

# **EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지**

## **(2011년 3월)**

---

김양규  
아시아안보연구센터

2011년 6월

**기간:** 2011년 3월 1일~31일

**주요 이슈**

1. **북한문제** : 북한문제 해결을 위한 미중 협력, 북한우라늄농축프로그램 규탄 유엔 안보리 의장성명, 북한의 IAEA 요구 불응, 6자회담 재개, 한반도 평화를 위한 미국의 역할, 북한 우라늄농축프로그램에 대한 6자회담 논의 필요성

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 Campbell 미 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 상원 외교위원회에서 발언, Bosworth 미 대북정책특별대표 상원 외교위원회에서 발언</li> <li>● 2일 Einhorn 미 비확산군축 담당 특별고문 발언</li> <li>● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 4일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 9일 Davies 미 IAEA 주재 미국 대사 발언</li> <li>● 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 22일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 29일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 杨洁篪 중 외교부장 전국인민대회 기자회견에서 발언</li> <li>● 18일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 29일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

2. **인권문제** : 리비아 군사 개입에 대한 미국의 입장, 미국의 이중적 중동정책에 대한 중국의 비판, 리비아 사태에 대한 유엔 안보리 결의 1973호 채택, 다국적군의 리비아 공습 및 군사개입에 대한 중국의 우려, 리비아 주권 침해에 대한 중국의 우려, 중국의 중동외교정책, 리비아 사태 및 중동문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 중국정부의 외국인 기자 탄압에 대한 미국의 비판

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑</li> <li>● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 4일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 10일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑</li> <li>● 15일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑</li> <li>● 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 21일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 22일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 23일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 24일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 25일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑, 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 29일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 30일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 31일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 3일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 4일 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 21일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언</li> <li>● 22일 環球時報 영문판 사설, 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 23일 環球時報 영문판 사설, 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 24일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 26일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 29일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 30일 環球時報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 31일 環球時報 영문판 사설</li> </ul>

3. **경제협력** : 중국 위안화 환율 문제에 대한 미국의 비판

- 4일 Brainard 미 재무부 국제관계차관 국제재무연구소에서 중국 환율관련 발언, 8일 Collyns 미 재무부 차관보 IMF회의에서 발언

4. **미중 군사안보협력** : 중국-파키스탄 핵 협력, 중국의 핵기술 수출 가능성에 관한 미 국무부의 우려와 이에 대한 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 18일 Blake 미 남중아시아 담당 차관보 중국 베이징 언론 라운드테이블에서 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 10일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

5. **대만문제** : 미국의 대만 무기판매에 대한 중국의 비판

- 7일 杨洁篪 중 외교부장 전국인민대회 기자회견에서 발언, 11일 中國日報 영문판 사설



**Issue 1. 북한문제 : 북한문제 해결을 위한 미중 협력, 북한우라늄농축프로그램 규탄 유엔 안보리 의장성명, 북한의 IAEA 요구 불응, 6자 회담 재개, 한반도 평화를 위한 미국의 역할, 북한 우라늄농축프로그램에 대한 6자회담 논의 필요성**

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 3월 1일 <b>Campbell</b> 미 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 상원 외교위원회에서 발언(U.S. Policy Toward North Korea)  <b>Quote:</b> "We share the same goals of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula [with China], as well as North Korea's verifiable denuclearization in a peaceful manner. China is uniquely positioned to influence the DPRK because of its significant economic and humanitarian aid to the DPRK, its shared border with the DPRK, and historical ties. We have urged China to press North Korea to take appropriate steps to improve relations with South Korea and to denuclearize. We also continue to work with China to enhance effective implementation of sanctions under UNSCR 1718 and 1874."</li> <li>● 2011년 3월 1일 <b>Bosworth</b> 미 대북정책특별대표 상원 외교위원회에서 발언(North Korea's Activities at "Center" of U.S.-China Relationship)  <b>Quote:</b> "[Nuclear activity by North Korea] is an issue which is at the very center of the U.S.-China relationship." "[Neither country wants] to see North Korea as a nuclear weapon state on an ongoing basis [...] and each has a major stake in demonstrating that, working together with our other partners in the region, we can solve this problem or at least manage this problem over the longer term because ... in some sense it is a litmus test to the ability of the United States and China to work together on broader issues."</li> <li>● 2011년 3월 2일 <b>Einhorn</b> 미 비확산군축 담당 특별고문 발언(Remarks on North Korea's Nuclear Issues and a Successor Agreement for Civil Nuclear Cooperation)  <b>Quote:</b> "The United States government, the Obama Administration, continues to support the de-nuclearization of the Korean Peninsula." "We have no plan and we have no intention to deploy the US tactical or other nuclear weapons in South Korea. Moreover, we don't believe that there is a military need to do so. The United States and South Korea can have a robust, effective deterrent without the deployment of US nuclear weapons in South Korea." "We're working hard to get a Security Council's presidential statement that makes clear that North Korea's Uranium enrichment program is a violation both of UN Security Council Resolutions and the September 2005 six-party joint statement."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2011년 3월 7일 <b>杨洁篪</b> 중 외교부장 전국인민대회 기자회견에서 발언(Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi Answers Questions from Domestic and Overseas Journalists on China's Foreign Policy and External Relations)  <b>Quote:</b> "In order to restart the Six-Party Talks, the Chinese side has put forward a series of positive proposals, and the international community has fully recognized this. [...] The parties concerned also in principle hold a positive attitude towards the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks. The challenge now is that we need to have further consultations on how and when the talks can be resumed. [...] As known to all, China has been an active supporter of the bilateral contacts and dialogues between the relevant parties. We believe that such dialogue and contacts and the Six-Party Talks can be mutually reinforcing. At the same time, we cannot expect the issue to be resolved overnight. The Six-Party Talks is a diplomatic practice where no established precedent can be followed."</li> </ul>



- 2011년 3월 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  
Quote: "Well, we have initiated consultations on a potential Security Council reaction to North Korea's uranium enrichment program, and we would hope that all members of the Security Council would support us."
- 2011년 3월 4일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  
Quote: "Well, we want to see any dialogue be constructive, so I don't — I'm not sure you call it a precondition. We just want to make sure that there's a firm understanding among all of the parties and an expectation that progress can be made. And as we've said, one of our indicators to demonstrate that it will be fruitful to have these kinds of conversations would be a seriousness of purpose — a demonstrated seriousness of purpose by North Korea. And one way to demonstrate that would be to improve and reduce tensions that currently exist between North and South Korea."
- 2011년 3월 9일 Davies IAEA 주재 미국 대사 발언(Concerns Regarding North Korea's Non-Compliance With IAEA Requests)  
Quote: "I mean there's a lot of concern about the revelations that we've all now been made privy to about what the North Koreans have been up to, and I think it makes it even more imperative and important that the North Koreans take steps to address the concerns of the world community, and if they are engaged in this activity, that they cease this activity, and they go back to the obligations that they made in the October 2005 joint statement. That's where we are, and the ball is in North Korea's court to act. If they do, all things are possible, but as of yet they have not done so."
- 2011년 3월 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)  
Quote: "Nothing beyond saying that we've been clear that we want to see North Korea take concrete steps, including denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and living up to its commitments to do so, and also to work — to take active steps to improve bilateral relationship with South Korea...We want to have a concrete path before us where we can actually make progress. And before we get there, we feel there's things that North Korea has to do."

- 2011년 3월 18일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Time to walk the talk on Peninsula issue)  
Quote: "Pyongyang's claim has substance and Washington has no reason to challenge it, because the US has repeatedly said that it has no intention of attacking the DPRK and is willing to establish a peace mechanism on the Peninsula." "The US has to cooperate with China and the other countries (the ROK, Japan and Russia) involved in the Six-Party Talks to restore peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. If the US is sincere in its commitment to peace, it should get off its high horse and abandon its hostile policy toward the DPRK and make genuine efforts to improve mutual relations."



- 2011년 3월 22일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** “[...] we’ve made quite clear that North Korea needs to engage in a more constructive way in the region, and it needs to live up to its commitments in the joint communiqué, and it needs to denuclearize. And if it becomes — if it takes those steps, then we can — it can engage with the international community in a more constructive way. And it’s all certainly in the interests of all these countries — North Korea, Iran — to open their doors, to become more transparent societies, and to engage with the international community and the international economy and to — that will lead to greater prosperity and greater stability, frankly.”

- 2011년 3월 29일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** “Well, right now the Six-Party talks that are — there’s no plans for another round, and so we’ll continue to express our concerns about the uranium enrichment program in North Korea in the appropriate fora.” “Our position’s clear, and I know others in the room have heard it ad nauseum, that we feel that North Korea needs to take concrete actions before we can begin or talk about Six-Party Talks.”

- 3월 29일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** “We believe relevant issue should be discussed and settled within the framework of the Six-Party Talks. It's hoped that the endeavor to handle the issue will contribute to the easing of tension, stability and the process of denuclearization on the Peninsula. We hope to see parties meet each other halfway to create conditions for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks and seek for a settlement accommodating concerns of all parties in the process of the Talks.”



**Issue 2. 인권문제** : 리비아 군사 개입에 대한 미국의 입장, 미국의 이중적 중동정책에 대한 중국의 비판, 리비아 사태에 대한 유엔 안보리 결의 1973호 채택, 다국적군의 리비아 공습 및 군사개입에 대한 중국의 우려, 리비아 주권 침해에 대한 중국의 우려, 중국의 중동외교정책, 리비아 사태 및 중동문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 중국정부의 외국인 기자 탄압에 대한 미국의 비판

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>2011년 3월 1일 미 백악관 언론브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "We are aware of reports of foreign journalists being detained or physically harassed in Beijing and we find these reports disturbing. We call on the Chinese government to respect the rights of foreign journalists to report in China, and urge public security authorities to protect the safety and well-being of anyone who is subject to illegal harassment or intimidation."</li> <li>● <b>2011년 3월 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "Any effort that is able to resolve this peacefully deserves consideration. But if I flip that around, if he's not responding to the many calls across the international community to step down, it is uncertain to me what an international commission is going to accomplish. Colonel Qadhafi needs to step down. And as the President said, history is moving against him. He needs to recognize that and step aside for the good of his people and the good of his country."</li> <li>● <b>2011년 3월 4일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "And these people are standing up and demanding a new day in Libya, and they are entitled to that new day." "[...] we think he's crossed a line in the actions that he's chosen to take over the past two or three weeks. And as we look at the situation, we want to see — as the Secretary and the President have said, we want to see genuine reform. And it is clear to us that Qadhafi is not interested in reform." "[...] now it is Qadhafi who has chosen to deepen the violence against his people, and that's why the Secretary and the President have clearly — and others — have clearly called for Qadhafi to go."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>2011년 3월 1일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Middle East turbulence scares people worldwide)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "In order to control the strategic benefits of oil resources in the region, the United States has for a long time resorted to double standards with many countries in the region. Even at the time when anti-government protests or demonstrations occurred, the U.S. also adopted the double standard stance, either to come out to assist secretly, to hit or to pull, and to come to a nation's aid or abandon it, or to 'add fuel to the fire' to aggravate the situation." "The erroneous, contradictory Middle East Policies of the U.S. have further twisted the political setup of the Middle East countries, and made the region a new power magazine with crisis-ridden and turbulence intensified, and this will certainly harm its own interests around the world."</li> <li>● <b>2011년 3월 3일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)</b>  <b>Quote:</b> "I believe most of the journalists were there with the hope of getting some scoops. But their behavior constitutes violation of rules and disturbance of social order...I have to point out, if someone seeks more than normal news coverage, but try to make themselves 'heroic journalists' by creating news stories at the expense of law, then that is not only a violation of professional ethics but also changes the nature of the whole thing." "A true journalist should act in accordance with their professional ethics and abide by laws and regulations in China. Besides, in the previous two cases, those journalists who gathered at that spot didn't get the news they were waiting for."</li> </ul>



- 2011년 3월 10일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Briefing by National Security Advisor Tom Donilon and Deputy National Security Advisor Ben Rhodes on Libya and the Middle East)

**Quote:** "I spent time discussing a number of steps that the Supreme Council of Armed Forces had taken, including continuing to allow Egyptians freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, putting in place a process for the constitutional amendments to be voted on by the Egyptian people, and pursuing reforms responsive to the aspirations of the Egyptian people." "I noted the fact that Field Marshal Tantawi made a number of difficult changes in the cabinet and appointed a new Prime Minister Sharaf; encouraged him to continue to lay the foundation for free, fair, credible elections; protect universal rights of the Egyptian people; and pursue a transparent dialogue with the broadest possible range of Egyptian civil society."

- 2011년 3월 15일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney)

**Quote:** "We think it is precisely because the President believes that the best outcome in a situation like we see in Libya, as we have seen in different forms in other countries in the region, that the best outcome will come when the action taken by countries — third-party countries outside of the country where the unrest is happening — be done in consensus with international partners, precisely so that it is not viewed by those who oppose positive democratic reform as the dictate of the West or the United States."

- 2011년 3월 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** "I didn't hear it. Well, as I said, we're — this is not about America versus Libya. This is about the international community looking at what is happening, transpiring in Libya right now, and frankly, being appalled by what's going on there, and recognizing that Qadhafi and his associates have lost all legitimacy to govern and demanding that they step down. This is not a U.S. opinion/position. This is an international position against Libya."

- 2011년 3월 4일 人民日報 영문판 사설(U.S. very cautious about volatile situation in Middle East)

**Quote:** "They now make every effort to adapt to the pace of such a change on the one hand and, on the other hand, strive to affect the pace of such a change and ensure it develops to its advantages and in its direction. As for its allies, non-allies and even enemies, the United States has displayed apparent different attitudes to their internal affairs." "The United States obviously hopes to continue enhancing its military ties with its allies in the region. This stems from the consideration of its military interests and from its growing influence on the domestic influences of its allies." "[...] but behind their lofty words and optimistic tunes hide true American worries. That is the Anti-US, extremist forces are holding the 'transition process' of the Middle East countries and that will be the changes Americans do not like to see."

- 2011년 3월 21일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks)

**Quote:** "China has always stressed that actions of the UN Security Council should follow the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and relevant norms of international law" "[...] current crisis in Libya should be resolved through dialogue and other peaceful means. We oppose the use of force in international relations and have serious reservations with part of the resolution."

- 2011년 3월 21일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks)

**Quote:** "China always disapproves the use of force in international relations and maintains that the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and relevant norms of international law be adhered to, and Libya's sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity be respected."

- 2011년 3월 22일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Anti-intervention voices must be heard)

**Quote:** "The veil of this military intervention under the banner of humanitarianism is rapidly being stripped away." "China should unite dissenting countries in uniting reactions against the air strikes. China should dare to do so, because the US, Britain and France first violated the no-fly zone resolution and the anti-military intervention camp can now occupy the moral high land."



- 2011년 3월 21일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** “I recognize that there’s a lot of steps in front of us, and you’re right to differentiate what we’re doing right now in terms of UNSCR 1973 [...] and what we’re doing to implement that and what possible next steps may be. We have been clear that in the long term we don’t see Qadhafi as a legitimate ruler and we believe he should step down. We are going to, in the long term; continue to apply pressure on him and his associates. 1973 does offer some additional added pressure on Qadhafi himself and his regime, but we’re going to continue discussing with the opposition, working with them, trying to get a feel as they develop as well as an opposition. But that’s separate and apart from what’s going on right now with the military operation.” “[...] our immediate goal is the no-fly zone, our piece of that, and then going forward, continuing to apply pressure on Qadhafi and his regime.”

- 2011년 3월 22일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** “[Regarding countries that do not agree with the US’s ways on Libya] It’s up for them to express their views. They’re certainly able to do that. I’ve seen conflicting public statements out of Russia, but it’s not for me to characterize them.”

- 2011년 3월 23일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** “It’s really for those countries to determine their actions on this. There was a broad support for action, for international action in Libya, and we acted upon that — the Arab League statement that asked for us to act, asked for the international community to act in Libya. And I’m not going to judge them or judge their actions. It’s really for them to characterize why they voted or why they acted the way they did.”

- 2011년 3월 24일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** “[...] this is not a one-size-fits-all approach to every crisis going on in the world, and there is, clearly, an aspect of the scale and the scope and the size of Qadhafi’s actions that set him apart, frankly. And the fact that he was launching an offensive and turned his weapons against his own people, but on a massive scale, and was threatening the inhabitants of Benghazi, a city, I believe, of 400,000 people and was clearly on the verge of doing so, of going into that city and slaughtering innocent civilians, we acted. The international community acted.

- 2011년 3월 22일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu’s Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** “China believes relevant countries should abide by the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and norms of international law, respect the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Libya. We maintain the current crisis should be resolved through dialogue and other peaceful means. The future of Libya should be decided by the Libyan people themselves.”

- 2011년 3월 23일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Odyssey Dawn must be viewed soberly)

**Quote:** “China lacks experience in dealing with complicated international affairs. However, we should at least bear in mind that the West should not have the right to dispose of any country at will, no matter how awful this country’s situation may be. Western intervention against Libya should be strictly limited. Their excessive intervention must be condemned.” “Western countries have been our mentors over the past decades. However, we should clearly understand that these mentors maintain their own interests.” “We ought to learn from them; but at the mean time, we should never be deceived by them in certain areas.”

- 2011년 3월 23일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Libya intervention: Driven by oil or humanitarianism?)

**Quote:** “The rhetoric of the Western coalition is littered with virtuous phrases, but there is nothing in their hearts but a desire to undermine the interests of other countries.” “The standard of the Western coalition for the political turmoil in North Africa and Middle East is more than double. Actually it is multiple because of the complexity and conflicting interests. All the actions western coalition are about to take are mostly based on the careful study of the actual situation rather than ‘values’ and ‘standards.’” “The military involvement of Western coalitions in the Middle East is closely associated with oil reserves and strategic interests.” “The Western world was hit hard by the global credit crunch, and now it frequently invades others with bombs and aircraft carriers, and hopes to retain money with bombs or control strategic resources with military strength.”





- 2011년 3월 25일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney)

**Quote:** “[when asked if the Administration is pushing for a coup in Libya] That’s not what I said. I think we said that the Libyan people — we have said the Libyan people need to decide who their leaders are. We think, quite clearly, that Qaddafi has lost legitimacy in the eyes of his people, not least because he has murdered his people in large numbers. And the purpose of many of the measures that we’ve taken, including financial sanctions and other measures, are aimed at putting pressure on him and isolating him so that he either makes the decision or those around him come to the conclusion that the future is not bright for this regime and that its capacity to function is severely limited in the world.”

- 2011년 3월 25일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** “[when asked if the U.S. would react to the situation in Syria in the same way as it did in Libya] you’re trying to apply this one size fits all approach, Matt, and in fact, there is a wave of change sweeping the region, but what happened and is happening in Libya, frankly, stands apart.” “I’m aware of the situation in Syria. Again, we strongly condemn that violence. And in both our private and public statements, we’ve been quite clear that the Syrian Government needs to stop the violence and to respect people’s right to express themselves.” “We’re discussing the situation and monitoring the situation in Syria quite closely, but I don’t have anything to announce.”

- 2011년 3월 29일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** “We don’t have a one-size-fits-all approach to what’s happening in the Middle East and North Africa. Clearly, we’re appalled by the violence that’s taken place in Syria and we have been very vocal in expressing those concerns with the Syrian Government — or to the Syrian Government, rather. But again, what we have — the situation that we had in Libya was an impending humanitarian crisis. [...] There was an urgent international consensus that we needed to respond quickly, and we did so to avert what we felt was going to be a humanitarian catastrophe on a large scale, horrific scale. But that said, we’re going to continue to make our concerns clear to the Syrian Government and to urge them to address their people’s aspirations and to refrain from violence going forward.”

- 3월 24일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** “As the rotating President of the Security Council, China will continue to uphold a fair, transparent and responsible principle in fulfilling its duties.” “The implementation of the Security Council resolution is meant to offer humanitarian protection, rather than engender a greater humanitarian disaster.” “We call on parties concerned to cease fire immediately and avoid escalation of the conflicts and regional tensions.” “We are ready to work with relevant parties to push for the settlement of the current crisis in Libya through dialogue and other diplomatic means.”

- 3월 24일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Turmoil in Middle East not result of oppressive autocracy)

**Quote:** “When asked about the heavy military presence in Libya while Bahrain is being ignored, a U.S. national security expert noted that the ruling classes of these countries were with the United States, though they were not exactly good. While another scholar with the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) said that the double standard did exist, but it was a rational act.” “[...] the United States needed to maintain the status quo because of oil interests and the potentially volatile situation in Iran.” “Bahrain is a country that the United States cannot afford to target because it is crucial to forging an alliance with Saudi Arabia and attacking Iran. If no substantial changes happened in Bahrain, the United States' posture of supporting democracy is merely a pretext to act in its own interests.”

- 3월 26일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Coalition of convenience)

**Quote:** “The military intervention by Western coalition forces in Libya will only create more uncertainties and worsen the humanitarian crisis in the country and the region.” “By using the excuse of humanitarianism, the West cannot fool all the people into believing that the military action in Libya is for a just cause.” “Two factors seem to have made the West decide on the military action in Libya: the country is rich in oil and embattled Libyan leader Muammar Gadhafi has for long been an eyesore for the West.”



- 2011년 3월 30일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** "We want, I think, a resolution to the situation in Libya, one that involves Mr. Qadhafi stepping away from power. How that's achieved is really a matter for the Libyan people." "I think that we want actions on the ground in Libya to lead to a democratic transition." "And obviously the violence is of concern. But we believe that the choice is really for Colonel Qadhafi to make. He's delegitimized as a leader, and he needs to step away and allow for that peaceful transition to take place." "[...] we're trying to assist them [the opposition] in their efforts to bring about that transition to a democratic process."

- 2011년 3월 31일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Jay Carney)

**Quote:** "The scope of the U.S. involvement will be limited. But the — we remain confident that the Libyan people will be able to decide their future — they certainly should be — and that we are taking measures, separate from the military mission, together with our international partners, to put the kind of pressure on Muammar Qaddafi that needs to be placed on him to isolate him, to bring him — help bring him to the conclusion that he can no longer stay in power, and that for the good of his people and for the good of Libya's future, he needs to step aside."

- 3월 29일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "Regarding the situation in Libya, China disapproves the use of force in international relations and stands for handling disputes and disagreements peacefully through dialogue and negotiations. It is our hope that the international community will exert joint efforts to urge and facilitate an early realization of ceasefire so as to avoid escalation of conflicts and a bigger humanitarian disaster and resolve the current crisis in Libya through political and diplomatic means to ease the situation as soon as possible."

- 3월 30일 環球時報 영문판 사설(China needs flexible diplomacy in Mideast)

**Quote:** "China should set out to contact the Libyan opposition forces in time. We should neither rush to recognize them, nor continue seeing them as 'rebels.' We should also maintain contact with Gaddafi, too." "China should expand friendly relations with Middle East political forces, both those in and out of office. The nation should dispel the doubts that say it prefers seeing Middle East dictators staying in office." "China prefers stability, whereas the West often prefers radical changes. No power is immune to the impact of turmoil in the Middle East, but China will definitely not suffer the most. China does not need to repeatedly give warning, as long as Western powers brave the turbulence there."

- 3월 31일 環球時報 영문판 사설(UN resolution legality needs a gatekeeper)

**Quote:** "China should unite with Russia in requiring the US, Britain and France to respect Security Council resolutions." "China should hold an emergency meeting at the ambassadorial level, and demand announcements about air strikes and plans for future intervention." "The world must not allow the West to act unchecked, especially when using the name of the UN." "China and Russia abstained, which does not mean the US, Britain and France gained carte blanche." "China, Russia, Brazil and other emerging countries should take actions to let these three countries understand this." "China should enter into contact with the Libyan opposition and various other forces in the Middle East."



## Issue 3. 경제협력 : 중국 위안화 환율 문제에 대한 미국의 비판

## United States

- 2011년 3월 4일 Brainard 미 재무부 국제관계차관 국제재무연구소에서 중국 환율관련 발언(Under Secretary for International Affairs Lael Brainard Remarks to the Institute of International Finance)

**Quote:** "Since June 2010, China's authorities have allowed their currency to appreciate against the dollar at a pace of about six percent a year in nominal terms, and more than ten percent a year in real terms, given faster inflation in China than in the United States. Nonetheless, China's currency remains substantially undervalued, and its real effective exchange rate — the best measure to judge its currency against all of its trading partners — has not moved much. We will continue to engage bilaterally and multilaterally on this important issue."

- 2011년 3월 8일 Collyns 미 재무부 차관보 IMF회의에서 발언(Remarks by Assistant Secretary for International Finance Charles Collyns)

**Quote:** "The limited degree of currency flexibility in the world's largest exporter and second largest economy, China, is of particular concern. China's currency remains substantially undervalued, notwithstanding some increased flexibility vis-à-vis the dollar since last June. In turn, in order to avoid losing competitiveness relative to China, many of China's neighbors also intervene heavily and also have undervalued currencies. Such policies undermine the key role of the exchange rate in shifting the pattern of global supply and demand, imposing an undue burden on others and threatening to impede strong and sustainable global growth. All major economies, whether emerging or advanced, should be prepared to allow exchange rates to move to facilitate external adjustment in response to market forces."

## Issue 4. 미중 군사안보협력 : 중국-파키스탄 핵 협력, 중국의 핵 기술 수출 가능성에 관한 미 국무부의 우려와 이에 대한 중국의 입장

## United States

- 2011년 3월 18일 Blake 미 남중아시아 담당 차관보 중국 베이징 언론 라운드 테이블에서 발언(Media Roundtable)

**Quote:** "We expect China to abide by the commitments that it made when it joined the Nuclear Suppliers Group in 2004, and in particular we think the construction of new nuclear reactors such as the Chasma 3 and 4 would be inconsistent with those commitments. That remains our longstanding position."

## China

- 2011년 3월 10일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference)

**Quote:** "Like our cooperation with other countries, China's economic and trade cooperation with Iran is based on the principle of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. China's cooperation with Iran does not contravene China's international obligations or harm other countries' cooperation with Iran. Nor does it affect China's position on the non-proliferation issue. When it comes to military export, the Chinese Government adopts a prudent and responsible attitude and conducts strict administration over all military exports in accordance with China's international obligations and its domestic laws and regulations."



## Issue 5. 대만문제 : 미국의 대만 무기판매에 대한 중국의 비판

## China

- 2011년 3월 7일 杨洁篪 중 외교부장 전국인민대회 기자회견에서 발언(Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi Answers Questions from Domestic and Overseas Journalists on China's Foreign Policy and External Relations)

**Quote:** "We firmly oppose US arms sales to Taiwan. We urge the United States to strictly abide by the principles and spirit of the three Sino-US joint communiqués and the China-US joint statements, stop selling arms to Taiwan and take concrete actions to support the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations. This is very important to upholding the overall interests of China-US relations."

- 2011년 3월 11일 中國日報 영문판 사설(New US ambassador)

**Quote:** "[The US and China] need to build a consensus on the dynamics in bilateral trade, political and military ties. They should handle sensitive issues and their differences with 'cooperative partnership' always in mind." "The Taiwan issue stands out as the thorniest issue. Sino-US relations took a turn for the worst last year when Washington approved its multi-billion-dollar arms sale to Taiwan, an inalienable part of China. The US should stop selling arms to Taiwan and take concrete action to support the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations."



## 참고문헌

---

### 1. 미국

#### (1) 정부 공식 사이트

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

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

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

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

Office of the United States Trade Representative. <http://www.ustr.gov>

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. <http://www.federalreserve.gov>

#### (2) 주요 언론 인터뷰

ABC News. <http://abcnews.com>

CNN. <http://www.cnn.com>

Reuters. <http://www.reuters.com>

### 2. 중국

#### (1) 정부 공식 사이트

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

#### (2) 관영언론

Global Times (環球時報). <http://www.globaltimes.cn/>

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

People's Daily (人民日報). <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/>



## 보다 나은 세상을 향한 지식 네트워크

- 동아시아연구원(EAI)은 미국 맥아더재단(MacArthur Foundation)의 ‘아시아안보이니셔티브’(Asia Security Initiative) 프로그램 핵심 연구기관으로 선정되어 재정지원을 받고 있으며 아시아 지역안보에 대한 전문적인 연구 및 정책 개발을 위해 2009년 1월 아시아안보연구센터(소장: 전재성 서울대)를 설립하였습니다.
- 본 연구 보고서는 아시아안보연구센터의 연구 결과물로서 정책결정 및 학술연구, 각종 교육사업에 활용되기를 기대합니다. 본 보고서 내용의 일부 혹은 전부를 인용할 시에는 출처와 저자를 명시해 주시기 바랍니다.
- EAI는 정책 이슈에 관하여 어떠한 정파적 이해와도 무관한 독립 연구기관입니다. 본 보고서에 실린 주장과 의견은 EAI와는 무관하며 오로지 저자 개인의 견해를 밝힙니다.
- 본 보고서는 소수연(Dickinson College), 임승현(서울대학교), 양소영(인하대학교) EAI 인턴들의 도움으로 작성되었습니다.
- 보다 자세한 문의는 아래로 연락해 주십시오.  
김하정 아시아안보연구센터 선임연구원 Tel. 02 2277 1683(내선 107) [hjkim@eai.or.kr](mailto:hjkim@eai.or.kr)  
김양규 아시아안보연구센터 연구원 Tel. 02 2277 1683(내선 108) [ygkim@eai.or.kr](mailto:ygkim@eai.or.kr)

