

EAI U.S.-China Relations Statement Factsheet

August 2014: The Summer of Conflict Continues

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Time Period: August 1~ August 31, 2014

Main Issues

I. Asia-Pacific Issues: U.S. Strengthens ASEAN Ties and Calls for Law-based Resolution of South China Sea (SCS) Conflicts; China Denies Rise in SCS Tensions, Denounces the Japan Defense White Paper Focus on the “China Threat”

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7. Korean Peninsula: U.S. Not Interested in a “Hostile Policy” towards DPRK if Basic Demands Are Met

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 10, Press Availability on the Attended Ministerial Meetings ● August 10, Opening Remarks at ASEAN Regional Forum ● August 10, Remarks at the East Asia Summit Ministerial Intervention ● August 12, Remarks with Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs Julie Bishop, and Australian Minister of Defense David Johnston ● August 13, U.S. Vision for Asia-Pacific Engagement | |



Issue 1. Asia-Pacific Issues: U.S. Strengthens ASEAN Ties and Calls for Law-based Resolution of South China Sea (SCS) Conflicts; China Denies Rise in SCS Tensions, Denounces the Japan Defense White Paper Focus on the “China threat”

| United States | China |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 9, 2014 – Remarks at the Friends of the Lower Mekong Ministerial Meeting (State Department) Quote: “The solution to climate change, we all know, is actually very simple. Getting there politically is not. But the solution is energy policy. If you make the right choices in your energy policy, you solve the problem of climate change. [...] So it is absolutely critical that we avoid dramatic changes in the water flow and in the sediment levels. [...] For our part, the United States would be prepared to bring representatives from technical agencies with experience in managing these issues in our country, like the Department of Energy, the Corps of Engineers, and USAID. And every one of these entities could help contribute to the solutions we need to put together. [...] The United States sees the Lower Mekong Initiative as one primary means to promote prosperity among all five of the partner countries: Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam. And we also see it as a critical means of achieving ASEAN's own goal of narrowing the development gap between ASEAN countries [...] So as we look to the next five years, we're prepared to pursue a path that is focused on the cross-cutting challenges that face all of the LMI partners, including the intersection of water, energy, and food security.[...] I'm asking the Counselor of the United States State Department, Tom Shannon, to travel to the region this fall to discuss these issues (promoting sustainable future for the Mekong) and to build on the work that we are doing here today.” ● August 9, 2014, Remarks at the Start of the U.S.-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting (State Department) Quote: “So much of the history of the 21st century is going to be written right here in Asia [...]. That's why the United States remains deeply committed to engaging the Asia-Pacific region, and ASEAN is at the center of the region's multilateral architecture and it plays a critical role in promoting both peace, prosperity, and also a regional integration throughout Asia. [...] We recognize the tremendous economic dynamism of this region and its people, but we also recognize our shared prosperity demands a renewed commitment to sustainable economic growth. And that is why we're focused not only on growing our countries and making them stronger, but on also growing fair and just societies, particularly countries with clean air, clean water, and shared river resources for all Southeast Asian nations.[...] We are working together with ASEAN to maintain peace and stability on the seas that this economically dynamic region depend on. The United States and ASEAN have a common responsibility to ensure the maritime security of critical global sea lanes and ports. We need to work together to manage tensions in the South China Sea, and to manage them peacefully, and also to manage them on a basis of international law.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 1, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on the Japanese Government's Arbitrary Naming of the Affiliated Islands of China's Diaoyu Island (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “The Japanese government announced on August 1 that Japan will name 158 uninhabited islets, including 5 islands that are among the affiliated islands of China's Diaoyu Island. What is China's comment? A: The Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands are China's inherent territory, and China has named them all. China is firmly opposed to any act by the Japanese side that undermines China's territorial sovereignty. Whatever unilateral measure Japan takes for this end is illegal and invalid, and will not change the fact that the Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands belong to China.” ● August 5, 2014 – MND Responds to Japan's Defense Whitepaper for 2014 (Ministry of National Defense) Quote: “The Ministry of National Defense (MND) of the People's Republic of China (PRC) responded to Japan's defense white paper for 2014 approved by Japanese cabinet on August 5, 2014 by claiming that Japan's hype of “China Threat” is aimed to make excuses for its adjustment of military security policy and expansion of armaments. The Information Affairs Bureau of the MND said that China is strongly opposed to Japan's ignorance of facts and its groundless accusations against China on China's military development, the East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ), the extremely close approach of military aircrafts between China and Japan, the East China Sea and the South China Sea issues. The Information Affairs Bureau added that the Chinese side is evaluating Japan's defense white paper for 2014 and will make further responses timely.” ● August 7, 2014 – Japanese Military Planes Enter China's ADIZ: Spokesman (Ministry of National Defense) Quote: “Several Japanese aircraft entered China's Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) over the East China Sea on Wednesday and carried out extensive reconnaissance, according to the Chinese Air Force. Chinese planes conducted necessary tracking and monitoring of the foreign military planes, said Chinese Air Force spokesman Shen Jinke on Thursday. The Japanese F-15 aircraft twice attempted to approach Chinese patrol planes that were conducting a routine patrol in the ADIZ, and the Chinese planes took reasonable, proper and restrained measures to cope with the threat in the airspace, Shen said.” |



- **August 10, 2014 – Remarks at the East Asia Summit Ministerial Intervention** (State Department)

Quote: “I also want to address what I believe must be the basis for managing differences and at the core of any solution to the disputes in the South China Sea – that’s international law. We believe it is important for EAS members to reaffirm the importance of claimants’ – all of them, not just one country, complying with international law with respect to their maritime claims. The Obama administration is trying to bring forward the ratification of UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea). But even without ratification, the Obama administration has committed to live by the Law of the Sea and does. [...] And as we and others have pointed out, all claims need to be in compliance with UNCLOS –whether China’s nine-dash line claim or others. Our concern is that the lack of clarity with respect to South China Sea claims has actually created uncertainty. And this uncertainty limits the prospect for a mutually agreeable resolution or equitable joint development arrangements. But let me be clear – we believe the obligation to clarify claims in keeping with international law applies to all claimants, not just China. When countries adhere to an international law-based framework, it is possible to resolve seemingly intractable maritime disputes – Indonesia and the Philippines’ recent delimitation agreement and India’s and Bangladesh’s acceptance of an ICJ decision underscore this point. The Arbitral Tribunal under the Law of the Sea Convention extended an invitation for China to participate in arbitration proceedings. [...] We believe this process could unlock longer term, ‘win-win’ solutions.”

- **August 10, 2014 – Press Availability on the Attended Ministerial Meetings** (State Department)

Quote: “There was an extensive discussion on multiple occasions about the South China Sea. I expressed the concerns of many, which are shared, about the rise in tensions that have occurred. But we all underscored the importance of negotiations on a binding code of conduct. And I stressed the importance of everybody clarifying claims under international law and proceeding under the legal process through the law, through arbitration, and also through bilateral relationships in order to try to resolve these issues. And our hope is that the claimants ultimately can agree among themselves and proceed forward. We did discuss the concept of freezing in place the actions that people choose to take on a purely voluntary basis. And these – this is a way of actually locking into place the very promises that people have already made under the Declarations of Conduct that were made in 2002.”

- **August 7, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the Sentence of Chinese Fishermen by a Philippine Court** (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Quote: “Q: A Philippine court sentenced 12 Chinese fishermen for illegally fishing in the Philippine waters. What is China's comment on this? What has China done and what measures will be taken in the next step? A: Ever since the Chinese fishermen were arrested in Philippine waters last April, China has been urging the Philippine side to impartially handle the case in accordance with law and ensure the legitimate rights and interests and humanitarian treatment of the Chinese fishermen. The Foreign Ministry and Chinese diplomatic missions in the Philippines will continue to provide consular assistance within their remit to the Chinese fishermen and request the Philippine side to guarantee their legitimate rights and interests. Meanwhile, we hope that Chinese fishermen working at the sea can abide by laws and carry out normal fishery production.”

- **August 8, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on the U.S. Department of State Spokesperson's Comments Concerning China's Site Selection of Lighthouses in Waters off the Xisha Islands** (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Quote: “On August 7, the U.S. Department of State spokesperson Marie Harf answered the question that China has finished field survey for the site selection of lighthouses on five islands of the Xisha Islands, saying that for a very long time America believes that territorial disputes should be managed and resolved peacefully, diplomatically, and in accordance with international law. How does China comment on this? A: Xisha Islands and Nansha Islands are inherent territory of China. China has long been building and maintaining lighthouses and other navigational aids on islands of the Xisha Islands and Nansha Islands. What China has done is beyond any reproach since it provides necessary measures to safeguard the navigational safety of vessels passing by and serves the public good in conformity with the requirement of relevant international rules.”



- **August 10, 2014 – Background Briefing on Secretary Kerry’s Participation in ASEAN (State Department)**

Quote: “This language (South China Sea Code of Conduct) represents a significant setback for China’s efforts to play for time and to sort of draw – and change the subject. So what this document represents is a significant heightened level of concern by ASEAN about Chinese behavior. It’s a criticism of Chinese behavior and it puts an enormous amount of pressure on the Chinese and signals to them that its relations with countries in the region are deteriorating because of a succession of unilateral assertions by China to advance its claim [...] When China is taking actions that are alienating countries in the region in which they are publicly expressing the level of concern that they are about Chinese behavior and actually highlighting the need for greater restraint, that’s a significant setback [...] Instead of formulas that we are familiar with from Chinese interventions in the past, like the time is not ripe for a code of conduct, or first an environment needs to be created before we can discuss the code of conduct, the Chinese this year came with a position that indicates they are willing to work towards an early conclusion of a code of conduct. [...] Countries in the region all want to strike a balance. They want the U.S. there; they want us to play a constructive role. And China simply is there. So when they talk to you, it’s obvious that they’re going to be striking a balance. Privately with us, the concern about Chinese behavior is at an all-time high, and I think that that’s reflected in documents like the ASEAN communiqué, the fact that they are very, very focused on highlighting assertive behavior that they think has undermined regional peace and security.”

- **August 10, 2014 – Opening Remarks at ASEAN Regional Forum (State Department)**

Quote: “As we’ve made clear many times, the United States doesn’t take a position on who has sovereignty over land features. That’s an issue to be resolved by the claimants through negotiation or legal mechanisms. But we do care deeply about the way countries behave in pursuing their claims. Intimidation, coercion, or use of force by any one of the claimants – these actions by anybody are unacceptable. We continue to urge diplomacy or, if necessary, reliance on international legal mechanisms. We also believe that countries must ensure that their maritime claims comply with the international law of the sea. And we oppose any efforts to restrict – or impede – freedom of navigation, freedom of overflight, or other lawful uses of the seas by any party. That is why we questioned China’s decision to begin drilling operations – accompanied by numerous paramilitary and military vessels – in an area claimed by both Vietnam and China.”

- **August 8, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on Japan’s Issuance of the Defense of Japan 2014 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

Quote: “The latest defense white paper of Japan once again ignores the facts, makes irresponsible remarks on China’s normal military development and maritime activities, maliciously hypes up the so-called “China threat” and deliberately creates tensions. China expresses strong dissatisfaction with and firm opposition to this [...] There is nothing disputable about China carrying out normal maritime and air activities which are consistent with international laws and relevant domestic laws and regulations. The establishment of the East China Sea ADIZ is the exercise of China’s legitimate rights and interests and is in conformity with international laws and common practices. China is firmly resolute in its determination to safeguard national territorial sovereignty and maritime rights and interests; meanwhile, we are committed to resolving territorial and maritime disputes through dialogue and consultation. China always maintains that disputes concerning maritime issues between China and Japan should be handled through dialogue in an equal-footed and mutually respected way so as to manage and control disputes and crisis [...] Japan’s act also once again reflects the negative view and policy direction the Japanese sitting government has towards China, which contradicts the call from the Japanese side to improve bilateral relations. We urge the Japanese side to bear in mind the fundamental interests of the two peoples as well as peace and stability of the region, view China’s development correctly, adopt a positive policy towards China and make down-to-earth efforts to enhance political and security mutual trust and improve relations between China and Japan.”

- **August 9, 2014 – Director-General of the Department of External Security Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Liu Guangyuan Delivers a Speech at Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Counter Terrorism Working Group Meeting (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

Quote: “Director-General Liu said in his speech that currently international terrorism activities have entered a new round of active period, which causes new threat to international peace and security and also puts forward new requirements for international cooperation against terrorism. [...] The Chinese side will continue to participate actively in APEC counter-terrorism cooperation and, together with APEC regional economies, make positive contributions to realizing safe personnel exchanges and achieving development and prosperity in economy and trade in the APEC region. ”



● **August 11, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “We’re not the ones that are fomenting instability there (in the South China Sea). It’s the aggressive actions the Chinese have taken that are doing so. Everything we are doing is designed to lower tensions, to get people to resolve their differences diplomatically and not through coercive or destabilizing measures, like we’ve seen the Chinese take increasingly over the past several months.”

● **August 13, 2014 – U.S. Vision for Asia-Pacific Engagement** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “The United States of America takes no position on questions of sovereignty in the South and East China Sea, but we do care about how those questions are resolved. We care about behavior. We firmly oppose the use of intimidation and coercion or force to assert a territorial claim by anyone in the region. And we firmly oppose any suggestion that freedom of navigation and overflight and other lawful uses of the sea and airspace are privileges granted by a big state to a small one. All claimants must work together to solve the claims through peaceful means, big or small. And these principles bind all nations equally, and all nations have a responsibility to uphold them [...] We cannot impose solutions on the claimants in the region, and we’re not seeking to do that. But the recent settlement between Indonesia and the Philippines is an example of how these disputes could be resolved through good-faith negotiations. Japan and Taiwan, likewise, showed last year that it’s possible to promote regional stability despite conflicting claims. And we support the Philippines’ taking steps to resolve its maritime dispute with China peacefully, including through the right to pursue arbitration under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea. And while we already live by its principles, the United States needs to finish the job and pass that Treaty once and for all.”

● **August 11, 2014 – Commentary: A Calm South China Sea Needs No Flame-Stoker** ([Ministry of National Defense](#))

Quote: “Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi rebuffed a call by U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry for a ‘freeze’ on provocative actions in the South China Sea at an ASEAN foreign ministers’ meeting in Myanmar. Kerry’s proposal sounds good but may be counterproductive in effect [...] It exaggerated the maritime tensions in the region and would complicate the ongoing efforts by relevant parties to calm down the waves in the South China Sea. [...] In particular, the U.S. worry over maritime safety is unwarranted since the freedom of navigation has been fully guaranteed. By stoking the flames, Washington is further emboldening countries like the Philippines and Vietnam to take a hardline stance against China, raising suspicion over the real intention of the United States and make an amicable solution more difficult to reach. It can hardly be accepted as a coincidence that the previously calm South China Sea has lost its tranquility since the United States embarked on its pivot to Asia strategy [...] China has so far exerted maximum restraint in its territorial and maritime disputes with some ASEAN countries and has been consistent in seeking a negotiated solution on a bilateral basis. It is worth noting that the overall relationship between China and ASEAN is solid and flourishing, which has brought enormous benefits to the people on both sides [...] There is a common recognition that the good momentum should not be interrupted by the disputes between China and some ASEAN members. It is a painful reality that Uncle Sam has left too many places in chaos after it stepped in, as what people are witnessing now in Iraq, Syria and Libya. The South China Sea should not be the next one.”

● **August 11, 2014 – China’s DM Spokesman Refutes Japan’s Defense Whitepaper for 2014** ([Ministry of National Defense](#))

Quote: “Japan’s improper comments on China’s national defense and army building and its spiteful hypes of such issues as China’s military transparency, East China Sea Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) and the extremely close approach of military aircrafts between China and Japan, are all aimed at rendering the “China Threat” and confusing the international society. [...] China adheres to the road of peaceful development and pursues a defensive national defense policy. He said that it is the legitimate rights of China to strengthen its construction of national defense and military modernization as a sovereign state and others have no right to gossip. Yang added that China’s military activities in the relevant waters and airspace are totally justified, reasonable, in line with the international law and international common practice, and always restrained [...] Japan’s real intention is to [lift] the ban on collective self-defense, modifying the “three principles” of arms exports and expanding armaments. This will inevitably arouse the strong concern and high alert of Japan’s Asian neighbors, including China [...]”



- **August 13, 2014 – China Voice: History Speaks Loudly, Does Japan Listen?**
(Ministry of National Defense)

Quote: “Earlier this month, in its white paper for 2014 defending the decision, the Japanese government attributed its own military buildup to the so-called ‘China threat’. Strong or weak, China is always the excuse of Japan’s military attempts. This is clearly not the problem of China. As less developed and militarily weak as China was 69 years ago, the Chinese never ceased to resist Japan’s invasion and with a bloody price it managed to hold back the several-million-strong Japanese army. It was not because Chinese wanted to win the war but because they wanted to win peace. As prosperous and vigorous as it is today, China has never attempted to threaten Japan with military might let alone to invade Japan. What we want is a trustworthy and peaceful neighbor.”

- **August 15, 2014 – Commentary: It Is Dangerous for Japan to Sow Seed of War**
(Ministry of National Defense)

Quote: “Since 2012, the tie became strained as Japanese government and right-winged politicians kept passing China’s bottom line on history-related issues, such as the “purchase” of parts of China’s Diaoyu Islands. Tokyo also attempted to deny the history and challenge post-WWII world order, and reinterpreted the pacifist Constitution for the right of collective self-defense last month. [...]Indeed, nationalism rose from China’s tragedies of being bullied by the West and Japan in late 19th century and brought to birth of the first nation state in China’s history. However, unlike Germany, Italy and Japan that fell prey to nationalism or ultra-nationalism in the last century, nationalism has not driven China to destroy, but helped the Chinese nation win independence and prosperity. To view it in longer history, China has always taken an inclusive attitude toward other civilizations, cultures and religions, including the neighboring Japan and Korea. Nationalism in China should be described as patriotism in a more accurate way. It’s not a weapon against Japan, but a consequence of the wrongdoing of the Japanese government and politicians. [...] The Abe administration has sugarcoated its military ambitions with rhetoric touting “peace” and “security,” while former Japanese militaristic rulers had used similar tactic to disguise their unquenchable thirst for aggression. What has also sounded the alarm is that Japan has been deliberately flexing its muscles against China. From the purchase and naming farce of China’s islands, to the constant hyping up of China’s ‘military buildup,’ Japan’s increasingly provocative actions are not only tearing the two nations further apart, but also putting the hard-won peace and security in the whole region at stake. Some might say history always repeats itself, yet it is unwise for Japan to reckon that China, along with other WWII victims as well as those peace-loving people on its own land, would stand idle in face of the brewing threats of war.”



- **August 15, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on the Visits to the Yasukuni Shrine Made by Some Members of the Japanese Cabinet** (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Quote: “[The Japanese Cabinet and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s visit of the Yasukuni Shrine] once again demonstrate the Japanese government’s wrongful attitude towards historical issues. China is firmly opposed to that. [...] The core of all the issues surrounding the Yasukuni Shrine is whether the Japanese government can adopt a correct understanding of and attitude towards its history of aggression, whether it can respect the feelings of the people in the victimized Asian countries, and whether it can honor the positions and commitments it has made so far on historical issues.”

- **August 25, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks** (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Quote: “Q: There are reports that Vietnamese Foreign Ministry Spokesperson made a statement on the follow-up handling of the incident that happened in May targeting Chinese enterprises and workers. What is China’s comment on this?

A: We have noted relevant reports. The Vietnamese side expressed their regrets for what happened to the Chinese enterprises and workers in May, and sadness at the injuries and deaths of Chinese workers. The Vietnamese side said that they will provide humanitarian compensation of certain form to the affected Chinese workers, and will send delegations to China to meet the representatives of those workers’ families. Meanwhile, they will put in place policies and take measures to help and support the affected Chinese enterprises, carry on the investigation into the incident in a serious manner, punish the offenders severely and ensure the safety and security of Chinese personnel and enterprises in Vietnam. China acknowledges the steps and positions the Vietnamese side has taken, and hope earnest efforts can be taken to implement relevant measures.”

- **August 28, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang’s Remarks on Japanese Leader’s Erroneous Words and Deeds about Japan’s History of Aggression** (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Quote: “The Japanese government should earnestly face up to and deeply reflect upon its history of aggression, and make a clean break from militarism. That is the important foundation on which Japan rebuild and develop relations with its neighboring Asian countries in the post-war era. We urge the Japanese side to fully honor its statement on and commitment to reflect upon its history of aggression, and take concrete actions to win back the trust of its Asian neighbors and the international community.”



- **August 28, 2014 – Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference On August 28, 2014 (Ministry of National Defense)**

Quote: "Regarding the establishment of ADIZ by China in the South China Sea. China has the right, according to international laws and international customs, to establish an Air Defense Identification Zone. However, whether to establish such an ADIZ or when to establish such an ADIZ depends on the threat we face in the air and also on the assessment of the degree of the threat. Therefore, [whether China will establish an ADIZ in the South China Sea] depends on a number of factors. What I need to underscore here is that China is confident of maintaining good relationship with the neighboring countries in the South China Sea as well as maintaining the overall peace and stability of the South China Sea."

- **August 28, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on Former Japanese Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda's Words on Abe-Xi Meeting (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)**

Quote: "Q: Japanese Former Prime Minister Yasuo Fukuda said in a speech he delivered in Tokyo that he met Chinese leaders during his visit to China not too long ago, that both sides share the sense of crisis over bilateral ties, and China expressed willingness to improve ties with Japan. Fukuda also expressed the need for Japanese and Chinese leaders to meet on the sidelines of this year's Asia-Pacific Economic Forum Economic Leaders' Meeting. What is China's comment on this? A: Our position on improving and developing China-Japan relations is consistent, clear and subject to no change. The Japanese side knows that well. They should face up to the reality, show sincerity, and take concrete actions to remove the political obstacles that are holding back bilateral ties."



Issue 2. Direction of U.S.-China Cooperation: U.S. Welcomes the Rise of a 'Prosperous' and 'Responsible' China; Beijing Rejects President Obama's "Free Rider" Comments

| United States | China |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 13, 2014 – U.S. Vision for Asia-Pacific Engagement (State Department) Quote: "President Obama has made it clear that the United States welcomes the rise of a peaceful, prosperous, and stable China – one that plays a responsible role in Asia and the world and supports rules and norms on economic and security issues. The President has been clear, as have I, that we are committed to avoiding the trap of strategic rivalry and intent on forging a relationship in which we can broaden our cooperation on common interests and constructively manage our differences and disagreements. But make no mistake: This constructive relationship, this "new model" relationship of great powers, is not going to happen simply by talking about it. It's not going to happen by engaging in a slogan or pursuing a sphere of influence. It will be defined by more and better cooperation on shared challenges. And it will be defined by a mutual embrace of the rules, the norms, and institutions that have served both of our nations and the region so well. I am very pleased that China and the United States are cooperating effectively on the Iran nuclear talks and we've increased our dialogue on the DPRK. We're also cooperating significantly on climate change possibilities, counter-piracy operations, and South Sudan." ● August 27, 2014 – Readout of the APEC Senior Officials Meeting (State Department) Quote: "In terms of the actual – the goal and the great – the major power relationship, again – actually, that's a term that the Chinese came up with, not the U.S. So I'm not sure whether we subscribe completely to the exact interpretation of that. It's something that Xi Jinping had sort of discussed several times, announced several times. That's what he wants. But to me, it really – I'm not sure what new style model we have, but to me, it's really simple. And essentially, between any two countries – not just China and the United States – is first of all, you have to expand the areas of cooperation as much as you can, whether it's on trade or whether it's people-to-people, cultural, whatever it is. So you expand as much as you can the positive side of the relationship. That's one thing. And the second point is then you manage the differences, because you will have differences, and some more than others, but between China and the United States, we certainly have differences that – some of the things you cited on cyber, on a number of other issues. But – so I would say you try to manage them in a way that would not make it uncontrollable or unmanageable." | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 7, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying's Remarks on Comments Concerning China-Africa Relations Made by the U.S. Side (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: "China and Africa enjoy long-standing and stable friendship and cooperation. As a developing country, China has provided assistance to our African friends to the best of our capabilities under the framework of South-South Cooperation, and has conducted mutually beneficial cooperation with African countries. For some African countries, China's investment has played a positive role in improving conditions for social and economic development, enhancing capabilities for independent development, bettering people's livelihood and eradicating poverty. China's policies toward Africa are based on the principles of sincerity, friendliness, equal treatment, mutual benefit and common development, which also explain in a fundamental way why China-Africa cooperation is so well-received by the governments and peoples of African countries. The U.S. is the largest developed country in the world. We hope to see the U.S. do more things to support the development of African countries. At the same time, we hope the U.S. side can view China's development and China's investment in Africa in an objective and reasonable light." ● August 9, 2014 – Beijing 'Open' to U.S. Airstrikes in Iraq (Ministry of National Defense) Quote: "Beijing responded on Friday to U.S. President Barack Obama's announcement of airstrikes against extremists in Iraq, stating it has an 'open attitude' to actions that respect Iraqi sovereignty and contribute to security there [...] A powerful U.S. intervention appears necessary when most nations and policymakers have no better options. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs told China Daily on Friday before the strikes that Beijing 'takes an open attitude toward any actions that facilitate ensuring security and stability in Iraq on the precondition of respecting Iraq's sovereignty'. Beijing supports efforts made by Iraq in safeguarding sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity as well as combating terrorism, the ministry said." |



● **August 14, 2014 – Barb Reflects Badly On U.S.** ([China Daily](#))

Quote: “(Regarding Obama's portrayal of China as a ‘free rider’) Obama's remarks are one-sided, unfair, and inconsistent with facts [...] We (China) have carved out our own way to prosperity and deserve what we have earned. We have behaved nicely in the hope of being accepted as a responsible member of the international community. We have been an active participant in United Nations-sponsored peace-keeping and development aid programs, as well as a strong voice for peace and justice in international affairs. And we have offered precious hope to others through the two recent global financial crises. It is thus mean of a foreign head of state, whose government is heavily indebted to us, to call us free riders. But that should not make us forget this country has benefited tremendously from the favorable international environment throughout its rise from rags to riches. Western capital, technologies, and management expertise have contributed enormously to our economic miracle [...] At the root of this episode lies the fundamental question of whether and how China and the United States will find a way to realize the new type of major-country relationship they have envisioned.”



Issue 3. Economic Cooperation: Washington Emphasizes the Benefits of TPP; Beijing Says It Will Punish Domestic and Foreign Firms Alike That Do Not Abide by Chinese Laws

| United States | China |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 12, 2014 – Remarks by Ambassador Michael Froman at the Washington Council on International Trade (WCIT) (Office of Trade Representatives) Quote: “We’re negotiating an ambitious set of trade agreements to open markets to U.S. exports. The first of these next-generation agreements is the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP, which the United States is negotiating with 11 countries in Latin America and the Asia Pacific. When concluded, this agreement will improve market access for U.S. businesses in the world’s fastest-growing region and a group of countries that represents 40% of the global economy [...] Through TPP, we are also leveling the playing field for American workers and businesses, by raising labor and environmental standards. We’re doing this not only because it’s the right thing to do, but also because we know that when global economic competition is fair, the world’s most productive workers and firms—American workers and firms—win [...] In addition to leveling the playing field, our TPP negotiations are also breaking new ground. For example, we’re taking on new issues affecting global trade, like ensuring that when state-owned enterprises compete against our private firms, they do so on a commercial basis. We are also working to ensure that the Internet remains open and free and that data flows unencumbered from country to country. By being the first to tackle these issues, we can establish standards for the Asia-Pacific region and potentially more broadly—which reflect American interests and values.” ● August 27, 2014 – Readout of the APEC Senior Officials Meeting (State Department) Quote: “The Chinese are very focused on the – on, of course, the large FTAAP, the free trade area of the Asia-Pacific. [...] So we’re essentially [...] focusing on goods, the liberalizations on tariffs and so on, to the services market. And that’s what we call a global supply chain. And we’re also looking at moving into the environmental services area – trying to open access to environmental services in each of these markets where we can actually expand the flow of services in this area. [...] The U.S. and China are working very closely together in this area (corruption). And also, there was the first meeting of the anticorruption and transparency network, and the ambassador, Ambassador Baucus attended that one. The minister for supervision, by the way, attended the first one – the high level workshop on anticorruption. Huang Shuxian, the minister of supervision, opened the meeting itself, and it was a very good meeting [...] Law enforcement officials from different economies spoke.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 11, 2014 – Spokesman of Chinese Commerce Ministry Answers Media Questions on Investigating and Punishing Foreign Enterprises (Ministry of Commerce) Quote: “Punishing monopoly behavior is a common practice worldwide, and all those enterprises in China, no matter domestic or foreign invested, should be punished and assume their legal liabilities if they violate the law [...] The Chinese government attached great importance to food safety for it concerns the life and health of the people. All enterprises including foreign invested ones will face sanctions if violating related laws and regulations. China’s opening up has made great achievements, and foreign invested enterprises have become an important part of national economy and played an active role in China’s economic and social development. The Chinese government has always committed its self to create a fair business environment for enterprises, maintain market competition order, give full play of the vitality of all kinds of enterprises and provide quality services to consumers.” |



- **August 27, 2014 – Remarks by Trade Representative Michael Froman at the 2014 ASEAN-U.S Business Summit (Office of Trade Representatives)**

Quote: “We are all here today because we believe in the power of economic engagement and regional integration to change the lives in our countries for the better, from Mandalay to Milwaukee.[...] The focus of today’s meeting is on the export potential for small- and medium-sized businesses – and rightly so. These businesses make up the bulk of employment in all of our countries and research shows that SMEs that export grow faster, add more jobs, and pay better wages than firms in the same sector that serve purely domestic markets. They are also important vehicles for gender empowerment [...] In ASEAN, we are working to create opportunities for businesses across the region, both through ASEAN-wide initiatives as well as initiatives with individual ASEAN countries. Small businesses face many of the same issues as large companies, but they also face unique challenges. In our discussions with small businesses, we have been told that they key issues you face include regulatory barriers, investment restrictions, intellectual property theft, customs issues, lack of transparency, and the need for e-commerce policies that harness the commercial potential of the internet [...] We are seeking to tackle these issues through our ASEAN dialogue and the Enhanced Economic Engagement initiative, or E3. And in TPP, of course, we are seeking a regional standard that considers 21st-century issues through the prism of small business [...] From a U.S. perspective, we look forward to continuing to work closely with all of you and to being a part of ASEAN’s future.”

- **August 28, 2014 – Ambassador Froman Announces Solar Project in Burma; Increases Capacity for Investment (Office of Trade Representatives)**

Quote: “Through TPP, we are also leveling the playing field for American workers and businesses, by raising labor and environmental standards. We’re doing this not only because it’s the right thing to do, but also because we know that when global economic competition is fair, the world’s most productive workers and firms – American workers and firms – win [...] In addition to leveling the playing field, our TPP negotiations are also breaking new ground. For example, we’re taking on new issues affecting global trade, like ensuring that when state-owned enterprises compete against our private firms, they do so on a commercial basis. We are also working to ensure that the Internet remains open and free and that data flows unencumbered from country to country. By being the first to tackle these issues, we can establish standards for the Asia-Pacific region and potentially more broadly – which reflect American interests and values.”



Issue 4. Cooperation On Military Security: U.S. Criticizes China For Anti-satellite Missile Test and Air Force Provocation; China Urges U.S. to Bring Reconnaissance Activities to a Halt

| United States | China |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 1, 2014 –Press Conference by the President (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “We can’t control how Mr. Putin thinks. But what we can do is say to Mr. Putin, if you continue on the path of arming separatists with heavy armaments that the evidence suggests may have resulted in 300 innocent people on a jet dying, and that violates international law and undermines the integrity -- territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine, then you’re going to face consequences that will hurt your country.” ● August 6, 2014 –Remarks by the President at Press Conference after U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “Sanctions are working as intended in putting enormous pressure and strain on the Russian economy. [...] And it has presented the choice to President Putin as to whether he is going to try to resolve the issues in eastern Ukraine through diplomacy and peaceful means, recognizing that Ukraine is a sovereign country, and that it is up ultimately to the Ukrainian people to make decisions about their own lives; or, alternatively, continue on the course that he’s on, in which case he’s going to be hurting his economy, and hurting his own people over the long term. And in that sense, we are doing exactly what we should be doing.” ● August 6, 2014 – U.S., Pacific Partners Begin Proliferation Security Exercise (Department of Defense) Quote: “We must always remember that the fate of all nations in the Indo-Asia-Pacific is inextricably linked together[...]Security and stability in this region of the world comes from the united effort of like-minded nations, and like-minded people. [...] By working together toward a common goal, we have an opportunity to help shape a brighter and more prosperous world for all of us. [...] PSI has brought together an international community capable of acting at a moment’s notice who are committed to planning and training for any possible contingencies or eventualities, and who are willing to work together, government to government, to facilitate rapid decision-making [...] And now we’re upping our game, as we gather for the first exercise under the annual Asia-Pacific exercise rotation” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 28, 2014 – Defense Ministry's Regular Press Conference on August 28, 2014 (Ministry of National Defense) Quote: “China has the freedom of navigation and fly-over that is in line with international laws. Activities of the PLA ships and aircraft consistently comply with international laws and practices and also give due regards to the security concern of coastal states. These activities are not in disputes. As to what missions of the PLA ships and aircraft will take in the future, it will be decided based on various factors. [...] There has not been any notification to the Chinese side on the close-in reconnaissance activities against China by the U.S. military ships and aircraft. And just as what I have stated, this behavior of the U.S. military ships and aircraft could possibly lead to undesirable incidents and will not be helpful to the mutual trust between the two militaries. If the United States truly wants this kind of incident not to affect the bilateral relations, I think the best way is to reduce such activities or completely stop such activities. What I need to underscore here is that if we are talking about a wrong behavior here, whether the manner of doing it be transparent or not, whether this behavior be notified to other countries in prior or not, will not be able to change its nature as being wrong. [...]The issue of Afghanistan relates to the security and stability of the region. I hope that the efforts of the international community can help the peace, stability and prosperity of Afghanistan as well as promote enduring peace in the region. [...] Last year, the presidents of China and the U.S. reached consensus on establishing the mutual notification mechanism on major military activities and rules of behavior for air and sea military security on the high sea as early as possible. We believe that is a vital step taken and we would like to work with the U.S. side to make joint efforts to push forward the consultation on the rules of behavior for air and sea military security in the high sea to gain progress.” |



- **August 7, 2014 – Hagel Seeks to Expand U.S.-India Defense Relations** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “We are doing more than we’ve ever done military to military with India with joint exercises. We want to continue to build on those exercises. It’s a high priority for me to continue to build on progress that we’ve made in the past.”

- **August 7, 2014 – India Will Help to Shape New World Order, Hagel Says** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “We are doing more than we’ve ever done military-to-military with India with joint exercises[...] We want to continue to build on [that relationship] [...] India and the United States begin with a pretty solid framework of general understanding, especially of democratic values and principles.”

- **August 9, 2014 – Hagel Urges Expanded U.S.-Indian Defense Cooperation** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “The fundamentals of the U.S.-India partnership are strong [...] Hagel said the United States welcomes new proposals from India on defense issues in areas where both countries can partner in production and development [...] we can do more to forge a defense industrial partnership, one that would transform our nations.”

- **August 14, 2014 – Remarks at the Annual Deterrence Symposium** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “Deputy Assistant Secretary Frank Rose spoke about strategic stability in space yesterday, highlighting the point that it is essential that all nations work together to adopt approaches for responsible activity in space in order to preserve this domain for future generations. China’s recent irresponsible and provocative ASAT test accentuates the importance of these efforts [...] Destabilizing actions like these threaten the long-term security and sustainability of the outer space environment.”

- **August 22, 2014 – Press Briefing by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Eric Schultz and Deputy National Security Advisor Ben Rhodes** ([White House, Press Briefings](#))

Quote: “[The Chinese jet is] obviously a deeply concerning provocation, and we’ve communicated directly to the Chinese government our objection to this type of action. In terms of the additional details, I think the Pentagon spoke to those. But again, what we’ve encouraged is constructive military-to-military ties with China, and this type of action clearly violates the spirit of that engagement. And we’ve made our concerns known directly to Beijing.”

- **August 24, 2014 – China Urges U.S. to Stop Close-In Reconnaissance Activities** ([Ministry of National Defense](#))

Quote: “China’s Defense Ministry urges the United States to stop its close-in reconnaissance activities against China and create a good environment for the development of bilateral military relations. [...] Yujun pointed out that the U.S. side’s accusation against China is totally groundless. He continued that the U.S.’s large scale and highly frequent close-in reconnaissance against China is the root cause of accidents endangering the sea and air military security between China and the United States. China urges the U.S. side to truly abide by the relevant international law and international practice, respect the security concern of coastal country and properly deal with the differences between both sides on the sea and air military security, said Yang. [He] also stressed that the U.S. side should, from a perspective of building new models of major power relations between China and the U.S. and in line with the principle of “no conflict, no fighting, mutual respect, cooperation and win-win”, adopt practical measures to reduce and eventually stop its reconnaissance activities against China, so as to create a good environment for the development of bilateral military relations.”



Issue 5. Human Rights: U.S. Calls upon China to Release Human Rights Advocate; Beijing Reaffirms Its Support of UN Peacekeeping Operations and the Protection of Humanitarian Workers

| United States | China |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 14, 2014 – Daily Press Briefing (State Department) Quote: “Q: Gao Zhisheng, the human rights lawyer from China, his wife has said that he was badly treated in prison [...] She’s asking the U.S. to ask the Chinese authorities to let him come here for medical treatment. Has the U.S. had conversations about that, or do you have any observations about his state? A: We have raised his case both publicly and privately at senior levels in Washington and in Beijing with Chinese officials, and we will continue to do so. We urge Chinese authorities not to impose any restrictions on his movement so he can be able to travel freely and be reunited with his family.” ● August 28, 2014 – U.S and Myanmar Agree to Develop New Initiative to Promote Labor Rights (Office of Trade Representatives) Quote: “Today the United States and Myanmar issued the following Joint Statement regarding the development of a new initiative to promote fundamental labor rights and practices in Myanmar [...] The United States and the Republic of the Union of Myanmar have agreed to begin a consultative process that is intended to culminate in the development, by the time of the ASEAN Leaders meeting in November, 2014, of a new Initiative to Promote Fundamental Labor Rights and Practices in Myanmar. The Initiative will build upon Myanmar’s existing reform efforts, including on-going activities supported by the International Labor Organization [...] Over the long term, the Initiative will support the government and stakeholders in realizing internationally recognized labor standards and responsible business practices in Myanmar, helping to make Myanmar an important sourcing and investment option, protecting the core rights of Myanmar’s workers, and creating opportunities for Myanmar businesses.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 5, 2014 – Statement by Ambassador Liu Jieyi at the Security Council Meeting on the Situation in Ukraine (Permanent Mission to the UN) Quote: The armed conflict in eastern Ukraine has continued to escalate, causing increasing civilian casualties and a dire humanitarian situation, which continues to deteriorate. China is deeply worried about the situation. We hope that the international community will play a constructive role in easing the humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine and that United Nations humanitarian agencies will strictly abide by the principle of neutrality and objectivity. We now face the urgent task of engaging in political consultations with a view to achieving a ceasefire as soon as possible and engaging in comprehensive dialogue, which is the only way out of the Ukrainian crisis. The parties concerned should remain calm and maintain restraint, respect the Charter of the United Nations, work on the basis of the various initiatives, including the Geneva agreement, step up dialogue and consultation, meet each other half way, respect the role of current dialogue and liaison mechanisms and seek a comprehensive settlement through peaceful means. A political settlement to the Ukrainian crisis should include the legitimate claims of various areas and ethnic groups and realize a balance of interests. The international community should do more to promote peace and dialogue and should create favorable conditions for the parties concerned to maintain dialogue and engagement and make a constructive effort to achieve political progress in the Ukrainian crisis. China supports all efforts aimed at easing the tension, resolving the crisis and achieving the proposed political settlement, and will continue to play a constructive role.” |



- **August 19, 2014 – Statement by Ambassador Wang Min at the Security Council Meeting on Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflicts** ([Permanent Mission to the UN](#))

Quote: “China attaches great importance to the protection of humanitarian workers. We condemn attacks and violent acts against humanitarian workers. We pay tribute to those who brave difficulties in providing selfless, life-saving services in armed conflicts [...] The protection of humanitarian workers is the inescapable responsibility of the parties to a given conflict. All parties to armed conflict should abide by international law, including international humanitarian law and the conventions governing the safety of United Nations personnel, and honor the obligation to protect humanitarian workers. With regard to attacks on and violent acts harming humanitarian workers, the international community should encourage the countries involved to carry out investigations, and we should respect their findings. Perpetrators must be held accountable, and assistance must be provided to countries in need of financial and technical support. Secondly, United Nations humanitarian agencies and relief organizations, while carrying out humanitarian relief work in conflict, should comply with the Charter of the United Nations; uphold the principles of humanitarianism, namely neutrality, impartiality and independence; fully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the countries involved; and avoid engaging in the conflict or supporting any of the parties [...] It is also an important guarantee of the safety of humanitarian workers. Thirdly, the prevention and resolution of conflicts is key to enhancing the protection of humanitarian workers. The Security Council has the primary responsibility to maintain international peace and security. It should actively carry out political mediation and preventive diplomacy, encourage the parties concerned to resolve their differences through peaceful means such as dialogue and negotiation, prevent and curb the escalation of conflict and work for a political solution, thus alleviating the harm inflicted on humanitarian workers by addressing its root causes. [...] Fourthly, in providing comprehensive protection to humanitarian workers, Member States, the United Nations and humanitarian agencies must take coordinated and concerted actions so as to create synergies. The United Nations should fully leverage its comparative advantage, carry out an in-depth analysis and evaluation of the risks in and challenges to humanitarian relief work in conflict zones based on respect for the views of the countries involved, maintain communication and coordination with the parties to the conflict and strengthen the protection of humanitarian workers.”



- **August 21, 2014 – Statement by Ambassador Liu Jieyi at the Security Council Open Debate on Maintenance of International Peace and Security ([Permanent Mission to the UN](#))**

Quote: “The Charter of the United Nations is the cornerstone of conflict prevention. [...] Any action taken by the international community, including the United Nations, to prevent conflict should comply with the purposes and principles of the Charter and respect the ownership of the countries concerned, seek to support their efforts and take the understanding and cooperation of those countries into account. [...] A locally adapted approach is a necessary condition for successful conflict prevention [...] Tackling the root causes is the key to conflict prevention. [...] Through an inclusive political dialogue, [conflict prevention] should promote a national reconciliation process and establish a peaceful environment that is conducive to social harmony and ethnic unity. [...] The international community should strengthen its coordination and cooperation in order to ensure smooth conflict prevention efforts. The relevant United Nations bodies should fully utilize their respective advantages and potential and act in a coordinated and consistent way in accordance with their mandates [...] Sixty years ago, China, India and Myanmar jointly advocated the five principles of mutual respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other’s internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. Over the past 60 years, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, as a transparent and inclusive principle of international law, have fully embodied the values of sovereignty, justice, democracy and the rule of law. They have significantly contributed to the maintenance of international peace and security, safeguarding the interests and rights of developing countries and working for a new reasonable and fair kind of international relations. China will continue to implement the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, to work with all parties to support the United Nations and the Security Council in playing their due role in preventing conflict and to make our own contribution to the achievement of the common security and lasting peace of the world.”



Issue 6. Middle East and Africa Issues: White House Authorizes Airstrikes against ISIL; China Supports UNSC Resolution against ISIL and the Al Nusra Front

| United States | China |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 1, 2014 – Press Conference by the President (White House, Speeches and Remarks) Quote: “[...] [I]f you look at the 20th century and the early part of this century, there are a lot of conflicts that America doesn’t resolve. That’s always been true. That doesn’t mean we stop trying. And it’s not a measure of American influence on any given day or at any given moment that there are conflicts around the world that are difficult [...] The Palestinian-Israeli conflict has been going on even longer than you’ve been reporting. (Laughter.) And I don’t think at any point was there a suggestion somehow that America didn’t have influence just because we weren’t able to finalize an Israeli-Palestinian peace deal. [...] Part of the reason why America remains indispensable, part of the essential ingredient in American leadership is that we’re willing to plunge in and try, where other countries don’t bother trying. I mean, the fact of the matter is, is that [...] there may be some tangential risks to the United States. [...] The reason we are concerned is because we recognize we’ve got some special responsibilities. [...] [W]e have – and I have – unequivocally condemned Hamas and the Palestinian factions that were responsible for killing two Israeli soldiers and abducting a third almost minutes after a cease-fire had been announced. [...] I have been very clear throughout this crisis that Israel has a right to defend itself. [...] at the same time, we’ve also been clear that innocent civilians in Gaza caught in the crossfire have to weigh on our conscience and we have to do more to protect them. Apparently people have forgotten that America, as the most powerful country on Earth, still does not control everything around the world. And so our diplomatic efforts often take time. They often will see progress and then a step backwards. That’s been true in the Middle East. That’s been true in Europe. That’s been true in Asia. That’s the nature of world affairs. It’s not neat, and it’s not smooth.” | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 1, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Remarks on the 72-Hour Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreed Upon By Palestine and Israel (Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Quote: “What is imperative is for conflicting parties to exercise restraint, refrain from taking any provocative actions and thoroughly implement the ceasefire.[...] Foreign Minister Wang Yi [...] called on all parties to cherish life and immediately realize ceasefire. [...] China has deep sympathy for what the people in Gaza have been going through, and has provided and will continue to provide assistance to Palestine, including the Gaza Strip, to the best of its capability. We are ready to work with the international community and make relentless efforts to realize a durable ceasefire as soon as possible and safeguard regional peace.” ● August 7, 2014 – Statement by Ambassador Liu Jieyi at the Security Council Meeting on the Situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Permanent Mission to the UN) Quote: “With respect to common security, the international community should advocate in favor of the concept of common security, comprehensiveness, cooperation and sustainable development, and respect and guarantee every country’s security. In the Great Lakes region, the international community should encourage countries concerned to resolve their differences and disputes through discussion and consultations and increase mutual trust, resolve divergences and promote security through dialogue [...] The international community should concretely help countries in the region realize development and address the root causes of conflict, such as poverty. While pursuing their own development, countries in the region should also actively strive to achieve development for all so that the fruits of development can bring more and greater benefits to the people of every country [...] China attaches great importance to its ties with Africa. I firmly support Africa in resolving African issues in an African way, while we implement the China-Africa Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Security initiative in an in-depth manner and further increase our support for the creation of a collective security mechanism in Africa.” |



- **August 5, 2014 – Remarks by the President at the U.S.-Africa Business Forum** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “[...]it’s not an either/or issue. Government has a critical role to play. The marketplace has a critical role to play. Nonprofit organizations have a critical role to play. But the goal and the orientation constantly should be how do we empower individuals to work together. [...] The United States is determined to be a partner in Africa’s success – a good partner, an equal partner, and a partner for the long term. [...] We don’t look to Africa simply for its natural resources; we recognize Africa for its greatest resource, which is its people and its talents and their potential [...] I want to up our game. So today I’m announcing a series of steps to take our trade with Africa to the next level. First, we’re going to keep working to renew the African Growth and Opportunity Act -- and enhance it.[...]Second, as part of our “Doing Business in Africa” campaign, we’re going to do even more to help American companies compete. [...] Number three, we want to partner with Africa to build the infrastructure that economies need to flourish. Fourth, we’ll do more to help Africans trade with each other, because the markets with the greatest potential are often the countries right next door. And it should not be harder to export your goods to your neighbor than it is to export those goods to Los Angeles or to Amsterdam. [...] And finally, we’re doing more to empower the next generation of African entrepreneurs and business leaders.”

- **August 6, 2014 – Remarks by the President at Press Conference After U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “[...]We also agreed to make significant new investments in African peacekeeping.”

- **August 7, 2014 – Statement by the President** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “(Regarding the Yazidi crisis in Northern Iraq) I’ve said before, the United States cannot and should not intervene every time there’s a crisis in the world. So let me be clear about why we must act, and act now. When we face a situation like we do on that mountain -- with innocent people facing the prospect of violence on a horrific scale, when we have a mandate to help -- in this case, a request from the Iraqi government -- and when we have the unique capabilities to help avert a massacre, then I believe the United States of America cannot turn a blind eye. We can act, carefully and responsibly, to prevent a potential act of genocide.”

- **August 15, 2014 – Spokesman of Chinese Commerce Ministry on China’s Assistance to Ebola-Stricken West African Countries** ([Ministry of Commerce](#))

Quote: “Sun said that humanitarian relief supplies of 30 million RMB provided by China were carried to Conakry, capital of Guinea, Freetown, capital of Sierra Leone, and Monrovia, capital of Liberia on August 11 and 12[...] the Chinese embassies in the three West African countries and medical experts would actively coordinate with the recipient countries to put materials into use and play their maximum effectiveness.”

- **August 15, 2014 – Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hua Chunying’s Remarks on the Extension of the Temporary Ceasefire between Palestine and Israel** ([Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#))

Quote: “China welcomes the extension of the temporary ceasefire between Palestine and Israel. At present, Palestine and Israel are having indirect negotiations in Cairo. China calls on both sides to show maximum restraint during the ceasefire, step up negotiations in a reasonable and responsible manner, and reach a long-term ceasefire agreement as soon as possible.”

- **August 15, 2014 – Explanatory Remarks by Ambassador Liu Jieyi after Security Council Voting on Draft Resolution on Combating the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant** ([Permanent Mission to the UN](#))

Quote: “China supports the Security Council’s adoption of resolution 2170 (2014), aimed at combating such terrorist groups as the Islamic State in the Levant (ISIL) and the Nusra Front. Recently, ISIL and the Nusra Front have been rampantly and deliberately attacking civilians and persecuting people of other religions and ethnicities, resulting in large numbers of casualties among innocent civilians and the displacement of millions of civilians. That has become a serious threat to peace and security in the Middle East and the world as a whole. China calls upon the international community to faithfully implement the resolution just adopted and to strengthen its efforts to combat such terrorist groups as ISIL and the Nusra Front by adopting concrete measures to cut off the supply of arms, personnel and financing to those terrorist groups from outside [...] Terrorist groups such as ISIL and the Nusra Front are increasingly using the Internet and social media to spread terrorist propaganda [...] We hope that the international community will attach great importance to this issue and will enhance their cooperation to combat cyberterrorism together [...]China is also a victim of terrorism. We strongly oppose all forms of terrorism and will continue to actively participate in international counter-terrorism cooperation and to combat the threat of terrorism together.”



- **August 7, 2014 – Kerry: ISIL Fights to Divide, Destroy Iraq** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “The stakes for Iraq’s future could not be clearer, and today’s crisis underscores the stakes profoundly[...]ISIL’s campaign of terror against the innocent, including Yezedi and Christian minorities, and its grotesque and targeted acts of violence bear all the warning signs and hallmarks of genocide[...]Iraq’s leaders must confront the growing humanitarian and security crisis with the urgency that it demands[...]They must do so knowing that ISIL finds an inadvertent, unwitting ally in any delay in the political process inside Iraq. Only ISIL wins if Iraqi political leaders avoid making tough choices rapidly to tip the balance in favor of inclusive and effective governance. [...] The U.S. military will also remain ready to conduct targeted airstrikes, if necessary, to help forces in Iraq fighting to break the siege of Mount Sinjar and protect Iraqi civilians trapped there.”

- **August 7, 2014 – Obama Authorizes Air Operations in Iraq** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “Today, America is coming to help[...] When we have the unique capabilities to help avert a massacre, then I think the United States of America cannot turn a blind eye[...]We intend to stay vigilant and take action if these terrorist forces threaten our personnel or facilities anywhere in Iraq, including our consulate in Irbil and our embassy in Baghdad[...]We’re also providing urgent assistance to Iraqi government and Kurdish forces so they can more effectively wage the fight against ISIL[...]As commander in chief, I will not allow the United States to be dragged into fighting another war in Iraq, and so even as we support Iraqis as they take the fight to these terrorists, American combat troops will not be returning to fight in Iraq, because there is no American military solution to the larger crisis in Iraq[...]The only lasting solution is reconciliation among Iraqi communities and stronger Iraqi security forces.”

- **August 8, 2014 – Pentagon Spokesman Explains Objectives of Iraq Operations** ([Department of Defense](#))

Quote: “We’re committed to two things[...] One is trying to relieve the humanitarian issue there on Mount Sinjar, and of course being prepared and ready to conduct airstrikes to protect American personnel [...] in Erbil and potentially even in and around Baghdad.”



- **August 9, 2014 – Readout of the President’s Call with President Hollande of France** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote:“The two leaders agreed on the need for an urgent, coordinated international response to the humanitarian disaster unfolding on Mount Sinjar. They underscored the serious threat that the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant poses to all Iraqi communities throughout the country, and discussed the need to support the Iraqis by increasing their ability to counter these extremists.

- **August 9, 2014 – Readout of the President’s Call with Prime Minister Cameron of the United Kingdom** ([White house, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote:“The President spoke this morning with UK Prime Minister David Cameron about the crises in Iraq and Ukraine, and the growing Ebola outbreak in West Africa. On Iraq, the two leaders agreed to provide additional, immediate humanitarian assistance, and to develop options that will secure the safety of the civilians on Mount Sinjar. They discussed efforts to counter the threat posed by ISIL against all Iraqis, and agreed on the need for Iraqi political leaders from all factions to put aside their differences and to form an inclusive government capable of pulling the country together [...] On Gaza, they condemned the resumption of rocket fire and called for an immediate cessation of hostilities leading to a sustainable cease-fire. President Obama and Prime Minister Cameron reiterated support for Israel's right to self-defense while emphasizing the need for all sides to minimize civilian casualties. Finally, regarding the growing Ebola outbreak, the two leaders welcomed the efforts of the World Health Organization, and vowed to increase the assistance provided by the U.S. and UK governments.”

- **August 9, 2014 – Statement on Iraq** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “President Obama acted expeditiously and appropriately to authorize targeted military action and to provide significant humanitarian assistance to the people of Iraq at this very difficult time when it is vitally needed. The stakes for Iraq’s future could also not be more clear, and today’s crisis underscores them significantly. ISIL’s campaign of terror against the innocent, including the Yezedi and Christian minorities, and its grotesque targeted acts of violence show all the warning signs of genocide [...] President Obama has been unequivocal that he will do what is necessary and what is in our national interest to confront ISIL and its threat to the security of the region and to our own security in the long run [...] [T]he only durable way to stop ISIL is for Iraq’s leaders themselves to unite and form a government that represents all of the people as rapidly as possible within their constitutional framework.”



- **August 11, 2014 – Readout of the Vice President’s Call with Iraqi President Fuad Masum** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote:“Vice President Biden called Iraqi President Fuad Masum this morning to discuss the ongoing government formation process in Baghdad and to express the United States’ full support for his role as guarantor of the Iraqi Constitution. President Masum discussed with the Vice President the nomination of Hayder al-Abadi to be the next prime minister. The Vice President commended Masum for meeting this key milestone and reiterated President Obama’s repeated calls for the timely creation of a new, more inclusive government that will be able to address the legitimate concerns of all Iraqis. Vice President Biden also emphasized President Obama’s desire to boost coordination with a new Iraqi government and Iraqi Security Forces to roll back gains by the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant. President Masum thanked the Vice President for his continued support.”

- **August 11, 2014 – Readout of the Vice President’s Call with Iraqi Prime Minister-designate Haider al-Abadi** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote:“Vice President Joe Biden called Iraqi Prime Minister-designate Haider al-Abadi to congratulate him on his nomination to form a new government and develop a national program pursuant to Iraq’s constitutional process [...] The two leaders also discussed practical steps towards fully activating the bilateral Strategic Framework Agreement in all of its fields, including economic, diplomatic, and security cooperation.”

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

Quote: “the U.S. has increased the scope and scale of our assistance to the moderate Syrian opposition, including announcements made last year and a request the President made of Congress this year to fund and authorize a train and equip program for the moderate Syrian opposition. That’s something we think is important, and we’ve continued to increase our efforts in that area. Also, the Assad regime played a key role in ISIL’s rise. They allowed for a security situation where ISIL could grow in strength. The Syrian regime fostered the growth of terrorist networks; they facilitated the flow of al-Qaida foreign fighters; they – during the Iraq conflict specifically, the regime certainly has been aware and encouraged violent extremists’ transit through Syria to enter Iraq. So the regime has had a long history of helping these kind of terrorists foment unrest in Iraq. So that’s not something new or, certainly, unfortunately, confined to this conflict.”



- **August 11, 2014 – Remarks After a Tour of the HMB Endeavour** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “We believe that the vast majority of the people of Iraq are united in an effort to be able to have this peaceful transition. We believe that the government formation process is -- is critical, in terms of sustaining the stability and calm in Iraq. And our hope is that Mr. Maliki will not stir those waters. One thing all Iraqis need to know, that there will be little international support of any kind whatsoever for anything that deviates from the legitimate constitutional process that is in place and being worked on now. They need to finish that and give a new government an opportunity to be voted on, then move forward.”

- **August 12, 2014 – Statement by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice on Humanitarian Aid to South Sudan** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote: “Today, the United States will provide approximately \$180 million to help feed the people of South Sudan, who now face the worst food security situation in the world. This food aid includes a release from the Department of Agriculture’s Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust as well as funds for the U.S. Agency for International Development to provide aid to those in need. Since the start of this crisis, the United States has provided the South Sudanese with more than \$456 million in humanitarian aid[...] The United States will continue to work for the peaceful resolution of the conflict.”

- **August 13, 2014 – Press Briefing by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Eric Schultz and Deputy National Security Advisor Ben Rhodes** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “there needs to be a lasting solution that gets that population to a safe space where they can receive more permanent assistance. So what the President has done is authorized the deployment of 130, roughly, U.S. military personnel who will assess the situation on Sinjar Mountain and in northern Iraq. They then, again, will make recommendations about how to follow through on an effort to get the people off that mountain into a safe place [...] Again, these 130 personnel are not going to be in a combat role in Iraq. They’re there on a temporary basis to make assessments about how to get the population off that mountain. This would be a humanitarian effort to get them to a safe space.”



- **August 13, 2014 – Readout of the President’s Call with Prime Minister Netanyahu of Israel** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote: “President Obama and Prime Minister Netanyahu discussed today by phone the ongoing negotiations in Cairo to achieve a sustainable ceasefire agreement. The President reaffirmed the United States’ support for Egypt’s mediation efforts and underscored the importance of achieving a sustainable outcome that ensures Israel’s security and addresses Gaza’s humanitarian crisis.”

- **August 14, 2014 – Statement by the President** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “First of all, we continue to make progress in carrying out our targeted military operations in Iraq. Last week, I authorized two limited missions: protecting our people and facilities inside of Iraq, and a humanitarian operation to help save thousands of Iraqi civilians stranded on a mountain [...] Over the last week, the U.S. military conducted humanitarian air drops every night – delivering more than 114,000 meals and 35,000 gallons of fresh water. We were joined in that effort by the United Kingdom, and other allies pledged support [...] We’re going to be working with our international partners to provide humanitarian assistance to those who are suffering in northern Iraq wherever we have capabilities and we can carry out effective missions like the one we carried out on Mount Sinjar without committing combat troops on the ground.”

- **August 14, 2014 – Statement by National Security Advisor Susan E. Rice on Iraq** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote: “Today, Iraqis took another major step forward in uniting their country. We commend Prime Minister Maliki for his decision to support Prime Minister-designate Haider al-Abadi in his efforts to form a new government in line with the Iraqi constitution. We have heard from a wide range of leaders across the Iraqi political spectrum who have expressed their commitment to work with Dr. Abadi to form a broad, inclusive government with an agenda that can address the needs and legitimate aspirations of the Iraqi people. In the last few days, we have also welcomed statements of support from all over the world for the new Prime Minister-designate. These are encouraging developments that we hope can set Iraq on a new path and unite its people against the threat presented by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. The United States remains committed to a strong partnership with Iraq and the Iraqi people.”



- **August 15, 2014 – Explanation of Vote by Ambassador Samantha Power, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, after Adoption of Security Council Resolution 2170 on ISIL and the al-Nusrah Front in Iraq and Syria ([Mission to the United Nations](#))**

Quote: “Today’s resolution (Security Council Resolution 2170), which the United States is proud to co-sponsor, represents the Council’s strong, unified position that all Member States must disrupt the terrorist financing and foreign fighter recruitment networks that are fueling the violence perpetrated by ISIL, the al-Nusrah Front, and other associates of al-Qaeda in the region. In imposing sanctions on six individuals, this resolution demonstrates the Council’s sense of urgency and its willingness to take concrete action against those who carry the guns, and those who supply them. Unchecked, the current terrorist financing and the foreign fighter recruitment networks will only prolong the terror we’ve seen unleashed in the region. The numbers of foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq, as well as their source nations, are unprecedented, reportedly as many as 12,000 have participated in the conflict. And the return of radicalized, battle-hardened jihadists to their home countries or other vulnerable destinations has the potential to widen the scope of the violence. This resolution should help stem the flow of money and people and I urge all Member States to expend every effort to help achieve these goals.”

- **August 17, 2014 – Letter from the President: War Powers Resolution Regarding Iraq ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))**

Quote: “On August 14, 2014, I authorized the U.S. Armed Forces to conduct targeted air strikes to support operations by Iraqi forces to recapture the Mosul Dam. These military operations will be limited in their scope and duration as necessary to support the Iraqi forces in their efforts to retake and establish control of this critical infrastructure site, as part of their ongoing campaign against the terrorist group the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The failure of the Mosul Dam could threaten the lives of large numbers of civilians, endanger U.S. personnel and facilities, including the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, and prevent the Iraqi government from providing critical services to the Iraqi populace. Pursuant to this authorization, on the evening of August 15, 2014, U.S. military forces commenced targeted airstrike operations in Iraq.”



- **August 18, 2014 – Statement by the President** ([White House, Speeches and Remarks](#))

Quote: “Today, with our support, Iraqi and Kurdish forces took a major step forward by recapturing the largest dam in Iraq near the city of Mosul. [...] Second, we’re building an international coalition to address the humanitarian crisis in northern Iraq [...] the United States will work with the Iraqi government, as well as partners like the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Italy and Australia, to get food and water to people in need and to bring long-term relief to people who have been driven from their homes [...] Third, we will continue to pursue a long-term strategy to turn the tide against ISIL by supporting the new Iraqi government and working with key partners in the region and beyond [...] There should be no doubt that the United States military will continue to carry out the limited missions that I’ve authorized – protecting our personnel and facilities in Iraq in both Erbil and Baghdad, and providing humanitarian support, as we did on Mount Sinjar.”

- **August 18, 2014 – Statement by the President on the Completion by the M/V Cape Ray of the Destruction of Syria’s Declared Chemical Weapon** ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))

Quote: “Today we mark an important achievement in our ongoing effort to counter the spread of weapons of mass destruction by eliminating Syria’s declared chemical weapons stockpile. The most lethal declared chemical weapons possessed by the Syrian regime were destroyed by dedicated U.S. civilian and military professionals using a unique American capability aboard the M/V Cape Ray – and they did so aboard that U.S. vessel several weeks ahead of schedule [...] We are grateful to the United Nations-OPCW (Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons) Joint Mission and the entire international coalition for their unprecedented achievements. In particular, we appreciate the dedication of Joint Mission Special Coordinator Sigrid Kaag, OPCW Director General Uzumcu, and their teams for their vital work. We also thank our close allies and partners – Denmark, Norway, Italy, Finland, Germany, and the United Kingdom – for their key contributions to this mission, and we appreciate the assistance of Russia and China.”



- **August 20, 2014 – Statement by the President** (White House, Speeches and Remarks)

Quote: “Today, the entire world is appalled by the brutal murder of Jim Foley by the terrorist group, ISIL [...] The United States of America will continue to do what we must do to protect our people. We will be vigilant and we will be relentless. When people harm Americans, anywhere, we do what’s necessary to see that justice is done. And we act against ISIL, standing alongside others [...] The people of Iraq, who with our support are taking the fight to ISIL, must continue coming together to expel these terrorists from their communities. The people of Syria, whose story Jim Foley told, do not deserve to live under the shadow of a tyrant or terrorists. They have our support in their pursuit of a future rooted in dignity.”

- **August 20, 2014 – Statement by Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism Lisa Monaco on Attempted Rescue Operation** (White House, Statements and Releases)

Quote: “As the Department of Defense has now announced, earlier this summer the President authorized an operation to attempt the rescue of American citizens who were kidnapped and held by ISIL against their will in Syria. The President authorized action at this time because it was the national security team’s assessment that these hostages were in danger with each passing day in ISIL custody. The U.S. Government had what we believed was sufficient intelligence, and when the opportunity presented itself, the President authorized the Department of Defense to move aggressively to recover our citizens. Unfortunately, that mission was ultimately not successful because the hostages were not present [...] Their (U.S. military and diplomatic personnel) effort should serve as another signal to those who would do us harm that the United States will not tolerate the abduction of our people, and will spare no effort to secure the safety of our citizens and to hold their captors accountable.”

- **August 29, 2014 – Readout of the Vice President’s Call with Iraqi Prime Minister-designate Haider al-Abadi** (White House, Statements and Releases)

Quote: “The Vice President emphasized that continuing progress. Under Dr. Abadi’s leadership, toward forming a new government has been critical to rallying international support for Iraq in its fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). The Prime Minister-designate reviewed with the Vice President his ongoing efforts to form, as rapidly as possible, a government prepared to address the needs of Iraq’s communities once it takes office.”



- **August 31, 2014 – Readout of the Vice President’s Call with Iraqi Kurdistan Region President Masoud Barzani ([White House, Statements and Releases](#))**

Quote: “Vice President Joe Biden spoke with Iraqi Kurdistan Region President Masoud Barzani. The Vice President and President Barzani discussed the humanitarian assistance and military strikes that the U.S. has provided to support the Iraqi people trapped in the town of Amirli. Both leaders expressed their support for the ongoing efforts by Iraqi Security Forces and Kurdish Peshmerga, with U.S. and international support, to break the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant’s siege of Amirli. President Barzani underscored his commitment to forming a new Iraqi government as quickly as possible.”



Issue 7. Korean Peninsula: U.S. Not Interested in a "Hostile Policy" towards DPRK if Basic Demands Are Met

| United States | China |
|--|-------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● August 10, 2014 – Press Availability on the Attended Ministerial Meetings (State Department) Quote: “We also discussed North Korea and North Korea’s actions with respect to its nuclear program. These are actions which present a very serious threat to international peace and stability. I reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. China joined in that, others. I think there is a unanimity within this meeting here – with one exception, needless to say, present this afternoon at the regional forum – about the need to adhere to the United Nations Security Council resolutions and to live up to the international standards with respect to nonproliferation.” ● August 10, 2014 – Opening Remarks at ASEAN Regional Forum (State Department) Quote: “I want to restate that what the United States does in the region is defensive. The United States remains firmly committed to the defense of the ROK and Japan. And let me be clear: We will take necessary defensive steps to protect our interests and our allies. We will join with the international community in increasing pressure, including by strengthening sanctions, whenever the DPRK chooses confrontation. That is defensive. But we are not interested in a “hostile policy” towards the DPRK. On the contrary, we want to see peace on the Korean Peninsula. We seek improved relations with the DPRK, but that can only happen if it demonstrates a willingness to fulfill its obligations. We ask that North Korea prove its seriousness by taking meaningful action to meet its denuclearization obligations. I want to emphasize: We are prepared to help North Korea and its people. So we need to speak openly about the deplorable human rights situation there, as described by the UN Commission of Inquiry’s report released in February. It’s appalling, and it shouldn’t be allowed. North Korea only has to look around it to see the possibilities. Our relationship with Myanmar is proof of our willingness to adapt our approach to a country that takes positive steps.” | |



- **August 10, 2014 – Remarks at the East Asia Summit Ministerial Intervention** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “[L]et me say a word about nonproliferation. As President Obama has articulated, peace with justice means pursuing the security of a world without nuclear weapons. The United States remains committed to that goal, we have already significantly reduced the number of nuclear weapons, and will continue to work with our partners to reduce the number of nuclear weapons. Our commitment to nuclear nonproliferation means that all of us, as EAS (East Asia Summit) members, must work together to fulfill the core goal of the September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks: The verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner. The D.P.R.K.’s nuclear, ballistic missile, and proliferation programs, together with its continued defiance of its own international obligations and commitments, destabilizes the region, undermines the global nonproliferation regime, and threatens global stability.”

- **August 12, 2014 – Remarks With Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel, Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs Julie Bishop, and Australian Minister of Defense David Johnston** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “The United States – I want to make this clear – is absolutely prepared to improve relations with North Korea if North Korea will honor its international obligations. It’s that simple. But make no mistake we are also prepared to increase pressure, including through strong sanctions and further isolation if North Korea chooses the path of confrontation.”

- **August 13, 2014 – U.S. Vision for Asia-Pacific Engagement** ([State Department](#))

Quote: “North Korea’s proliferation activities pose a very serious threat to the United States, the region, and the world. And we are taking steps to deter and defend against North Korea’s pursuit of a nuclear-armed ballistic missile capability. But make no mistake: We are also speaking out about the horrific human rights situation. We strongly supported the extraordinary United Nations investigation this year that revealed the utter, grotesque cruelty of North Korea’s system of labor camps and executions. Such deprivation of human dignity just has no place in the 21st century. North Korea’s gulags should be shut down – not tomorrow, not next week, but now.”



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