

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

## **October 2013: A Calmer Autumn**

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**October 2013: A Calmer Autumn**

Time Period: October 1~ October 31, 2013

Main Issues

**1. Asia-Pacific Issues: No Apology from the Philippines on Hong Kong Hostage Incident; Fourth Meeting of China-India Working Talks**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● October 1, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney</li> <li>● October 2, Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</li> <li>● October 3, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney</li> <li>● October 3, Secretary Kerry's Remarks in Japan</li> <li>● October 16, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Cambodia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● October 6, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on the Japanese Foreign Minister's Reference to Maritime Security at APEC</li> <li>● October 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks</li> <li>● October 7, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the Hong Kong Hostage Crisis</li> <li>● October 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● October 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● October 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● October 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● October 12, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the European Parliament's Adoption of a Taiwan-Related Resolution</li> <li>● October 15, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● October 23, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● October 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on Philippine President Aquino's Response to the Hong Kong Hostage Incident</li> <li>● October 28, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>



**2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation:** Chinese Scientists Barred by NASA from Conference; Kerry Visits Japan

United States	China
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United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● October 2, Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</li> <li>● October 8, Background Briefing on the Trans-Pacific Partnership</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● October 8, Address by President Xi Jinping at APEC</li> <li>● October 9, Address by President Xi Jinping at APEC CEO Summit</li> <li>● October 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● October 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● October 31, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

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United States	China
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United States	China
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United States	China
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**7. Korean Peninsula: Kerry's Remarks with Park Geun-hye; Update on Kenneth Bae**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● October 2, Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</li> <li>● October 10, Secretary Kerry's Remarks With Republic of Korea President Park Geun-hye</li> <li>● October 16, State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korea</li> <li>● October 17, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Kenneth Bae</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● October 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

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United States	China
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**Issue 1. Asia-Pacific Issues: No Apology from the Philippines on Hong Kong Hostage Incident; Fourth Meeting of China-India Working Talks**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 1, 2013 - Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "It's essential for us to rebalance our approach to foreign affairs, and that that pivot towards Asia has been in the process of being carried out since he took office, and continues. Look, this is an enormous opportunity for the United States economically and for the American people, and he will continue to pursue it. He does believe that it is part of his job as Commander-in-Chief and President to travel to Asia and elsewhere to help create more economic opportunity for the American people, and also to create more national security opportunity for the United States."</li> <li>● <b>October 2, 2013 - Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</b> (<a href="#">Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Well, there are a couple of issues involved in the problem of the Senkakus . While the U.S. doesn't have a position on the sovereignty question per se, Japan is a close friend and treaty ally of the United States, and under the terms of the U.S.-Japan Mutual Defense Treaty, we have certain responsibilities and obligations in connection with territory administered by Japan. And since the time of Okinawa reversion in 1972, the U.S. has recognized and accepted Japan's administrative control of these islands. So that's where we stand. Now, all that said, China is an important partner, a significant regional player, China is the second largest economy in the world, and China has an important bilateral relationship not only with the United States, but with Japan as well."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 6, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on the Japanese Foreign Minister's Reference to Maritime Security at APEC</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Li Baodong [...] said that APEC is an economic cooperation forum which has upheld for years the tradition of not introducing political security, sensitive and controversial issues. Some country is playing up this issue for its own political end, which is unpopular and doomed to failure. The freedom and security of navigation in this region is out of question. The Chinese government always maintains that maritime security of all countries around the world should be guaranteed, and thus has taken an active part in regional cooperation on maritime security, which is universally recognized. Playing up the so-called maritime security issue goes against the real efforts for the freedom and security of navigation."</li> <li>● <b>October 7, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China's principled position on relevant issues is longstanding and clear-cut. The alliance between the US, Japan and Australia should not be used as an excuse to interfere in disputes over territorial sovereignty, otherwise, it will only complicate the situation and hurt the interests of relevant parties."</li> <li>● <b>October 7, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the Hong Kong Hostage Crisis</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the Hong Kong Hostage Crisis</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The Chinese government's position on the Hong Kong hostage crisis is consistent and clear. We urge the Philippine government to pay high attention to the requirements and concerns of the families of the victims, take concrete and effective measures and work out a proper solution as soon as possible. We support the Hong Kong SAR government in staying in close communication and coordination with the Philippine government on this issue."</li> </ul>



- **October 3, 2013 - Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "Asia is the fastest-growing market in the world and - our fastest-growing economies in the world, so many of them are in Asia. And the President has made a point throughout his presidency of making sure that we change our sort of - reposition ourselves as a nation so that we're oriented towards Asia in a way that we weren't because of our extreme focus, under the previous eight years, on the Middle East. The Middle East is very important. We all know it is, and obviously the President is very focused on that as well. But when it comes to our broader economic and strategic goals as a nation, we need to be engaged in Asia. And these kinds of trips help us do that."

- **October 3, 2013 - Secretary Kerry's Remarks in Japan** ([Secretary Kerry's Remarks in Japan](#))

**Quote:** "The alliance between the United States and Japan has, without question, been the cornerstone of peace and stability and prosperity across the Asia Pacific. [...] Today, we agreed to review our bilateral defense guidelines, and in the months ahead we will work together in order to shape the framework that will guide our alliance for the years to come. I might add this reevaluation of these guidelines has not occurred since 1997. So given the changes that have taken place in the world, just the challenges of cyberspace, the challenges of counterterrorism, it is highly valuable to be undertaking this reevaluation and setting the roadmap for the next 15 to 20 years, and that is precisely what we, I think, have achieved here today."

- **October 16, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Cambodia** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "Today Deputy Secretary Burns will meet with Sam Rainsy, president of the Cambodian National Rescue Party. Their meeting will include a discussion on the ongoing dispute over results of the Cambodian election. The United States continues to urge both parties to seek resolution of electoral disputes through peaceful dialogue that serves the best interests of the Cambodian people and promotes reforms. We also strongly support an open and democratic process and do not support one political party or candidate over another, and meetings of this kind with political party leaders do not signify an endorsement. We're looking forward to listening and hearing more about what's happening on the ground."

- **October 8, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "China and ASEAN countries have reached consensus on safeguarding peace and stability in the South China Sea. On the Sixth Senior Officials' Meeting and the Ninth Joint Working Group Meeting on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), all participants agreed to further implement the DOC in a comprehensive and effective manner and steadily press ahead with the COC process while fully and effectively implementing the DOC under the principle of "seeking gradual progress and consensus through consultations". We are ready to stay in close communication with ASEAN countries and jointly safeguard peace and stability of the South China Sea."

- **October 9, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "Fourteen Japanese class-A Second World War criminals are worshipped in the Yasukuni Shrine. The issue of Japanese leaders' visiting the Shrine is an issue about whether Japan can correctly view and deal with its history of military aggression and whether it respects the feeling of the people of the victimized countries, including China. It is a major matter of principle that has a bearing on the political foundation of China-Japan relations. The Chinese side has repeatedly expressed its resolute opposition to any visit to the Yasukuni Shrine by Japanese leaders at any time in any form and any capacity. China-Japan relationship is facing grave difficulties. If the Japanese side stirs up new incidents on the issue of the Yasukuni Shrine, more severe consequences will follow."

- **October 10, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "China-ASEAN relationship is becoming increasingly mature with the cooperation expedited. China and ASEAN should further deepen two political consensus: first, the foundation of advancing cooperation lies in deepening political mutual trust and enhancing good-neighbourly friendship; second, the key of deepening cooperation is focusing on economic growth and expanding mutual benefit. The two sides should seize opportunities to carry out deep, high-level and all-round cooperation in a wide range of areas."



- **October 11, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "The Chinese government and leaders pay high attention to and follow closely the handling of the Hong Kong hostage incident. While attending the East Asia Leaders' Meetings in Brunei on October 9, Premier Li Keqiang expressed China's concerns about the incident to Philippine President Aquino. Premier Li stated that the Hong Kong hostage incident has dragged on long enough and has affected the feelings of the Chinese people, Hong Kong compatriots in particular. He hopes that the Philippines can treat the matter seriously and offer a fair and reasonable solution as soon as possible. President Aquino pledged to carry on with relevant investigation and properly handle the incident."

- **October 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the European Parliament's Adoption of a Taiwan-Related Resolution** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the European Parliament's Adoption of a Taiwan-Related Resolution](#))

**Quote:** "The Taiwan question is China's internal affair. The Chinese government is firmly opposed to interference by any external force. We have no objection to the non-governmental economic contact and trade between the EU and Taiwan, but oppose the development of official ties. We hope that the EU side could bear in mind the overall interests of China-EU relations, earnestly honor its commitment to the one-China principle, deal with Taiwan-related issues with prudence and refrain from having any official contact or signing any official agreement with Taiwan. We hope that the European Parliament would make more contributions to the sound growth of China-EU relations."

- **October 15, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "The Fourth Meeting of the China-India Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on Border Affairs was held recently, in which the two sides explored ways to improve the working mechanism so as to build up its capacity and efficiency in dealing with border-related affairs. The two sides will honor their commitment and take concrete actions to jointly safeguard peace and tranquility in the border areas. [...] China attaches importance to its investment in India and takes seriously the issue of trade imbalance between China and India. China never intentionally pursues trade surplus, instead, China is ready to step up cooperation with the Indian side to further raise trade volume and improve its quality so as to strike a dynamic trade balance and deliver more benefits of the win-win cooperation to the two peoples."



- **October 23, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "Today, Premier Li Keqiang and Prime Minister Singh jointly witnessed the signing of nine cooperation documents covering transportation, energy, culture, education and sub-national exchanges, and one of them is the border defence cooperation agreement between the two governments. Over the past decades, with the concerted efforts of the two countries, negotiations on the boundary question have sustained a sound momentum and the border areas are basically peaceful and tranquil. The two sides have effectively managed border-related differences and safeguarded the overall interests of common development. The China-India border defence cooperation agreement, which codifies some of good practices and experience, has set parameters and guidelines for future handling of similar circumstances. This is of great significance to enhancing friendship and mutual trust and better safeguarding peace and stability of the border areas."

- **October 25, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on Philippine President Aquino's Response to the Hong Kong Hostage Incident** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on Philippine President Aquino's Response to the Hong Kong Hostage Incident](#))

**Quote:** "[Question: Philippine President Aquino reportedly said on October 23 that he did not talk about the Hong Kong hostage incident with Premier Li Keqiang during their brief meeting on the sidelines of the meetings of East Asia Leaders. What is China's comment?] Relevant remarks by the Philippine side is totally untrue. I have already briefed the journalists on October 11 about Premier Li Keqiang's short discussion with President Aquino on the Hong Kong hostage incident in Brunei on the sidelines of the meetings of East Asia Leaders in the VIP room of the venue. We once again urge the Philippine side to earnestly respect the feelings of the families of the victims, take this issue seriously and offer a fair and reasonable solution as soon as possible."

- **October 28, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "I want to reiterate that the normal trainings and flyovers of Chinese military planes in relevant waters of the East China Sea are in compliance with the international law and international practices. There is no need for relevant party to make a fuss. [...] Japanese leaders' repeated provocative remarks against China show once again that the Japanese politicians are deceiving themselves with arrogance and guilty conscience. [...] The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands have been an integral part of China's territory since ancient times and were stolen by Japan in modern times. The two sides, when normalizing bilateral ties, agreed to leave the issue of the Diaoyu Islands to be resolved later."



**Issue 2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: Chinese Scientists Barred by NASA from Conference; Kerry Visits Japan**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 2, 2013 - Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</b> (<a href="#">Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The Secretary, as has the President, has made clear directly to the Chinese that we place a great premium on China's behavior and China's restraint in areas of disputed sovereignty. We take note of the diplomatic dialogue at multiple levels between Tokyo and Beijing and welcome that. Japan agrees with us that this matter should be dealt with on a diplomatic basis in a peaceful manner. We have consistently expressed concern about actions that could lead to an incident that could be disruptive, and we have repeated our strong view that unilateral action to alter the status quo is highly problematic and inconsistent with a diplomatic approach."</li> <li>● <b>October 3, 2013 - Secretary Kerry's Remarks in Japan</b> (<a href="#">Secretary Kerry's Remarks in Japan</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "But even as we define a new model relationship, as the presidents have called it, we're very clear about our interests and about those things that we think represent lines that shouldn't be crossed. For instance, the United States has made it clear, in a longstanding policy that has not changed, that, while we don't take a position on the ultimate sovereignty of the Senkaku Islands, we do recognize Japan's administration over those islands. [...] With respect to many other issues, we are working with China very closely to try to find the rule of law, find a dialogue as a way of dealing with - whether it's the South China Sea or the code of conduct or other issues, trade and other kinds of things, we want to work with China. And I think Japan does. [...] A rising China is welcome, as long as that China wants to engage according to international standards and values and work with the community of nations in constructive ways to solve the problems that we all face."</li> <li>● <b>October 4, 2013 - Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "[Chinese President Xi is visiting several of the countries and summits that President Obama had hoped to visit and is going to be unable to. Is the administration concerned that China will be able to exploit President Obama's absence here in a way that sort of shows that China is a more reliable partner to this part of the world than the U.S.?] We have a very important and broad relationship with China. And the President has met with - here in the United States and elsewhere with the new President of China. And those conversations will continue."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 9, 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> "[NASA has recently barred Chinese scientists from an academic conference for alleged national security concerns. What is China's comment?] I have read relevant reports and also noticed that this discriminative action has met with opposition and sparked a boycott by US and western scientists. We believe that academic or scientific activities should not be politicized."</li> <li>● <b>October 9, 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> "Regarding US President Obama's absence from the meeting due to the shutdown of the US federal government, we have taken notice of relevant comments. China understands the decision by the American side and hopes that it can properly handle the issue and play a constructive role in Asia-Pacific regional cooperation. China, the US and other participants have had close cooperation before and during the meeting and together contributed to the success of the meeting. China is ready to further communication and cooperation with all relevant parties, including the US, and jointly promote peace, development and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region."</li> </ul>



- **October 24, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: China's Neighbors** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "The Chinese government this week is quite busy hosting three prime ministers - Russian, Indian, and Mongolian. What does the U.S. think about the improving relation between China and its neighbors?] Well, we welcome good relations between countries in the region and, of course, it's not a zero-sum game. We believe there's room for both of us in Asia. As you know, we have deep established ties with the Asia-Pacific region. Secretary Kerry just concluded an extensive, lengthy visit there. And again, we believe there's room for both of us, and we think it's important for China and other countries in the region to have good relations with each other. [QUESTION: So it's not challenging the U.S. interest in Asia?] No, no. I would not use that word at all."

- **October 31, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: China** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "[The Sydney Morning Herald alleged that the U.S. has been using the Australian Embassy in Beijing to spy on China, and the Chinese Foreign Ministry said they are extremely concerned and they demand an answer from the United States. Any comment on that?] There have been a range of reports out there. I'm not going to speak to every one of them. What I would convey to people in China is that we are reviewing our programs with a range of principles, including making sure that they meet our foreign policy goals and making sure that we're not making an effort to keep up our capabilities with technology and that we're doing it with a purpose in mind. So - but that review is underway, and I don't have anything specific on the reports."



### Issue 3. Economic Cooperation: Chinese Views on the U.S. Government Shutdown and Debt Ceiling Debate; Renminbi Undervaluation Claims

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 2, 2013 - Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</b> (<a href="#">Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Now, it clearly over time could have a chilling effect on the economic relationship if there is a sustained political chill. That's not in China's interest or in Japan's interest. It's not in the region's interest, and it's not in ours, and we have made that clear. Now, as I said earlier, the U.S. has not been shy in expressing our views quietly but firmly through our multiple diplomatic channels, and that includes by the Secretary of State as well as affirming the principles that we call on countries to respect in our public statements."</li> <li>● <b>October 8, 2013 - Background Briefing on the Trans-Pacific Partnership</b> (<a href="#">Background Briefing on the Trans-Pacific Partnership</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "[Okay. So how big a presence in the room is the, sort of, alternative idea of trade deals with China when you have these meetings?] Lots of countries around this region - virtually all countries around this region are engaged in a whole range of trade discussions - bilateral, FTAs, trilateral discussions, regional agreements, other plural-lateral agreements - and so we don't view these as inconsistent, mutually exclusive, conflicting, or even competitive. Anything that's moving the ball forward in terms of opening markets and trade liberalization can all contribute to binding the region more closely together, integrating the region, and strengthening the multilateral trading system."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 8, 2013 - Address by President Xi Jinping at APEC</b> (<a href="#">Address by President Xi Jinping at APEC</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "With slow progress in the WTO Doha Round negotiations, trade and investment protectionism has resurfaced. The world economy faces daunting challenges before achieving full recovery and sound growth. [...] Here, I wish to propose the following: First, promote economic integration of the Asia-Pacific through synergy. [...] Second, stay committed to open development and resolutely oppose trade protectionism. [...] Third, inject new impetus to multilateral trading regime with firm confidence."</li> <li>● <b>October 9, 2013 - Address by President Xi Jinping at APEC CEO Summit</b> (<a href="#">Address by President Xi Jinping at APEC CEO Summit</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "To begin with, I want to emphasize that based on a comprehensive analysis of all factors, I am fully confident about the future of China's economy. I am confident because first of all China's growth rate is within the reasonable and expected range. [...] Second, I am confident because the quality and efficiency of China's economic development are improving steadily. [...] Third, I am confident because China has a strong home-grown driving force for growth. [...] Fourth, I am confident because the Asia Pacific enjoys sound development prospects."</li> <li>● <b>October 9, 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> "[On the continuous shutdown of the US federal government] On your second question, the Chinese economy and the American economy are interdependent. We hope that the US can properly address relevant issues and ensure the safety of Chinese assets in the US. Vice Finance Minister Zhu Guangyao expounded China's position on this issue days ago and you can refer to that."</li> </ul>



- **October 10, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "The Chinese economy and the American economy have long been highly complementary. China pays high attention to the issue of US debt ceiling and hopes that the US could relax restrictions on high-tech export to China. China is ready to enhance strategic communication and coordination with the US to jointly play a positive role in promoting the steady growth of global economy and safeguarding world peace. Secretary of State Kerry said that the US welcomes a rising China and sees China as an important cooperative partner. President Obama puts high premium on elevating bilateral relations. The US would like to strengthen strategic communication and cooperation with China to jointly tackle challenges and further enrich the new model of major-country relationship between the US and China."

- **October 31, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "[It is reported that the US Treasury submitted a semi-annual report to Congress yesterday, saying that the RMB was "significantly undervalued". What is China's comment?] Over the years, China's current account surplus-to-GDP ratio has been declining steadily and there is a supply-demand balance in the foreign exchange market. There is no such thing as "significantly undervalued". China will remain committed to reforming the formation mechanism of the RMB exchange rate and will continue to improve the managed floating exchange rate regime based on the principles of independent initiative, controllability and gradual progress. We hope the US could correctly view and properly manage the issue of RMB exchange rate and other trade and economic issues and work with China to ensure the sound and steady growth of China-US business relations."



**Issue 4. Cooperation On Military Security: Deadlock on Chinese Sale of Missile Defense System to Turkey; U.S.-Taiwan Arms Sales**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 3, 2013 - Trends in the U.S.-Taiwan Relationship</b> (<a href="#">Trends in the U.S.-Taiwan Relationship</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "It is our judgment that our strong security partnership with Taiwan and our support of Taiwan's development of defensive capabilities has provided the security and confidence necessary for improvements in cross-Strait relations. The United States offers defense equipment and services necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability. This is consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act and the United States' one China policy. The Obama Administration has notified Congress of our intent to sell over \$12 billion in new defense articles and services to Taiwan. Such sales support both our commitments to Taiwan and our interest in maintenance of stability across the Taiwan Strait and in the region. We support Taiwan's efforts to develop innovative and asymmetric capabilities to deter coercion or intimidation, and we encourage Taiwan to increase its defense budget to a level commensurate with the security challenges it confronts."</li> <li>● <b>October 28, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: China's Military</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "[China for the first time in 42 years has revealed its first fleet of submarines. Do you think this move is answering your call for more transparency?] Well, let me first say that we remain committed to building stable, reliable, and continuous military-to-military relations with China. We continue to closely monitor China's military developments and to encourage China to exhibit greater transparency with respect to its capabilities and intentions. We aren't going to analyze or comment on what every release means."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 8, 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> "[The deal of air defense missile system between China and Turkey reached a deadlock, due to the objection of the NATO and the US for fear of the leakage of military secrets. How does China respond? ] The Chinese government carries out defense trade cooperation in a prudent and responsible manner. China's military export does no harm to peace, security and stability of relevant regions and beyond, nor does it interfere in the internal affairs of recipient countries. It is in strict consistence with China's relevant international obligations."</li> </ul>



**Issue 5. Human Rights: Terrorist Suicide Attack in Tianamen Square; Chinese Denunciation of Tibetan ‘Orphans’; Burmese Violence**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 10, 2013 - Background Briefing on Secretary Kerry’s Meetings in Brunei</b> (<a href="#">Background Briefing on Secretary Kerry’s Meetings in Brunei</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “The Secretary underscored the concerns we have about inter-communal violence, strongly encouraged continued steps by the Burmese Government to promote inter-communal - he expressed concerns about inter-communal violence and strongly encouraged the Burmese Government to continue to move forward on a process not only of ceasefires - ceasefire, but also of - on dialogue towards national reconciliation. He raised specifically violence and problems in the Rakhine area and the issue of the Rohingyas. They talked about follow-through on the commitments made by President Thein Sein when he visited - commitments made when President Obama visited Burma last year and when President Thein Sein came to Washington earlier this year, including things like political prisoners. The Secretary noted the recent release of a significant number of political prisoners, asked to receive reaffirmation from President Thein Sein that he intends to live up to his promise to release all political prisoners by the end of the year. The Secretary emphasized that it’s as important not to replenish the jails as it is to empty them.</li> <li>● <b>October 10, 2013 - Background Briefing on Secretary Kerry’s Meetings in Brunei</b> (<a href="#">Background Briefing on Secretary Kerry’s Meetings in Brunei</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “[Secretary Kerry and] the Chinese Prime Minister, they met for about an hour. They discussed bilateral issues, including areas of cooperation and differences, differences including human rights. They discussed some economic issues, both in the construct areas - the constructive areas of cooperation, including bilateral negotiations on the BIT, global economic cooperation, but also some areas of friction and differences. The Secretary probed a bit on the Chinese upcoming party plenum and reforms.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 15, 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> “We have noted relevant reports in the Swiss newspaper. Tibetan “Orphans” Are Not Real Orphans and An Apology from the Dalai Lama Is of Enormous Importance are the two articles recently published by the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, which go into details about how the Dalai clique took Tibetan children away from their parents through coercive measures and entrusted them to the care of Swiss families as “orphans”. The “Tibetan orphans” incident schemed by the 14th Dalai for his political agenda of “Tibetan independence” has torn hundreds of families apart. What has been done by the Dalai clique tramples relentlessly on children’s rights and blatantly violates ethics and morality. Every virtuous and peace-loving people should strongly condemn this despicable action.”</li> <li>● <b>October 23, 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 underwent the second round of Universal Periodic Review of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland on October 22. [...] A total of 137 countries made remarks in the meeting and the vast majority of them fully acknowledged China’s marked progress in economic and social development, promoting democracy and the rule of law, protecting the rights of special groups and conducting international human rights cooperation. They support China in further promoting and improving human rights in light of its national conditions and hope that China could share its practices and experience in protecting rights to life and development. Naturally, there are also suggestions and criticism to China’s human rights record from other countries. We will listen attentively to those constructive criticism and suggestions, study carefully those conforming to China’s national conditions and submit feedback to the Human Rights Council in time.”</li> </ul>



- **October 25, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "As a matter of fact, anyone who is unbiased and has no political prejudice would recognize China's progress in this area. But if one, blindfolded by prejudice and arrogance, fails to see the ongoing progress in China and the feelings of the vast majority of the Chinese people, he or she will not come to a just and objective conclusion. How is the human rights condition in China? The 1.3 billion Chinese people are the best qualified to speak on that. The Chinese government takes very seriously the protection and promotion of human rights. The scale of employment, poverty reduction and urbanization in China over the past three decades is unseen in the world before. China's economic and social development not only changed the lives of hundreds of millions of Chinese people but also contributed heavily to the prosperity and progress of the entire mankind and the development of the international human rights cause. We do not want to judge the human rights conditions in other countries [...] But we are firmly opposed to those unreasonable and even malicious accusations."

- **October 31, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "I also want to call your attention to the fact that "East Turkistan" terrorist forces have long been engaged in separatist activities aimed at splitting China and establishing the so-called "East Turkistan" state in Xinjiang. They even collude with foreign terrorist forces in an attempt to carry out terrorist activities and sabotage China's development and stability. We hope the international community and all relevant parties could have a clear understanding of it and relevant media could see the truth and facts in an objective, impartial and cool-headed manner in their reports and comments on relevant incidents."



- **October 31, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

**Quote:** "The Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau has released the initial investigation results of the "October 28" incident. The police identified this as a carefully planned, organized and premeditated violent terrorist attack. [...] China is a country under the rule of law and the Chinese government protects the rights of all ethnic groups, including their freedom of religious belief, in accordance with law. To severely punish terrorists in accordance with law is a must for upholding the sanctity of law, for maintaining social order and for safeguarding the basic human rights. No single law-based and responsible government would condone terrorist acts. [...] Some link the terrorist acts of a handful of extremists with ethnic and religious issues or even use this as an excuse to attack China's policies on ethnic groups and religions. Such behavior with ulterior motive is extremely wrong."



**Issue 6. Middle East and Africa Issues: U.S. Counterterrorism Operations in Somalia and Lybia; Removing Syria's Chemical Weapons**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 7, 2013 - Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney: Libya and Somalia</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Well, I can say that the President approved both operations in both Libya and Somalia. I think it's important to note that although it occurred at the same time, these were separate operations, approved separately. And when an approval like this happens, there is obviously discretion given to commanders as to when they initiate and fulfill those missions. So it is a coincidence that they happened at the same time. And I think it's important, because there's a lot of conflation of the two, to make that."</li>   <li>● <b>October 7, 2013 - Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney: Somalia</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "On the mission in Somalia, most of the questions about it I would refer to the Department of Defense. But I can confirm that on October 4th, U.S. military personnel were involved in a counterterrorism operation against a known al-Shabaab terrorist. And as you know and has been reported, no U.S. personnel were injured or killed."</li>   <li>● <b>October 9, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Egypt</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "I know there's been a lot of discussion on Egypt. As we said last night, the reports that we are halting all of our military assistance to Egypt are false. As the President said in his speech to the UN, our overriding interests throughout these past few years has been to encourage a government that legitimately reflects the will of the Egyptian people and recognizes true democracy as requiring a respect for minority rights, the rule of law, freedom of speech and assembly, and a strong civil society. That remains our interest today. We will continue to work with the interim government to promote our core interests and to support areas that benefit the Egyptian people."</li>   <li>● <b>October 10, 2013 - Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Well, certainly the President has been briefed, and I can tell you that we condemn the kidnapping of the Libyan Prime Minister, and we are pleased to hear that he has been released. The United States supports Libya's efforts to fulfill the aspirations of the 2011 revolution for a democratic, secure and prosperous Libya. The people of Libya deserve a democracy based on the rule of law and respect for human rights. We will continue to work closely with the Libyan government as it continues to build its capacity to deliver security and good governance to the people of Libya."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 8, 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 welcomes the recent positive development regarding the issue of chemical weapons in Syria. China supports the decision and resolution respectively adopted by the Executive Council of the OPCW and the UN Security Council. [...] China supports the positive role of the OPCW in the destruction of chemical weapons in Syria in accordance with relevant decision by the Executive Council of the OPCW. China is ready to send experts to participate in relevant work and provide financial support in this regard. China has provided a shortlist of ten experts to the OPCW, and is ready to participate in the verification and destruction of chemical weapons in accordance with relevant requirements of the OPCW."</li> </ul>



- **October 24, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Pakistan** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))  
**Quote:** "Well, on Dr. Afridi, our position has not changed. It's long been clear. And we made it clear again during this visit that we believe his incarceration is both unjust and unwarranted. He should be released. Bringing Usama bin Ladin to justice was in both Pakistan's interest and, of course, ours as well. Continuing to prosecute and incarcerate Dr. Afridi sends exactly the wrong message about our shared interest in going after al-Qaida. The Pakistanis, we talk to them a lot about the shared threat of counterterrorism. Clearly, there is an extremist threat that they're working very hard themselves to counter in their own country. We're helping them to counter that. And we'll keep working together to confront violent extremism as it arises. But we know, again, that Pakistanis themselves have suffered at the hands of terrorists more than anyone else. I think over the last 10 years about 40,000 Pakistanis have been killed at the hands of terrorists."
- **October 30, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Assad** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))  
**Quote:** "Well, broadly speaking on these comments, the Assad regime has deceptively, over the course of time, tried to portray itself as the protector of Syria from terrorists and extremists from the beginning of this conflict. That's patently false. They bear overwhelming responsibility for the violence that has taken the lives of more than 100,000 people and that has displaced millions of people inside Syria and outside the country."
- **October 30, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Iran** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))  
**Quote:** "On sanctions specifically, as we have said in the past, we believe that congressional action needs to be aligned with our negotiating strategy. So as we did in advance of the first Geneva conversations, we asked for a pause to provide flexibility of new sanctions. We have not rolled back any existing sanctions and we're not doing anything to impact our core sanctions. We haven't made any decisions about changing sanctions, but this is about putting new sanctions in place to provide flexibility for the negotiations to proceed."



- **October 30, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Israel** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “We do not consider continued settlement activity or East Jerusalem construction to be steps that create a positive environment for the negotiations. At no time in the course of pursuing negotiations toward a two-state solution have we condoned settlement activity or East Jerusalem construction. [...] In terms of the prisoner release - Matt, I think that was your question, right? We’ve talked about this - the last - the first round of it, of the prisoner release. But the release of prisoners is a difficult but necessary step to help ensure the success of talks. There are steps that have been taken by both sides in that regard. The talks are continuing, and both sides remain committed to the nine-month timeframe.”



**Issue 7. Korean Peninsula: Kerry's Remarks with Park Geun-hye; Update on Kenneth Bae**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 2, 2013 - Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</b> (<a href="#">Preview of Secretary's Trip to Japan</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "Japan and the U.S. along with the Republic of Korea have consulted bilaterally and trilaterally, and we will compare notes on the recent actions by China, including their decision to impose an export ban in an effort to prevent North Korea from obtaining materiel that could facilitate its WMD program, and we will also explore what more we need in terms of both cooperation from China in - on the pressure track and what we would consider a credible threshold for North Korea on the diplomatic track."</li>   <li>● <b>October 10, 2013 - Secretary Kerry's Remarks With Republic of Korea President Park Geun-hye</b> (<a href="#">Secretary Kerry's Remarks With Republic of Korea President Park Geun-hye</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "The success of the Republic of Korea is really quite remarkable, and we are very grateful for the significant role that you are currently playing on the global stage, and particularly our cooperation with respect to North Korea. Obviously nobody faces the challenge of North Korea more than you do. (Laughter.) And we applaud your very measured and careful approach by which you've both been firm, but at the same time you've tried to reach out. My hope is, Madam President, that with the conversations we've had with the Chinese here - and I'm sure you share this - that we're all on the same page and in a place where denuclearization and serious steps to move towards it are the key, and that has to define our policy."</li>   <li>● <b>October 16, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korea</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "The Secretary talked about this when we were in Asia, which is that North Korea needs to abide by its international obligations, including the 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. The ball is in their court. If they take those steps and move toward the objective of a verifiable, denuclearized Korea, then that is something we would be open to discussing. But that has not changed, so our position has not changed."</li>   <li>● <b>October 17, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Kenneth Bae</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "[Has there - has this building debriefed the family of Kenneth Bae after the mother was able to visit him just a few days ago?] We did. Let me see. I have a little bit of update on that. As you know, we're in regular contact with them. We spoke with them on October 15th, then we also had a conference call scheduled for yesterday, October 16th. I believe that happened. We invited, of course, his mother to participate in the call. She wasn't able to because she was traveling, but our officials were able to talk to his family, and certainly we anticipate we'll talk to her in the near future."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 9, 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 always stands for denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and maintains that peace and stability of the Peninsula should be upheld and the Korean nuclear issue should be solved through dialogue and consultation. This is our clear-cut position. To realize denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and safeguard peace and stability of the Peninsula serve the common interests of all parties and require joint efforts by all. Not long ago, with the concerted efforts of all parties, there were some signs of easing and positive elements on the Peninsula, which should be cherished by all parties."</li> </ul>



**Issue 8. Cybersecurity: U.S.-ASEAN Cybercrime Cooperation; U.S. Spying on European Leaders**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 9, 2013 - U.S.-ASEAN Engagement</b> (<a href="#">U.S.-ASEAN Engagement</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The United States and Singapore will expand cooperation to strengthen cybercrime capabilities within ASEAN. Cybercrime cooperation will address the authorities, tools, and techniques necessary for law enforcement agencies to effectively investigate cybercrime and process electronic evidence for any type of crime, and effectively use formal and informal international cooperation mechanisms for assistance in cybercrime investigations and other investigations involving electronic evidence."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>October 25, 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> "[It is reported that the US spied on the phones of many European leaders. What is China's comment?] I have noted relevant reports and the statements by relevant leaders. This again shows that cyber security is the common security concern of all countries and underlines the need for the international community to take active actions within the framework of the UN to develop a code of conduct in the cyberspace at an early date so as to jointly safeguard peace, security, openness and cooperation in the cyberspace."</li> <li>● <b>October 28, 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> "It is believed that this action violates other countries' sovereignty, infringes upon individuals' privacy and delivers a blow to the public's confidence in and trust of the Internet. We think what has been reflected by the Internet Governance Forum deserves attention, demonstrates once again that cyber security is the common security concern of all countries and underlines the need for the international community to take active actions within the framework of the UN to develop a code of conduct in the cyberspace at an early date so as to jointly safeguard peace, security, openness and cooperation in the cyberspace."</li> </ul>



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