

EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지

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주요 이슈

1. 미중관계 발전방향 : 정치·경제·안보의 포괄적 문제에 관한 의견 교환, 미중 관계의 전략적 중요성과 광범위한 비전, 미중 협력의 과제, 미중 정상회담 주제, 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 방미, 미중 관계 전망, 중일 관계에서의 미국의 중요성

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 미 백악관 대변인실 Obama 미 대통령, 국가안보보좌관, 楊潔篪 중국 외교부 장관과의 회담내용 발표 ● 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 12일 Clinton 미 국무장관 CNN과의 인터뷰 ● 13일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑 ● 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 ● 18일 Clinton 미 국무장관 CCTV와의 인터뷰, Clinton 미 국무장관 NBC와의 인터뷰, Clinton 미 국무장관 ABC와의 인터뷰 ● 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡錦濤 중국주석 환영행사에서 발언, Michelle Obama 미 영부인 발언, Obama 미 대통령 胡錦濤 중국 주석과의 만찬 토스트에서 발언 ● 21일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 6일 環球時報 영문판 사설, 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 외교협회 오찬에서 발언 ● 14일 崔天凱 중 외교부 부부장 란팅 포럼(蓝厅论坛)에서 발언 ● 15일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 16일 新華通信 영문판 사설 ● 17일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 외신과의 서면인터뷰에서 발언, 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 19일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 환영식에서 발언, 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 만찬에서 발언, 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 기자회견에서 발언, 中國日報 영문판 사설, 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 20일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 오찬행사에서 발언, 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 21일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 22일 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 胡錦濤 주석 방미 관련 발언 ● 28일 戴秉國 중국무장관 Steinberg 미 국무부 차관보와의 회견에서 발언 ● 31일 乐玉成 중 외교부 정책계획부 부장 발언
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 19일 미국-중국 공동성명 	

2. 경제협력 : 미중 경제 관계, 미중 경제 관계의 중요성, 보다 공정한 미중 무역관계, 인민폐 환율 문제, 달러의 역할과 인민폐의 국제통화화, 달러의 역할과 미국부채, 세계금융위 기회복을 위한 미국의 역할 요구

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12일 Geithner 미 재무부 장관 발언 ● 13일 Locke 미 상무장관 미중 상공업위원회 오찬에서의 발언 ● 14일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑, Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 ● 18일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑 ● 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡錦濤 중국주석과 가진 언론 컨퍼런스에서 발언, Obama 미 대통령 미·중 재계회장들과의 만찬회동에서 발언 ● 20일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑, Colllyns 미 재무부 차관보 발언 ● 21일 Brainard 미 재무부 국제관계차관 발언 ● 25일 Obama 미 대통령 연두교서 중 발언 ● 26일 Obama 미 대통령 위스콘신에서 경제관련 발언 ● 27일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 13일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 16일 新華通信 영문판 사설 ● 17일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 외신과의 서면인터뷰에서 발언, 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 19일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 미중 기업인들과의 원탁회의에서 발언, 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 기자회견에서 발언 ● 20일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 21일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 미중서부 기업가전시에서 발언, 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 22일 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 胡錦濤 주석 방미 관련 발언 ● 25일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견



3. **미중 군사안보협력** : 중국의 군비증강에 대한 미국의 우려, 미국의 중국 군비증강 우려에 대한 중국의 입장, 미중 군사관계, 미중 안보관계, Gates 미 국방부 장관 방중

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 발언 ● 11일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 언론과의 원탁회의 ● 12일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑, Gates 미 국방부 장관 발언, Gates 미 국방부 장관 방중 후 발언, Mullen 미 합참의장 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 7일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 10일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 13일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 19일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 기자회견에서 발언

4. **아태지역문제** : 동아시아에서의 미국의 군사행동, 아태지역에서의 미중협력, 중-아세안 관계와 동남아 지역에서 미국의 역할

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 10일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 공동기자회견 ● 14일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 14일 崔天凱 중 외교부 부부장 란팅 포럼(藍厅论坛)에서 발언

5. **북한문제** : 북한의 남한과의 대화 제의에 대한 미국의 입장, 남북 군사대화에 대한 중국의 입장, 한반도 문제

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 ● 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡錦濤 중국주석과 가진 언론 컨퍼런스에서 발언 ● 20일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 외교협회 오찬에서 발언 ● 17일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 외신과의 서면인터뷰에서 발언

6. **인권문제** : 중국의 인권 문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 인권 문제에 대한 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 ● 18일 Clinton 미 국무장관 NBC와의 인터뷰 ● 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡錦濤 중국주석과 가진 언론 컨퍼런스에서 발언 ● 20일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑 ● 28일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 16일 新華通信 영문판 사설 ● 19일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 기자회견에서 발언 ● 20일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견

7. **대만문제** : 대만에 대한 미국의 무기 판매, 대만에 대한 미국의 입장, 대만에 대한 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 언론과의 원탁회의 ● 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 14일 崔天凱 중 외교부 부부장 란팅 포럼(藍厅论坛)에서 발언 ● 18일 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 20일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 오찬행사에서 발언, 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견



Issue 1. 미중관계 발전방향 : 정치·경제·안보의 포괄적 문제에 관한 의견 교환, 미중 관계의 전략적 중요성과 광범위한 비전, 미중 협력의 과제, 미중 정상회담 주제, 胡錦濤 중 국가수석 방미, 미중 관계 전망, 중일 관계에서의 미국의 중요성

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 4일 미 백악관 대변인실 Obama 미 대통령, 국가안보보좌관, 楊潔篪 중국 외교부 장관과의 회담내용 발표(Readout of the meeting of the President and National Security Advisor with Chinese Foreign Minister Yang) Quote: "Mr. Donilon and Foreign Minister Yang exchanged views about a broad range of political, economic and security issues. Mr. Donilon stressed the importance of effective efforts to reduce imbalances in both the global economy as well as in U.S. - China trade. They discussed ways to advance our nonproliferation objectives, including working together to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons and to persuade North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons program, to meet its commitments and international obligations, and to avoid destabilizing behavior. They also agreed on the importance of ensuring that the referendum on southern Sudan proceeds peacefully and on time and that the results be accepted by Sudan and the international community." ● 2011년 1월 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "So [the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, Kurt Campbell, Bob Normats, Jeff Bader, and myself] actually went through a little bit of the history going back to President Nixon, so — which is to say that on the one hand, the relationship between the United States and China has come a long way. On the other hand, when you do have these kinds of state visits, it does help crystallize areas where the United States and China can and do and should continue to cooperate, both for their mutual benefit and also broader regional and global benefits." ● 2011년 1월 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We do know that Ambassador Bosworth and his delegation did meet with the director of International — of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Minister Wang Jiarui as well as the Executive Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Zhijun and a Special Representative on the Korean Peninsula Affairs Ambassador Wu Dawei. They had useful consultations on how to coordinate moving forward in dealing with North Korea." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 4일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "As two countries of major influence, China and the US share broad common interest and major responsibilities in safeguarding world peace and development and addressing global challenges. A sound China-US relationship is not only in the interest of the two countries and two peoples, but also conducive to peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia Pacific and the world as a whole. China will work with the US to earnestly implement the consensus reached by the leaders of the two countries, strengthen dialogue, increase mutual trust and expand cooperation in a bid to push forward the positive, cooperative and comprehensive China-US relations for the 21st century." ● 2011년 1월 6일 環球時報 영문판 사설(How to make real friends with the US) Quote: "'Friend-or-foe' identification is often used to describe global power relations. However, it is difficult to apply such stereotypes to the China-US relationship. The US is obviously not China's enemy. Instead, it is a great partner in China's reform and opening-up, and a respected reference for China's social progress." "US challenges against China largely take advantage of vulnerable domestic affairs, including arms sales to Taiwan, meeting with the Dalai Lama as well as interference in China's justice system through supporting some dissidents. In a bid to improve its relationship with the US, it's quite important for China to enhance its civil livelihood and further promote the reform and opening-up." ● 2011년 1월 6일 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 외교협회 오찬에서 발언(A State Visit to Advance China-US Relations In the New Era) Quote: "President Hu's state visit will forcefully move forward the positive, cooperative and comprehensive China-US relationship in the new era." "China is the largest developing country and the United States is the biggest developed country. Our two countries have enormous common interests in a globalized world, and shoulder major responsibilities in upholding world peace and promoting common development."



- 2011년 1월 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: “[...] all of these meetings leading up to President Hu’s trip here is in that context of building a better, stronger, more constructive, and ultimately more transparent relationship with China.”

- 2011년 1월 12일 Clinton 미 국무장관 CNN과의 인터뷰(Interview with Jill Dougherty of CNN)

Quote: “China is a very big presence in our world today and will become increasingly so in the future. Our challenge as American leaders is to chart a peaceful course with China, to look out for our interests, but to recognize that it is far better to have a positive, cooperative relationship with China than one based on hostility and antagonism. So how we stand our ground, stand up for American values and interests, and find areas of cooperation is exactly what we’re doing.”

- 2011년 1월 13일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs)

Quote: “It’s an important bilateral relationship. Obviously there will be discussion on global economic issues, as well as security issues like North Korea and Iran, and important issues of political reform and human rights.”

- 2011년 1월 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개최사 (Inaugural Richard C. Holbrooke Lecture on a Broad Vision of U.S.-China Relations in the 21st Century)

Quote: “Now, I am sure you will hear that phrase quite a bit over the next week: positive, cooperative, and comprehensive relationship, because that really does capture our hopes for the future, and that is how our two presidents have described this relationship.” “We are firmly embedding our relationship with China within a broader regional framework because it is inseparable from the Asia-Pacific’s web of security alliances, economic networks, and social connections.” “The second element of our strategy is to focus on building bilateral trust with China.” “The third element of our strategy is expanding our work together, along with the rest of the international community, to address these shared challenges.”

- 2011년 1월 14일 崔天凱 중 외교부 부부장 란팅 포럼(藍厅论坛)에서 발언(On the Theme of China-US Relations in the New Era)

Quote: “Today, the trends toward a multi-polar world and economic globalization are gaining momentum.” “China has never agreed to the notion of G2 (中美共治), but China-US cooperation is indeed indispensable to the solution of many global issues. The world looks to China and the United States to join hands and make more contribution to world peace and common development.” “The visit of President Hu Jintao to the United States will create an important opportunity for China-US cooperation.” “More importantly, through this visit, the two sides will steer the course of our relationship and take it to a new stage, one that is consistently defined by cooperation (进入一个贯穿合作主旋律的发展新阶段).”

- 2011년 1월 15일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Hu's Visit Will Show Patience to the World)

Quote: “In reality, the US is not being dwarfed by China, but by itself. Next week’s summit is set to show both peoples and the whole world that rumors of an Asia-Pacific Cold War are groundless.” “History proves that overreaction and paranoia will only deteriorate a situation. The transition from a unipolar to a multipolar world has shocked the US in recent years, and its media have combined an existing bias with new paranoia. What the two need most right now is mutual trust (相互信任), or at least tolerance, to be able to listen to each other instead of engaging in pointless sniping.”

- 2011년 1월 16일 新華通信 영문판 사설(President Hu's Visit to Map Out Blueprint for China-U.S. Ties in New Era)

Quote: “Hu’s visit is widely believed to be committed to further enhancing the strategic mutual trust (战略互信), the cornerstone for China-U.S. relations [...]” “With China’s rising clout on international arena in recent years, theories such as ‘China Threat’ repeatedly appeared in the U.S. media and some American politicians even advocated for containment to China, in disregard of the fact that China has adhered to peaceful development (和平发展) and offered new opportunities to others rather than posed them any threats. The hard fact shows that mutual trust (相互信任) is vital to the common development as the two countries differ in political system, ideology and strategic goal.” “China-U.S. relations are important, yet complex. The relationship has gone through many twists and turns, but is still heading in the right direction.”



- 2011년 1월 18일 Clinton 미 국무장관 CCTV와의 인터뷰(Interview with Emma Wu of CCTV)

Quote: "So we have tried to construct a visit that would be in keeping with the positive, cooperative, comprehensive relationship we are building between our two countries." "We bear special responsibilities as the first and second biggest economies. We bear special responsibilities because of the threat to world stability posed by the nuclear programs in North Korea and Iran. We bear special responsibility to ensure that we have a concerted response to climate change. And there are just a lot of challenges that we must face together."

- 2011년 1월 18일 Clinton 미 국무장관 NBC와의 인터뷰(Interview With Meredith Vieira of NBC's Today Show)

Quote: "It may not be as fast as some people want, but I think we have to chart a steady course and stay on it and never forget that we stand for American interests and American values. [China stands] for Chinese interests and Chinese values. We don't want a zero-sum relationship. We want to look for as many win-win opportunities as we can, because this relationship is going to, in many ways, determine the peace and stability and prosperity of the 21st century."

- 2011년 1월 18일 Clinton 미 국무장관 ABC와의 인터뷰(Interview With George Stephanopoulos of ABC's Good Morning America)

Quote: "[...] my hope is that [the United States and China] have a normal relationship, a very positive, cooperative, comprehensive relationship, where in some areas we are going to compete — there's no doubt about that — but in many areas we're going to cooperate. And we've seen that pattern in the last two years and it's a pattern that I think reflects the reality and the complexity of our relationship."

- 2011년 1월 17일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 외신과의 서면인터뷰에서 발언(Hu proposes 4 points to advance China-US ties)

Quote: "First, we should increase dialogue and contact and enhance strategic mutual trust (战略互信). Second, we should abandon the zero-sum Cold War mentality, view each other's development in an objective and sensible way, respect each other's choice of development path, and pursue common development through win-win cooperation. Third, we should respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and development interests and properly address each other's major concerns. And fourth, we should make constant efforts to expand our converging interests so that China and the United States will be partners for cooperation in broader areas."

- 2011년 1월 17일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Sino-US relations)

Quote: "As two important players in the world arena, closer co-operation on a wide range of fields should define the theme of bilateral ties and serve as a win-win strategy for decision-makers on both sides." "Last year was an eventful year for Sino-US relations. Most of the Chinese respondents held that Sino-US relations had deteriorated compared to the year before, and that Washington should shoulder most of the responsibility for this."

- 2011년 1월 18일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "We hope President Hu Jintao's current state visit to the US will further increase dialogue and contact with the US and enhance strategic mutual trust (战略互信); view each other's development in an objective and sensible way, respect each other's choice of development path, and pursue common development through win-win cooperation; respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and development interests and properly address each other's major concerns, and make constant efforts to expand our converging interests so that China and the US will be partners for cooperation in broader areas."

- 2011년 1월 18일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Sino-US relationship must be better defined)

Quote: "Former President Bill Clinton declared [Sino-US relations] a constructive strategic partnership (建设性战略伙伴关系). But it has retreated from those heady days. The word 'partnership (伙伴)' is still mentioned, but no longer recorded in official documents, replaced by terms such as 'constructive cooperation (建设性合作关系)' or 'stakeholders (利益攸关方)'. It shows the US' misgivings in taking China as a friend." "It is good timing for Washington to declare that China and the US are not enemies today, and will not be in the future. This clarification will remove many uncertainties that may jeopardize global stability."



- 2011년 1월 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡锦涛 중국주석 환영행사에서 발언 (Remarks by President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China at Official Arrival Ceremony)

Quote: "Looking back on that winter day in 1979, it is now clear. The previous 30 years had been a time of estrangement for our two countries. The 30 years since have been a time of growing exchanges and understanding. And with this visit we can lay the foundation for the next 30 years." "They know that even as our nations compete in some areas, we can cooperate in so many others, in a spirit of mutual respect, for our mutual benefit." "We also know this: History shows that societies are more harmonious, nations are more successful, and the world is more just, when the rights and responsibilities of all nations and all people are upheld, including the universal rights of every human being."

- 2011년 1월 19일 Michelle Obama 미 영부인 발언(First Lady Michelle Obama Urges American Youth to Strengthen U.S.-China Ties)

Quote: "Studying in countries like China isn't only about your prospects in the global marketplace. It's not just about whether you can compete with your peers in other countries to make America stronger. It's also about whether you can come together, and work together with them to make our world stronger. It's about the friendships you make, the bonds of trust you establish, and the image of America that you project to the rest of the world."

- 2011년 1월 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡锦涛 중국 주석과의 만찬 토스트에서 발언(Remarks by President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China in an Exchange of Toasts at State Dinner)

Quote: "President Hu, we have met today in a spirit of mutual respect: the United States — the oldest democracy in the world, and China — one of the oldest civilizations in the world. And while it's easy to focus on our differences of culture and perspective, let us never forget the values that our people share: A reverence for family; the belief that, with education and hard work and with sacrifice, the future is what we make it; and most of all, the desire to give our children a better life. Let's also never forget that throughout our history our people have worked together for mutual progress. We've traded together for more than 200 years. We stood together in the Second World War. Chinese immigrants and Chinese Americans have helped to build America, including many who join us here tonight."

- 2011년 1월 19일 胡锦涛 중 국가주석 환영식에서 발언(Remarks by President Hu of the People's Republic of China at Official Arrival Ceremony) (胡锦涛在白宫南草坪欢迎仪式上的致辞)

Quote: "China and the United States should respect each other's choice of development path (发展道路) and each other's core interests (核心利益)." "China's future and destiny are increasingly tied to those of the world and China-U.S. relations have become closer. Our two countries should seek to learn from each other through exchanges and achieve win-win progress through cooperation."

- 2011년 1월 19일 胡锦涛 중 국가주석 만찬에서 발언(Remarks by President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China in an Exchange of Toasts at State Dinner)

Quote: "We agreed that our two countries should increase contacts at the top and other levels, strengthen strategic mutual trust through dialogue and communication, intensify exchanges and cooperation in all fields, and step up communication and coordination on international and regional issues."

- 2011년 1월 19일 胡锦涛 중 국가주석 기자회견에서 발언(Press Conference with President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China)

Quote: "[When working together to meet global challenges] Number one, our two sides have acted in the spirit of cooperation as if we were in the same boat and we should row in the same direction when we tackled previous international challenges, and I think we need to keep up the spirit in future as we tackle challenges. Number two, we need to increase our communication and coordination. And number three, we need to respect and accommodate each other's interests and concerns." "The Chinese government is supportive of the friendly exchanges between our two peoples, and we have been creating all kinds of conditions to expand the friendly exchanges between the American and the Chinese peoples."

- 2011년 1월 19일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Bury Outdated Mentality)

Quote: "The centerpiece of Hu's message was that both countries should abandon the zero-sum Cold War mentality as the world embraces peace and development in the new era." "With China's comprehensive national strength growing, some in Washington view China as a potential threat instead of a growing opportunity for expanded bilateral cooperation. Under the influence of such an outdated mindset, disputes and suspicions have arisen from time to time that have overshadowed or offset positive developments in bilateral relations, despite the fact that both peoples have demonstrated a strong political will to cultivate a stable and healthy environment for their ties."

- 2011년 1월 19일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Hu's Visit Moves China-US Relations Forward)

Quote: "The key is to abandon the 'zero-sum' Cold War mentality in order to continue to carry Sino-U.S. relations forward [...] Respect for each other's core interests is especially important in carrying the Sino-U.S. relations forward. In the process of cooperation they should properly handle each other's major concerns and reduce false judgments."



- 2011년 1월 21일 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "The joint statement is a reflection not only of what the presidents themselves discussed personally, but also what the presidents endorsed in terms of the policy understandings that we have reached with China in a wide range of issues." "So one of the benefits of this kind of high-level meeting is there is a lot of work that's done both in the preparation for the summit and then the summit and the endorsement by the leaders of the understandings that are achieved, then help inform our policies going forward...But I'm sure that the President and President Hu Jintao did take note of a broad range of regional developments across the Asia-Pacific region."

- 2011년 1월 20일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 미중관계위원회 및 미중실업인협회 등이 주최한 오찬행사에서 발언(Building a China-U.S. Cooperative Partnership Based on Mutual Respect and Mutual Benefit) (建设相互尊重、互利共赢的中美合作伙伴关系)

Quote: "We will stick to the basic state policy of opening to the outside world and follow a win-win strategy of opening-up (互利共赢的开放战略)." "We will remain committed to the path of peaceful development, continue to strive for a peaceful international environment to develop ourselves, and uphold and promote world peace through our own development." "China stands for peaceful settlement of international disputes and hotspot issues, and we follow a national defense policy that is defensive in nature. We do not engage in an arms race or pose a military threat to any country. China will never seek hegemony or pursue an expansionist policy."

- 2011년 1월 20일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "The two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to building a positive, cooperative, and comprehensive China-US relationship for the 21st century, which serves the interests of the Chinese and American peoples and of the global community. The two sides reaffirmed that the three Joint Communiqués issued by China and the United States laid the political foundation for the relationship and will continue to guide the development of China-US relations. The two sides reaffirmed respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Presidents further reaffirmed their commitment to the November 2009 China-US Joint Statement."

- 2011년 1월 21일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Hu's US Visit Shapes New Political Civilization)

Quote: "The visit of President Hu Jintao deserves the applause of the world. The message sent has soothed apprehensions in the Asia-Pacific region and ended various speculations. The clearer the stance of China and the US remains, the more stable global development can be. More resources can be devoted toward growth, rather than set aside for nameless fears." "The acceptance and judgment of China's rise in the US will largely decide the direction of Sino-US relations."¹

- 2011년 1월 22일 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 胡錦濤 주석 방미 관련 발언(Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi Talks about President Hu Jintao's State Visit to the United States)

Quote: "The joint statement reflected the aspiration of both sides to improve mutual understanding, seek common ground while reserving differences and reinforce mutual trust at the strategic level, and outlined a package of exchange measures that would surely help shore up the strategic mutual trust between the two sides, Yang said."

¹ 我们期待美国有越来越大的心胸，同时我们自己也要有更大的心胸，处理未来美国有可能出现的一些具体“小心眼”表现。(우리는 미국이 더 큰 아량을 가지기를 기대한다. 동시에 우리도 큰 아량을 가지고 앞으로 나타날 수 있는 미국의 '옹졸한' 행동들에 잘 대처할 필요가 있다 - 영문판에는 이 문장이 생략됨)



- 2011년 1월 28일 戴秉国 중국무장관 Steinberg 미 국무부 차관보와의 회견에서 발언(Chinese State Councilor meets U.S. Deputy Secretary of State)
Quote: "Our communication and exchanges have become more and more frequent." "China and the United States should take practical actions to build a China-U.S. cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit, Dai said." "They should also promote the healthy and stable development of bilateral ties, according to Dai."
- 2011년 1월 31일 乐玉成 중 외교부 정책계획부 부장 발언(Harmonious relationship)
Quote: "The lessons of the past 40 years remind us time and again that the development of Sino-US relations has never been smooth and they will continue to be complicated and challenging. We should cherish and protect the hard-won benefits of bilateral ties and try our best to maintain the larger interests of Sino-US relations with responsible regard for history, the world and the times. We should not let the good momentum of Sino-US relations be contained or disturbed by selfish interests or a moment of comfort." "It is normal that some differences exist between the two countries. Even leaves growing on the same tree are different from each other. We should respect the differences and not set ourselves against each other. We should learn from each other and appreciate each other."

● 2011년 1월 19일 미국-중국 공동성명(U.S-China, Joint Statement [U.S.] / China-U.S. Joint Statement [China])

Quote:

- "The United States reiterated that it welcomes a strong, prosperous, and successful China that plays a greater role in world affairs. China welcomes the United States as an Asia-Pacific nation that contributes to peace, stability and prosperity in the region." "Both sides underscored the importance of the Taiwan issue in China-U.S. relations. The Chinese side emphasized that the Taiwan issue concerns China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and expressed the hope that the U.S. side will honor its relevant commitments and appreciate and support the Chinese side's position on this issue. The U.S. side stated that the United States follows its one China policy and abides by the principles of the three China-U.S. Joint Communiqués." "China and the United States affirmed that a healthy, stable, and reliable military-to-military relationship is an essential part of President Hu's and President Obama's shared vision for a positive, cooperative, and comprehensive China-U.S. relationship."
- "China and the United States reiterated their commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights, even as they continue to have significant differences on these issues. The United States stressed that the promotion of human rights and democracy is an important part of its foreign policy. China stressed that there should be no interference in any country's internal affairs. China and the United States underscored that each country and its people have the right to choose their own path, and all countries should respect each other's choice of a development model."
- "China and the United States emphasized the importance of an improvement in North-South relations and agreed that sincere and constructive inter-Korean dialogue is an essential step. Agreeing on the crucial importance of denuclearization of the Peninsula in order to preserve peace and stability in Northeast Asia, China and the United States reiterated the need for concrete and effective steps to achieve the goal of denuclearization and for full implementation of the other commitments made in the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. In this context, China and the United States expressed concern regarding the DPRK's claimed uranium enrichment program. Both sides oppose all activities inconsistent with the 2005 Joint Statement and relevant international obligations and commitments. The two sides called for the necessary steps that would allow for early resumption of the Six Party Talks process to address this and other relevant issues."
- "The United States will focus on reducing its medium-term federal deficit and ensuring long-term fiscal sustainability, and will maintain vigilance against excess volatility in exchange rates." "China will continue to promote RMB exchange rate reform, enhance RMB exchange rate flexibility, and promote the transformation of its economic development model." "China will continue to strengthen its efforts to protect IPR, including by conducting audits to ensure that government agencies at all levels use legitimate software and by publishing the auditing results as required by China's law."
- "Both sides agreed that Iran has the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and that Iran should fulfill its due international obligations under that treaty. Both sides called for full implementation of all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. China and the United States welcomed and will actively participate in the P5+1 process with Iran, and stressed the importance of all parties — including Iran — committing to a constructive dialogue process."



Issue 2. 경제협력 : 미중 경제 관계, 미중 경제 관계의 중요성, 보다 공정한 미중 무역관계, 인민폐 환율 문제, 달러의 역할과 인민폐의 국제통화화, 달러의 역할과 미국부채, 세계금융위기회복을 위한 미국의 역할 요구

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 12일 Geithner 미 재무부 장관 발언(<u>Secretary Geithner's Remarks on "The Path Ahead for the U.S.-China Economic Relationship"</u>) Quote: "First, the economic relationship between the United States and China provides tremendous benefits to both our nations [...] Second, China faces a very complicated set of challenges as it transitions toward a more open, market oriented economy [...] Third, our priorities in our economic relationship with China — from its exchange rate to its treatment of intellectual property — reflect changes that are fundamentally in China's interest [...] Fourth, and finally, I want to emphasize that the prosperity of Americans depends overwhelmingly on the economic policies we pursue to strengthen American competitiveness." "The first [economic objective] is to expand opportunities for U.S. companies to export and sell to the Chinese market [...] Our second objective is to promote reforms that will reduce China's reliance on export led growth and encourages a shift to domestic consumption and investment. As part of this, China's exchange rate needs to strengthen in response to market forces." ● 2011년 1월 13일 Locke 미 상무장관 미중 상업위원회 오찬에서의 발언 (<u>Commerce Secretary Locke on U.S.-China Commercial Relationship</u>) Quote: "The debt-fueled consumption binge in developed countries like America is over. And countries like China are beginning to realize that there are limits to purely export-driven growth." "The United States and other foreign nations have every right to seek more meaningful commitment and progress from China in implementing the market-opening policies it agreed to when it joined the WTO." "It starts with the easiest step: a statement of principle from Chinese officials that action will be taken to solve a market access issue. Next, that agreement has to be codified into binding law or regulations. Third, the law or regulation needs to be faithfully implemented by the central government. And fourth, it needs to be implemented at the local and provincial levels." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 6일 홍磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</u>) Quote: "China-US economic and trade relations are essentially mutually beneficial." "The trade imbalance between the two sides is mainly because of the international industrial division of labor against the background of globalization and partly because of the US export restrictions over high-tech products. China has no intention to pursue trade surplus against the US and will continue to take active measures to expand import from the US to strive for a balanced development of trade. China will continue to steadily advance the reform of the RMB exchange rate regime under the principle of independent decision-making, controllability and gradual progress, establish a managed floating exchange rate regime based on market demand and supply, and stabilize the RMB exchange rate basically around an adaptive and equilibrium level. Facts have proved that the RMB exchange rate is not the main cause for trade imbalance between China and the US." ● 2011년 1월 13일 홍磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference</u>) Quote: "The RMB appreciation cannot solve the trade imbalance between China and the US, which is agreed to by many people in the US. China-US economic and trade relations are essentially mutually beneficial. The current trade problem between the two is a structural one caused by different international division of labor in the context of globalization." "China will continue to steadily advance the reform of the RMB exchange rate regime under the principle of gradual progress, independent decision-making, and controllability, establish a managed floating exchange rate regime based on market demand and supply, increase the flexibility of the RMB exchange rate according to market demand, and stabilize the RMB exchange rate basically around an adaptive and equilibrium level."



- 2011년 1월 14일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner, National Security Advisor Tom Donilon, and Press Secretary Robert Gibbs Previewing the Upcoming State Visit of President Hu of China)

Quote: "But it's very important to understand that this is a relationship with very substantial economic benefits to the United States. Last year our exports to China passed the \$100 billion mark. They're growing at about twice the pace of our exports to the rest of the world. What that means is our exports to China will double in the next four to five years, and that means China is likely to become our largest trading partner sometime roughly 10 years from today. And already, because of the things we've put in place, the opportunities American companies enjoy in China are expanding quite substantially. And the relative competitiveness of American companies, American products, American ideas, American services is already moving in our favor, because the Chinese are allowing their currency to now strengthen."

- 2011년 1월 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 (Inaugural Richard C. Holbrooke Lecture on a Broad Vision of U.S.-China Relations in the 21st Century)

Quote: "We can work together on these objectives, but China still needs to take important steps toward reform. And in particular, we look to China to end unfair discrimination against U.S. and other foreign companies or against their innovative technologies; to remove preferences for domestic firms, and measure that — and any measures that disadvantage foreign intellectual property. We need to open up more opportunities for American manufactured goods, farm and ranch products, and services, as well as allowing currency to appreciate more rapidly. These reforms, we believe, would not only benefit both our countries, but contribute to global economic balance, predictability, and broader prosperity."

- 2011년 1월 18일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs)

Quote: "[...] we believe more must be done in terms of [China's] currency. Obviously with inflation, there are some impacts on the real value of the currency. They have made some — they have taken some limited steps, despite the answers, to revalue their currency, and our belief, as you heard Secretary Geithner in here just Friday say, we believe that more must be done. That is an opinion that is held not just by this country but by many countries around the world."

- 2011년 1월 16일 新華通信 영문판 사설(President Hu's visit to map out blueprint for China-U.S. ties in new era)

Quote: "China's exchange rate policy is not the main cause of China-U.S. trade imbalances. Both sides should resolve their trade and economic friction through consultation and the United States should give up its protectionist mentality."

- 2011년 1월 17일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 외신과의 서면인터뷰에서 발언 (President Hu Jintao's Interview with American Press)

Quote: "The current international currency system is the product of the past." "The monetary policy of the United States has a major impact on global liquidity and capital flows and therefore, the liquidity of the U.S. dollar should be kept at a reasonable and stable level." "China has made important contribution to the world economy in terms of total economic output and trade, and the RMB has played a role in the world economic development. But making the RMB an international currency will be a fairly long process."

- 2011년 1월 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Trade engagement with China benefits US)

Quote: "Despite the fact that the United States has benefited substantially from Sino-U.S. economic and trade ties, it has continued to voice its discontent about China, especially on problems such as China's 'excessive' trade surplus and the 'undervalued' yuan." "[...] anti-dumping and countervailing probes are used by the United States to attack China. Intellectual property rights protection in China and the country's indigenous innovation policies are also under fire. If these problems cannot be addressed, not only the 'Made in China' economy, but also the interests of U.S. enterprises and citizens will be damaged." "The United States should adhere to the concept of free trade and oppose trade and investment protectionism in all forms. It needs to re-evaluate and relax export control measures against China as soon as possible."

- 2011년 1월 18일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "China adopts a responsible exchange rate policy and will continue to steadily advance the reform of the RMB exchange rate regime. A great many facts have proven that the RMB exchange rate is not the main reason that causes the trade imbalance between China and the US. We hope relevant US lawmakers understand clearly the importance of China-US relations and promote the healthy and stable development of bilateral economic relations and trade, and avoid affecting the overall interests of the economic relationship."



- 2011년 1월 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡锦涛 중국주석과 가진 언론 컨퍼런스에서 발언(Press Conference with President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China)

Quote: “[China’s extraordinary economic growth is] also thanks to decades of stability in Asia made possible by America’s forward presence in the region, by strong trade with America, and by an open international economic system championed by the United States of America.” “What President Hu and myself and our delegations have discussed is how do we make sure that in fact our trading relationship is fair and a win-win situation as opposed to a win-lose situation.”

- 2011년 1월 19일 Obama 미 대통령 미·중 재계회장들과의 만찬회동에서 발언 (Remarks by President Obama and President Hu in a Roundtable with American and Chinese Business Leaders)

Quote: “I think our goal here today was to make sure that we break out of the old stereotypes that somehow China is simply taking manufacturing jobs and taking advantage of low wages.” “It is important, I think, to note that even with China’s enormous population, the United States still does more trade with Europe than it does with China. That, I think, gives an indication of the amount of progress that can be made if we are consulting with each other, if we are hearing specifically from businesses in terms of how we can ease some of the frictions that exist in our trading relationship.”

- 2011년 1월 20일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs)

Quote: “Well, the next step is with the Chinese in taking — continuing to take actions at a faster pace to deal with the valuation of their currency. Again, obviously — and there’s been a decent amount of coverage on this — there’s actions that you take to change the valuation, and certainly inflation gives you some real impacts too, that that indicate there’s been some changes, but, again, as the President said I think on a couple of occasions yesterday, not quickly enough.”

- 2011년 1월 20일 Colllyns 미 재무부 차관보 발언(Remarks by Assistant Secretary Charles Colllyns on “The Transatlantic Relationship and the G-20)

Quote: “China still closely manages the level of its exchange rate and restricts the ability of capital to move in and out of the country. These policies have the effect of keeping the Chinese currency substantially undervalued. They also impose heavy costs on other emerging economies that run more flexible exchange rates. With capital unable to flow into China, money has been surging into other emerging economies, leading to an appreciation of their exchange rates and a substantial loss of competitiveness against China.”

- 2011년 1월 19일 胡锦涛 중 국가주석 미중 기업인들과의 원탁회의에서 발언 (Remarks by President Obama and President Hu in a Roundtable with American and Chinese Business Leaders)

Quote: “[...] China is speeding up this transformation of economic growth pattern and economic restructuring. We are focusing our efforts to boosting domestic demand, especially consumer spending.” “We will, as always, try to provide a transparent, just, fair, highly efficient investment climate to U.S. companies and other foreign companies.” “I also wish to tell you that all companies registered in China are given national treatment. In terms of innovation products, accreditation, government procurement, IPR protection, the Chinese government will give them equal treatment.”

- 2011년 1월 19일 胡锦涛 중 국가주석 기자회견에서 발언(Press Conference with President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China)

Quote: “We discussed some disagreements in the economic and trade area, and we will continue to appropriately resolve these according to the principle of mutual respect and consultation on an equal footing.” “China is a friend and partner of all countries, and China’s development is an opportunity for the world.”

- 2011년 1월 20일 中國日報 영문판 사설(FDI door still wide open)

Quote: “One possible explanation for the claims that China’s business climate is deteriorating for foreign companies is that emerging local players and FDI newcomers have made the competition in the Chinese market fiercer than ever.” “The rise of the Chinese economy over the past three decades has not only tremendously strengthened the competitiveness of Chinese enterprises, but also made the domestic market a battlefield for almost all the world’s top companies.” “Gone are the old days when US companies could take a lion’s share of the Chinese market. Even so, the transformation of China’s economic development will surely provide enough opportunities for investors at home and abroad as long as they adapt their businesses to the changes.”



- 2011년 1월 21일 Brainard 미 재무부 국제관계차관 발언(Remarks by Under Secretary Lael Brainard to the Council on Foreign Relations)

Quote: "So we are pleased with the progress that was made. But we are not complacent. China's economic dynamism presents a challenge but also an opportunity; it reminds us to tend to the core foundations of our nation's economic security — our capacity to save and invest, to innovate, to learn. We are clear eyed that the most important steps we can take to strengthen America's future lie in our own hands."

- 2011년 1월 25일 Obama 미 대통령 연두교서 중 발언(Remarks by the President in State of Union Address)

Quote: "Meanwhile, nations like China and India realized that with some changes of their own, they could compete in this new world. And so they started educating their children earlier and longer, with greater emphasis on math and science. They're investing in research and new technologies. Just recently, China became the home to the world's largest private solar research facility, and the world's fastest computer."

- 2011년 1월 26일 Obama 미 대통령 위스콘신에서 경제관련 발언(Remarks by the President on the Economy in Manitowoc, Wisconsin)

Quote: "China is making these investments. They have already captured a big chunk of the solar market partly because we fell down on the job. We weren't moving as fast as we should have. Those are jobs that could be created right here that are getting shipped overseas."

- 2011년 1월 27일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs)

Quote: "But instead of picking this, this, this and this, you see in the standard that the President put forward is, yes, let's do all of that. Let's do wind, let's do nuclear, let's do solar, let's do clean coal technology. We have an energy problem because too much of our energy — we're dependent for too much of our energy on other places in the world. And the creation of the jobs around the newer forms of energy we can't lose out to a place like China, as you heard the President talk about yesterday."

- 2011년 1월 21일 胡锦涛 중 국가주석 미중서부 기업가전시회에서 발언(President Hu Jintao Visits the Chinese Companies in the US Midwest Enterprises Exhibition)

Quote: "President Hu said the success of Chinese companies in the United States is a microcosm of mutually beneficial cooperation between China and the US. The development of these enterprises has injected vitality into the US economy and created employment opportunities for local residents. With the further development of China-US economic and trade relations, there will be more Chinese enterprises to invest in the United States."

- 2011년 1월 21일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Pragmatic cooperation)

Quote: "Both sides have a strong desire to broaden the scope and deepen the level of their trade cooperation based on the understanding that mutual efforts in this regard will result in reciprocal short-term benefits and cater to long-term interests." "In the long run, successful trade cooperation will help build more mutual trust and put bilateral ties on a steady and sustainable track that will give more impetus to Sino-US cooperation in other fields, such as security and global governance."

- 2011년 1월 22일 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 胡锦涛 주석 방미 관련 발언(Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi Talks about President Hu Jintao's State Visit to the United States)

Quote: "[Hu said] China was ready to work with the U.S. side to carry out comprehensive economic cooperation, jointly ease trade imbalances, advocate free trade, oppose protectionism, boost the development of bilateral trade and economic ties, and push the Doha Round of global trade talks to achieve substantive results as soon as possible. Hu urged the U.S. side to relax its restrictions on high-tech exports to China, offer an environment of fair competition to Chinese enterprises investing in the United States, and adopt active measures to recognize China's full market economy status."

- 2011년 1월 25일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "During President Hu Jintao's visit to the US, the two sides issued the China-US Joint Statement, which points out that China welcomed discussion between the two sides on the ongoing reform of the US export control system, and its potential implications for US exports to its major trading partners, including China, consistent with US national security interests. We hope the US, proceeding from further promoting China-US economic relations and trade, will take strong actions to relax restrictions of high-tech exports to China as soon as possible."



Issue 3. 미중 군사안보협력 : 중국의 군비증강에 대한 미국의 우려, 미국의 중국 군비증강 우려에 대한 중국의 입장, 미중 군사관계, 미중 안보관계, Gates 미 국방부 장관 방중

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 8일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 발언(<u>Gates: Chinese Further Along Than Thought on Stealth Fighter</u>) Quote: "I think that what we've seen is that they [China] may be somewhat further ahead in the development of that aircraft than our intelligence had earlier predicted." "I think there is some question about just how stealthy [...] They clearly have the potential to put some of our capabilities at risk, and we have to pay attention to them, we have to respond appropriately with our own programs." "My hope is that through the strategic dialogue that I'm talking about that maybe the need for some of these capabilities is reduced." ● 2011년 1월 11일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 언론과의 원탁회의(<u>Media Roundtable with Secretary Gates from Beijing, China</u>) Quote: "I take President Hu at his word that it had nothing — the [test flight of the J-20] had nothing to do with my visit." "This would be more of a dialogue in terms of trying to help each other understand what our long-term intentions, policies and strategies are...And that's what we have to go develop and then send back here as a way of trying to move this proposal forward to flesh out exactly what we do mean and what the discussions would involve in each of the four areas that we're talking about: nuclear, missile defense, space and cyber." ● 2011년 1월 12일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(<u>State Department Daily Press Briefing</u>) Quote: "We have long promoted greater interaction between our defense establishment, the Chinese defense establishment. And our primary concern is not any militarization that's happening with the Chinese military, but transparency so we can fully understand their capabilities, their motivations, and where we can, to have a more open and frequent relationship." ● 2011년 1월 12일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 발언(<u>Gates plays down any internal China rift</u>) Quote: "What came across to me is that both the civilian and the military leadership seem determined to carry this relationship further [China's civilian leadership and its military about strengthening ties with the U.S. armed forces], and build upon it." "[...] the civilian leadership seemed surprised by the test and assured me that it had nothing to do with my visit." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 7일 環球時報 영문판 사설(<u>World-Class Military Not Exclusive Luxury</u>) Quote: "Apparently, the US is not ready to treat China as a major power. They cannot accept the fact that China will sooner or later possess a first-class military. They are too used to the old power structure, in which China and other developing countries have long been treated unfairly." "China now faces a dilemma. Raising its voices in certain international affairs, it risks being labeled as tough or overly assertive. But China can no longer forego its own basic rights. It will be a painful procedure. There will be many discussions about China's growing military power, that may even spiral into protest and criticism...Similar to our adaptation to increasing frictions with Western countries, the older powers will also acclimatize to China's rise." ● 2011년 1월 10일 環球時報 영문판 사설(<u>China No Challenger to US On West Pacific</u>) Quote: "Despite its military buildup in recent years, China is one generation or more behind the US in military technology. Both China's arms system and weaponry performance are way behind." "China won't be a fast-growing but fragile country. It has to develop its military strength in order to make any power think twice before trying to offend China's key interests. The top priority of developing Sino-US military relations is to build mutual trust. The US, with stronger military power, should release more sincerity." "China's effort to improve its own national security isn't compatible with the West Pacific order at the moment. China needs to explore a new road to collective security in the region."



- 2011년 1월 12일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 방중 후 발언(Gates Says China Relations Ready for Next Level)

Quote: "The discussions [in China] were productive and set the stage for taking the military-to-military relationship to the next level." "[Commander of the 2nd Artillery Corps, Gen. Jing Zhiyuan's visit to the U.S. Strategic Command at Offutt Air Forces Base later this year] is part of the step-by-step process of building this relationship." "What came across to me is both the military and civilian leadership seemed determined to carry this relationship further and build upon it...I'm very encouraged going forward."

- 2011년 1월 12일 Mullen 미 합참의장 발언(Mullen Cites Strategic Importance of China-U.S. Relationship)

Quote: "The Chinese have every right to develop the military that they want, as the United States does. We develop our capability to protect our interest." "[...] having a strong security relationship is equally important to having a strong economic relationship. I think that's the relationship we are, certainly, working toward." "From an overall strategic point of view, I have long...been a believer in the strength of the relationship of these two countries." "China is investing in very high-end, high-tech capabilities. The question that is always out there is to try to understand exactly why. The opaqueness of that, tied to our lack of relationship, is something I'd like to see if we can crack open."

- 2011년 1월 13일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Old Attitude Over New Jet)

Quote: "China has the right to develop weaponry to safeguard its national sovereignty, security and territorial integrity. Its military hardware development, which is not directed against any other country, is entitled to change with the times. It is absurd to associate the timing of China's test flight of its stealth fighter with the visit of the US Defense Secretary. China's stealth fighter, still in the testing stage, is years away from those possessed by the United States. It could not be intended as a showoff, let alone a show of force. Even if it's seen in that way, it bore no comparison to last year's frequent presence of US nuclear-powered aircraft carriers in waters off China's eastern coast."

- 2011년 1월 19일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 기자회견에서 발언(Press Conference with President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China)

Quote: "The two sides believe that the expansion of exchanges and cooperation between our militaries contribute to deepening mutual trust between our two countries and to the growth of our overall relationship."



Issue 4. 아태지역문제 : 동아시아에서의 미국의 군사행동, 아태지역에서의 미중협력, 중-아세안 관계와 동남아 지역에서 미국의 역할

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 10일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 공동기자회견(Press Briefing by Defense Secretary Gates, China's General Liang) Quote: [Gates] "Not only will joint exercises improve certain key capabilities on both sides they also will lead to safer practices for our sea and air forces, and, over time, cultivate trust and lead to more opportunities for defense cooperation." "Our [recent] exercises [in East Asia] have not been directed in any way at China. Rather they have been the result of our growing concern over the provocative behavior of North Korea. Our efforts have been directed at deterring further provocations on the part of North Korea. Because of the danger of creating instability and escalating military activity in the region, this is an area where I believe the U.S. and China actually have worked cooperatively and we acknowledge and appreciate China's constructive actions late last fall in terms of trying to tamp down tensions on the Peninsula." ● 2011년 1월 14일 미 백악관 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Treasury Secretary Tim Geithner, National Security Advisor Tom Donilon, and Press Secretary Robert Gibbs Previewing the Upcoming State Visit of President Hu of China) Quote: (Tom Donilon) "[...] our strategy involves building the architecture, if you will, of organizations in Asia. We'll be hosting APEC this year, an economic facilitation organization. We have hosted the ASEAN leaders twice now." "[...] we made a decision to go in, embrace the process, and build it up with full participation by the United States as a Pacific power, as a power in the region that has provided the security out there on which basically the economic miracle has been built. And every country in the region has benefited by the United States security efforts in that region, including China." "[...] those nations absolutely count on the United States to engage in a productive, positive relationship with China, to manage that relationship with China, because that's obviously a very important part of the stability and security in the region." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 12일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Chinese stealth jet tests US confidence) Quote: "The US seems to take as granted its right to exert absolute control over the world's skies and oceans. However, the world we live in is not only vast but also changing fast. The US, however powerful it may be, cannot rule alone." "The US should not consider that as a threat to the freedom of its fleet in the Western Pacific. Competition from the Chinese military in the air and on the oceans does not challenge US national security, if this competition occurs on China's doorstep. China has no intention to vie for hegemony with the US in the Pacific." ● 2011년 1월 14일 崔天凱 중 외교부 부부장 란팅 포럼(藍厅论坛)에서 발언 (On the Theme of China-US Relations in the New Era) Quote: "China and the United States are also coordinating and working together to advance Asia-Pacific regional integration. The two sides both support efforts to build an open, inclusive and win-win regional framework. We both place high importance on and are actively involved in the activities of regional mechanisms, including APEC, the ASEAN Regional Forum and the East Asia Summit. Together, we have contributed positively to the steady rise of the strategic standing of the Asia-Pacific region as a whole." "To bring about an early turnaround of the situation on the Korean Peninsula, it is very important that we continue our communications and consultations with the relevant parties to reduce tension and promote dialogue."



Issue 5. 북한문제 : 북한의 남한과의 대화 제의에 대한 미국의 입장, 남북 군사대화에 대한 중국의 입장, 한반도 문제

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "Both sides affirmed that we are open to dialogue. We understand the importance of dialogue between North and South Korea. We understand the value and affirm the importance of getting back to serious negotiations within the context of the Six-Party Talks." "So from our standpoint, we reaffirmed that we're open to dialogue but there are definitely things that North Korea has to do to signal that there is a true seriousness of purpose before we commit to these negotiations." ● 2011년 1월 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 (Inaugural Richard C. Holbrooke Lecture on a Broad Vision of U.S.-China Relations in the 21st Century) Quote: "And we have emphasized to our colleagues in Beijing that China, as a country with unique ties with North Korea and chair of the Six-Party Talks, has a special role to play in helping to shape North Korea's behavior." "Until North Korea demonstrates in concrete ways its intention to keep its commitments, China, along with the international community, must vigorously enforce the sanctions adopted by the Security Council last year." ● 2011년 1월 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡锦涛 중국주석과 가진 언론 컨퍼런스에서 발언(Press Conference with President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China) Quote: "To advance our shared security, we're expanding and deepening dialogue and cooperation between our militaries, which increases trust and reduces misunderstandings." "I also said that North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile program is increasingly a direct threat to the security of the United States and our allies." ● 2011년 1월 20일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs) Quote: "[...] for the first time there was an acknowledgment by the Chinese about the North Koreans' enrichment program. [...] the Republic of Korea agreeing to enter talks with the North Koreans — clearly, conditions were created yesterday that showed the Republic of Korea that China and the United States were aligned in dealing with the aggressions of the North Koreans. So I think it is clearly a positive step." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 6일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "On Korean-Peninsula-related issues, China and the US have maintained general stability on the Peninsula through effective cooperation." "I'd like to stress that China, following the path of peaceful development (和平发展道路) and pursuing a national defense policy which is defensive in nature, poses no threat to any other country. China will always be a major force to safeguard peace in the region and the world." ● 2011년 1월 6일 楊潔篪 중 외교부장 외교협회 오찬에서 발언(Remarks by Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi at Luncheon Hosted by the Council on Foreign Relations) Quote: "To maintain peace and stability and achieve denuclearization are the largest common interests and goals of China and the United States regarding the Korean Peninsula." "We need to keep working together and cooperate with other relevant parties to uphold peace and stability and promote the denuclearization on the Peninsula and to achieve long-term peace and stability in Northeast Asia." ● 2011년 1월 17일 胡锦涛 중 국가주석 외신과의 서면인터뷰에서 발언 (President Hu Jintao's Interview with American Press) Quote: "As a close neighbor and friend of both the DPRK and the ROK, China hopes that the North and the South will improve relations and achieve reconciliation and cooperation through dialogue and consultation and eventually realize independent and peaceful reunification, and we support their efforts in this regard. This is in the fundamental interests of both the North and the South and conducive to peace and stability on the peninsula. China pays a great deal of attention to the Korean nuclear issue. We stand for achieving denuclearization of the peninsula in a peaceful way through dialogue and consultation to maintain peace and stability of the peninsula and Northeast Asia. For this purpose, China actively advocates and promotes the Six-Party Talks process."



Issue 6. 인권문제 : 중국의 인권 문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 인권 문제에 대한 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 (Inaugural Richard C. Holbrooke Lecture on a Broad Vision of U.S.-China Relations in the 21st Century) Quote: "But as a founding member of the United Nations, China has committed to respecting the rights of all its citizens. These are universal rights recognized by the international community. So in our discussions with Chinese officials, we reiterate our call for the release of Liu Xiaobo and the many other political prisoners in China, including those under house arrest and those enduring enforced disappearances, such as Gao Zhisheng. We urge China to protect the rights of minorities in Tibet and Xinjiang; the rights of all people to express themselves and worship freely; and the rights of civil society and religious organizations to advocate their positions within a framework of the rule of law." "The longer China represses freedoms, the longer it will miss out on these opportunities and the longer that Nobel Prize winners, empty chairs in Oslo will remain a symbol of a great nation's unrealized potential and unfulfilled promise." ● 2011년 1월 18일 Clinton 미 국무장관 NBC와의 인터뷰(Interview With Meredith Vieira of NBC's Today Show) Quote: "So I think it's important to look at what we're trying to establish: a positive relationship, a cooperative one and a comprehensive one. And we will always raise human rights. That's who we are as a nation. That's what we stand for. But we're not going to only talk about these issues, as important as they are, because we have many, many concerns that can only be dealt with through an open, ongoing dialogue with the Chinese." ● 2011년 1월 19일 Obama 미 대통령 胡錦濤 중국주석과 가진 언론 컨퍼런스에서 발언(Press Conference with President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China) Quote: "We've agreed to move ahead with our formal dialogue on human rights. We've agreed to new exchanges to advance the rule of law." "And so, what my approach will continue to be is to celebrate the incredible accomplishments of the Chinese people, their extraordinary civilization...to acknowledge that we're going to have certain differences and to be honest as I think any partner needs to be honest when it comes to how we view many of these issues. And so that frank and candid assessment on our part will continue. But that doesn't prevent us from cooperating in these other critical areas." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 16일 新華通信 영문판 사설(President Hu's visit to map out blueprint for China-U.S. ties in new era) Quote: "On human rights issues, the two sides should continue to hold dialogues that are based on equality, mutual respect and the principle of non-intervention in internal affairs." ● 2011년 1월 19일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 기자회견에서 발언(Press Conference with President Obama and President Hu of the People's Republic of China) Quote: "China recognizes and also respects the universality of human rights. And at the same time, we do believe that we also need to take into account the different and national circumstances when it comes to the universal value of human rights. China is a developing country with a huge population, and also a developing country in a crucial stage of reform. In this context, China still faces many challenges in economic and social development. And a lot still needs to be done in China, in terms of human rights." "As President Obama rightly put it just now, though there are disagreements between China and the United States on the issue of human rights, China is willing to engage in dialogue and exchanges with the United States on the basis of mutual respect and the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs."



- 2011년 1월 20일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs)

Quote: "The world heard the leader of China make that important admission, and the world will watch to see the steps that they take over the course of the next many months to fulfill — or I should say to make the improvements that he says need to be made."

- 2011년 1월 28일 미 백악관 대변인 언론 브리핑(Press Briefing by Press Secretary Robert Gibbs)

Quote: "I think the [human rights] issues that the President talked with President Hu of China about and the issues with which President Hu told all of you that there was work to be done, that is the case regardless of what happens in any other country in the world. And the President has expressed his concerns about that, and I think you saw those concerns quite honestly expressed by President Hu."

- 2011년 1월 20일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference)

Quote: "China and the United States are committed to the promotion and protection of human rights, even as they continue to have significant differences on these issues. The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the protection and promotion of human rights. China's reform and opening-up process is one of continuous development in its human rights cause, and China's achievements in this area are recognized globally. Just as the US is improving its human rights, China is continuously improving its human rights as well, a cause of endless efforts."



Issue 7. 대만문제 : 대만에 대한 미국의 무기 판매, 대만에 대한 미국의 입장, 대만에 대한 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 11일 Gates 미 국방부 장관 언론과의 원탁회의(Media Roundtable with Secretary Gates from Beijing, China) Quote: “[...] we do consider — we do have a one-China policy. We do consider the relationship to be based on the three joint communiqués — I always add ‘and the Taiwan Relations Act’. Again, this is not policy. This is law. That we do not support independence for Taiwan and at the same that we have certain obligations under that law.” “And certainly, over time, if the security environment changes, I also indicated to the Chinese that we would — we were not going to change our policy, but clearly over time if the environment changed and if the relationship between the China and Taiwan continued to improve and the security environment for Taiwan changed, then perhaps that would create the conditions for reexamining all of this. But that would be an evolutionary and a long-term process, it seems to me. I don’t think that’s anything that’s going to happen anytime soon.” ● 2011년 1월 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Richard C. Holbrooke 강연 개회사 (Inaugural Richard C. Holbrooke Lecture on a Broad Vision of U.S.-China Relations in the 21st Century) Quote: “On Taiwan, we are encouraged by the greater dialogue and economic cooperation between the Mainland and Taiwan — as witnessed by the historic completion of the cross-strait Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement. Our approach continues to be guided by our One China policy based on the three joint communiqués and the Taiwan Relations Act. In the period ahead, we seek to encourage and see more dialogue and exchanges between the two sides, as well as reduced military tensions and deployments.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 1월 14일 崔天凱 중 외교부 부부장 란팅 포럼(藍厅论坛)에서 발언 (On the Theme of China-US Relations in the New Era) Quote: “The most important and most sensitive of these is the Taiwan issue, an issue that concerns China’s core interests of sovereignty and territorial integrity as well as the political foundation of China-US relations. If the Taiwan issue is handled well, China-US relations will develop in a smooth way. Otherwise, the relationship will suffer interference and setbacks. This has been borne out time and again by the history of the last 30-plus years.” ● 2011년 1월 18일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Sino-US relationship must be better defined) Quote: “But recent activities by the US, including securing military alliances with China’s neighboring countries, supporting anti-China political exiles, selling weapons to Taiwan, have confuse the world as to its true intentions. It is often said that the US needs a strategic foe to stimulate its growth.² We would rather believe this is a joke. Up to the US to laugh along with us.” ● 2011년 1월 20일 胡錦濤 중 국가주석 미중관계위원회 및 미중실업인협회 등이 주최한 오찬행사에서 발언(Building a China-U.S. Cooperative Partnership Based on Mutual Respect and Mutual Benefit) (建设相互尊重、互利共赢的中美合作伙伴关系) Quote: “Taiwan and Tibet-related issues concern China’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, and they represents China’s core interests.” ● 2011년 1월 20일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference) Quote: “On the Taiwan issue, both sides underscored the importance of the Taiwan issue in China-US relations. The Chinese side emphasized that the Taiwan issue concerns China’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, and expressed the hope that the US side will honor its relevant commitments and appreciate and support the Chinese side’s position on this issue. The US side stated that the United States follows its one China policy and abides by the principles of the three China-US Joint Communiqués.”

² 真如此，美国就是世界和平的拦路石。(그렇게 된다면, 미국은 세계평화의 걸림돌이 될 것이다-영문판에는 이 문장이 생략됨)



참고문헌

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(2) 관영언론

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보다 나은 세상을 향한 지식 네트워크

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