

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

## **July 2014: Burning Convictions Sets the World Alight**

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Patrick Thomsen  
ASI Research Center

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**July 2014: Burning Convictions Sets the World Alight**

Time Period: July 1~ July 31, 2014

Main Issues

**1. Asia-Pacific Issues:** U.S. Supports Japan's New Self-Defense Doctrine, Condemns North Korean Launches; China Denounces Japan's New Self-Defense Stance in Light of Militaristic Past, Welcomes Enhanced Collaboration with India and Russia

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Statement by Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel on Japan's Collective Self-Defense Decision</li> <li>● July 7, Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● July 30, Defense Department Calls on North Korea to End Military Buildup</li> <li>● July 30, Defense Department Calls on North Korea to End Military Buildup</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 1, China Urges Japan Not to Harm Its Sovereignty, Security Interests, <i>Xinhua</i></li> <li>● July 2, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 17, Japan's Opposition Leader Visits Beijing, Vows Candid Talks, <i>China Daily</i></li> </ul>

**2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation:** In Search of Common Ground, Focus on Person-To-Person Diplomacy and a New Major-Country Relationship

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 10, Remarks at Strategic Track Plenary Session</li> <li>● July 10, Remarks with Chinese President Xi Jinping</li> <li>● July 10, Press Availability in Beijing, China</li> <li>● July 10, Remarks at the Sixth Round of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue</li> <li>● July 10, Joint U.S.-China Press Statements at the Conclusion of the Strategic &amp; Economic Dialogue</li> <li>● July 14, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 14, Readout of the President's Call with President Xi of China</li> <li>● July 17, Daily Press Briefing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 2, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 3, Xi Urges U.S. to view China Objectively, <i>China Daily</i></li> <li>● July 11, Foreign Ministry's Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 15, Foreign Ministry's Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks</li> <li>● July 16, Xi, Obama Vow to Keep Ties Along New Path, <i>China Daily</i></li> </ul>



**3. Economic Cooperation:** U.S. Stresses Importance of Strengthening Financial Standards; China Emphasizes Cooperation but Criticizes U.S. over Trade Remedies

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 3, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 10, Remarks by President Xi Jinping's Special Representative and Vice Premier Wang Yang at the Joint Press Conference of the Sixth Round of the China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue</li> <li>● July 11, China, U.S. Will Enhance Energy Cooperation, <i>China Daily</i></li> <li>● July 15, Spokesman of Chinese Ministry of Commerce, Spokesperson's Remarks</li> <li>● July 17, Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce</li> <li>● July 21, Minister of Commerce Gao Hucheng's Comments on WTO Dispute Settlement Case of China's Appeal against U.S.</li> </ul>

**4. Cooperation on Military Security:** As U.S. Seeks to Strengthen Alliances, China Calls for Greater Sino-American Cooperation Despite Border Tension

United States	China
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**5. Human Rights:** U.S. Releases Report on Religious Freedom, Points at Chinese Violations; China Denounces Interference in Internal Affairs

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 2, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 7, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 28, Remarks at the Rollout of the 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 30, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on the China-related Contents in the 2013 International Religious Freedom Report Released by the U.S. State Department</li> <li>● July 31, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on the Erroneous China-Related Remarks Made by the Spokesperson of the U.S. State Department</li> </ul>



**6. Climate Change: U.S. Optimistic about Sino-American Collaboration on Climate Change**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 9, Remarks at the Top of the Joint Session on Climate Change and Clean Energy</li> <li>● July 10, Remarks at EcoPartnerships Signing Ceremony</li> <li>● July 29, White House Report: The Cost of Delaying Action to Stem Climate Change</li> </ul>	

**7. Middle East and Africa Issues: U.S. Defends Israel with a Degree of Criticism, Blames Hamas, Calls for Iraqis to Unite against ISIL; China Calls for International Support of Iraq, Unconditional Ceasefire between Israel and Palestine, Blames Both Sides**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Pentagon Spokesman Provides Update on Iraq Missions</li> <li>● July 1, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 2, Hagel Expresses Condolences to Israeli Defense Minister</li> <li>● July 3, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 3, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 7, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 7, Statement on Afghanistan</li> <li>● July 8, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 8, Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● July 9, Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● July 11, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 11, Remarks with Afghan Presidential Candidate Abdullah Abdullah Before Their Meeting</li> <li>● July 11, Remarks with Afghan Presidential Candidate Ashraf Ghani Before Their Meeting</li> <li>● July 12, Remarks with Head of UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan Jan Kubis, Afghan Presidential Candidate Abdullah Abdullah and Afghan Presidential Candidate Ashraf Ghani</li> <li>● July 14, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 15, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> <li>● July 15, Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● July 16, Remarks by the President on Foreign Policy</li> <li>● July 20, Readout of the President's Call with Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel</li> <li>● July 20, Interview with Candy Crowley of CNN's <i>State of the Union</i></li> <li>● July 20, Interview with David Gregory of NBC's <i>Meet the Press</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 15, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks</li> <li>● July 18, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks</li> <li>● July 22, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks</li> <li>● July 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks</li> </ul>



- July 20, Interview with Chris Wallace of *Fox News Sunday*
- July 20, Interview with Bob Schieffer of CBS's *Face the Nation*
- July 20, Interview with George Stephanopoulos of ABC's *This Week*
- July 21, Statement by the President on the Situation in Ukraine and Gaza
- July 21, Remarks with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon
- July 22, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest
- July 22, Secretary of State John Kerry and Egyptian Foreign Minister Shoukry Joint Statements After Meeting with Egyptian President al-Sisi
- July 23, Remarks Following Meeting with Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas
- July 23, Press Gaggle by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Eric Schultz – En Route Los Angeles, California
- July 24, Daily Press Briefing
- July 25, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest
- July 25, Remarks with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry and Arab League Secretary General Nabil al-Araby
- July 26, Remarks with Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu and Qatari Foreign Minister Khalid al-Attiyah After Their Meeting
- July 27, Readout of the President's Call with Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel
- July 28, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest and Deputy National Security Advisor Tony Blinken
- July 29, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest
- July 30, Press Gaggle by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Eric Schultz En Route Joint Base Andrews
- July 30, Op-Ed on Afghanistan
- July 31, The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest

**8. Korean Peninsula: U.S. Concerns over North Korea; China Reaffirms Support for Peaceful Reunification and Resumption of Six-Party Talks**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 8, Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● July 9, Daily Press Briefing</li> <li>● July 15, Daily Press Briefing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Xi's ROK Visit to See New Deals, <i>Xinhua</i></li> <li>● July 2, Beijing, Seoul to Cement Ties with New Pacts, <i>China Daily</i></li> <li>● July 4, Chinese President Says China-S. Korea Ties at Best in History, <i>Xinhua</i></li> <li>● July 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 5, Xi's Visit New Milestone for China-S. Korea Ties, <i>China Daily</i></li> <li>● July 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>



**9. Cybersecurity Issues:** U.S. to Settle Cybersecurity and Wiretapping Issues through Appropriate Private Channels; China Reiterates Opposition to Cyberhacking, Rebukes U.S. Accusations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 11, The White House Daily Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 8, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 11, U.S. Sincerity Tested over Cybersecurity, <i>China Daily</i></li> </ul>



**Issue 1. Asia-Pacific Issues: U.S. Supports Japan's New Self-Defense Doctrine, Condemns North Korean Missile Launches; China Denounces Japan's New Self-Defense Stance in Light of Militaristic Past, Welcomes Enhanced Collaboration with India and Russia**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – Statement by Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel on Japan's Collective Self-Defense Decision</b> (<a href="#">Department of Defense</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "I welcome the Government of Japan's new policy regarding collective self-defense, which will enable the Japan Self-Defense Forces to engage in a wider range of operations [...] This decision is an important step for Japan as it seeks to make a greater contribution to regional and global peace and security. The new policy also complements our ongoing efforts to modernize our alliance through the revision of our bilateral guidelines for defense cooperation."</li> <li>● <b>July 7, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing</b> (<a href="#">State Department</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "[...] we certainly support their (Japan's) efforts and the announcements that they made (the approval of self-defense resolution by the Japanese cabinet)."</li> <li>● <b>July 30, 2014 – Defense Department Calls on North Korea to End Military Buildup</b> (<a href="#">Department of Defense</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "[P]roliferation activities of North Korea, their desire for nuclear missiles and nuclear capabilities, as we've said over and over again, are highly threatening to the global security environment, and denuclearization of North Korea is an essential part of the way ahead in that part of the world."</li> <li>● <b>July 30, 2014 – Defense Department Calls on North Korea to End Military Buildup</b> (<a href="#">Department of Defense</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "We are aware of [...] reports that the North Koreans fired several short-range ballistic missiles [...] Rather than spend their money polluting the waters around North Korea, they should spend their money feeding their people."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Japan's ruling authority has been stirring up troubles on historical issues on the one hand, and taking unprecedented measures in the military and security field on the other hand, bringing great changes to Japan's military and security policies [...]. It is the general public of Japan that should have the final say on which way Japan should follow in terms of national development. We are opposed to Japan's pursuit of its domestic political goal by deliberately making up the so-called 'China threat' [...] [Vice President Ansari of India] met and held talks with Chinese leaders and participated in activities celebrating the 60th anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence jointly held by China, India and Myanmar. During the meeting and talks with Vice President Ansari, President Xi Jinping, Premier Li Keqiang and Vice President Li Yuanchao pointed out that China and India are the largest developing countries and emerging markets that have great strategic convergence, as both of them are at the historical stage of realizing national revival."</li> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – China Urges Japan Not to Harm Its Sovereignty, Security Interests</b> (<a href="#">Xinhua</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "For historical reasons, Japanese policy moves in military and security fields are closely watched by its Asian neighbors and the international community, Foreign Ministry spokesman Hong Lei told a daily press briefing. The Japanese government has recently provokes disputes on historical issues and made unprecedented dramatic changes to its security policy, he said. 'People cannot but question whether Japan will change the peaceful development path it has long stuck to since the end of World War II,' according to Hong. [...] 'We urge the Japanese side to earnestly respect legitimate security concerns of its Asian neighbors, deal with relevant issues with discretion, not to harm the national sovereignty and security interests of China and not to undermine regional peace and stability.'"</li> </ul>



- **July 2, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

**Quote:** "Japan's political move in the military and security field is directly related to Japan's path of development. It also has a bearing on the security environment of the region. Whether or not Japan follows the path of peaceful development is our concern. We hope that the Japanese side can be discreet in the military and security field, earnestly respect security concerns of countries in the region and refrain from actions that undermine regional peace and stability. With regard to Japan's lifting of the ban on the right to collective self-defense, the Chinese side has expressed its concerns to the Japanese side on many occasions, requesting that the Japanese side not harm China's sovereignty and security interests. China will continue to watch closely relevant moves by Japan and firmly uphold national security as well as regional peace and stability. [...] The Chinese side highly values President Putin's perspective on China-Russia relations and his positive attitude on developing this relationship. China-Russia comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination is built on equality, mutual trust, mutual support, common prosperity and long-standing friendship. It features non-alliance and non-confrontation and is not directed against any third party, setting a good example of peaceful co-existence, good-neighborliness, friendliness and mutually beneficial cooperation between major countries. Likewise, China attaches great importance to developing relations with Russia. Together with Russia, China is ready to press ahead with the comprehensive strategic partnership of coordination between the two countries."

- **July 4, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

**Quote:** "Vice Chairman Fan Changlong pointed out during the meeting that both China and India are major developing countries boasting time-honored civilization. The two countries are each other's important neighbors, whose common interests far outweigh their differences. We believe that China and India have enough wisdom and capacity to properly deal with historical difficulties. Military-to-military relationship is an important component of bilateral relations. Military on both sides should translate consensus reached by leaders of the two countries into concrete results, promote strategic mutual trust, enhance practical cooperation, properly manage differences and build a military-to-military relationship compatible with China-India strategic partnership of cooperation. China is ready to push for new progress of military-to-military relations with India."





- **July 8, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

**Quote:** "These remarks (made by Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary Yoshihide Suga) [...] once again show that leaders of Japan are still not able to adopt a correct attitude towards its history of aggression. I would like to reiterate the following three points. First, Japan's militarist invasion of China brought terrible sufferings to the Chinese people. The reason for China to hold relevant commemorative activities is to remember the history, pay tribute to those who laid down their lives in the war, cherish peace, sound the alarming bells for the future and safeguard world peace. Second, to honestly face up to and reflect upon its history of aggression, and make a clean break from militarism serves as an important political basis for Japan to develop its relationship with its Asian neighbors. It is also a barometer to gauge Japan's moves in diplomatic policies. Japan's performance in this regard has been closely followed by the international community. However, Japanese leaders are yet to have the slightest sense of the significance of facing up to history. Japan really has some lessons to make up on this issue and should listen earnestly to the call for justice from the international community. Third, a necessary step before embracing the future is to face up to and learn from the history, rather than intentionally shunning, whitewashing or even beautifying the history of aggression. Japan is the one that inflicted pains on others. It should know fully well how to open the gate and usher in the future."

- **July 9, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

**Quote:** "The war of aggression waged by the Japanese militarists has brought grave sufferings not only to its Asian neighbors, but also to its own people. Recently, Japan keeps taking negative moves on historical issues and stirring up troubles. It also has made some major policy adjustments in military and security areas which are unprecedented. All these have raised great concerns from its Asian neighbors. We hope Japan can learn its lessons from history and follow the path of peaceful development so that the historical tragedy will not repeat itself in the future."



- **July 17, 2014 – Japan's Opposition Leader Visits Beijing, Vows Candid Talks** ([China Daily](#))

**Quote:** "Japan's main opposition leader vowed on Wednesday to carry out a candid conversation with Beijing to improve ties, which were further strained recently over Japan's new military policy. Liu Yunshan, a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, told Banri Kaieda, president of the Democratic Party of Japan, that China expects Japan to "learn from history" and focus on the path of peaceful development. Beijing has consistently said that Japan should first adopt a stance on history and territorial issues that reflects the facts."



## Issue 2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: Looking for Common Ground, Focus on Person-to-Person Diplomacy and New Major-Country Relationship

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</b> (<a href="#">White House, Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Well, my point is that the President’s approach to dealing with these kinds of challenges is strongly encouraging political leadership in countries around the world to pursue an inclusive agenda and to respect basic human rights. And this is a message that the President has communicated as he’s traveled across the globe. Whether it’s in China or in other nations of the world, he’s been very clear that human rights is on the agenda and that pursuing a political agenda in countries around the world that is inclusive and reflective of that country’s citizenry is important to the success of that country. That is certainly an area where the President himself tries to lead by example.”</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2014 – Remarks at Strategic Track Plenary Session</b> (<a href="#">State Department</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “I think it really is a good idea not to be perturbed by differences. There will be some. But [...] key to this relationship [...] is to be able to manage those differences effectively while we find a way to cooperate [...] Climate change is a tremendous example (of how the U.S. and China can cooperate) [...]”</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2014 – Remarks with Chinese President Xi Jinping</b> (<a href="#">State Department</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “And we mean what we say when we emphasize that there is no U.S. strategy to try to push back against or be in conflict with China [...] I do want to emphasize that we reached agreement that we need to both do more and we are prepared to do (inaudible) in order (inaudible) Korea on the subject of denuclearization. Secondly, we came to agreement that must press forward together in unity with respect to Iran’s nuclear program, and we look forward to continuing to cooperate in the P5+1. And third [...] because of your directives last year, because of the meetings we’ve held over this past year, we have really made significant progress in defining our mutual leadership role on climate change.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 2, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “With the view of realizing common development, common security and creating the community of common destiny with Asian neighbors, China stays committed to building friendship and partnership with neighbors, fostering an amicable, secure and prosperous neighborhood and upholding the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. We endeavor to deliver more benefits to other Asian countries in the course of our own development. Dialogue and cooperation mechanisms for politics, economy and security in Asia are in full swing, which conform to the trend of development in the region and meet the aspiration of people in the region. In this connection, China will continue making unremitting efforts. We also believe that openness and inclusiveness serve as basic principles for the sound development of regional cooperation in the Asia-Pacific. China is ready to work with other countries to create a bright future of Asia that is more stable and prosperous. [...] (About the remarks of a U.S. State Department spokesperson about demonstrations in Hong Kong) Over the past 17 years since the return of Hong Kong, the principle of “one country, two systems” and the basic law have been implemented, and rights, interests and freedom that Hong Kong residents are entitled to under the laws have been fully guaranteed. The basic law and relevant resolutions passed by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress state that the chief executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) can be elected by universal suffrage in 2017. The SAR government is working on that in a step-by-step manner according to law. Constitutional development falls within China’s domestic affairs. The Chinese government is firmly opposed to interference by any country in any form. [...] (Regarding the China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues and the Fifth China-U.S. High-Level Consultation on People-to-People and Cultural Exchanges to be held in Beijing, July 9-10) The Chinese side hopes that the two sides can pull together, increase strategic communication, promote cooperation and exchanges and properly deal with differences so as to keep advancing the new model of major-country relationship between China and the U.S.”</li> </ul>



- **July 10, 2014 – Press Availability in Beijing, China** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “The United States and China are committed to a new model of relations based on practical cooperation but also constructive management of differences. And we recognize the need to avoid falling into the trap of a zero-sum competition, and that recognition is now driving our partnership on issues from climate change to wildlife trafficking to Afghanistan to peacefully resolving the Iranian nuclear issue. [...] I also reaffirmed that the United States will continue to stand up for our values and promote universal human rights and freedoms [...] I raised our concerns about some of the recent detentions and arrests of journalists, lawyers, and activists. [...] Chinese actions in the South China Sea and the East China Sea have generated concerns. And while the United States does not take sides [...] we do believe that claimants should exercise restraint [...] and adhere to peaceful and diplomatic ways of dealing with their disagreements.”

- **July 10, 2014 – Remarks at the Sixth Round of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “We have a profound stake in each other’s success. It is not lost on any of us that throughout history there has been a pattern of strategic rivalry between rising and established powers [...] It (the rivalry) is not inevitable. It is a choice [...] we are determined to choose the path of peace and prosperity and cooperation and, yes, even competition, but not conflict [...] the United States does not seek to contain China. We welcome the emergence of a peaceful, stable, prosperous China that contributes to the stability and the development of the region, and that chooses to play a responsible role in world affairs. We may differ on one issue or another. But when we make that difference, do not interpret it as an overall strategy. It is a difference of a particular choice.”

- **July 10, 2014 – Joint U.S.-China Press Statements at the Conclusion of the Strategic & Economic Dialogue** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “China’s success is profoundly in the interest of the United States [...] China has an extremely role to play in tackling a host of global issues, and we look to China for partnership in that endeavor. From North Korea to cybersecurity to climate change to wildlife trafficking and many other issues [...] The world’s two largest greenhouse gas emitters committed to advancing low-carbon economic growth and significantly reducing our countries’ greenhouse gas emissions [...] Close U.S.-China cooperation is also essential for meeting common regional challenges, from Iran and its nuclear program to North Korea, to Ukraine, Iraq and Syria [...] we both agree it is important to continue discussions in this area (cybersecurity).”

- **July 3, 2014 – Xi Urges U.S. to View China Objectively** ([China Daily](#))

**Quote:** “The United States should objectively view China’s national conditions and policies’, President Xi Jinping told a former senior U.S. official. [...] ‘The two sides should expand joint interests, deepen cooperation, plant more flowers, not thorns, clear the interference and avoid suspicion and confrontation’, Xi told the U.S. guests at the Great Hall of the People. He also said China will stick to the path of peaceful development and shoulder its international duties. [...] Xi also encouraged both sides to ‘make full use’ of bilateral mechanisms such as the Strategic and Economic Dialogue to keep ‘injecting positive energy’ into the key ties and bring tangible achievements.”

- **July 11, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** “(On the Fifth China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue (S&ED) and the Fifth China-U.S. High-Level Consultation on People-to-People Exchange (CPE)) Reviewing these two days of Dialogue and Consultation, there are four features. First, leaders of the two countries place great importance on the S&ED and CPE [...]. Second, both sides sent strong delegations. [...] Third, a wide range of topics were covered. [...] Fourth, the outcomes are plenty. [...] China and the U.S. reaffirmed the general direction of building a new model of major-country relationship, identified the goals of developing bilateral ties, enhanced mutual understanding and got a clearer understanding of each other’s strategic intentions [...] The U.S. stated many times that it welcomes the emergence of a peaceful, stable and prosperous China and has no intention of containing China, or engaging in conflict or confrontation with China. China also briefed the U.S. on its development goals going forward, namely the “two centennial goals”, and its commitment to the path of peaceful development in order to realize these goals. Both sides agreed that their interests are profoundly intertwined and both countries enjoy huge cooperation potentials [...]. Previously, when talking about how to handle differences between the two countries, President Xi Jinping came up with “expanding common ground while narrowing down differences”. In the past, we talked about “seeking common ground while shelving differences”. This time, it is different because we will not just leave these differences hanging there. We want to be more proactive and narrow down differences and reduce disputes. This demonstrates that our attitude is more proactive and constructive when it comes to handling differences.”



- **July 14, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “And just last week you saw the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State meeting in China with their counterparts to work through the robust but complex relationship that the United States has with China. Those were serious negotiations, and there was a serious effort underway to advance American interests in the Asia Pacific.”

- **July 14, 2014 – Readout of the President's Call with President Xi of China** ([White House, Readout](#))

**Quote:** “[...] the President and President Xi discussed the need for continued U.S.-China cooperation in the ongoing P5+1 negotiations with Iran and the implementation of the Joint Plan of Action. [...] The President also stressed the need for enhanced communication and coordination on actions with China to ensure North Korea meets its denuclearization commitments.”

- **July 17, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “[...] counterterrorism is, of course, an area that China and the United States have cooperated on. And as part of the dialogue that took place just a couple of days ago, we discussed – the United States representatives discussed our comprehensive approach to counterterrorism that includes an emphasis on the protection of human rights, access to education, social development, and appropriate security measures. Our concerns that we’ve expressed, when warranted, about ongoing discrimination and restrictions on members of ethnic and religious minorities in China remains. And we will continue to urge Chinese – China officials to take steps to reduce tensions and uphold its international commitments to protect religious freedom.”

- **July 15, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** “(Responding to U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Fuchs’ call to halt all operations in the South China Sea) China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and their adjacent waters. Countries have been encroaching upon some islands and reefs of China's Nansha Islands since the 1970s. China has been requesting relevant countries to pull all the personnel and facilities out of China's islands and reefs that they have occupied. It is regrettable that certain countries have intensified their illegal presence with construction work and weaponry buildup over recent years, keeping infringing upon China's territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests. The Chinese side is firmly opposed to that. Bearing in mind regional peace and stability, China is committed to safeguarding territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests and resolving relevant disputes with the sovereign states directly concerned through consultation and negotiation based on the respect for history and international law. In 2002, China and ASEAN countries signed the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) under the commitment of exercising self-restraint, refraining from actions that complicate and aggravate disputes or jeopardize peace and stability, and dealing with disputes constructively. China and ASEAN countries are fully and effectively implementing the DOC and pressing steadily ahead with the negotiation of the "code of conduct" under the framework of the DOC. We hope that countries outside the region can stay neutral, distinguish right from wrong and truly respect the joint efforts made by regional countries for peace and stability of the region.”



● **July 16, 2014 – Xi, Obama Vow to Keep Ties Along New Path (China Daily)**

**Quote:** “Xi said the dialogue has injected viability into the China-U.S. relationship, and that he appreciated Obama's greetings to the S&ED, in which the U.S. president said the U.S. welcomed China's peaceful rise. Xi told Obama that China has always regarded U.S.-China relations from a strategic view and that China is willing to work with the United States to keep the two nations on the path toward building the new type of relationship. Xi said he hopes the two countries will continue to focus on pushing for a bilateral trade and investment treaty and on major global and regional issues, including cooperation on climate change. Xi added that the two countries should keep moving in a positive direction for a U.S.-China relationship with mutual respect and constructive solutions to differences. Echoing Xi's comments, President Obama said the results of the recent S&ED showed that the two countries are on track to build a positive, secure and prosperous future, reinforcing the U.S.' commitment to building "a new type of major-country relationship" with China. The U.S. wants to enhance cooperation with China in trade, energy, climate change and on other hot-button issues. Xi and Obama also exchanged views on Iran. Xi said there had been progress in nuclear talks, but challenges still remain. China is willing to work with the U.S. and help the talks reach an agreement at an early date. The two leaders will meet at the APEC meeting in November in Beijing.”



### Issue 3. Economic Cooperation: U.S. Stresses Importance of Strengthening Financial Standards; China Emphasizes Cooperation but Criticizes U.S. over Trade Remedies

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 3, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest (<a href="#">White House Press Briefing</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> “The President also believes that we need to have the seamless application of regulations in our international markets. Those of you who have traveled with us to G20 meetings over the years have heard countless briefings from senior administration officials who say that the President and other senior economic policymakers in this administration have been in regular communication with our counterparts in other markets about the importance of also raising standards for their financial markets. After all, we can't just raise the financial standards in this market when you have such a globally interconnected financial system. We need to raise standards all across the globe. And that's been a focal point of some of the ongoing policymaking efforts in this administration.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 10, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference (<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> “The most important message coming out of the first day of the 6th round of China-U.S. S&amp;ED is that both China and the U.S. will stick to the general direction of building a new model of major-country relationship through cooperation. President Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech that the past and the present makes it clear that China and the U.S. stand to gain in cooperation, but lose in confrontation. Cooperation between China and the U.S. means major achievements that are beneficial to our two countries and the world, while confrontation means disaster for our two countries and the world. Under such circumstances, both sides should adopt a long-term perspective, enhance and maintain cooperation, and avoid confrontation. That is the right way to deliver benefits to our two countries and achieve betterment of the world. President Barack Obama said in his written statement that ties between China and the U.S. keep strengthening, and the interdependence of our economic destinies keeps growing. Both sides need to build our relationship around common challenges, mutual responsibilities, and shared interests. We should use the S&amp;ED to demonstrate to the world that China and the U.S. remain determined to ensure that cooperation defines the overall relationship. We believe this round of S&amp;ED will inject more positive energy to the building of a new model of major-country relationship between China and the U.S.”</p>



- **July 10, 2014 – Remarks by President Xi Jinping's Special Representative and Vice Premier Wang Yang at the Joint Press Conference of the Sixth Round of The China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** “The two sides (China and the U.S.) commit to further strengthen macroeconomic policy communication and cooperation. The U.S. side will continue to support moving towards a pattern of growth [...] The U.S. commits to [...] support China in hosting a successful APEC Economic Leaders Meeting. [...] The two sides (U.S. and China) agree to reach an agreement on the core issues and main articles of the Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) in 2014 and commit to initiate the ‘negative list’ negotiation early in 2015. The U.S. side welcomes Chinese enterprises’ investment in the United States and commits to maintain an open investment environment for all Chinese investors. [...] The U.S. side commits to treat China fairly in the Export Control Reform Initiative, and encourage and facilitate the export of high technology items for civilian end use to China. [...] The two sides agree to further strengthen financial cooperation, including cooperation in the areas of shadow banking, OTC derivatives, cross-border audit oversight and accounting standards. The two sides welcome the conclusion of an intergovernmental agreement on the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act. The U.S. side commits to treat Chinese financial institutions as deemed compliant. [...] I want to stress that mutual understanding and trust are important preconditions [...] to achieve win-win cooperation. Dialogue and communication are key to a friendly relationship.”

- **July 11, 2014 – China, U.S. Will Enhance Energy Cooperation** ([China Daily](#))

**Quote:** “China's National Energy Administration and the U.S. Department of Energy inked an agreement on Thursday that will see the two sides work together to bolster China's strategic crude reserves. Wu Xinxiong, head of the NEA, and Ernest Moniz, U.S. secretary of energy, signed the memorandum of understanding and discussed cooperation opportunities in sectors like shale gas, liquefied natural gas trading, nuclear projects and non-fossil energy. ‘China and the United States have many cooperation opportunities in the energy sector, which is significant for both countries,’ Wu said. He said the two sides should further expand energy cooperation.”





- **July 15, 2014 – Spokesman of Chinese Ministry of Commerce, Spokesperson's Remarks (Ministry of Commerce)**

**Quote:** “Spokesman of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce Yao Jian made a statement, saying that the appellate body rejected the U.S. appeal, while supporting China’s claim on double remedy, believing that the U.S. Department of Commerce broke WTO rules by not adjusting the tax which can avoid double remedy in its 25 investigations of anti-dumping and anti-subsidy toward China from 2006 to 2012. China welcomes the report. Yao said that the United State passed the American tariff act amendment on March 13, 2012 and traced and authorized its investigation agency to levy anti-subsidy duty on so-called “non-market economy countries” since November 20, 2006. The Chinese side thought this seriously violated the WTO principles of transparency and due procedure. China believed that the adjudication of the appellate body is in line with China’s position. [...] China urges the United States to revoke all the anti-subsidy measures against Chinese products before the passing of the American tariff act amendment.”

- **July 17, 2014 – Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce (Ministry of Commerce)**

**Quote:** “China-U.S. BIT negotiation is one of our very important negotiations. The top leadership of both China and the United States pays much attention it, and requires us to make active progress. This negotiation is not only important to China and the U.S., but will have a positive and profound impact on the world as well. More importantly, it is closely associated with our current efforts to deepen reform and expand opening up. China’s position on this negotiation is very positive. China has done enormous work to push along the talks. [...] During the 6th China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the two sides reached agreement on the work target of the negotiations going forward, which is that the two sides come to agreement before yearend on the core issues and main clauses of the text, and launch the negotiations on the negative list early next year. To explore an administrative model based on pre-establishment and negative list for foreign investment in China is a clear requirement of the Third Plenum of the 18th CPC Central Committee. It is conducive to building a new open economic system, further stimulating market vitality, and promoting economic system reform and transformation of government functions.



- **July 21, 2014 – Minister of Commerce Gao Hucheng Comments on WTO Dispute Settlement Case of China's Appeal against U.S. (Ministry of Commerce)**

**Quote:** “Recently, the World Trade Organization (WTO) has released two ruling reports on China’s appeal against the United States in a row. The WTO appellate body and panel groups have supported most of China’s appeals in their separate ruling and announced that over 20 anti-dumping and countervailing measures made by the U.S. against China’s exports to the U.S. violated the WTO rules. Since the U.S. carried out countervailing investigation against China’s exports to the U.S. in 2006, China has consistently negotiated with the U.S. and strongly doubted the consistency of what the U.S. did with its domestic law as well as the WTO rules. Over the past seven years, China has proposed a series of appeals against the U.S. anti-dumping and countervailing measures, and the ruling results have proved that at least none of the 26 anti-dumping and countervailing measures the U.S. carried out against Chinese products before March 2012 obeyed the WTO rules, and also it’s greatly doubted whether its domestic trade remedy legislation conformed to WTO rules. The abuse of trade remedy measures by the U.S. has seriously impaired the legitimate rights of Chinese enterprises. The Chinese government has paid serious attention and will [...] make full use of its rights as a WTO member [...] I sincerely hope that the U.S. side could inject more positive vigor into the development of China-U.S. trade and economic relations.”



## Issue 4. Cooperation On Military Security: As U.S. Seeks to Strengthen Alliances, China Calls for Greater Sino-American Cooperation Despite Border Tension

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – Defense Officials Hail Japanese Decision on Self-defense</b> (<a href="#">Department of Defense</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “There's a lot of work left to do inside the Japanese government on this [...] policy change that they're seeking [...] But we certainly see it as an encouraging sign for the alliance moving forward [...] And I think we have every expectation, certainly the secretary does, that the U.S.-Japan alliance will remain just as strong and just as vibrant, if not stronger [...] There's no reason from our perspective to believe or to worry that it will make tensions worse [...] Quite the contrary, we think it will help with security and stability in the region [...] It will just simply make our alliance stronger [...] And what makes the alliance with Japan stronger by design and by default helps make the Asia-Pacific rebalance all the more viable.”</li> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – Hagel Welcomes Japan's New Collective Self-defense Policy</b> (<a href="#">Department of Defense</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “This decision is an important step for Japan as it seeks to make a greater contribution to regional and global peace and security [...] The new policy also complements our ongoing efforts to modernize our alliance through the revision of our bilateral guidelines for defense cooperation [...] The United States has an enduring interest in the Asia-Pacific's peace and prosperity, and our alliance with Japan is critical to our strategy in the region.”</li> <li>● <b>July 2, 2014 – RIMPAC Exercise Emphasizes Cooperation in Maritime Security</b> (<a href="#">Department of Defense</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “I think it's important to note that by simply attending RIMPAC, every nation here is making the bold statement that we must improve multilateral military cooperation despite disagreements [...] Today, maritime cooperation is more vital than ever [...] For centuries, the world's oceans kept us apart, but in this increasingly globalized world, the world's oceans bring us together [...] The rebalance is based on a strategy of cooperation and collaboration, and that's why it's imperative that we work together to build trust and confidence to solve our collective maritime challenges [...] When great nations work together, we can accomplish great things. Collaboration and cooperation -- that's why we're here: to learn together, to operate together and to sail together.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 4, 2014 – China, U.S. to Push Ahead with Military Ties</b> (<a href="#">Ministry of National Defense</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Fang Fenghui met with visiting commander of U.S. Pacific Command Samuel Locklear on Tuesday and they pledged to control disputes and push ahead with relations between the two militaries. During the meeting, Fang said the two sides should cherish bilateral relations and appropriately handle their disputes while seeking more common ground. Fang urged the U.S. side to work with China to safeguard peace and stability in the region and the world at large. Locklear said that the two sides should take a long-term perspective, handle disputes and advance military ties under the requirements of the leaders of the two countries.”</li> <li>● <b>July 16, 2014 – China Defense Minister Meets U.S. Navy Commander</b> (<a href="#">Ministry of National Defense</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China's Defense Minister Chang Wanquan on Tuesday met with the United States Chief of Naval Operations Jonathan Greenert on improving military relations. China and the U.S. should value the good relationship between the two national armies, Chang said. The two sides should implement the consensus of a new pattern of relation between the two great powers and a corresponding new type of military relation, important to mutual long-term interests and conducive to regional and world peace, said Chang. He also called for the two naval forces to explore new cooperation modes. Jonathan Greenert said the two navies should seek more mutual understanding and respect and better deal with sensitive issues and divergence. The visiting naval officer also advocated continuous cooperation in safety affairs to promote the healthy and stable development of bilateral military relations.”</li> </ul>



- **July 2, 2014 – Chairman Stresses Value of Military Partnerships** ([Department of Defense](#))

**Quote:** “For more than 60 years, our alliances with Japan and South Korea have been the foundation of peace and prosperity in the region [...] This trilateral engagement reflects our commitment to come together and to leverage converging interests [...] It’s an imperative.”

- **July 8, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “The Secretary General’s visit underscores the vital importance the United States places on NATO as the cornerstone of our alliance with Europe and the importance of Rasmussen’s leadership at this critical time.[...] They also discussed Ukraine, including implications of Russia’s aggression for European security and the efforts the United States and other allies have been making over the past several months to reassure all allies of the Alliance’s ironclad commitment to Article 5 collective defense. They also spoke about the need to improve allied defense investment and to bolster the defense capacity of NATO’s vast network of partners. And finally, they spoke about Afghanistan and planning for NATO’s non-combat, post-2014 mission. Now, in terms of Afghanistan, [...] The President made clear, as we’ve been saying publicly, that we expect a thorough review of all reasonable allegations of fraud, and that there is no justification for resorting to violent or extra-constitutional measures. We’ve been clear that any such move would cost Afghanistan the financial and security assistance of the United States of America. Serious allegations of fraud have been raised, but they have yet to be adequately investigated. So we reiterate that the preliminary results that were announced yesterday are neither final, nor authoritative, and may not even predict the final outcome, which could still change based on the findings of Afghan’s electoral bodies. We continue to urge the candidates to maintain calm among their supporters.”

- **July 14, 2014 – U.S., Qatar Sign Letters on \$11 Billion in Helicopters, Defense Systems** ([Department of Defense](#))

**Quote:** “Today’s signing ceremony underscores the strong partnership between the United States and Qatar in the area of security and defense and will help improve our bilateral cooperation across a range of military operations ... This is a critically important relationship in the region ... and the secretary is pleased to be able to continue to make it stronger.”

- **July 31, 2014 – China Accuses U.S. over Military Reconnaissance** ([Ministry of National Defense](#))

**Quote:** China’s Defense Ministry on Thursday accused the United States of regular reconnaissance by naval ships and aircraft in Chinese waters and airspace. “Vessels and aircraft of the U.S. military have for a long time carried out frequent reconnaissance in waters and airspace under Chinese jurisdiction, which seriously affects China’s national security and could easily cause accidents,” spokesman Geng Yansheng said at a monthly briefing. His comments came in response to a question regarding a Chinese naval ships sailing in areas near the ongoing U.S.-organized RIMPAC (Exercise Rim of the Pacific) maritime exercise. Geng said the ship’s presence beyond U.S. territorial waters is in accordance with international and U.S. domestic laws. “We expect the United States to respect the legitimate rights of the Chinese vessel,” added the spokesman. “The Chinese vessel’s operation -- its scope, frequency and manner -- is far different from that of the U.S. vessels which frequently go on reconnaissance in Chinese waters and airspace,” according to Geng.



- **July 14, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “Secretary Kerry traveled there just over this weekend to assess Iran’s willingness to make the critical choices it will need to make if we have a chance of getting a comprehensive agreement and to see if progress can be made on the issues where significant gaps remain between the P5-plus-1 and Iran. [...]Iran has come to these talks in a serious matter -- in a serious manner, I should say, and to its credit, Iran has defied the expectations of some by actually fulfilling the obligations under the Joint Plan of Action. You’ll recall that that Joint Plan of Action was predicated on Iran taking some steps to roll back their nuclear program in exchange for some limited relief of the sanctions regime that’s been imposed. The Iranians have also engaged in the comprehensive negotiations in a serious way and demonstrated some flexibility in the context of that negotiation. But on some key issues so far Iran has yet to be able to make the decisions that are necessary to prove to the world that their nuclear program is exclusively peaceful. That ultimately is where the significant gaps remain.”

- **July 25, 2014 – Kendall: F-35 Marks U.S.-Australia Milestone** ([Department of Defense](#))

**Quote:** “We join Australia, as one of our original partners, to celebrate this delivery and the numerous Australian contributions to the joint strike fighter program ... For both our nations ... this program represents an exponential leap in capability on the cutting edge of technology, and an integral component of our ongoing joint commitment to stability and peace in the Asia-Pacific.”



**Issue 5. Human Rights: U.S. Releases Report on Religious Freedom, Points at Chinese Violations; China Denounces Interference in Internal Affairs**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 2, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</b> (<a href="#">White House, Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Well, the President would probably have something more eloquent to say about this than I would, but I’ll give it a shot. I would encourage you to definitely look at that speech that he gave back in April. But this President believes that on a variety of issues there’s a basic humanitarian standard that should be applied; that people should not be discriminated against because of the color of their skin, where they come from, or who they love. And that is a principle that this President has tried to live up to and one that he has tried to make progress in pursuit of ... There clearly is more work that needs to be done to live up to that standard in all aspects of governmental policy and in all aspects of our society, but this President is going to keep pushing. But there is no doubt that somebody like Lyndon Johnson, if he were still here with us, would be looking at the world or this country as it exists right now and I think would be remarkably impressed at the conviction and dedication of the American people to make as much progress as we have in the last 50 years.”</li> <li>● <b>July 7, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</b> (<a href="#">White House, Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] It’s also in the best interest of the humanitarian concerns that many people have about the treatment of these children. So additional resources will allow these cases to be processed more efficiently. The thing that’s important for people to understand just from a policy matter is that the overall apprehensions along the border have only risen by a slight amount. What we have seen, though, is we’ve seen a significant increase in apprehensions and processing of children and individuals from Central America, that there’s one certain segment here that accounts for this spike. The overall levels are not that far above what we’ve seen over the last few years. And what we’ve seen over the last few years is a historic low in terms of apprehensions at the border”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 30, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Remarks on the China-related Contents in the 2013 International Religious Freedom Report Released by the U.S. State Department</b> (<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “The Chinese government protects Chinese citizens’ freedom of religious belief in accordance with law, and Chinese citizens are fully entitled to such freedom provided under the law. The U.S. side completely disregards the fact, and distorts and attacks China’s policies on religion by issuing such report. [...] We urge the U.S. side to discard its political prejudice and stop interfering in China’s internal affairs under the pretext of religion.”</li> <li>● <b>July 31, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Remarks on the Erroneous China-Related Remarks Made by the Spokesperson of the U.S. State Department</b> (<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Ilham Tohti violated Chinese law, and his case is being processed in accordance with the law. The U.S. side has on many occasions made irresponsible remarks at China’s law enforcement and judicial practices under the disguise of their so-called ‘human rights’ and ‘freedoms’, which constitutes wanton interference in China’s sovereignty. [...] We (China) demand the U.S. side to immediately correct its mistakes and stop saying or doing anything that interferes in China’s internal affairs.”</li> </ul>



- **July 28, 2014 – Remarks at the Rollout of the 2013 Report on International Religious Freedom (State Department)**

**Quote:** “The freedom to profess and practice one’s faith is the birthright of every human being, and that’s what we believe. These rights are properly recognized under international law. The promotion of international religious freedom is a priority [...] Religious freedom is human freedom. [...] In China, authorities harass Christians. They arrest Tibetan Buddhists simply for possessing the Dalai Lama’s photograph. And they prevent Uighur Muslims from providing religious education to their children or fasting during Ramadan. [...] We stand for greater freedom, greater tolerance, greater respect for rights of freedom of expression and freedom of conscience. [...] So while serious challenges to religious freedom remain, I know that the power of the human spirit can and will triumph over them. [...] It’s up to all of us to find the common ground and draw on what must be our common resolve to put our universal commitments into action.”



## Issue 6. Climate Change: U.S. Optimistic on Sino-American Collaboration on Climate Change

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 9, 2014 – Remarks at the Top of the Joint Session on Climate Change and Clean Energy</b> (<a href="#">State Department</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “The United States and China [...] are the two largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the world. So, the significance of our coming together like this really can't be understated [...] I have to emphasize to you [...] nothing that any country does alone will be able to do the job.”</li>   <li>● <b>July 10, 2014 – Remarks at EcoPartnerships Signing Ceremony</b> (<a href="#">State Department</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] it is no secret that China and the United States have a very special role to play together in combating climate change. Our words and our actions will set the tone. [...] What one country does with respect to the environment impacts the livelihoods of people in other countries. [...] That is not a question about who wins and who loses. If you tackle climate change and you lead the way to a clean energy future, the fact is it is win-win-win: win for China, win for America, and win for the world.”</li>   <li>● <b>July 29, 2014 – Readout White House Report: The Cost of Delaying Action to Stem Climate Change</b> (<a href="#">White House, Statement &amp; Releases</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “With our country already experiencing the effects of climate change, the President has taken action to cut carbon pollution by moving to cleaner sources of energy and improving the energy efficiency [...] But further steps are urgently needed to ensure that we leave our children a planet that's not polluted or damaged.”</li> </ul>	





**Issue 7. Middle East and Africa Issues: U.S. Defends Israel with a Degree of Criticism; Blames Hamas, Calls for Iraqis to Unite against ISIL; China Calls for International Support of Iraq, Unconditional Ceasefire Between Israel and Palestine, Blames Both Sides**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – Pentagon Spokesman Provides Update on Iraq Missions</b> (<u>Department of Defense</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “That is what they're there to do -- to help provide extra security for our facilities, our people, our property, and to ... help allow the State Department and the embassy to continue to function as it is.”</li> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</b> (<u>White House, Press Briefing</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] it is important that Iraq’s new parliament convened today as they had previously pledged to do. But it continues to be imperative that Iraq’s new leaders move forward with the extreme urgency that the current situation deserves. The nation of Iraq is facing an existential threat that’s posed by ISIL. That extremist organization has carried out grotesque acts of violence, has perpetrated terrible acts of terrorism across the countryside, and poses a broader threat to that country. As the pressure increases, it’s important for the leaders of that country to stand up, to work together to unify the country in the face of that threat ... There is a rather tenuous security situation in that country right now. But that tenuous security situation is not going to be resolved solely through military action. The underlying root problem here is ensuring that every citizen in Iraq feels as if they have a stake in that country’s future and that country’s success. So that’s why it’s so important for the leaders of that country, the political leaders of that country in both -- or Kurd, Shia and Sunni to come together and to act in line with the constitution, to quickly form a government, and set about governing that country in an inclusive way. By doing that, they can adequately face down the threat that’s posed by ISIL, and in doing so will have the strong support of the international community, including the United States of America.”</li> <li>● <b>July 2, 2014 – Hagel Expresses Condolences to Israeli Defense Minister</b> (<u>Department of Defense</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Secretary Hagel pledged his continued support for finding the perpetrators and urged all parties to refrain from steps that could be further destabilizing [...] Minister Yaalon thanked Secretary Hagel for his call and updated him on events unfolding in Israel, the West Bank and Gaza.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 9, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference</b> (<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China is deeply concerned about the continued escalation of Palestine-Israel conflict. We believe that to resort to force and to counter violence with violence will not help resolve problems other than pile up more hatred. We urge relevant parties to bear in mind the broader picture of peace and the lives of the people, immediately realize a ceasefire, stick to the strategic choice of peace talks and strive for an early resumption of talks.”</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference</b> (<u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Recently, Wu Sike, China’s Special Envoy on the Middle East Issue, visited Iraq and met with Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, Deputy Prime Minister Saleh al-Mutlaq and Foreign Minister Hoshyar Zebari on separate occasions. During the meetings, Special Envoy Wu Sike stressed that China pays high attention to what is going on inside Iraq. China staunchly supports Iraq’s efforts in safeguarding national sovereignty, independence and combating terrorism. We hope that all factions in Iraq can unite together, build up consensus and establish an inclusive government at an early date. We call on the international community to provide more support and help to Iraq. While continuing our political, moral and material support to the Iraqi side, we hope they can offer more effective protection to Chinese enterprises and personnel in Iraq. The Iraqi leaders expressed their appreciation to China for sending the Special Envoy to visit at such difficult times, commended China’s support in Iraq’s political reconciliation and economic reconstruction, and expressed that they will continue to provide security guarantees to Chinese enterprises, personnel and property. After leaving Iraq, Special Envoy Wu Sike will travel to Turkey and Iran for meetings with leading officials from relevant departments and exchanges of views on the situation in Iraq.”</li> </ul>



- **July 3, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “[...] it is our position that it's in the best interests of all of the citizens of Iraq for that country to come together to confront that threat. That includes Kurds, Sunni, and Shia.”

- **July 3, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “In terms of funding, one of the things that was mentioned in the readout was that there was a significant donation made by the Kingdom in support of ongoing humanitarian efforts in Iraq. That was something that the President greatly appreciated. And it demonstrates the kind of regional approach that we think is going to be important. Again, it's important for countries in the region that the kind of instability that started out in Syria and has spilled over into Iraq doesn't continue to spread across the region. And that's one of the reasons that -- it's certainly why it's important to Saudi Arabia that some stability be restored, but also underscores the generosity of the Kingdom in making this donation.”

- **July 7, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “[...] That nation faces an existential threat from ISIL right now. And to confront that threat, the country will need to be united. [...] We've made clear that that is a necessary step. We've also made clear that the President has made clear that additional military involvement will only be done in coordination with tangible commitments from Iraq's leaders to pursue a more inclusive governing agenda. The reason for that is that this existential threat that's posed by ISIL certainly has a security dimension to it, but it only highlights the degree to which Iraq is vulnerable to sectarian divisions. And it will require Iraq's political leaders from each of these major communities in Iraq -- the Shia, the Sunni, and the Kurds -- to put aside those sectarian divisions, to put aside their own political ambitions in some cases, and put the interest of the country first. And we are urging Iraq's leaders to do that, and quite frankly to do that more than they have in the last few weeks.”

- **July 11, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** “It is very unfortunate that three Jewish teenagers and one Palestinian young man lost their lives. But if this leads to the death of more innocent civilians, it would be a greater tragedy. China is deeply concerned and worried about the continuous escalation of Palestine-Israel conflict and large number of casualties, and condemns all kinds of attacks that target civilians. [...] What is imperative now is to realize an immediate ceasefire and avoid taking any action that may further escalate the tension. Palestine-Israel conflict once again shows that force, instead of solving problems, will only aggravate rivalry and hatred, bring greater sufferings to the people and make peace more elusive. Palestine-Israel issue can only be resolved through peaceful means. China is willing to work with relevant parties of the international community and play a positive and constructive role in achieving peace between Palestine and Israel at an early date.”

- **July 15, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** “China is deeply concerned about the conflict in Syria which has plunged people there into bitter sufferings. We welcome the UN Security Council's unanimous approval of Resolution 2165 on the humanitarian issue of Syria. China has worked hard for the agreement among all parties of the UN Security Council as a responsible and constructive participant to the consultation. [...] The Resolution requests both sides in Syria to facilitate the entry of humanitarian assistance from the UN and other channels, and the international community to ensure the humanitarian nature of the relief efforts. All these should be fully and earnestly implemented. When carrying out relief activities, humanitarian institutions, including the UN should respect the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Syria, and try to earn the understanding and support of countries involved. [...] China maintains that the fundamental way-out for the Syrian crisis is to stay committed to the political resolution of the Syrian issue and blaze a “middle way” by keeping in mind Syria's national conditions and the interests of all parties. We hope that the Syrian government and the opposition will realize a ceasefire and cessation of violence, and resume talks at an early date. The international community should also create more favorable conditions for the dialogue and negotiation between the two sides.”



- **July 7, 2014 – Statement on Afghanistan** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “The United States expects Afghan electoral institutions to conduct a full and thorough review of all reasonable allegations of irregularities. [...] there is no justifiable recourse to violence or threats of violence, or for resort to extra-constitutional measures or threats of the same. The apolitical role of the security forces must be respected by all parties. [...] Any action to take power by extra-legal means will cost Afghanistan the financial and security support of the United States and the international community.”

- **July 8, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “[...] we strongly condemn the continuing rocket fire into Israel and the deliberate targeting of civilians by terrorist organizations in Gaza. No country can accept rocket fire aimed at civilians, and we support Israel’s right to defend itself against these vicious attacks. [...] At the same time, we appreciate the call that Prime Minister Netanyahu himself has made publicly to act responsibly. We’re concerned about the safety and security of civilians on both sides. This means both the residents of southern Israel who are forced to live under rocket fire in their homes and the civilians in Gaza who are subjected to the conflict because of Hamas’s violence.”

- **July 8, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “[...] we strongly condemn the continuing rocket fire into Israel and the deliberate targeting of civilians by terrorist organizations in Gaza. No country can accept rocket fire aimed at civilians, and we certainly support Israel’s right to defend itself against these attacks.”

- **July 9, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “[...] certainly no country should be expected to stand by while rocket attacks from a terrorist organization are launching into their country and impacting innocent civilians. At the same time, in the Secretary’s conversations, in the conversations of all of our senior Administration officials, they’ve been encouraging all sides to de-escalate the situation and certainly we don’t want to see any civilian casualties. That is one of the prominent reasons why it’s so important to move forward and de-escalate the situation on the ground. [...] I think we are concerned about any humanitarian suffering around the world. As you know, that isn’t about sides. That’s about what’s right morally.”

- **July 18, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** “The Chinese side follows closely how things are going between Palestine and Israel and has expounded on its position on many occasions. We are deeply worried about and saddened by the escalation of conflicts and the ensuing heavy casualties. We welcome and applaud the ceasefire proposal made by Egypt and urge once again relevant parties of Israel and Palestine to give priority to the security of the two peoples as well as regional peace and stability, keep calm and exercise maximum restraint. What is pressing now is to cooperate actively with each other, answer the international community’s call for a ceasefire and respond to its mediation efforts, realize an immediate ceasefire and avoid any action that may ratchet up tension, such as ground military operation and rocket launch. Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Ming has recently met with envoys and representatives of Israel, Palestine, Arab countries such as Egypt and the Arab League, offering good offices to the situation between Palestine and Israel. Ambassador Wu Sike, China’s Special Envoy on the Middle East Issue is visiting Israel, Palestine and relevant countries in the region, making broad contact with all parties to promote peace talks. The Chinese side will continue to make unremitting efforts for an immediate realization of ceasefire between Palestine and Israel and maintenance of regional security and stability.”

- **July 22, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** China is deeply worried about the heavy casualties caused by escalation of conflict between Palestine and Israel. An immediate ceasefire between relevant parties is the common call of the international community. The longer the conflict drags on, the more lives it will claim and more hatred it will accumulate. Any act that involves willful use of violence is unacceptable and reprehensible. China once again strongly urges relevant conflicting parties to immediately respond to the ceasefire proposal and mediation efforts made by the international community, halt actions including air strikes, ground campaigns and launching of rockets, and take concrete moves to protect civilians. China also contributes to the international efforts of promoting peace with China’s Special Envoy on the Middle East Issue currently making intensive visits to regional countries. China will continue with its relentless efforts to push for a ceasefire between Palestine and Israel.



- **July 11, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “[...] the President telephoned Prime Minister Netanyahu from Air Force One yesterday afternoon and reiterated the United States’ strong condemnation of continuing rocket fire into Israel by Hamas and other terrorist organizations in Gaza. The President, in that telephone call, also did something that we have done several times publicly, which is reaffirm Israel’s right to defend itself against these attacks. That said, we also condemn the attacks this morning that were launched from Lebanon. In the course of that telephone call, the President also expressed his concern about the risk associated with further escalation and emphasized the need for all sides in this dispute to do everything they can to protect the lives of civilians and restore calm.”

- **July 11, 2014 – Remarks with Afghan Presidential Candidate Abdullah Abdullah Before Their Meeting** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “We [...] the United States has(ve) one overriding interest here, and that is the people of Afghanistan, that Afghanistan have a government that is recognized by all the people through a legitimate democratic process. And we want a unified, stable, democratic Afghanistan. It is important that whoever is president is recognized by the people as having become president through a legitimate process, and that a government be one that can unify the people and lead into the future.”

- **July 11, 2014 – Remarks with Afghan Presidential Candidate Ashraf Ghani Before Their Meeting** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “We obviously have high hopes that the questions about the election will be resolved quickly, can be resolved, and that a way forward can take place which can give Afghans confidence that they have a presidency and a government that is capable of unifying all Afghans and building a road to the future.”

- **July 26, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** Yesterday, a school in northern Gaza strip run by the UNRWA was attacked, which left large numbers of innocent people including women, children and UN staff injured and dead. China strongly condemns this attack.

China is deeply concerned about the escalation of tensions between Palestine and Israel, urging relevant parties to earnestly respond to the calls of the international community and the UN Security Council and coordinate with the mediation efforts made by the international community. Parties concerned should realize an immediate ceasefire with no conditions attached, refrain from any action that may escalate the tension and take real steps to protect civilians.



- **July 12, 2014 – Remarks with Head of UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan Jan Kubis, Afghan Presidential Candidate Abdullah Abdullah, and Afghan Presidential Candidate Ashraf Ghani** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “Today, we’re here at a pivotal moment where Afghanistan employs democracy as it seeks to complete an historic transition. The first-ever peaceful and democratic transition of power from one president to another. And we are [...] determined to honor the Afghan people’s achievement by helping the transition to occur. [...] it is not up to the United States to determine who will lead Afghanistan, nor should it be. And we have supported no individual candidate in the course of this process.”

- **July 14, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “We are seeking a de-escalation in that violence, and I don’t have any scheduling announcements to make as it relates to the Secretary’s travel but I know that senior State Department officials and even the President as recently as last Thursday was in touch with senior Israeli officials on this matter. [...] we saw the Iranians make significant steps toward implementing an agreement that actually rolled back their nuclear plan and rolled back their nuclear capability in a way that has demonstrated their seriousness in pursuit of these negotiations, but it has also succeeded in de-escalating tensions. They’ve rolled back their nuclear plan. This is something that the international community hasn’t been engaged in for a long time. That is what led us to these talks that are currently underway. Now, there continue to be substantial gaps between the P5-plus-1 and Iran in terms of satisfying all of the concerns of the international community about their nuclear program. But there’s no question that the strategy that has been employed has succeeded in uniting the international community, has succeeded in bringing the Iranians to the negotiating table in a serious way, and has succeeded in rolling back the Iranian nuclear program.”



- **July 15, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “the United States has been in touch with a variety of countries in the region, some of whom do have some influence with Hamas and some of the other groups that are operating there.[...]the President spoke with Prime Minister Netanyahu at the end of last week. The Special Coordinator at the White House for the Middle East, Phil Gordon, met with Israeli and Palestinian leaders in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and Ramallah when he was in the region last week. Over the course of the last week or so, Secretary Kerry has spoken at least four times with Prime Minister Netanyahu and he’s also spoken on the phone a couple of times with his Egyptian counterpart. Over the course of that time, he’s also spoken with the Foreign Minister of Qatar, as well as the foreign ministers from Jordan and Turkey. So there are a large number of interested parties here, and the United States has been working to use our influence to mobilize the international community and our partners in that area to encourage, even compel Hamas to abide by the cease-fire agreement that was floated by the Egyptians and agreed to by the Israelis.”

- **July 15, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “we believe that Israel has the right to defend itself. [...] But our focus continues to be on working towards a cease-fire. Obviously, there were some efforts toward that overnight, and we’re going to stay at it. The Secretary will remain engaged with the parties, remain engaged with countries in the region to see if we can return to that.”

- **July 16, 2014 – Remarks by the President on Foreign Policy** ([White House, Remarks](#))

**Quote:** “Yesterday, Israel did agree to a cease-fire. Unfortunately, Hamas continued to fire rockets at civilians, thereby prolonging the conflict.

But the Israeli people and the Palestinian people don’t want to live like this. They deserve to live in peace and security, free from fear. And that’s why we are going to continue to encourage diplomatic efforts to restore the cease-fire, and we support Egypt’s continued efforts to bring this about.”



- **July 20, 2014 – Readout of the President’s Call with Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel** ([White House, Readout](#))

**Quote:** “The President [...] reiterated the United States’ condemnation of attacks by Hamas against Israel, and reaffirmed Israel’s right to defend itself. The President also raised serious concern about the growing number of casualties [...] the United States will work closely with Israel and regional partners on implementing an immediate ceasefire, and stressed the need to protect civilians [...]”

- **July 20, 2014 – Interview with Candy Crowley of CNN’s *State of the Union*** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “Israel is under siege by a terrorist [...] No country could sit by and not take steps to try to deal with people who are sending thousands of rockets your way [...] And Hamas needs to understand we are supporting the Egyptian initiative for a ceasefire. We will work for a fair ceasefire and we will work afterwards, as we have shown our willingness to try to deal with the underlying issues. But they must step up and show a level of reasonableness and they need to accept the offer of a ceasefire, and then we will certainly discuss all of the issues relevant to the underlying crisis. No country has indicated a greater willingness to do that, and no president’s been more willing to put himself on the line in recent time to do that than President Obama.”



- **July 20, 2014 – Interview with David Gregory of NBC’s *Meet the Press* ([State Department](#))**

**Quote:** “Russia has been constructive in helping to remove 100 percent of the declared chemical weapons from Syria. [...] And the United States has been working diligently with Europe trying to bring Europe along. They’ve included additional sanctions. We think, frankly, that they may need to be tougher. And it may well be that the Dutch and others will help lead that effort because this has to be a wakeup call to Europe that this has to change. We cannot continue with a dual-track policy where diplomacy is winding up with nice words and well-constructed communiques and agreements, but then there’s a separate track where the same policy continues. [...] Russia needs to step up and prove its bona fides, if there are any left, with respect to its willingness to put actions behind the words. [...] Israel has been under attack by rockets. I don’t think any nation in the world would sit there while rockets are bombarding it, and you know that there are tunnels from which terrorists have come jumping up in the dead of night, some with handcuffs and with tranquilizer drugs on them, in an obvious effort to try to kidnap people then hold them for ransom. The fact is that is unacceptable by any standard anywhere in the world. And Israel has every right in the world to defend itself. [...] But we’re hopeful, very hopeful, that we could quickly try to find a way forward to put a ceasefire in place so that the underlying issues – so that we can get to the questions. But you cannot reward terrorism. There can’t be a set of preconditioned demands that are going to be met. So we support the Egyptian initiative joined in by Israel and others to have an immediate ceasefire, and we’re working that ceasefire very, very hard.”





- **July 20, 2014 – Interview with Chris Wallace of Fox News Sunday** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “You have people who’ve come out of tunnels. You have a right to go in and take out those tunnels. We completely support that, and we support Israel’s right to defend itself against rockets that are continuing to come in. Hamas has started this process of rocketing after Israel was trying to find the people who killed three young – and one American kid, three young Israeli citizens. It’s disgraceful. [...] It’s tough to have this kind of operation, and I reacted obviously in a way that anybody does with respect to young children and civilians. But war is tough [...] We defend Israel’s right to do what it is doing in order to get at those tunnels. Israel has accepted a unilateral ceasefire. It’s accepted the Egyptian plan, which we also support. And it is important for Hamas to now step up and be reasonable and understand that you accept a ceasefire, you save lives, and that’s the way we can proceed to have a discussion about all of the underlying issues which President Obama has clearly indicated a willingness to do.”

- **July 20, 2014 – Interview with Bob Schieffer of CBS’s Face the Nation** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “Israel is responding to an intransigent Hamas that was offered a ceasefire and didn’t want to take it. We support the Egyptian effort to have a ceasefire, which Israel joined into, which does not have preconditions, and then there is a promise of sitting down and dealing with those underlying issues that need to be dealt with. But Hamas is trying to insist that as a reward for their terrorist behavior, things be decided ahead of time, and we support Israel and the international community’s right not to be extorted by terrorism.”

- **July 20, 2014 – Interview with George Stephanopoulos of ABC’s This Week** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “That (Palestinians’ calling the operation in Gaza a massacre)’s rhetoric that we’ve heard many, many times. What they (Palestinians) need to do is stop rocketing Israel [...] they need to join up and be responsible and accept a [...] multilateral ceasefire without conditions, and then we pledge to discuss all the underlying issues.”



- **July 21, 2014 – Statement by the President on the Situation in Ukraine and Gaza** ([White House, Statement](#))

**Quote:** “As I’ve said many times, Israel has a right to defend itself against rocket and tunnel attacks from Hamas. [...] I’ve also said, however, that we have serious concerns about the rising number of Palestinian civilian deaths and the loss of Israeli lives. And that is why it now has to be our focus and the focus of the international community to bring about a cease-fire that ends the fighting and that can stop the deaths of innocent civilians, both in Gaza and in Israel.”

- **July 21, 2014 – Remarks with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “We are deeply concerned about the consequences of Israel’s appropriate and legitimate effort to defend itself. No country can stand by while rockets are attacking it and tunnels are dug [...] But always, in any kind of conflict there is a concern about civilians, about children, women, communities that are caught in it. And we are particularly trying to focus on a way to respond to their very significant needs. [...] Israel and Egypt have encouraged that, and Israel has accepted that cease-fire proposal. So only Hamas now needs to make the decision to spare innocent civilians from this violence.”

- **July 22, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Daily Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “It (\$40-plus million humanitarian aid for the Palestinians) certainly is a start, and it will certainly make a difference. But what will make the most difference is both sides coming together and agreeing to that cease-fire. And this has to start with Hamas ending the barrage of rockets that they’re firing aimed squarely at Israeli civilians. [...] those Israeli civilians are protected by an Iron Dome system that was developed and implemented in cooperation with U.S. officials to protect the lives of Israeli civilians. [...] there are a number of different ways where the United States has intervened to try to protect the lives and welfare of innocent civilians on both sides of this conflict, and trying to get both sides to agree to a cease-fire to reinstate the terms of the November 2012 cease-fire is a continuation of that effort.”



- **July 22, 2014 – Secretary of State John Kerry and Egyptian Foreign Minister Shoukry Joint Statements After Meeting with Egyptian President al-Sisi** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “[...] we have seen Hamas launch rocket after rocket at Israeli neighborhoods and use an intricate set of tunnels that they have created in order to kidnap and try to kill Israeli citizens [...] we have seen Israel respond, as any country has the right to do when it’s under attack, and we support Israel’s right of self-defense [...] So the international community comes together and we’re here working [...] a cease-fire clearly is not enough. It is imperative that there be a serious engagement, discussion, negotiation [...]”

- **July 23, 2014 – Remarks Following Meeting with Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “I’m very grateful to President Abbas for his leadership, for his deep engagement in the effort to try to find a cease-fire [...] So we will continue to push for this cease-fire. We will continue to work with President Abbas and others in the region in order to achieve it [...] I will leave here now with President Abbas’ thoughts about how we could make some progress, and I will go and meet with Prime Minister Netanyahu and subsequently return to Cairo, where we will continue in the hopes that before long, we can change course and [...] end this violence and move to a sustainable program for the future.”

- **July 23, 2014 – Press Gaggle by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Eric Schultz – En Route Los Angeles, California** ([White House Press Gaggle](#))

**Quote:** “Our bottom line is [...] that no country can live with rockets raining down on it by terrorists or having terrorist tunnels underground to facilitate the killing or kidnapping of its citizens. So Israel is doing what it must to end that threat. But right now, given the civilian toll, there’s an urgency to bring this entire episode to a close.”

- **July 24, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “UN facilities in Gaza [...] must remain safe and neutral sanctuaries for fleeing civilians, and call on all parties to protect these facilities from the conflict. We have condemned those responsible for hiding weapons in UN facilities in Gaza, obviously urge all parties to respect civilian life.”



- **July 25, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “Our priority is trying to bring cessation to the violence (between Israel and Palestine) as soon as possible [...] We don’t deal with Hamas directly, but there are some other leaders and officials in other countries that do have a solid working relationship with Hamas. And it is through them that we engage in these kinds of conversations. But again, the goal [...] is to bring an end to the violence as soon as possible.”

- **July 25, 2014 – Remarks with UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, Egyptian Foreign Minister Sameh Shoukry, and Arab League Secretary General Nabil al-Araby** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “[...] we still have some terminology in the context of the framework to work through. But we are confident we have a fundamental framework that can and will ultimately work. [...] We are going to continue the conversations. [...] So we begin with at least the hope of a down payment on a cease-fire, with the possibility of extension, a real possibility in the course of tomorrow. And hopefully, if we can make some progress, the people in this region who deserve peace can find at least one step towards that elusive goal.”

- **July 26, 2014 – Remarks with Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu and Qatari Foreign Minister Khalid al-Attiyah After Their Meeting** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “I understand that Palestinians need to live with dignity, with some – freedom, with goods that can come in and out, and they need a life that is free from the current restraints that they feel on a daily basis, and obviously free from violence. But at the same time, Israelis need to live free from rockets and from tunnels that threaten them [...] I understand that Israel can’t have a cease-fire in which they are not able to – that somehow the tunnels are never going to be dealt with. The tunnels have to be dealt with. [...] By the same token, the Palestinians can’t have a cease-fire in which they think the status quo is going to stay and they’re not going to have the ability to be able to begin to live and breathe more freely and move within the crossings and begin to have goods and services that come in from outside. These are important considerations. [...] what we’re going to work at is how do we break through [...]”



- **July 27, 2014 – Readout of the President’s Call with Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel** ([White House, Readout](#))

**Quote:** “The President underscored the United States’ strong condemnation of Hamas’ rocket and tunnel attacks against Israel and reaffirmed Israel’s right to defend itself [...] the United States’ serious and growing concern about the rising number of Palestinian civilian deaths and the loss of Israeli lives, as well as the worsening humanitarian situation in Gaza [...] the President made clear the strategic imperative of instituting an immediate, unconditional humanitarian ceasefire [...] based on the November 2012 ceasefire agreement [...] The President stressed the U.S. view that, ultimately, any lasting solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict must ensure the disarmament of terrorist groups and the demilitarization of Gaza.”

- **July 28, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest and Deputy National Security Advisor Tony Blinken** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “Israel has repeatedly accepted cease-fires that Hamas has rejected. [...] We have consistently and repeatedly defended Israel’s right to defend itself. Hamas intentionally targets civilians. [...] In contrast, Israeli policy is to avoid civilian casualties. Indeed, it holds itself to the highest standards to take every precaution to avoid those casualties. [...] So the practical reality is that it is difficult for Israel to meet its own high standards. [...] It’s incredibly difficult to sustain them (high standards). But I think this underscores the urgency of getting an unconditional, immediate, humanitarian ceasefire.”

- **July 29, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “United States [...] support(s) the Israeli government’s right to take steps to defend their civilians. And that Israeli right to self-defense is something that the President [...] supports. [...] he (the president) supports the Israeli government’s right to make those decisions (to do their most aggressive offensive operations in Gaza of the entire conflict in the hours after the phone call of the U.S. president). [...] there is more that the Israeli military can and should do to account for the safety of Palestinian civilians. [...] Hamas is routinely targeting innocent civilians on the other side of the border.”



- **July 30, 2014 – Press Gaggle by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Eric Schultz en route Joint Base Andrews** ([White House, Press Gaggle](#))

**Quote:** “[...] the United States does condemn the shelling of a U.N. school in Gaza which reportedly killed and injured innocent Palestinians, including children and U.N. humanitarian workers. [...] We also condemn those responsible for hiding weapons in the United Nations facilities in Gaza. All of these actions violate the international understanding of the U.N.’s neutrality. [...] we first and foremost believe in Israel’s government -- in the Israeli government’s right to and obligation to defend their citizens. They’ve chosen to take military action to provide for that protection. But [...] we’ve been very clear that Israel needs to do more to live up to its own standards to limit the civilian casualties.”

- **July 30, 2014 – Op-Ed on Afghanistan** ([State Department](#))

**Quote:** “Democracy is the path Afghans have chosen to achieve that better life. [...] Yes, democracy is an evolutionary process. It isn’t easy. But every democracy reaches a decisive moment where the interests of the country must outweigh the interests of politicians. Afghanistan is at that critical point today. Its leaders cannot afford to miss the chance to help bring their people the better lives they deserve and demand. And that is a challenge for two statesmen who both love Afghanistan.”

- **July 31, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([White House, Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “[...] it is in the clear interest of both sides in this conflict for there to be an immediate cease-fire reinstated along the lines of the November 2012 agreement. [...] we have steadfastly defended the right of the Israeli government and Israeli military leaders to take the actions that they feel are necessary to protect their people and to defend their country. [...] That (Israeli standards to protect the innocent civilians) stands in pretty stark contrast to the approach that’s adopted by Hamas [...] What we have said is [...] that the Israeli military can and should do more to protect the lives of those innocent civilians. [...] But the shelling of a U.N. facility [...] is totally unacceptable and totally indefensible.”



## Issue 8. Korean Peninsula: U.S. Concerns over North Korea; China Reaffirms Support for Peaceful Reunification and Resumption of Six-Party Talks

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 8, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing</b> (<a href="#">State Department</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “There’s been an ongoing dialogue between the United States and China as well as all of our partners in the Six-Party process about how to best work together to put the necessary pressure on North Korea, but the ball remains in their court to take the necessary steps to abide by their international obligations. But certainly, we expect the threat from North Korea, our concerns about North Korea to be a part of the discussion ongoing on the ground now.”</li>   <li>● <b>July 9, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing</b> (<a href="#">State Department</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “The United States is concerned by reports of yet another round of North Korean launches, the fourth in less than two weeks. [...] such provocative actions unilaterally heighten tensions in the region, and they will not provide North Korea with the prosperity and security it claims to seek. We once again note with concern North Korea’s apparent failure to provide prior notification to merchant ships, fishing vessels, and passenger and cargo aircraft in the vicinity, despite international provisions to do so. And we once again urge North Korea to refrain from taking provocative actions, and instead fulfill its international obligations and commitment. [...] We continue to support Japanese efforts to resolve the abductions issues in a transparent manner. We are closely coordinating with our allies and partners, including Japan, taking – in an effort to take appropriate measures to address the threat to global security posed by North Korea’s nuclear and ballistic missile programs [...]”</li>   <li>● <b>July 15, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing</b> (<a href="#">State Department</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] we’re concerned by reports that North Korea fired multiple suspected rockets and artillery shells into the sea just one day after yet another reported round of missile launches. I think you’ve seen it’s about a half dozen if not more of these incidents over the course of the past several days. I’d caution anyone from linking the missile launches to the joint military exercises. These annual joint exercises are transparent, defense-oriented. They’ve been carried out regularly and openly for roughly 40 years now, and these recent missile launches were conducted without warning and are clearly designed to raise tensions. So an effort to link them, in our view, is not appropriate.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2014 – Xi’s ROK Visit to See New Deals</b> (<a href="#">Xinhua</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China and the Republic of Korea (ROK) will release a joint paper and sign cooperative documents covering the economy and trade, finance, the environment and consular affairs during President Xi Jinping’s state visit to Seoul, a senior diplomat said on Tuesday. China and the ROK will outline the future of their bilateral ties and exchange views on enhancing mutual trust and cooperation in international and regional affairs, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin told a press briefing ahead of Xi’s visit on Thursday and Friday. ‘The two sides will also exchange views on maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula,’ Liu said. ‘President Xi’s visit will advance the bilateral relationship, boost cooperation in all fields and contribute to each other’s development as well as regional and world peace, stability and prosperity,’ Liu said.”</li>   <li>● <b>July 2, 2014 – Beijing, Seoul to Cement Ties with New Pacts</b> (<a href="#">China Daily</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China and the Republic of Korea will outline the future of their relationship and sign a number of agreements during President Xi Jinping’s upcoming visit to Seoul, a senior Chinese diplomat said on Tuesday. The agreements include trade, finance, consular affairs and the environment, Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Zhenmin told a news conference. Xi and his ROK counterpart, Park Geun-hye, will also exchange views on maintaining the stability of the Korean Peninsula, he said. Calling the ROK an important neighbor and an influential country in the region, Liu said the visit will boost cooperation for development and enhance coordination over global efforts at regional peace.”</li> </ul>



- **July 4, 2014 – Chinese President Says China-S. Korea Ties at Best in History** ([Xinhua](#))

**Quote:** “Chinese President Xi Jinping said here Friday that China and South Korea have become genuine strategic cooperative partners and bilateral relations are at their best in history. [...] As for the development of China, Xi pledged that his country will always safeguard peace, promote cooperation and keep a learning mind. China will adhere to the principles of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness in deepening the mutually beneficial cooperation with neighboring countries, and work to share its own development with others, Xi said. [...] Xi proposed that the two countries adopt a broader vision to integrate their respective dream with a greater Asian dream. China and South Korea should work to conclude their negotiation on a free trade agreement by the end of this year and push forward regional economic partnership, so as to inject impetus into Asia’s economic and trade cooperation, he said. Xi also urged the two countries to handle their differences in a proper way so as to create an environment for peaceful and stable development. ‘We should innovate concepts on security and jointly safeguard peace and development of Asia,’ he said. Calling China an eternal and reliable friend of the Korean people, Xi said his country wants to see South Korea and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) improve relations, and supports the peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula.”

- **July 4, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** “President Xi Jinping started his state visit to the ROK yesterday and held talks with President Park Geun-hye. [...] The two heads of state agreed to further enrich China-ROK strategic partnership of cooperation and make the two countries partners committed to common development, regional peace, Asian revival and world prosperity. The two sides achieved a four-point consensus on the Korean nuclear issue [...] Denuclearization, peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula serve the common interests of all members to the Six-Party Talks [...] The joint statement issued by members to the Six-Party Talks on Sept. 19, 2005 and relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council should be fully implemented. Third, in a bid to denuclearize the Korean Peninsula, all parties should keep promoting the Six-Party Talks and enhance bilateral and multilateral communication and coordination [...] Members to the Six-Party Talks should build up consensus and create conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks.”





- **July 5, 2014 – Xi's Visit New Milestone for China-S.Korea Ties** ([China Daily](#))

**Quote:** "President Xi and his South Korean counterpart Park Geun-hye exchanged in-depth views on the Korean Peninsula issues and reached four important consensus as follows: First, the two sides reaffirmed the goal of denuclearization, peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula. Secondly, the two countries noted that the September 19 Joint Statement, which was issued after the fourth round of Six-Party Talks in 2005, should be observed. Thirdly, China and South Korea agreed to stay the course with the Korean Peninsula denuclearization process and address concerns of all relevant parties. Fourthly, they agreed to facilitate consensus-building and resumption of the Six-Party Talks. 'The consensus carry a positive keynote and a balanced definition, which will surely play an active role in easing the Korean Peninsula situation and resuming the Six-Party Talks,' said Wang. 'Both China and South Korea are important countries and major economies of Asia and the whole world at large. With Asian regional cooperation in the ascendant and the global economic recovery still sluggish, President Xi and Park agreed that the bilateral cooperation should contribute more to the peace and prosperity in Asia and the whole world,' the minister concluded."

- **July 8, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

**Quote:** "Q: The DPRK government released a statement yesterday, proposing to reach a reconciliation consensus with the ROK and push for reunification. It also decided to send a cheering squad to the Asian Games to be held in Incheon, the ROK. However, the ROK only extends a welcome to the cheering squad. What is China's comment?"

A: We have noted relevant reports. As a close neighbor to both the ROK and the DPRK, China always supports the DPRK and the ROK in improving their relations through dialogue and contact, so that reconciliation and cooperation can be pushed forward and independent and peaceful reunification can be eventually achieved. We hope the two sides can continue to release signals of goodwill, establish consensus, and remain committed to improving bilateral relations, realizing denuclearization of the Peninsula and jointly safeguarding regional peace and stability."



## Issue 9. Cybersecurity Issues: U.S. to Settle Cybersecurity and Wiretapping through Appropriate Private Channels; China Reiterates Opposition to Cyberhacking, Rebukes U.S. Accusations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 11, 2014 – The White House Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest</b> (<a href="#">White House, Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “The President has found Chancellor Merkel to be a very effective partner, precisely because she is somebody who is able to identify the interests of her country and place them first, but can act in a collective, cooperative spirit to advance the kind of agenda that’s in the best interest of her country as well. So she’s proven to be a very effective leader, and the President is fond of her not just personally, but because of the professionalism that she deploys in the conduct of her job. [...] But I will just repeat that it is our view that allies with sophisticated intelligence agencies are aware of the activities and relationships that are included. And when differences arise we’re committed to resolving those differences through the established private channels. We don’t believe that trying to resolve them through the media is appropriate”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 8, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China opposes and severely cracks down on all forms of cyber-hacking. Some U.S. internet security firms turn a blind eye to the threat posed by the U.S. to other countries through the internet and are bent on stirring things up by constantly talking about “China Internet Threat”. The so-called evidence they produce is untenable and not worth commenting.”</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Ministry of Foreign Affairs</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “We keep stressing that China firmly opposes cyber-hacking. This is what we say and what we have been doing. Recently, some American media and internet security firms keep playing the card of China Internet Threat and smear China’s image. They cannot produce tenable evidence. Such reports and comments are irresponsible and are not worth refuting.”</li> <li>● <b>July 11, 2014 – U.S. Sincerity Tested over Cybersecurity</b> (<a href="#">China Daily</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Some U.S. media and Internet security companies frequently tarnish China’s image by fabricating China’s so-called cyberthreat,” Foreign Ministry spokesman Hong Lei said on Thursday. U.S. media “are actually not able to produce tangible evidence. Such reports and comments are irresponsible, and there is no need to refute them,” Hong said.</li> </ul>



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

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- This report was produced with the help of Chang Kyo Seo (Korea University), Ju Young Jeong (Korea University), Jungjoon Park (University of Illinois), Junghyun Lee (Seoul National University), Guillaume Darier (Seoul National University), and Alan van Beek (Seoul National University).

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

