

# **EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지**

## **(2011년 9월)**

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**주요 이슈**

1. **대만문제** : 대만관계법에 근거하여 대만 무기판매가 정당하다는 미국의 입장, 미중 정상회담 공식성명과 대만관계법을 전제로 중국의 ‘하나의 중국 정책’을 존중하는 미국의 입장, 대만 방위력 제고가 양안관계의 평화와 안정을 위해 필요한 조치임을 강조하는 미국의 입장, 미중 정상회담 공식성명 합의에 어긋나는 미국의 대만 무기판매를 비판하는 중국의 입장, 대만문제가 중국의 핵심이익에 속하는 문제임을 강조하는 중국의 입장, 미국의 대만 무기 판매에 대한 적극적인 보복조치가 필요하다는 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 14일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 15일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 16일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 19일 미 국무부 대만 무기판매에 관한 특별 브리핑</li> <li>● 21일 Russel 미 백악관 국가안전보장회의 아시아 담당 선임보좌관 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언, Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언, 21일 국무부 대만 무기 판매 의회 보고에 대한 기자회견</li> <li>● 26일 Hammer 미 국무부 공보과 차관보 미국 외교정책 아젠다에 관한 발언</li> <li>● 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중국 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견</li> <li>● 27일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 미-아시아 군사 리뷰에서 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 16일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 17일 環球時報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 21일 미국의 대만 무기판매 발표에 대한 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 성명</li> <li>● 23일 미 미중관계위원회·미중무역위원회 주최 오찬에서 杨洁篪 중 외교부 장관 발표, 環球時報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 24일 環球時報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 27일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

2. **미중관계 발전방향** : 중국의 평화롭고 성공적인 부상 및 국제사회 원칙과 규범에 부합하는 중국의 확대된 역할을 환영하는 미국의 입장, 중국의 화평백서 발간과 평화로운 부상에 대한 중국의 확고한 의지

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중국 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견</li> <li>● 28일 Burns 미 국무부 차관 중국 국경일 기념 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 環球時報 영문판 사설, 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 13일 環球時報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 15일 戴秉國 중 외교담당 국무위원 발언</li> <li>● 23일 미 미중관계위원회·미중무역위원회 주최 오찬에서 杨洁篪 중 외교부장 발표</li> <li>● 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>



3. **경제협력** : 중국 국영기업에 대한 정부 보조금 지급을 비판하는 미국의 입장, 미중 타이어 분쟁에 관한 WTO의 중국측 제소 기각과 관련하여 미국의 보호무역주의를 비판하는 중국의 입장, 위안화 추가 절상을 요구하는 미국과 무역·통상 등의 경제이슈를 정치 이슈화하는 미국을 비판하는 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 19일 Hormats 미 국무부 경제담당 차관 외신 브리핑, Locke 주중 미 대사 미중 간 통상투자 이니셔티브에 관한 발언</li> <li>● 28일 백악관 기자회견</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 環球時報 영문판 사설, 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 8일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 14일 세계경제포럼에서 溫家寶 중국 총리 문답내용, 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 23일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 미 미중관계위원회·미중무역위원회 주최 오찬에서 杨洁篪 중 외교부 장관 발표</li> <li>● 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

4. **미중 군사안보협력** : 미중 군사협력의 지속적인 발전을 지지하는 미국의 입장, 중국을 군사적으로 견제하려는 '아시아 마이너스 원' 개념과 냉전적 관점에서 중국의 부상을 바라보는 시각에 대한 중국의 비판

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 21일 국무부 대만 무기 판매 의회 보고에 대한 기자회견</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 27일 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 29일 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> </ul>

5. **인권문제** : 미얀마 정부의 지속적인 변화를 추구하는 미국의 입장, 중국 내 소수민족 및 티베트 인권 문제에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국 월가 시위에 관한 편파보도를 비판하는 중국의 입장, Dalai Lama의 해외 방문을 강력히 반대하는 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 27일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑에서 중국의 대 티베트 정책에 관한 질문 답변</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 14일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 27일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 30일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> </ul>

6. **아태지역문제** : 남중국해 문제에 대한 미중의 입장, 11월 개최예정인 G20 칸 정상회의와 호놀룰루 APEC 정상회의 관련 의제 우선순위에 대한 미국의 입장, 아태지역에서의 역할을 확대하려는 미국의 입장, 태평양 제도 포럼을 중심으로 태평양 섬 국가들과의 협력을 강조하는 중국의 입장, 일본의 과도한 대미의존 외교를 비판하는 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 19일 Hormats 미 국무부 경제담당 차관 외신 브리핑</li> <li>● 21일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언, Russel 미 백악관 국가안전보장회의 아시아 담당 선임보좌관 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언, 국무부 대만 무기 판매 의회 보고에 대한 기자회견</li> <li>● 22일 Clinton 미 국무장관 클린턴 글로벌 이니셔티브 연례회의 폐회식에서의 발언</li> <li>● 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중국 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견</li> <li>● 27일 Luna 미 국무부 반부패 담당 국장 ADB/OECD 아시아태평양 반부패 이니셔티브 운영위원회 회의에서 발언, Willard 미 태평양 사령관 미-아시아 군사 리뷰에서 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 8일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 27일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>



7. **중동·아프리카 지역문제** : 미국의 리비아 시민들에 의한 민주화 지지 및 시리아 Asad 정권의 퇴진 촉구, 시리아 정부에 대한 미국과 국제사회의 경제·정치적 압력조치와 이에 대한 중국의 입장, 서방국가들의 리비아 개입 의도에 대한 중국의 비판과 중국의 불개입 정책, 이란의 비핵화 의무 불이행에 대한 미중의 입장, 중국의 리비아 무기판매에 대한 미중의 입장, 반테러리즘의 차원에서 중동 민주화를 지지하는 미국의 입장, 팔레스타인 UN회원국 가입 신청에 대한 미중의 입장, 남아프리카 국가들과의 협력 강화를 추구하는 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑, 리비아 사태에 대한 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> <li>● 7일 이란 핵개발 UN 성명서에 대한 Rice UN주재 미 대사 발언, 중국의 리비아 무기 판매 관련 Rice UN주재 미 대사 발언</li> <li>● 8일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 9일 반테러리즘 관련 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> <li>● 14일 미 국무부 리비아 관련 특별 브리핑</li> <li>● 21일 중동 사태 관련 Obama 미 대통령 UN 총회 연설</li> <li>● 23일 미 국무부 중동지역 평화 관련 특별 브리핑</li> <li>● 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 28일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑, 이집트 민주화 지원 관련 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> <li>● 29일 Al-Hayat TV 인터뷰에서 중동·아프리카지역 민주화 관련 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 2일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 6일 環球時報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 8일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 16일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 21일 環球時報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 30일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> </ul>

8. **남아시아 지역문제** : 중국·파키스탄 협력강화에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중 외교부장의 회동에 관한</li> <li>● 27일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 미-아시아 군사 리뷰에서 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 27일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

9. **북한문제** : 북한의 이란 무기판매에 대한 미국의 입장, 베이징 제2차 남북 비핵화회담 및 남북대화에 대한 미중의 입장, 6자 회담 재개조건에 대한 미중의 입장, 한반도문제 해결에 있어 중국의 역할에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 16일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 21일 Russel 미 백악관 국가안전보장회의 아시아 담당 선임보좌관 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언</li> <li>● 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑, Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견</li> <li>● 27일 Willard 태평양 지휘군 제독 미-아시아 군사 리뷰에서 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 26일 제66회 UN 총회에서 杨洁篪 중 외교부장 발표</li> <li>● 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

10. **사이버안보** : 미국의 일방주의적 사이버안보 전략에 대한 중국의 비판과 중·러·우즈벡·타지크의 정보보안 국제행동강령 제안

- 19일 中國日報 영문판 사설



**Issue 1. 대만문제** : 대만관계법에 근거하여 대만 무기판매가 정당하다는 미국의 입장, 미중 정상회담 공식성명과 대만관계법을 전제로 중국의 '하나의 중국 정책'을 존중하는 미국의 입장, 대만 방위력 제고가 양안관계의 평화와 안정을 위해 필요한 조치임을 강조하는 미국의 입장, 미중 정상회담 공식성명 합의에 어긋나는 미국의 대만 무기판매를 비판하는 중국의 입장, 대만문제가 중국의 핵심이익에 속하는 문제임을 강조하는 중국의 입장, 미국의 대만 무기 판매에 대한 적극적인 보복조치가 필요하다는 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 14일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We maintain a mature and robust official relationship – unofficial relationship with Taiwan that's guided by the Taiwan Relations Act as well as the three U.S.-China communiqués." "We make all our decisions regarding Taiwan in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act and the three U.S.-China communiqués. But as I said, no decision's been made at this juncture (regarding possible sale of F-16 to Taiwan)."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 15일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "[...] we strongly support Taiwan's democracy and the will of the Taiwanese people to choose their leaders in the upcoming election. Our only interest is in a free, fair, and open presidential elections. We don't take any sides."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 16일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "U.S. arm sales in general to Taiwan are guided by the Taiwan Relations Act and are, of course, based on our assessment of Taiwan's defense needs."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 19일 미 국무부 대만 무기판매에 관한 특별 브리핑(Background Briefing on the subject of Taiwan) Quote: "First, the U.S. is profoundly committed to peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait, and that commitment remains unwavering. Second, the scale and pace of defense article sales to Taiwan over the past two and a half years is unprecedented. ", "[...] we're obviously prepared to consider further sales in the future. In addition, the Administration has taken strong steps to deepen relations with Taiwan in concrete ways beyond this dossier, including Visa Waiver Program, education initiatives, trade and energy initiatives, and helping Taiwan to have more access to international fora like the World Health Organization."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 7일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "We firmly oppose US arms sales to Taiwan and urge the US side to stick to the three China-US Joint Communiqués, especially the principles enshrined in the August 17 Communiqué. The US should fully realize the harmfulness and sensitivity of selling arms to Taiwan and stop doing so so as not to undermine China-US relations as well as the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 16일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "China firmly opposes US arms sales to Taiwan. We urge the US side to abide by the three China-US joint communiqués, especially the principles enshrined in the August 17 Communiqué and stop selling arms to Taiwan. China and the US should work together to translate the two leaders' important consensus on advancing bilateral relations into tangible outcomes, enhance mutual respect and mutual trust, appropriately address sensitive issues and keep bilateral relations away from unnecessary disturbance and harm."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 17일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Taiwan takes risk by seeking US protection) Quote: "The impending decision by the US on arms sales to Taiwan has again caused disquiet on the Chinese mainland and likely to cause more ire from Beijing against debt-saddled Washington." "Some people on Taiwan assume that the island can use Sino-US conflicts to strengthen ties with the US. Such a farcical concept is also shared by many leaders in the West. Meanwhile, Taiwan is only playing with fire by seeking intensified Sino-US tensions, when it would be the first victim of a deteriorating situation." "The mainland should not sit idly by concerning this protection money paid by Taiwan. Instead, it should remind Taipei that such an investment will bring only disaster. Beijing used to seek revenge from Washington after arms sales to Taiwan. This time, it should also include Taipei as Beijing has more leverage on the island. Facing increased arms sales, Beijing should notify Washington and Taipei in advance of the fateful consequences. Besides, pressuring Taipei will produce a better result than directly confronting Washington." "It's a dead end for political figures in Taiwan to seek US arms sales. The island would be at the center of any possible conflicts."</li> </ul>



- 2011년 9월 21일 Russel 미 백악관 국가안전보장회의 아시아 담당 선임보좌관 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언(U.S. Foreign Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region)

**Quote:** “[...] we firmly believe that U.S. support for Taiwan’s defense needs is conducive to that stability (Regarding the conflict in the Taiwan Straits between China and Taiwan). I think that’s the critical strategic principle at work here.” “[...] the U.S. and Taiwan have a longstanding and robust defense dialogue, and that’s the forum through which we discuss and make decisions on all areas of defense cooperation and that we base our decisions on a common understanding of Taiwan’s defense needs.”

- 2011년 9월 21일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언(U.S. Foreign Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region)

**Quote:** “We are taking these steps [arms sales to Taiwan] consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act, in close consultation with Congress. We firmly believe that our arms sales to Taiwan contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait.” “We support that process (in dialogue and diplomacy across the Taiwan Straits between China and Taiwan over the course of the last several years), we encourage it, and we want it to go forward. And we think that these particular steps allow Taiwan to engage in both diplomacy, in security, and in the knowledge of the strong relationship with the United States.”

- 2011년 9월 21일 국무부 대만 무기 판매 의회 보고에 대한 기자 회견(Background Briefing: Notification to Congress on the Sale of Arms to Taiwan)

**Quote:** “The fundamental principle here is that the preservation of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait is very much in the strategic interests of the United States and of our allies and partners.” “We firmly believe that our support for Taiwan’s legitimate defense needs is conducive to stability across the straits, and now that there has been a notification to Congress, I think that it’s time to talk about what we are doing, and what we’re actually doing and why, not about what we’re not doing.” “[...] we are fully committed to our One China policy based on the three communiqués and the Taiwan Relations Act.” “[...] we commend the positive steps taken by both, and look to China to take steps also to lessen tensions through its actions.” “Our commitment is strong and unwavering and we believe consistent with the best traditions of bipartisan support to Taiwan and the maintenance of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait.”

- 2011년 9월 26일 Hammer 미 국무부 공보과 차관보 미국 외교정책 아젠다에 관한 발언(U.S. Foreign Policy Agenda: UNGA 2011)

**Quote:** “We have a U.S. strategic interest in maintaining peace and security across the Taiwan Strait. And we’ve explained on numerous occasions that the Taiwan Relations Act provides for a strong rationale for us to provide for the defense of Taiwan.”

- 2011년 9월 21일 미국의 대만 무기판매 발표에 대한 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 성명(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Enunciation of China's Solemn Position on the US Government's Announcement of Arms Sales to Taiwan)

**Quote:** “Despite repeated solemn representations from the Chinese side, the US Government announced on September 21 an advanced arms sales package to Taiwan which totaled US\$ 5.852 billion. [...] There is only one China in the world, and Taiwan is part of China. The Taiwan question, an internal affair of China, bears on China’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and core interests and is dear to the hearts of the 1.3 billion Chinese people. China’s position of firmly opposing any foreign government’s arms sales to Taiwan is consistent and clear-cut.[...] We urge the US side to fully recognize the great sensitivity and gravity of arms sales to Taiwan, respect China’s sovereignty and territorial integrity in real earnest, abide by the three China-US joint communiqués and basic norms governing international relations, take immediate and effective measures to correct its error by revoking relevant arms sales plan, stopping selling arms to Taiwan and ceasing its military links with Taiwan so as to avoid further damage to the stable development of China-US relations as well as the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations.”

- 2011년 9월 23일 미 미중관계위원회 · 미중무역위원회 주최 오찬에서 楊洁篪 중 외교부 장관 발표(Speech by H.E. Yang Jiechi Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China at the Luncheon Hosted by the National Committee on US-China Relations and the US-China Business Council)

**Quote:** “[...] the US side once again took the wrong decision of making large-scale arms sales to Taiwan. This has gravely violated China’s internal affairs and seriously undermined China’s security; we urge the US side to immediately revoke the wrong decision, stop arms sales to Taiwan and US-Taiwan military contacts.”

- 2011년 9월 23일 環球時報 영문판 사설(China needs to do more than condemn)

**Quote:** “Beijing has condemned Washington’s latest announcement of arms sales to Taiwan. But analysts both at home and abroad do not think China will use serious measures to retaliate.” “In the long term, China has to take firm retaliation while making its opposition clear. If the government thinks the scale of an arms package could be tolerated, it should also let the public know. The authorities should give clear responses to public opinion, rather than make people guess at its actual stance.” “The arms sales to Taiwan are just one of the problems facing Beijing and Washington. The Sino-US relationship will not be seriously harmed even if China takes greater retaliation. If we are indeed angry, we should not worry that our retaliation will make the US angry in turn. But if we just pretend to be furious, related departments should find other ways to demonstrate their stance. It is unnecessary to involve all of Chinese society to create this air. [...] We should take strong moves to hit back. The arms package worth \$5.85 billion barely changes the situation across the Taiwan Straits. China’s retaliation will not shake its overall relationship with the US either.”



- 2011년 9월 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중국 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견(Background Briefing on China, Lebanon, and Georgia)

**Quote:** "Secretary Clinton responded very clearly that the United States had a strategic interest in the maintenance and peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait, and that the Taiwan Relations Act is quite clear that it provides for a strong rationale for the provision of defensive capabilities and weapons to Taiwan as part of a larger context to preserve that peace and stability. She underscored her view that, in fact, it was the confidence that the strong support of the United States that had provided Taiwan with the confidence to reach out in diplomacy with Beijing over the course of the last several years. She underscored that the United States supports the improvement in relations, the building of educational, financial, people-to-people links between the mainland and Taiwan. We support that, and she indicated that she'd like to see that series of interactions and trust and confidence across the Taiwan Straits increase and grow in the time ahead."

- 2011년 9월 27일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 미-아시아 군사 리뷰에서 발언 (Asia-Pacific U.S. Military Overview)

**Quote:** "I think that regardless of the effects of this particular round of Taiwan arms sales and disagreement between our two governments on that issue, that China will be very likely to retain the high-level visitation, the highest-level visitation that will enable us to continue those strategic-level discussions. I think they recognize the importance to them, and we certainly recognize the importance to the relationship." "[...] the combat power that the People's Republic of China holds across strait and generally directs towards Taiwan is very significant, and I think that certainly a consideration for the PRC should be whether or not that remains required in their mind's eye."

- 2011년 9월 24일 環球時報 영문판 사설(US arms sales deserve substantial retaliation)

**Quote:** "Not only US media but also those in China's surrounding countries have taken a defiant attitude toward China's core interests. In response, China is obliged to take retaliatory measures to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity." "A worst result is the US may join hands with China's neighbors to confront China. Meanwhile, the nation may grab the opportunity to harvest favorable consequences." "As a fact, China never misses out on retaliatory measures against the US. The nation can openly announce the suspension of any military exchanges with the superpower. It can also investigate and even sanction the US companies selling arms to Taiwan. China can also slash the imports from the US side, leading to the loss of unemployment no lower than the working positions created by the arms sales." "By taking substantial retaliation, China will get twofold results with half the effort. Comparing to the harm done by the US arms sales to Taiwan, the risks of China's retaliation against the US counts for little." "China should neither push too hard nor too timid in safeguarding its interests. It's only an illusion that China and the US enjoy intimate relationship. But the Sino-US relations will not collapse, even if China retaliates against the US. What we could do is to share the anguish, rather than burden it lonely."

- 2011년 9월 27일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "The wrong act of US arms sales to Taiwan will inevitably harm China-US relations and their exchanges and cooperation in the military and security fields. The responsibility rests completely with the US."

- 2011년 9월 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "US arms sales to Taiwan interfere in China's internal affairs and impair cross-Straits relations no matter what the pretext and excuse are. We hope that the US side will take China's solemn position earnestly and seriously, revoke the arms sales decision, stop selling arms to Taiwan and sever its military links with Taiwan so as to avoid further damage to China-US relations as well as the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations."

- 2011년 9월 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on September 29, 2011)

**Quote:** "The erroneous decision of the US will inevitably cause damage to China-US relations and bilateral exchanges and cooperation in military, security and other fields, and the responsibility completely rests with the US side. [...] We urge the US Government to earnestly respond to China's solemn position, revoke relevant erroneous decision, stop arms sales to Taiwan and sever its military links with the latter so as to avoid further damage to China-US relations and the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations."



**Issue 2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 중국의 평화롭고 성공적인 부상 및 국제사회 원칙과 규범에 부합하는 중국의 확대된 역할을 환영하는 미국의 입장, 중국의 화평백서 발간과 평화로운 부상에 대한 중국의 확고한 의지**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 12일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  <b>Quote:</b> "(As a response to China's underscoring the peaceful development in their white paper issued last week) we welcome the rise of a prosperous, successful China that plays a growing role in world affairs consistent with global rules, global norms, and institutions, and a China that's committed to advancing a positive bilateral relationship with us." "So the degree to which the UN puts out appeals for support for Libya, it would be terrific if China could answer some of those appeals. There are a number of specific things that China has experience with where it might be helpful." "Any statement by China where it elaborates its intentions geo-strategically is welcome."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 7일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Political system now China's core interest)  <b>Quote:</b> "As China has increasingly become a competitor to Western countries, weakening China by disrupting its reform has become an open policy in the West. China is facing a worsening reform environment as compared to the 1980s, but it should accelerate the pace of reform according to its own needs and prevent the West from making the country deviate from this path." "Chinese society should reach a consensus on the direction of China's reform and core interests. However, China is confronted with many obstacles in reaching a consensus." "The new expression of core interests Tuesday provided political support for society to find agreement. Such a clear official statement is helpful in eliminating some social confusion. The cohesion of Chinese society direly needs the help of the government."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 7일 中國日報 영문판 사설(China committed to peace)  <b>Quote:</b> "It sends a strong message to the outside world: China does not seek hegemony and is a reliable stakeholder in pursuit of world peace and development." "It explains in depth how its development will benefit both China and the rest of the world as well." "[...] the world needs China more than ever as a rising power that upholds the banner of peace and development." "[...] in recent years, contrary to the country's desire, the rise of China on the world stage has aroused misunderstanding and suspicion. There are even those who view it as a threat and regard the relationship between China and the West as a zero-sum game. Such sentiments are not based on facts. Even a quick delve into the White Paper will reveal how much the rest of the world has benefited from China's growth." "China is committed to cooperation with others based on equality and reciprocity. As a result, the stronger its economic strength the more the world will benefit."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 9일 刘为民 中  외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference)  <b>Quote:</b> "It is the consensus of the heads of state of China and the US to establish China-US cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit. During Vice President Biden's recent visit to China, both sides laid stress on earnestly implementing the consensus, enhancing dialogue across the board, strengthening mutual trust, expanding cooperation and handling differences appropriately so as to jointly advance China-US relations in a sound and stable manner."</li> </ul>





- 2011년 9월 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중국 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견(Background Briefing on China, Lebanon, and Georgia)

**Quote:** “[...] over the course of the next two months, we would have a very intense period of diplomatic engagement in which U.S.-China cooperation would be key.”  
 “[...] Secretary Clinton reaffirmed the American reciprocal invitation to Vice President Xi Jinping to come back to the United States.”

- 2011년 9월 13일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Will China have to face down the US?)

**Quote:** “At present, there are worries in US society as some politicians are trying to divert US attention from terrorists to its real opponent. Verbal attacks on China before presidential elections, as seen in recent years, are leading the public to thinking that China should be regarded as an opponent or even an enemy.” “China has been reactive in its relationship with the US. It is a pity but this is hard to change. China doesn't have a means to shape Americans' international vision. It is more risky to design Sino-US relations than to let nature take its course. But this does not mean China should be pushed around by US hawks. China should be clear about its intention so that the US will understand China without any illusions or misunderstanding. China needs to show itself to the world in a very honest fashion. For the US, making China an enemy is just an escape from the reality of its own lack of confidence when facing new competition.”

- 2011년 9월 15일 戴秉國 중 외교담당 국무위원 발언(Remarks by Dai Bingguo at the Symposium on China's Peaceful Development White Paper)

**Quote:** “First, China's peaceful development is based on China's long and profound historical and cultural tradition.” “Second, China's path of peaceful development is found in the course of the more than 60 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially in the course of the great experiment of reform and opening-up.” “Third, China's declaration of commitment to peaceful development is a sincere and conscientious long-term strategic choice based on China's basic national conditions.” “Fourth, China's declaration of peaceful development is a carefully considered choice based on calm analysis and sound judgment of the current situation in the world. It is in keeping with the development trend of the times. To pursue peaceful development is China's own will.” “Fifth, China's declaration of peaceful development is a choice supported by firm political policies and strategies. China means what it says.” “Sixth, China's exploration and practice of following the path of peaceful development has not come to an end. Rather, it will be a never-ending process of constant exploration and improvement.” “Seventh, China's path of peaceful development involves more than China itself, and it needs the understanding, support and cooperation of the international community.”



- 2011년 9월 28일 Burns 미 국무부 차관 중국 국경일 기념 발언(Remarks at Chinese National Day)

**Quote:** “[...] the United States welcomes the rise of a strong, prosperous, and successful China that plays a greater role in world affairs. This is not to say that we will always agree-but the simple truth is that we have far more to gain, and the world has far more to gain, when we work together.”

- 2011년 9월 23일 미 미중관계위원회 · 미중무역위원회 주최 오찬에서 杨洁篪 중 외교부장 발표(Speech by H.E. Yang Jiechi Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China at the Luncheon Hosted by the National Committee on US-China Relations and the US-China Business Council)

**Quote:** “Both sides have stressed that the relationship between China and the United States should be a relationship of mutually beneficial cooperation [...] not only benefit the Chinese and American people, but also contribute to peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific and the world at large.” “What we need to do today is to follow through with the agreement between our presidents not only in words, but also in actions. We need to follow the principles set forth in the three Sino-US joint communiqués and China-US joint statements, remove interferences and obstacles, and ensure that our relationship stays on the track of sound and steady growth.” “First, it is important to keep the China-US relationship on the right track.” “Second, it is important to adhere to the principle of mutual benefit in China-US business relationship.” “Third, it is important to strengthen consultation and coordination between China and the United States in international affairs.” “China and the United States should maintain close consultation and coordination, and work with other parties to facilitate regional cooperation, enhance global governance and promote strong, balanced and sustainable growth of the world economy.”

- 2011년 9월 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** “China poses threat to no country. It serves the fundamental interests of the US itself to take an objective and rational look at China and China-US relations. To subject China-US relations to the interference of the US domestic elements will bring nothing but harm.”



**Issue 3. 경제협력** : 중국 국영기업에 대한 정부 보조금 지급을 비판하는 미국의 입장, 미중 타이어 분쟁에 관한 WTO의 중국측 제소 기각과 관련하여 미국의 보호무역주의를 비판하는 중국의 입장, 위안화 추가 절상을 요구하는 미국과 무역·통상 등의 경제이슈를 정치이슈화하는 미국을 비판하는 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 19일 Hormats 미 국무부 경제담당 차관 외신 브리핑(U.S. International Economic Policy)  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] what we need to do is find a way of working together with the Chinese in a more effective fashion to design and establish a dialogue that provides a welcoming attitude toward Chinese foreign investment in the United States. And one of the ways we do this is to discuss this in S&amp;ED.” “[...] we have no objection to the way China establishes its economic model. It can focus on state enterprises or build more state enterprises or modify state enterprises – it’s an internal Chinese decision that the United States does not have a view on one way or another. It’s a Chinese decision. The decision, however, as to whether the support for state enterprises distorts trade or gives those state enterprises an artificial advantage over private sector enterprises in the United States or elsewhere is however an issue that is of concern to the United States and therefore our view is that we should try to find some norms which enable there to be a level playing field so that there are not these distortions of the kind that I’ve mentioned (competitive neutrality).”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 7일 環球時報 영문판 사설(False boost for US jobs)  <b>Quote:</b> “It is regrettable that the World Trade Organization (WTO) Appellate Body has ignored the reality and rejected a Chinese complaint against US protectionist measures against imported Chinese tires. Worse, the fact-denying ruling may even endanger the growth of global trade by playing into the hands of those US politicians who tout trade protectionism as the silver bullet to fix the stubbornly high US unemployment.” “US Trade Representative Ron Kirk called the ruling a “tremendous victory” for US workers and Republican presidential hopeful Mitt Romney vowed to get tough on China to cure the US’ unemployment woes. Any advocate of free trade and globalization should know that protectionism will neither save nor create jobs for the US. If the WTO is to make good use of its mandate, it should stand firm against protectionism.”</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 7일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)  <b>Quote:</b> “I did not see specific reports. The nature of China-US economic cooperation and trade is mutually beneficial. We have manifested on many occasions that it is our established policy of implementing a managed floating RMB exchange rate regime. China will press ahead with the RMB exchange rate reform under the principle of independent decision-making and in a gradual way. We hope that the US will fully recognize the significance and reciprocity of China-US economic cooperation and trade and stop making excuses for setting obstacles to it.”</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 8일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference)  <b>Quote:</b> “As countries of major influence in the world, China and the US not only shoulder important responsibilities but also face great challenges. A sound China-US relationship serves the fundamental interests of the two countries and two peoples and is a necessary requirement for world peace and development. During Vice President Biden's recent successful visit to China, the two sides reached a lot of consensus on how to further advance bilateral relations. China has expounded on many occasions that the RMB exchange rate is not the main cause for bilateral trade imbalance.”</li> </ul>



- 2011년 9월 20일 Locke 주중 미 대사 미중 간 통상투자 이니셔티브에 관한 발언(Trade and Investment Initiative Between the U.S. and China)

**Quote:** "We want to see a China where the full talents of its people are unleashed, and where its workers and businesses are competing vigorously on a level playing field with foreign workers and companies. We want to see success determined in the marketplace not by political factors but by the cost and quality of a company's products. This openness is the ideal we strive for in the United States."

- 2011년 9월 14일 세계경제포럼에서 溫家寶 중국 총리 문답내용(Premier Wen Jiabao Attends the Opening Plenary Session and Business Dialogue of the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting of New Champions 2011 and Answers Questions)

**Quote:** "[...] The United States now faces three tasks: controlling debt, cutting budget deficit and creating jobs by growing the economy." "We hope that the United States will pursue the right economic policies, maintain fiscal and financial stability and uphold the interests and confidence of global investors. When I met President Obama last year, I proposed to him that China and the United States engage in large-scale financial and economic cooperation. This proposal has two key components: First, the United States needs to open its market to investment by Chinese enterprises to turn debt into investment and enhance US employment. Second, the United States needs to export more to China. The United States now holds the key to this problem, and it should relax its export restrictions."

- 2011년 9월 14일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "We have repeatedly elaborated on our position on advancing the reform of the RMB exchange rate regime. It serves the common interests of both China and the US to safeguard the sound and stable development of bilateral economic relations. We urge relevant US lawmakers to recognize the importance and mutually beneficial nature of China-US economic relations and trade and refrain from seeking excuses to impose protectionism against China, so as not to impair the overall interests of bilateral economic cooperation and trade."

- 2011년 9월 23일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "China does not want to see the trade imbalance between China and the US. China does not pursue trade surplus and the Chinese Government has never used so-called currency manipulation to gain profit from international trade. [...]The reason of US trade deficit with China does not lie in the RMB exchange rate but the structure of China-US investment and trade. The appreciation of the RMB can not address China-US trade imbalance. We hope relevant people of the US side take an objective and rational look at the issue and do not politicize the RMB exchange rate issue because of domestic economic problems in the US. [...]China and the US are also confronted with the important task of sustaining economic growth. We should, therefore, conduct active and extensive economic cooperation and trade. We always uphold that the trade frictions between China and the US should be resolved through candid dialogue, practical coordination and other normal means. China will unswervingly press ahead with the reform of the RMB exchange rate regime in line with the principle of independent decision-making, gradual progress and controllability, as it serves the common interests of China and the world at large."



- 2011년 9월 28일 백악관 기자회견(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney)  
Quote: “[...] we share the goal of achieving further appreciation of China’s currency. [...] China has moved some in terms of appreciating its currency. I believe it’s appreciated about 10 percent, adjusted for inflation, since June of 2010. But it’s substantially undervalued, and we need to see continued progress, and we’ve made that clear publicly and privately.”

- 2011년 9월 23일 미 미중관계위원회 · 미중무역위원회 주최 오찬에서 杨洁篪 중 외교부 장관 발표(Speech by H.E. Yang Jiechi Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China at the Luncheon Hosted by the National Committee on US-China Relations and the US-China Business Council)

Quote: “Economic and trade issues should not be politicized and trade and investment protectionism must be rejected. The US side should take concrete steps to create a more enabling environment for Chinese companies to invest in the United States.”

- 2011년 9월 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference)

Quote: “We have reiterated many times on recent occasions that it is not the RMB exchange rate, but the structure of China-US trade and investment that is the main cause of China-US trade imbalance. We hope that the US side will earnestly safeguard the stable development of China-US economic relations and trade and refrain from politicizing relevant issues and pushing through relevant bill.”

- 2011년 9월 28일 人民日报 영문판 사설(No need to nitpick over China’s market economy status)

Quote: “Although the United States has promised many times to recognize China’s market economy status in the past seven years, it still has not taken practical actions to fulfill the promise. The issue of recognizing China’s market economy status or not has turned into an important trump card for the United States in the trade negotiations between the United States and China. Analysts said that recognizing China’s market economy status is closely connected with the trade between China and the United States [...] and many U.S. congressmen keep pressing the U.S. government, which is why the promise has still not been fulfilled. The U.S. government also regards the issue as a bargaining chip and uses it to press China and force China to compromise on issues such as the RMB exchange rate and U.S. Treasury securities.”

- 2011년 9월 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference)

Quote: “The two sides should handle it (frictions in the development of China-US economic relations and trade) appropriately based on mutual respect and consultation on an equal footing in compliance with market and WTO rules, instead of politicizing business issues and waging trade and investment protectionism. We hope that the US lawmakers will fully recognize the mutually beneficial nature of China-US economic cooperation and trade, accord priority to its stable and smooth development, think twice and do not push forward relevant bill.”



**Issue 4. 미중 군사안보협력 : 미중 군사협력의 지속적인 발전을 지지하는 미국의 입장, 중국을 군사적으로 견제하려는 '아시아 마이너스 원' 개념과 냉전적 관점에서 중국의 부상을 바라보는 시각에 대한 중국의 비판**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 12일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  <b>Quote:</b> "[...]obviously, any statement by China where it elaborates its intentions geo-strategically is welcome, but we continue to hope that we can have more military transparency."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 21일 국무부 대만 무기 판매 의회 보고에 대한 기자 회견(Background Briefing: Notification to Congress on the Sale of Arms to Taiwan)  <b>Quote:</b> "We do underscore that we believe that there has been progress in U.S.-China relations and that this is an important feature of the peace and stability of the Asia Pacific region. We think that mil-to-mil relationships have improved and that these are in the best interests of both nations and both militaries;" "[...] we believe that successfully managing disagreements is an essential component of the U.S.-China relationship. That is part and parcel of the constructive, positive, and comprehensive partnership that President Obama and President Hu have undertaken to sustain."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 27일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Ulterior motives lie behind 'Asia-minus-one' concept)  <b>Quote:</b> "Some international media agencies are playing up the concept of "Asia-minus-one," claiming that an "invisible alliance" involving the United States is coming into being around China to prevent "invasions" from China." "The United States has adopted various means to play up the "China threat theory" and stir up the trouble." "The United States adopts a "two-way" strategy to China because it also needs China's cooperation and support." "The United States should make more efforts on the positive side, not inversely. More importantly, China follows a path of peaceful development, adheres to an independent diplomatic policy and seeks friendly relations with neighboring countries." "If relevant countries consider it to be China's weakness or perceive it as fear of the United State, and hope to take on China by joining the "invisible alliance," they would be misreading the situation and misjudging China's position and policies. Their risky actions would not only damage the peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region but also harm their own fundamental interests."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 29일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Asian countries must unite for regional security)  <b>Quote:</b> "This year marks the 60th anniversary of the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty [...] that the U.S.-led alliance system in Asia has not changed much since then." "Admittedly, certain Asian countries feel somewhat unsafe due to the rapid rise of China and are particularly worried that China's military buildup may break the regional balance of power that the United States has strived to maintain." "Anyone who fails to see the tremendous changes and continues to view Asia through the Cold War lens would be either completely ignorant or hopelessly biased." "Emerging economies have become the main engine of world growth, and China's peaceful development has greatly promoted regional cooperation." "China has been making active efforts to resolve its territorial or marine disputes with a few neighboring countries through peaceful means over the past many years."</li> </ul>



**Issue 5. 인권문제 :** 미얀마 정부의 지속적인 변화를 추구하는 미국의 입장, 중국 내 소수민족 및 티베트 인권 문제에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국 월가 시위에 관한 편파보도를 비판하는 중국의 입장, Dalai Lama의 해외 방문을 강력히 반대하는 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  <b>Quote:</b> "Assistant Secretary Campbell and Ambassador Mitchell welcomed recent positive steps taken by the Government of Burma, including President Thein Sein's dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi. They emphasized that the United States seeks concrete steps from the Government of Burma to signify a genuine commitment to reform including release of all political prisoners, further meaningful dialogue with Aung San Suu Kyi, a cessation of hostilities in and violence against ethnic areas, and transparency in its relationship with North Korea."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 27일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑에서 중국의 대 티베트 정책에 관한 질문 답변(China: Tibetan Monks (Taken Question))  <b>Quote:</b> "In light of the continuing underlying grievances of China's Tibetan population, we again urge Chinese leaders to respect the rights of Tibetans, to address policies in Tibetan areas that have created tension, and to protect Tibetans' unique religious, cultural and linguistic identity. We continue to urge the Chinese Government to allow access to Tibetan areas of China for both journalists and diplomats."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 14일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)  <b>Quote:</b> "People of all ethnic groups in China enjoy the freedom of religious belief in accordance with law. China firmly opposes the US attacking China's religious and human rights condition and interfering in China's internal affairs by issuing this kind of report year after year. We urge the US side to do more that is conducive to the development of China-US relations."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 27일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)  <b>Quote:</b> "China firmly opposes the Dalai Lama's visit to any country and this position is clear and consistent"</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 30일 中國日報 영문판 사설(US media blackout of protest is shameful)  <b>Quote:</b> "One of the best-kept secrets in the United States over the past two weeks seems to be the protest on and near Wall Street in New York." "To some protesters I have talked to, the answer is simple: It is natural that corporate-controlled media outlets are not going to cover a protest that is fighting excessive corporate influence in society." "Isn't that a serious concern for journalists, whose primary responsibility is to speak for the voiceless in their society? It is a shame that most so-called mainstream media outlets have miserably failed to inform the public over the past two weeks."</li> </ul>



**Issue 6. 아태지역문제 :** 남중국해 문제에 대한 미중의 입장, 11월 개최예정인 G20 칸 정상회의와 호놀룰루 APEC 정상회의 관련 의제 우선순위에 대한 미국의 입장, 아태지역에서의 역할을 확대하려는 미국의 입장, 태평양 제도 포럼을 중심으로 태평양 섬 국가들과의 협력을 강조하는 중국의 입장, 일본의 과도한 대미의존 외교를 비판하는 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 1일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  <b>Quote:</b> "(Regarding the confrontation between China and India in the South China Sea) Our position on the South China Sea is very clear, rather, and has been articulated from this podium many times. We support a collaborative diplomatic process by all claimants to resolve their disputes. And again, I would just stress that we want a collaborative diplomatic process here."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 19일 Hormats 미 국무부 경제담당 차관 외신 브리핑(U.S. International Economic Policy)  <b>Quote:</b> "(Regarding the priorities for the U.S. Government in the G-20 at Cannes and APEC in Honolulu) First the norms and rules." "But the general idea is that we subscribe to the same norms in APEC and we introduce them at a pace that is consistent with domestic circumstances in our various countries. So it's not a mandatory thing, it's voluntary, but it sort of creates good global norms that can be used in the region in a voluntary way. So it sort of the new more proactive APEC is another response to the changes in the global system." "Our goal is to get these three agreements (trade agreements with EU and Japan, and the TPA) through. We think that is very important because I think it's very important to our credibility in the region both in the Pacific region and the Latin America region with respect to Panama and Columbia. So we see this as sort of a modern 21st century agreement that is very ambitious." "we see this as an important part of our trade policy."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 21일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언(U.S. Foreign Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region)  <b>Quote:</b> "We've joined the East Asia Summit; we are playing a more active role in the ASEAN Regional Forum. Just last few weeks we had the largest-ever delegation at the Pacific Island Forum to underscore our commitment to the part." "We are also involved in a very intense process in terms of our force posture. The United States - one of our most important contributions to Asia is our forward deployed forces. We are seeking to strengthen them but also to diversify them and to work more to provide a continuing security role in the Asian Pacific region, and obviously we are taking steps over the last few days to advance our trade agenda, our economic agenda. "So what you are seeing is really a comprehensive approach that reflects the fact that much, if not most, of the history of the 21st century will be written in Asia, and the United States wants to be a full part of that history going forward."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 8일 刘为民 中 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference)  <b>Quote:</b> "As an important member of Asia Pacific, China, along with other countries, shoulders the important task of safeguarding regional prosperity and stability. Facts have proven that China's independent foreign policy of peace as well as reform and opening up play a constructive part in this regard." "As this year marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Pacific Islands Forum, China attaches great importance to relations with the Forum and its members, stands ready to develop cooperative ties with all island countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and provides assistance to them to the best of its capacity. China is willing to make the Dialogue a positive contribution to peace, stability and development of Pacific island countries."</li> </ul>





- 2011년 9월 21일 Russel 미 백악관 국가안전보장회의 아시아 담당 선임보좌관 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언(U.S. Foreign Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region)

**Quote:** “[...] we’ve also worked to forge healthy and cooperative relations with countries throughout the Asia Pacific region as well as working closely with the institutions and the arrangements and developing trilateral forms of cooperation that have been very productive and innovative. That’s reflected in our trade strategy and that mindset is reflected also in our security posture planning.” “So, the investment of the United States in Asia and in the region is ongoing, is deepening, and I would argue, has proven very successful.”

- 2011년 9월 21일 국무부 대만 무기 판매 의회 보고에 대한 기자 회견(Background Briefing: Notification to Congress on the Sale of Arms to Taiwan)

**Quote:** “[...] we focus more of our strategic attention on the Asian Pacific region; as we responsibly draw down in Iraq and Afghanistan, greater focus on our security alliances, our partnerships, new players in Asia like China, India as it looks east in greater engagement in Asia; and obviously, Indonesia.” “[...] we are involved in a very substantial effort towards repositioning our global force posture, which will include some important changes that will sustain the American military (inaudible) and disperse them in the Asian Pacific region.”

- 2011년 9월 22일 Clinton 미 국무장관 클린턴 글로벌 이니셔티브 연례회의 폐회식에서의 발언(Remarks with Chelsea Clinton at the Clinton Global Initiative Annual Meeting Conversation during the closing plenary)

**Quote:** “We have put a lot of energy into our relations in the Asia Pacific. Fairly or not, there was a feeling at the beginning of the Obama Administration that the United States was receding from Asia. And that was certainly not what we thought should happen, so I made my first trip there. The President’s been there. We’ve worked very hard to make clear that the United States is both a Pacific and an Atlantic power. But I also thought it was important for us to embed ourselves in the regional organizations that are working to help set the norms in the Asia Pacific region. So ASEAN – the Association of Southeast Asian Nations – we decided to sign the treaty to become a more active member. We have just joined something called the East Asia Summit, and President Obama will travel to Indonesia as the first American president to be there.” “But we also have to be sure that nothing undermines the balance within the region so that the South China Sea, for example, stays open for commerce and navigation, that countries are able to exploit their own economic zones for potential economic benefits, like drilling for oil or gas.”

- 2011년 9월 27일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** “China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha islands and their adjacent seas. China has ample historical and jurisprudential evidences on that. We hope relevant countries can implement the *Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea* in real earnest and work together with China to uphold peace and stability in the region. There has never been a problem with freedom and safety of navigation in the South China Sea and countries in and outside the region have all benefited from it.”

- 2011년 9월 27일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Strategic dependency on US still Japan’s Achilles’ heel)

**Quote:** “[...] US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton reiterated that the Diaoyu Islands issue is well within the range of the Treaty of Security and Safeguard. A new round of conflict seriously damaged the Sino-Japanese relationship, which had been recovering, against the background of the US “return to East Asia.” “Clinton’s speech gave us courage and the determination to deepen bilateral cooperation,” the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs gratefully commented.” “I began to feel sympathy for the Japanese, and for their lack of courage to deal with external affairs until powerful allies gave a commitment. The most important thing, in my opinion, is for Japan to break away from the wing of the US and find the most suitable path of development under the guidance of its strategic planning. The country was once considered as a role model after rising from the debris of World War II and I sincerely hope that the country will independently carry out a long-term plan that can ensure a peaceful and prosperous co-existence along with its neighbors.”



- 2011년 9월 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중국 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견(Background Briefing on China, Lebanon, and Georgia)

**Quote:** "(With regard to the South China Sea) The Secretary said that [...] more work needed to be done to build on trust and confidence between the claimant states and China." "We also – the United States clearly underscored that the maintenance of peace and stability in the South China Sea and the preservation of freedom of navigation, freedom of the seas, is a critical component of that peace and stability, and that is something that underscores our approach not just in the South China Sea but globally."

- 2011년 9월 27일 Luna 미 국무부 반부패 담당 국장 ADB/OECD 아시아태평양 반부패 이니셔티브 운영위원회 회의에서 발언(Transforming Partnerships Across Asia and the Pacific To Combat Corruption and Ensure Ethical Conduct: Open Government, Clean Trade, and Integrity in Markets and Supply Chains)

**Quote:** "Working together in APEC, we are ramping up efforts to investigate and prosecute the illicit actors who produce and sell harmful counterfeits such as counterfeit medicines, and we are simultaneously strengthening the integrity of our supply chains, as well as our global financial system." "Breaking the corruptive power of transnational illicit networks globally is a key objective for the United States."; "The United States will also work with other committed partners to disrupt crime-terror networks all around the world including in South Asia."; "Combating corruption, achieving sustainable development and dismantling illicit markets and networks also requires collective action and a shared responsibility among APEC partners, as well as close coordination with relevant regional and international organizations that have important expertise and capacities to help improve the overall governance climate in the Asia-Pacific region."

- 2011년 9월 27일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 미-아시아 군사 리뷰에서 발언(Asia-Pacific U.S. Military Overview)

**Quote:** "[...] the Asia Pacific remains both a thrilling and challenging part of the world, we think critical to the global economy, certainly critical to the United States and its interests. And we very much enjoy the main thrust of our responsibilities there, which is to continue to contribute to the region's security and overall stability and future prosperity." "So ideally, we would continue to grow the relationship between the United States and Russia and hopefully Japan and Russia to see Russia, as their military does reemerge, emerge as a constructive partner in the region." "The United States Pacific Command remains committed to security and peace in this region. [...] we're both aware of the activities that are occurring throughout the Asia Pacific region and that we're contributing alongside our allies and partners to the overall security of the region. [...] Our responsibility is to leverage the opportunities and to face up to the challenges, and we'll continue to do that."

- 2011년 9월 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "China is dedicated to helping Pacific island countries develop economy, improve people's livelihood and deal with various difficulties and challenges effectively. China would like to further enhance communication, coordination and cooperation with Pacific island countries and their development partners, including the United States to jointly make positive contributions to regional peace, stability and development."



**Issue 7. 중동·아프리카 지역문제** : 미국의 리비아 시민들에 의한 민주화 지지 및 시리아 Asad 정권의 퇴진 촉구, 시리아 정부에 대한 미국과 국제사회의 경제·정치적 압력조치와 이에 대한 중국의 입장, 서방국가들의 리비아 개입 의도에 대한 중국의 비판과 중국의 불개입 정책, 이란의 비핵화 의무 불이행에 대한 미중의 입장, 중국의 리비아 무기판매에 대한 미중의 입장, 반테러리즘의 차원에서 중동 민주화를 지지하는 미국의 입장, 팔레스타인 UN회원국 가입 신청에 대한 미중의 입장, 남아프리카 국가들과의 협력 강화를 추구하는 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>2011년 9월 1일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] we do recognize that the opposition in Syria is trying to coalesce under what can only be described as challenging circumstances, and we certainly call on Syria’s security forces to end their reign of intimidation.” “I can only speak for the U.S. Government, and we are there to listen to the Transitional National Council’s needs and to figure out ways that we can be supportive in what is clearly a Libyan-led process and a Libyan – it’s – from the very beginning, this has been a Libyan-led struggle.” “[...] our message has been consistent. We support their (the opposition figures as well as other activists and expatriates from Syria) movement, their courageous actions.” “And obviously, we couldn’t be clearer in asking Asad to step aside so that political transition can take place in Syria led by a credible opposition that speaks on behalf of the Syrian people.” “Our focus right now is on ratcheting up the economic and political pressure.” “So we believe we’ve made great progress in ratcheting up that pressure and applying it and making it more difficult for the Syrian Government. That takes longer – I agree – but it’s something we’re committed to doing.” “Certainly, we’ve seen the UN take action in the presidential statement of a few weeks ago, but we are seeking even additional action through the UN Security Council. But that’s still being discussed in New York.”</li> <li>● <b>2011년 9월 1일 리비아 사태에 대한 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언(Remarks on the Situation in Libya by the Secretary of State Clinton)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “First, as I told my counterparts earlier today, we need to continue NATO’s military mission as long as civilians remain under threat of attack. [...] Second, we need to welcome Libya back into the community of nations. [...] Third, we must continue to support the interim Libyan authority’s efforts to meet the needs of the Libyan. [...] Fourth, the international community, led by the United Nations, needs to help the Libyan people and their leaders pave a path to peaceful, inclusive democracy – one that banishes violence as a political tool and promotes tolerance and pluralism. [...] Finally, I want to say a few words about Syria. President Asad’s brutality against unarmed citizens has outraged the region, the world, and most importantly the Syrian people themselves.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>2011년 9월 1일 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Regular Press Conference)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “Iran, as a party of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, enjoys the right of peaceful use of nuclear energy and should implement relevant international obligations at the same time. Under the current circumstances, relevant parties should step up diplomatic efforts to engage in dialogue and negotiation and take new measures to enhance mutual trust, with a view to creating conditions for the appropriate resolution of the Iranian nuclear issue.” “China follows closely the developments of the situation in Syria. China believes that the Syrian crisis should be dissolved through swiftly launching an inclusive political process led by Syria. What is pressing now is to ease the tension as soon as possible and encourage all relevant parties to address problems through dialogue and consultation. The international community should make more efforts in this regard by playing a constructive role for the appropriate resolution of the Syrian crisis. China will as always play its due part.”</li> <li>● <b>2011년 9월 2일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Libyan people first)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] Even while the dust has yet to settle, the haste with which companies from NATO countries are scrambling to grab a share of the dividends of war has caused many to question the true intentions of the military intervention in Libya. [...] From multinational oil conglomerates to smaller companies in these NATO countries, war-torn Libya is simply a golden opportunity for profit. But for the Libyan people the first priority is for life to return to normal. What they need is political and social stability, not foreign companies fighting over “lucrative contracts”. Libya is an independent nation-state as well as a member of the UN and Libya’s future belongs to its people. Therefore, the UN, whose Security Council adopted Resolution 1973 on Libya in March, has the responsibility to take a leading role in the rebuilding process.” “It should coordinate international efforts in providing humanitarian aid and other support necessary to the Libyan people, while guaranteeing Libya against any foreign interference in its sovereignty and territorial integrity.”</li> </ul>



- 2011년 9월 7일 이란 핵개발 UN 성명서에 대한 Rice UN주재 미 대사 발언(Remarks on the UN Resolution 1737 by the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations Susan E. Rice)

**Quote:** "We condemn Iran's persistent refusal to fulfill its international nuclear obligations. Iran's actions underscore the continuing necessity of full enforcement of sanctions by the international community in order to motivate Iran to comply with those obligations and to deny Iran the ability to advance in its proscribed program." [...] "We have made important progress in strengthening our implementation and enforcement of UN sanctions on Iran. We must redouble our efforts to sharpen the choice for Iran's leaders to abandon their dangerous course."

- 2011년 9월 7일 중국의 리비아 무기 판매 관련 Rice UN주재 미 대사 발언(Remarks on the Chinese arm sales to Libya by the U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, Susan E. Rice)

**Quote:** "With respect to Libya, we have seen the reports in the press and the statements by the Chinese government. Obviously we have a strong stake, as do members of the Security Council and all members of the United Nations, in the effective and full enforcement of the 1970 regime, including—if not especially—the arms embargo. We will look to China to continue to explain and clarify its understanding of what did or didn't transpire. And at this point we will work with them and through the Committee to ensure that the arms embargo is fully respected."

- 2011년 9월 8일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** "[...] the U.S. opposes a move in New York by the Palestinians to try to establish a state that can only be achieved through negotiations. So yes, if something comes to a vote in the UN Security Council, the U.S. will veto." [...] the President's been clear all along that he opposes this, and had also made clear that the U.S. would oppose such a move firmly in the UN." [...] the Secretary herself has made, that the President has made, that we think the best way forward for these parties (Palestine and Israel) is to come back to the table and negotiate this through." "We are seeking a result in the region that is consensual between the two parties (Palestine and Israel), that is lasting, that is durable, that leads to security."

- 2011년 9월 9일 반테러리즘 관련 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언(Remarks on the smart power approach to counterterrorism by the Secretary of State Clinton)

**Quote:** "[...] we believe that democracies are better equipped than autocracies to stand up against terrorism for the long term. They offer constructive outlets for political grievances, they create opportunities for upward mobility and prosperity that are clear alternatives to violent extremism, and they tend to have, over time, more effective governing institutions. So it is very much in the interest of the United States to support the development of strong and stable democracies in the region."

- 2011년 9월 6일 環球時報 영문판 사설(NTC's growing pain to adapt to intl' world)

**Quote:** "A rumor is spreading among certain media that China was prepared to sell arms to Gaddafi in July, and officials from the Libyan National Transitional Council (NTC) have entertained this rumor. The head of NTC Mustafa Abdul Jalil recently openly criticized China for obstructing the release of Libya's frozen assets. An NTC spokesman accused China of bargaining to protect its interests in Libya formed under Gaddafi's rule." "Although the NTC achieved a military victory, they need to prove they are capable of implementing a responsible and stable regime." "Unlike countries keen on intervening in international affairs such as the US, Britain and France, China and Russia are more likely to remain neutral on the international stage. Libya, to become a qualified member of the international community, should learn how to treat different types of world powers properly."

- 2011년 9월 8일 刘为民 中 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "We have provided sufficient information to you on this issue. I want to emphasize that the Chinese Government strictly follows Resolutions 1970 and 1973 of the UN Security Council. We adopt a prudent and responsible attitude and exercise strict management over all military exports in accordance with China's international obligations as well as domestic laws and regulations. All military exports should go through stringent examination and approval of the Chinese Government."

- 2011년 9월 16일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Palestinian statehood)

**Quote:** "With the United States putting increasing pressure on the Palestinians and Israeli-Arab relations deteriorating to their lowest point in years, it seems a political storm is gathering both in the Middle East and the United Nations as the day for the Palestinians to lodge their bid for full UN membership draws near. Palestine is due to present its bid to the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council next week." "Nonetheless, given that Washington has in the past weeks mustered all its diplomatic apparatus to try to persuade the Palestinians not to proceed with their bid and said it will veto it in the UN Security Council if they do, the prospect of the UN accepting Palestine as its 194th member state doesn't look promising." "This is the only way to create a foundation for peaceful coexistence between Palestine and Israel and so to create lasting peace and security in the Middle East. If the US chooses to fly in the face of world opinion and block the Palestine UN bid next week, not only will Israel become more isolated, but tensions in the region will be heightened even more."



- 2011년 9월 14일 미 국무부 리비아 관련 특별 브리핑(State Department Special Briefing on travel to Libya)  
**Quote:** "One, we respect Libya's sovereignty. Going forward, we want to work within the context of Libya's sovereignty and Libya's independence. Second, the United States and our international partners do have an enduring commitment to supporting the Libyan people as they chart their own future. And third, we want to build a broad relationship with Libya based on mutual respect and shared interests."
- 2011년 9월 21일 중동 사태 관련 Obama 미 대통령 UN 총회 연설(Remarks by President Obama to the United Nations General Assembly)  
**Quote:** "We believe that each nation must chart its own course to fulfill the aspirations of its people [...]. But we will always stand up for the universal rights that were embraced by this Assembly. Those rights depend on elections that are free and fair; on governance that is transparent and accountable; respect for the rights of women and minorities; justice that is equal and fair. That is what our people deserve. Those are the elements of peace that can last." "Moreover, the United States will continue to support those nations that transition to democracy -- with greater trade and investment -- so that freedom is followed by opportunity."
- 2011년 9월 23일 미 국무부 중동지역 평화 관련 특별 브리핑(State Department Special Briefing on Middle East Peace)  
**Quote:** "We, and I think now you can see the Quartet, believe that that pathway is through negotiations, not through actions here in New York. And so we're going to -- in the spirit of this Quartet statement, we're going to work with the parties (Palestine and Israel) to see what we can do to help them back into that process."
- 2011년 9월 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  
**Quote:** "I think what remains unchanged is that Assad is no longer the legitimate leader of that country. He, by using violence against his people, has created the present situation." "We're calling for him to step down so that a democratic transition can take place. That's what our focus is." "The Syrian government's continued use of violence against innocent civilians, I think, is engendering the opposition to use violence back at the Syrian authorities."
- 2011년 9월 28일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  
**Quote:** "We want to see other countries join the U.S. and the EU in the strong kinds of sanctions that we've already taken. We want the Syrian regime to feel consequences if it does not hear the will of the international community." [...] "Our view is that the number one thing that we can do to help them is to get international monitors in there, because this is an environment where there's no press, there's no open reporting of what's going on." [...] "We don't believe that there is a military solution in Syria. We need a political solution. We need the ability of the opposition to participate in a political transformation towards a democratic future for Syria. That's what they want. That's what we support on their behalf."

- 2011년 9월 21일 環球時報 영문판 사설(US stands against public will in Mideast)  
**Quote:** "Palestine is taking advantage of the chance and seeking full UN membership. The US has declared its intention to veto the Palestinian UN bid, whereas more than 100 countries support Palestine's request. [...] Palestine's request to become a UN member state is in accordance with its public will and the democratic wave across the Middle East. The US may face overwhelming protests and hostility from the Arab world for standing by Israel." "This is an example of its global diplomacy in which interests conflict with justice. US diplomacy has an increasing number of double standards. It stresses both pragmatism and idealism at the same time. One US habit that rarely changes is that it requires obedience by other countries, especially smaller ones." "The US needs to either make diplomatic adjustments, or to pay for its refusal to adjust. Palestine's goal is courageous. The international community, including China, should join hands together and support its request. [...] China's support of Palestine's request for full UN membership does not mean hostility toward Israel. Nevertheless, China has the right to make its own judgments and express its views on such major issues."
- 2011년 9월 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)  
**Quote:** "We believe that a Syria-led, inclusive political process aimed at promoting reform and advanced through dialogue and consultation is the right way to resolve the current crisis in Syria. The international community should respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Syria and handle the Syrian issue in a prudent way so as to prevent further turbulence in Syria and its repercussions on regional peace."
- 2011년 9월 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)  
**Quote:** "Vice President Xi Jinping pointed out that China would like to make concerted efforts with South Africa to push for better and faster development of bilateral comprehensive strategic partnership. First, we should deepen political mutual trust and consolidate the basis for cooperation. Second, we should broaden party-to-party exchanges to draw upon each other's governance experience. Third, we should harness each other's advantages and enhance economic cooperation and trade. Fourth, we should promote people-to-people and cultural exchanges. Fifth, we should step up multilateral cooperation and maintain close consultation and coordination on major international and regional issues so as to safeguard our common interests. Vice President Xi Jinping said that led by the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, China-Africa cooperation has made remarkable achievements over the years, delivering tangible benefits to both sides. Bearing in mind the priority sectors of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, China would like to strengthen cooperation with South Africa and fully implement the outcomes of the fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation so as to make greater contribution to Africa's enduring peace and common prosperity."



- 2011년 9월 28일 이집트 민주화 지원 관련 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언(Remarks on the Egyptian democratic transition by the Secretary of State Clinton)

**Quote:** "And we fully support the Egyptian people in their journey. We are looking forward to the parliamentary elections this fall, the upper house in parliament, the presidential elections to follow." "[...] we're going to be focused on trade, investment, on the new Middle East Trade and Investment Partnership, to help Egypt gain even greater access to global markets."

- 2011년 9월 29일 Al-Hayat TV 인터뷰에서 중동·아프리카지역 민주화 관련 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언(Interview of the Secretary of State Clinton on the ongoing issues in the Middle East with Al-Hayat TV)

**Quote:** "Now, we don't expect your democracy to mirror ours – every country is unique historically and culturally – but we do think, from long experience around the world, there are certain pillars to a democracy: free press, free speech, independent judiciary, protection of minority rights, protection of human rights." "And so we want to help people get themselves organized so that they are able to participate effectively, and again, with the conditions of nonviolence and all the others that I laid out, but no conditionality on our aid." "We want Egypt to have the best election it's ever had, and so our experience, particularly coming out of the fall of the Berlin Wall, where countries in Eastern and Central Europe came to us and said, "Help us do this," the democratic transition in – across Africa, where we were helpful – we don't have any stake in who's elected. We wait to see who the people choose. But we think our nongovernmental organizations have a lot to contribute."

- 2011년 9월 30일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Israeli settlements a thorn)

**Quote:** "While the Palestinian bid for full membership in the United Nations is being considered by the UN Security Council, Israel's latest plan to build settlements in east Jerusalem will cost that country more political and moral standing and embarrass its supporters on the world stage." "The US, Israel's main ally, has repeatedly said the Palestinian's bid for UN state membership could only be addressed through direct talks between the two rivals. Given that the Palestinians have set the suspension of Jewish settlement-building as a precondition for talks, Israel's latest move does not signal its sincere interest in restarting dialogue. The US was clearly embarrassed by the new Israeli settlements and this was interpreted as a sign of renewed tension between the allies. [...] Israel's new settlement plans will cost the two allies more moral standing and leave them more isolated on the issue."



Issue 8. 남아시아 지역문제 : 중국·파키스탄 협력강화에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견(Background Briefing on China, Lebanon, and Georgia)  <b>Quote:</b> "She called on China to begin a dialogue with the United States on Pakistan. We have stated this before, but there's clearly an urgency given recent developments and also given the close relationship that exists between Pakistan and China."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 27일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 마-아시아 군사 리뷰에서 발언 (Asia-Pacific U.S. Military Overview)  <b>Quote:</b> "The United States relationship with China is a very important relationship that continues to need to be managed well. It's one of the responsibilities that we bear to endeavor to improve relations between the two militaries." "(Regarding the relationship between China-Pakistan) One thing I think that we should account for is the inherent convergence and interest by all nations and that is a stable Pakistan and a favorable outcome and ultimately stability in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and security in and around India." "I think China recognizes, just as the U.S. does, the importance of an outcome in all of this where Pakistan is - winds up a very stable and peaceful state, and Afghanistan, Pakistan, India relations continue to be stable and managed. So I think China's interests and U.S. interests in the region, while we don't spend a lot of time dwelling on this, are inherently convergent and desire a stable South Asia."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 27일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)  <b>Quote:</b> "Pakistan is an important country in South Asia at the forefront of international fight against terrorism, making great contributions to the cause. We believe the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan should be fully respected. China understands and supports Pakistan in working out and implementing its counter-terrorism policies based on its national conditions and appreciates its active participation in international counter-terrorism cooperation. We hope to see the improvement and development of US-Pakistan relations, which is conducive to regional peace, stability and development."</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)  <b>Quote:</b> "Pakistan is at the forefront of international counter-terrorism campaign, making great sacrifice and contribution to the cause. We hope that the international community respects the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan. We are also willing to see the improvement and development of US-Pakistan relations, which is conducive to regional peace, stability and development." "For a long time, China has provided help for the economic and social development of Pakistan within its capacity. China will continue to do so."</li> </ul>



**Issue 9. 북한문제 : 북한의 이란 무기판매에 대한 미국의 입장, 베이징 제2차 남북 비핵화회담 및 남북대화에 대한 미중의 입장, 6자 회담 재개조건에 대한 미중의 입장, 한반도문제 해결에 있어 중국의 역할에 대한 미중의 입장**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] we have not seen signs (of further dialogue with North Korea), as yet, from North Korea that it's prepared to meet the conditions we've set forward.”</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 16일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “But you know our position on missile sales to Iran. They did announce that they announced in September 2010 that they'd canceled plans to transfer these S-300s to Iran. We viewed that as very positive steps and appreciated then their restraint in transferring arms to Iran.” “[...] we would certainly welcome steps by the North Korean Government to improve inter-Korean relations, and as such, we would welcome a further dialogue, rather, between North Korea and South Korea.”</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 21일 Russel 미 백악관 국가안전보장회의 아시아 담당 선임보좌관 아시아 태평양 지역 외교정책에 관한 브리핑에서 발언(U.S. Foreign Policy in the Asia-Pacific Region) Quote: “On North Korea, the fact that the North Koreans and the South Koreans met in Beijing is in and of itself a good thing. We continue to hold to the view that progress in inter-Korean relations is a critical element of making progress on the broader Korean Peninsula issues, including and especially the important issue of implementing North Korea's denuclearization commitments.” “[...] the United States holds to the view that real negotiations are necessary to implement both the UN Security Council resolutions and North Korea's international obligations under that and the 2005 joint statement and North Korea's commitments under that.” “Our position and the position shared by the Republic of Korea as well as Japan is that we look for some indication, some seriousness of purpose on North Korea's part that what it is willing to join in is a bona fide negotiating process that will generate results, that those results will be commitments that North Korea will indeed honor. And the way to do that is to begin the process of implementing and living up to the commitments that it's already made. So we welcome the fact of the meeting, and we welcome any real indication from North Korea that, in fact, they're prepared to take the steps that will lead back to real negotiations and the constructive path towards denuclearization President Obama has repeatedly invited them to take.”</li> <li>● 2011년 9월 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press) Quote: “I think we're still looking for improved dialogue between North and South Korea, and certainly the onus is on North Korea to take steps in that direction.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 9월 26일 제66회 UN 총회에서 杨洁篪 중 외교부장 발표(Statement by H.E. Yang Jiechi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, at the General Debate of the 66th Session of the UN General Assembly) Quote: “China welcomes the positive developments on the Korean Peninsula. We believe that dialogue and consultation are the only effective way to address the issues of the Korean Peninsula and the Six Party Talks are an effective mechanism to advance the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and uphold peace and stability both on the Peninsula and in Northeast Asia. China has been working hard to promote peace through dialogue and has played a unique role in easing tension and maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. China welcomes the recent resumption of dialogue between the DPRK and the ROK and between the DPRK and the US. We hope that the parties concerned will seize the opportunity, remain engaged in dialogue and work for an early resumption of the Six Party Talks.”</li> </ul>





- 2011년 9월 26일 Clinton 미 국무장관과 杨洁篪 중 외교부장의 회동에 관한 기자회견(Background Briefing on China, Lebanon, and Georgia)

**Quote:** "She (Secretary Clinton) indicated that we appreciated the recent statement out of Beijing calling for North Korea to take steps to ensure that we can make progress towards the Six-Party Talks." "We continued to call on China to use its good offices to encourage North Korea to respond appropriately in the North-South context and also to abide by the specific criteria of the 2005 statement and also to favorably consider the pre-steps laid out by the Obama Administration and our interlocutors in late July."

- 2011년 9월 27일 Willard 태평양 지휘군 제독 미-아시아 군사 리뷰에서 발언 (Asia-Pacific U.S. Military Overview)

**Quote:** "(In the aftermath of sinking of the corvette Cheonan and the attack on Yeonpyeong Island) there certainly are discussions between the United States and the Republic of Korea regarding the prospects of a future provocation and how that should be responded to." "The challenges that North Korea has posed, I think most acute in 2010, and we continue to observe nuclearization and proliferation and other very serious issues as they relate to North Korea, and so that remains a focus of U.S. Pacific Command and mine to continue to work both within the United States Government and with our regional partners to see North Korea change trajectory, we hope. And that is a very important area of concern." "We try to determine the succession dynamics that are ongoing, especially as we approach 2012, which the North Koreans have declared as an auspicious year for themselves and what that may portend in terms of Kim Jong-un's leadership position."

- 2011년 9월 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "China always maintains that the South and the North of the Korean Peninsula should address problems through dialogue and consultation, improve relations gradually and realize reconciliation and cooperation. Dialogue and negotiation is the only correct and effective approach for the settlement of relevant issues as well as the realization of enduring peace and stability of the Peninsula. We sincerely hope to see and support helpful contact and dialogue between the two sides." "It serves the interests of all parties to push for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks so as to discuss and resolve everyone's concerns within its framework, fulfill all the goals of the September 19 Joint Statement, realize denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and safeguard the peace and stability on the Peninsula. Recently, the situation on the Peninsula has shown signs of easing. We welcome relevant parties' active contact and dialogue as well as communication and coordination for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks."



**Issue 10. 사이버안보 : 미국의 일방주의적 사이버안보 전략에 대한 중국의 비판과 중·러·우즈벡·타지크의 정보보안 국제행동강령 제안****China**

- 2011년 9월 19일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Multilateral cyber security)

**Quote:** “The United Nations permanent representatives of China, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan jointly sent a letter to UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon on Monday, requesting him to circulate the International Code of Conduct for Information Security. [...]The United States and its NATO partners have been working together to guard their cyber security. Yet, some of their approaches and priorities put other countries at a disadvantage in cyberspace and are unacceptable for many developing countries. It is important to note that the US unveiled its International Strategy for Cyberspace in May, which was meant to take the leading role in setting the rules for cyberspace. Reflecting Washington's priority to push ahead with cyber hegemony in a bid to maintain its military and economic supremacy and boost its leading status as the world's only superpower, the US document promised the prospect of a unilateral conventional response by the US to any hostile attacks in cyberspace. [...]The code proposed in the letter to Ban is a bid to promote multilateral, transparent and democratic management of the Internet.”



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