

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

## **July 2013**

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**July 2013: Multilateral Dialogues in the Dog Days of Summer**Time Period: July 1~ July 31, 2013Main Issues**1. Asia-Pacific Issues: China-Philippines Dispute over Ren'ai Reef; Japan's Defense White Paper; U.S.-Australia Military Cooperation**

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**3. Economic Cooperation: Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue; U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 1, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 10, Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden</li> <li>● July 10, Remarks by Secretary of Treasury Jacob Lew</li> <li>● July 12, U.S. Department Of The Treasury Press Release: U.S. Fact Sheet - Economic Track Fifth Meeting of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue</li> <li>● July 19, Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden on Asia-Pacific Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 12, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 12, Foreign Ministry Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues</li> <li>● July 12, Foreign Ministry Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues</li> <li>● July 12, Foreign Ministry Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues</li> <li>● July 15, China Daily Editorial</li> </ul>

**4. Cooperation on Military Security: Chinese-Russian Joint Drills; U.S. and PLA Navy to Participate in Multinational Exercise**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 2, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 10, Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden</li> <li>● July 11, American Forces Press Service, Pacific Commander: U.S.-China Military Ties Growing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 3, China Daily Editorial</li> <li>● July 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**5. Human Rights: Chinese Human Rights Advocate Xu Zhiyong; Attacks in Xinjiang**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 11, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Bahrain Human Rights</li> <li>● July 18, State Department Daily Press Briefing: China Xu Zhiyong Taken into Custody / U.S. Concern</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 1, China Daily Editorial</li> </ul>

**6. Climate Change: Moving China Away from Coal; Marine Protected Areas; Multinational Initiatives**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 2, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 16, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 19, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 19, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 19, Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden on Asia-Pacific Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 20, President Xi Jinping's Speech</li> </ul>



**7. Middle East and Africa Issues: U.S. Aid to Egypt; Palestine-Israel Potential Talks; Afghanistan and the “Zero Option”**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 8, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Syria Scale and Scope of Aid</li> <li>● July 9, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Afghanistan Reports of “Zero Option”</li> <li>● July 10, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Afghanistan-Taliban Reconciliation Talks</li> <li>● July 22, State Department Daily Press Briefing: EU Hezbollah Designation</li> <li>● July 22, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Pakistan National Security and Foreign Affairs Advisor visit to Afghanistan</li> <li>● July 26, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Continued Provision of Assistance to Egypt</li> <li>● July 26, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Egypt: Morsy</li> <li>● July 26, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Ball In Iran’s Court</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 19, China Daily Editorial</li> <li>● July 20, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on a Hopeful Resumption of Talks between Palestine and Israel</li> </ul>

**8. Korean Peninsula: Panama Seizes a DPRK Ship; Denuclearization of the Peninsula**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</li> <li>● July 12, American Forces Press Service: Pacom Commander Discusses North Korea Situation</li> <li>● July 16, State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korean-flagged Ship in Panama Canal / Panamanian Inspection</li> <li>● July 17, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Panama Seized Ship / UN Process / U.S. Assistance</li> <li>● July 18, State Department Daily Press Briefing: DPRK/Panama Sanctions</li> <li>● July 19, Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden on Asia-Pacific Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference</li> </ul>

**9. Cybersecurity Issues: First U.S.-China Civilian-Military Cyber Working Group Meeting; Tracking Edward Snowden**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, State Department Daily Press Briefing: EU-U.S. Dialogue</li> <li>● July 2, American Forces Press Service: Critical Cyber Needs Include People, Partners, General Says</li> <li>● July 3, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Snowden in touch with broad range of countries</li> <li>● July 8, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Snowden in Venezuela/Russia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● July 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference</li> <li>● July 12, Foreign Ministry Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● July 8, State Department Daily Press Briefing: U.S.-China Civilian-Military Cyber Working Group Meeting</li><li>● July 11, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Use of U.S. Technology by Repressive Regimes</li><li>● July 16, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Snowden Russia / Extradition / Return to the United States to Face Charges / Continue to Make Case</li></ul>	
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**Issue 1. Asia-Pacific Issues: China-Philippines Dispute over Ren'ai Reef; Japan's Defense White Paper; U.S.-Australia Military Cooperation**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Remarks at the U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "And with regard to the South China Sea, I will say this: As a Pacific nation, and the resident power, the United States has a national interest in the maintenance of peace and stability, respect for international law, unimpeded lawful commerce, and freedom of navigation in the South China Sea. As we have said many times before, while we do not take a position on a competing territorial claim over land features, we have a strong interest in the manner in which the disputes of the South China Sea are addressed and in the conduct of the parties [...] We have many goals, many goals - we have economic and security interests - but I want to emphasize importantly, our actions are not intended to contain or to counterbalance any one country."</li> <li>● <b>July 8, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Singapore Internet Freedom/Media Freedom</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "We are deeply concerned by the new restrictive Singaporean policy requiring the licensing of news websites. We raise Internet freedom regularly in bilateral and multilateral dialogues with foreign governments, including Singapore. We urge Singapore to ensure that freedom of expression is protected in accordance with its international obligations and commitments. We closely monitor and often speak out, as you all know, on both Internet freedom and media freedom throughout the world. This case is no different, and we are concerned, of course, to see Singapore applying press restrictions to the online world."</li> <li>● <b>July 11, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: U.S. Support for Coordination on Improving Worker Safety and Labor Rights in Bangladesh</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "We're still reviewing that agreement. Broadly speaking, the United States strongly supports coordination between all parties, including buyers, manufacturers, government, civil society, and labor actors, to improve worker safety and labor rights in Bangladesh. We've also been very focused on this over the past couple of months and long before in terms of working with all parties to take steps to improve conditions on the ground."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on July 1, 2013</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "China-Pakistan strategic cooperative partnership enjoys a good momentum of growth as evidenced by frequent high-level interaction, practical and fruitful cooperation and increasingly vibrant cultural and people-to-people exchanges. [...] Mutual visits by prime ministers of the two countries in less than two months underscore their special friendship and the importance the two sides attach to developing China-Pakistan relations. [...] During Premier Li Keqiang's visit to Pakistan, the two sides reached an important agreement on building the China-Pakistan economic corridor. We are in close communication on that. China is ready to work with Pakistan to step up the planning and building of the grand project of China-Pakistan economic corridor and make it a new highlight of bilateral cooperation. We believe that the success of the project will contribute to China-Pakistan cooperation and regional development."</li> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on July 1, 2013</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "This year, the Philippines attempted to build fixed facilities on the Ren'ai Reef where it illegally "grounded" its warship. I would like to call your attention to the fact that China has made repeated representations with the Philippines since the "grounding" of the Philippine warship on the Ren'ai Reef in 1999, asking it to tow away the ship. The Philippines made it clear to the Chinese side that due to a shortage of component parts, it was unable to drag away the ship for the moment, adding that it did not want to be the first party to violate the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC). Therefore, the "grounding" of the Philippine ship does not constitute its occupation of the Ren'ai Reef. Just think about it, if every country could create the so-called "status quo" by grounding a broken-down ship on other's reef, then what rule is there going to be? What honesty and credibility is there going to be? How can we uphold peace and stability of the South China Sea? Therefore, China has every reason to make necessary response to the Philippines' provocative actions that gravely violate China's territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests as well as the DOC."</li> <li>● <b>July 2, 2013 - China Daily Editorial</b> (<a href="#">Manila stirs up trouble</a>) <b>Quote:</b> "Manila is not in the position to point an accusing finger at China's activities in these waters. [...] Rosario's unwarranted remarks are clear proof that Manila is continuing to cling to the tactic of criticizing others for its own faults in the South China Sea. [...] To cultivate a good environment for the upcoming consultations and negotiations, China and ASEAN should guard against any attempts to derail efforts in building on the current positive momentum."</li> </ul>



- **July 12, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: U.S.-India CEO Forum** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "U.S.-India bilateral trade is nearing \$100 billion, and the CEO Forum today reviewed our very robust public-private cooperation in support of that and how we can further enhance U.S.-India economic engagement, including how our governments can expand opportunities for our private sectors in trade, investment, and innovation. The participants also enjoyed very productive conversations anew as well as ongoing collaborations on water and energy efficiency, agricultural technology, aviation, security, health, and more, underscoring the true depth and breadth of the U.S.-India partnership. The U.S.-India CEO Forum is a key element in the broad U.S.-India economic engagement following up on our conversations at the June 24th Strategic Dialogue."

- **July 12, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Cambodia Sam Rainsy's Pardon** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "We welcome the decision to accept the Prime Minister's recommendation of a royal pardon for opposition leader Sam Rainsy to return to Cambodia without incarceration. We call on the Cambodian Government to facilitate a safe environment for his return and allow for his meaningful and unfettered participation in the elections. While his safe return will be a significant step in the right direction, we encourage the Cambodian Government to continue implementing recommendations by the UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights in Cambodia aimed at free and fair elections."

- **July 16, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Announcement of Release of Political Prisoners / International Human Rights Standards in Burma** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "So we welcome President Thein Sein's July 15th speech in London in which he declared that all remaining political prisoners will be released by the end of 2013. We encourage the government to continue to work expeditiously through the political prisoner review committee to release all political prisoners unconditionally and to remove conditions placed on those released to date. And to prevent the arrest of new political prisoners or the re-arrest of prisoners released conditionally, we urge the government to undertake comprehensive legal reform in line with international human rights standards. So broadly speaking, as you know, on Burma, we welcome President Thein Sein's comments and his commitment to promoting a multicultural, multi-faith nation, and taking a zero-tolerance approach to violence. So indeed, we welcome those comments in London."

- **July 2, 2013 - China Daily Editorial** ([Japan's blare has a purpose](#))

**Quote:** "The white paper reeks of Japan's distrust of its neighbors, which it is using as a convenient justification for its own military ambitions and a stronger bargaining chip in the defense alliance with the United States. [...] Japan is in the throes of a dangerous change, which is making its neighbors and the rest of the world uneasy. It has already broken the consensus reached by its early leaders that there is a dispute with China over the Diaoyu Islands in the East China Sea. And its "nationalization" of some of the islets in September was its first step toward changing the status quo."

- **July 3, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 3, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "Pakistan has made tremendous efforts and great sacrifice to combat terrorism. China supports Pakistan in making anti-terrorism strategy based on its national conditions. The international community should help Pakistan overcome difficulties and challenges on the premise of respecting Pakistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. China will continue to firmly support the efforts of the Pakistani government and people to maintain national security and stability and combat terrorism. China is willing to deepen anti-terrorism cooperation with Pakistan."

- **July 5, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 5, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "Bearing in mind the overall interests of China-India relations, the two countries are earnestly implementing the important consensus reached by their leaders, enhancing mutual trust, stepping up practical cooperation and jointly maintaining peace and stability of the China-India border areas and South Asia. As agreed by the two sides, Chinese and Indian army will hold the third anti-terrorism joint training in China late this year. There will also be exchanges between navies, air forces, military academies and young officers. China is ready to make energetic efforts to safeguard peace and tranquility of the border areas together with the Indian side."



- **July 17, 2013 - Remarks by Air Force Brig. Gen. Mark M. McLeod** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** "This is a big win for U.S. and Australian forces operating in the Pacific. This is 'Pacific Rebalance' in action.[...] This is another example of how partner-nation logistics cooperation effectively and efficiently expands military reach and capability in the Asia-Pacific region. [...] Knowing the times and dates when things are going to arrive empowers all the processes that we have in military logistics. Efficient and integrated international supply chains aren't just important to Wal-Mart. They are critical enablers for warfighters as well.[...] We are looking more and more toward our partners and our partner capacity to integrate with us and be more fully interoperable. This is one of those empowering enabler technologies that allow us to do that."

- **July 18, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden: Asia-Pacific Rebalance Promotes Prosperity, Security** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** "The goal of the increased U.S. focus and engagement in the Asia-Pacific region is to make it not only more secure, but more prosperous as well.[...] Now, we want to hasten the emergence of an Asia-Pacific order that delivers prosperity for all the nations involved.[...] We are focused on the risks of disruption of commerce, proliferation, humanitarian disasters, conflict between nations and the persistent threat caused by North Korea.[...] That means no intimidation, no coercion, no aggression and a commitment from all parties to reduce the risk of mistakes and miscalculation. It is in everyone's interest that there be freedom of navigation, unimpeded lawful commerce, respect for international laws and norms and a peaceful resolution of territorial disputes. [...] North Korea can have peace and prosperity like the rest of the region, but only without nuclear weapons, We are open to engaging with any nation that is prepared to live up to its international obligations. North Korea can have peace and prosperity like the rest of the region, but only without nuclear weapons. We are open to engaging with any nation that is prepared to live up to its international obligations. [...] We are not leaving Europe. Europe remains the cornerstone of our engagement with the rest of the world. That is a fact. We are not going anywhere. As a matter of fact, we are absolutely convinced that our engagement in the Pacific is in the overwhelming self-interest of Europe. Europe, just like the United States, will benefit greatly as well from stability in the Pacific."

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

**Quote:** "The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands have been China's inherent territory since ancient times and China has indisputable sovereignty over the islands. All the measures taken by Japan over the Diaoyu Islands are based on its illegal occupation of the islands. The so-called "status quo" claimed by Japan has been illegal and invalid since the very beginning and has never been recognized and accepted by China. Japan should abandon all its illusion, stay true to history and reality and make concrete efforts to properly manage and resolve the issue. I want to point out that Japan has been intentionally hyping the so-called "China-threat", creating regional tensions and misleading international opinion, which is counterproductive to the settlement of the issue and will only damage the two sides' political and security mutual trust. If Japan is serious about improving China-Japan relations, it must stop all actions and words that tarnish the image of China and take concrete actions to improve bilateral ties."

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

**Quote:** "China has repeatedly expounded on its position regarding the Philippines' request for arbitration on the disputes between China and the Philippines in the South China Sea. I would like to reiterate that China rejects the Philippines' taking of the South China Sea issue to arbitration. This position will remain unchanged. China's position stands on a solid basis of international law. It is China's lawful rights and interests as a sovereign country and a party to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which should be respected by other countries."

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

**Quote:** "China values its relations with Japan and stands ready to grow bilateral ties based on the four political documents in the spirit of taking history as a mirror. But Japan must correct its attitude, meet China half-way and make concrete efforts to remove barriers to the healthy development of bilateral relations, enhance their political and security mutual trust, and improve the mutual sentiments of their peoples."





- **July 19, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Thailand Reports of Human Trafficking** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “We’re aware of these reports alleging that the Thai navy is helping to smuggle Rohingya migrants to Malaysia, many of whom become victims of human trafficking. We urge the Thai Government to conduct a serious and transparent investigation into the matter. We, of course, remain deeply concerned about the safety of and humanitarian conditions for vulnerable communities in Burma, including refugees and asylum seekers on Burma’s borders and elsewhere in the region. [...] The Department raised this specific issue in our 2013 TIP Report, which the Secretary released in June. We continue to engage with Thailand to improve efforts to combat human trafficking, including thoroughly investigating and punishing, as appropriate, reports of government complicity.”

- **July 19, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden on Asia-Pacific Policy** ([The White House Remarks](#))

**Quote:** “That’s why I encourage China and ASEAN to work even more quickly to reach an agreement on a code of conduct in the South China Sea. Setting clear rules is the first step to managing these disputes. And the U.S. has a strong interest in seeing that happen as well.”

- **July 29, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Kenneth Bae / Swedish Protecting Power** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “We’ve been concerned, and let me just kind of express this again. We’ve seen recently, just a couple of weeks ago, interview footage of Mr. Bae. It was clear that his health was deteriorating, which, of course, is of grave concern. The Embassy of Sweden is our protecting power and they have requested consular access on a number of occasions. We remain in close contact with them, and we are - continue to urge North Korean authorities to grant Mr. Bae amnesty and immediate release.”

- **July 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 12, 2013](#))

**Quote:** “China stated its principled position on the South China Sea issue at the fifth round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue. The Chinese side emphasized that China stays committed to solving disputes through negotiations with countries directly concerned while resolutely safeguarding its territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests. We hope that relevant country could make good on its commitment to properly handle and solve relevant dispute through bilateral and friendly consultation. We say it and we do it. The US said that it does not take sides in the South China Sea issue. China hopes that the US side could respect the facts and live up to what it says.”

- **July 16, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on the Philippines’ Statement on the South China Sea** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Remarks on July 16, 2013](#))

**Quote:** “We regret that the Philippines stated that it has become impossible to continue bilateral discussions with China, and are dissatisfied with its refusal to diplomatic negotiation and closure of the door to dialogue. We are firmly opposed to the Philippines’ indifference to China’s lawful rights and interests and legitimate concerns as well as its willful act of pushing for international arbitration. The Philippines’ illegal occupation of some of the islands and reefs of China’s Nansha Islands is the direct cause to the South China Sea dispute between China and the Philippines. China sticks to the longstanding position of safeguarding national territorial sovereignty, which is totally legitimate.”

- **July 16, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Remarks on the US President’s Endorsement of an Act Supporting Taiwan’s Participation in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on July 16, 2013](#))

**Quote:** “Taiwan compatriots’ participation in activities of international organizations, including those of the ICAO is China’s internal affairs. China is firmly opposed to the interference by any foreign government, organization or individual. The relevant act of the US Congress grossly violated the “one China” policy and the principle of the three Sino-US Joint Communiqués. China expresses firm opposition to that and has lodged solemn representations with the US side. We urge the US side to honor its commitment to China on Taiwan-related issues, handle them in a discreet and proper manner, stop interfering in China’s internal affairs and do more things that are conducive to the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations, instead of the contrary.”



- **July 29, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Cambodia: Elections / Concern for Irregularities / Full and Transparent Investigation** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “Well, let me first say that the United States commends the Cambodian people for their active and peaceful participation during the Cambodian national election. We urge all parties and their supporters to continue to act in an orderly and peaceful manner in the post-election period. We are concerned by numerous reported irregularities in the electoral process. We have consistently called on the Royal Government of Cambodia to address systematic flaws - systemic flaws, such as problems in the voter registry and unequal access to the media. We call for a transparent and full investigation of all credible reports of irregularities. [...] Well, we will be closely monitoring, of course, the information released - let me just say this, because I wanted to add it - by the National Election Committee. We have seen - and in light of the reported irregularities, we call for a full and transparent investigation that will be reviewed as credible by the Cambodian people. It’s not about supporting one call, it’s about the fact that we did have concerns about reported irregularities, and we believe that, of course, the Cambodian people should have confidence in the outcome of the election.”

- **July 18, 2013 - China Daily Editorial** ([Abe leading Japan astray](#))

**Quote:** “Japan’s new defense policy, and the suspicions it has generated in the region, have fed into the climate of enmity the Abe administration desires, so it can realize its covert ambitions for a fully fledged military. There is no need for China and Japan to go to war to settle the dispute. But Japan must take care that its military build-up does not lead in that direction. China has tried to allow for the peaceful settlement of the dispute over the Diaoyu Islands by advocating the two countries adhere to their previous consensus that they shelve the dispute and jointly develop the resources. But Abe persists in staging provocative shows that are alienating Japan from its neighbors.”

- **July 25, 2013 - China Daily Editorial** ([Manila Defies Consensus](#))

**Quote:** “The anti-China protests staged by a newly formed coalition of private Philippine groups in front of the Chinese embassy in Manila and consular offices in other parts of the world are yet another antic to sensationalize the territorial dispute in the South China Sea between the two countries. Manila is using the protests to mislead public opinion and pass the buck for the escalating tensions between the two countries onto China. [...] Manila is not willing to take a constructive approach to dealing with the troubles in the South China Sea. Just days ago, we were shocked by official messages from Manila saying that all possibilities for a peaceful solution had been exhausted, which suggests that decision-makers there have no inclination to seek a peaceful ending to the dispute. [...] Its attempt to internationalize the issue by staging protests in other countries is in open defiance to the consensus reached between China and ASEAN to resolve the territorial disputes in the South China Sea through bilateral dialogues and negotiations.”



## Issue 2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: Establishing Mutual Trust; Emphasizing Common Interests

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 10, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden</b> (<a href="#">U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Opening Session</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "One of the most important things that we need to continue to establish and deepen between our peoples and between our governments is trust. We don't have to agree on everything, but you have to trust. And I think it's - in building these relationships, both our countries will be much better for it in the years ahead. There are strong voices on both sides of the Pacific that talk about a relationship in terms of mistrust and suspicion. They still exist in both our countries. Our relationship is subject to all kinds of caricatures. I've heard the U.S.-China relationship described as everything from the next Cold War to the new G-2. And the truth is neither are accurate. Neither are accurate. The truth is more complicated. Our relationship is and will continue to be, God willing, a mix of competition and cooperation. And competition can be good for both of us and cooperation is essential. For two nations as large and influential as ours, it's only natural that there be competition. And if the game is fair and healthy, political and economic competition can then marshal the best energies of both our societies. But this mix places added - an added burden on both of us. We will have our disagreements. We have them now. But if we are straightforward, clear, and predictable with one another, we can find solutions that work for both of us"</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden</b> (<a href="#">U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Opening Session</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "I made clear on my list visit to China that we are a Pacific power; we have been and we're going to remain one. That should be viewed - and in my discussions in China was viewed by many - as a stabilizing influence. But as we implement President Obama's policy of rebalancing toward the Asia Pacific, it's important that the United States and China communicate clearly and work closely with one another on what is going on."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 9, 2013 - China Daily Editorial</b> (<a href="#">Constructive strategic talks</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China's new leadership has reiterated on many occasions that it looks to build a new type of relationship between major powers, one that features, among other things, a high degree of mutual trust, reciprocal cooperation and better management of differences. For such a forward-looking vision to prevail in China-US ties, some in Washington should discard the outdated thinking that a head-on conflict between the existing superpower and the emerging power is inevitable. The skirmishes that have risen from time to time between the two countries can in one way or another be traced back to Washington's perception of Beijing as a rival and a target for containment in strategically and economically important regions, such as the Asia-Pacific. It is hoped the upcoming talks will help build a consensus on positive and constructive cooperation between the two countries in the region and the global arena."</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2013 - State Councilor Yang Jiechi's Speech</b> (<a href="#">Remarks by Wang Jiechi at the Joint Opening Session of the Fifth Round of the S&amp;ED on July 10, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China and the United States have many common interests and also some differences and frictions, but the former far outweigh the latter. We need to seek common ground while reserving and resolving our differences, and keep pushing forward our bilateral ties. Our military-to- military relationship is moving in a good direction. The Chinese side is ready to continue the Human Rights Dialogue with the US side on the basis of equality and mutual respect. At the same time, we believe that the potential of the China-US cooperation is far from being fully tapped. With the growth of its economic, scientific and technological strength, China's competitiveness is indeed increasing, but it still lags far behind the developed countries. If there is truly any competition between China and the United States, it is a competition that is healthy and is based on mutual respect."</li> </ul>



- **July 10, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden** ([U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Opening Session](#))

**Quote:** “As I’ve said before, I believe that China - presumptuous of me - but will be stronger and more stable and more innovative if it represents and respects international human rights norms. But there are differences that we have. We also have significant challenges - strategic challenges to discuss. Together we need to be addressing the longstanding disagreements and, when sensitive issues arise, work hard not to create new ones.”

- **July 10, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of Treasury Jacob Lew** ([U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Opening Session](#))

**Quote:** “In the world’s two largest economies, too much is at stake for us to let our differences come in the way of progress. For the United States, this means an economic relationship where our firms and workers operate on a level playing field and where the rights of those who participate in the global economy, including innovators and the holders of intellectual property, are preserved and protected from government-sponsored cyber intrusion. It means working together to address our common challenges, such as climate change, energy and food security, and conduct in cyberspace. Cooperation on these fronts is absolutely critical to our futures and the world’s future as well.”

- **July 19, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden on Asia-Pacific Policy** ([The White House Remarks](#))

**Quote:** “Europe, just like us, will benefit greatly as well from stability in the Pacific, in Asia. And by the way, there is no reason why we cannot bring greater focus to the Asia-Pacific and keep our eye on the ball in the Middle East. Folks, that’s what big powers do. To use the vernacular, we can walk and chew gum at the same time. That’s what big powers do. [...] Folks, we’re better positioned than any time before to be able to do it all. I know you’ll think it sounds like a campaign assertion I’ve been making for years, but America is back. When I was last in China, as I pointed out to the Chinese leadership, it’s never, never, never been a good bet to bet against America. The resiliency of the American people and the nature of our system -- America is back.”

- **July 10, 2013 - Vice Premier Wang Yang’s Speech** ([Remarks by Wang Yang at the Joint Opening Session of the Fifth Round of the S&ED on July 10, 2013](#))

**Quote:** “We need to raise our strategic mutual trust to new heights through dialogue. [...] I believe our mutual trust would be raised to new levels if we continue to strengthen our dialogue, view each other’s strategic intentions from an objective and sensible perspective, respect each other’s choice of social systems and development paths as well as core interests and major concerns, and learn to appreciate each other’s cultural tradition and way of thinking. We need to seek new opportunities to deepen cooperation through dialogue. [...] Both countries are vigorously advancing economic reform and structural adjustment. Cooperation opportunities abound in this process. During this round of economic dialogue, we will focus on such major issues as macroeconomic policy coordination, trade and investment, energy security, climate change and financial stability and reform, deepen cooperation in investment, finance, energy, green economy and infrastructure and find new areas of converging interests and growth so as to inject ‘positive energy’ to China-US relations. We need to explore new ways to manage differences through dialogue. Given our differences in development stage, social system, cultural tradition and economic interests, it is unavoidable that we may have some misunderstandings, disagreements and even frictions. What we need to do is to narrow the gap and manage the differences through dialogue, refrain from politicizing economic and trade issues or playing up certain specific issues. We have to make sure that the steady growth of China-US relations is not affected by certain isolated issues at any particular time. We need to forge new consensus on upholding world peace and development through dialogue. China is the world’s largest developing country and the United States the largest developed one. The importance of our relations has gone far beyond the bilateral scope and acquired global significance. Good cooperation between China and the United States can serve as an anchor for world peace and stability and an engine for prosperity and development.”



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

**Quote:** "Both China and the US are major countries with important influence in the world. A healthy and stable China-US relationship is of great significance to both countries and the whole world. When addressing the opening ceremony of the strategic and economic dialogue, Vice Premier Wang Yang said that the two sides need to hash out differences and manage disputes rather than politicize economic issues or make individual issues bigger. Nor should they allow any individual issue to shake the foundation of the steady development of bilateral relations. Both sides look forward to deepening mutual understanding, enhancing strategic mutual trust and promoting practical cooperation through the dialogue."

- **July 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Press Release** ([Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues on July 12, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "In the strategic dialogues, the two sides conducted candid, in-depth and constructive dialogues in promoting to build the new model of major-country relationship between China and the U.S., enhancing strategic mutual trust, constructing a pattern of benign interaction between the two countries in Asia-Pacific, and expanding cooperation on climate change as well as global and regional hot-spot issues of Middle East, South Asia and others. Relevant government departments of the two countries held sub-dialogues including the 3rd China-U.S. Strategic Security Dialogue and the 1st Cyber Working Group Meeting. In addition, consultations were held between the two sides over climate change, Customs, combating illegal transactions of wildlife animals and plants, UN peace keeping, South Asian affairs and Latin American affairs."

- **July 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Press Release** ([Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues on July 12, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "The Chinese side expounded principles and position on issues related to Taiwan, Tibet, Xinjiang, and human rights. The Chinese side stressed that the two sides should respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect each other's choices of social systems and development paths, respect each other's interests and differences, and properly handle differences and frictions. [...] mutual understanding and mutual trust are important prerequisites for the win-win cooperation between China and the United States. It is believed that the S&ED will continue to be an important platform for the two sides to expand consensus and deepen cooperation and it will play a more important role in building the new model of major-country relationship between the two countries."



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>July 12, 2013 - China Daily Editorial (<u>Building greater trust</u>)</b> <b>Quote:</b> “With participants at this year’s S&amp;ED highlighting the importance of cooperation, both Beijing and Washington should make concrete efforts to consolidate the trust-building process, which would help lift their interaction to an even higher level, as well as anchor their security concerns in a more positive environment. In recent years there has been growing mistrust between them in the security and strategic realms. In fact, both countries have been grappling with the difficulty of understanding the intentions of the other, and seeking to head off the dire consequences of any misjudgment. But as their core interests become increasingly interwoven, neither country can afford to see the trust deficit keep growing. Beijing and Washington should face up to their differences squarely, and they should also look beyond their disputes and seek more common ground, so as to make sure bilateral interaction always advances in the right direction.”</li></ul>
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**Issue 3. Economic Cooperation: Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogue; U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Remarks at the U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "By the end of this decade roughly half of Southeast Asia's 600 million people will be defined as middle class. That's a population that is as large as the entire United States. So helping these people to achieve the middle class dream and to stay there is both of our challenge and it's both of our responsibility. I might add, it's also our opportunity. We support ASEAN's goals in creating dynamic, open economies and establishing integrated ASEAN economic community by the end of 2015. And we will invest significantly in technical assistance to support these goals."</li> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Remarks With USAID Deputy Assistant Administrator Greg Beck at the Lower Mekong Initiative Ministerial Meeting</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "So that's where the Lower Mekong Initiative comes in. In order to meet these challenges, it is essential that we redouble our efforts to balance the demand for resources with sustainability and to develop cooperative approaches. So smart, sustainable development should be our goal here. And we need to make sure that the decisions on infrastructure developments, such as dams that affect the Mekong, need to be made very carefully, very deliberately, very transparently, with all the input they can have from all countries. It needs to be based on the best science that is available so that we can come up with the concept of sustainable. Sustainable is not just a word, it's a practice. It's a way of doing things. And we need to make sure we do it."</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden</b> (<a href="#">U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Opening Session</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "And the next steps China - and the next steps that China needs to take for its own economy happen to be in the interest of the United States as well. Your own plans call for the kind of changes that have to take place that are difficult, like here. But if they do, they will benefit us both, including freeing exchange rates, shifting to a consumption-led economy, enforcing intellectual property rights, and renewed innovation. [...] History shows that prosperity is greatest when governments allow not just the free exchange of goods but the free exchange of ideas, that innovation, which thrives in open economies and societies, thrives in open economies and societies"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 10, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 10, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "We have noted that New Zealand's Commerce and Industry Office and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Office in New Zealand signed the economic cooperation agreement. China-New Zealand relations are now in good shape. Committed to the 'One China' policy, New Zealand handles relevant issue properly, which is conducive to a healthy China-New Zealand relationship. Our position on the issue of Taiwan's foreign exchanges is consistent and clear. We have no objection to non-governmental business and cultural exchanges between foreign countries and the region of Taiwan but oppose the development of any official ties between them. Fair and reasonable arrangement could be made for Taiwan's participation in international activities through practical consultation across the Straits on the premise of not creating 'two Chinas' or 'one China, one Taiwan.'"</li> <li>● <b>July 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 12, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The fifth round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogue has concluded. [...] The two sides had candid and in-depth discussions and reached broad consensus on implementing the outcomes of China-US presidential meeting at the Annenberg Estate and building the new model of major-country relationship between China and the US. The dialogue yielded important and positive results. The two sides had candid and in-depth discussions on overarching, long-term and strategic issues concerning the economy of the two countries and the entire world during the economic dialogue. They also had a candid, in-depth and constructive strategic dialogue on [...] a new model of major-country relationship, increasing strategic trust, forging sound interactions in the Asia Pacific, and expanding cooperation on such global issues and regional hotspots as climate change, the Middle East, and South Asia."</li> </ul>



- **July 10, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of Treasury Jacob Lew ([U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Opening Session](#))**

**Quote:** "Our top priority is to grow our economy and to create good middle class jobs. In China, your economy is undergoing a systemic transition where significant and fundamental shifts in policy will be required to sustain growth in the future. We welcome the market-oriented reform commitments that you've made. These reforms recognize the imperative of shifting to domestic consumption, greater private sector innovation, an economy that's more open to competition with more flexible prices, including the exchange rate and interest rates, and a more flexible financial system. Now, while we must each guide our economic futures by expanding the middle class of our nations, what we each do domestically matters enormously to one another. Yes, our economies are interconnected, but what makes matters difficult is ensuring that our economies are growing in a way that is balanced, beneficial, and mutually compatible. That's our challenge."

- **July 12, 2013 - U.S. Department Of The Treasury Press Release ([U.S. Fact Sheet - Economic Track Fifth Meeting of the U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue](#))**

**Quote:** "A high standard U.S.-China BIT is a priority for the United States and is critical to leveling the playing field for American workers and businesses. A successful BIT [bilateral investment treaty] negotiation would open up China's highly restrictive system to foreign investment and help create a wide range of opportunities for U.S. firms to participate in the Chinese market. We are pleased by China's interest in moving forward with negotiations that could address a range of U.S. commercial and economic priorities, including greater market access, removal of investment barriers, protections against technology transfer, and increased transparency."

- **July 19, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden on Asia-Pacific Policy ([The White House Remarks](#))**

**Quote:** "We are addressing the challenges in our economic relationships with China as well. They are not at all inconsistent. We do not view our relationship and future relations with China in terms of conflict or the talk of inevitable conflict. We view it in terms of a healthy mix of competition and cooperation. A competition that we welcome. It's stamped into our DNA. We like to compete. Competition is good for both of us, as long as the game is fair. It is clear that the Chinese understand that to reverse their declining growth, there are internal reforms they need to make -- not reforms we're suggesting they have to make. They've made their own judgment -- judgments if they follow through on them will not only help China in our view, but help the region and the world. They've concluded China needs to shift to a more consumer-driven economy. They've concluded they have to create a market-based, well-regulated financial system. And they've concluded they need to liberalize their exchange rates. It will be difficult. It's difficult internally for them to do that, but I'm convinced they believe -- and we clearly do -- that it's necessary."

- **July 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Press Release ([Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues on July 12, 2013](#))**

**Quote:** "Both parties promised to promote economic structural reform and sustainable and balanced development. The U.S. promised to increase investment, improve the savings rate, cut deficits and debt, be committed to achieving medium-term fiscal sustainability, and pay close attention to the spillover and international influence of the monetary policy. Both sides will discuss on time the major economic policies with each other. Both sides are committed to strengthening macroeconomic policy coordination, promoting the reform of international financial institutions, advocating multilateral development bank to enhance loan ability, and promoting the recovery and growth of the world economy, under the framework of G20, APEC, and other mechanisms."

- **July 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Press Release ([Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues on July 12, 2013](#))**

**Quote:** "Both sides agreed to start substantive negotiations on China-U.S. bilateral investment agreement on the basis of Pre-Establishment National Treatment and negative list. The U.S. side promised to offer fair treatment for Chinese enterprises to invest in U.S. and will maintain an opening-up investment environment for Chinese investors, including state-owned enterprises. The U.S. promised that all investment review by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) will be within the limits of national security, not going to economic policies or any other national policies. The two sides reaffirmed to support the multilateral trading system and oppose trade protectionism. The U.S. side promised to offer China the fair treatment in the process of its export control system reform and take China's concerns under serious consideration. The U.S. side promised to work hard through cooperation for a rapid and full acknowledgement of China's market economy status."

- **July 12, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Press Release ([Press Release on the Fifth Round of China-U.S. Strategic and Economic Dialogues on July 12, 2013](#))**

**Quote:** "The two sides agreed to strengthen financial cooperation, including cooperation in law enforcement of supervision of financial institutions, cross-border supervision, shadow bank, OTC derivatives, international convergence of accounting standards, and U.S. Foreign Accounts Tax Compliance Act. The United States welcomes Chinese financial institutions to invest in the U.S. Market."





- **July 15, 2013 - China Daily Editorial (US must honor promise)**

**Quote:** "Since China has a consistent record of contributing to global rebalancing through exchange rate liberalization, the United States should pay more than just lip service to the issue. [...] Although the US claims its policies are domestic in nature, they have global ramifications because of the unmatched clout of the American economy and the dollar. [...] While China and the US both should honor their commitments, Washington should take special care not to harm other countries' economies when it devises its exchange rate policies."



**Issue 4. Cooperation On Military Security: Chinese-Russian Joint Drills; U.S. and PLA Navy to Participate in Multinational Exercise**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Remarks at the U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "(Political security engagement with ASEAN) Let me be crystal clear: I know that some people have wondered whether in the second term of the Obama Administration and with a new Secretary of State, are we going to continue on the path that we have been on? And the answer, I say to all of you directly, is yes. Not just yes, but we hope to increase the effort. So we are committed to ensuring a peaceful, stable, and prosperous Southeast Asia, and that's why we're working together on a whole range of both traditional and nontraditional security issues from wildlife trafficking to human trafficking - trafficking in persons - to nonproliferation, humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief, and so much more."</li> <li>● <b>July 2, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Intervention at East Asia Summit</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The United States remains committed to that goal, and will work with our partners to reduce the number of nuclear weapons. We will also work toward a new international framework for peaceful nuclear power, and work to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.[...] we hope that all EAS members will fully embrace the available tools in the fight against proliferation - including endorsing PSI principles and bringing into force the Additional Protocol to your IAEA Safeguards Agreement."</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden</b> (<a href="#">U.S.-China Strategic and Economic Dialogue Joint Opening Session</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Ours is updating its global posture as two wars come to an end and we recalibrate and rebalance in Asia. These trends will bring us into closer contact. Leading the military dimension of our dialogue underdeveloped on both sides causes us to run unnecessary risk. So I welcomed yesterday the round of strategic security dialogue and the enhanced dialogue between our senior military leaders. More of it must occur. It's critical to expand our military-to-military dialogue, exchanges in cooperation, as we go forward. We have to know what each other are doing. The truth is, we have a common interest in defending a wide range of public goods and international rules that will only grow more compelling as China looks beyond its borders. For example, we both benefit from freedom of navigation and uninhibited lawful commerce. That will deepen and it will also become more apparent a need, and it will depend on how China approaches its territorial disputes with its neighbors and how we work together to advance common interest."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 3, 2013 - China Daily Editorial</b> (<a href="#">Anti-terror cooperation</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China's fight against the three evil forces in the area contributes to the global anti-terrorism efforts. But given the complexity of the challenge, it will be difficult to win the fight single-handedly. [...] China has been actively pushing for broader cooperation with other countries in the fight against terrorism. The country's top legislature on Saturday adopted two pacts on anti-terrorism cooperation among Shanghai Cooperation Organization members, providing a legal basis for promoting cooperation to fight the three evil forces as well as protecting regional peace, security and stability within the organization. Driven by the common need to curb the three evil forces and their joint commitment to maintaining regional peace and stability, the members of the SCO have conducted annual joint anti-terrorism drills in recent years. The SCO anti-terror mechanisms deserve a more prominent role in addressing terrorist threats in the member countries."</li> <li>● <b>July 9, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on July 9, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The Chinese media have fully covered the China-Russia joint military drill which underscores the high level China-Russia strategic partnership of coordination. It is of great strategic significance to strengthen strategic mutual trust and traditional friendship between the two countries and two militaries, build up the capability of jointly responding to maritime security threat and demonstrate our determination to safeguard world peace and regional stability. I also want to point out that the joint military drill is not targeted at any other country."</li> </ul>



- **July 11, 2013 - Remarks by Navy Adm. Samuel J. Locklear III, commander of U.S. Pacific Command:U.S.-China Military Ties Growing** ([American Forces Press Service](#))

**Quote:** "I think that the progress that we're making between our two militaries is quite commendable, it's commendable because we are able to have very good dialogue on areas where we converge, and there are a lot of places where we converge as two nations, and we're also able to directly address in a matter-of-fact way where we diverge. And friction points are where militaries that understand each other can maybe not solve the friction, but they can manage it so that diplomacy can continue to work. U.S. and PLA ships and forces were working side-by-side.[...] They'll be entering a multinational three-week-long exercise that's basically run by the U.S. from the 3rd Fleet headquarters. [...] The U.S. presence in the Asia-Pacific is not going anywhere, we have to manage our ability to operate around each other. We're seeing Chinese operating today in places beyond the first and second island chain that we wouldn't have seen before. We've seen them be able successfully do [anti-piracy] operations alongside of us in the Gulf of Aden. I think it's a natural thing as their global, economic power grows for them to have security interests that go beyond their backyard. [...] If opportunity is not realized, then, as it would be with any other ... growing military, it potentially could become a threat. But I certainly view it and approach it as an opportunity. That's really the only best path forward."



**Issue 5. Human Rights: Chinese Human Rights Advocate Xu Zhiyong; Attacks in Xinjiang**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 11, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Bahrain Human Rights (Daily Press Briefing)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “We’ve taken, or our view on human rights that is happening - or issues that are happening in Bahrain, King Hamad showed leadership in initiating the Bahrain independent commission of inquiry for accepting the recommendations put forward in the report and for committing to implement reforms. While the Government of Bahrain has taken initial steps to implement recommended reforms put forward, we urge it to continue to implement additional reforms. That’s a case that we’re making publicly and privately to them.”</li> <li>● <b>July 18, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: China Xu Zhiyong Taken into Custody / U.S. Concern (Daily Press Briefing)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “The United States is concerned over reports that prominent Chinese legal scholar and rights advocate Xu Zhiyong was taken into police custody July 16th for, quote, “assembling a crowd to disrupt order in a public place,” unquote, and is now being held at a detention center in Beijing. Xu, who reportedly spent over three months under extrajudicial house arrest prior to his detention, is a leading public advocate for fiscal transparency and fighting official corruption. [...] The United States Government is concerned that he is being prosecuted as retribution for his public campaign to expose official malfeasance and for the peaceful expression of his views. We call on Chinese authorities to release Xu immediately, cease any restrictions on his freedom of movement, and guarantee him the protections and freedoms to which he is entitled under China’s international human rights commitments.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 1, 2013)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “It has been proven that the incident [in Xinjiang] is a serious, violent and terrorist attack. China is firmly opposed to all forms of terrorism. The East Turkistan terrorist forces have increased its collusion with international terrorist organizations, severely impairing China’s national security and putting other countries’ peace and stability in danger. The international community should be highly vigilant. China will step up cooperation with relevant countries to combat terrorist organizations, including the East Turkistan terrorist forces. The Chinese government’s ethnic and religious policy in Xinjiang is consistent with China’s national conditions and the actual situation in Xinjiang and has won support from all ethnic groups in Xinjiang. The overall economic and social development in Xinjiang is in good shape. People of all ethnic groups aspire for stability, development and harmony and are working hard for a well-off and happy life. The scheme of a small group of people to split Xinjiang and undermine the stability and development of Xinjiang goes against people’s will and is doomed to failure.”</li> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 1, 2013)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “I want to stress that represented by the East Turkistan forces, the “three forces” in and outside China have long carried out anti-China separatist activities for the purpose of splitting China and even colluded with international terrorist forces to plot and carry out a lot of violent and terrorist activities in Xinjiang. These activities undermine Xinjiang’s development and stability, cause casualties and property losses of innocent civilians and pose a grave threat to China’s national security and regional peace and stability.”</li> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - China Daily Editorial (Biased view of terrorism)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “The biased prism through which some US politicians view such horrible acts, means that if it happens in the United States or harms US citizens it is a terrorist attack, but when it happens in other countries it is viewed as something else. We sincerely urge some US politicians to use reason rather than letting themselves be carried away by their bias on this question. Prejudice will only lead them away from the path that would allow them to reach the right conclusion. Which will do no good to the global fight against terrorism.”</li> </ul>



## Issue 6. Climate Change: Moving China Away from Coal; Marine Protected Areas; Multinational Initiatives

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 2, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Intervention at East Asia Summit</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "As I said in Beijing in April and in New Delhi last week - and as the President said in Washington last week - the devastating effects of climate change are no longer far-off predictions. So let me make clear that the United States is strongly committed to working with the people of the Asia-Pacific region to adapt to and mitigate the impact of climate change. For example, the United States is investing more than \$60 million annually to support programs across the Asia Pacific that combat climate change, including in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. [...] Brunei recognizes the challenges posed by threats to marine conservation, and has recently banned all shark fishing within its waters. The United States welcomes Brunei's commitment to conservation, particularly its proposed EAS study on enhancing sustainable fisheries management and marine environmental conservation. The United States would be pleased to assist this effort and would welcome a future focus on marine conservation by the EAS."</li> <li>● <b>July 16, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Results of the Special Meeting of the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "There's simply no comprehensive effort to protect earth's most critical resource that doesn't include an equally comprehensive effort to create marine protected areas (MPAs). That's why the United States and New Zealand proposed the creation of these areas in the Ross Sea Region. A tremendous amount of work has gone into developing the science that underpins our joint proposal, and to leverage action, we'll be doubling down on sharing the findings of our scientists who spend those critical months in the dead of winter at McMurdo Station researching and understanding the realities that face all of us."</li> <li>● <b>July 19, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Getting the U.S.-China Climate Partnership Right</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "We all know China and the United States have unique national circumstances. But we also have a special role. Together, we account for more than 40 percent of greenhouse gas emissions. [...] So here's the bottom line: For better or worse, the eyes of the world are upon us. Either we create the necessary momentum to galvanize a global response, or else we risk a global catastrophe. Either we set an example for the world, or the world will make an example out of us. After all, Mother Nature knows no boundaries. [...] We're elevating our climate concerns to a new level in our bilateral relationship, because no nation can take on this global challenge alone — nor should they."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 20, 2013 - President Xi Jinping's Speech</b> (<a href="#">Message of Congratulations From President Xi Jinping To the Eco Forum Annual Global Conference Guiyang 2013 on July 20, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "To usher in a new era of ecological progress and build a beautiful China is an important part of realizing the Chinese dream of the great renewal of the Chinese nation. [...] We will more conscientiously promote green, circular and low-carbon development and integrate ecological progress into every aspect of our entire effort to achieve economic, political, cultural and social progress. [...] China will continue to assume its due international obligations, carry out in-depth exchanges and cooperation with all countries in the ecological field, promote the sharing of best practices and make concerted efforts for a beautiful home planet with a sound eco-environment."</li> </ul>



- **July 19, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry ([Getting the U.S.-China Climate Partnership Right](#))**

**Quote:** “We’ve agreed to work together to overcome barriers to carbon capture, use, and storage through several integrated demonstration projects. We’ve also agreed to work together on fuel efficiency standards, promote cleaner fuels and vehicle emissions control technologies, and increase efficiency in clean freight. We’re also taking action to promote energy efficiency. We’re combining forces to promote energy efficiency in buildings, which account for over 30 percent of energy use in both countries. We’re assisting China in improving greenhouse gas data collection and management, the foundation for any effective climate policies. And, together, we’re promoting the growth of smart grids that are more resilient, more efficient, and capable of incorporating more renewable energy and distributed generation. These climate measures will have all the more significance if we can help China diversify its fuel mix away from coal. That’s why our energy dialogue focused on helping China take the commercial steps needed to increase the use of natural gas. [...] We stand ready to help China do the same as we pioneer the clean technologies of the future. [...] Revolutionizing the way we use and produce energy can be a “win, win, win” — a win for America, a win for China, and win for the world. Let’s seize the opportunity.”

- **July 19, 2013 – Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden on Asia-Pacific Policy ([The White House Remarks](#))**

**Quote:** “As we all strive for greater growth, we have to recognize that the impact of climate change also has an impact on growth as well as security. This is a priority for the President and for me. America now has the lowest level of carbon emission in two decades. And we’re determined to move further, and in the process where we can, where our technological capability is available, also help other countries do the same. That’s why we’re working with ASEAN to promote investment in clean energy; why we’re helping Pacific island nations mitigate the effects of rising sea levels. They are rising. We just concluded an agreement with China to reduce the use of pollutants called HFCs that cause climate change. And there’s no reason we cannot do more with India as well. That’s why Secretary Kerry agreed to an enhanced dialogue with India on climate change just last month.”



## Issue 7. Middle East and Africa Issues: U.S. Aid to Egypt; Palestine-Israel Potential Talks; Afghanistan and the "Zero Option"

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Press Availability in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "In fact, the Indonesian Foreign Minister, the New Zealand Foreign Minister, when he visited me in Washington, and the Japanese Foreign Minister, and the South Korea Foreign Minister all raised the subject of Middle East peace and said how can we help, it is important to all of us that we have peace in the Middle East. And so I believe that the United States must continue to engage in our global responsibilities, even as we engage in regional initiatives. And that's precisely what I am doing in being here today. And I want you to be absolutely confident, over the next three and a half years of the Obama presidency, you will see an energized and serious engagement in continuing the rebalance efforts. But one thing we have always said is the rebalance should not come at the expense of some other nation or interest. It comes in addition to it."</li> <li>● <b>July 8, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Syria Scale and Scope of Aid</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "We did make an announcement that we had changed the scale and scope of our aid - I still am not in a position to detail exactly what that means - and that the Administration, high levels of the Administration, which includes, of course, the President and the Secretary of State, the national security team, all are considering additional options, all options aside from boots on the ground. So both of those steps have been in play, including expanding the scale and scope and continuing to consider additional options."</li> <li>● <b>July 9, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Afghanistan Reports of "Zero Option"</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "We are committed - let me just - bear with me here, just to give you a broad overview of our approach - to continuing to support a fully sovereign, democratic, and united Afghanistan. We have been clear in public and in private, as have many of our allies and partners in ISAF and in the broader international community, that we do not intend to repeat the mistakes of the '80s and '90s, and that as the Afghans stand up they won't stand alone. As you know, this is a decision that the President will make. He is still reviewing options from his national security team and has not made a decision about the size of a possible U.S. presence. He's considering a range of options, as you know, and we made clear as far back - made that clear as far back as January. So any report stating a decision is being made, or has been made, I should say, is inaccurate."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 4, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 4, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China follows closely the situation in Egypt and respects the Egyptian people's choice. We hope that relevant parties in Egypt would not resort to violence, dissolve differences through dialogue and consultation as soon as possible and realize reconciliation and social stability. The Chinese and Egyptian people enjoy deep traditional friendship. No matter how the situation changes, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will remain unchanged."</li> <li>● <b>July 4, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 4, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "There have been massive demonstrations in Egyptian cities like Cairo and Alexandria since June 30. The Chinese Foreign Ministry has launched the emergency response system, instructed Chinese diplomatic missions in Egypt to protect the safety of Chinese nationals and institutions in Egypt, posted consular alert on the website to remind Chinese citizens to be cautious about travelling to Egypt. The Chinese diplomatic missions in Egypt follow closely the developments of the situation in Egypt, remind Chinese citizens and institutions in Egypt through various means to step up precautions and require relevant departments of Egypt to take effective measures to protect the safety of Chinese nationals and institutions. We have not received any report of Chinese casualties."</li> <li>● <b>July 11, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 11, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China has noted relevant report. We welcome all proposals and efforts that are conducive to the end of violence in Syria and the political resolution of the Syrian issue. China appeals to all parties concerned in Syria to implement the communiqué of Geneva foreign ministers' meeting of the Action Group on Syria, end violence and cease fire immediately, positively respond to the proposal for a second Geneva meeting on Syria and launch a political dialogue as soon as possible."</li> </ul>



- **July 10, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Afghanistan-Taliban Reconciliation Talks** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "I know, but it's worth reiterating our call for the Taliban to come back to the table to talk to the Afghan Government about peace and reconciliation. Our goal remains, of course, for Afghans to be talking to Afghans. We have a team here who continues to work on just that. But our step here in the process is, of course, returning those - this process to talks, and we'll keep working on that."

- **July 22, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: EU Hezbollah Designation** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "So I can just reiterate for you we applaud the EU for the important step it has taken today in agreeing to designate Hezbollah's military wing as a terrorist organization. This sends a strong message to Hezbollah that it cannot operate with impunity, and that there are consequences for its actions. This designation will have a significant impact on Hezbollah's ability to operate freely in Europe by enabling European law enforcement agencies to crack down on Hezbollah's fundraising, logistical activity and terrorist plot on European soil.[...] I think many of you are familiar with our position. We don't differentiate between Hezbollah's different wings. The branches share common funding, personnel, and leadership. But we still feel this is a positive step forward, applaud them for taking this important step, and think it will have an impact on the ground."

- **July 22, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Pakistan National Security and Foreign Affairs Advisor visit to Afghanistan** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "We're aware, of course, that Pakistan's Advisor to the Prime Minister on National Security and Foreign Affairs, Mr. Aziz visited Afghanistan this past weekend. Pakistan is an important partner in supporting a secure and stable Afghanistan, which is vital to the security of the region. Pakistan's own security and stability is tied to a successful outcome in Afghanistan and any steps that continue to build the relationship between Afghanistan and Pakistan, in our view, are very important."

- **July 19, 2013 - China Daily Editorial (Reconciliation Needed)**

**Quote:** "The inauguration of Egypt's interim government, which was sworn in on Tuesday, offers a ray of hope that the world's biggest Muslim country can emerge from the turmoil that has afflicted the country since the army ousted Mohamed Morsi last month. But the interim government faces daunting challenges and any misstep could easily throw the country into even greater turmoil. [...] For the nation to restore order, properly address its economic woes and start the reconciliation process, it is essential that all political forces in Egypt put the interests of the nation and the Egyptian people first. Any pursuit of political gains will be meaningless if the country continues to be mired in turbulence and hatred."

- **July 20, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on a Hopeful Resumption of Talks between Palestine and Israel** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on July 20, 2013](#))

**Quote:** "China welcomes the upcoming resumption of peace talks between Palestine and Israel and appreciates all relevant parties' efforts to that end. We hope that the two sides could meet each other halfway despite all difficulties and strive to achieve substantive results as soon as possible. This year, China has been actively promoting peace talks between Palestine and Israel by receiving the two leaders and hosting the UN International Meeting in Support of Palestinian-Israeli Peace in China. President Xi Jinping has also put forward the four-point proposal on the settlement of the Palestinian issue. Together with the international community, China will continue to play an active and constructive role in pushing for a comprehensive and just settlement of the Palestinian issue."





- **July 26, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Continued Provision of Assistance to Egypt** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "We believe that the continued provision of assistance to Egypt, consistent with our law, is important to our goal of advancing a responsible transition to democratic governance, and is consistent with our national security interests. As you all know and we've all talked about, Egypt serves as a stabilizing pillar of regional peace and security, and the United States has a national security interest in a stable and successful democratic transition in Egypt. The law does not require us to make a formal determination - that is a review that we have undergone - as to whether a coup took place, and it is not in our national interest to make such a determination. So we will work with Congress to determine how best to continue assistance to Egypt in a manner that encourages Egypt's interim government to quickly and responsibly transition back to a stable, democratic, civilian-led, and inclusive government. [...] It is not ignoring the law. It was a review of what is applicable under the law, abiding the law. We're continuing to work with Congress."

- **July 26, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Egypt: Morsy** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "Well, we, of course, are deeply concerned by reports that an Egyptian court has ordered the detention of Mr. Morsy. I can't speak to the specific charges, but we do believe that it is important that there be a process to work towards his release. Clearly, this process should respect the personal security of him and take into account the volatile political situation in Egypt, and that's where our focus is."

- **July 26, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Ball In Iran's Court** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** "As we've said many times, we're open to direct talks with Iran in order to resolve the international community's concerns about Iran's nuclear program. And we work through, as you all know, the P-5+1 and Under Secretary Sherman just had a meeting, I believe a couple of weeks ago, with her counterparts. But it is - the ball is in Iran's court to take the necessary steps to abide by their international obligations. And that has not changed."



**Issue 8. Korean Peninsula: Panama Seizes a DPRK Ship; Denuclearization of the Peninsula**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Remarks by Secretary of State John Kerry</b> (<a href="#">Press Availability in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "I want to emphasize, in my meetings with the Chinese Foreign Minister as well as the Republic of Korea Minister, and Japanese Minister, all of us - all four of us - are absolutely united and absolutely firm in our insistence that the future with respect to North Korea must include denuclearization. China made it clear to me they have made very firm statements and very firm steps that they have taken with respect to the implementation of that policy. And in the end, we know that the only way we will find the stability that we want and the peace that we want is for North Korea to honor its commitments made under the September 19th, 2005 joint statement of the Six-Party Talks, which refers very specifically to verifiable denuclearization. We confirmed that there is a better path open to North Korea, and we want North Korea to understand that, that the region will be better with the denuclearization and the possibilities of normal relationships - not just between the South and the North or China and North Korea, but between the United States and North Korea and the rest of the world - lies at the end of engaging in a serious set of steps to denuclearize and serious negotiations that could accompany that."</li> <li>● <b>July 12, 2013 - Remarks by Admiral Samuel J. Locklear III, U.S. Pacific Commander</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The fact that they were able to successfully do that [launch] was a demonstration to us that they have the ability to put something into a larger ballistic orbit. Now, whether they can successfully take that technology and mate it with where they are in their nuclear program has not been demonstrated."</li> <li>● <b>July 16, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korean-flagged Ship in Panama Canal / Panamanian Inspection</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Let me first of all say that the United States strongly supports Panama's sovereign decision to inspect the D.P.R.K.-flagged vessel. The U.S. commends the actions that the Government of Panama has taken in this case. Panama, as you know, is a close partner of the United States. We stand ready to cooperate with Panama should they request our assistance. But really, on all details of the case, I refer you to the Government of Panama.[...] I will say this is a vessel, as we understand, that the Panamanians inspected because it might be smuggling narcotics, and they utilized their resident domestic authorities to make that inspection. And this ship - this is called the MV Chong Chon Gang - has a history of involvement in drug smuggling. Public reports from 2010 and also a UN panel of experts report from 2012 cite this history. So this vessel has a well-known history in this regard.[...] any country that would exporting arms or arms-related materiel to North Korea would be in violation."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 1, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The two sides (China and DPRK) exchanged views on China-DPRK relations and expressed the hope of jointly maintaining the sound and steady development of bilateral relations. Foreign Minister Wang Yi fully expounded China's principled position on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. He said that taking note of the positive changes to the situation on the Korean Peninsula, China hopes that all relevant parties, including the DPRK could pull together to bring the Korean nuclear issue back to the track of dialogue and consultation and create favorable environment for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks."</li> <li>● <b>July 11, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 11, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "We have noted relevant report. We believe that the improvement of relations and reconciliation between the DPRK and the ROK contributes to peace and stability of the Peninsula. As a close neighbor of the Peninsula, China always supports the two sides in improving their relations through dialogue and consultation. The Kaesong industrial park is a cooperation project that is beneficial to both sides. We hope that relevant parties could bear in mind peace and stability of the Peninsula, show patience and wisdom and properly solve relevant issue through engagement and dialogue."</li> </ul>



- **July 17, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Panama Seized Ship / UN Process / U.S. Assistance** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “They have now - the Panamanian authorities have said - have announced that they discovered arms on board. So as you know, there’s a UN process through the Security Council to determine whether there was a violation of sanctions. That process is ongoing. The Government of Panama has requested our assistance in this matter. I don’t have specific details for you on what that assistance might look like, but needless to say we intend to provide assistance as best we can. [...] the types of technical assistance we could provide include things like identifying the material on board as well as providing personnel who are familiar with these types of inspections. So again, we stand ready to help.”

- **July 18, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: DPRK/Panama Sanctions** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “In terms of the sanctions, there is a process in place. We are supportive of that process because the bottom line remains that any alleged violation of UN Security Council resolutions and sanctions on North Korea is incredibly concerning to us, as we’ve said many times. And so we’re just going to let that process play out. I don’t want to speculate on how that might end or what actions might come out of that.[...] I would underscore that the issue of the ship isn’t a U.S.-Cuba issue - it’s really an issue that we’re focused on in terms of the UN and the sanctions that we have through the UN on North Korea. We said we would raise it with them at some point.”

- **July 19, 2013 - Remarks by Vice President Joe Biden on Asia-Pacific Policy** ([The White House Remarks](#))

**Quote:** “Now, North Korea is calling for dialogue. [...] We are ready, but only if North Korea is prepared to engage in genuine negotiations. We will not countenance North Korea’s pattern of provoking a crisis and then insisting they be rewarded in order to cease and desist from the actions they are taking. We’ve been there before, only to find that once they’re gotten the space or the aid they need, they return to the same provocative, dangerous behavior and continue their nuclear march.[...] Make no mistake about it, though. We are open to engaging with any nation that’s prepared to live up to its international obligations. That’s what we did in Burma. And I think most would say we’re already seeing some tangible benefits from that engagement.”



**Issue 9. Cybersecurity: First U.S.-China Civilian-Military Cyber Working Group Meeting; Tracking Edward Snowden**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: EU-U.S. Dialogue</b> (<a href="#">Daily Press Briefing</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "(Reports about spying, et cetera, are creating enormous difficulties, and at least publicly a lot of very heated criticism from the U.S. allies in Europe) But just to repeat here that the U.S. Government will respond appropriately to our partners through diplomatic and intelligence channels. While we're not going to comment publicly on the specifics of alleged intelligence activities, as a matter of policy we've made clear that the U.S. gathers foreign intelligence of the type gathered by all nations [...] we'll have that conversation privately with them. I think as you heard, we have diplomatic channels such as the EU-U.S. dialogue of intelligence experts, and again we also have direct bilateral channels to discuss with these countries, so we'll have those discussions directly and in our private channels."</li> <li>● <b>July 2, 2013 - Remarks by Army Maj. Gen. John A. Davis</b> (<a href="#">American Forces Press Service</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "It brought together disparate cyber functions of operating our networks, defending our networks and applying offensive capabilities against adversary networks.[...] everything from tabletop exercises to more sophisticated exercises, and we're doing joint training and putting cyber into our bilateral exercises on a more regular basis. As an example of a critical bilateral relationship, I've had the great honor twice in the past year to engage as part of a U.S. academic and government interagency forum with counterpart Chinese academic and government organizations.[...] We recognize China as a rising power and one of the world's leading voices in this discussion, so senior government officials across the interagency have actively engaged their Chinese government counterparts, including their military [counterparts] ... in a number of ways already and we would like to see those engagements expand.[...] will hold a working group meeting on cyber with our Chinese counterparts to talk about this directly and to strive for concrete solutions with actionable steps for progress."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>July 1, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 1, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "It [the US having carried out cyber surveillance on EU institutions and countries] proves once again that the cyber security issue has become a security concern for countries around the world. The international community should enhance cooperation, work out a code of conduct in the cyber space at an early date and build a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyber space. China calls once again for all countries' active actions within the framework of the UN to draw up relevant international regulations and jointly maintain peace and security of the cyber space."</li> <li>● <b>July 10, 2013 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference</b> (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunyings Regular Press Conference on July 10, 2013</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China and the US held the first cyber working group meeting under the framework of strategic security dialogue in Washington D.C. on July 8. The two sides had candid and in-depth discussions on the institutional building of the cyber working group, bilateral cyber relations, international rules in the cyber space, bilateral dialogue and cooperation and other issues of common interest. The two sides expressed the will to make the mechanism a good one based on mutual respect and equal dialogue so that it could play a positive role for the two sides to enhance mutual trust and remove misgivings, manage differences and expand cooperation. The two sides also agreed to hold another meeting in the year."</li> </ul>



- **July 3, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Snowden in touch with broad range of countries** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “Our position on Mr. Snowden has also been crystal clear in terms of what we want to happen, and that message has been communicated both publicly and privately in a range of these conversations we’ve had with countries. And let me just repeat: He’s been accused of leaking classified information. He’s been charged with three felony accounts and should be returned to the United States. I don’t know that any country doesn’t think that that is what the United States would like to happen. The public - many - the public - but decisions made over the course of the last week or so, whether they’re public comments about whether or not they’ll accept asylum - his asylum request, or whether it’s closing airspace, are decisions made by individual countries. And I would point you to them to describe why they made decisions if they made decisions, and I know there have already been a range of public comments out there.

- **July 8, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Snowden in Venezuela/Russia** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “As in all of our communications with foreign governments regarding Mr. Snowden, we have advised the Government of Venezuela of the felony charges against him and urged that he should not be allowed to proceed in any further international travel other than as necessary to return him to the United States. We’ve had our differences with Venezuela on some issues, but we’ve also been able to work together on some. And this is a case where, as someone who’s facing felony charges, we’re hopeful that any government involved would take that into account and support his return to the United States.[...] We agree with the comments of President Putin last week that we wouldn’t want this to impact our relationship. We certainly feel that anyone - any country granting asylum to Mr. Snowden would create grave difficulties in our bilateral relationship, and that’s a message that we’ve conveyed publicly and, of course, privately in conversations as well.”



- **July 8, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: U.S.-China Civilian-Military Cyber Working Group Meeting** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “Today is the first civilian-military cyber working group meeting. The representative from the United States is - it is being led, I should say, by State Department Coordinator for Cyber Issues Christopher Painter - he’s chairing the working group - and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Eric Rosenbach will be the Defense Department lead. This is a working group that was announced back in April, when the Secretary was in Beijing, and this first meeting we’re hopeful will enable the two sides to share perspectives on international laws and norms in cyberspace, raise concerns as needed, develop processes for future cooperation, and set the tone for future constructive and cooperative bilateral dialogues. [...] I just wanted to know that the Administration’s position is that it has respected all relevant international laws and norms when it comes to computer security and Cybersecurity. [...] I’m not aware of any violation.”

- **July 11, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Use of U.S. Technology by Repressive Regimes** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “The State Department is closely following reports regarding the use of U.S. technology by repressive regimes, including Iran, Sudan, and Syria, all of which you mentioned, that can be used to target human rights activists and dissidents and sensor online information. The United States has controls and restrictions in place regarding exports of these types of U.S. products to Iran, Syria, and Sudan, and we take sanctions violations very seriously and have aggressively pursued enforcement actions where violations have occurred.”

- **July 16, 2013 - State Department Daily Press Briefing: Snowden Russia / Extradition / Return to the United States to Face Charges / Continue to Make Case** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

**Quote:** “We don’t have an extradition treaty with Russia. Broadly speaking, our policy remains the same, that we’d like him returned based on previous law enforcement cooperation we’ve had with Russia. We think there’s a basis to do that, and we’d like to see him come home to face justice. He should have the courage to come home to the United States and face the criminal charges against him.[...] we’ll continue to make, through law enforcement and diplomatic channels, our policy well known, and we have done so with the Russians, including up to the level of President Obama. So we’ll continue to make that case. [...] We expressed our very deep concern and I refer you to some of the remarks we made, indeed, during the S&ED about our deep concern about what the Chinese did.”



## Reference

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#### (1) Official Government Websites

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

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

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### 2. China

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

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

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