

EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지

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주요 이슈

1. 아태지역문제 : 미국의 아시아 회귀 전략과 이에 대한 중국의 경계

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 Campbell 미 국무부 차관보 하원국제관계위원회 청문회 발언 ● 10일 Campbell 미 국무부 차관보 태국에서 공개강의 ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문, Clinton 미 국무장관 Reuters 인터뷰, Panetta 미 국방장관 발언 ● 23일 Panetta 미 국방장관 언론 브리핑 ● 25일 미일 국방장관 공동기자회견 ● 27일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 동경대에서 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 25일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 環球時報 영문판 사설 ● 26일 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 30일 環球時報 영문판 사설

2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 미중관계 발전을 위해 필요한 노력에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문 ● 21일 Panetta 미 국방장관 언론 브리핑 ● 24일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 미중관계 컨퍼런스에서 발언 ● 27일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 동경대에서 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 12일 하버드 케네디 스쿨에서 张业遂 중국대사 발언 ● 26일 環球日報 영문판 사설

3. 경제협력 : 미 상원 환율조작제제법안을 둘러싼 미중의 갈등

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문, Clinton 미 국무장관 Reuters 인터뷰 ● 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 뉴욕 경제클럽에서 발언 ● 18일 Hormats 미 국무성 서기관 베이징에서 발언 ● 24일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 미중관계 컨퍼런스에서 발언 ● 26일 McCarthy 미 국무부 부차관보 컨퍼런스 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언 ● 8일 중국 상무부 대변인 발언, 中國日報 영문판 사설 ● 11일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 12일 미 상원 위안화 관련 법안에 대한 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언, 하버드 케네디 스쿨에서 张业遂 중국대사 발언 ● 13일 環球日報 영문판 사설

4. 미중 군사안보협력 : 미중 군사안보협력 증진을 위해 중국의 투명성 제고를 요구하는 미국의 입장, 우주과학기술의 평화적 개발에 대한 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑, Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문 ● 23일 Panetta 미 국방장관 언론 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 8일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 17일 UN 총회에서 우주안보에 대한 王群 중국대사 발언



5. 인권문제 : 미국의 티베트 인권 상황 개선 및 체曉波 석방 요구와 이에 대한 중국의 반발

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 7일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑, Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문 ● 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 20일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 24일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 미중관계 컨퍼런스에서 발언 ● 27일 Yun 미 동아시아 태평양 담당국 부차관보 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 19일 미 중국문제 의회-행정부 위원회 연간보고서에 대한 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언

6. 중동·아프리카 지역문제 : 중국, 러시아의 시리아 제재 거부와 이에 대한 미국의 반발, 미국의 이란 제재 촉구, 유네스코의 팔레스타인 가입 승인에 대한 미국의 반발, 카다피 사망 이후 리비아 재건에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국의 우간다 군사적 개입에 대한 중국의 비판

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Reuters 인터뷰, Clinton 미 국무장관 Associated Press 인터뷰, 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 12일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 20일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 21일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 24일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 25일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 31일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 UN 안보리 시리아 제재 결의안에 대한 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언 ● 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 13일 人民日报 영문판 사실 ● 14일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 18일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 20일 人民日报 영문판 사실 ● 21일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 環球日報 영문판 사실 ● 25일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 26일 人民日报 영문판 사실 ● 27일 人民日报 영문판 사실 ● 29일 주 리비아 대사의 복귀에 대한 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언, 이란 핵 보고서에 대한 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언 ● 31일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견

7. 북한문제 : 인도주의적 대북 식량지원 문제를 다른 정치 이슈와 분리하는 미국의 입장, 6자회담 재개를 위해 필요한 조치에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 7일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Reuters 인터뷰 ● 19일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 25일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 27일 한미 국방장관 공동기자회견 ● 28일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 19일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 20일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 24일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, 環球日報 영문판 사실, 中國日報 영문판 사실 ● 25일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 27일 中國日報 영문판 사실



8. **대만문제** : 대만관계법에 근거하여 대만 방위력 제고를 지원하는 미국의 입장 및 대만 문제를 주권문제로 강조하는 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 Campbell 미 국무부 차관보 발언 ● 23일 Panetta 미 국방장관 언론 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12일 하버드 케네디 스쿨에서 张业遂 중국대사 발언

9. **사이버 안보** : 사이버 안보의 중요성에 대한 미중의 입장, 인터넷 자유를 명목으로 한 내정간섭 시도에 대한 중국의 반대

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11일 Panetta 미 국방장관 발언 ● 18일 Painter 미 국무부 사이버이슈 부처조정관 언론 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 20일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견, UN 총회에서 정보와 사이버 안보에 대한 王群 중국대사 발표 ● 31일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견



Issue 1. 아태지역문제 : 미국의 아시아 회귀전략과 이에 대한 중국의 경계

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 4일 Campbell 미 국무부 차관보 하원국제관계위원회 청문회 발언(Why Taiwan Matters, Part II) Quote: "From day one of this Administration, we have employed a multifaceted strategy to articulate a vision and chart a pathway to realize the Asia pivot in American foreign policy. There are six key elements in this approach: 1) Strengthen our bilateral security alliances to maintain peace, security, and prosperity in Asia. Strong alliances complement the region's multilateral institutions and help create a context for regional security and prosperity. 2) Build enduring and results-oriented multilateral institutions, essential to addressing transnational challenges and creating more integrated rules of the road. 3) Work to develop deeper and more consequential relationships with emerging powers likes India, Indonesia, China, Vietnam, and Singapore. 4) Pursue a free, open, fair and transparent economic agenda in Asia. 5) Modernize our defense force posture in Asia to one that is more geographically distributed, politically sustainable and operationally resilient. And 6) Promote democratic values and human rights." ● 2011년 10월 10일 Campbell 미 국무부 차관보 태국에서 공개강의(Public Lecture on "U.S. Engagement in Asia") Quote: "Clearly, although we have enduring important responsibilities in the Middle East and South Asia, we recognize that the future is here and as we think about the major sets of developments that we want here, we want a major chapter devoted to an enduring and strong American presence in the Asia-Pacific region. So we are committed to taking these steps to transition from the Middle East and South Asia more towards Asia and the Pacific as well." "We think that questions associated with sovereignty need to be resolved using the criteria carefully set up in the law of the sea. The United States is not a claimant, so we do not take particular positions. Our primary interest is in the manner in which issues are discussed." "First of all, we do discuss the situation in Burma with a variety of countries, including all of the countries in Southeast Asia, many of which have passed consequential messages for us. We also discuss this with European countries, with Northeast Asian countries, with India, and also with China. In the past, our discussions with China have been to urge Chinese leaders to underscore in their interactions with Nay Pyi Daw that the leaders take this opportunity to engage and to establish and new kind of relationship, not only with the United States, but with the international community, and take the necessary steps. We've explained why we think such a move in actually in China's best interest and that it is not in China's interest to have Burma be an outcast and shunned globally. And, we also have underscored the potential for refugees that could cross into China and that instability there is not in their interest." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Goals of US 'Return to Asia' strategy questioned) Quote: "U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton published an article titled "America's Pacific Century" in which she has made it clear that the United States will shift its strategic focus to Asia in the future." "Since the United States has never left Asia, why will it need to "return" to Asia? The U.S. move aims to gain more interests from Asia's regional development and cement its dominant position in Asia." "The United States faces at least two challenges as it "returns" to Asia. First, it should learn to get along with China. The reassertion of the leading U.S. role in Asia is directed against China because only China's rise can pose a potential challenge to its hegemony. If the United States adopts this mentality in "returning" to Asia, it will face a zero-sum game with China." "Second, a leading role requires more than ambition. The United States' status in Asia ultimately depends on its input. It should play a more constructive role in promoting the regional economic development and cooperation in multiple fields, instead of expanding its military presence to show off its irreplaceability because it has proven to be a dead end."



- 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문(America's Pacific Century)

Quote: (On the U.S.' strategy towards the Asia-Pacific) "What does that regional strategy look like? For starters, it calls for a sustained commitment to what I have called "forward-deployed" diplomacy. That means continuing to dispatch the full range of our diplomatic assets -- including our highest-ranking officials, our development experts, our interagency teams, and our permanent assets -- to every country and corner of the Asia-Pacific region. Our strategy will have to keep accounting for and adapting to the rapid and dramatic shifts playing out across Asia. With this in mind, our work will proceed along six key lines of action: strengthening bilateral security alliances; deepening our working relationships with emerging powers, including with China; engaging with regional multilateral institutions; expanding trade and investment; forging a broad-based military presence; and advancing democracy and human rights. By virtue of our unique geography, the United States is both an Atlantic and a Pacific power. We are proud of our European partnerships and all that they deliver. Our challenge now is to build a web of partnerships and institutions across the Pacific that is as durable and as consistent with American interests and values as the web we have built across the Atlantic. That is the touchstone of our efforts in all these areas. Our treaty alliances with Japan, South Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand are the fulcrum for our strategic turn to the Asia-Pacific. They have underwritten regional peace and security for more than half a century, shaping the environment for the region's remarkable economic ascent. They leverage our regional presence and enhance our regional leadership at a time of evolving security challenges. As successful as these alliances have been, we can't afford simply to sustain them -- we need to update them for a changing world. In this effort, the Obama administration is guided by three core principles. First, we have to maintain political consensus on the core objectives of our alliances. Second, we have to ensure that our alliances are nimble and adaptive so that they can successfully address new challenges and seize new opportunities. Third, we have to guarantee that the defense capabilities and communications infrastructure of our alliances are operationally and materially capable of deterring provocation from the full spectrum of state and nonstate actors."

- 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Reuters 인터뷰(Interview With Reuters)

Quote: "I mean, as an aside, it's one of the reasons why I went to Asia first on my first trip and why I've just had published this long article in Foreign Policy, because it appeared to Asians -- both our allies, like Japan and the Philippines or Australia and others -- that we were ceding the Asia Pacific region because we were so preoccupied in the Middle East and Iraq and Afghanistan and Pakistan. And I wanted to send a very clear signal, no, we are a global power. We are an Atlantic power and a Pacific power, and we are a power to be reckoned with in the Asia Pacific."

- 2011년 10월 25일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on October 25, 2011)

Quote: "China upholds the strategy of peaceful development, actively advocates a new thinking on security featuring mutual trust, mutual benefit, equality and coordination and promotes cooperation and good-neighborliness with its neighbors. Safeguarding regional peace and stability is in the common interests of all countries in the region. At present, all countries in the South China Sea region pledge to handle maritime disputes peacefully and appropriately through dialogue and consultation in a bid to safeguard regional peace and stability and sound bilateral relations. We hold that it is imperative that relevant countries earnestly implement the Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea, which is vital to safeguarding and enhancing mutual trust between the countries. We maintain a smooth channel of communication and consultation with countries directly involved in the South China Sea dispute. Countries outside the region should respect the efforts by countries within the region to solve the issue through dialogue and consultation. Artificially creating tension and confrontation is not conducive to the settlement of the issue, but will only complicate it. We do not want to see any country creating troubles or interference in the South China Sea issue by any country outside the region."

- 2011년 10월 25일 環球時報 영문판 사설(Don't take peaceful approach for granted)

Quote: "Conflicts and disputes over the sovereignty of the seas in East Asia and South Asia are complicated. No known method exists to solve these issues in a peaceful way. Although China has proposed a strategy that calls for countries in the region to put away differences and work on shared interests, few have responded. The reality is that each country in the region believes it has what it takes to force China to bow down. China wants to remain calm but it is a lonely role to play. China will have to adjust itself for this reality."



● 2011년 10월 11일 Panetta 미 국방장관 발언(Remarks by Secretary Panetta at the Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, D.C.)

Quote: "And then we must contend with rising powers, and rapidly modernizing militaries, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region -- where the security and economic future of our nation will largely rest in the 21st century. The rise of China will continue to shape the international system, and we will have to stay competitive and reassure our allies in the region. That means continuing to project our power and maintaining forward-deployed forces in the Asia-Pacific region."

● 2011년 10월 23일 Panetta 미 국방장관 언론 브리핑(Media Availability with Secretary Panetta in Bali, Indonesia)

Quote: (Regarding a question about the concern Asia-Pacific countries have about the reduction of U.S. budget and whether that would lead to a reduction U.S. forces in Asia) "You know, there's no question that those concerns have been expressed, and the purpose of my visit is to make very clear to this region and to our allies in the Pacific that we -- and when I say we, the president of the United States and the Department of Defense -- made very clear that the Pacific will remain a key priority for the United States, that we will maintain our force projection in this area, that we will maintain a presence in this area, that we will remain a Pacific power, and that we will do whatever we can to try to work with the nations of this area to develop a strong security and cooperative relationship. I've made clear that even with the budget constraints that we are facing in the United States, as we have developed a strategy to deal with that and try to develop a future strategy for what our defense will look like in the future, that there is no question in discussions within the Pentagon and discussions with the White House that the Pacific will be a priority for the United States of America."

● 2011년 10월 25일 미일 국방장관 공동기자회견(Joint Press Conference with Secretary Panetta and Japanese Minister of Defense Ichikawa in Tokyo, Japan)

Quote: "And the message that I want to send is simple. The United States is and always will be a Pacific power, and we are here to stay. The forward presence of U.S. forces here is not merely a symbol of U.S. commitment to Japan, but also a symbol of our commitment to the peace and security that must exist across the Pacific region." "We also stated our desire to continue to work together to strengthen bilateral security cooperation with the Republic of Korea as well as with Australia to more effectively address the many shared challenges that we face. Together we will also work to encourage China's emergence as a responsible and positive partner in building regional stability and prosperity, cooperating on global issues and upholding international norms and rules of behavior." "It's no secret that the United States faces some very tough fiscal decisions back home. But let me reassure the people of Japan, let me reassure you as secretary of defense that the one thing that we have determined in discussions as to our future strategy, the one thing we are agreed up on is that the Pacific will remain a key priority. I will continue to strengthen our forces in this part of the world."

● 2011년 10월 26일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Comments add to tensions)

Quote: "Judging from the remarks made by US Defense Secretary Leon Panetta in his on-going Asia tour, it is crystal clear that Washington is involving itself deeper in the affairs in the Asia-Pacific region." "In a meeting with defense ministers from ASEAN in Bali, Panetta said: "I want to reiterate that the United States is a Pacific nation with enduring interests and commitments to our allies and partners in the region." To further reassure its allies in the region, in Japan, Panetta said that the looming cuts in US defense spending would not affect its ability to maintain a strong military presence in the Pacific. Given that a handful of countries in the region have covertly or overtly courted the US support in their disputes with China over the South China Sea issue and that the US has openly made a link between the waters and its interests, the Pentagon chief's stance could embolden those countries to slip further along the road of confrontation." "The US may have justifications for reshaping its Asia policy as it readjusts its global strategy. But, if, in any way, the US manifesto for a presence in Asia leads to an escalation of tension in regional disputes, it can only be bad news for countries in the region. It would certainly have an adverse effect on Sino-US relations."



- 2011년 10월 27일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 동경대에서 발언(The Enduring Value of the U.S.-Japan Alliance)

Quote: "America is a resident military, diplomatic and economic power in the Asia-Pacific -- and we will remain an Asia-Pacific power. No region of the world matters more to our future in the new century unfolding before us." "It is important to put the significance of our alliance in a global context. Today the world and the United States stand at a pivot point. As Secretary Clinton has said, the Asia-Pacific region is now a key driver of global politics, and greater U.S. commitment here is essential. After World War II, America built a strong and lasting network of institutions and relationships across the Atlantic -- one that pays off to this day. We must now do the same across the Pacific. The time has come for the United States to redouble our investments as a Pacific power, a strategic course set by President Obama from the outset of his administration and one that is already yielding benefits. These benefits go both ways: just as Asia is critical to America's future, an engaged America is vital to Asia's future. And there is no question that our treaty alliance with Japan is the fulcrum for our strategic turn to the Asia-Pacific."

- 2011년 10월 30일 環球時報 영문판 사설(US has no stomach for South China Sea military clash)

Quote: "The strategic goal of the US in the South China Sea is maintaining a situation of no war and no peace. The US has no direct concerns in Asian ocean disputes. So why does it take such a strong role in the dispute? This is part of the global strategy of the US, balancing powers in different regions, as it has done in the past. It also interferes in the Taiwan Strait and causes tension on the Korean Peninsula. However, the US feels that this is not enough to disturb China's development, and now it's trying to stir up Southeast Asia to make trouble for China."



Issue 2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 미중관계 발전을 위해 필요한 노력에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문(<u>America's Pacific Century</u>) Quote: "We all know that fears and misperceptions linger on both sides of the Pacific. Some in our country see China's progress as a threat to the United States; some in China worry that America seeks to constrain China's growth. We reject both those views. The fact is that a thriving America is good for China and a thriving China is good for America. We both have much more to gain from cooperation than from conflict. But you cannot build a relationship on aspirations alone. It is up to both of us to more consistently translate positive words into effective cooperation -- and, crucially, to meet our respective global responsibilities and obligations. These are the things that will determine whether our relationship delivers on its potential in the years to come. We also have to be honest about our differences. We will address them firmly and decisively as we pursue the urgent work we have to do together. And we have to avoid unrealistic expectations. Over the last two-and-a-half years, one of my top priorities has been to identify and expand areas of common interest, to work with China to build mutual trust, and to encourage China's active efforts in global problem-solving. This is why Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner and I launched the Strategic and Economic Dialogue, the most intensive and expansive talks ever between our governments, bringing together dozens of agencies from both sides to discuss our most pressing bilateral issues, from security to energy to human rights." ● 2011년 10월 21일 Panetta 미 국방장관 언론 브리핑(<u>Media Availability with Secretary Panetta en route to Bali, Indonesia</u>) Quote: "Yeah, you know, the message on China is that the United States really does want to develop a cooperative relationship with China. China is a major power in that region, and it's very important for us to be able to develop, particularly on the military side, mil-to-mil relations. It's important that we continue to communicate. It's important that we continue to work together. At the same time, I think China must recognize that in order to have that kind of relationship, that they have to be transparent and that they have to be working with us to try to recognize international rules so that all countries can enjoy security and enjoy navigation rights, right of passage, but more importantly, can enjoy a degree of security in that part of the world." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference</u>) Quote: "The consultation between Vice Foreign Minister Cui Tiankai and US Assistant Secretary of State Campbell started this morning and is still underway. We believe that the two sides will have in-depth exchange of views on bilateral relations, Asia-Pacific affairs and other major issues of common interest. Yesterday, Vice Foreign Minister Cui Tiankai took an interview with Chinese and foreign media on the second round of China-US consultation on Asia-Pacific affairs. We will release the information of consultation today in a timely fashion." ● 2011년 10월 12일 하버드 케네디 스쿨에서 张业遂 중국대사 발언(<u>China-US Relations and China's Role in the World - Address by Ambassador Zhang Yesui at the Harvard Kennedy School</u>) Quote: "Today, I am going to speak first on China-US relations and then on the impact of China's development to the rest of the world." "We must view China-US relations from a new perspective. We could both emerge as winners if we work together as true partners. We must fully tap the potential to advance our mutual economic interests. We must continue to improve strategic mutual trust. We must properly handle differences and disagreements." "China's peaceful development can positively contribute to the well-being of the rest of the world. First, China can serve as an important engine for world economic growth and prosperity. Second, China can serve as a positive force for world peace and stability. Third, China can serve as a contributor to international systems and regimes. Fourth, China can serve as an important force for a stable and prosperous Asia-Pacific." "We support regional economic integration. We support and welcome the United States' participation in the East Asia Summit."



- 2011년 10월 24일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 미중관계 컨퍼런스에서 발언(Keynote Remarks at 5th Biennial U.S.-China Relations Conference)

Quote: First and foremost, our approach to China begins with robust engagement across the Asia-Pacific. [...] because we believe that a peaceful and prosperous region is the single best foundation to support strong and stable U.S.-China relations" "Second, we are committed to expand cooperation with China on a range of pressing transnational issues." "But [...] a narrow focusing on areas of agreement is not enough given the challenges we face together. We cannot simply turn away from our disagreements over Chinese challenges to maritime rights and freedom of navigation when China has yet to clarify its claims in the South China Sea in terms consistent with international law. We cannot ignore the potentially destabilizing nature of China's rapid military modernization, when its capabilities and intentions remain opaque. And when incessant cyber attacks on public and private American entities continue to emanate from China, we cannot help expressing our concern." (On the United States and China Security Strategic Dialogue and other such high level talks)"The purpose of these mechanisms is to create channels of communication that enhance, transparency, predictability, and, ultimately, trust." "This first guiding principle is the importance of enhancing transparency." "The second principle is creating greater predictability in our relationship to develop better understanding of one another's practices, norms, and intentions." "Finally, our engagement requires frank and open communication, particularly about one another's goals and intentions."

- 2011년 10월 27일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 동경대에서 발언(The Enduring Value of the U.S.-Japan Alliance)

Quote: "And of course closer to home, we are working together to facilitate the peaceful rise of China as a nation that plays a constructive and responsible role in the region and in the world commensurate with its growing economic stature. Both of us seek to engage China in ways that promote greater respect for the rule of law and adherence to international norms."

- 2011년 10월 26일 環球日報 영문판 사설(Panetta skips China, nothing to worry about)

Quote: "The newly appointed US Defense Secretary Leon Panetta decided not to visit China during his first Asian trip. It may further indicate that the US is about to shift its strategic focus back to Asia." "It is practically impossible for one US defense secretary, or even one US president, to decide the overall Sino-US relationship. Those who can decide are people from both countries, as it will determine their fate along with East Asia's, and perhaps even the whole world. China needs to stay calm and accept challenges and burdens as it has the world's second largest economy." "The US will surely take advantage of the South China Sea dispute to challenge China. Countries involved in the dispute will also help the US to achieve this goal. This is not that terrible. There is no reason to be overly worried about the consequence of conflict." "Some observers believe if China wants to hold a good position in dealing with the US, it will have to tolerate sovereignty issues challenged by its neighbors. China and its people must be able to think outside of the box. China will also need to establish a new understanding regarding a stable Sino-US relationship. It cannot apply the meaning of "stable" from its domestic context to the international arena. China has to be able to withstand international conflicts. This is at least as important as the ability to evade conflicts."



Issue 3. 경제협력 : 미 상원 환율조작제재법안을 둘러싼 미중의 갈등

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문(America's Pacific Century) Quote: "On the economic front, the United States and China need to work together to ensure strong, sustained, and balanced future global growth. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the United States and China worked effectively through the G-20 to help pull the global economy back from the brink. We have to build on that cooperation. U.S. firms want fair opportunities to export to China's growing markets, which can be important sources of jobs here in the United States, as well as assurances that the \$50 billion of American capital invested in China will create a strong foundation for new market and investment opportunities that will support global competitiveness. At the same time, Chinese firms want to be able to buy more high-tech products from the United States, make more investments here, and be accorded the same terms of access that market economies enjoy. We can work together on these objectives, but China still needs to take important steps toward reform. In particular, we are working with China to end unfair discrimination against U.S. and other foreign companies or against their innovative technologies, remove preferences for domestic firms, and end measures that disadvantage or appropriate foreign intellectual property. And we look to China to take steps to allow its currency to appreciate more rapidly, both against the dollar and against the currencies of its other major trading partners. Such reforms, we believe, would not only benefit both our countries (indeed, they would support the goals of China's own five-year plan, which calls for more domestic-led growth), but also contribute to global economic balance, predictability, and broader prosperity." ● 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Reuters 인터뷰(Interview With Reuters) Quote: "(Regarding China's economic development) there are great pockets of wealth and success, but that isn't reflected in the overall standard of living, and our national wealth is so much greater, many times over, than China's. So let's put this into some perspective about what's actually real and what is feared or a source of anxiety." "[...] the Chinese have more to do to stimulate internal demand, not to be artificially inflating their exports by depreciating their currency, and all anybody's asking for is a fair field for competition. And if we can't win on a fair field, that's fine. But when you're fighting with two hands tied behind your back because of all kinds of advantages for state-owned enterprises, for currency pegging, for not protecting intellectual property rights, I mean, there's a long list of concerns that Americans have brought to me and that I have shared with the Chinese." "[...] we don't want to spark any kind of retaliatory trade war that will disadvantage the global economy, the U.S. economy. We want to move toward a framework of rules that will be followed by everybody." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 4일 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Remarks on the US Senate's RMB Exchange Rate-Related Bill) Quote: "Despite the strong opposition of the Chinese side, the Currency Exchange Rate Oversight Reform Act of 2011 went through the procedural vote of the US Senate." "As is known to all, the RMB exchange rate is not the cause for China-US trade imbalance." "China will follow through the principle of independent decision-making, controllability and gradual progress, improve the managed floating exchange rate regime and increase the flexibility of the RMB exchange rate, with a view to keeping the RMB basically stable at an adaptive and equilibrium level." "China calls on the US to discard protectionism stop politicizing economic issues and take concrete actions to create an enabling environment for the development of bilateral economic relations and trade." ● 2011년 10월 8일 중국 상무부 대변인 발언(MOFCOM spokesperson's comments on passing of Currency Exchange Rate Oversight Reform Act of 2011 at US Senate) Quote: "That is unfair, and runs counter to international norms. China is deeply concerned about it." "Mr. Shen said that, the basis of China-US trade and economic cooperation is mutual beneficial and win-win. The current situation of China-US trade is the result of global industrial specialization and structure adjustment, a substantial part of US trade deficit with China is because of the trade diversion from other countries and regions in East Asia, as well as US restriction of hi-tech products export to China. Trade surplus exists in China's goods trade with US, but its trade in services with US has remained in deficit for a long time." "Mr. Shen stressed that pressing RMB to appreciate cannot resolve China-US trade imbalance or US unemployment, but will impair the joint efforts of China and US to promote world economic recovery." "China and the US should abide by WTO rules, prevent the politicizing of economic issues, and create a sound environment for the steady development of world trade." ● 2011년 10월 8일 中國日報 영문판 사설(The US legislative farce) Quote: "[...] US politicians pretend to be serious about their economic woes by again playing the game of scapegoating China and yuan." "If the global economy is to avoid an imminent double-dip recession, the international community should stand together with China, which has expressed its strong opposition to the US Senate's protectionist move and warned that it "seriously violates the rules of the World Trade Organization and obstructs China-US trade ties"." "Do not mistake protectionism for a panacea to the US' economic troubles. It is just another example of US partisan paralysis over domestic reforms that are essential to the revitalization of the US economy and the global rebalancing of power."



- 2011년 10월 14일 Clinton 미 국무장관 뉴욕 경제클럽에서 발언(Economic Statecraft)

Quote: "Enough of the world's commerce now takes place with developing nations that exempting them would render the whole system not just unfair but unworkable. And that would end up harming everyone. One example of just such an unsustainable approach is China's currency policy, which does, in fact, cost American jobs, but it also costs Brazilian jobs and German jobs and other jobs, and it denies the Chinese people the full fruits of their own labor. China has been gaming the trading system to hold down the value of its currency to give its companies a leg up. It's currency has appreciated, but not enough. And currency is just one unfair practice." "And Chuck Schumer, who has been the champion of the China currency appreciation bill in the Senate, as many of you know, is a very staunch defender of New York's economic interests. And you would have to ask yourself, "Why is Senator Schumer leading the charge on this?" Well, in part, because it is not only distorting the market, it is not only making our exports more expensive; it is now beginning to impact on other countries as well. So it's not the United States alone saying China needs to rebalance this artificial policy of depreciation, which is good for their exporters, which disadvantages their own people in many ways, can go on."

- 2011년 10월 18일 Hormats 미 국무부 서기관 베이징에서 발언(Promoting Pharmaceutical Innovation and Patient Confidence)

Quote: "China needs to rigorously protect intellectual property rights for its own companies and for foreign companies -- treating the latter fairly, just as China would want its businesses treated abroad. Reciprocity is key. We will continue to work with the Chinese government to ensure that the rights of all intellectual property holders -- including the pharmaceutical industry -- are well-protected and laws are adequately and consistently enforced. I hope that you -- as companies with IP of your own to protect -- will stress these objectives with government officials so that we can work together to foster an innovative climate." "We must encourage a cooperative relationship between Chinese drug regulators, companies, and their U.S. counterparts. Sharing information and expertise will help to protect both the Chinese people and the American public. Not only will we improve drug safety through some of the examples of U.S.-China collaboration I highlighted earlier, we'll also spur greater innovation. The production of scientific knowledge is shifting from individuals to groups, from single to multiple institutions, and from a national to an international scope."

- 2011년 10월 11일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Politicizing exchange rate harms China, US)

Quote: "With the U.S. presidential election drawing near, the RMB exchange rate issue has again become a prime opportunity for grandstanding by some U.S. politicians." "U.S. President Barack Obama said [...] that he is primarily concerned that the bill is perhaps inconsistent with U.S. international trade agreements and obligations and will not receive support from the World Trade Organization." "Furthermore, it is ridiculous to link the RMB exchange rate with the high U.S. unemployment rate." "Forcing China to revalue its currency is a mistake, and will hurt both countries. If China allows faster appreciation of its currency due to the U.S. pressure, the U.S. trade deficit with China will only be transferred to other countries, and it will have to import more from nations where production costs are higher." "Using China as a scapegoat and politicizing economic issues will only worsen the political and economic problems of the United States instead of helping solve them."

- 2011년 10월 12일 미 상원 위안화 관련 법안에 대한 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Remarks on the US Senate's Adoption of the RMB Exchange Rate-Related Bill)

Quote: "Under the pretext of so-called "currency imbalance", the bill in fact wields protectionism and severely violates the WTO rules. Instead of resolving economic and employment problems of the US, it will only cause grave damage to China-US economic relations and trade and obstruct the efforts of both countries and the international community to push for strong global economic recovery and growth. It will not only hurt the interests of others but also the US and bring no good but harm. China calls on the US Government, Congress and all sectors of the society to resolutely oppose playing up the RMB exchange rate issue and exerting pressure through domestic legislation and reject protectionism and the erroneous act of politicizing economic issues, with a view to safeguarding the sound development of China-US economic relations and trade."

- 2011년 10월 12일 하버드 케네디 스쿨에서 张业遂 중국대사 발언(China-US Relations and China's Role in the World - Address by Ambassador Zhang Yesui at the Harvard Kennedy School)

Quote: "We recognize that there is trade imbalance between China and the United States. Such imbalance is caused by a combination of factors, including the structural trade and investment differences, divergent patterns of saving and consumption, and the international division of labor, rather than an issue of the RMB exchange rate."



- 2011년 10월 24일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 미중관계 컨퍼런스에서 발언(Keynote Remarks at 5th Biennial U.S.-China Relations Conference)

Quote: "We must also raise our concerns with Beijing when progress on our bilateral economic priorities has been too slow. Economic issues are an integral component of our broader bilateral relationship, and addressing them effectively is necessary to maintaining and strengthening our relationship overall. Toward that end, we continue to encourage China to improve protection of intellectual property rights, to join the Government Procurement Agreement, to provide a level playing field for foreign and domestic firms, and to expand market access in compliance with its WTO obligations. We have worked aggressively to urge China to move much faster in allowing the value of its currency to appreciate. We raise these concerns bilaterally, but also must ensure that we resolve them under the rules-based system of the WTO and the IMF."

- 2011년 10월 26일 McCarthy 미 국무부 부차관보 컨퍼런스 발언(Economic Statecraft)

Quote: "Increased engagement in forums such as the G20 and OECD, and in bilateral arrangements such as the Strategic and Economic Dialogue with China, will be important instruments in establishing a more solid framework for our relationships, and will serve to strengthen the global economy."

- 2011년 10월 13일 環球日報 영문판 사설(No need to sweat over Senate yuan bill)
Quote: "The US Senate passed the Currency Exchange Rate Oversight Reform Act of 2011 on Tuesday, despite opposition from many leaders including President Barack Obama and House Speaker John Boehner." "The Chinese market currently contributes most to US export growth. If the act becomes law, it will certainly trigger a trade war between China and the US. This is not something the US desires or can afford." "A foreign target is needed to shift domestic attention away from the frail US economy. The RMB definitely fills this need. However, a funny fact is that the RMB has risen by about 30 percent in five years while the US unemployment rate has increased from 7 percent to 14 percent. China does not necessarily follow the US plan." "Let the US continue its performance. We need not waste resources to influence the decision. What we should do is to prepare ourselves for challenges from the US."



Issue 4. 미중 군사안보협력 : 미중 군사안보협력 증진을 위해 중국의 투명성 제고를 요구하는 미국의 입장, 우주과학기술의 평화적 개발에 대한 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "As you know, the system that we are building with NATO is a defensive system." "We certainly believe that a strong partnership in missile defense is in our interest." ● 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문(America's Pacific Century) Quote: "We are also working to increase transparency and reduce the risk of miscalculation or miscues between our militaries. The United States and the international community have watched China's efforts to modernize and expand its military, and we have sought clarity as to its intentions. Both sides would benefit from sustained and substantive military-to-military engagement that increases transparency. So we look to Beijing to overcome its reluctance at times and join us in forging a durable military-to-military dialogue. And we need to work together to strengthen the Strategic Security Dialogue, which brings together military and civilian leaders to discuss sensitive issues like maritime security and cyber security." ● 2011년 10월 23일 Panetta 미 국방장관 언론 브리핑 (Media Availability with Secretary Panetta in Bali, Indonesia) Quote: "What I've expressed to the defense minister and I'll express to the members of the ASEAN community is that with regards to China, what we seek is a cooperative and comprehensive relationship with China. It is important that we develop strong mil-to-mil relations. It is important that we maintain open communications between our two countries. At the same time, it's very important for China to be transparent in that kind of relationship and to really join in a process of full cooperation and communication so that both the United States and China can represent a positive force in the Pacific region. There's no question for there are concerns, but the best place to be able to express those concerns is to be able to do that in open and free discussions with the Chinese. And our hope is that the ASEAN community can assist us in that effort to improve relations with China and with others in the Pacific region." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 8일 人民日報 영문판 사설(China should have own ambitions) Quote: "The concerns have mostly come from the United States. Former NASA Administrator Michael Griffin recently said at a hearing of NASA's supervision committee that China has almost the same strength with the United States as a strong space competitor. But China's explorations in space technology could by no means challenge in the near future the leading position of the United States." "The concerns held by the United States run some risks. The United States has viewed China's normal development as a challenge -- the negative impact of which is not limited to the false interpretation of the intentions of China's development." "Instead of being worried about China's rising power, foreign countries should pay attention to how China uses its power. It would be unwise to regard the Tiangong-1 as a space threat because China's peaceful development strategy determines that it stands against the weaponization or any arms race in outer space." "U.S.-China relations might warm up if the United States can realize that China has its own difficulties and ambitions, just like any other country in the world." ● 2011년 10월 17일 UN 총회에서 우주안보에 대한 王群 중국대사 발언(Statement by H. E. Mr. Wang Qun, Ambassador for disarmament affair of China , at the Thematic Debate on Outer Space at the First Committee of the UNGA) Quote: "The outer space is the common wealth of mankind as the global public space. The permanent peace of outer space is correlated to all nations' security, development and prosperity. Meanwhile, with the growing reliance of mankind on outer space, the risk of the weaponization of and an arms race in outer space are on rise. Safeguarding the peaceful use of outer space and preventing the weaponization of and an arms race in outer space, are common interest and obligations of all countries." "The Chinese Government always firmly opposes to the weaponization of outer space and an arms race in outer space, and dedicates itself to efforts for maintaining peace and security in outer space. China has been the co-sponsor of the UNGA resolution 'Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space.'" "China attaches importance to outer space Transparency and Confidence Building Measures (TCBM), and is open towards relevant initiatives and discussions. We believe that appropriate and viable TCBM are of positive significance, and are the useful supplements to the international legally-binding instrument on the prevention of the weaponization of outer space and an arms race in outer space."



Issue 5. 인권문제 : 미국의 티베트 인권 상황 개선 및 刘晓波 석방 요구와 이에 대한 중국의 반발

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 7일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "So thank you for the opportunity to renew our call to the Chinese Government to release him (Liu Xiaobo, a Chinese dissident and Nobel prize winner) and to stop harassing his wife and to uphold China's international human rights obligations." ● 2011년 10월 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "[...] we are very concerned about this trend and the clear anger and frustration and concern that it represents with regard to Tibetan human rights inside China. And we have repeatedly – and will do it here again – called on the Chinese Government to respect the rights of all Chinese citizens who peacefully express their desire for internationally recognized freedoms; and particularly to respect the rights of Tibetans; and to address policy in Tibet in areas that have created tensions; and to protect Tibet's unique religious, cultural, and linguistic identity." ● 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Foreign Policy 기고문(America's Pacific Century) Quote: "Of course, we have made very clear, publicly and privately, our serious concerns about human rights. And when we see reports of public-interest lawyers, writers, artists, and others who are detained or disappeared, the United States speaks up, both publicly and privately, with our concerns about human rights. We make the case to our Chinese colleagues that a deep respect for international law and a more open political system would provide China with a foundation for far greater stability and growth -- and increase the confidence of China's partners. Without them, China is placing unnecessary limitations on its own development." ● 2011년 10월 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "In the light of the continuing underlying grievances of China's Tibetan population, we would urge China and its leaders to respect the rights of Tibetans, to address some of the policies in these areas – Tibetan areas that have created tension, and to protect the Tibetan's unique religious, cultural, and linguistic identity." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 19일 미 중국문제 의회-행정부 위원회 연간보고서에 대한 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks on the 2011 Annual Report of the US Congressional-Executive Commission on China) Quote: "China's significant achievements in the improvement of human rights, democracy and legal system are well known. The so-called Commission always looks at China through colored spectacles, distorts facts and interferes in China's internal affairs. China expresses firm opposition in this regard. China urges the Commission to stop issuing such report and its erroneous words and deeds that disturb and damage China-US relations."



- 2011년 10월 20일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "(Regarding the self-immolations) [...] we're not shy about raising our human rights concerns with China in our dialogue with them, and we do so. And I would also imagine that that takes place largely between the Embassy and the Chinese Government, but I would imagine other levels as well." As I said, I think we just raise human rights in almost every time we meet with the Chinese, we raise human rights in some way or form or another."

- 2011년 10월 24일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 미중관계 컨퍼런스에서 발언(Keynote Remarks at 5th Biennial U.S.-China Relations Conference)
Quote: "And in that same spirit -- just as President Bush understood so well -- we must seek good relations with China at every turn, but not at the cost of silence on human rights. That commitment remains a central part of U.S. engagement with China. We will continue to urge China to protect freedom of expression, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, and other basic rights guaranteed in China's own constitution, laws, and international commitments. The standard we ask China to apply is not an American standard but a universal one -- one the Chinese people have embraced as eloquently as anyone."

- 2011년 10월 27일 Yun 미 동아시아 태평양 담당국 부차관보 발언(Trafficking in Persons in East Asia and the Pacific)
Quote: "China's ratification of the "Palermo Protocol" in November 2009 was a positive sign, although China has not yet completed all of the requirements, such as amending domestic law and legal definitions, it needs to meet its obligations under the Palermo Protocol." "The Department of State recognizes the importance of working with host governments to support their efforts to fight TIP. Our embassies and consulates abroad coordinate with host governments and non-governmental organizations in a number of ways, from organizing conferences and training programs, to inviting experts and speakers to speak publicly to audiences, to sponsoring the exchange of information through the International Visitor Leadership Program and awarding grants to fund anti-TIP programs or campaigns. "



Issue 6. 중동·아프리카 지역문제 : 중국, 러시아의 시리아 제재 거부와 이에 대한 미국의 반발, 미국의 이란 제재 촉구, 유네스코의 팔레스타인 가입 승인에 대한 미국의 반발, 카다피 사망 이후 리비아 재건에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국의 우간다 군사적 개입에 대한 중국의 비판

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 4일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We hope that the Syrian people see this as a very strong signal of United States bipartisan support for the work that he's been doing, the message that the United States has been advocating in support of their democratic aspirations." "We insist, as do the Afghans, that anybody who is reconciled or who is pursuing reconciliation has to renounce violence, they have to abandon their ties, cut their ties with al-Qaida, they have to abide by the laws and the constitution of Afghanistan, including respecting the rights of women and ethnic minorities." ● 2011년 10월 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We've obviously urged a strong stance from those countries (the members of the Arab League and the GCC) nationally and organizationally. And clearly, in an environment where strong UN action is being blocked, we need to work increasingly hard with the countries of the region that have the greatest stake." "So first and foremost, the root to a secure, stable Palestinian state is through negotiations. Secondly, it is just strange to be moving in UNESCO or any other constituent agency before the UN Security Council process has run its course." ● 2011년 10월 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "Our concern was that the (Security Council) resolution was far too weak." "(in response to a question about efforts to talk to the Russians and the Chinese about a possible re-think) We had a fundamental difference of intention and goal and end state. The United States and the other eight countries who supported the Security Council resolution thought it was very important to send a strong message that the violence needs to end." "(Regarding the Palestine's request at UNESCO) [...] it's incoherent to be pursuing this in the UN agencies at the same time that the Security Council is reviewing it." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 5일 UN 안보리 시리아 제재 결의안에 대한 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Remarks on the UN Security Council's Draft Resolution on Syria) Quote: "China vetoed the UN Security Council's draft resolution on Syria on October 5. Greatly concerned about the developments in Syria, China calls on all parties there to cease violence, push the Syrian Government to honor its reform pledges, swiftly launch a Syria-led inclusive political process and vigorously support the mediation efforts of countries and organizations within this region. The draft resolution submitted by relevant countries to the UN Security Council wilfully pressures Syria and threatens to impose sanctions, which is not conducive to easing the situation in Syria. We hope that relevant actions by the UN Security Council will help ease tension in Syria, facilitate political dialogue so as to dissolve disputes and safeguard the peace and stability of the Middle East region." ● 2011년 10월 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference) Quote: "We believe that the Syrian Government should step up its efforts to deliver the reform pledge, launch and promote the inclusive political process which involves all parties in Syria as soon as possible and respond to the reasonable expectation and appeal of the Syrian people so as to resolve problems appropriately through dialogue and consultation. Meanwhile, all relevant parties in Syria should take an active part in the process of political solution." "China supports the post-war reconstruction by the Libyan people under the leadership of the National Transitional Council (NTC) so as to restore national stability, economic development and normal social order. China understands the NTC's request that the international community should release the Libyan assets for post-war reconstruction and would like to maintain contact with all parties in this regard."



- 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Reuters 인터뷰(Interview With Reuters)
Quote: "We are responding to the Arab Spring. We have a designated team led by Ambassador Bill Taylor to push the economic and political reform agenda across the region while we, of course, deal on a national basis with our embassies." "[...] it's especially difficult given this Arab awakening because we look at the individual countries; they each pose specific challenges. [...] So we have to be a lot more creative with the dollars that we have in order to get the impact that we're seeking."
- 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Associated Press 인터뷰(Interview With Associated Press)
Quote: "(Regarding the vetoes by China and Russia) First of all, I obviously expected them. But secondly, it's China and Russia who have to explain what they're doing about the Arab Spring and what they're doing about the Syrian people and why they're continuing in, at least according to available information, supporting a regime that is using weapons that Russia has sold them in the past against their own people." "(Regarding Iranian assignation plot)...the fact that the plot was disrupted and that, thankfully, the worst consequences that might have resulted from this kind of state-sponsored act of terror against a diplomat under the Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, is a breach of international norms, and Iran happens to be a signatory to that convention, I think creates a potential for international reaction that will further isolate Iran."
- 2011년 10월 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "[...] we need a complete transition to a democratic system that protects everybody's rights." "[...] we are calling on governments to be accountable, to be transparent, to protect all their citizens. This takes us to some of the concerns that we've had in Syria and our repeated points about the need for a non-sectarian Syria where all Syrians can feel safe and can feel included, and where you don't have one group exploiting others. So this is a very, very important point across the Middle East. It's a very important underpinning tenet of democracy around the world that even as you have majority choice in elections; you have to have full and strong protections of all minority groups." "Any evolution in Chinese pressure on the Asad regime is welcome. [...] So calls for an end to the violence are most welcome, and we think that it's probably going to take more pressure over coming weeks."

- 2011년 10월 13일 人民日报 영문판 사설(China: No intervention in Syria's internal affairs)
Quote: "China vetoed the resolution on Syria not because of impulse but because of its adherence to justice and serious considerations of the present situation. First, China upholds the U.N. Charter and the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs." "The Syria issue is in essence a matter of the country's internal affairs, and should be resolved by the Syrian people themselves through dialogue and other means." "The second is to preserve peace and stability in the Middle East." "The third is to oppose the imitation of the "pattern of Libya." In terms of the issue of Libya, Western countries have used force to overthrow the Libyan regime under the cover of protecting civilians by establishing a "no-fly zone," but rather brought about more civilian casualties and greater humanitarian disasters." "The Cold War mentality of easily using sanctions on others or even using military force to threat others is already unpopular and goes against the current mainstream of pursuing peace, seeking development and promoting cooperation."
- 2011년 10월 14일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference)
Quote: "The US recently accused Iran of plotting the assassination of Saudi Ambassador to the US. President Obama also indicated further sanctions against Iran without ruling out the possibility of military actions. We have noted relevant report and reactions of all parties. China upholds that in dealing with state-to-state relations, one should abide by international law and basic norms governing international relations and earnestly protect the safety of diplomatic personnel. We hope relevant countries resolve this issue appropriately through dialogue in a joint effort to maintain stability in the Gulf region of the Middle East."
- 2011년 10월 18일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference)
Quote: "China welcomes the agreement which is conducive to easing the tensions between Palestine and Israel and appreciates the good offices of Egypt and other parties in this regard. We hope that Palestine and Israel will continue with constructive measures to ease the situation, narrow differences and resume peace talks as soon as possible." "The Middle East peace process is at a critical juncture. China supports international peacemaking efforts which are conducive to the early resumption of talks between Palestine and Israel and hopes all relevant parties coordinate actively to remove obstacles and create conditions for the resumption of negotiation."



- 2011년 10월 12일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "With regard to the precise measures, we are looking for countries to join us in increasing the political and the economic pressure on Iran. [...] But a number of countries are not enforcing these as tightly as they might, so obviously, everybody redoubling their efforts to enforce UN sanctions, national sanctions, regional sanctions, and to take more sanctioning measures that are within their capacity would be greatly appreciated to send the message that this is not the kind of behavior that can be tolerated in the international community." "We are not interfering in Syrian internal affairs. But that said, we're also not going to countenance threats of violence against us or our allies or our friends anywhere in the world."
- 2011년 10월 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "The United States stands by the Iranian people who wish nothing more than to make their voices heard and hold their government accountable for its actions. And we call upon the international community to use this occasion of these reports to redouble its condemnation of Iran's disgraceful abuse of human rights of all its citizens and demand a change." "We have the three red lines, if you will, about Hamas that we've often spoken about, but that they renounce violence, that they accept existing agreements, and that they recognize Israel's right to exist. And if they could meet those requirements, then we certainly would welcome them as part of the political process." [...] we've long stated our strong desire to see President Saleh sign the GCC proposal so that Yemen can move forward on a track towards a democratic transition." "(Regarding the weapon sales to Bahrain) We're going to continue to consider human rights activities, or human rights – the human rights situation in Bahrain as we move forward in this process."
- 2011년 10월 20일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "But we believe, by recognizing the TNC as the credible interim government for Libya, we believe that they do represent the broad wishes of the Libyan people."

- 2011년 10월 20일 人民日報 영문판 사설(Hidden motives lie behind US mission to Uganda)
Quote: "U.S. President Barack Obama recently announced a plan to send about 100 Special Forces to Central Africa to help the army of Uganda and other nations fight the notorious Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)." "Obama has explained the reasons behind such assistance and the military operation in Uganda that deploying these U.S. armed forces "furthers U.S. national security interests and foreign policy." According to public opinion, the United States is also coveting African oil and natural gas resources. African countries have already questioned the U.S. military operation. A spokesperson for the Ugandan military said, "We did not request this kind of assistance and only expect the U.S. troops to help us to remove the threat of the Lord's Resistance Army." "The realistic attitude adopted by countries such as Uganda implies that they will not surely satisfy the demands of the United States such as establishing military bases. Furthermore, if any African country wants to meet the demands of the U.S. military for military deployment must take into account the feelings of its neighboring countries."
- 2011년 10월 21일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on October 21, 2011)
Quote: "First, instead of seeking private interests on the Libyan issue, China always upholds an objective and just position. We call for the cessation of military conflicts and the resolution of problems through dialogue and other peaceful means. Second, when the Security Council deliberates the Libyan issue, China respects Libya's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and pays full attention to the voice and concerns of the Arab and African countries. Third, China always respects the independent choice of the Libyan people as well as the Libyan NTC's important role and status in resolving the Libyan issue. The NTC also respects and appreciates China's responsible stance. Fourth, China keeps close communication with countries and organizations in this region, playing a constructive role in the appropriate settlement of the Libyan issue."
- 2011년 10월 21일 環球日報 영문판 사설(Strongman rule era comes to an end)
Quote: "From Saddam to Mubarak, and now Gaddafi, all were soldiers who became long-time rulers, their destinies will precipitate power shifts in the wider region. Democracy will be further regarded as the general trend accepted by various regimes. Meanwhile, the deficiencies and side effects of democracy, and the difficult course of restructuring, have been seen in the democratization process throughout the Middle East." "Democracy has no reason to stop evolving and developing because of its past achievements. It needs to adapt to the reality of different countries, creating new channels between the public and ruling power. Elections themselves are not the only thing democracy has to offer. Governments should be assessed by the services they provide to its people so they can receive the public's approval." "Strongman rule is coming to an end in the Middle East, and throughout the world. Countries will develop their own form of democracy in order to avoid its flaws within its own system, while maximizing the benefits of the democratic system itself."



- 2011년 10월 21일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "[...] we also continue to urge them (the TNC), as we have been over the past months, to treat prisoners humanely and abide by international standards of justice and human rights." "(Regarding the assassination plot) I think it is, frankly, unbelievable for many people to consider that such a plot could be hatched by a sovereign nation on the soil of another sovereign nation against another sovereign nation."
- 2011년 10월 24일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "I think the Secretary spoke very clearly to this, that first of all, we're going to continue to have a robust security relationship with Iraq; but on top of that, we have security relationships and, in fact, some bases throughout the region. So the U.S. posture in general throughout this region is very, very strong. We will protect our interests. We will work with our partners and friends to protect our common security."
- 2011년 10월 25일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "(Regarding the approach to handling the rise of fundamentalism in Tunisia, Libya and Egypt) [...] you cannot have a transition to democracy that does not protect, guarantee the rights of all citizens, particularly free speech, freedom of religion, freedom of association, the rights of women, the rights of minorities, the rights to justice in a transparent, open fashion that meets international standards." "So we are working with all of these transitioning countries to help them as they try to build those kinds of societies, rule-of-law states."
- 2011년 10월 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "(Regarding Saif al-Islam) We do urge that all those detained on the battlefield be treated in accordance with international law and the highest standards of justice." "This is equipment that we have notified to the Congress for use for the external security of Bahrain. And this speaks to the work that we are trying to do with the Gulf countries – all of them. And you saw this in New York, the GCC plus U.S. forum, to increase interoperability, harden the defenses of these countries against external threat."

- 2011년 10월 25일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on October 25, 2011)
Quote: "We hope relevant parties in Syria give priority to the interests of the country and people, discard violence and avoid bloodshed and conflicts. We hope the parties peacefully resolve differences through dialogue. The Syrian Government should actively implement reform pledges and respond to the people's reasonable appeals. Meanwhile, all relevant parties should take a constructive and active part in the peace process. The international community should play a constructive role in easing the Syrian situation, resolving differences through dialogue and safeguarding overall peace and stability in the Middle East."
- 2011년 10월 26일 人民日報 영문판 사설(US motives in Africa questioned)
Quote: "According to a report by Kenya's newspaper on Oct. 23, U.S. special envoy to Kenya Scott Gration said on the same day that the United States has offered technical support to Kenya's military operations in Somalia." "It is generally believed that in addition to combating terrorism and securing a new foothold in Africa, the United States also aims to grab more African resources through the mission in Uganda." "Many African media outlets have expressed their worries about the active role of U.S. troops on the continent. In fact, most African countries are opposed to foreign military intervention in their internal affairs."
- 2011년 10월 27일 人民日報 영문판 사설(War in Syria: Gamble for US)
Quote: "It seems that the recent changes of situations are proving that Syria will be the next Libya. Since Qaddafi was killed, the contradictions between the United States and Syria have been intensifying. Both countries have withdrawn their ambassadors. As the U.S. ambassador in Syria was being withdrawn, the severity of United States' accusations against Syria is also escalating." "Syria is important for its strategic geographic position. If the West launches a war in Syria, it probably will have to pay a price that is much higher than the price it had paid for the Libyan War." "The miserable end of Qaddafi will only make Assad tougher. If a war takes place in Syria, Assad[...] will perhaps take lessons from Qaddafi and try all means to fight the opposition. Such a mindset would result in a higher number of deaths and injuries[...]" "Syria's military is the strongest in the Arab world. If Assad resolves to fight to the end, the Syria war will be crueler than the Libya war, with more deaths and a longer duration. At the same time, al-Assad may make the desperate move of attacking Israel." "If a war in Syria occurs, blood, violence, and chaos will again become key buzzwords in the Middle East and North Africa. Under current circumstances, a Syrian war would cost Western powers dearly, and it would be an unwise move and a risky gamble to launch such a war."



- 2011년 10월 31일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)
Quote: "Today's vote by the member states of UNESCO to admit Palestine as a member is regrettable, premature, and undermines our shared goal of a comprehensive, just, and lasting peace in the Middle East. The United States remains steadfast in its support for the establishment of an independent and sovereign Palestinian state. But such a state can only be realized through direct negotiations between the Israelis and the Palestinians. The United States also remains strongly committed to robust multilateral engagement across the UN system. However, Palestinian membership as a state in UNESCO triggers longstanding legislative restrictions which will compel the United States to refrain from making contributions to UNESCO. U.S. engagement with UNESCO serves a wide-range of our national interests on education, science, culture, and communications issues. The United States will maintain its membership in and commitment to UNESCO, and we will consult with Congress to ensure that U.S. interests and influence are preserved." "From our perspective, that would be a first step. We obviously also want to see a real democratic dialogue begin and we want to see Assad step aside."

- 2011년 10월 29일 주 리비아 대사의 복귀에 대한 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks on Chinese Ambassador's Return to Libya)
Quote: "Chinese Ambassador to Libya Wang Wangsheng already returned to Tripoli on October 28. The Chinese and Libyan people enjoy traditional friendship. Currently, Libya has entered a new period in history. China is ready to work with Libya to develop China-Libya friendly and cooperative relations based on mutual respect, mutual benefit and equality for the benefit of both peoples and for common development."
- 2011년 10월 29일 이란 핵 보고서에 대한 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 발언(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Remarks on the IAEA Report on the Iranian Nuclear Issue)
Quote: "Director General of the IAEA is preparing for the report on the Iranian nuclear issue that he plans to submit to the meeting of Board of Governors to be held in November. China is always supportive of the work of the IAEA and has maintained regular contact with the Director General. Earlier, together with Russia, we briefed the Director General on our views regarding the Iranian nuclear issue in the hope that the agency can be objective and fair, maintain its independence and professionalism and prudently handle the Iranian nuclear issue and prepare the report concerned based on facts. The Director General said that he valued our views. Such communication is completely normal, but it's not appropriate to leak it to the media. The coverage of this issue by some media is not objective. China will continue to keep in close communication with other parties concerned and the IAEA to unyieldingly push for the settlement of the Iranian nuclear issue through diplomatic negotiations."
- 2011년 10월 31일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on October 31, 2011)
Quote: "Special Envoy Wu Sike on the Middle East issue paid a visit to Syria from October 26 to 28." "Wu Sike said that the Chinese side [...] believes that the pressing task now is for all parties in Syria to bear in mind the interests of the country and the people, immediately put an end to all violence to ease the tension as soon as possible." "The different parties in Syria should fully take part in the political settlement process in a constructive manner, solve differences through dialogue and find a reform and development path suited to Syria's national conditions. The international community should respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Syria, [...] jointly push for relaxation of the situation and uphold Middle East peace and stability." "The Chinese side appreciates and supports the Arab League's active and constructive role on the Syrian issue." "The Syrian side expressed appreciation of China's position and constructive role on the Syrian issue and its willingness to actively push for reform and dialogue to properly solve the issue through dialogue and consultation."



Issue 7. 북한문제 : 인도주의적 대북 식량지원문제를 다른 정치 이슈와 분리하려는 미국의 입장, 6자 회담 재개를 위해 필요한 조치에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 7일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “[...] the United States remains very concerned about the well-being of the North Korean people. We haven’t made any decisions on food aid.” “We needed to evaluate need and particularly to evaluate need on a global basis.” “we were concerned that the vast majority of the aid provided not only by the United States but by the international community went into regime hands rather than into the hands of hungry people.” ● 2011년 10월 11일 Clinton 미 국무장관 Reuters 인터뷰(Interview With Reuters) Quote: “[...] we have been closely consulting with and coordinating with the South Koreans to an unprecedented degree. I think that the relationship is very strong. And we will remain quite committed to moving forward together. So we will be, during this visit, discussing what next steps might occur. We have been willing to remain engaged with the North Koreans on a range of issues that they are following up on. [...] we want to be sure that we are working on the same process moving forward.” ● 2011년 10월 19일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: “We want to see if North Korea is indeed prepared to take steps to fulfill its commitments under the 2005 joint statement of the Six-Party Talks, and we want to see it take steps toward denuclearization.” “We’re not going to, as we’ve said many times, reward North Korea just for returning to the table, nor give them anything new for actions they’ve agreed to take.” “[...] we’re not seeking to reward North Korea in any way by holding these talks and we certainly don’t want to have talks just for the sake of talking. We want to see, again, as I said before, a seriousness of purpose and a commitment to moving this process forward; to taking the steps that they’ve already committed to take.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 19일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference) Quote: “As a close neighbor to the Korean Peninsula as well as friend of both the South and the North, China sincerely supports the improvement of relations, reconciliation and cooperation between the South and the North and hopes to see peace, stability and enduring security on the Peninsula. China has been in close communication and coordination with all relevant parties, including the DPRK and the ROK on easing the situation on the Peninsula and promoting the Six-Party Talks. China will continue to make joint active efforts with all relevant parties for peace and stability on the Peninsula and in the region at large.” “We have noted that relevant parties have engaged in active contact and dialogue recently. We hope the parties can make the best of the current opportunity, keep the momentum of dialogue and contact, and work together to meet each other halfway, with a view to creating conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks.” “In the bilateral talks between China and the DPRK as well as China and the ROK, there will be in-depth exchange of views on how to further promote bilateral relations and issues of common interest, including the situation on the Peninsula.” ● 2011년 10월 20일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on October 20, 2011) Quote: “China welcomes contact and dialogue between the US and the DPRK. We hope the parties keep the momentum of dialogue and show flexibility with a view to creating conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks and address each other's concerns within the framework of the Six-Party Talks.” ● 2011년 10월 24일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on October 24, 2011) Quote: “China supports the contact and dialogue between the DPRK and the US and hopes relevant contact will be conducive to enhancing mutual trust and understanding between them and creating conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks as well as the appropriate settlement of relevant issues.”



- 2011년 10월 25일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "I think you know where have been on the Six-Party talks; first that we need to see real concrete steps, concrete commitments by the North Koreans on their nuclear obligations. So these were obviously both subjects that were discussed and differences narrowed but more work to do." "Well, first of all let me just reiterate again that we do not connect the issue of humanitarian assistance to other issues of policy, politics, our relationship with North Korea. The humanitarian – the food aid decision – will be made on the basis of the criteria that we've discussed many times here: our assessment of the need, and we are working with the UN and with nongovernmental organizations and with other governments that look at this issue on the need; our assessment of the need in North Korea as compared to the need globally, because we have to balance food aid, and as you know we're providing massive amounts of food aid in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere" "Well, we've obviously done a lot of work to evaluate lessons learned from the last time we did food aid, where the monitoring was insufficient, and to think about what we would need to do to reassure ourselves, reassure the American people, that the aid was going to the right place and to ensure that it have impact." "Again, if and when we make a decision to move forward with this, we have to have an agreement with the Government of the DPRK how the monitoring will go. DPRK is a government entity that controls its borders, controls access to its population." "[...] we want to make sure that the food goes to the people who need it, not to the regime, and not to go locked up in storehouses. [...] It's not a matter of easing or tightening; it's a matter of having an agreement about how we get it to the right people."

- 2011년 10월 27일 한미 국방장관 공동기자회견(Joint Press Conference with Secretary Panetta and Republic of Korea Minister of Defense Kim in Seoul, Korea)

Quote: "Together, we will ensure a strong and effective alliance deterrence posture, including from United States' nuclear umbrella, so that Pyongyang never misjudges our role and our capability to respond decisively to nuclear aggression. And even as we remain focused into trying to make mutual security commitments on the peninsula, our discussions also confirm that this defense relationship is a -- is growing into a much broader and more comprehensive global alliance. The fact is we are cooperating together to promote peace and stability beyond the Korean Peninsula."

- 2011년 10월 24일 環球日報 영문판 사설(Privileged visit a result of China's neutrality)

Quote: "Perhaps only Chinese leaders are able to visit North and South Korea in rapid succession. Regarding the Peninsula issue, China neither appears as detached as Russia, nor leans to one side like the US and Japan. China's relations with the two Koreas are complicated. However, being just and fair remains a sincere goal of China's policy towards both countries." "The complexity of the Peninsula affair partly lies in the obscure position of peace in the related parties' political appeals. In other words, for some countries, peace is not always a primary goal." "One country's greed for absolute security inevitably leads to a sense of insecurity by the other. This is why the Peninsula has constantly witnessed dramatic twists and turns in recent years." "The US policy toward the Peninsula has at times appeared self-conflicting. Drastic changes often put Northeast Asia at sea. As a mediator, China can't simply ignore or bypass the multi-level policies of the US." "China should develop normal relationships with both Koreas, and continue to maintain its "privilege" of being able to visit the two countries in rapid succession." "Within a certain period, the Peninsula situation could become very dangerous without China's role."

- 2011년 10월 24일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Important DPRK visit)

Quote: "The exchange of views between Li and DPRK leaders on the consolidation of bilateral ties, as well as international and regional issues of mutual concern, is crucial to further strengthening the political trust between the two countries and will deepen the pragmatic and mutually beneficial economic and trade ties and push the friendly and cooperative bilateral ties to higher levels." "China has maintained close communication and coordination with all the parties concerned with Korean Peninsula nuclear issue, and it hopes the latest rounds of talks between related parties will be fruitful and create conditions for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks." "China's experience in this field can help the DPRK develop its economy and break its isolation from the international community."

- 2011년 10월 25일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on October 25, 2011)

Quote: "During the visit to DPRK, China stressed its willingness to work with the DPRK to earnestly implement the consensus reached by leaders of the two countries, strengthen exchanges and cooperation across the board and further advance bilateral relations. The two sides are ready to maintain exchange of high-level visits, strengthen strategic communication, deepen practical cooperation and realize common development." "China-ROK relations enjoy sound development. Leaders of the two countries maintain constant communication through mutual visits and on international occasions. The two sides maintain sound communication and cooperation in international and regional affairs. We are ready to work with the ROK to further advance bilateral relations and safeguard peace and stability on the Peninsula and in the region." "On the DPRK uranium enrichment program, China believes the issue should be appropriately resolved through consultation within the Six-Party Talks."



- 2011년 10월 28일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑(State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "We are not in a position of making unilateral concessions or any such thing. We made clear again when we saw the North Koreans in Geneva that we want to see progress in North-South dialogue, but we also need to see concrete steps along the denuclearization track, as we've discussed so many times here before. So we need to see concrete steps. We're not in a let's-make-a-deal place here."

- 2011년 10월 27일 中國日報 영문판 사설(Mature diplomacy)

Quote: "However, some stubborn differences remain and will not be quickly overcome. In spite of Pyongyang's repeated calls for resuming nuclear talks without preconditions, Seoul and Washington insist that Pyongyang must first halt its nuclear activities, including its uranium enrichment program, before the talks can resume. China supports the US-DPRK dialogue, which is helpful in eliminating the risks of miscalculation, enhancing mutual trust, and creating conditions to restart the nuclear talks and reach a proper solution. All the parties involved in the Six-Party Talks, namely China, the US, DPRK, ROK, Japan and Russia should demonstrate sincerity and work with China, the host, to create favorable conditions for restarting the talks. Li's shuttle diplomacy is fruitful in promoting China-DPRK and China-ROK relations, as well as regional stability and cooperation. And the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula is a touchstone of China's maturing diplomacy."



Issue 8. 대만문제 : 대만관계법에 근거하여 대만 방위력 제고를 지원하는 미국의 입장 및 대만문제를 주권문제로 강조하는 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 4일 Campbell 미 국무부 차관보 발언(Why Taiwan Matters, Part II) Quote: "Our security ties with Taiwan are perhaps the most high-profile element of the U.S.-Taiwan relationship. [...] first and foremost, Taiwan must be confident that it has the capacity to resist intimidation and coercion as it continues to engage with the mainland. The United States has bolstered Taiwan's capacity with a supply of carefully selected defense articles and services, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act and based on a prudent assessment of Taiwan's defensive needs. We will continue to strongly stand by our commitment to provide Taiwan with those defense articles and defense services necessary to enable Taiwan to maintain a sufficient self-defense capability." "[...] we have also expressed to the PRC our strong concern over the continued lack of transparency in its military modernization and its rapid build-up of military force across the Strait. It is in the national interest of the United States to build a stronger military relationship with the PRC, but doing so will not come at the expense of our relations with Taiwan; they are not mutually exclusive." "Despite closer cross-Strait engagement, strong concerns remain in Washington, Taipei and around the region about PRC military modernization and deployments, particularly because the PRC refuses to renounce the possible use of force against Taiwan. [...] Although immediate tensions have substantially abated, and there is no clear reason why Beijing should now use force against Taiwan, these and other deployments across from Taiwan contradict Beijing's stated commitment to the peaceful handling of cross-Strait relations." ● 2011년 10월 23일 Panetta 미 국방장관 언론 브리핑(Media Availability with Secretary Panetta in Bali, Indonesia) Quote: (Regarding a question about the recent sale of arms to Taiwan and whether China has taken any steps in response to it) "I've heard nothing that indicates that they're taking any steps in reaction to that. As a matter of fact, I guess I would commend them for the way that they've handled the news of that sale to Taiwan. I think, you know, compared to the past, I think it was something that the United States announced, but I think we had given the Chinese a heads-up as to what was going to take place. And I think in the end I think they handled it in a professional and diplomatic way and we appreciate that." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 12일 하버드 케네디 스쿨에서 张业遂 중국대사 발언(China-US Relations and China's Role in the World - Address by Ambassador Zhang Yesui at the Harvard Kennedy School) Quote: "The question of Taiwan is critically related to China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is an issue that the Chinese people feel strongly about. We urge the US side to fully implement its commitments made in the three Joint Communiqués, and take real actions to uphold the larger interest of China-US relations and peace and stability in the Taiwan Straits."



Issue 9. 사이버안보 : 사이버 안보의 중요성에 대한 미중의 입장, 인터넷 자유를 명목으로 한 내정간섭 시도에 대한 중국의 반대

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 11일 Panetta 미 국방장관 발언(Remarks by Secretary Panetta at the Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington, D.C.) Quote: "Alongside this nuclear danger is an entirely new kind of threat we have to be better prepared to confront -- the threat of cyber attacks. Cyber has become a major concern as we face large numbers of attacks from non-state actors and large nations alike, and the prospect of a catastrophic disruption of critical infrastructure that would cripple our nation. The potential to paralyze this country from a cyber attack is very real." ● 2011년 10월 18일 Painter 미 국무부 사이버이슈 부처 조정관 언론 브리핑 (Cybersecurity Update) Quote: (Regarding a question about the prospect of a U.S.-China cyber war) "So, again without commenting on particular countries and how this might work, I think that the – our job is to avoid any kind of cyber conflict. First, I don't think you would have a cyber conflict outside of a normal conflict. I don't think that that's likely to happen. But in any event, I think the work that we all need to do is to build this understanding, this international understanding, so you don't have a cyber conflict. People talk a lot about cyber war. Frankly, I don't think we've really seen it, or to the extent we've seen it, I think it's much more over-emphasized in terms of the threats that we're actually seeing out there." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 2011년 10월 20일 姜瑜 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Jiang Yu's Regular Press Conference on October 20, 2011) Quote: "With the rapid development of Internet in China, the number of netizens has risen to over 400 million. The Chinese Government encourages and supports the sound development of the Internet and protects citizens' freedom of expression in accordance with the universal practice by administering the Internet in conformity with law, with a view to safeguarding public interests and promoting the sound development of the Internet. We would like to enhance communication and interaction with other countries on Internet-related issues, but we do not accept intervention in other country's internal affairs under the pretext of Internet freedom. On the environment of foreign investment in China, we uphold the win-win strategy of opening-up. We welcome businessmen around the world to invest and start business in China as we always do and will continue to create an open policy, market and legal environment for them." ● 2011년 10월 20일 UN 총회에서 정보와 사이버 안보에 대한 王群 중국대사 발표 (Speech by H.E. Ambassador Wang Qun at the First Committee of the 66th Session of the GA on Information and Cyberspace Security) Quote: "In recent years, in addition to the vulnerability of its own information and cyber networks per ce, China has been subjected to increasing cyber attacks from abroad, which caused enormous losses to us. China has become one of the major victims of cyber attacks. This has made us realize that the world is "a community of common destiny" in which our security is inseparably linked together. Therefore, maintaining information and cyberspace security is maintaining the security of the whole international community." "Countries should work to keep information and cyber space from becoming a new battlefield, prevents an arms race in information and cyber space, and settles disputes on this front peacefully through dialogue." "While ensuring the healthy development and effective utilization of information and cyber space, it is also necessary to keep information and cyber technology from being turned into another tool to interfere in internal affairs of other countries." "The developed countries should help the developing countries enhance capacity in information and cyber technology so this information age to realize genuinely equitable and universal development." ● 2011년 10월 31일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견(Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on October 31, 2011) Quote: "It is reported that the US-China Economic and Security Review Commission of the US Congress issued a report, claiming that hackers from the Chinese military disrupted the US satellite system. The commission from the US Congress always views China through colored spectacles. The report is sheer fabrication with ulterior motives and not worth refuting. China is also a victim of hacking attack and opposes cyber offences and crimes including hacking."



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