

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

June 2014: The Dance of the Summer; Courting Controversy

Patrick Thomsen
ASI Research Center

August 2014

June 2014: The Dance of the Summer; Courting Controversy

Time Period: June 1 ~ June 30, 2014

Main Issues

1. Asia-Pacific Issues: U.S. Acquiescence as China Drawn into Territorial Disputes with Vietnam and the Philippines; Continues Attack on Japan

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 4, State Department Daily Press Briefing: China/Philippines ● June 5 State Department Daily Press Briefing: China/Philippines ● June 4, Deputy Secretary, Senior Japanese Official Discuss Alliance ● June 11, Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Annual Conference ● June 11, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Japan/China ● June 12, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Japan/China ● June 20, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Japan ● June 20, State Department Daily Press Briefing: China/Vietnam ● June 25, The Future of U.S.-China Relations: Remarks by Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs ● June 30, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Japan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks ● June 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks ● June 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks ● June 6, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks ● June 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks ● June 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks ● June 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 11, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 12, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 12, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 16, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 16, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 17, Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce ● June 18, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 18, Chinese Military Tells Japan, Stop Jeopardizing Security ● June 19, China, ASEAN to have South China Sea Talks ● June 20, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 25, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 26, Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference ● June 27, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference



2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S. Talks More Cooperation With China; China Protests U.S. Misrepresentation of Its Development Purpose

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 3, 25 Years Later, Tiananmen Square Still Colors U.S.-China Relations: Op-Ed, <i>Washington Post</i> ● June 25, The Future of U.S.-China Relations: Remarks by Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks ● June 9, <i>China Daily</i> Editorial on Pentagon Report on China's Military and Security Development ● June 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference

3. Economic Cooperation: U.S. Continues to Promote Multilateral Trade Agreements; China Focuses on Bilateral Trade Relations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 11, Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Annual Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 17, Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce ● June 17, Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce

4. Cooperation on Military Security: Chinese Unease at U.S. Accusations of Ulterior Motives in Increased Militarization

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 13, State Department Daily Press Briefing ● June 13, State Department Daily Press Briefing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 6, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks

5. Human Rights: Tiananmen Square Anniversary and Tibet Draws U.S. Attention; China Attacks Japan and Claims Self-Defense

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 4, Statement by the Press Secretary on the 25th Anniversary of Tiananmen Square ● June 4, Message on the 25th Anniversary of Tiananmen Square ● June 6, State Department Daily Press Briefing: China ● June 11, Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Annual Conference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 1, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks ● June 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks



6. Climate Change: Rhetorical Convergence on Action Toward Climate Change

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 2, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney ● June 3, U.S. is Setting an Example to the World on Climate Change: Op-Ed <i>Financial Times</i> ● June 5, Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister David Cameron of the United Kingdom in Joint Press Conference ● June 5, The White House Press Gaggle by Principal Deputy Secretary Josh Earnest and Deputy National Security Advisor Ben Rhodes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 3, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● June 13, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference

7. Middle East and Africa Issues: Tensions in Iraq Rise as Chinese Worker is Kidnapped and Extremism Escalates; Both U.S. and China Keep Watch on Egypt, Syria and Iran; China Opens Diplomatic Post in Somalia

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 3, Chairman's Travels Illustrate U.S. Global Interests: Remarks by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff ● June 5, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Egypt ● June 9, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Iran/Region ● June 11, Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Annual Conference ● June 12, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney ● June 16, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Israel ● June 18, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney ● June 19, Remarks by the President on the Situation in Iraq ● June 25, Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 4, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks ● June 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks ● June 5, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Remarks ● June 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks ● June 9, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks ● June 13, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 16, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 18, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 23, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 24, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 26, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 30, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference

8. Korean Peninsula: U.S. Continues Criticism of North Korea; Xi Jinping Raises Eyebrows as He Puts Seoul Ahead of Pyongyang

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 6, State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korea ● June 11, State Department Daily Press Briefing: Japan ● June 27, Press Gaggle by Press Secretary Josh Earnest en route Joint Base Andrews ● June 30, State Department Daily Press Briefing: DPRK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 18, Deputy Chief of General Staff Meets with ROK guests ● June 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 27, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference ● June 27, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference ● June 30, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference



9. Cybersecurity Issues: U.S. Continues Its Criticism of Chinese Cyber Attacks; China Fires Back, Accuses U.S. of Double Standards

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 11, Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Annual Conference ● June 16, Cyberspace Operations Key to Future Warfare: Remarks by the Commander of U.S. Cyber Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 3, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference ● June 10, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference ● June 19, Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference



Issue 1. Asia-Pacific Issues: U.S. Acquiescence as China Drawn into Territorial Disputes with Vietnam and the Philippines; Continues Attack on Japan

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 4, 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “the Philippines and other state parties have the right to avail themselves of the dispute resolution mechanisms provided for under the Law of the Sea Convention. We think this is a good thing. We think states should work through a rules-based system to resolve their disputes. So we have said, broadly speaking, that we are concerned about China’s actions there, about an increasing pattern, it seems, of destabilizing actions there, and again, believe that this kind of dispute resolution mechanism is a good way to handle these things.” ● June 5, 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We do think that this specific tribunal request (to the United Nations made by the Philippines) is a good opportunity for China to clarify the legal basis for I think what we would call the ambiguous nature of its maritime claims in the South China Sea and to align those claims with international law. So we hope they (China and the Philippines) will avail themselves of this opportunity.” ● June 4, 2014 – Deputy Secretary, Senior Japanese Official Discuss Alliance (American Forces Press Service) Quote: “Deputy Secretary Work welcomed Japan’s efforts to play a more proactive role in contributing to global and regional security and stability [...] including re-examining the interpretation of its constitution relating to the right of collective self-defense [...] Both leaders underscored the importance of strengthening trilateral defense cooperation with South Korea [...] and noted recent progress in this area [...] Deputy Secretary Work and Vice Minister Nishi reaffirmed that the U.S.-Japan alliance is the cornerstone of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region, and committed to working together to strengthen and broaden the alliance to meet the security challenges of the 21st century.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 1, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Remarks on Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s Words at the Shangri-La Dialogue (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Remarks) Quote: “We have noted that recently the Japanese leader keeps making allusive remarks that are directed at other countries. In fact, the Japanese side should give clear explanations to the international community of its latest moves in the military and security fields and respect international law and the basic norms governing international relations when addressing disputes on territory and maritime rights and interests with its neighbors. We hope the Japanese side can face up to the history, respect the fact, and stop stirring things up to mislead the public. It should take more concrete actions to promote regional peace and stability.” ● June 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on the Current Sino-Vietnamese Disputes over the South China Sea (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks) Quote: “In response to the provocations of the Vietnamese side, China has maintained maximum restraint and sent government vessels and civilian vessels to uphold the order of normal operation on the sea and safeguard the security of Chinese personnel and facilities. However, the Vietnamese side takes advantage of China’s exercise of restraint to complicate the situation and escalate the tension, and further intensifies their actions without any restriction. Here I want to point out that China has firm and unflinching resolve in safeguarding national sovereignty, maritime rights and interests, international laws and the basic norms governing international relations. We will continue to resolutely contain Vietnam’s dangerous actions against China’s drilling platform. Vietnam’s attempt to create disputes on international occasions cannot succeed.” ● June 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on Thai Military Regime (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks) Quote: “Please verify relevant remarks made by Thai military spokesperson. As far as I understand, Supreme Commander Gen. Thanasak Patimaprakorn of the Thai army met with Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Ning Fukui and informed him of the current Thai situation. As a friendly and close neighbor to Thailand, China is happy to see that all parties of Thailand are stepping up dialogue and negotiation and reaching for reconciliation. We hope for early restoration of normality to the Thai situation. Over the past long time, China and Thailand have maintained good exchanges and cooperation in various fields. China attaches great importance to developing amicable relations with Thailand and stands ready to work with the Thai side to continuously push forward bilateral relations and mutual beneficial cooperation.”



- **June 11, 2014 – Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Conference** ([Remarks by National Security Advisor](#))

Quote: “Our security also relies on defining and upholding rules that govern our shared spaces – rules that reject aggression, impede the ability of large nations to bully smaller ones, and establish ways to resolve conflict peacefully. A key element of our Asia Rebalance is collaborating with our partners to strengthen regional institutions and international norms. That’s why we are working with ASEAN to advance a code of conduct for the South China Sea that would enhance maritime security, reinforce international law, and strengthen the regional rules of the road.”

- **June 11, 2014 – State Department Press Briefing: Japan/China** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “We have seen the reports of Chinese and Japanese aircraft in close proximity. We urge all states to ensure that they respect the safety of aircraft in flight. All parties need to take steps to peacefully manage their differences and develop crisis management procedures that can avoid miscalculations or further incidents at sea or in the air. Any attempt to interfere with freedom of overflight in international airspace raises regional tensions and increases the risk of miscalculation, confrontation, and unintended incidents.”

- **June 12, 2014 – State Department Press Briefing: Japan/China** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “I will just reiterate that we urge all states to ensure that they respect the safety of aircraft in flight. These reports reinforce the need for China and its neighboring countries to develop crisis management procedures that can avoid miscalculations or further incidents at sea or in air. And any attempt to interfere with freedom of overflight in international airspace raises regional tensions and increases the risk of miscalculation, confrontation, and unintended incidents. I think, again, we’ve been clear that we’ve expressed concerns in the past about China’s declaration of an ADIZ. I don’t know that this was part of that, but we continue to urge all sides to ensure that they respect the safety of aircraft in flight, and obviously I don’t have additional details on this specific incident.”

- **June 6, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on East Asia Senior Officials’ Meetings in Myanmar** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks](#))

Quote: “From June 7 to 9, the ASEAN-China, Japan, ROK (10+3) Senior Officials’ Meeting, East Asia Summit Senior Officials’ Meeting and the ASEAN Regional Forum Senior Officials’ Meeting will be held in Rangoon, Myanmar. [...] The meetings will focus on cooperation mechanisms including 10+3, the East Asia Summit and ASEAN Regional Forum as well as practical cooperation covering various areas. Views will be exchanged on international and regional issues of common interest to make preparations for a series of leaders’ meetings and foreign ministers’ meetings in East Asia this year. During this year’s East Asia senior officials’ meetings, China will mainly introduce measures to implement the outcomes of last year’s East Asia leaders’ meetings, China’s position and proposals on East Asia regional cooperation and future development of relevant mechanisms as well as China’s standpoints on international and regional issues. [...] China hopes that this series of senior officials’ meetings can make development a pivotal topic, step up practical cooperation, properly deal with sensitive issues and make due contribution to pushing forward sound and stable development of East Asia cooperation.”

- **June 9, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on Plutonium in Japan** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks](#))

Quote: “We have noted relevant reports. It is Japan who should answer the question of whether it is an unintentional omission or a deliberate concealment. Japan is not only required but also obligated to report faithfully its storage and usage of nuclear materials to the IAEA. Only by doing so, can the safeguards of the IAEA work. We hope that the Japanese government can give a convincing explanation on this issue. The Japanese side has long been holding a large amount of sensitive nuclear materials that far exceeds its actual needs, which is a matter of grave concern for the international community. We hope that the Japanese side can give an earnest response to the concern of the international community, take concrete actions as soon as possible to address the supply-demand imbalance of sensitive nuclear materials at an early date and refrain from, in particular, actions that may aggregate the imbalance.”



● **June 20, 2014 – State Department Press Briefing: Japan** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Our view is that the apologies extended by the previous prime minister and former Chief Cabinet Secretary Kono marked an important chapter in Japan, improving relations with its neighbors. We take note of chief cabinet secretary—the chief cabinet secretary’s statement on June 20th that the position of the Abe government is to uphold the Kono statement. As you know, we’ve consistently encouraged Japan to approach this and other issues arising from the past in a manner that is conducive to building stronger relations with its neighbors [...] South Korea and Japan have so many common interests, it’s important that they find a way to resolve the past in the most productive manner and look to the future.”

● **June 20, 2014 – State Department Press Briefing: China/Vietnam** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “In our—we are of course aware of the reports that China’s towing additional oil rigs to different locations in the South China Sea [...] I think there’s not a great deal of information at this point as to where they’re headed. If a rig were placed in disputed waters, that would be a concern. And we certainly have a national interest in the maintenance of peace and stability in the region [...] We’re certainly encouraging Chinese and both sides to refrain from provocative actions.”

● **June 25, 2014 – The Future of U.S.-China Relations: Remarks by Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs** ([Remarks by Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs](#))

Quote: “A key element to our approach to the Asia-Pacific region, often called the rebalance, is strengthening America’s alliances and partnerships in the region. This contributes directly to the stable security environment that has underpinned the region’s—and China’s—dramatic economic growth and development.”

● **June 30, 2014 – State Department Press Briefing: Japan** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “We’ve spoken about this (Japanese collective self-defense) in the past, I believe, and our view that Japan has every right to conduct them—to provide the necessary—to equip themselves, I should say [...] to equip themselves in the way they deem necessary. We encourage them to do that in a transparent manner, and we remain in touch with them about these important issues.”

● **June 9, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on Terrorist Attacks in Karachi, Pakistan** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks](#))

Quote: “We have seen relevant reports. We are shocked at the severe and violent assault on the airport in Karachi, Pakistan and strongly condemn the act. We extend our deep condolences to the victims and sincere sympathy to the bereaved families and the injured and wish the injured an early recovery. The Chinese government firmly supports the Pakistani government in making and implementing counter-terrorism and security strategies in accordance with its national conditions. We will, as always, support efforts made by the Pakistani government to safeguard national security and stability and combat terrorism.”

● **June 9, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks](#))

Quote: “Foreign Minister Wang Yi said that China and India are two major forces which are on an upward spiral in the process of multi-polarization of the world, and Sino-Indian relationship is the most vibrant one with the greatest potentials in the 21st century. China welcomes, supports and wishes for India’s development. China is willing to build closer and more comprehensive partnership of development with India, in order to realize peaceful development, cooperative development and sustainable development together with India. This will not only translate the strategic cooperative partnership for peace and prosperity into substantive outcome, but will also help contribute to the national revival of the two countries and the cause of peace and development of the region and beyond. [...] The two sides also agreed upon the following points in deepening bilateral ties: First, the two countries will maintain the momentum of high-level visits, strengthen strategic communication on bilateral relations and work out strategic plans so as to chart the course for the development of bilateral relations. [...] Second, the two countries will push vigorously ahead with pragmatic cooperation, connect the two huge markets of China and India, promote regional economic integration, and create a new pole of growth for world economy. [...] Third, the two countries will deepen people-to-people and cultural exchanges. The two sides will hold various activities during the “China-India Year of Friendly Exchanges” and increase exchanges of youths, media, sister cities and expertise. [...] Fourth, the two sides will properly handle the boundary question. [...]



- **June 10, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “China has repeatedly lodged solemn representations with the Vietnamese side, requesting them to stop all forms of disruptions and withdraw all the vessels and personnel from the site. However, instead of restraining itself, the Vietnamese side has gone even further by carrying out more disruptive and destructive activities at the site, spreading rumors around the world to vilify and hurt China unscrupulously and groundlessly and issuing notes that distort facts to international organizations including the UN. Given that, we must present the facts in front of the international community so as to set the record straight. China has repeatedly expounded on its position, that is, we will not accept Vietnam’s request for the so-called “international arbitration.”

- **June 11, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “China’s 981 oil rig operation is non-governmental. Due to Vietnam’s continuous, forceful and illegal disruptions, we have sent government vessels to the site for security. We have repeatedly expounded on our position on the 981 drilling rig operation. Relevant operations by China are normal activities in the contiguous area of China’s Xisha Islands. It is totally unjustifiable for the Vietnamese side to send large amounts of vessels, including armed ones to continuously, forcefully and illegally disrupt China’s normal operations. To make matters worse, the Vietnamese side also condoned beating, smashing, looting and arson conducted by a few Vietnamese against companies and personnel of China and other countries, causing great property losses and casualties to China. The Vietnamese side is yet to give an explanation to us. We call on the Vietnamese side to immediately stop all the disruptive and destructive activities at the site, pull out all the vessels and personnel and stop all forms of infringement upon China’s sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction. As for how long the drilling activity will last, the notice issued by relevant Chinese authorities has made it clear. Exploration by the Chinese company in relevant waters has lasted for 10 years. The drilling operation which started on May 2 is expected to be carried on till mid-August.”



- **June 11, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “China holds that the Convention (UN Convention on the Law of the Sea) establishes a basic legal framework for maritime order in modern times, which is widely accepted by countries around the world. China attaches great importance to the development of marine cause, takes an active part in international maritime affairs and stands for the establishment and maintenance of a harmonious maritime order. A harmonious maritime order means that we should respect not only the sovereignty, sovereign rights and jurisdiction of all the littoral states, but also every country’s right and freedom for the lawful and peaceful use of the sea. A harmonious maritime order requires all countries to uphold the spirit of the Convention, exercise their rights and interests in accordance with law and perform obligations and duties in good faith. When addressing items not covered in the Convention, regulations and principles of the general international law should be followed.”

- **June 12, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “China maintains that all countries, big or small, are equal in international relations. We uphold the five-principle of peaceful co-existence [...]. We are opposed to the big bullying the small, but we also believe that the small must not make troubles out of nothing. We should respect each other, treat one another as equals and carry out mutually beneficial cooperation. This will benefit not only countries concerned, but also the region and beyond.”

- **June 12, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “[...] it is the dangerous action taken by the Japanese aircrafts against the Chinese aircrafts that leads to tensions in the airspace above the East China Sea. The Japanese side made unfounded countercharges against China in disregard of facts, spread rumors and slung mud at China by playing up the incident and hyping the so-called China threat. China hereby expresses firm opposition and strong protest. [...] it is not the first time for Japan to blame on others while he himself is to be blamed. The Japanese side has long been supervising and disturbing China’s aircrafts at close range, posing grave threat to the security of China’s aircrafts. This is the root cause of issues on maritime and airspace security between China and Japan.”



- **June 16, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “Last December, the Philippines’ Defense Ministry announced that they would invest large sums of money to upgrade the airstrips and naval facilities on the Zhongye Island. In January this year, the Philippines’ military officials again announced their plans to build a world-class airport on the so-called Kalayyan Island. The Philippine side, on the one hand, intentionally takes provocative actions while on the other hand makes irresponsible remarks on China’s legitimate actions which are within China’s sovereignty. That is unjustifiable. We call on the Philippine side to correct its erroneous actions, strictly follow the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC), [...]. Issues on the sovereignty over islands and reefs of the Nansha Islands are not the ones between China and ASEAN. There is consensus between China and ASEAN on fully and effectively implementing the DOC and negotiating a code of conduct in the South China Sea under that framework. We stand ready to work with relevant countries, strictly follow the DOC and jointly safeguard peace and stability of the South China Sea.”

- **June 16, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “We have noted the debate concerning collective self defense rights inside Japan. [...] I would like to share a Chinese fable. It is about suspecting one’s neighbor of stealing an axe. A person lost his axe, and he suspected his neighbor as the thief. The more he observed his neighbor, the more convinced he became that it was his neighbor who did it. However, one day, his axe showed up. After that, he could not find any slice of suspicion in his neighbor’s behavior anymore. Japan, in a way, also lost something, namely the correct sense of history, the right understanding of its neighbors’ development and the proper grasp of the trend of the times. We hope that Japan can retrieve these important things as soon as possible, and treat and develop its relationship with its neighbors with a sound and correct attitude.”



- **June 17, 2014 - Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce** ([Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce](#))

Quote: "There does appear to be a momentum of recovery on China-Japan trade flows. As the Chinese economy stabilizes and Japan's tax increase policy begins to stimulate consumption, the domestic markets of the two countries are picking up. Thanks to other factors such as the stabilization of the two currencies, the overall climate for economic cooperation is improving. But if we look at the policy factors, the continued worsening in political relations will lead to a worsening of the economic environment and a regression in commercial ties, dampening businesses' desire for cooperation. Such an impact is particularly telling in investment cooperation and will pass on to trade through investment, thus bringing down trade flows. If this happens, many valuable opportunities for cooperation would be lost. In fact, there are opportunities for cooperation in the market. The impact on trade caused by political factors is not in the interests of the two countries. We do not want to see this happen and the responsibility does not lie with China. Thank you for your question."

- **June 18, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "[...] as a country that had been invaded by Japan, we have every reason to make the request that any policy adjustment in Japan's military field should in no way undermine its neighbor's sovereignty and security interests. What concerns us is that, inside Japan, there is the hot pursuit of liberating collective self-defense rights while outside Japan, they keep stirring things up and creating tensions at regional and international levels, intentionally hyping up the so-called regional threat. The intension, which is very clear, is to pave the way for constitutional revision and military expansion."

- **June 18, 2014 - Chinese Military Tells Japan, Stop Jeopardizing Security** ([Xinhua](#))

Quote: "Xu Qiliang, vice chairman of China's Central Military Commission, on Tuesday urged Japan to stop its maritime and air security antics after a close encounter over the East China Sea. Xu made the remarks as he met with Geoff Brown, visiting Chief of the Australian Air Force, in Beijing, Xu said Japan's recent charge that Chinese jet fighters drew "unusually close" to its surveillance aircraft over the East China Sea is "irresponsible, deceptive and agitating." Xu told Brown that two Japanese F-15 aircraft deliberately tailed a Chinese Tu-154 plane a week ago, coming as near as 30 meters as the Chinese aircraft conducted a routine patrol. Japan's accusation cheats the international community as well as the Japanese people, paves the way for collective self-defense and amending the country's pacifist constitution while justifying Japan's military build-up, said the Chinese military official."



- **June 19, 2014 China, ASEAN to have South China Sea Talks** (*People's daily*)

Quote: China is willing to work with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to promote a code of conduct (CoC) in the South China Sea, Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Hua Chunying said on Thursday. Hua's comment came ahead of the 11th joint working group meeting between China and ASEAN on the implementation of the Declaration on the Conduct (DoC) of Parties in the South China Sea. The meeting will be held from next Tuesday to Wednesday in Bali, Indonesia. "China is ready to work with the ASEAN for comprehensive and effective implementation of the declaration and steadily push forward consultations on a CoC," Hua said. Maritime cooperation on navigation security and joint search and rescue will be discussed during the meeting, Hua said. She called for favorable conditions for the implementation of the DoC and formulation of a CoC to maintain peace and stability in the South China Sea.

- **June 20, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "The forced recruitment of "comfort women" is a serious crime against humanity committed by the Japanese militarism during the Second World War on people of Asia and other victimized countries. The evidence for their crimes is iron-clad. Any attempt to overturn the verdict on Japan's history of invasion will be spurned by the public. We urge the Japanese side to honestly face up to and reflect upon its history of aggression, honor its statements and commitments made to the international community, including the "Kono Statement" with a responsible attitude, and properly handle issues left over from history, including the "comfort women" issue with concrete actions."

- **June 25, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "At the invitation of Vice President Li Yuanchao, Vice President of the Republic of India Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari will pay an official visit to China from June 26 to 30. Tomorrow he will arrive in Xi'an and start his visit, and the day after tomorrow he will arrive in Beijing and attend some official activities. During his visit, Chinese President Xi Jinping will meet with Vice President Ansari and jointly attend the commemorations of the 60th anniversary of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence. Vice President Ansari will attend the welcome ceremony hosted by Vice President Li Yuanchao and hold talks with him. In addition, he will also address the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Relevant information will be released in due course. China pays high attention to Vice President Ansari's visit to China. This is the first visit paid by an Indian state leader to China after the formation of the new government in India this May."



- **June 25, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "We have noted relevant report. China's principles and positions have been made clear many times before. Due to historical reasons, China pays close attention to Japan's policy changes concerning military security which also raise common concern from its Asian neighbors and the international community. We hope that Japan can understand and respect neighboring countries' legitimate and reasonable concerns on security and pursue a peaceful path. We took notes of the remarks made by the Philippine leader during his visit to Japan. I'd like to point out that China has been long committed to resolving disputes concerning territory and maritime jurisdiction with countries directly concerned through bilateral negotiation and coordination on the basis of respecting historical facts and international laws. It is our opinion that relevant countries should show sincerity and move towards the same direction with China, rather than deliberately stir up tension and bring additional complicated factors to the regional situation. We hope that interactions between countries concerned can inject positive energy to the maintaining of regional peace and stability and play a constructive role, not the opposite."

- **June 26, 2014 - Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference** ([Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "China has expounded its stance for many times on Japan's adjustment to its military security policies. That is, any military policy change by Japan mustn't jeopardize the sovereignty, security and interests of its neighboring countries. I'd like to reiterate an old Chinese saying that "Remember the past and it will guide your future", if one forgets its history, history may repeat itself"

- **June 27, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "Q: The Japanese government submitted to the ruling party this morning the final edition of the resolution on lifting the ban on the right to collective self-defense. If approved by the ruling party, the resolution will be officially passed on June 1. What is China's comment on this? A: Due to historical and realistic reasons, Japan's moves in military and security fields attract close attention from China and other Asian neighbors. We are against any move by the Japanese side that undermines regional peace, security and stability."



Issue 2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S. Talks More Cooperation With China; China Protests U.S. Misrepresentation of Its Development Purpose

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 3, 2014 – 25 Years Later, Tiananmen Square Still Colors U.S.-China Relations: Op-Ed, <i>Washington Post</i> (<u>Remarks by Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor</u>) Quote: “Few relationships are more complex or important to the security and prosperity of the world. U.S. security is enhanced when we cooperate with China on challenges from North Korea to Iran to South Sudan. Our trade relationship strengthens our economy and supports American jobs. As national security adviser Susan Rice has said: ‘That’s precisely why we have a stake in what kind of power China will become, and that is why human rights are integral to our engagement with China.’” ● June 25, 2014 – The Future of U.S.-China Relations: Remarks by Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs (<u>Remarks by Assistant Secretary, Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs</u>) Quote: “This year marks the 35th anniversary of the establishment official diplomatic relations between the United States and China [...] Yet there is still enormous potential for progress in the U.S.-China relationship [...] Where interests overlap, we will seek to expand cooperation with China. These areas include economic prosperity, a denuclearized Korean peninsula, peaceful resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue, and a reduction in the emission of greenhouse gases. Where they diverge [...] we will work to ensure that our differences are constructively managed [...] There are those who argue that cold-war like rivalry is inevitable and that the United States and China are condemned to zero-sum struggle for supremacy, if not conflict. I reject such mechanistic thinking [...] And it ignores the reality of the past 35 years—that in spite of our differences, U.S.-China relations have steadily grown deeper and stronger.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on Thai Military Regime (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks</u>) Quote: “Please verify relevant remarks made by Thai military spokesperson. As far as I understand, Supreme Commander Gen. Thanasak Patimaprakorn of the Thai army met with Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Ning Fukui and informed him of the current Thai situation. As a friendly and close neighbor to Thailand, China is happy to see that all parties of Thailand are stepping up dialogue and negotiation and reaching for reconciliation. We hope for early restoration of normality to the Thai situation. Over the past long time, China and Thailand have maintained good exchanges and cooperation in various fields. China attaches great importance to developing amicable relations with Thailand and stands ready to work with the Thai side to continuously push forward bilateral relations and mutual beneficial cooperation.” ● June 9, 2014 – <i>China Daily</i> Editorial on Pentagon Report on China’s Military and Security Development (<u><i>China Daily</i></u>) Quote: “The annual report released by the Pentagon on China’s military and security development is far from factual, as described by the Pentagon, as it contains incorrect ‘facts,’ inaccurate descriptions and ill-intended accusations concerning China’s intentions for modernizing its military and the size of its defense spending, as well as its peaceful defense policy on regional issues, says a Xinhua News Agency commentary. It adopts a biased stance on China’s legitimate military modernization drive, which is to satisfy its need to protect its borders and to carry out more peacekeeping missions as required by the international community. It ignores the fact that the United States’ spending on defense was about five times that of China in 2013, and that by moderately raising its defense budget and enhancing its military capabilities, China is now capable of making more contributions to world peace. [...] The Pentagon also expressed doubts about the transparency of China’s defense spending in the report. However, it also ignores the fact that China has publicized its annual defense budget since 1978, and it is included in the government’s budget report to the National People’s Congress every year. [...] China, as the world’s second-largest economy, is a responsible stakeholder in regional and world affairs. It is, as witnessed by neighboring countries, striving for a peaceful and prosperous Asia and seeks to share with others the benefits of its fast growth.”



- **June 26, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "Q: Yesterday, the spokesperson of the US Department of State made some comments on the constitutional development issue in Hong Kong, saying that if the Hong Kong people can make a genuine choice of the candidates representative of their will, the legitimacy of the chief executive will be greatly enhanced. How does China comment on this? A: The constitutional development is interior affairs of Hong Kong and China, which allows no interference of other countries. The Chinese government is firmly opposed to any form of intervention from any foreign country."

- **June 26, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "We have noted the report. The stable and sound development of Sino-US relations is in the fundamental interests of the two countries and two peoples, as well as peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific and the whole world. We hope that China and the US can act in accordance with the important consensus reached by the two heads of state in the Sunny Land last June, promote dialogue, enhance mutual trust, deepen cooperation, resolve the disputes in a constructive way and continuously push forward the new model of major country relationship between China and the US. As two major countries differing in social systems, historical culture and national realities, it is only natural for China and the US to differ from each other on certain issues. The key is how to properly view and address these differences. We hope that the American side can respect China's interests and concerns, do more things that are conducive to bilateral mutual trust and cooperation and take concrete moves to maintain the general picture of bilateral relations. China's principles and positions on cyber security have been reiterated before, to which you may refer."



Issue 3. Economic Cooperation: U.S. Continues to Promote Multilateral Trade Agreements; China Focuses on Bilateral Trade Relations

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 11, 2014 – Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Conference (Remarks by National Security Advisor) <p>Quote: “In 2009, facing the biggest financial crisis since the Great Depression, President Obama led to establish the G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. We needed more voices at the table, writing the rules for the global economy and committing to dramatic measures to restore growth [...] Last year, we played a key role in enabling the 157 members of the WTO to reach a landmark agreement that will modernize the entire international trading system. In every region of the world, we’ve brought nations together to increase trade and develop high-standard agreements to further boost growth and job creation. This is a key pillar of our rebalance to Asia, where we’re working with 12 economies, representing almost 40 percent of global GDP, to finalize an ambitious Trans-Pacific Partnership.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 17, 2014 - Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce (Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce) <p>Quote: “The US trade protection measures against Chinese PV products this year are obviously abuse of trade remedies and bound to escalate China-US trade disputes. China believes that as a representative of clean energy, PV has contributed enormously to sustainable human development. In the past decade, thanks to efficient cooperation based on global division of labor, PV products have become markedly cheaper. PV power is making its way into average households and increasing people’s wellbeing across the world. US moves hurt not only the interests of Chinese PV companies, but also the healthy development of the global PV industry. Such practices, resented and opposed by Chinese industry, are even questioned by the upstream and downstream industries of the US PV sector. Far from helping out the US PV industry, facts prove that the frequent use of trade remedies works to no avail. It is recommended that the US refrain from hurting others without benefiting itself or inviting self-inflicted pains.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 17, 2014 - Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce (Regular Press Conference of Ministry of Commerce) <p>Quote: “On the changes in bilateral investment with Japan and the US, which you mentioned, people are all quite concerned. Just now another journalist also raised a similar question. What I would be able to answer now is that such changes in investment statistics were primarily due to the changes in the amount of investment involved in certain projects. A high growth rate this year is more-often-than-not a result of a small base value last year. Therefore, not only did China’s investment in Japan and the US grow faster this year, its investment in Russia also grew faster. Last year, a single acquisition project in the Canadian oil sector involved an investment of over 10 billion US dollars. This year no such large project has emerged. An investment of 1 billion US dollars would be considered large this year. Furthermore, much of the investment to Canada was channeled through Hong Kong, which resulted in an increase in investment to Hong Kong. Of course, we need also analyze if there are other factors involved. At the moment we are doing exactly this.”</p>



Issue 4. Cooperation On Military Security: Chinese Unease at U.S. Accusations of Ulterior Motives in Increased Militarization

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 13, 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We’re going to keep building their (the Afghans’) capacity [...] When you heard the President talk at West Point about the Counterterrorism Partnership Fund, about fighting the threat where it exists, not just where we’ve had troops in our longest war – obviously, we’ll still focus on Afghanistan, but I think, if anything, this just underscores the fact that much of the locus right now for the terrorist threat isn’t in Afghanistan. We’ll stay focused there, we’ll keep building their capacity, but we need to have resources elsewhere, and I think that’s what you’ll see going forward.” ● June 13, 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[W]hat Secretary did in his meeting the national security advisor was reaffirm our commitment to working with Pakistan in their efforts to counter terrorism. He—look, and he made clear that we have a shared interest here when it comes to this threat. Pakistanis are influenced tragically by more than anyone in Pakistan. They also did speak about Iraq and concerns about ISIL [...]” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 6, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on the Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China for 2014 Released by the US Defense Department on June 6, 2014 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on the Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China for 2014 Released by the US Defense Department), Quote: “The US side publishes the so-called report on China’s military strength year after year and makes carping comments on China’s normal national defense building. China is always opposed to this. The report questions China’s regular national defense building, strategic intentions and its legitimate behaviors of safeguarding territorial sovereignty and security interests, and makes wild speculations of and improper comments on China’s military development. Behind this report are the ulterior motives of the US. China unswervingly follows the path of peaceful development, adopts a national defense policy that is defensive in nature and remains a staunch force in safeguarding peace and stability of the Asia-Pacific and the world as a whole. China’s national defense building is solely for the purpose of maintaining national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and this is the normal right of a sovereign state. China takes notes that the report recognizes the importance of military to military exchanges between China the US. China is committed to enhancing military exchanges between the two countries. We hope that the American side can discard the cold-war mentality, hold an objective and reasonable view on China’s national defense building, stop groundless distortion and accusation of China’s military strategies, stop issuing such report and take tangible steps to push for the sound development of military relations between China and the US.”



Issue 5. Human Rights: Tiananmen Square Anniversary and Tibet Draws U.S. Attention; China Attacks Japan and Claims Self-Defense

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 4, 2014 – Statement by the Press Secretary on the 25th Anniversary of Tiananmen Square (Remarks by Press Secretary) Quote: “Twenty-five years later, the United States continues to honor the memories of those who gave their lives in and around Tiananmen Square and throughout China, and we call on Chinese authorities to account for those killed, detained, or missing in connection with the events surrounding June 4, 1989. [...] Even as we continue our cooperation on areas of common interest, the United States will continue to be clear about our differences, and urge the Chinese government to guarantee the universal rights and fundamental freedoms that are the birthright of all Chinese citizens.” ● June 4, 2014 – Message on the 25th Anniversary of Tiananmen Square (Remarks by Secretary of State) Quote: “For all people who seek freedom, Tiananmen Square still stirs our conscience. That is why the United States and the international community commemorate the tragic loss of hundreds of lives and the heavy price paid by those who braved the violence in pursuit of the freedom to express their views [...] We also urge China to release those who were detained in advance of the anniversary of June 4, and to uphold its international commitments to protect fundamental freedoms of all in China.” ● June 6 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing: China (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We are deeply concerned about the poor human rights situation in Tibetan areas of China. We have continued to urge the Chinese government to engage in substantive dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives without preconditions as a means to reduce tensions, obviously urge China to address policies that have created tensions in Tibetan areas and that threaten the Tibetan unique culture [...] As envisioned in the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, we continue efforts to open a consulate in Lhasa, also continue to request the Chinese government allow a consular officer to visit Tibet and ethnically Tibetan areas of China.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 1, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's Words at the Shangri-La Dialogue (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks) Quote: “The forced recruitment of the “comfort women” is a gross crime against humanity committed by the Japanese militarism during the Second World War against people of the victimized countries in Asia. The Japanese side should face up to and make a profound reflection on its history of aggression, respect the dignity of the “comfort women” victims and take a responsible attitude in properly dealing with relevant historical left-over issues including the “comfort women.” ● June 9, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on Terrorism in Xinjiang (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks) Quote: “As was revealed by the police in Xinjiang, it is a violent and terrorist bombing attack carried out inside China under overseas instructions. Members of the East Turkistan Islamic Movements (ETIM) outside China orchestrated the attack and directed their accomplices inside China to carry out the scheme. It has been found out that members of the gang have engaged in illegal religious activities and spreading extremist religious thinking since 2005. The ETIM who has been propagating extremist thinking and terrorist approaches on the internet over recent years even takes a direct part in plotting, inciting and conducting terrorist activities in China. We have concrete evidence to prove that. With regard to some people's remarks that it is China's suppression of religious activities that leads to relevant terrorist attacks, I want to point out that relevant remarks are extremely wrong. The Chinese government protects citizens' freedom of religious belief in accordance with law. Religious believers from all ethnic groups of China are fully entitled to conducting normal religious activities according to law. We are opposed to linking terrorism with any specific ethnic group or religion. When fighting against terrorism, the enemy of all mankind, the international community should discard double-standard. We hope that the international community can understand and support the efforts made by China in combating East Turkistan and other terrorist forces.”



- **June 11, 2014 – Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Conference** ([Remarks by National Security Advisor](#))

Quote: “For, however much we might like to, we rarely can *force* nations to respect the rights of their citizens. So we must catalyze the international community to uphold universal values, build broad coalitions to advance human rights, and impose costs on those who violate them. Human rights must be protected for everyone, especially traditionally marginalized communities such as ethnic or religious minorities, LGBT persons, migrant workers, and people with disabilities. That’s why President Obama decided to join the UN Human Rights Council, so we could lead in reforming that flawed institution from within. In fact, we have made it more effective.”



Issue 6. Climate Change: Rhetorical Convergence on Action Toward Climate Change

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 2, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney (Office of the Press Secretary) Quote: “The proposed rule announced today (on emission cuts) demonstrates U.S. leadership in this important area. I wouldn’t predict what specific actions other countries may take, but it stands to reason that leadership by the United States, a demonstration of a seriousness of purpose here, will have at least potentially positive effects on other nations as collectively we address a global challenge.” ● June 3, 2014 – U.S. is Setting an Example to the World on Climate Change: Op-Ed <i>Financial Times</i> (Remarks by Secretary of State) Quote: “Industrialized countries have to play a leadership role in reducing emissions, but that does not mean other nations have the right to repeat the mistakes of the past. When big nations including the U.S. were industrializing, we did not know the environmental impact that would come as a result, nor did we have better alternatives. Today, the world has alternatives – the question is not whether to grow, but how. And today, we understand that emissions coming from anywhere threaten the future for people everywhere. Mr. Obama recognizes the urgency. That is why he has made clear that the U.S. is prepared to play a leading role, both in getting our own house in order and in bringing other nations to the table. We have to work with other players such as the EU, China, India and Brazil.” ● June 5, 2014 – Remarks by President Obama and Prime Minister David Cameron of the United Kingdom in Joint Press Conference (Remarks by the President) Quote: “We agreed at the G7 to continue to lead by example in the fight against climate change, which poses a danger to our environment, our economies, and our national security. I made it clear that the United States will continue to do our part. Earlier this week, we took a major step – proposing new standards that, for the first time, would limit carbon pollution from our existing power plants. This is one of the most ambitious steps that any nation has taken to combat climate change. It would reduce carbon emissions from our electricity sector by 30 percent. [...] All the major economies, including the G7 and emerging markets like China, need to show leadership as we work on a new global climate agreement. And that includes putting forward by March of next year ambitious long-term targets for reducing emissions.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 3, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on June 3, 2014 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference) Quote: “China has taken note of the clean electricity plan proposed by the US side. China welcomes this move and hopes that this can pass through relevant hearings and procedures as early as possible. China is happy to see that America is playing a leading role in global actions on climate change. As a responsible country, China has and will continue to make all-out efforts to conserve energy, reduce emission and build a sound ecological environment and a Beautiful China. The Chinese government has announced that the CO2 emission per-capita of GDP will be cut by 40% to 45% from the 2005 level by 2020, and the Chinese side will try hard to achieve the established goals. As for post-2020 goals, relevant departments and experts of China are conducting thorough study and discussion.” ● June 13, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on June 13, 2014 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference) Quote: “China welcomes the summit on climate change to be held by the UN in September. We believe that the summit will help improve international cooperation against climate change, pool the political will of all parties and push forward the world campaign against climate change and the realization of sustainable growth. We hope that the international community can take the summit as an opportunity, stick fast to principles such as “common but differentiated responsibilities,” strike a balance between mitigation, adaption, technology transfer and financial support and pay heed to difficulties faced by developing countries in tackling climate change. China is endeavoring to make ecological progress and is working hard to deal with climate change. We are ready to make our contributions to the campaign against climate change together with other countries.”



- **June 5, 2014 – The White House Press Gaggle by Principal Press Secretary Josh Earnest and Deputy National Security Advisor Ben Rhodes ([Office of the Press Secretary](#))**

Quote: "(Ben Rhodes) A number of the leaders made a point of welcoming the President's new effort on climate change. And we think that it will help, because it gives concrete meaning to the commitments we made at Copenhagen about how we're going to reach our emissions reduction target. And so what the United States, through the Climate Action Plan, demonstrating the means by which we're going to reduce our emissions, it put us in a strong position together with G7 countries to work with nations like China and India and others who have to similarly take bold action and articulate how they're going to reach their emissions reduction target as well. So we do feel there is some momentum on the climate change issue, given again our clear roadmap for reducing our emissions. [...] If the G7 can lead, we'll be better able to bring China and India with us."



Issue 7. Middle East and Africa Issues: Tensions in Iraq Rise as Chinese Worker is Kidnapped and Extremism Escalates; Both U.S. and China Keep Watch on Egypt, Syria and Iran; China Opens Diplomatic Post in Somalia

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 3 2014 – Chairman’s Travels Illustrate U.S. Global Interests: Remarks by the Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff (American Forces Press Service) Quote: “Middle Eastern leaders are concerned we are rebalancing to the Pacific [and that] we’ve got new and emerging challenges in Europe, and that they will be forgotten [...] The visit to the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia was intended to assure them that we still have the capability, capacity, and the will to do more than one thing at a time, and we haven’t forgotten them.” ● June 5 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing: Egypt (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We think that there is still a path to go here for Egypt on its democratic transition. We have been very clear about our concerns about the crackdown on freedom of expression, on the press. We’ve talked in here about journalists who are still in jail. We’ve talked in here about the hundreds and hundreds of people sentenced to death for things that look sheerly political. So we have been very clear with our concerns about the democratic transition here, and Egypt has a long way to go. But there’s an opportunity now to turn the page here.” ● June 9, 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing: Iran/Region (Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We’ve always said that we would engage the Iranians bilaterally if it can help advance our efforts, of course acting in total coordination with the P5+1 and the EU. EU Deputy Helga Schmid is on the ground there as well. We also said that there was going to be an intensification of diplomatic efforts, particularly getting closer to July 20th. If we’re going to seriously test whether we can reach a diplomatic solution here, we need to engage in as much active diplomacy as possible.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 4, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on the Presidential Election in Egypt (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks) Quote: “We extend our warm congratulations on the smooth running of the Egyptian presidential election and Mr. Sissi being elected as the president. We wish for early restoration of stability and development in Egypt in order to realize long-term peace and order, and hope that Egypt can continue with its contributions to maintaining regional peace and stability. Friendship between the Chinese and Egyptian people lasts for quite a long time. The Chinese side is willing to work together with the Egyptian side to further enhance the traditional friendship between the two peoples, deepen mutually beneficial cooperation in various areas and bring the strategic cooperative relations between China and Egypt to a new height.” ● June 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on the Reelection of President Bashar Al-Assad in Syria (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks) Quote: “The Syrian turmoil has come into its fourth year, bringing grave sufferings to the country and the people. The Syrian government, the opposition and all relevant parties should bear in mind the general picture of the country and ethnic groups, realize ceasefire and halt violence as soon as possible and focus on the process of the Geneva negotiation. China believes that no matter how the situation in Syria plays out, political settlement remains the only viable way out to solving the Syrian issue. Thus this correct direction must be firmly upheld.” ● June 5, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks on U.N Peacekeeping Mission in South Sudan (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks) Quote: “In recent years, relations between China and Africa have grown in full fledge. Premier Li Keqiang visited Africa not long ago and expressed China’s willingness to further enhance cooperation in areas like peace and development with Africa. The UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 2155 on South Sudan recently, deciding to expand the size and scope of UN Mission in South Sudan. China is always actively involved in UN peace-keeping missions and has sent the most peace-keeping troops among the UN Security Council permanent member states.”



- **June 11, 2014 – Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Annual Conference** ([Remarks by National Security Advisor](#))

Quote: “In Syria, by contrast, we have seen the failure of the UN Security Council to act effectively, as Russia and China have four times used their vetoes to protect Assad. With fighting escalating, terrorist groups associated with al-Qa’ida are gaining a greater foothold in Syria, the horrific humanitarian costs are mounting, and the stability of neighboring countries is threatened. So, while Russia and Iran continue to prop up the regime, the United States is working with our partners through non-traditional channels to provide critical humanitarian assistance and, through the London-11 group, to ramp up our coordinated support for the moderate, vetted Syrian opposition – both political and military.”

- **June 12, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney** ([Office of the Press Secretary](#))

Quote: “We are very concerned about the ISIL and the extremist threat in northwestern Iraq and the bordering region with Syria. And there is no question that Iraq is a strong and important partner to us. This is why we have the collaborative relationship with Iraq that we have. That is why we have provided substantial assistance to Iraq, including military assistance. [...] So what the President made clear was that we have been providing a significant amount of assistance to Iraq, including military hardware. [...] And we are actively considering requests from the Iraqi government and looking very closely at other efforts we can undertake to assist Iraq in this very serious situation. [...] We are not contemplating ground troops. I want to be clear about that. [...] The President made clear that we are considering our options as part of the overall effort to support Iraq as part of the overall assistance that we provide and can provide Iraq in this fight. But we are not contemplating ground troops.”

- **June 13, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on June 13, 2014** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “The Chinese side follows closely the security situation in Iraq, supports the efforts by the Iraqi government to maintain national security and stability and hopes to see an early restoration of security, stability and order in Iraq. [...] We strongly condemn the terrorist attacks against diplomatic institutions and civilians in Mosul. Relevant parties should immediately and unconditionally release the hostages.”

- **June 16, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on June 16, 2014** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “As the negotiations (between P5+1 and Iran) reach the “deep-water zone,” the issues to be discussed are increasingly complex and sensitive. [...] In China, we have a saying that the last part of an endeavor is the hardest to finish. China hopes that all parties can keep going with a flexible and constructive attitude, work towards the same goal based on what has been achieved, accommodate each other’s concerns and push for real progress with concrete actions at this round of talks. China will continue to play a constructive role in the negotiations, work together with other parties to surmount difficulties and remove obstacles, and push for an early realization of a comprehensive deal that is just, balanced and mutually beneficial.”

- **June 18, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “On June 12, an employee of a Chinese-funded enterprise was kidnapped in Iraq. Thanks to the concerted efforts made by various parties, this employee has already been released and is safe now. The security situation in Iraq is quite severe at present. China is deeply concerned about that. We support the Iraqi government’s efforts in safeguarding national security and stability and combating terrorism. We genuinely hope that Iraq can have security, stability and normal order back at an early date. Right now, there are over 10,000 Chinese employees working in Iraq, they are concentrated in relatively safe areas. In light of the tense situation in Iraq, the Chinese Embassy in Iraq has asked the Iraqi side to take concrete measures to ensure the security and legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens and institutions, and has issued warnings and guidance for the Chinese enterprises to bolster their security precautions.”



- **June 16, 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing: Israel** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “We are in close contact with both the Israelis and Palestinians. We’re offering assistance to try and find the kidnapped teenagers as swiftly as possible and return them unharmed to their families. We understand that President Abbas initiated a phone call to Prime Minister Netanyahu in which President Abbas condemned the crime of the kidnapping and committed to continued security cooperation to ensure that the Israeli teenagers are found and returned. And as you know, there’s an ongoing investigation about what exactly happened here.”

- **June 18, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney** ([Office of the Press Secretary](#))

Quote: “He’s not ruling out, and never does, the use of military force in a circumstance like this (ISIL resurgence in Iraq), that’s not ruling in or saying there is a certain use of military force [...] The President will make decisions based on his view of what’s in the best interest of the United States and our national security. We obviously have [...] a keen interest in the region because of the potential threat that a safe haven for an extremist group like ISIL could pose to the United States. That is why the President is considering a variety of options.”

- **June 19, 2014 – Remarks by the President on the Situation in Iraq** ([Remarks by the President](#))

Quote: “the United States will continue to increase our support to Iraqi security forces. We’re prepared to create joint operation centers in Baghdad and northern Iraq to share intelligence and coordinate planning to confront the terrorist threat of ISIL. Through our new Counterterrorism Partnership Fund, we’re prepared to work with Congress to provide additional equipment. We have had advisors in Iraq through our embassy, and we’re prepared to send a small number of additional American military advisors -- up to 300 -- to assess how we can best train, advise, and support Iraqi security forces going forward. American forces will not be returning to combat in Iraq, but we will help Iraqis as they take the fight to terrorists who threaten the Iraqi people, the region, and American interests as well.”

- **June 19, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on June 19, 2014** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “Iraq is an important country in the Middle East region. The reconstruction and security of Iraq has a bearing on the development and stability of the entire region. Terrorism is a threat faced by all countries in the world. The international community shares a common responsibility in combating terrorism and has a common stake in ensuring security and stability of Iraq. Therefore, all sides should support and assist Iraq in its reconstruction and counter-terrorism efforts. [...] Based on Iraq’s practical needs, China will continue to do whatever it can to help Iraq.”

- **June 19, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “The security situation in Iraq keeps deteriorating recently, raising great concern of the international community. Since West Asia and North Africa was seized by turmoil, extremism has been spreading rapidly, weapons easy to get hold of, and terrorist forces staging a come-back with stunning speed. All these have severely undermined the security and stability of the countries in the region and even the international community. China is deeply concerned about this. Iraq is an important country in the Middle East region. The reconstruction and security of Iraq has a bearing on the development and stability of the entire region. Terrorism is a threat faced by all countries in the world. The international community shares a common responsibility in combating terrorism and has a common stake in ensuring security and stability of Iraq. Therefore, all sides should support and assist Iraq in its reconstruction and counter-terrorism efforts. China supports the efforts made by the Iraqi government in maintaining domestic stability and fighting terrorism, and hopes that stability and order can be restored as soon as possible. Based on Iraq’s practical needs, China will continue to do whatever it can to help Iraq. Meanwhile, China hopes that the Iraqi side can take concrete measures to ensure the security of Chinese enterprises and personnel in Iraq.”



- **June 25, 2014 – Press Briefing by Press Secretary Josh Earnest** ([Office of the Press Secretary](#))

Quote: “Ultimately, the long-term solution to the instability that we see in Iraq right now will require the political leadership of Iraq to make the kinds of decisions that will unite the country. That means bolstering its security forces. The best way to bolster the security forces is to pursue the kinds of inclusive policies that make sure the security forces are representing the interests and security of everyone in that country [...] It’s important that no one lose sight of the way that this situation can be resolved, that an over-reliance on military tactics may address some of the symptoms but will not get at the root cause of the problem.”

- **June 23, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “China consistently supports the mediation efforts made by the UN and Secretary General on solving the Syrian issue, and supports appointing a successor to the Special Representative Lakhdar Brahimi as soon as possible in order to maintain and push forward the momentum of political settlement. China attaches high importance to politically solving the Syrian issue and insists the following 5 principles be upheld: we insist that the issue of Syria be resolved through political means, the future of Syria be decided by its own people, an inclusive political transition process be promoted, national reconciliation and unity be achieved in Syria and humanitarian assistance be delivered in Syria and its neighboring countries. What is central is to promote the two parties in Syria to blaze a “middle way” that is consistent with Syria’s national conditions and accommodates the interests of all parties in Syria. The rampant spreading of terrorist and extremist forces has constituted a real threat to Syria and countries in the region and even beyond. The international community should pay due attention to it and deepen cooperation on this area as it is an important part of the Syrian issue.”

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

Quote: “On June 23, the last stockpile of chemical weapons in Syria has been shipped out of the Syrian territorial sea jointly escorted by warships from China, Russia, Denmark and other countries. The complete shipment of Syria’s chemical weapons is a landmark achievement at the current stage of the transportation and destruction process of chemical weapons in Syria. China welcomes this move and commends the efforts made by all parties in the transportation and destruction process of chemical weapons in Syria. China, together with all parties, actively participates in the international efforts of politically resolving the chemical weapons issue in Syria. China plays a proactive and constructive role in the political settlement of chemical weapons through sending experts, donating equipment and joining in the naval escort of chemical weapons shipment. China hopes that all parties can cherish what has been achieved currently, continue with their communication and cooperation and maintain the process of politically resolving the chemical weapons issue in Syria.”



- **June 26, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "Early in June, an engineer working for a Chinese enterprise in Iraq was kidnapped there. I have briefed you on that during the press conference. Thanks to the concerted efforts from all sides, this engineer was released safely. The Chinese embassy in Iraq has been in close communication with the Iraqi government and military for some time, asking the Iraqi side to provide the necessary conditions and security guarantees for the evacuation of Chinese personnel there and ensure their safety. The collaboration and communication between the Chinese embassy in Iraq and the Iraqi government and military is running smoothly. They are working together to get an accurate assessment of the security situation on the ground and ensure the timely, secure and smooth evacuation of Chinese employees. We are still monitoring the situation in Iraq and will update our assessment of its security situation timely and accurately. Given how the situation on the ground evolves, we will react accordingly and do our best to ensure the safety and legitimate rights and interests of Chinese citizens and companies in Iraq."

- **June 30, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: "Somalia is the first East African country to establish diplomatic ties with China. In 1991 when Somalia descended into civil war, China evacuated its embassy staff there. From then on, China has been making unremitting efforts together with the international community to help Somalia restore peace and stability. The year 2012 saw breakthroughs in the peace process in Somalia where official government and parliament were formed for the first time in 21 years. Somalia has entered a new historical period of national reconstruction, bringing new opportunities to China-Somalia relationship. China's decision of re-opening its Embassy in Somalia and sending a team there for re-opening affairs demonstrates the importance attached by the Chinese government to its relationship with Somalia and its firm support to the national reconstruction in Somalia. China will take the re-opening as an opportunity to enhance friendly cooperation with Somalia in various fields, work together with the Somali side to open up a new chapter for bilateral relationship."



Issue 8. Korean Peninsula: U.S. Continues Criticism of North Korea; Xi Jinping Raises Eyebrows as He Puts Seoul Ahead of Pyongyang

United States

- **June 6, 2014 – State Department Daily Press Briefing: North Korea** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “This is the third U.S. citizen that has been detained in North Korea. Obviously no greater priority for us than the welfare and safety of U.S. citizens abroad [...] I think we’ve conveyed those very publicly in this room, certainly. And we have a Travel Warning that says no one should travel to North Korea, and it does include, again, broadly speaking, lines about the fact that if you are part of a tour group it will not protect you from possible arrest.”

- **June 11, 2014 – State Department Press Briefing: Japan** ([Daily Press Briefing](#))

Quote: “Special Representative for North Korea Policy Glyn Davies met with his Japanese counterpart in Washington yesterday, June 10th. They had a very productive discussion on a wide range of issues related to the D.P.R.K. The United States and Japan agree on the fundamental importance of a denuclearized North Korea. Director General Ihara’s visit reflects the close cooperation between our countries and our continued focus on pursuing the verifiable denuclearization of North Korea in a peaceful manner.”

- **June 27, 2014 – Press Gaggle by Press Secretary Josh Earnest en route Joint Base Andrews** ([Office of the Press Secretary](#))

Quote: “That (the commitment that was announced today that the United States will not produce or otherwise acquire any anti-personnel landmines in the future, including to replace existing stockpiles) does raise the question of some defense experts about the defenses that are in place along the border between North Korea and South Korea. And let me be clear that the announcement today in no way signals a reduction in our commitment or our ability to assist in the defense of our allies in South Korea [...] And eventually, we would like to find a way that we can, like I said, continue the robust defense that’s in place of our allies in South Korea while eventually acceding to the Ottawa Convention.”

China

- **June 18, 2014 - Deputy Chief of General Staff Meets with ROK Guests** ([China Military Online](#))

Quote: “Sun Jianguo, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People’s Liberation Army (PLA) and chairman of the China Institute for International Strategic Studies (CISS), met with a delegation of the Retired Generals & Admirals Association of the Republic of Korea (ROK) led by Kim Hong-rae, head of the association and former chief of staff of the Air Force of the ROK, at the August 1st Building on the morning of June 17, 2014. Sun Jianguo talked with the guests on the relationship between the two countries and the two militaries, and the security situation in Northeast Asia. Sun said that Chinese President Xi Jinping will visit the ROK soon, and the ROK President Park Geun-hye visited China last year. With the joint attention from the leaders of the two countries, the relationship between the two militaries has been developing well in recent years, as evidenced by frequent high-level reciprocal visits, extensive fields of exchanges and sound exchange mechanism. He hoped that the Retired Generals & Admirals Association of the ROK will continue to play a positive role in promoting bilateral exchanges and enhancing mutual trust between China and the ROK. Sun also said that people of both China and the ROK are the victims of Japan’s invasion. Currently, the right-leaning Abe administration runs against the trend of history, which rings the alarm bell for us to prevent the history tragedy from happening again, and firmly safeguard regional and world peace. Kim Hong-rae and his delegation visited China at the invitation of the CISS.”

- **June 19, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “China attaches great importance to developing its relationship with the ROK. The two sides have maintained frequent high-level exchanges. Last year, President Park Geun-hye paid a successful visit to China. She extended invitations to President Xi Jinping many times, welcoming him to the ROK. President Xi accepted her invitation gladly. At the current stage, both sides are in close contact on the specific time and schedule of the visit. We believe that President Xi Jinping’s upcoming visit to the ROK will give a boost to bilateral ties. China and the ROK together will make positive contributions to peace and development of the region. Relevant information will be released in due course.”



- **June 30, 2014 – State Department Press Briefing: DPRK ([Daily Press Briefing](#))**
Quote: “As two of our vital partners in the Six-Party Talks that we engage with closely on the threat from North Korea, I’m certain [...] that this (to send a message to North Korea) will be a part of their discussion and we’ll continue to engage closely with both [...] China and South Korea as it relates to their discussions. And certainly, as you know, we also encourage dialogue and restraint as it relates to relationships in the region as well.”

- **June 27, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))**
Quote: “I have just answered the question about major topics to be discussed by the two leaders during President Xi's visit to the ROK. There are a wide range of common interests between China and the ROK. Since the establishment of diplomatic ties, the two countries have been following the principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefits, peaceful co-existence and good neighborliness. We have registered remarkable achievements in cooperation covering various fields and formed cooperative partnership in many areas. China and the ROK present each other with important development opportunities and enjoy enormous potentials of cooperation with broad prospects. Enhancing understanding, trust and cooperation between the two countries can deliver more benefits to the two peoples and hold great significance to the promotion of peace, stability and prosperity in this region and Asia as well. President Xi's state visit to the ROK is of much importance. The two leaders will make further plans and bolster exchanges and cooperation in various areas and bring the strategic cooperative partnership between China and the ROK to a new high.”

- **June 27, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Regular Press Conference](#))**
Quote: “Q: In the past, Chinese leaders usually first visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and then the Republic of Korea (ROK), but President Xi Jinping will only visit the ROK this time. What message does this convey? Can you brief us on the agenda of this visit? A: During his visit to the ROK, President Xi Jinping will hold talks with ROK President Park Geun-hye and exchange views on bilateral relations and international and regional issues of common interest. Specific agenda is still in the making. Please follow relevant information which will be released in due course. As a close neighbor to the Korean Peninsula, China maintains an objective and just position on the Peninsular issue, and is committed to safeguarding peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and supporting improvement of relations between the ROK and DPRK. China maintains friendly and cooperative relations with both the DPRK and the ROK, and we are willing to join hands with both sides to foster sound and stable development of Sino-ROK relations and Sino-DPRK relations. This serves the interests of our three countries and contributes to peace, stability and prosperity of the Korean Peninsula and this region.”



- **June 30, 2014 - Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference](#))
Quote: "Q: It is reported that the DPRK launched two missiles to waters off the eastern coast of the Korean Peninsula on June 29. What is China's comment on that? A: We have noted relevant reports. We hope that under the current circumstances, all parties concerned can make efforts to defuse the tension and safeguard peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula."



Issue 9. Cybersecurity Issues: U.S. Continues Its Criticism of Chinese Cyber Attacks; China Fires Back, Accuses U.S. of Double Standards

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 11, 2014 – Remarks by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice Keynote Address at the Center for a New American Security Conference (Remarks by National Security Advisor) Quote: “We are building partnerships to set standards of behavior to protect the open, reliable, and interoperable Internet, and to hold accountable those who engage in malicious cyber activity. That’s why we’re working with our partners to expand international law enforcement cooperation and ensure that emerging norms, including the protection of intellectual property and civilian infrastructure, are respected in cyberspace. [...] Last month, the Department of Justice indicted five Chinese military officials for hacking our nation’s corporate computers, making it clear there’s no room for government-sponsored theft in cyberspace for commercial gain. We are working with our allies through efforts like the Freedom On-Line Coalition and the Internet Governance Forum to preserve the open Internet as driver for human rights and economic prosperity.” ● June 16, 2014 –Cyberspace Operations Key to Future Warfare: Remarks by the Commander of U.S. Cyber Command (American Forces Press Service) Quote: “In the world of 2025, I believe the ability of Army formations to operate within the cyber domain, offensively and defensively, will be a core mission set for the U.S. Army and its operational forces [...] In the year 2025, I believe ... Army commanders will maneuver offensive and defensive capability much today as they maneuver ground forces [...] Treating cyber as something so specialized, ... so unique—something that resides outside the broader operational framework—I think that is a very flawed concept.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● June 3, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on June 3, 2014 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference) Quote: “Cyber security is currently under the international spotlight. It bears on the common interests of the international community and is also a new pivot in global governance. China is the upholder and builder of cyber security, and consistently supports international cooperation and the formulation of international rules as soon as possible. China has made the proposal to the UN concerning the "International Code of Conduct for Information Security" back to 2011, which laid the groundwork for relevant international discussions. This is the first time for China and the UN side to co-host an international workshop on cyber issues, marking new steps made by China to promote the international process of enhancing cyber security. We hope that this meeting can enable all countries to conduct more policy exchanges on cyber security, enhance mutual trust, foster the formulation of international rules in cyber space and the process of Internet governance, and make contributions to building a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyber space in the world.” ● June 10, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference on June 10, 2014 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Regular Press Conference) Quote: “To be frank, I really disapprove of the trick played by the US of accusing others of theft while he himself is the thief. As is known to all, large amounts of revelations by Edward Snowden have brought into daylight that the US government and relevant departments have long been engaged in large scale and organized cyber theft, wiretapping and supervision against political figures, enterprises and individuals of other countries, including China. They resort to every conceivable means to make their supervision all-pervasive. The US should stop playing victim, because he himself is the empire of hackers, as is known to people from around the world. Instead of reflecting on and behaving itself, the US is still making groundless accusation and launching verbal attacks at others. [...] Cyber attack, including hacking, is a global issue. It is transnational and anonymous, and thus calling for the enhancement of cooperation by the international community based on mutual respect and mutual trust. China came up with the initiative of an international code of conduct on information security as early as 2011, hoping to build a peaceful, secure, open and cooperative cyber space by enacting an international norm and code of conduct in this regard.”



- **June 19, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference on June 19, 2014** ([Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Regular Press Conference](#))

Quote: “At present, internet and other information technologies have become important vehicles for terrorist forces to conduct terrorist activities. More and more violent and extreme groups resort to internet and social media to recruit members, disseminate violent and terrorist ideas, pass on techniques for terrorist attacks, and finance and plot terrorist attacks. The harm brought by cyber-terrorism is becoming increasingly acute. [...] I would like to point out that China is the victim of terrorism. In recent years, a series of extremely violent and terrorist attacks rocked China. Investigations by the Chinese police have shown that a majority of those responsible for the terrorist attacks were instigated and incited by online audios and videos released by the East Turkistan Islamic Movement (ETIM). The ETIM, a terrorist group, has been using internet to spread terrorist and extremist thoughts. [...] The ETIM is a terrorist organization designated by the UN Security Council. Fighting the ETIM is an important part of the international battle against terrorism. China hopes the international community can understand and support its effort in fighting the ETIM, and join hands in cracking down on terrorist activities of all kinds carried out by terrorist forces using internet and other information technologies.”



Reference

1. United States

(1) Official Government Websites

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

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

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

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

2. China

(1) Official Government Website

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

Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China <<http://english.mofcom.gov.cn/>>

Ministry of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China <<http://english.agri.gov.cn/>>

Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China <<http://eng.mod.gov.cn/>>

(2) Government Managed Media

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

Xinhua News Agent (新華網)



Knowledge-Net for a Better World

- The East Asia Institute, acknowledges the MacArthur Foundation for its generous grant and continued support.
- This report is the result of the East Asia Institute's research activity of the Asia Security Initiative Research Center.
- We hope to see this material in wide use, including areas that relate to policy making, academic studies, and educational programs. Please use full citations when using the information provided in this factsheet.
- The views and ideas in this material are those of the author and do not represent official standpoints of the East Asia Institute.
- This report was produced with the help of Gi Jae Han (Columbia University), Sujin Kim (University of Iowa), Jaewon Kim (Ewha Womens University), Hyobin Kim (Yonsei University), Chang Kyo Seo (Korea University), Ju Young Jeong (Korea University), Jungjoon Park (University of Illinois), Minju Park (Korea University), Jinyoung Kim (Korea University), Junghyun Lee (Seoul National University), and Sangrak Jeong (Monash University).

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

