

# **EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지**

## **2011년 12월**

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## 주요 이슈

## 1. 북한문제 : 김정일 사망, 6자회담 재개에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국의 대북지원 정책의 방향

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 5일 Einhorn 미 국무부 비확산 및 군축 담당 장관특보 발언</li> <li>● 14일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 15일 Davies 미 국무부 대북정책 특별대표 발언</li> <li>● 15일 Davies 미 국무부 대북정책 특별대표 발언</li> <li>● 19일 Carney 미 백악관 대변인 브리핑</li> <li>● 19일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 19일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> <li>● 20일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 29일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 14일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 15일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 19일 북한 김정일 국방위원장 사망에 대한 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언</li> <li>● 20일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 20일 環球日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 21일 環球日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 30일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

## 2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 오바마 독트린에 대한 중국의 입장, 미중관계 발전 방향에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 15일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 발언</li> <li>● 15일 미 국무부 대변인실</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> </ul>

## 3. 경제협력 : 경제분야의 협력을 토대로 양자관계 발전을 추구하는 미중의 입장, 미중 무역 불균형 문제 해결을 위한 중국의 노력

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 Lewis 미 특별 대표 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 9일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

## 4. 미중 군사안보협력: 중국 해군력 증강에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 21일 미 국방부 뉴스 브리핑</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 13일 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

## 5. 인권문제 : 세계인권선언기념일, 티베트 인권문제에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 9일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 9일 人民日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 13일 인권관련 미국 발언에 대한 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 발언</li> </ul>



## 6. 기후변화: 기후변화문제 관련 선진국 및 개도국 기여 확대에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 6일 Stern 미 기후변화특사 기자 회견</li> <li>● 8일 17차 유엔기후협약당사국총회에서 Stern 미 기후변화특사 발언</li> <li>● 12일 Jones 미 국무부 차관보 발언</li> <li>● 14일 Stern 미 기후변화특사 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 26일 人民日报 영문판 사설</li> </ul>

## 7. 아태지역문제 : 미국의 아태지역 전략, 러시아 총선, 미얀마 민주화에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> <li>● 2일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> <li>● 15일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 발언</li> <li>● 16일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2일 環球日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 5일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 6일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 6일 環球日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 8일 環球日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 9일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 13일 人民日报 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 23일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

## 8. 중동·아프리카문제 : 시리아 문제, 이란 제재, 아프가니스탄 재건에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 Sherman 미 국무부 정무차관 발언</li> <li>● 2일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑</li> <li>● 5일 Einhorn 미 국무부 비확산 및 군축 담당 장관특보 발언</li> <li>● 6일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> <li>● 12일 남부수단 국제개입회의에서 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 人民日报 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 2일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 3일 環球日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 5일 아프간 국제회의에서 杨洁篪 중 외교부 장관 발언</li> <li>● 5일 人民日报 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 6일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 7일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 8일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 15일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 15일 人民日报 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 19일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> <li>● 22일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>

## 9. 남아시아문제 : 미국-인도관계 발전에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 16일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 20일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> </ul>



10. 사이버안보 : 지적재산권과 인터넷 상에서의 자유권 논란, 사이버테러에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 Hormats 국무부 경제·에너지·농업 담당 차관 발언</li> <li>● 8일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 13일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 21일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견</li> <li>● 22일 中國日報 영문판 사설</li> </ul>



## Issue 1. 북한문제 : 김정일 사망, 6자회담 재개에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국의 대북지원 정책의 방향

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 5일 Einhorn 미 국무부 비확산 및 군축 담당 장관특보 발언 (<u>U.S.-South Korea Relations</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "As you know, we're concerned about the North Korean enrichment facility at Yongbyon. [...] this is an important step for North Korea to take if we are to have a resumption of the Six Party Talks on a promising basis. So this is a matter that is currently under discussion involving the United States. We consult regularly and very closely with the R.O.K. government on this question, and as you know we've had some bilateral contacts with the North where this is a key subject. In terms of the relationship between North Korea and Iran, it's clear that each of those governments is looking at what the United States is doing with the other one and drawing some conclusions in that regard. So, we want to take a consistent line as much as we can in dealing with those cases, but we certainly are aware that both of those governments are very attentive to our actions in each of these cases."</li> <li>● 14일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (<u>State Department Daily Press Briefing</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "In fact, Ambassador King is in Beijing today for talks tomorrow. This follows up on conversations we've had in the past about whether the United States will provide nutritional assistance to North Korea. You'll recall that we have said all along, not only that we need to continue to assess need but that were we to decide to go forward with this, we would need to have much more strict and clear monitoring systems in place in order to move forward. So that is Topic A for the conversations between Special Envoy King and his DPRK interlocutors in Beijing, who will include Ambassador Ri Gun, the DPRK director general for North American Affairs." "They have agreed to the meeting. They know that we were obviously deeply unsatisfied with the way this went before and that we would – we need more discussion about it, so – but that does not mean any decision has been made on the U.S. side."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on December 7, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "US Special Representative for DPRK Policy Davies will visit China soon. The two sides will exchange views on issues such as the Six-Party Talks. Relevant agenda is under consultation. China has been in contact with all relevant parties on the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks which serves the common interests of all. We hope that all relevant parties will keep the momentum of contact and dialogue and create conditions for an early resumption of the Six-Party Talks in collaboration."</li> <li>● 14일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 14, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China's principled position on US-DPRK contact is clear. We support the US and the DPRK enhancing contact and dialogue which we hope will create conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks."</li> <li>● 15일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Foreign Minister Yang Jiechi and Special Representative of the Chinese Government for Korean Peninsula Affairs Wu Dawei held meetings and talks with US Special Representative for DPRK Policy Davies respectively on December 14, exchanging views on the resumption of the Six-Party Talks. The Chinese side stated that the Six-Party Talks is an effective mechanism to realize denuclearization of the Peninsula and safeguard lasting peace on the Peninsula and in the region. It serves the common interests of all parties to resume the Six-Party Talks as soon as possible and address each party's concern within the framework of the Talks. China is ready to work with all relevant parties to create conditions for the early resumption of the Six-Party Talks."</li> </ul>



- 15일 Davies 미 국무부 대북정책 특별대표 발언 (Remarks by Special Representative for North Korea Policy Glyn Davies in Beijing, China)

**Quote:** "We exchanged views on a wide range of issues relating to North Korea, and we talked about how to carry forward the pledge that both of our Presidents made in their January Joint Statement. They pledged at that time to work closely to promote peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula, they emphasized the importance of North-South dialogue, they discussed the crucial importance of denuclearization and in that context at that time, at the beginning of this year, they expressed concern regarding the DPRK's claimed uranium enrichment program. I would also like to add that the United States appreciates very much China's role in reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula, and their central role in the Six-Party Talks."

- 15일 Davies 미 국무부 대북정책 특별대표 발언 (Remarks by Special Representative for North Korea Policy Glyn Davies in Beijing, China)

**Quote:** "What I'd like to do is stay away from getting into the precise diplomatic discussions we've had with our partners. I think everybody here, I think all of you who know the issues, know what it is we're looking for from North Korea. We need them to change their behavior, in essence, to cease their provocative actions, and we need them to live up to their obligations under the 2005 Joint Statement, and also to meet the obligations imposed upon them by the United Nations Security Council in the two relevant resolutions, and then finally, we would like North Korea to abide by its commitments under the Armistice Agreement. [...] We follow a very consistent policy on North Korea issues for quite a long time and I think that's a strength because that is also true of the other members of the Six-Party process. Right now what we need to do – I think all of us working together, particularly the five – is ensure that we have the same appreciation for what's at stake and the same appreciation for the next steps that need to be taken if we have the opportunity to get back to Six-Party Talks. Here's what I'd say about that: the short answer is there isn't any linkage between this issue of the provision of nutritional assistance to North Korea and this broader discussion that we hope to have with the North at the right time if they do the right thing on these issues relating to denuclearization. But I will say that we are, of course, paying close attention to how these talks on nutritional assistance go. We're looking for the North to engage in those discussions in good faith."

- 19일 북한 김정일 국방위원장 사망에 대한 马朝旭 중 외교부 대변인 발언 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Ma Zhaoxu's Remarks on the Passing of the Supreme Leader of the DPRK Kim Jong-il)

**Quote:** "Shocked to learn that the supreme leader of the DPRK Comrade Kim Jong-il passed away, we express our deep condolences over his passing and extend our sincere sympathy to the DPRK people. Comrade Kim Jong-il is a great leader of the DPRK people and a close friend of the Chinese people, making significant contribution to the DPRK's cause of socialism and the development of China-DPRK good-neighbourly, friendly and cooperative relations. [...] China and the DPRK will work together to consolidate and develop the traditional friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and make active contribution to peace and stability of the Korean Peninsula and the region as a whole."

- 20일 中國日報 영문판 사설 (Building on ties forged)

**Quote:** "Beijing and Pyongyang have enjoyed a long tradition of friendship, forged by generations of leaders. It is hoped our neighbor will continue its endeavor to build an economically stronger DPRK under a new leadership. We believe China and the DPRK will continue to inject new vitality into their strategic and long-term relations in the light of the changing realities in the world." "China is willing to contribute to the DPRK's efforts to build a strong and prosperous nation and will seek to expand pragmatic cooperation with its neighbor." "The Six-Party Talks, a Beijing-initiated mechanism dedicated to the denuclearization of the peninsula [...] is the only means for solving the peninsula issue in peace."



- 19일 Carney 미 백악관 대변인 브리핑 (Press Briefing by the White House Press Secretary Jay Carney)

**Quote:** "Our focus is on coordinating closely with our allies and partners. We have reaffirmed our unwavering commitment to the stability of the Korean Peninsula and the security of our allies, South Korea and Japan." "As for the situation, we're monitoring it. [...] I don't think we have any additional concerns beyond the ones that we have long had with North Korea's approach to nuclear issues. And we will continue to press them to meet their international obligations." "This is a period where North Korea is in a period of national mourning. And we hope that the new North Korean leadership will take the steps necessary to support peace, prosperity and a better future for the North Korean people, including, as I say, acting on its commitment to denuclearization." "And we will judge North Korea -- the North Korean government as we always have: by its actions, and by its actions with regard, in particular, to upholding its commitments regarding denuclearization. [...] Demonstrating that willingness would then open the door to renewed six-party talks, and to improved relations with the United States and with North Korea's neighbors."

- 19일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** "The Secretary and Foreign Minister Gamba were obviously focused, first and foremost, in the aftermath of the announcement of the death of the North Korean leader on -- focusing on calm, regional stability, peace on the Korean Peninsula. That obviously doesn't change our longstanding view that we want to see North Korea abide by its international obligations, including in the nuclear field. So nothing there changes. I think that she did make reference to the Six-Party Talks and our desire to get back to those when the North Koreans meet -- make the kinds of moves that we've been asking them to make to reassure the international community of their peaceful intent."

- 20일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (China must ensure smooth NK transition)

**Quote:** "No matter how the transition of power will be realized within North Korea, some countries will take it as an opportunity to change the strategic pattern of the region." "China should be a powerful and secure backer for a smooth transition of power in North Korea. A clear and decisive Chinese attitude will contribute to maintaining the confidence of North Korea. North Korea is China's special strategic partner. The two maintain friendly relations despite the trouble brought to China by the nuclear issue. Continuing the relationship is critical to maintain the stability of China's neighboring environment and increase China's strategic initiative in Northeast Asia." "No matter how costly it is for China to stay friends with neighboring countries, it is better than dealing with a worsened strategic environment." "[...] If China indulges other countries to shake the strategic foundation for this cooperation, all its diplomatic efforts will be wasted. Strategic credibility is becoming more and more important to China." "China should have the most influence on North Korea, but try to avoid any manipulation of its domestic politics."

- 21일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (China's N.Korea initiative on right track)

**Quote:** "China responded quickly by supporting the new leader and helping ensure a smooth transition. China's stance has played an important role in contributing to the current situation. China's attitude this time is a successful example of international diplomacy." "We support North Korea's smooth transition. However, our political intention should not be exaggerated. For example, it may be misunderstood as a means to make North Korea pro-China. This is not necessarily good for China. We support North Korea in determining its own interests. Meanwhile, we hope the relationship between China and North Korea can play a dominant role in North Korea's international affairs." "That China holds a firm and friendly relationship with North Korea does not mean China will support everything it does. It should be fair and sensible in dealing with the Korean Peninsula issues. It is in accordance with the interests of the two Koreas because neither seeks war despite their constant disputes. The world's acceptance of China taking an initiative in diplomacy could be larger than many have expected. Sometimes China's initiative may offer a hand to solve some long-standing problems. China and its rivals may share the same interests."



- 19일 Clinton 미 국무장관 발언 (The Passing of National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong Il)

**Quote:** "With the passing of National Defense Commission Chairman Kim Jong Il, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is now in a period of national mourning. We are deeply concerned with the well being of the North Korean people and our thoughts and prayers are with them during these difficult times. It is our hope that the new leadership of the DPRK will choose to guide their nation onto the path of peace by honoring North Korea's commitments, improving relations with its neighbors, and respecting the rights of its people. The United States stands ready to help the North Korean people and urges the new leadership to work with the international community to usher in a new era of peace, prosperity and lasting security on the Korean Peninsula."

- 20일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** "We want to see the new leadership of the DPRK take their country in the direction of denuclearization, in the direction of compliance with their international obligations and commitments. We want to see them have better relations, particularly with South Korea, but obviously, with all of the neighbors, and then respecting the rights of their people. She goes on at some length about what we hope to see for the North Korean people. So this was intended to be a signal of our expectations and hopes for the new regime along the lines that I just outlined here. [...] this statement was designed to express solidarity with the people of North Korea and our hope that they can live in greater dignity and greater human rights, in the future greater peace, greater prosperity, lasting security, et cetera."

- 29일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)

**Quote:** "Well, obviously, we are continuing to talk about the humanitarian situation in the DPRK and what we've said to the North Koreans and what the South Koreans have also said to the North Koreans regarding whether or not we would go forward with nutritional assistance. Well, I can't speak to the Korean side's choice of interlocutor, but as you know, we do coordinate closely in how we evaluate the situation in the DPRK not only with regard to the nuclear dossier and the Six-Party Talks, but also with regard to the humanitarian situation. So I assume that we were coordinating on both issues."

- 30일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on December 30, 2011)

**Quote:** "[...] peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula serves the common interests of all relevant parties including the South and the North. China supports the two sides improving relations and promoting reconciliation and cooperation between them."





## Issue 2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 오바마 독트린에 대한 중국의 입장, 미중관계 발전 방향에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 15일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 발언 (<u>Deputy Secretary of State William J. Burns on U.S., Malaysia and Asia-Pacific</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Building a cooperative partnership with China is a paramount goal for America. My own recent meetings in Beijing, part of a regular and ongoing dialogue with the Chinese, underscores the intense efforts on both sides to work together. We understand that China will play an important role in addressing critical global challenges, like climate change and non-proliferation. We welcome that role. And we recognize that our two economies are deeply, inescapably intertwined. And so, in a spirit of shared endeavor, we have consistently pursued policies that aim to unite and connect the region. We [...] believe it is in the interest of the United States for China to have positive and stable ties with its regional partners. America's focus on Asia is not a zero-sum game between established and rising great powers. It is a question of how best to broaden and maintain the peace, prosperity, stability and security that will help all Pacific nations — north and south, rich and not-yet-rich, large, small and medium sized — find a way to rise together."</li> <li>● 15일 미 국무부 대변인실 (<u>U.S. Ambassador to China Gary Locke Presents One Millionth Visa in China: Wait Times Drop to Less Than One Week</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "On December 14 at the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, Ambassador Gary Locke presented the one millionth visa adjudicated in China this year. With the help of additional personnel and process improvements, Mission China has also successfully reduced the average wait time for a visa interview appointment to less than one week. Since taking up his post in China, Ambassador Locke has emphasized the importance of travel and trade between the two nations. According to the Department of Commerce, in 2010, more than 800,000 Chinese visitors contributed \$5 billion to the U.S. economy. More Chinese visitors will create more jobs and opportunities in the U.S. travel and tourism industries. In addition to ongoing efforts to keep visa wait times low, the United States is encouraging the Chinese government to extend visa reciprocity to allow both U.S. and Chinese travelers longer validity visas, which is in the interests of both nations."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (<u>Will Obama Doctrine lead to new Cold War?</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "U.S. President Barack Obama, the first U.S. leader to attend the East Asia Summit, recently announced a plan to send 2,500 U.S. troops to Australia." "[...] the Wall Street Journal published an article titled 'The Obama Doctrine' by Hugh White, a distinguished scholar and former deputy defense minister of Australia. White [...] said that the Obama Doctrine "mirrors the geostrategic and political essence of the Truman Doctrine [...] created to contain the Soviet Union and led to the Cold War. The Obama Doctrine is aimed at containing China [...]" "China seeks no world hegemony and even has a national policy in place expressing its clear opposition to the practice. Furthermore, when given a choice between peace, development and cooperation [...] and confrontation and conflict on the other, China firmly supports the former and opposes the latter." "[...] today's China-U.S. relations are fundamentally different from U.S.-Soviet relations. [...] China-U.S. relations are dominated by cooperation." "[...] China does not do this for expediency. This is part of China's peaceful development strategy."</li> </ul>



## Issue 3. 경제협력 : 경제분야의 협력을 토대로 양자관계 발전을 추구하는 미중의 입장, 미중 무역 불균형 문제 해결을 위한 중국의 노력

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 Lewis 미 특별 대표 발언 (<u>Remarks by Special Representative for Global Intergovernmental Affairs Jo Lewis at the U.S.-China Business Council Governors Roundtable</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "An essential component of Secretary Clinton's 21st century statecraft is creating partnerships. These partnerships are taking many forms including partnering with organizations like this council. From a state leader's perspective, the trade, economic, commercial, and business relationships between the United States and China are of the foremost concern. They are the cornerstone issues for our U.S. Governors and Chinese provincial leaders and one of the driving reasons why the U.S.-China Governors Forum was created. I hope that all of you here will continue your diligence to strengthen our subnational engagement with China [...] to broaden and deepen the U.S.-China bilateral relationship."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 9일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on December 9, 2011</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "I want to point out that economic relations make up an important part of China-US relations. We hope that the two sides will bridge some differences in this regard through appropriate means and strive for a sustained, healthy and stable development of China-US economic relations and trade."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 28일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on December 28, 2011</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "China adopts a managed floating exchange rate regime. Since the further reform of the RMB exchange rate regime in June last year, the flexibility of the RMB has been remarkably improved. Relevant measures lay emphasis on adjusting the exchange rate on the basis of market supply and demand with reference to a basket of currencies. As the reform unfolds, China's foreign trade becomes increasingly balanced and the share of trade surplus in GDP drops. China will put into practice various macroeconomic policies that promote economic restructuring and transform development mode in an active and effective manner. We will also steadily advance reforms, the RMB exchange rate reform included so as to make it more flexible and strive to boost domestic demand in a bid to achieve basic equilibrium in our balance of international payments."</p>



## Issue 4. 미중 군사안보협력 : 중국 해군력 증강에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 6일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (<u>State Department Daily Press Briefing</u>) Quote: “[...] we want to see stronger military ties with China and we want to see greater transparency. That helps answer questions we might have about Chinese intentions.”</li> <li>● 21일 미 국방부 뉴스 브리핑 (<u>DOD News Briefing with George Little and Capt. Kirby from the Pentagon</u>) Quote: “We would like to have contacts with the Chinese military across a wide range of issues. I mean, this is a country that we want to have a much stronger relationship with from a military perspective. At this point I’m not sure that there’s a need specifically -- as George said, things are calm there across the DMZ right now. And that’s the way we’d like to see it. So I’m not certain that there is necessarily an imperative here to reach out to the Chinese with respect to what’s going on in North Korea. Well, we have no, you know, information to the contrary, Barbara. I mean, we have not seen any unusual North Korean troop movements since the death of Kim Jong Il. That would be one indicator of a less-than-smooth transition.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on December 7, 2011</u>) Quote: “China upholds the defence policy that is defensive in nature and sticks to the path of peaceful development. China’s development has brought and will bring significant opportunities instead of threat to countries around the world.”</li> <li>● 13일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (<u>PLA Navy on imperative route to power through reform</u>) Quote: “Chinese president Hu Jintao urged the navy deputies to accelerate the transformation and modernization of the Navy, and make extended preparations for warfare in order to make greater contributions to safeguarding national security and world peace. Foreign media sensationalized his remarks and considered them aimed against Barack Obama’s recent strengthening of U.S. military deployment in the Asia-Pacific region. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon repeated the demand for further military transparency from China [...]” “Today’s Chinese should have a more profound understanding that we must build a powerful modern navy as China is also a maritime power and has a large sea territory as well as sea interests.” “A practical question for China is [...] to defeat the forces interfering on its path to connecting with the world.” “Naval construction is indispensable for any great power. China must have a sea power matching its international status to guard its fulfillment of international obligations as a permanent member of the United Nations and an important member in international society. To prioritize naval construction is a natural move for China [...]. It does so to better protect its national interests rather than target at any other country.” “Notwithstanding any rigorous situation in the international environment for speeding up its reformation, the PLA Navy will stick resolutely to the established goal and direction of development.”</li> <li>● 29일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on December 29, 2011</u>) Quote: “The outer space is wealth shared by all mankind. To explore, develop and utilize the outer space is humanity’s unremitting pursuit. We always stress that China supports peaceful use of the outer space and opposes weaponization and arms race in the outer space. We would like to strengthen international space exchanges and cooperation on the basis of mutual benefit on an equal footing, peaceful utilization and common development in a joint effort to promote peaceful use and security of the outer space.”</li> </ul>



## Issue 5. 인권문제 : 세계인권선언기념일, 티베트 인권문제에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 9일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 (<u>Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton on International Human Rights Day</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "It is up to the people of each nation to create the governments and societies that reflect their aspirations, and craft the constitutions and build the foundations that will protect their human rights and freedoms. And it is up to the people of every nation in transition to guard their budding democracies against those who would seek to hijack freedom and opportunity. [...] From Azerbaijan to Zimbabwe, political prisoners still languish in jail for speaking, writing or advocating peacefully for their beliefs. Today, we call on every government to release all prisoners of conscience immediately and unconditionally, including Pastor Youcef Nadarkhani, Father Thadeus Nguyễn Văn Lý, and the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Liu Xiaobo. [...] We will stand with those who defend human rights against oppression wherever it occurs, and support those working toward a more peaceful world."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 9일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (<u>Self-immolation disgraces Tibetan Buddhism</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "Western media reported that, in these incidents, the young monks and unfrocked monks shouted slogans like 'Free Tibet' and 'Tibetan independence' before they committed self-immolations. The report not only indicates that the incidents were premeditated political incidents but also reflects how ignorant the Western media are. Anyone with common sense knows Sichuan province is not in Tibet. The 'Tibetan independence' adverse current, which was born due to the imperialistic invasion in the period of the modern times when China was weakest, has ended up failing many times. Today, being against the historical current and advocating 'Tibetan independence' once again means regarding the whole Chinese nation as enemies and definitely will end up failing once again."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 13일 인권관련 미국 발언에 대한 刘为民 中 외교부 대변인 발언 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Remarks on the U.S. Recent Comment on Human Rights and Other Issues</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "The Chinese Government attaches great importance to the basic rights of people of all ethnic groups and protects citizens' freedom of religious belief in accordance with law. It is universally recognized that China has made remarkable achievements in the cause of human rights. We would like to conduct human rights dialogue with the US side on the basis of equality and mutual respect but firmly oppose the US interference in China's internal affairs under the pretext of human rights issues. We advise the US side to stop pointing the finger at others and reflect more on its own human rights problems." "The US side has no right to interfere in China's internal affairs and judicial sovereignty. The Chinese Government attaches importance to the development of the Internet and administers it according to law."</p>



## Issue 6. 기후변화 : 기후변화문제 관련 선진국 및 개도국 기여 확대에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 6일 Stern 미 기후변화특사 기자 회견 (<u>Press Briefing: 17th Session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] it’s not my impression that there is, that there has been any change at all in the Chinese position with respect to a legally binding agreement, and I didn’t understand Minister Xie to be contending that there’s been any change in the position. If they now agree that they would do a legally binding agreement post-2020? Yeah, I think that’s the thing that I don’t think they’re going to do, as best as I can understand it.”</li> <li>● 8일 17차 유엔기후협약당사국총회에서 Stern 미 기후변화특사 발언 (<u>U.S. Statement at COP17</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “At home, the United States takes seriously the commitments first made by our Leaders in Copenhagen and reaffirmed in Cancun. We are making progress toward our target of reducing emissions in the range of 17 percent by 2020 through an array of domestic efforts [...]. The <i>New York Times</i> recently quoted a well-known U.S. environmental leader saying President Obama’s recent decision to boost fuel efficiency to over 54 mpg “is the biggest single step that any nation has taken to cut global warming pollution.” “The President has also proposed a new Clean Energy Standard in which 80% of our electricity would come from clean sources by 2035. At the same time, we are providing important new international climate assistance. [...] We are also hard at work on developing the policies and mechanisms needed to mobilize combined public and private capital toward the donor goal of mobilizing \$100 billion annually by 2020.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 12, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] the Cancun Accord and the outcomes of the Durban Conference are yet to be implemented and more to be done to strengthen the implementation of the UNFCCC. China expects developed countries to pledge deeper emission cuts and deliver on their commitments of funding and technology transfer with political sincerity and work with developing countries to complete negotiations on the second commitment period of the Protocol at the Qatar Conference next year in a bid to solve the pending issues of the Bali Roadmap and fulfill its mandate as soon as possible. We hope relevant countries follow China in addressing climate change with concrete action rather than paying only lip service.”</li> </ul>



- 12일 Jones 미 국무부 차관보 발언 (Enhancing the United States - European Union Science and Technology Partnership)

**Quote:** “[...] the United States, the EU and its Member States will also explore ways we can promote the public understanding of science and common values shared by our researchers including, merit review, transparency, data sharing, and increasing the participation of under-represented individuals and women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics.” “Energy issues are also important to our collaboration. Last month, the U.S. EU Energy Council met here in Washington DC [...]. At the meeting, we renewed our commitment to continued cooperation on energy for mutual security and prosperity. We recognized the importance of leading-edge energy technologies in creating jobs, fostering economic growth, and facilitating the transatlantic trade in energy products and services.”

- 14일 Stern 미 기후변화특사 발언 (Briefing on the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun)

**Quote:** “Our position on China is that China needs to make significant reductions in its emissions. But for China or other developing countries, at this stage, those are going to be relative reductions. Those are going to be reductions against the so-called business-as-usual path that they would be on. So given – when countries, whether it’s China or India or others, are growing at 6, 8, 10 percent, you can’t slam the brakes on completely and say you’ve got to be making absolute reductions tomorrow. It just – it couldn’t work. [...] We’re not calling – I mean, it’s not so much that we’re calling on China or India to make legally binding commitments right now. What we’re saying is we will do legally binding commitments only if they are symmetrical, if the emerging market countries do that also. If they’re not ready to do it, it’s not so much that we’re criticizing that, it’s just that we say in that – if that’s where we are globally, then we need to push forward in the kind of politically binding structure that we’re doing now.”

- 26일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (War-related carbon emissions deserves attention)

**Quote:** “Calculated according to output power, a U.S. M1 main battle tank’s carbon emissions are equivalent to those of 10 ordinary Mercedes-Benz cars. Therefore, war-related carbon emissions’ impact on climate change are much greater than those caused by industry, thus belligerent countries’ overall carbon emissions more should be counted in.” “After the Cold War, the United States has launched and participated in five high-tech local wars since 1990 [...]. What these wars have brought are ruins on blocks, dark smoke in oil wells and scorched earth.” “However, some developed countries still turn a blind eye on war-related carbon emissions, which greatly affect the global climate. They do whatever they want to, and do not assume any moral or legal responsibilities. On the other hand, they ask the developing countries to assume the same obligations in reducing industrial and domestic carbon emissions. The world seems to have become more and more absurd.”



## Issue 7. 아태지역문제 : 미국의 아태지역 전략, 러시아 총선, 미얀마 민주화에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 (<a href="#">Press Availability in Nay Pyi Taw, Burma</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "In each of my meetings, leaders assured me that progress would continue and broaden. And as it does, the United States will actively support those, both inside and outside of government, who genuinely seek reform. For decades, the choices of this country's leaders kept it apart from the global economy and the community of nations. Today, the United States is prepared to respond to reforms with measured steps to lessen the isolation and to help improve the lives of its citizens [...]. These are beginning steps, and we are prepared to go even further if reforms maintain momentum. In that spirit, we are discussing what it will take to upgrade diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors. Over time, this could become an important channel to air concerns, monitor and support progress, and build trust on both sides."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 2일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (<a href="#">Clinton's misguided preaching on aid</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "On her way to Myanmar, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton made a speech urging developing countries to be 'smart shoppers' when accepting foreign aid." "Be wary of donors who are more interested in extracting your resources than in building your capacity", warned Clinton." "Media outlets interpreted Clinton's warning as being directed at China." "U.S. aid often takes the form of arms, and comes with many harsh political warnings." "On the contrary, China's foreign aid usually targets a country's infrastructure and welfare. It covers everything from basic industries, transportation and agriculture to healthcare, education and other essential sectors." "Clinton may think her soft power diplomacy is invincible. But that is no replacement to the practical works and tangible benefits a country has to bring to win over a region." "Clinton should have been very clear that China rarely targets the U.S. However, the U.S.' return to Asia strategy has been specifically designed for China. China is following its own path, while the U.S. has been trying to set its own course. Which is easier and will last longer? The answer is fairly obvious."</li> <li>● 5일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on December 5, 2011</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China always believes that every country is entitled to using nuclear energy peacefully and carrying out relevant international cooperation, while observing the international obligation of nuclear non-proliferation."</li> <li>● 6일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<a href="#">Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on December 6, 2011</a>)  <b>Quote:</b> "The U.S., Japan and India are countries of influence in the region. We hope that relevant meeting will be conducive to regional peace, stability and development."</li> </ul>



- 2일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 (Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton With Aung San Suu Kyi)

**Quote:** "About the way forward, democracy is the goal. That has been the goal from the very beginning. And yet we know that it has been a long, very difficult path that has been followed. We do see openings today that, as Aung San Suu Kyi just said, give us some grounds for encouragement. My visit, both here with members of the opposition as well as representatives of civil society and the ethnic nationalities, in concert with my visit with government officials yesterday, is intended to explore the path forward. The United States wants to be a partner with Burma. We want to work with you as you further democratization, as you release all political prisoners, as you begin the difficult but necessary process of ending the ethnic conflicts that have gone on far too long, as you hold elections that are free, fair, and credible. But we also, because of our close work with you, know that there's much work to be done to build the capacity of the government. This is going to be an area that we will continue to consult closely with you to see what kind, as you said, technical assistance might be offered. The rule of law is essential in any democracy, and we will also look for ways we can work to further that."

- 6일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (Russian votes highlight dueling visions)

**Quote:** "Vladimir Putin's United Russia struggled to retain its majority in the State Duma election." "The significant drop of United Russia's share of the votes was followed by Western journalists changing their tone concerning the election." "Putin is known for his hawkish approach in dealing with the West. Therefore, the West may only recognize Russia's democracy if the ballot box can remove Putin from the Kremlin. The fairness of the process, however, is not their concern. The swing of votes in Russia also revealed that it is difficult to maintain a political unity in a democratic environment. Ideological divergences can easily occur and society needs the ability to handle such divergences well." "The West has become used to the constant switching of administrations. But no convincing example can prove that the East can master this art without paying too much in a short period of time." "The country needs democracy. This reality in China will be tested by constant challenges. But we should not directly import the Western model, as that will make us become a secondary state, inferior to the West both in political and comprehensive competition."

- 8일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (Old bear does not dance to Western tunes)

**Quote:** "Vladimir Putin's rule will face increasing scrutiny and it will become much harder for him to withstand the challenges. However, this is not a victory for the West. Putin losing authority will not automatically gain the West influence in Russia. The future of Russia will be shaped according to its own interests. This is the principle set by its democratic environment." "Russian interests are dominated by a combination of geopolitics, culture and ambition. The differences and even the hostility between the West and Russia will persist if these interests contradict each other, no matter who sits in the Kremlin." "The unity United Russia can bring to this country is limited, but unity under democracy is not that convincing either. The painful lessons of the past will make Russians more reluctant to give up their trust in strongman politics to its democratic peers." "China wants a stable Russia. The West is on the opposite side." "Russia is not similar to the countries swept by the Arab Spring. It is a unique state and will remain so."

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

**Quote:** "As far as we know, some 700 international observers to the Russian State Duma election generally affirmed the result. China is among those who believe that the election result reflects the will of the Russian people. The Chinese side respects their choice and supports Russia pursuing a development path suited to its national conditions."





- 15일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 발언 (Remarks by Deputy Secretary of State William J. Burns on U.S., Malaysia and Asia-Pacific)

**Quote:** "The United States has taken a three-pronged approach to our engagement. First, a commitment to broaden and deepen our bilateral security cooperation with treaty allies like Japan, Korea, Australia, the Philippines, and Thailand. Second, a focus on enhancing partnerships with new and emerging players, like China, India, Indonesia, Vietnam, and of course Malaysia. And third, a determination to play an active role in the development of regional multilateral institutions, like ASEAN, APEC, the ASEAN Regional Forum, and the East Asia Summit. Undergirding this strategy is a commitment to advancing democratic values and human rights, as the best way to ensure that rising prosperity benefits all citizens." "An important part of our strategy is America's partnership with Malaysia. For decades, this relationship did not realize its potential. We all too often found ourselves on different sides of geopolitical fault lines, and at times, in the past, have struggled to rise above mistrust. And yet today, this relationship has become one of America's most promising in all of Southeast Asia. Both our nations seek a world where democracies can flourish, human dignity is advanced, poverty is reduced, trade is expanded, our environment is preserved and new frontiers in science and technology are explored. And both our nations seek a world where violent extremists are marginalized and the spread of weapons of mass destruction are curbed. We see Malaysia not just as a close partner, but as a natural partner because of the values and goals we share."

- 16일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 발언 (U.S.-India Partnership in an Asia-Pacific Century)

**Quote:** "Enhanced engagement with other countries across the region does not mean that we can't be forthright in defending and promoting human rights. For example, both the United States and India are stepping up cooperation with Vietnam, an increasingly close partner and an emerging regional leader. [...] As a part of this process, we are continuing our dialogue with Vietnam on human rights and we have made it clear to our Vietnamese friends that developing our partnership to its fullest potential, on the basis of mutual interest and mutual respect, also involves practical steps to safeguard universal human rights. We hope India shares similar concerns."

- 13일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (Prospects unclear as U.S. hobbles away from 2 wars)

**Quote:** "The United States is shifting its focus to the Asia-Pacific region as it pulls out of Iraq and Afghanistan, ending the chronic wars that have sapped the country's political strength and international influence." "The history of U.S. foreign policy reveals a consistent pattern of the country making significant policy changes after setbacks from wars and economic difficulties, as it seeks to pull itself out of the mire and regain global dominance." "America's Back-to-Asia policy reflects a changing global geopolitical and economic reality." "But more than that, another obvious reason behind this back-to-Asia effort is America's concern about the rapid growth of China." "[...] the United States should draw lessons from its successive foreign policy failures of the past. Amid a changing global strategic and economic landscape, if it continues to care only about its own interests and tries to get its way on everything, while ignoring or even clamping down upon other countries' legitimate interests, it will only face more failures or humiliation in the future."

- 26일 崔为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 26, 2011)

**Quote:** "Chinese leaders also said that the two sides should seize the opportunity and take concrete and effective measures to enhance political mutual trust, expand practical cooperation across the board, especially in the fields of green economy, energy conservation and environmental protection, finance as well as high and new technology, take the opportunity of the 40th anniversary commemorating the normalization of diplomatic ties to make the Year of China-Japan National Exchange and Friendship a success and strengthen exchanges in culture, education, media and the youth. The two sides should also intensify cooperation in regional and international affairs, accelerate China-Japan-ROK cooperation and regional cooperation in East Asia so as to jointly tackle challenges in the world economy. [...] the two sides share the view that peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula serves the common interests of all parties concerned and meets the widespread aspiration of the international community. The two sides should work with all parties concerned to maintain peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and realize enduring peace and harmony of the Peninsula and Northeast Asia."



## Issue 8. 중동·아프리카 문제 : 시리아 문제, 이란 제재, 아프가니스탄 재건에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 Sherman 미 국무부 정무차관 발언 (U.S. Policy on Iran) Quote: "Beyond the international community's concerns with Iran's nuclear program, we continue to expose Iran's egregious human rights situation, which serves to deepen Iran's isolation from the world community. On November 21, for the ninth year in a row, the UN General Assembly's human rights committee rebuked Iran for its serious human rights abuses, by the largest margin ever. We welcome the UN Special Rapporteur for Human Rights for Iran highlighting the regime's systematic repression of its citizens' freedoms. We continue to collaborate with world leaders, religious groups, and NGOs to address violations of religious freedom. We assist those Iranians who want to hold their government accountable by offering training, media access, and exchange programs. [...] These actions make clear our sincere desire to engage the Iranian people and further expand the internal debates among the Iranian leadership."</li> <li>● 2일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "The United States strongly supports the Commission's efforts to expose the abuses by the Asad regime and help bring the human rights violators to account. Our message is clear: to the people of Syria, the world stands by you, and we will not ignore your plight in the face of ongoing violence; to the Syrian Government, the time has come to end the flagrant human rights violations and step out of the way of the democratic transition that the Syrian people are yearning for."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 1일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (What is to be done with Syria?) Quote: "In short, Western intervention in the Syrian situation is a strategic consideration that has to do with reshaping the regional order, while the intensity of intervention mainly depends on the development and evolution of the state of affairs. The Western countries, represented by the United States, have increasingly intensified regional intervention to avoid becoming the biggest loser in the 'Wave of the Middle East', and taken 'different treatments ad multiple standards [...] according to their needs.'" "Historical experience has indicated that the stability of the Middle East depends on the power balance between the radical countries and moderate countries. If the West considers only its own short-term interests and keeps on hitting the radical forces hard while the power imbalance between the conservative forces and radical forces of the Middle East persists, it means the West lacks the sense of geopolitics and is short-sighted and probably will taste the bitter fruit planted by itself in the future. Therefore, the west should think twice before it acts."</li> <li>● 2일 中國日報 영문판 사설 (Middle East needs peace) Quote: "Washington and Paris have obviously been emboldened by the success of the NATO intervention in Libya." "Syria is not Libya. Syria is known as 'the beating heart of the Arab world', with an extremely sensitive geographic position in the region." "Syria is Iran's most important ally in the Arab world. So intervention by Iran cannot be ruled out. And by striking at Syria, the US would actually be trying to clear the way for attack on Iran. It would be a challenge even for the US to launch a war against Damascus and Teheran simultaneously." "[...] those who benefit from this imbalance in international relations are loath to accept any rebalancing that would make it more difficult for them to run roughshod over the consensus of the rest of the international community. Avoiding external military intervention is in accordance with the common interests of Syria, Arab countries and the international community. The crisis in Syria should be resolved under the framework of the Arab League."</li> <li>● 3일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (China not obliged to besiege Iran) Quote: "Western countries demand China follow their lead and slap sanctions on Iran. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, China should not comply with the request. Instead it should join hands with Russia to help calm the situation." "China firmly opposes Iran's development of nuclear weapons, but will only impose sanctions against the its nuclear-related industries and research on the condition explicit evidence has been found. For China, the danger of Iran developing nuclear weapons is parallel to the West's efforts to topple Iran in the name of anti-nuclear weapons." "China, as well as its mammoth neighbor Russia, should keep on high alert and adopt countermeasures if necessary."</li> </ul>



- 5일 Einhorn 미 국무부 비확산 및 군축 담당 장관특보 발언 (U.S.-South Korea Relations)

**Quote:** "One issue on which we have to cooperate closely is the situation in Iran. [...] Iran makes steady progress on its nuclear program enriching uranium to near 20% level. Recently the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency issued a report which contained the conclusion that Iran has been engaged in activities directly related to nuclear weapons. [...] Iran is violating its international obligations. It's violating international norms. It is becoming a pariah state. What is required is for the international community to send a clear and unified message that this kind of behavior is unacceptable. The United States for its part, on November 21, adopted a number of additional sanctions measures."

- 5일 아프간 국제회의에서 楊洁篪 중 외교부 장관 발언 (Remarks by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China H.E. Yang Jiechi at the International Afghanistan Conference in Bonn)

**Quote:** "It is the bounden responsibility of the international community to support Afghanistan in achieving peace and development at an early date." "First, the international community should firmly support an 'Afghan-led and Afghan-owned' process of peace and reconstruction, respect Afghanistan's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, respect the right of the Afghan government and people to determine their own destiny, and help the country enhance sovereignty, ownership and development capacity." "Third, the international community should firmly support Afghanistan in advancing national reconciliation through its own efforts and help create a favorable environment for reconciliation." "Fifth, the international community should firmly support Afghanistan in developing external relations [...] especially enhancing good-neighborly relations and mutual political trust with other countries in the region. The international community should fully respect and accommodate the legitimate concerns of countries in the region. We should support the United Nations in continuing to play a leading role in coordinating international assistance to Afghanistan."

- 5일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (US path to Asian dominance: 'New Silk Road')

**Quote:** "Recently, the United States presented the New Silk Road proposal, saying it hopes to build up Afghanistan into a transportation and trade hub so that the surrounding countries could share in the reconstruction of the country." "The Afghan people do not need a seemingly beautiful plan, but rather they need international communities to fulfill their promises and bring the current cooperative mechanisms into full play. Blindly establishing new mechanism [...] waste the cooperative resources and lower the cooperative efficiency." "The New Silk Road is not just an initiative aiming to address the reconstruction of Afghanistan. In fact, it conceals strong strategic intent." "The initiative to rejuvenate the Silk Road should be proposed, led and implemented by countries along the road."

- 6일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on December 6, 2011)

**Quote:** "China always maintains that the international community should give priority to peace and stability of Syria and the Middle East region and create conditions for the relaxation of tensions in Syria, as it serves the fundamental interests of peoples within the region and the international community. We hope relevant parties keep to dialogue with patience and flexibility and strive for an agreement on things such as sending observers to Syria." "China firmly opposes placing domestic law above international law and willfully imposing unilateral sanctions on other countries. China and Iran maintain normal and transparent commercial ties in the fields of energy and trade which neither violate relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council nor impair the interests of other countries or the international community, thus should not be called into question."



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 6일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 (<u>Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton at Meeting with Syrian National Council</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “[...] a democratic transition includes more than removing the Asad regime. It means setting Syria on the path of the rule of law and protecting the universal rights of all citizens regardless of sect or ethnicity or gender. Second, we will discuss the work that the Council is doing to ensure that their plan is to reach out to all minorities, to counter the regime’s divide-and-conquer approach, which pits ethnic and religious groups against one another. The Syrian opposition, as represented here, recognizes that Syria’s minorities have legitimate questions and concerns about their future, and that they need to be assured that Syria will be better off under a regime of tolerance and freedom that provides opportunity and respect and dignity on the basis of the consent rather than on the whims of a dictator.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 中國日報 영문판 사설 (<u>Long-term support needed</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “Meanwhile, tension between the US and Iran [...] continues to escalate after last month’s report by the IAEA, which claims the Islamic country may still be conducting research aimed at producing nuclear weapons capability.” “If not defused at an early date, all these tensions will countercheck the international community’s will to continue to meet its responsibilities and honor its commitments to Afghanistan. As the one wielding the most influence in the Asian country, the US needs to rethink its strategy in the region and ensure that it does not leave behind a big mess for the Afghan government to clear up.”</li> <li>● 8일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei’s Regular Press Conference on December 8, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “African countries have reached a broad consensus that there is indeed ‘neocolonialism’ in Africa, but it is by no means imposed by China. South African President Zuma once said that China’s relationship with Africa is not colonial at all. The criticism that characterises China’s engagement with Africa as ‘neocolonialism’ is untruthful.” “China always relies on domestic output for grain self-sufficiency. Instead of buying up bulks of land in Africa, China has been providing agricultural technological assistance to African countries as its capacity allows and helping them develop agricultural production in a bid to enhance their capacity of independently tapping natural resources and tackling climate change and food security issues.” “Africa falls victim to ‘agricultural neocolonialism’. “It is the common responsibility of the international community to promote the sustainable development of agriculture in Africa.”</li> <li>● 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on December 12, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China’s position on the Syrian issue is unequivocal. We have noted the recent contacts between the Arab League and Syria and hope they will reach an agreement as soon as possible to push for early relaxation of the Syrian situation. We oppose violence and bloodshed and hope the Syrian people will lead a normal and stable life soon. The international community should play a constructive role so that the situation in Syria will restore stability at an early date.”</li> <li>● 15일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on December 15, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> “China stands for Iraq’s independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, hopes that Iraq will accelerate its political and economic reconstruction process and believes that Iraq has the capacity to pull through difficulties and realize national security, stability and development.”</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12일 남부수단 국제개입회의에서 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 (<u>Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton at the International Engagement Conference for South Sudan</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Within its own borders, South Sudan's Government must complete the transition from armed struggle to nation building. President Kiir has rightly made it a priority to resolve longstanding local conflicts. And the United States will continue to support the new UN Mission's important work to preserve peace, safeguard human rights, and protect civilians. Second, we must help South Sudan live up to President Kiir's pledge to build strong institutions, root out corruption, and promote transparent and accountable governance – all of which are critical building blocks on the path to prosperity. His five-point plan clearly articulates for the South Sudanese people how the government plans to address their needs. That's a good start, but [...] What matters most is whether the government follows through on it. And nowhere will the transparency and accountability that President Kiir has promised be more important than in managing South Sudan's abundant natural resources." "Third, all of these efforts contribute to the larger project of helping South Sudan create an economic environment that enables growth, attracts investment, empowers businessmen and women."</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 15일 人民日報 영문판 사실 (<u>History will not fondly remember war-makers</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "In the view of Americans, today's Iraq is an Iraq that is self-governing, inclusive and has enormous potential. But the fact is that over the past eight years, hundreds of thousands of Iraqi civilians were killed, millions became refugees, and a large portion of the social elite immigrated abroad. Agonies left by the war continue in Fallujah, where two fierce battles recently broke out." "The largest political legacy of the Iraq war is the so-called democracy. The United States claimed that it has made Iraq a model of democracy in the Middle East, but the fact is that Iraq is still facing a grim security situation and a bitter religious rivalry, with a weak foundation for democracy. More alarmingly, the country's Kurdish and Sunni minorities are joining hands to seek greater autonomy, and terrorism has not been rooted out in the country. Is such a 'model of democracy' really attractive?"</li> <li>● 19일 刘为民 中 外交部 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 19, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "Following the developments in Syria closely, China welcomes the Arab League's efforts to push for the restoration of stability in Syria, an early launch of a political process and the prevention of external interference. We support the continued efforts aimed at resolving the Syrian issue within the framework of the Arab League. If the Security Council is to discuss the Syrian situation, it should be conducive to easing the tension, promoting political dialogue to dissolve disputes and upholding peace and stability in the Middle East. China supports the Russian draft and appreciates the constructive efforts by Russia for the settlement of the Syrian crisis. China is willing to maintain communication with all parties concerned."</li> <li>● 19일 中國日報 영문판 사실 (<u>Shameful Iraq pullout</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "[...] the Iraqi people now has an unprecedented opportunity to live in a relatively peaceful environment. So the country's bloodiest, and costliest, military offensive since Vietnam, is being carefully portrayed as a victory." "Iraq was a sovereign, self-reliant, and independent country. On the other hand, the peaceful environment general Austin talked about remains as illusive and distant as it has since the US invasion of Iraq [...] this was a war ostensibly waged to eliminate Saddam Hussein's 'weapons of mass destruction', that proved to be non-existent. [...] it is dangerous if the discourse about the war continues skirting around the legitimacy issue."</li> <li>● 22일 刘为民 中 外交部 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 22, 2011</u>)  <b>Quote:</b> "China opposes unilateral sanctions against Iran. China and Iran have normal and transparent business ties which are not against relevant Security Council resolutions and do not infringe upon the interests of other countries and the international community. Such ties also do not compromise China's position on non-proliferation and should not be questioned. China has kept in communication with all parties concerned over the Iranian nuclear issue."</li> </ul>
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## Issue 9. 남아시아 지역 문제 : 미국-인도관계 발전에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 16일 Burns 미 국무부 부장관 발언 (<u>U.S.-India Partnership in an Asia-Pacific Century</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "We welcome and support India's growing naval capacity and modernization and its engagement across Asia. India's strong presence across the Indian and Pacific Oceans is a source of comfort and affirms its potential as a net security provider in the maritime domain." "Some may reach the mistaken conclusion that this U.S. focus on Asia is part of a policy to contain China [...] we strongly believe that a thriving China is good for China, good for the United States, and good for India. The 21st century Asia-Pacific we seek is one in which India, the United States, China and all the states of this region and beyond enjoy good relations. Rather than seeking to divide Asia, we have consistently pursued policies that aim to unite and connect the region. This is true strategically but also economically [...]" "If we get it right, the U.S.-India relationship will be a cornerstone of an Asia-Pacific century [...]" "our nations have crossed a threshold in our relations where – for both of us, for the first time – our success at home and abroad depends on our work together. America's vision for the 21st century has at its heart an Asia-Pacific built on security, prosperity and dignity for all nations and people. That vision will be impossible without a strong American partnership with a rising India. Few challenges will carry greater consequence – for both of us – in the new century unfolding before us."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 20일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 20, 2011</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "[...] the Indian and Chinese sides are in communication on the specific date of the 15th Special Representatives' Meeting on the China-India Boundary Issue and we will release information in due course. [...] the Chinese side has noted relevant report. The US, Japan and India are all influential countries in the Asia Pacific. We hope their trilateral meeting will contribute to regional peace, stability and development."</p>



## Issue 10. 사이버 안보 : 지적재산권과 인터넷 상에서의 자유권 논란, 사이버테러에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7일 Hormats 미 국무부 경제·에너지·농업 담당 차관 발언 (<u>U.S.-China Internet Industry Forum</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "With respect to China, protection of intellectual property remains a serious and troubling issue. As I emphasized last year, a critically important issue for innovators and inventors is to know their intellectual property is protected and their rights are enforced. Such protection has a major and beneficial impact on jobs in, and the profitability of, some of our most innovative sectors. IP theft – whether through illegal downloads or other means – stymies innovation. Software is a case in point – it will be important for China to fulfill its stated commitments to ensure that governments at all levels use only legitimate software. The U.S. International Trade Commission reported earlier this year that IP infringement – including online – was negatively impacting high-tech foreign direct investment into China."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 12, 2011</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "The Chinese Government always opposes and strictly prohibits any illegal criminal activity by hackers. The Chinese law stipulates unequivocally that those who commit cyber crimes should undertake criminal liability in accordance with the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China. China is a major victim of overseas hacker attacks, and suffers from frequent intrusions and attacks by hackers from certain countries. Information and cyber security serves the common interests of all countries. China is committed to maintaining information and cyber security through mutually beneficial cooperation on an equal footing with the international community."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 13일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 13, 2011</u>)</li> </ul> <p><b>Quote:</b> "[...] some people abroad are keen on fabricating stories of the so-called cyber espionage which are completely unfounded. China strictly prohibits and combats hacker attacks in accordance with law. We are willing to enhance cooperation with the international community in this regard. There is another issue that worths more attention, that is, some countries are enthusiastic about hoisting their capacity for the so-called cyber warfare. It is imperative for the international community to preserve peace in the information and cyber space for the real benefit of social and economic development as well as people's well-being and prevent it from becoming a new battlefield."</p>



- 8일 Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 (Remarks by Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton at the Conference on Internet Freedom)

**Quote:** "In China, several dozen companies signed a pledge in October, committing to strengthen their – quote – "self-management, self-restraint, and strict self-discipline." Now, if they were talking about fiscal responsibility, we might all agree. But they were talking about offering web-based services to the Chinese people, which is code for getting in line with the government's tight control over the internet. Now, these and many other incidents worldwide remind us of the stakes in this struggle. And the struggle does not belong only to those on the front lines and who are suffering. It belongs to all of us: first, because we all have a responsibility to support human rights and fundamental freedoms everywhere. Second, because the benefits of the network grow as the number of users grow. The internet is not exhaustible or competitive. My use of the internet doesn't diminish yours. On the contrary, the more people that are online and contributing ideas, the more valuable the entire network becomes to all the other users." "Delivering on internet freedom requires cooperative actions, and we have to foster a global conversation based on shared principles and with the right partners to navigate the practical challenges of maintaining an internet that is open and free while also interoperable, secure, and reliable." "Because the advent of cyberspace creates new challenges and opportunities in terms of security, the digital economy, and human rights, we have to be constantly evolving in our responses. And though they are distinct, they are practically inseparable, because there isn't an economic internet, a social internet, and a political internet. There is just the internet, and we're here to protect what makes it great."

- 21일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on December 21, 2011)

**Quote:** "Such reports (hackers from China attacked the computer system of the US Chamber of Commerce and stole a huge amount of information) are totally unfounded. We have expounded on China's position time and again. The Chinese Government strictly prohibits and cracks down on hacking in accordance with law, and stands ready to step up international cooperation in this field."

- 22일 中國日報 영문판 사설 (Managing micro blogs)

**Quote:** "The concern that Western media have expressed about the Beijing municipal government's efforts to advance administration of social networking services (SNS), such as the newly released rules that require users of micro-blogging sites to provide verifiable information about their identity, is largely misleading." "Regardless of whether it is in China or the West, there are always some users who use the Web to spread rumors, or even engage in criminal activities." "Many countries are exploring ways to better manage virtual communication platforms." "In the United States, for example, school districts across the country are imposing strict new guidelines that ban private conversations between teachers and their students on cell phones and online platforms like Facebook and Twitter in the wake of scandals and complaints involving teachers who had misused these social media." "In this regard, each nation's choices, made according to their own specific national conditions, deserve respect. There is also room for international cooperation on this matter, which is of common concern to all."





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