<a href="#">United States Mission to the United Nations Regular Press Statements</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Today the United States lost its vote in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Conference as a result of legislative restrictions that prohibit the U.S. from paying its dues. While these restrictions are motivated by concerns that we share, the loss of the United States' vote in UNESCO diminishes our influence within an organization that is looked to around the world for leadership on issues of importance to our country, including the rights of women and girls, Internet governance, freedom of the press, and the recognition and protection of cultural heritage. The Obama Administration has called upon Congress to approve legislative changes that would allow needed flexibility in the application of these statutory restrictions. U.S. leadership in UNESCO matters. As such, the United States will remain engaged with the organization in every possible capacity, including attending meetings, participating in debates, and maintaining our seat as an elected member of the Executive Board until 2015.”</li> <li>● <b>November 12, 2013 – U.S. Ambassador to the UN Samantha Power Statement</b> (<a href="#">United States Mission to the United Nations Regular Press Statements</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “The United States is committed to the goal of a United Nations Human Rights Council capable of advancing the fundamental rights, freedoms, and dignity of individuals worldwide. Fourteen countries were elected to the Human Rights Council today, including some that commit significant violations of the rights the Council is designed to advance and protect. Today's election in the General Assembly is a reminder that the Council's important work remains unfinished. If the Human Rights Council is to become more effective, fair and credible, then all who have the privilege of serving on the Council must do more to protect and advance their citizens' universal rights.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 11, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China has made great contributions not only to the human rights cause in China but also to that of the world. China is fully qualified to be elected as a member of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Of course, no country in the world can say that it is perfect in human rights; therefore, we maintain that all countries should uphold a principle of mutual respect, strengthen exchanges and promote mutual understanding on the issue of human rights, so as to jointly advance the development of the international human rights cause. We oppose pressure and confrontation.”</li> <li>● <b>November 13, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “On November 12, the 68th session of the UN General Assembly elected 14 new members to the UNHRC. China won a seat by an overwhelming majority. This reflects that the international community fully recognizes China's progress in the human rights cause and China's active participation and promotion in international exchanges and cooperation in this respect. We thank all the countries that support China's bid for the UNHRC membership. China will continue to play a constructive role in the work of UN human rights mechanisms including the UNHRC, advocate dialogues and cooperation and encourage the international community to lay equal emphasis on all forms of human rights and handle human rights issues in a just, objective and non-selective manner so as to make greater contributions to the sound development of the international human rights cause.”</li> </ul>



- **November 12, 2013 – State Department Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing: Cuba](#))

**Quote:** “We regret that some countries elected to the Human Rights Council have failed to show their commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights. In creating the council, member-states pledged to take human rights records into account when voting for council membership. However, at the same time, we have been able – there are countries that were just elected – including Russia, Cuba, and China – who have previously served on the council before and we have still been able to work together and make progress. So that is what we are hopeful of with the council moving forward.”

- **November 13, 2013 – Statement by the Chinese Delegation at the Third Committee of the Human Rights Council** ([Chinese Delegation at the 68<sup>th</sup> General Assembly on Report of the Human Rights Council](#))

**Quote:** “It is regrettable, however, that certain countries are keen to politicize the issue of human rights, engage in confrontation in the Human Rights Council and use human rights as an excuse to interfere in other countries’ internal affairs, while turning a blind eye to their own human rights problems. Certain countries give varying treatment to different categories of human rights, refuse to take into consideration national conditions of other countries and the trajectory of human rights development, and try to impose their own model of human rights protection on others. Such practice is not conducive to the effective work of the Human Rights Council, nor is it helpful to the healthy development of the international human rights cause.”



**Issue 6. Climate Change: U.S. Looks Inward with a new Climate Action Plan; China Attacks Developed Nations for Historical Responsibility**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 8, 2013 - Remarks by U.S. Special Envoy for Climate Change: U.S. Goals for COP-19 Convention on Climate Change</b> (<a href="#">Remarks</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "With respect to the U.S. and China, I think that we have a very – actually a very good relationship. I have worked closely with my colleague and at this point very good friend Vice Chairman Xie from the NDRC. We meet all the time, and I think we have very good understandings. Beyond that, as I said, this Climate Change Working Group was launched in the first instance, was announced by Secretary Kerry on his visit to Beijing. I think it was April 13<sup>th</sup>, somewhere around there. And we have between that time and the S&amp;ED, worked quite closely with the Chinese and established five different kind(s) of initiatives under the umbrella of that working group. So we're working on carbon capture, use and storage on the smart grid, on energy efficiency, on heavy-duty vehicle efficiency, and on kind of work on essentially monitoring, measuring emissions. And we're working quite closely with the Chinese."</li> <li>● <b>November 18, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry: Message to COP-19 on the President's Climate Action Plan</b> (<a href="#">Remarks</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "President Obama recently announced his Climate Action Plan, which builds on aggressive steps that we've already taken over the past few years. [...] Today, the administration is working to develop safeguards that ensure existing power plants are as clean and efficient as possible. [...] Transportation and power account for two-thirds of the emissions in America's skies. But we are not content to stop what I've just described. We are improving energy efficiency in a whole range of ways, once again doubling our use of wind and solar power, reducing the use of HFCs that harm the atmosphere. And I'm proud to say that the United States is making good progress towards meeting our international pledge to greatly reduce emissions by 2020 and implement President Obama's plan, which keeps us moving in the right direction."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 9, 2013 - Vice Premier of the State Council Wang Yang's Speech at the Opening Ceremony of the Second China-Pacific Island Countries Economic Development and Cooperation Forum</b> (<a href="#">Speech</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "[...] China regards it as a strategic task to address climate change and has taken a series of strong policy measures. China was the first developing country to adopt and implement a National Climate Change Program. China has made the most intensive efforts in energy conservation and emission reduction in recent years. Our new and renewable energies grow faster than other countries, and we have the largest afforestation program in the world. China will stay committed to its basic state policy of resource conservation and environmental protection by focusing on advancing green development, circular development and low-carbon development. We will strive to achieve the goal of cutting CO2 emissions per unit of GDP by 40%-45% by 2020 from the 2005 level, so as to create a sound living and working environment for our people and contribute our share to global ecological security."</li> <li>● <b>November 25, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Thanks to the concerted efforts of all sides, the Warsaw Climate Change conference has yielded three major outcomes. [...] On the other hand, developed countries went out of their way to shirk historical responsibilities and did not make enough efforts to deliver their emission reduction commitments. [...] Developed countries lacked political willingness in providing developing countries with capital and technical support. There is neither a timetable nor specific volume, but just an illusion created by developed countries for developing countries. With respect to the loss and damage mechanism, the preliminary agreement was only reached under the huge pressure of the international community, devoid of substantive results. [...] In order to keep the effectiveness of the multilateral mechanism of climate change, China has displayed flexibility at the conference and made maximum efforts for the success of this conference. China will continue to play a constructive role in the process and make contributions to addressing climate change and protecting the climate and environment of the mankind."</li> </ul>



## Issue 7. Middle East and Africa Issues: Search for Peace in Syria and the Region Continues; Iran's Nuclear Program

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 4, 2013 State Department Daily Press Briefing: Syria</b> (<a href="#">State Department Daily Press Briefing: Syria</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "In terms of the precondition that you asked about, we agree with Joint Special Representative Brahimi that there should be no preconditions on Geneva 2. There's no difference in our objective here that Assad needs to go. So we will keep working with the opposition to talk to them about getting them to the table to implement the Geneva communique, which, in fact, would not allow for a scenario in which Assad was to stay."</li> <li>● <b>November 5, 2013 - Remarks by U.S. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel: Military Essential in U.S. Foreign Policy Future</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "President Obama's resolve to take military action to respond to the Assad regime's use of chemical weapons helped create an opening for diplomacy with Russia, which we've pursued [...] We are on a course to eliminate one of the largest stockpiles of chemical weapons in the world, [...] We may have another possibility with Iran, where we are engaging on a diplomatic path to prevent Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon."</li> <li>● <b>November 14, 2013 - Remarks by U.S. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel : Hagel Notes Americans' Cautious View of Military Engagement</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "No more wars, no more Middle East. I mean, I'm putting it very simply, but you know what the numbers are [...] They(Iran) cause tremendous trouble all over the Middle East, [...] Now, if we can move toward ... some higher ground, to some possible, potential resolution to a problem, aren't we smarter to do that? Engagement is not surrender. It's not appeasement. And engagement is not negotiation."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 1, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China supports the OPCW's positive role in the destruction and verification of chemical weapons in Syria and would like to provide financial and technical support to that end. At the beginning of October, China has submitted to the OPCW a shortlist of ten experts who are ready to take part in the destruction and verification of chemical weapons in Syria upon request. The OPCW has recently informed us of its employment of four Chinese experts for the verification mission in Syria. In accordance with relevant arrangement, these experts will soon leave for the Hague for training. China will continue to offer active support and take active part in relevant work concerning the destruction and verification of chemical weapons in Syria."</li> <li>● <b>November 8, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The new round of dialogue on the Iranian nuclear issue between P5+1 and Iran is being held in Geneva. China believes that the dialogue has entered into a new phase of substantive negotiations. China hopes that all parties could adhere to the principle of step-by-step progress and reciprocity, conduct negotiations in a practical and flexible manner, take constructive measures, seek mutual benefits and win-win results, advance the dialogue and create conditions for the comprehensive, long-term and proper settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue. We stand ready to make joint efforts with all parties to ensure the success of the dialogue."</li> </ul>



- **November 18, 2013 - Remarks by U.S. Defense Secretary Chuck Hagel : Hagel and Turkish Foreign Minister Discuss Bilateral Relationship** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** "Secretary Hagel appreciated the opportunity to share insights on regional security matters, including the ongoing crisis in Syria and the imperative to eliminate the regime's chemical weapons and achieve a political transition. [...] Secretary Hagel also praised Turkey's actions to provide humanitarian relief to the people of Syria [...] The United States is committed to maintaining regional security, and supports efforts with Turkey and other allies and partners to ensure regional stability and deterrence against common threats [...] This renewal of the patriot deployment is and will remain defensive only and represents a concrete demonstration of alliance solidarity and resolve."

- **November 21, 2013 - Remarks by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for African affairs, Amanda J. Dory : Military Continues Works with North African Countries** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** "Our strategic approach recognizes that developing strong and responsive defense institutions can support regional stability, allowing partner militaries to operate under civilian authority while respecting the rule of law and international human rights [...] The Department of Defense is prioritizing its assistance to focus on building Libyan security capacity and on improving the Libyan government's ability to counter terrorism, counter weapons proliferation and secure and destroy its chemical weapons stockpiles [...] Its strategic location in the Maghreb, and its long history combating domestic terrorism and violent extremism, make Algeria a linchpin in the struggle against al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and its affiliates and bringing stability to the region."

- **November 11, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "On your first question, the latest round of dialogue held in Geneva between the P5+1 and Iran on the Iranian nuclear issue was very arduous but also very serious. We believe progress has been made in the dialogue, as all parties expressed the activeness to solve problems and mutual understanding was enhanced, consensus expanded and differences narrowed down. However, ice of three feet is not frozen in a single day. [...] Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Li Baodong attended this round of dialogue, during which he emphasized that the dialogue and negotiation themselves are a confidence-building process and that all parties should continue to promote mutual trust, expand consensus and narrow differences through dialogue and consultation on the basis of the existing dialogues. China always advocates the settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue through dialogue and consultation upholds an objective and fair position and actively promotes peace talks. China will continue to maintain communication and coordination with relevant parties and make unremitting efforts to peacefully resolve the Iranian nuclear issue through political and diplomatic means."

- **November 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "China always believes that a political solution is the only way out for the Syrian issue. It is also a view shared by the international community. The top priority at present is that relevant parties of Syria should support and coordinate with the mediation efforts of the UN General Secretary and Joint Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi, and promote and attend the Geneva II without preconditions at an early date. Whatever positions, appeals and propositions they have, they can put them on the table for discussions. We hope that the Geneva II can chart the course for the political process in Syria so as to bring peace, stability and tranquility to Syria at an early date."



- **November 24, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry after P5+1 Talks (Remarks)**

**Quote:** "Today, we are taking a serious step toward answering all of those important questions that have been raised through the United Nations Security Council, through the IAEA, and by individual countries. And we are taking those steps with an agreement that impedes the progress in a very dramatic way of Iran's principal enrichment facilities and parts of its program, and ensures they cannot advance in a way that will threaten our friends in the region, threaten other countries, threaten the world. The fact is that if this step – first step – leads to what is our ultimate goal, which is a comprehensive agreement that will make the world safer. This first step, I want to emphasize, actually rolls back the program from where it is today, enlarges the breakout time, which would not have occurred unless this agreement existed. It will make our partners in the region safer. It will make our ally Israel safer. This has been a difficult and a prolonged process."

- **November 26, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry on the Geneva Talks with Iran (Remarks)**

**Quote:** "Over the coming months, we're going to roll up our sleeves and keep working with the parties at the table in order to reach a final, comprehensive agreement that ensures Iran will not acquire a nuclear weapon and that the nuclear program that they do have will be entirely peaceful. And that has to be absolutely verifiable. So let me lay out the main points of what we've already achieved here in this first step agreement. And the reason I want to do that is, it's significant. This agreement that we've just signed is the first in almost a decade to put any kind of meaningful limits on Iran's nuclear program. And we're not just slowing down its progress; we're actually halting it and even rolling it back in some key areas. That's very important. It means that even as we continue to move forward with negotiations, Iran's nuclear program will not move forward, and in some respects it's going to be moving backwards. [...] Now let me tell you what this first step does not do, [...]. Our sanctions are basically banking and oil sanctions, and those sanctions will stay in place. All the core sanctions on financial services remain firmly in place, and we do this in exchange for Iran keeping its end of the agreement."

- **November 25, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference)**

**Quote:** "Over the years, the energy cooperation between China and Iran has, to a varying extent, been affected by the Iranian nuclear issue, for which we have been expressing opposition and concerns to relevant countries. We hope that with the gradual easing of the Iranian nuclear issue, the cooperation between China and Iran in the energy sector could proceed unimpededly. The energy cooperation between China and Iran, which is not against relevant UN resolutions or international law, is completely legitimate and reasonable."



**Issue 8. Korean Peninsula: Moves to Denuclearize North Korea and Re-establish 6-Party Talks; Park Geun-hye Visits China****United States**

- **November 20, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korea** ([State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korea](#))

**Quote:** "What I can tell you about the Travel Warning (issued for travel to North Korea) is that, as you know, they are periodically updated, every six months typically, but sometimes they're updated in between that timeframe. In this case, and in any case, they're updated when new information comes - becomes available. But it's never based on a single case. It's based on a review and evaluation of security and comprehensive review of what information needs to be provided to American citizens. So in this specific case, the Travel Warning was updated to recommend against all travel by U.S. citizens to North Korea and also included a line that - which reflects recent events, of course, not a single case but recent events, that we have also received reports of North Korean authorities arbitrarily detaining U.S. citizens and not allowing them to depart the country."

- **November 21, 2013 - Remarks by Glyn Davies, Special Representative for North Korea Policy** ([Remarks by Glyn Davies, Special Representative for North Korea Policy](#))

**Quote:** "And so what we were doing today was talking about all aspects of the North Korea nuclear issue and also other issues that relate to North Korea, to see whether it is possible to find a way back to diplomacy on North Korea. The problem we face, though, is that North Korea is not making it at all easy to do that. Many of you, I think, have seen in recent weeks and months the kinds of statements that North Korea has been making and the kind of actions that they have been taking. One thing in particular I would cite, is their continued reaffirmation of what they call their Byungjin policy. This is the simultaneous pursuit of economic development and the strengthening of their nuclear weapons program. As far as we're concerned, Byungjin is a dead-end for North Korea. They cannot hope to develop the prosperity that they seek for their people while at the same time investing tremendous resources in their nuclear program."

**China**

- **November 5, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "The parties should create conditions for the restart of the Six-Party Talks. All the six parties should recommit themselves to the September 19 Joint Statement. Under the premise of reaffirming denuclearization as the goal, the parties should demonstrate sincerity to solve problems, take constructive actions and set reasonable threshold for dialogue. By resuming the Six-Party Talks at an early date, we will start a sustainable and irreversible process for the resolution of the Korean nuclear issue during which trust will gradually be built up. The parties should address each other's concerns in a balanced manner. We should advance in parallel the goals outlined in the Joint Statement, accommodate the legitimate concerns of all parties, gradually implement the consensus in a phased manner, and strive for solid progress."

- **November 7, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "It is in conformity with the common interests and is the shared responsibility of all parties to promote denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and maintain peace and stability there. Under the current situation, relevant parties should make concerted efforts, leverage wisdom, return to the track of dialogue and consultation as soon as possible and create conditions for the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks. China is ready to work with all parties and make unremitting efforts to advance the Six-Party Talks, implement the September 19 Joint Statement signed in 2005 in a comprehensive and balanced way and realize the enduring peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia."



- **November 21, 2013 - Remarks by Glyn Davies, Special Representative for North Korea Policy** (Remarks by Glyn Davies, Special Representative for North Korea Policy)

**Quote:** "Well, I had hours and hours of discussions with Ambassador Wu Dawei and his colleagues so, yes, we've been quite transparent and up-front with the Chinese government about plans, about the need for continued pressure on North Korea in order to sharpen its choices because it's clear that North Korea has no interest in meaningfully addressing its nuclear program. They have made clear in statement after statement over many months that they don't wish to give up their nuclear weapons, they don't wish to address this issue(s), you know, they've changed their constitution to declare themselves more formally a nuclear weapons state. They've also, in recent months, declared the Six-Party process dead, said that they do not wish to negotiate on the basis any longer of the September 2005 Joint Statement. Now, they've gone quiet on a couple of those points in recent months, but that, to our way of thinking, does not amount to any true change of heart or real indication that they mean to meaningfully address what the international community has called on them to address, which is this issue of their nuclear establishment."

- **November 14, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qing Gang's Regular Press Conference** (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "I want to highlight two points. During President Park Geun-hye's visit to China, the two Heads of State decided to establish a joint committee for people-to-people and cultural exchanges. We believe that as close neighbors, we should not only boost mutual trust and step up communications politically, advance cooperation economically, but also nourish the friendship between the two peoples persistently. We believe that this committee will inject new vigor into the cultural and people-to-people exchanges and non-governmental interactions between the two countries. The two Heads of State also decided to establish a mechanism for dialogues between the Chinese official in charge of diplomatic affairs in the State Council and the Chief of the National Security Office of Chong Wa Dae of the ROK. It will facilitate the strategic communication between the two countries on major issues. During this visit, State Councilor Yang Jiechi will hold the first dialogue with the ROK side."

- **November 20, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "Promoting denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula and maintaining peace and stability there is the shared responsibility of all relevant parties which serves their common interests. Under current circumstances, we hope relevant parties could display wisdom and return to the track of dialogues and consultations as soon as possible so as to promote the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks. China is ready to work with relevant parties to push forward the Six-Party Talks process, implement all the objectives set in the September 19 Joint Statement in a comprehensive and balanced way and stay committed to promoting lasting stability and peace in Northeast Asia."



**Issue 9. Taiwan: China Protests Arms Transfer to Taiwan**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 14, 2013 – Congressional Bill S.1683 113<sup>th</sup> Congress Section 102 (B) (To Provide for the Transfer of Naval Vessels to Certain Foreign Recipients)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “Transfer by Sale to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States.--The President is authorized to transfer the OLIVER HAZARD PERRY class guided missile frigates USS TAYLOR (FFG-50), USS GARY (FFG-51), USS CARR (FFG-52), and USS ELROD (FFG-55) to the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States (which is the Taiwan instrumentality designated pursuant to section 10(a) of the Taiwan Relations Act (22 U.S.C. 3309(a))) on a sale basis under section 21 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2761).”  “</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 21, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “China expresses firm opposition to and strong dissatisfaction with the deliberation and adoption of bills concerning arms sales to Taiwan by relevant U.S. Congress committees. China is firmly opposed to any country's sale of arms to Taiwan. This position is clear and consistent. We urge some of the U.S. Congressmen to discard their cold war mentality, observe the one-China policy and the three joint communiqués between China and the U.S., truly uphold the spirit of building a new model of major-country relationship between China and the U.S., stop pushing through any bill on arms sales to Taiwan and do more to promote the sound and steady growth of China-U.S. ties as well as the peaceful development of cross-Strait relations rather than the opposite.”</li> </ul>



**Issue 10. Cybersecurity: U.S. Urges China to Cooperate on Cybersecurity Issues; China Responds**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 20, 2013 - Remarks by National Security Adviser, Susan E. Rice: Georgetown University Address</b> (<a href="#">Whitehouse Briefing Room</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "But even as we increase trade and pursue a bilateral investment treaty, we will continue insisting on tangible progress in areas that matter to U.S. businesses and workers [...] especially against state-sponsored cyber theft. Cyber-enabled economic espionage hurts China as well as the U.S., because American businesses are increasingly concerned about the costs of doing business in China. If meaningful action is not taken now, this behavior will undermine the economic relationship that benefits both our nations."</li> <li>● <b>November 22, 2013 - Remarks by the Deputy Secretary of Defense, Ashton B. Carter: National Security Leadership for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "We must continue to invest in those technologies that will be essential to 21st century defense. That's why President Obama and Secretary Hagel have wisely insisted that we go out of our way to protect critical investments, even in this time of budget austerity. So we are increasing our investments in the cyber domain, in recognition of the growing threat that cyber poses to our national security and critical infrastructure."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>November 5, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The innocent is innocent. China is a victim to cyber attacks. The Chinese government always opposes hacker attacks and advocates international cooperation in building a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyber space. Against the background of the "spying scandal", if relevant U.S. agency is really interested in cyber security, it should stop diverting people's attention by talking about other affairs."</li> <li>● <b>November 19, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> (On the note that Chinese government is responsible to U.S.-targeted cyber attacks) "I don't know what you are referring to. China has stressed many times that China is a victim to hacker attacks. We are opposed to cyber hacker attacks in all forms and have made relevant laws and regulations on that. We have also called on the international community to lay down rules and make joint efforts to build a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyber space. A cooperative attitude rather than groundless accusation should be adopted on the relevant issue."</li> </ul>



## Reference

### 1. United States

#### (1) Official Government Websites

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 2. China

#### (1) Official Government Website

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

#### (2) Government Managed Media

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

*People's Daily*(人民網). <<http://www.people.com.cn>>

*Xinhua News Agent* (新華網)



---

## Knowledge-Net for a Better World

---

- The East Asia Institute acknowledges the MacArthur Foundation for its generous grant and continued support.
- This report is the result of the East Asia Institute's research activity of the Asia Security Initiative Research Center.
- We hope to see this material in wide use, including areas that relate to policy making, academic studies, and educational programs. Please use full citations when using the information provided in this factsheet.
- The views and ideas in this material are those of the author and do not represent official standpoints of the East Asia Institute.
- This report was produced with the help of MinKoel Kim (Hanyang University), Sujin Kim (University of Iowa), Jaewon Kim (Ewha Womens University), Hyobin Kim (Yonsei University) and Sangrak Jeong (Monash University) and Alex Gershon (John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies).

**The East Asia Institute**  
909 Sampoong B/D, Eulji-ro 158,  
Jung-gu, Seoul 100-786,  
Republic of Korea  
Tel 82 2 2277 1683

