

EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지

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주요 이슈

1. 미중관계 발전방향 : 미중관계 전망

미국	중국
● 11일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑	● 1일 環球時報 영문판 사설

2. 인권문제 : 중국 인권문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 티베트 인권문제, 중국정부의 외국기자들 탄압, 서구언론의 중국 ‘자스민혁명’ 보도에 대한 중국의 불만, 중국정부의 인터넷 감시, 클린턴 미 국무장관의 인터넷 자유 관련 발언, 짐바브웨에 대한 서구의 제재, 이집트 정권교체, 미국의 이중적 중동정책

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 6일 Clinton 미 국무장관 특별 브리핑 ● 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 15일 Clinton 미 국무장관 발언 ● 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 24 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 28일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑, Huntsman 주중 미 대사 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 Zimbabwe 대통령 Mugabe와의 회담 후 발언 ● 14일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 17일 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 25일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 26일 環球時報 영문판 사설

3. 북한문제 : 남북관계에 대한 중국의 입장, 미국의 북한에 대한 위협요인 인지

미국	중국
● 16일 Clapper 미 국가정보국 국장 상원정보위원회에 제출한 ‘연례안보위협보고서’에서 언급	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 발언 ● 10일 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견

4. 경제협력 : 중국의 경제개혁에 대한 미국의 입장, 미중 경제관계, 미중 무역관계, 인민폐 환율문제, 중국이 보는 중국 경제발전의 과제, 중국 통신장비업체에 대한 미국 저지

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10일 Brainard 미 재무부 국제관계차관 미-중 무역위원회의 “Forecast 2011” 회의에서 발언 ● 11일 Kirk 미 무역대표 중국과의 경제적 분쟁관련 언급 ● 18일 Marantis 미 무역대표부 부대표 조지아대학에서의 발언 ● 19일 Geithner 미 재무부 장관 G-20 재무장관회의에서 발언 ● 22일 Collyns 미 재무부 차관보 미국과 아시아 경제관계관련 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 16일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 19일 環球時報 영문판 사설

5. 미중 군사안보협력 : 중국의 군사적 위협에 대한 미국의 우려, 미국의 우려에 대한 중국의 입장, 아태지역에서 중국에 의한 위협과 미국과 군사협력 필요성, 미 국가군사전략보고서에 대한 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 16일 Clapper 미 국가정보국 국장 상원정보위원회에 제출한 ‘연례안보위협보고서’에서 언급 ● 17일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 외신기자회견에서 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 21일 人民日報 영문판 사설



Issue 1. 미중관계 발전방향 : 미중관계 전망

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 11일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Remarks by the President and Press Briefing by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs) <p>Quote: "We had these conversations [about changing world] directly with those — with governments throughout the world. Again, we mentioned what happened not too long ago with the government of China that resulted in the leader of the Chinese saying there was much work to be done."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 1일 環球時報 영문판 사설(What will Year of the Rabbit bring?) <p>Quote: "Chinese President Hu Jintao visited the US in January, signing a joint statement framing the bilateral relationship as a cooperative partnership and reversing the 2010 downward trend in bilateral relations, giving hope for growth this year." "With a positive start of the Sino-US relationship, this year should see fewer diplomatic troubles."</p>



Issue 2. 인권문제 : 중국 인권문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 티베트 인권문제, 중국정부의 외국기자들 탄압, 서구언론의 중국 ‘자스민혁명’ 보도에 대한 중국의 불만, 중국정부의 인터넷 감시, 클린턴 미 국무장관의 인터넷 자유 관련 발언, 짐바브웨에 대한 서구의 제재, 이집트 정권교체, 미국의 이중적 중동정책

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 2일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We’re not prescribing what Egypt needs to do.” “But now is the time where the government has to take meaningful, serious steps, concrete steps, to demonstrate that it is moving down a path to elections and to democratic governance — the governance in Egypt that responds to the aspirations of the Egyptian people.” “It’s not for the United States to say you’ve got to do this, this, and this. It is for leaders to step up and begin to lead.” ● 2011년 2월 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: [Upon being asked whether US support toward King Abdullah is different from its previous support on Mubarak] “[...] notwithstanding the ongoing change or transformation that may be occurring across the region, our interests remain the same. And it is our interests that guide our relationship.” “[...] our message to Jordan is our message to Egypt is our message to Yemen.” ● 2011년 2월 6일 Clinton 미 국무장관 특별 브리핑(Briefing for the Traveling Press) Quote: “So that means that we often deliver messages to countries and governments that we don’t agree with and see eye to eye with on every issue. We just had — with Jintao in Washington we made it very clear we don’t agree with China on human rights. So we send those messages all the time.” ● 2011년 2월 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “What we’re doing is commenting on unfolding events in Egypt consistent with both our policies and our values. Go back and look at what we have advocated from the start, that there be no violence, that universal rights be respected, and that there be political change.” “Well, these will be Egyptian decisions, and we are providing our best perspective on what the government needs to do to meet the aspirations of the Egyptian people.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 11일 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 Zimbabwe의 대통령 Mugabe 와의 회담 후 발언(China urges West to lift sanctions against Zimbabwe) Quote: “We believe there should be the lifting of sanctions by certain countries. We think that is the voice of the Zimbabwean people and that is also the view of all the parties concerned here in Zimbabwe.” “We believe all nations should respect each other’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.” “China believes that Africans have the right to choose their own way of development as they are the masters of the African continent. All others are just guests.” ● 2011년 2월 14일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Egypt has won a battle, but not the war) Quote: “With underdeveloped industry, [Egypt] produces far less oil than Gulf countries. It is the US’ largest aid recipient country in the Middle East and the US ensured that the Mubarak regime was pro-American. If Egypt’s future national path is chosen with the help of the United States, the significance of Mubarak’s stepping down will be greatly reduced.” ● 2011년 2월 17일 馬朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu’s Regular Press Conference) Quote: “China administrates the Internet according to law, which is consistent with international practice. We are ready to strengthen communication and exchanges with other countries on Internet-related issues for its benign development. But we oppose any country using Internet freedom as an excuse to interfere in China’s internal affairs.”



- 2011년 2월 15일 Clinton 미 국무장관 인터넷 자유 관련 발언(Internet Rights and Wrongs: Choices & Challenges in a Networked World)

Quote: "Now, some have pointed to a few countries, particularly China, that appears to stand out as an exception, a place where internet censorship is high and economic growth is strong. Clearly, many businesses are willing to endure restrictive internet policies to gain access to those markets, and in the short term, even perhaps in the medium term, those governments may succeed in maintaining a segmented internet. But those restrictions will have long-term costs that threaten one day to become a noose that restrains growth and development."

- 2011년 2월 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "We have never hesitated to express our concerns about violence perpetrated against people anywhere in the world, most particularly, Tibet."

- 2011년 2월 24 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "[...] we support the universal rights of the Libyan people. That includes the rights of peaceful assembly, free speech, and the ability of the Libyan people to determine their own destiny. These are human rights. These are not negotiable, and they must be respected in every country, and they cannot be denied through violence or suppression." "The Libyan Government has violated the rights of its people." "[...] what you have is the people of Libya standing up and wanting to have a say in the future of their country and their government. We support that, but the decision as to who will lead Libya in the future is a matter for the Libyan people."

- 2011년 2월 28일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "Well, in fact, today Ambassador Jon Huntsman met with several American and other foreign journalists based in China who, while reporting in downtown Beijing yesterday, had their equipment seized, were illegally detained, harassed, and at least in one case, severely beaten. And we are deeply concerned that the Chinese authorities did not protect the safety and property of these journalists, and we expect them to hold the perpetrators accountable."

- 2011년 2월 17일 環球時報 영문판 사설(The Internet belongs to all, not just the US)

Quote: "Driven by the United States, ideological attacks reminiscent of the Cold War have appeared on the Internet." "China is no longer a country shrouded by the information iron curtain. Increasing freedom to information is a goal for Chinese society. However, China is clearly unable to remove all the 'firewalls' at the moment"¹ "China is under rapid development, and its number of Internet users has greatly exceeded the entire population of the United States." "In fact, the power of the Internet is not as large as Hillary Clinton images." "China may not achieve political stability only by monitoring the Internet, and the US cannot play tricks on the Internet and expect to turn China into another Middle East."

- 2011년 2월 18일 環球時報 영문판 사설(The Middle East has a place for China)

Quote: "The US has strongly promoted the expansion of street protests in Tehran, but has not commented on the police repression in Bahrain. The reason for this is that the former is an open enemy of the United States, while the latter is the home of the US Fifth Fleet." "China should begin to plan for its influence in the Middle East. In fact, China's development model is attractive to the Middle East since major countries there will enjoy more profits that emerge from China's economic development. China has many advantages in sharing its influence."

- 2011년 2월 25일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Just look at how the US 'change faces' in Middle East?)

Quote: "[U.S.] has not hesitated to support and prop up Israel at all costs so as to attain the goal of deterring other Middle East nations on the one hand and, on the other hand, it has worked hard to win over those in power in some Muslim countries and turn them into coordinators and spokesmen for spurring or pushing forward its Middle East strategy." "So, it is crystal clear that people are not hard to understand why the 'democracy', 'freedom', and other frequently mentioned 'lofty ideals', 'the universal value' and the attitudes of Middle East nations at every stage is volatile and changeable; and the only one thing is permanent, and that is the control of strategic benefits by the United States."

¹ 美国政府用信息技术挑战中国国家安全 (미국정부는 정보기술을 이용하여 중국국가의 안보에 도전하고 있다: 영문판 사설에서 생략됨)



- 2011년 2월 28일 Huntsman 주중 미 대사 중국정부의 외국기자들 탄압 관련 발언(Statement by Ambassador Jon M. Huntsman, Jr. on the illegal harassment and detention of journalists)

Quote: "This type of harassment and intimidation is unacceptable and deeply disturbing. I am disappointed that the Chinese public security authorities could not protect the safety and property of foreign journalists doing their jobs. I call on the Chinese Government to hold the perpetrators accountable for harassing and assaulting innocent individuals and ask that they respect the rights of foreign journalists to report in China. I also urge China to respect internationally recognized conventions that guarantee freedom of the press and freedom of expression."

- 2011년 2월 26일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Turbulent Mid-East disrupts the world)

Quote: "Though the West has lost the strength to manipulate the political process in the Middle East, it is still strong enough to influence the political outlook in some countries." "What the Western media hope is that the democratic movement would spread all over the world once for all, including in emerging powers such as China and Russia [...] However, there is evidence suggesting that one policy option of the West is to mess up emerging countries [...] The stronger we are and more stable our society is, the less fantasy will the West have to sabotage China and they will pursue better co-operation."



Issue 3. 북한문제 : 남북관계에 대한 중국의 입장, 미국의 북한에 대한 위협요인 인지

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 16일 Clapper 미 국가정보국 국장 상원정보위원회에 제출한 ‘연례 안보위협보고서’에서 언급(Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Hearing-Statement for the Record by Director of National Intelligence James R. Clapper-Worldwide Threat Assessment of the United States Intelligence Community) <p>Quote: “We assess that North Korea’s artillery strike on Yeonpyeong Island on 23 November was meant in part to continue burnishing successor-designate Kim Jong Un’s leadership and military credibility among regime elites, although other strategic goals were also factors in the attack. Kim Jong Il may feel the need to conduct further provocations to achieve strategic goals and portray Jong Un as a strong, bold leader, especially if he judges elite loyalty and support are in question.” “Therefore, Pyongyang increasingly relies on its nuclear program to deter external attacks on the state and to its regime.” “North Korea is capable of conducting military operations that could potentially threaten regional stability. These operations provide Pyongyang with what the regime may see as a means to attain political goals through coercion.”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 2일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Remarks) <p>Quote: “Attaching great importance to peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, China always holds and actively advocates that the relevant parties should resolve differences and seek reconciliation and cooperation through dialogue and consultation. We support and welcome any constructive effort conducive to that goal and hope the contact and talks between the North and South will produce positive results.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 10일 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu’s Regular Press Conference) <p>Quote: “It is China’s consistent and staunch position to realize denuclearization on the Peninsula through dialogue and consultation and safeguard peace and stability in Northeast Asia. We hope the parties will work together to create conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks, seek to properly address respective concerns through dialogue and consultation and comprehensively implement the various goals set in the September 19 Joint Statement.”</p>



Issue 4. 경제협력 : 중국의 경제개혁에 대한 미국의 입장, 미중 경제관계, 미중 무역관계, 인민폐 환율 문제, 중국이 보는 중국 경제발전의 과제, 중국 통신장비업체에 대한 미국 저지

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 10일 Brainard 미 재무부 국제관계차관 미-중 무역위원회의 “Forecast 2011” 회의에서 발언(Under Secretary for International Affairs Lael Brainard Remarks at the U.S.-China Business Council’s “Forecast 2011” Conference) Quote: “As China strives to innovate rather than adapt, as it shifts from export-driven growth to growth driven by domestic consumption, and as it seeks to invest in foreign markets, its domestic goals will be well served by the same principles that we have been seeking in our trade and investment relations: promoting a level playing field, knocking down barriers to market entrants, improving the allocation of capital to reflect market signals, and reducing the role of the state in the economy.” “We have made significant progress but we know, just as you do, that what matters is not what we agree to on paper, but what really happens on the ground. That’s why we will be very focused on implementation of commitments, using all appropriate tools and leverage to make sure this happens. We are also very aware of China’s priorities... We are willing to make progress on these issues, but our ability to move on these issues will depend on how much progress we see from China.” ● 2011년 2월 11일 Kirk 미 무역대표 중국과의 경제적 분쟁관련 언급(USTR Requests WTO Dispute Settlement Panels in Two Cases Against China) Quote: “We are troubled by the procedures and decision-making employed by China in its trade remedy investigations, which have now led to serious restrictions on exports of American steel. We also remain deeply concerned about China’s continuing efforts to reserve its domestic payment card market for one state-owned enterprise, to the exclusion of American credit and debit card companies. In each of these disputes, USTR will be pressing to ensure that we obtain the trade benefits provided by the WTO Agreement, in particular the American jobs and economic growth at stake as a result of China’s actions.” ● 2011년 2월 18일 Marantis 미 무역대표부 부대표 조지아대학에서의 발언 (Remarks by Ambassador Demetrios Marantis at the University of Georgia) Quote: “Last year through our intense dialogues with China — including the Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade and the Strategic and Economic Dialogue — we achieved the best results we have seen in years, including commitments by China to increase purchases and use of legal software, crack down on internet piracy, and refrain from discriminating in government procurement based on where the intellectual property component of goods and services was developed. More recently, China committed to delink its innovation policy from the provision of government procurement preferences — a key concern for America’s innovators and creative industries. We still have significant challenges with China, including ensuring that China implements the commitments it made this year.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 16일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Taking over from the US is not China’s goal) Quote: “It is time for China to show the world a new, sustainable path of development. Over the past decades, China has largely imitated the West.” “As a powerful country, the US can constantly correct itself after facing major crises such as engaging in the Vietnam War and causing the global financial crisis. China should learn from this and grow into an emerging power with the adequate strength to endure, persevere and overcome. In a market economy, economic scale is not something that one can really aim for. What China can do is endeavor to find the most energy-efficient route to modernity, rather than chase after the US’ GDP rankings.”



- 2011년 2월 19일 Geithner 미 재무부 장관 G-20 재무장관회의에서 발언(G-20 Statement by Treasury Secretary Timothy F. Geithner)

Quote: “There is broad consensus that the major economies, not just Europe, Japan and the United States, but also the large emerging economies need to allow their exchange rates to adjust in response to market forces. 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 in this latest period of exchange rate reform.”

- 2011년 2월 22일 Collyns 미 재무부 차관보 미국과 아시아 경제관계관련 발언 (Remarks by Assistant Secretary Charles Collyns The Future of the Dynamic U.S.-Asia Economic Relationship)

Quote: “Since last June, China has allowed the RMB to appreciate by around 3.8 percent against the dollar, or around 10 percent in real terms on an annual basis, taking into account China’s higher inflation rate. But China’s currency remains substantially undervalued, and this is putting pressure on its neighbors and trading partners to adopt measures to prevent their own currencies from appreciating.”

- 2011년 2월 19일 環球時報 영문판 사설(China should hit back at US attempts to stymie Huawei)

Quote: “No Chinese company occupies anywhere near the same market share in the US as Coca Cola does in China. On many occasions, national security is used as a vague justification to limit the reasonable growth of Chinese companies in the US.” “The US Congress’ insistence on putting up unfair obstacles to Chinese companies comes in sharp contrast with the favorable treatment that US companies have received here in China.”



Issue 5. 미중 군사안보협력 : 중국의 군사적 위협에 대한 미국의 우려, 미국의 우려에 대한 중국의 입장, 아태지역에서 중국에 의한 위협과 미국과 군사협력 필요성, 미 국가군사전략보고서에 대한 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 16일 Clapper 미 국가정보국 국장 상원정보위원회에 제출한 ‘연례 안보위협보고서’에서 언급(Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Hearing-Statement for the Record by Director of National Intelligence James R. Clapper-Worldwide Threat Assessment of the United States Intelligence Community) Quote: “China’s rise drew increased international attention over the past year, as several episodes of assertive Chinese behavior fueled perceptions of Beijing as a more imposing and potentially difficult international actor.” “China’s defense policies-initially aimed at creating credible options to forcibly bring Taiwan under Beijing’s authority and developing the corresponding capabilities to prevent US intervention in a cross-Strait conflict-led Beijing to invest heavily in short-and medium-range ballistic missiles, modern naval platforms, improved air and air defense systems, counterspace capabilities, and an Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance (ISR) system.” ● 2011년 2월 17일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 외신기자회견에서 발언(Willard Cites Need for Asia-Pacific Stability) Quote: “Certainly, they have a formidable missile capability that has continued to grow. We watch this very carefully. The idea that, in combination with other [People’s Liberation Army] capabilities, this could constitute a broader anti-access or area denial threat to the region — be that Japan or the Philippines or Vietnam or the Republic of Korea — and can become a regional concern.” “It is important that China be open with and prepared to dialogue with the United States and other countries of the region.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 2월 11일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Pondering China’s arms development issue from China’s perspective) Quote: “With regard to all these, Chinese Minister of Defense Liang Guanglie said in a recent interview with Chinese media that compared to the developed countries, the modernization level of Chinese army has a relatively big disparity, and the national defense and the modernization of armed forces still has heavy responsibilities.” “What Chinese Defense Minister Liang Guanglie said lately has precisely expressed China’s concern for its own security and for the regional peace and stability, and this is also the basic reason for China to step up efforts for its national defense development.” ● 2011년 2월 21일 人民日報 영문판 사설(China and the U.S.: Who threatens whom after all?) Quote: “The report has betrayed the US intention in dealing with the rise of Chinese military regarding such issues as the important American matters will come increasingly from the Asia-Pacific Area, continuing to pay close attention to China’s military progress and a support to (Japan’s) Self-Defense Army to spur its overseas operation capacity and ‘to further increase the influence of US military in Southeast Asia and all is aimed to direct at China openly and secretly.” “At present, US aircraft carriers are plying far and wide across the world, including those swaying at China’s main ‘entrance gate’ but the growth of the Chinese nation’s corresponding defense power has been treated with an overbearing logic of ‘letting state officials set fire only while not allowing common people to light a single lamp’, as another popular Chinese proverb goes.”



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