**Appendix:**

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| Score | Positive events | Score | Negative events |
| 9 | Establish confederate relations | -9 | Separate from home country and confederation |
|  | Sign an agreement on national defense or diplomatic integration |  | Withdrawal, Torture, and Defense or Diplomatic Integration Treaty |
|  | Declaring war against an enemy of the ally |  | Declare war |
|  | Take the initiative to return the originally occupied territory to each other |  | Force the other party to ceded the territory |
| 7.5 | Establish formal diplomatic relations | -7.5 | Announce the severance of diplomatic relations |
|  | Sign bilateral military alliance treaty |  | Exit bilateral military alliance |
|  | Send troops to help each other’s government crack down on internal riots |  | Asylum for the other government in exile |
|  | Sign an economic or monetary integration treaty |  | Withdrawal from economic integration treaty |
| 6 | Normalization of diplomatic relations | -6 | From official diplomatic relations to non-official relations |
|  | Sign bilateral treaties on good neighborliness and friendship |  | For the first time to provide anti-government forces to the other party’s military base |
|  | Announcement of an armistice, signing of an armistice agreement or voluntary withdrawal from the war against each other |  | Upgrade the war or sending troops to participate in multinational wars against each other |
|  | Complete removal of the political and military blockade |  | Implementation of a comprehensive political, military and economic blockade |
| 4.5 | Diplomatic relations are promoted from the agent level to the ambassador level | -4.5 | Diplomatic relations reduced from ambassador level to agent level |
|  | Establish strategic partnership |  | Formally announces the other party as a security threat to the country |
|  | Achieve a border delimitation agreement |  | Officially put forward new territorial claims |
|  | Establish a bilateral customs union |  | Withdrawal from the bilateral customs union |
| 3 | After recalling ambassadors, resume exchange of ambassadors | -3 | Formal recall of ambassador |
|  | After the founding of New China, the head of state visited the country for the first time |  | The first military friction before the war or the first plane bombing |
|  | Announce the cessation of hostile military operations |  | Large-scale military operations or new large-scale battles in the war |
|  | Completely lift the economic blockade |  | Implement a comprehensive economic blockade |
| 2.5 | Establish non-strategic partnerships | -2.5 | Build bilateral military alliances that are against each other |
|  | Reach a temporary ceasefire agreement |  | Military friction occurs again |
|  | Disarm the arms embargo |  | Implement arms embargoes |
|  | Sign bilateral free trade agreements |  | Tear up bilateral free trade agreements |
| 2 | Establish a regular meeting mechanism for bilateral national leaders | -2 | Deport senior diplomats or threatening to recall ambassadors |
|  | Actively withdraw from each other’s multilateral military alliance or participate in the other’s multilateral military alliance |  | Join a multilateral military alliance that is against the other party or withdraw from the other side's multilateral military alliance |
|  | Announce the suspension of military support for opposing anti-government forces |  | Provide large-scale military support for opposing anti-government forces |
|  | Sign major military cooperation agreements or jointly developing military equipment and technology |  | Tear up military technology cooperation agreement or withdraw military cooperation personnel |
|  | Lift the economic embargo or large-scale sanctions |  | Freeze assets, economic embargoes, or large-scale economic sanctions |
| 1.5 | Official visits and state visits by heads of state and government | -1.5 | Stop or cancel the visit of heads of state and government |
|  | The government issued a statement firmly supporting each other |  | The government issued a statement making the strongest protest or warning |
|  | Large Joint Military Exercises |  | Hold large-scale military exercises against each other |
|  | Large-scale withdrawal of troops at the other side |  | Mass deployment of troops on each other's borders |
|  | Sign a bilateral comprehensive economic agreement |  | Tear up bilateral comprehensive economic agreement |
| 1 | Heads of state and government work visits or visits | -1 | Delayed visits by heads of state and government |
|  | Clearly support the other party’s basic political position with legislation or international proposals |  | Provoke the other party’s basic political position with legislation or international proposals |
|  | Hold or resume ambassador-level talks |  | Suspend or exit ambassadorial Talks |
|  | The government issued a serious warning to the opponent’s enemy |  | The government issued a serious warning |
|  | Small-scale joint military exercises |  | Unfavorable to the other party's major military deployment |
| 0.8 | Vice Premier of the Nation, State Councilor who once served as Minister of Foreign Affairs visited | -0.8 | Postpone or cancel the visit of the deputy head of state and the State Council of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs |
|  | The government's position supports the domestic policy of the other party |  | The government’s administrative policy interferes with the other’s internal affairs |
|  | Sign an agreement on security issues such as borders |  | Border conflict incidents or small-scale military frictions |
|  | Restore military interaction |  | Stop military exchanges or postpone high-level military exchanges |
| 0.6 | Publication of "Joint Statement" or "Joint Communiqué" | -0.6 | The diplomacy made “great indignation” and “the most intense indignation”. The proposal of the International Conference attacked the other side. The Deputy Minister solemnly negotiated and opposed the other side in the “Joint Statement”. |
|  | Establish or restore dialogues or mechanisms in the political and security fields |  | Suspend dialogue on political or security issues |
|  | Announce that both parties reached a settlement on trade disputes |  | Prosecution of international trade disputes or publication of counter-retaliation reports |
|  | Propose lifting of the arms embargo on the other side |  |  |
| 0.5 | Negotiate important issues or loosening major political positions for the first time | -0.5 | The ambassador (including foreign affairs department, division level) made solemn representations |
|  | Large fleet visits each other’s ports |  | Deter each other's military exercises |
|  | Transfer Military Technology to Each Other |  | Stop other countries from selling arms to each other |
|  | Reduce the number of troops on the border with each other |  | Small-scale military deployment, small-scale military friction |
|  | Cancel the ban on the entry of the other national (e.g. journalist) into the country |  | Prohibit the other party’s nationals (such as reporters) from entering their country |
| 0.4 | Diplomatic statement supports each other's international actions or policies | -0.4 | The diplomatic statement opposes the other party’s international actions or policies, said "strongly dissatisfied and resolutely opposes" and "strongly condemns" and "strongly protests." |
|  | Participate in other countries' international proposals to support each other |  | Participate in other countries’ international proposals against each other |
|  | Sold arms to each other |  | The planes bombed the mainland in the Warring States period (for the first time). |
|  | Positive (People's Daily) editorial (in 1979 and later), government (Taiwan Office, News Office, etc.) signed articles |  | The article on the opposite side of the “People’s Daily” editorial (post-1978) and negative government departments (Taiwan Affairs Office, News Office, etc.) |
| 0.3 | Diplomatic Speaking Firmly Supports Each Other's Policy or National Leaders' Telephone Calls | -0.3 | The diplomacy was "strongly dissatisfied" and criticized the opponent's policy for unfavorable bilateral relations |
|  | General military exchange activities (such as a warship visit) |  | Suspend general military exchange activities (such as a warship visit) |
|  | Conduct political security dialogues and consultations |  | Postpone bilateral security strategy dialogue |
|  | Extending normal trade relations (such as most-favored-nation treatment) |  | Introduce policies to limit non-governmental exchanges |
|  | Large-scale cultural exchange activities |  | Strengthen the restrictions on dual-use technology and materials exports |
| 0.2 | Diplomatic speeches praised the other party’s policy or foreign ministers’ telephone conversation | -0.2 | Diplomatic speeches "very regret" "cannot accept" "oppose" "condemnation" "seriously concerned"  Mass audience activities against a certain country |
|  | Relax economic embargoes or cancel economic sanctions on individual items |  | Extend Economic Embargoes or Economic Sanctions on Individual Items |
|  | Major civil disputes are resolved |  | Disagreements or major civil disputes between the parties |
|  | Large-scale mass activities of government organizations support a country |  | Large-scale mass activities organized by the government against a country |
| 0.1 | Diplomatic speeches were welcomed or the leaders sent letters to express their congratulations | -0.1 | Diplomatic speeches expressed "concern" and "regret" |
|  | Reiterate support for the other party's principled position |  | Reiterate opposition to the other party's position |
|  | Positive "People's Daily" editorial (before 1978), positive "People's Daily" commentator article (after 1978) |  | Negative People's Daily editorial (before 1979) |
|  | Government donations, signed a single economic cooperation agreement |  | Negative People's Daily commentator article (1979 and later) |
|  |  |  | The Ministry of Commerce or the economic and trade departments said that they "resolutely oppose", tear down individual economic agreements, postpone the signing of large-scale economic cooperation projects, introduce trade policies that are unfavorable to each other, require amendments to bilateral economic and trade treaties, and anti-dumping measures to sanction specific companies. |