

EAI 미중관계 공식성명일지

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주요 이슈

1. 미중 군사안보협력 : 미국 신 국방전략에 대한 미중의 입장, 중국 국방력 강화의 전략적 의도에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 Obama 미 대통령 발언 ● 5일 Panetta 미 국방부 장관 발언 ● 27일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 12일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설

2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 미중협력 증진 및 2012년 지도부교체기 미중관계의 안정적 관리 필요성에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 발언 ● 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 31일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 12일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 31일 環球日報 영문판 사설

3. 경제협력 : 중국 불공정 무역관행에 대한 미국의 비판과 중국의 반발

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 25일 Obama 미 대통령 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 19일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 31일 人民日報 영문판 사설

4. 인권문제 : 티베트 및 중국 내 인권 문제에 대한 미중의 입장, 인터넷 상에서 표현의 자유를 촉구하는 미국의 입장, 중국의 Dalai Lama 비판

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 24일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 24일 미 국무부 대변인실 기자회견 ● 27일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 27일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 18일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 29일 環球日報 영문판 사설 ● 29일 環球日報 영문판 사설



5. 아태지역문제 : 미국의 아태지역 전략에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국의 남중국해 분쟁 개입에 대한 중국의 반발

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 Flournoy 미 국방부 정책차관 발언 ● 5일 Carter 미 국방부 차관 발언 ● 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 31일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 3일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 4일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 6일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 17일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 18일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 19일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 20일 環球日報 영문판 사설 ● 23일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 29일 環球日報 영문판 사설

6. 중동·아프리카문제 : 아랍리그를 통한 시리아 문제해결을 촉구하는 미중의 입장, 국제사회의 이란 제재에 대한 미중의 입장, 아프리카와의 협력관계를 강화하려는 중국의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 5일 Panetta 미 국방부 장관 발언 ● 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 10일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 11일 Hillary Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 ● 13일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 30일 Hillary Clinton 미 국무부 장관 기자회견 ● 31일 Hillary Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 5일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 9일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 10일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 16일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 18일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 19일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 19일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 19일 人民日報 영문판 사설 ● 20일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 21일 남수단의 석유생산중단 발표 관련 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 발언 ● 30일 環球日報 영문판 사설

7. 대만문제 : 대만 대선 결과에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 14일 미 국무부 기자회견 ● 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 19일 人民日報 영문판 사설



8. 북한문제 : 미중의 대북지원 정책 방향, 6자회담 재개에 대한 미중의 입장

미국	중국
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 ● 4일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 발언 ● 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 16일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 17일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 ● 20일 人民日报 영문판 사설



Issue 1. 미중 군사안보협력 : 미국 신 국방전략에 대한 미중의 입장, 중국 국방력 강화의 전략적 의도에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 Obama 미 대통령 발언 (<u>Obama Announces New Defense Strategy</u>) Quote: “[...] meeting the challenges of our time cannot be the work of our military alone - or the United States alone. It requires all elements of our national power, working together in concert with our allies and our partners.” “[...] our military will be leaner, but the world must know the United States is going to maintain our military superiority with armed forces that are agile, flexible and ready for the full range of contingencies and threats.” ● 5일 Panetta 미 국방부 장관 발언 (<u>Statement as Prepared by Secretary of Defense Leon E. Panetta on the Defense Strategic Guidance</u>) Quote: “But even as our large-scale military campaigns recede, the United States still faces a complex and growing array of security challenges across the globe, challenges that call for a reshaping of America’s defense priorities, focusing on the continuing threat of violent extremism, proliferation of lethal weapons and materials, the destabilizing behavior of Iran and North Korea, the rise of new powers across Asia, and the dramatic changes in the Middle East.” “Even facing these considerable pressures, including the requirement of the Budget Control Act to reduce defense spending by \$487 billion over 10 years, I do not believe that we must choose between national security and fiscal responsibility.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (<u>Pentagon plan changes game in Asia</u>) Quote: “According to the officials of Pentagon, the changes in strategy are mainly aimed at Iran and China. In front of such a US strategic adjustment, China should remain sober. Since it has become a firm strategic target of the US, its efforts to improve Sino-US relations have proved incapable of offsetting US worries over its rise. China can only use its strength to gain friendship from the US from now on. The US and China are carrying out competition unprecedented in history. Under the aegis of globalization, the two are closely linked economically, which makes it impossible for the US to fully contain China. Dealing with the US containment attempts should be one of China’s diplomatic strategic goals. China should unite with all possible forces and keep certain strategic initiatives against the US.” “The US takes China’s anti-access capabilities as another target. China should come up with countermeasures. It should strengthen its long-range strike abilities and put more deterrence on the US. The US must realize that it cannot stop the rise of China and that being friendly to China is in its utmost interests.” “China should try to avoid a new cold war with the US, but by no means should it give up its peripheral security in exchange for US’ ease in Asia.” ● 9일 刘为民 中 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on January 9, 2012</u>) Quote: “China’s strategic intention is clear, open and transparent. China sticks fast to the path of peaceful development and upholds the independent foreign policy of peace as well as the defence policy that is defensive in nature. Our national defence modernization serves the need of national security and development and plays a positive role in safeguarding regional peace and stability, without posing a threat to any country. The charges against China in this document (U.S. Defense Strategic Guidance) are groundless and untrustworthy. China will look seriously into the document. To maintain peace, stability and prosperity in the Asia Pacific serves the common interests of all countries within the region. We hope that the US will play a more constructive role to this end.”



- 27일 Willard 미 태평양 사령관 발언 (Asia-Pacific US Military Overview)

Quote: "The military relationship with China has been carried on throughout 2011, and now into 2012, at a strategic level." "Advancing the military relationship in other ways at the operational and tactical levels – getting our two militaries more acquainted with one another through operations or through counterpart visits – has not advanced. So there are – and part of that is a difference in philosophy regarding what mil-to-mil should consist of between our two countries, and part of it is the trust factor, and part of it is what China views as impediments to advancing the military relationship. All of those challenges need to be worked through, and we use the strategic level dialogue to, hopefully, do that. So I would say there is potential there. And I am gratified that at the strategic level the dialogue has persisted. I am not satisfied that the military relationship is where it needs to be."

- 12일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (China should stay calm, alert about US strategy adjustments)

Quote: "China should stay alert and calm in dealing with the United States' strategic adjustment. Facing this strategic adjustment, China should be prepared for unexpected development. It ought to stick to its own road. The United States is afraid of China's prosperity and takes every means to disturb China's development. [...] The United States is also afraid that China will have a good external environment and therefore it takes every means to create troubles between China and other countries, pull other countries to its side to confront China, and set barriers on China's development road." "What the United States is afraid of most is China's powerful national defense. It is reasonable and legal for China to develop its national defense. If the United States regards China as a threat, it should first do something to relieve China's concerns. That is China's reply for the shift of its military focus to the Asia-Pacific Region."

- 18일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (US should take rational view on China's military development)

Quote: "China has increased its investment in national defense and army construction since last decade. This is a compensation for the past, and an adjustment corresponding with the elevation of China's international position and the expansion of national interest. [...] As a regional power, China does not solve disputes of land and maritime rights with bordering countries through military means, instead, it solves the boundary problem with most countries through peaceful negotiations. [...] China is exploring a road of peaceful development for the newly emerging great power, and we are confident to avoid the lessons in the rising of historically traditional great powers, such as the military expansion and military conflicts with hegemonic powers. We hope America could treat China and Chinese military troops in a rational way, and jointly create a new road of peaceful coexistence of countries with China."



Issue 2. 미중관계 발전방향 : 미중협력 증진 및 2012년 지도부 교체기 미중관계의 안정적 관리 필요성에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 발언 (<u>Remarks to the Media on Departure at Beijing Capital Airport</u>) Quote: "We reviewed the schedule ahead and I think both sides acknowledged how important the year 2012 will be in U.S.-China relations and the importance we place on maintaining steady progress in our bilateral relations." ● 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (<u>State Department Daily Press Briefing</u>) Quote: "I don't think our policy with regard to China has changed. We are intent on cooperating wherever we can around the world, encouraging a peaceful and strong, cooperative relationship. We do a huge amount of business around the world." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (<u>Transformation needs courage, wisdom</u>) Quote: "Both China and the United States are looking for new ways for cooperation and it will not be a simple process of adapting to each other. Both sides have no 'existing mode' to refer to, and the competition for interest contains potential risks. In order to manage risks, avoid tension, control crisis and reduce misunderstandings, both sides must keep strengthening and expanding their current cooperation mechanisms. In order to find out new cooperation modes as soon as possible, both countries must show their courage and wisdoms. In order to eliminate the imbalance of the global economic development, cope with the climate change and solve global issues including the aging of population, public health, food safety issue and water resource safety, global coordination and cooperation are needed urgently." ● 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 11, 2012</u>) Quote: "Responsible US political figures should recognize that cooperation between China and the US serves US' interests and they need to have the vision, the will and the capability to safeguard and promote equality-based and mutually beneficial China-US relations." ● 12일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (<u>Disputes on values cannot hide the truth</u>) Quote: "Value differences are not ubiquitous in Sino-US relations and their damage is very limited. Instead, the more influential factors are frictions and competition in areas such as economy, environmental protection and geopolitics. However, as the US gradually loses its advantages in these aspects, it becomes more and more accustomed to using 'superior values' to cover up its deficiencies. In the past few years, the US has made good use of ideological disputes to trouble China for the purpose of seeking leverage in economy and politics." "The biggest structural tension between China and the US is China's rise. China should bear this in mind. China is trying to make its development beneficial to the world, but the US feels differently. The rise of China will still face threats in the future. The US attacking China in terms of ideology will get double results with half the effort."



- 31일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 발언 (Keynote Address to Korea Society Gala Dinner)

Quote: "And of course we recognize in the United States that one of the most important relationships for us to get correct, for us to get right, is our relationship between the United States and China. We recognize quite clearly that every country in Asia wants a better relationship with China, and we support that. And any strategy that the United States implements that does not have that at its core will fail. So we understand that this is not a matter of geo-strategy, it is a matter of geography. And we too want a strong, constructive, deep partnership with China. This is our destiny, it is our commitment. It is a necessity that the United States and China work together in peace; that we compete, but that we compete in ways that bring prosperity and peace to Asia as a whole."

- 17일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (Actions speak louder than words)

Quote: "Three factors contributed to the improvement in China-US relations in 2011: mutual commitment, multi-function mechanisms, and increasing interdependence. [...] Whether and how the above-mentioned three forces will function in the year of 2012, will most likely be affected by the following two variables. The first variable is the upcoming presidential election in the US. [...] an increasing number of people in the US have begun to view China as a threat to the US economy. Predictably, 'China bashing' will be popular among the presidential candidates." "The second variable is the gap in perception between the two peoples over each other's strategic intentions. Many US citizens view the prospect of China surpassing the US in GDP within a decade with growing concern. A number of mainstream strategists in Washington have shifted to an alarmist tone recently, arguing that the US must stand tougher than before in many areas in which China's interests oppose those of the US. Such a perception is mirrored in China, where a number of mainstream strategists and the majority of the general public have interpreted the US' strategic shift to Asia-Pacific as an attempt to contain China. The good news is that policymakers in Washington realize that a rising China is good for the US. Vice-President Joe Biden recently said: 'A successful China can make America more prosperous, not less.'"

- 31일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (US should abandon zero sum mentality)

Quote: "They should first realize that the rise of China is inevitable as long as China can maintain a peaceful development environment. In this sense, the most effective way for the US to contain its development is to damage the peaceful environment in China and bring it into chaos." "A chaotic China will bring only harm to the following generations of Americans. And the US should be clear that China is not easily brought to chaos, despite the Internet being full of diverse opinions and mass incidents continually happening in China. [...] It is very possible for the US to share the rise of China, which in truth might not really bring an absolute win-win situation. But it will not be a zero-sum game either, unless both China and the US desperately want to go back to the 20th century."



Issue 3. 경제협력 : 중국 불공정 무역관행에 대한 미국의 비판과 중국의 반발

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 25일 Obama 미 대통령 발언 (Remarks by the President in State of the Union Address) Quote: “[...] it’s getting more expensive to do business in places like China. Meanwhile, America is more productive.” “I will go anywhere in the world to open new markets for American products. And I will not stand by when our competitors don’t play by the rules. We’ve brought trade cases against China at nearly twice the rate as the last administration - and it’s made a difference. Over a thousand Americans are working today because we stopped a surge in Chinese tires. But we need to do more. It’s not right when another country lets our movies, music, and software be pirated. It’s not fair when foreign manufacturers have a leg up on ours only because they’re heavily subsidized. Tonight, I’m announcing the creation of a Trade Enforcement Unit that will be charged with investigating unfair trading practices in countries like China. There will be more inspections to prevent counterfeit or unsafe goods from crossing our borders. And this Congress should make sure that no foreign company has an advantage over American manufacturing when it comes to accessing financing or new markets like Russia. Our workers are the most productive on Earth, and if the playing field is level, I promise you - America will always win.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 6일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (Pentagon plan changes game in Asia) Quote: “Fast economic development has become the biggest advantage that China has when dealing with the US. The US can hardly provoke China in the economic field, unlike its developing military strength which gives excuses for the West to suppress China. The more the two focus on economic competition, the more the situation will tilt China’s way. The growth and decline in economic strength is the starting point for national competition as well as its destination. It reflects national tendencies.” ● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on January 9, 2012) Quote: “China and the US have reached important consensus on building a China-US cooperative partnership based on mutual respect and mutual benefit. Against the backdrop of grave challenges in the current world economic and financial situation, the US and China [...] should constantly enhance bilateral economic cooperation and trade, which is conducive to international cooperation against the challenge. The Chinese side has made proposals on the furtherance of China-US economic cooperation and trade and hopes that the two sides will meet each other half way.” ● 19일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin’s Regular Press Conference on January 19, 2012) Quote: “In principle, we hold that the parties should implement the consensus reached by heads of state at the G20 Cannes Summit in a joint effort to ensure adequate IMF resources to cope with the current international financial crisis. At the same time, we hope all parties speed up domestic approval procedures so as to complete the quota reform on time and fundamentally guarantee the funding resources of the IMF.” ● 31일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (U.S. shots at China trade may backfire) Quote: “U.S. politicians have aimed a barrage of critiques at China’s trade policies recently but the shots from the crisis-plagued economy of the United States are likely to miss their target, or worse, backfire. [...] China has not run out of ammunition to cope with the chaos, although retaliation or the abuse of trade remedy measures have never been at the forefront of the country’s arsenals. [...] Accusing China of subsidizing exports is based more on self-reinforcing ideas than on calmly conceived measuring. The land and loans that Chinese companies get owes to their merits in the appraisal system.” “Being each other’s second-largest trading partner, China and the United States should set sail on the same boat toward the shared boom.”



Issue 4. 인권문제 : 티베트 및 중국 내 인권문제에 대한 미국의 입장, 인터넷 상에서 표현의 자유를 촉구하는 미국의 입장, 중국의 Dalai Lama 비판

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We have consistently – the U.S. Government has consistently and directly raised with the Chinese Government this issue of Tibetan self-immolation. These actions clearly represent enormous anger, enormous frustration with regard to the severe restrictions on human rights, including religious freedom inside China. And we have called the Chinese Government policies counterproductive and have urged the Chinese Government to have a productive dialogue to loosen up in Tibet and allow journalists and diplomats and other observers to report accurately and to respect the human rights of all of their citizens." ● 18일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "[...] we seem to have an increasing trend of crackdown, we – forced disappearances, extralegal detentions, arrests and convictions of human rights activists, lawyers, religious leaders, ethnic minorities in China. So we are being quite forthright with the Chinese Government about our concerns that we are in, and we seem to be in a period of crackdown [...]" "I think our message to the Chinese Government on these issues is the same message that we give around the world when we have human rights concerns – that governments are stronger when they protect the human rights of their people, and when they allow for peaceful dissent." ● 24일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We are seriously concerned by reports of violence, continuing heightened tensions in the Tibetan area of China, including reports that security forces in Sichuan province have been opening fire on protestors, killing some and injuring others. As you know, we have repeatedly urged the Chinese Government to address its counterproductive policies in the Tibetan areas, which have created tensions and threatened the unique religious, cultural, and linguistic identity of the Tibetan people, and we urge the Chinese Government to engage in constructive dialogue with the Dalai Lama or his representatives as a means to address Tibetan concerns." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 18일 刘为民 中 外交部 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 18, 2012) Quote: "Dalai is by no means a pure religious figure, but rather the mastermind of an organized political clique that has long engaged in separatist activities driven by its platform and a political exile under the disguise of religion. The Chinese Government opposes the international activities of Dalai in any capacity or name and opposes political and official figures of relevant country getting in contact with Dalai in any form or name." ● 29일 環球日報 영문판 사실 (Human Rights award misses point of China's social progress) Quote: "The Chinese public also enjoys growing political rights. It is true that Chinese people are more conscious of protecting their rights. However, that is not because there is more oppression, but because the public has become more aware of its rights in various aspects. But it is funny that when talking about human rights, the West usually turns a blind eye to China's progress as a whole by focusing and exaggerating on a few individual efforts. It will be much better if Western observers and media can take a long-sighted view of China's overall progress in improving human rights rather than lose sight of the woods for the trees."



- 24일 미 국무부 대변인실 기자회견 (Statement by Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues Maria Otero)

Quote: "As United States Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, I am gravely concerned by reports of violence and continuing heightened tensions in Tibetan areas of China [...]. "The U.S. Government repeatedly has urged the Chinese government to address the counterproductive policies in Tibetan areas that have created tensions and that threaten the distinct religious, cultural and linguistic identity of the Tibetan people."

- 27일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "[...] the United States Government has repeatedly called on the Chinese Government to provide information on the whereabouts of all 20 of the Uighur asylum seekers, to allow access to them by international agencies, and to treat them in accordance with international human rights obligations and commitments."

- 27일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "[...] as the Secretary's made clear on numerous occasions, we're strongly committed to protecting fundamental freedoms of expression, assembly, association online. As the Secretary said in her internet freedom speech, the choices that private companies make have an impact on how information flows or doesn't flow on the internet and mobile networks. They also have an impact on what governments can and can't do and on people on the ground. Smart companies need to develop broad principles that guide their action, and in the tech field this includes principles on freedom of expression, privacy, criteria on when to avoid working with governments that use technology to become more efficient at committing human rights violations, these kinds of things." "We're not going to be dictating to this one company or another. We're setting out the general principles. As I said, there are many companies out there that make these decisions without being transparent, either to their users or to the world. Twitter's been upfront about what they're doing. I think we have to see how it works."

- 29일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (Dalai group not keeping Tibet's interests at heart)

Quote: "The Dalai Lama has been abusing his religious reputation in the Tibetan areas to acquire unspeakable interests for his exile group. His selfish and politically motivated acts have risked the well-being of the general Tibetan public and will eventually become his own downfall. The Dalai Lama is merely a manipulator representing the exile group. To them, ordinary people living in the Tibetan areas are nothing but tools, and they will continuously exploit them, even exposing them to great danger."



Issue 5. 아태지역 문제 : 미국의 아태지역 전략에 대한 미중의 입장, 미국의 남중국해 분쟁 개입에 대한 중국의 반발

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 Flournoy 미 국방부 정책차관 발언 (<u>Defense Strategic Guidance Media Roundtable at the Pentagon</u>) <p>Quote: "We continue to evolve our presence and posture in the Asia-Pacific region both to deal with challenges that are emerging and opportunities. We already have very robust cooperation on ballistic missile defense development with our Japanese partners. They're partners in research and development of systems with us. And we continue to discuss ballistic missile defense with our various partners and allies there."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (<u>China's economy to remain beacon and engine in 2012</u>) <p>Quote: "Meanwhile, with China being a genuine friend and partner of its neighbors and dedicated to regional cooperation and common development, the benefits of a prosperous China extend far beyond China's borders." "Chinese leaders have also conveyed a firm commitment to reducing trade barriers and fostering regional integration in the Asia-Pacific region. These commitments mean that regional cooperation will grow stronger, deeper and broader in 2012 between China and its neighboring countries. Peering ahead into 2012, obstacles litter the path to growth. However, China will continue working together with the rest of the world to tackle economic challenges and providing powerful impetus for the world economy."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (<u>China, a friendly neighbor committed to common development</u>) <p>Quote: "The recent diplomatic events rounded off a year of genuine efforts by China to enhance mutual understanding with its neighbors and achieve win-win progress against the backdrop of worldwide economic gloom and political turmoil. Frequent high-level visits and constructive participation in regional and global summits bore witness to China's attachment. The region-wide robust economic growth gave body to China's commitment." "Meanwhile, the United States' high-profile 'pivot' to Asia strategy, widely perceived as an attempt to counterbalance what Washington peddles as 'China's rising influence' in the region, has further complicated China's neighborhood. Yet no matter how the landscape changes, Beijing will continue to uphold the time-honored Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, deepen its friendship and partnership with neighboring countries and strive for regional peace and common prosperity. China's peaceful development does not pose any threat to anyone. [...] It is thus highly advisable and hugely rewarding that China's neighbors to work together with Beijing to propel their relations and cooperation forward and thus bring more tangible benefits to the peoples within and beyond their borders."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 4일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (<u>Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 4, 2012</u>) <p>Quote: "The Chinese Government has lodged solemn representations and protest to the Japanese side over the incident. I would like to reiterate that the Diaoyu Island and its affiliated islands have been China's inherent territory since ancient times. China has indisputable sovereignty over them. The Chinese Government is resolute in defending its territorial sovereignty over the Diaoyu Islands."</p>



- 5일 Carter 미 국방부 차관 발언 (Defense Strategic Guidance Media Roundtable at the Pentagon)

Quote: "What's new specifically in the strategic guidance is, first, to rebalance our force structure and investments towards the Asia-Pacific area, where there are several potential challenges to stability, and to the Middle East, where challenges persist, and towards advanced capabilities to maintain access and power projection which are relevant globally. Second: to take a different approach to force size and structure. [...] we're at the beginning of what may be a many - which will be a many-year transition in an uncertain world. Next, while our forces will still be capable of prevailing in more than one conflict at the same time [...]. And third, while obviously many parts of our budget will have to suffer deep cuts, this guidance tells us to preserve investment, and even in some cases to increase our capabilities in key areas that are clearly important to the future - special forces in counterterrorism, countering weapons of mass destruction, building partner capacity, cyber, and aspects of our science and technology investments - making sure that we don't simply revert to yesterday's pre-9/11 force structure under the pressure of budget cuts."

- 6일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (Transformation needs courage, wisdom)

Quote: "The transformation of the Asia-Pacific region is closely connected with the China-U.S. relations. China has turned into a very important country in the region and it is inevitable that China participates in the construction and adjustment of the regional order. The United States is a leading power that holds a dominant position in this region, and it will not only connected with future trend of the China-U.S. relations but also significantly affect the transformation of the region that how Washington will treat China's rise."

- 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 9, 2012)

Quote: "The Xianbin Reef is a part of China's Nansha Islands. China has indisputable sovereignty over the Nansha Islands and their adjacent waters. China does not accept the unfounded accusation of the Philippine side and hopes that the latter will never again make trouble out of nothing and cause disturbances. Instead, it should make more contribution to peace and stability in the South China Sea."

- 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 11, 2012)

Quote: "China attaches great importance to developing relations with India and holds that on the China-India boundary question which is an issue left over from history, the two should seek a reasonable solution acceptable to both through equal consultation. Pending the settlement of the boundary question, the two sides should be committed to upholding peace and tranquility in the border area and ensure that the disputes will not affect the development of bilateral ties."

- 12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 12, 2012)

Quote: "China would like to [...] maintain the momentum of practical cooperation in the South China Sea, push for the comprehensive implementation of the DOC and promote peace and stability of the South China Sea for the benefit of people in all countries. China's position on the South China Sea issue is clear and consistent. China always maintains that China and the Philippines should resolve the South China Sea dispute through consultation and negotiation based on full respect for history and international law. China is committed to developing good-neighbourly and friendly cooperation with the Philippines. To handle the South China Sea dispute appropriately and to ensure the sound and stable development of China-Philippine relations are the consensus reached by the two countries. The two sides also keep the lines of communication open."



- 26일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "Well, this is the second annual Bilateral Strategic Dialogue between the U.S. and Philippines." "We do these strategic dialogues, State and Defense together, with a number of countries around the world, and particularly with countries in the East Asia Pacific region." "[...] we're not seeking a base in the Philippines or any permanent establishment of U.S. forces there, but we are interested in taking up the offer of the Philippines to increase our training, increase our cooperation, in a whole host of areas from search and rescue, freedom of navigation, countering terrorism, countering piracy, et cetera." "[...] freedom of navigation in the South China Sea is something we share an interest in and something that we are interested in protecting together."

- 17일 刘为民 中 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 17, 2012)

Quote: "The two sides have reached agreement on the political guidelines for the settlement of the boundary question, laying an important foundation for the final settlement. China's position on the boundary question is consistent and clear. We stand for a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution through equal and friendly consultation." "China believes that the rise of China, India and other emerging developing countries is a new phenomenon in today's world and one of the most important changes with farthest-reaching influence in the international landscape. There is enough room in the world for the common development of China and India and sufficient scope for their cooperation. The peaceful development of China and India presents opportunities to each other and beyond. With concerted efforts, the year 2012 will surely become a year of friendly exchanges, mutually beneficial cooperation and common development at a higher level."

- 18일 人民日报 영문판 사설 (China will not tolerate test of its will to safeguard sovereignty)

Quote: "Diaoyu Islands have been an inseparable part of China since ancient times. Having indisputable sovereignty over the Diaoyu Islands, China holds a firm and unwavering determination in safeguarding its sovereignty over the Diaoyu Islands." "Attempt to name some islets near the Diaoyu Islands is a blatant move to damage China's core interests. China has always had its eyes on the big pictures and avoided intensifying the conflicts. Japan should take the strategic and reciprocal relations with China and the peace and stability in East Asia into account. It should not test China's determination to safeguard its sovereignty."

- 18일 刘为民 中 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 18, 2012)

Quote: "The two sides shared the view that positive headway has been made since the first meeting and expressed the readiness to push forward the framework negotiations so as to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution under the agreed political guidelines for the settlement of the boundary question. The two sides reaffirmed the joint commitment to upholding peace and tranquility in the border area pending the settlement of the boundary question. On China-India relations, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the momentum of development of bilateral ties in recent years and the willingness to steer firmly for the major goal and in the main direction of China-India common development, expand cooperation and enhance coordination in a bid to promote the comprehensive and in-depth development of China-India strategic cooperative partnership. During the meeting, the two sides signed the Agreement on the Establishment of a Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on China-India Border Affairs [...] mainly tasked to handle border affairs related to maintaining peace and tranquility in the border area."



● 31일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 발언 (Keynote Address to Korea Society Gala Dinner)

Quote: "Now much in recent months has been made of the so-called pivot of the United States more towards the Asia-Pacific region. [...] The truth is, the United States has never left Asia. We have been deeply engaged in the region with its countries and peoples, not just for decades, but for hundreds of years. [...] the United States is returning to a focus, to a recognition that in the twenty-first century, the lion's share of the history of the world will be written in the Asia-Pacific region. And the United States wants to be a part of that; we want to be an active friend and open engager with all the countries in the Asia-Pacific region. And so what you are seeing in Asia is not simply a momentary surge or a quick policy push that will be quickly replaced by a focus elsewhere." "I think what you are witnessing is a fundamental reorientation of American priorities to a place where we all understand that the greatest dynamism, the greatest possibilities lie, in the Asia-Pacific region. Our commitment also is to develop and strengthen all of our security partnerships and alliances, and to develop new relationships with key partners that are simply now just emerging as Asian Pacific nations [...]." "There is a deep, bipartisan commitment that the foundations of our engagement, a strong military engagement, key focus on institutions, strong, robust trade and economic engagement. These are the elements of American strategy that will continue into the future."

● 19일 人民日報 영문판 사실 (US unlikely to play dominant role in resolving South China Sea issue)

Quote: "The United States is not a surrounding country of South China Sea, but it has profits in the South China Sea, which is undeniable. The United States is allowed to participate in the discussions of relevant South China Sea issue, but is unlikely to dominate the solution of the South China Sea issue. On the one hand, the United States no longer has that strength, and on the other hand, the surrounding countries of the South China Sea no longer need the attendance of 'Uncle Sam' like in the Cold War. The last thing countries in this region want to see is that they are forced to choose a side between the United States and China."

● 21일 環球日報 영문판 기사 (US actions make China-Russia alliance appealing)

Quote: "For Beijing and Moscow alike, ties with the US have been stressful. The two don't want to set off external doubts in their heated relations. But in both countries, an increasing number of people now advocate a Moscow-Beijing 'alliance'. The two do have countermeasures against the US, and they are capable of deterring US allies. If they are really determined to join hands, the balance of power on many world issues will begin to shift."

● 23일 人民日報 영문판 사실 (Proposed U.S.-Philippines drills raises questions about U.S. intentions in Asia)

Quote: "As the United States and the Philippines plan to hold joint military drills near disputed waters in the South China Sea from March to April, one can't help but raising questions about the real intentions behind Washington's pivot to the Asia-Pacific region. [...] the United States could become a destabilizing force in the region itself if it puts its power in the wrong places. [...] The United States, as an outside power, should work with all parties concerned to prevent tensions from getting out of control, rather than support one side or the other. Instead of trying to arm the Philippines and stoking tensions, the United States should restrain the activist and provocative moves by its so-called ally. [...] So far, Washington's performances have failed the good expectations of many people in the region. It should take concrete measures to back up its claim that its presence in Asia-Pacific is a positive contribution to regional peace."

● 29일 環球日報 영문판 사실 (Make Philippines pay for balancing act)

Quote: "Given the recent active maneuvers of the US military in China's neighboring area, the lack of a response from China would be inappropriate, though it is also impossible to react strongly toward every move by the US. It is thus necessary to single out a few cases and apply due punishment. The Philippines is a suitable target to impose such a punishment. A reasonable yet powerful enough sanction can be considered. It should show China's neighboring area that balancing China by siding with the US is not a good choice. The Philippines and Vietnam are the two main countries creating waves in the South China Sea. Yet Vietnam needs China's political support as an alliance between Vietnam and the US has a difficult line to cross. However, the Philippines can easily surrender itself as a pawn in the US' geopolitical game against China."



Issue 6. 중동·아프리카 문제 : 아랍리그를 통한 시리아 문제해결을 촉구하는 미중의 입장, 국제사회의 이란 제재에 대한 미중의 입장, 아프리카와의 협력관계를 강화하려는 중국의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "Well, as you know, we believe in freedom of navigation through the straits, and we believe in our right to move our vessels. And I'm sure that whatever they had to say with regard to their goals is in line with that. With regard to the larger question of bluster and threats from Iran – we spoke to this a little bit last week – frankly, we see these threats from Tehran as just increasing evidence that the international pressure is beginning to bite there, and that they are feeling increasingly isolated and they are trying to divert the attention of their own public from the difficulties inside Iran, including the economic difficulties as a result of the sanctions." ● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We would simply note that the Assad regime is far from meeting the standards that it agreed to in these other categories, and that the violence continues. And most of the violence is at the hands of the regime." "[...] further militarization of Syria, further violence in Syria, is not the answer, is not the right move for the Syrian people; that the opposition is far stronger when it exercises its right to peaceful protests and makes its views clear, taking the moral authority of not resorting to the same tactics that the regime has used. That's exactly what the regime wants, is to make this – make Syria more violent, and have an excuse to retaliate itself." ● 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "We are talking to China. We're talking to other countries around the world about the importance of strengthening sanctions against Iran, which we think is important for all of us as we try to bring Iran back into compliance with its international obligations and truly ready to demonstrate the peaceful intent of its program. These are goals that we share with China. [...] we've been through these cases before with China, with other partners. I think what's important in this case is that we maintain strong communication about our shared bilateral goals, our shared multinational goals with regard to Iran, but that we're also clear about how U.S. law binds us in certain specific cases of – as I said, this one is under review. We'll have to see where it goes." ● 5일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "Well, as the regime feels increasing pressure, it is desperate for friends and flailing around in interesting places to find new friends. We are making absolutely clear to countries around the world that now is not the time to be deepening ties, not security ties, not economic ties with Iran. Rather, it's in the entire international community's interest to make clear to Iran that it's got a choice. It can remain in international isolation or it can comply with its obligations and start cooperating and rejoin the community of nations." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 5일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 5, 2012) Quote: "The Chinese side supports the national reconciliation efforts of Afghanistan and hopes to see early realization of peace and stability in the country. We are happy to see progress made in Afghan national reconciliation. At the same time, we believe that the outside should fully respect the choice of the Afghan Government and people with regard to the issue of peace talks and create an environment helpful in attaining progress of reconciliation." ● 5일 洪磊 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Hong Lei's Regular Press Conference on January 5, 2012) Quote: "Ma Xiaotian said that over the years, the two countries have forged an all-weather friendship. The two militaries have engaged in all-dimensional, wide-ranging and multi-tiered exchanges and their cooperation has been deepening in defence security consultation, army drills, personnel training, exchanges between institutions and colleges, equipment development, non-traditional security and other fields. The Chinese side is ready to further boost strategic communication with the Pakistani side and solidify the foundation of cooperation in order to push forward bilateral relations." ● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 9, 2012) Quote: "China believes that the Iranian nuclear issue can not be fundamentally resolved through sanctions and willful pressure. Dialogue and negotiation is the correct way out. China always opposes one country placing its domestic law above international law and imposing unilateral sanctions on other countries. China is one of many countries that conduct normal, open and transparent economic and energy cooperation with Iran. Such cooperation should not be affected as it does not violate relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council and does not impair China's position on the non-proliferation issue." "Iran, as a signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is entitled to peaceful use of nuclear energy and at the same time should also shoulder its due international obligations."



- **5일 Panetta 미 국방부 장관 발언 (Statement as Prepared by Secretary of Defense Leon E. Panetta on the Defense Strategic Guidance)**

Quote: "But even as our large-scale military campaigns recede, the United States still faces a complex and growing array of security challenges across the globe, challenges that call for a reshaping of America's defense priorities, focusing on the continuing threat of violent extremism, proliferation of lethal weapons and materials, the destabilizing behavior of Iran and North Korea, the rise of new powers across Asia, and the dramatic changes in the Middle East." "Even facing these considerable pressures, including the requirement of the Budget Control Act to reduce defense spending by \$487 billion over 10 years, I do not believe that we must choose between national security and fiscal responsibility."

- **9일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)**

Quote: "[...] we feel strongly that all countries, including China, ought to be looking hard at how we can reduce dependence on Iranian oil as a way of sending a signal to that government that it needs to come back into compliance with its international obligations. And China shares our larger goal of bringing Iran back into compliance with the UN. And so I'm sure that these issues will be discussed on that trip."

- **10일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)**

Quote: "[...] Assad manages to blame a foreign conspiracy that's so vast with regard to the situation in Syria that it now includes the Arab League, most of the Syrian opposition, the entire international community. [...] it's all been about the enemies of Syria rather than truly understanding that this is an internal movement. It's coming from the Syrian people who want change, who are sick of corruption, sick of a government that doesn't represent all the needs of all the people, and a government that is for him and his cronies, not for the Syrian people."

- **11일 Hillary Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 (Remarks With Qatari Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sheikh Hamad bin Jassim bin Jabor Al Thani After Their Meeting)**

Quote: "I think it's important to recognize very clearly that the provocative rhetoric coming out of Iran in the last week has been quite concerning. It has caused us and many of our partners in the region and around the world to reach out to the Iranians to impress upon them the provocative and dangerous nature of the threats to close the Strait of Hormuz. This is an international waterway. The United States and others are committed to keeping it open. It's part of the lifeline that keeps oil and gas moving around the world. And it's also important to speak as clearly as we can to the Iranians about the dangers of this kind of provocation."

- **9일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (Arab world still in turmoil)**

Quote: "[...] Of course, all the Islamic countries must look for new roads and find new modes that could integrate both modern and traditional elements, both the east and west and accords with their own developments. Of course, the world should have a wider and more comprehensive mind to give best wishes to these countries. After all, it is Arab people's own choice."

- **10일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (Helping Iran weather a looming storm)**

Quote: "Despite pressure from the US and European countries, China should continue trading with Iran. Though some Chinese companies have shrunk their investment in Iran out of fear of US sanctions, it doesn't have to be the attitude of China. Instead, if Chinese companies are sanctioned by the US due to their legal trade with Iran, China should take countermeasures." "The US is not ready for a war against Iran yet. [...] using force against Iran is the most difficult decision the US faces in the new decade. Opposing the US on Iran will not necessarily lead to confrontation between the US and China. Without the authorization of the Security Council, the US military threat against Iran is illegal while it is morally just for China to safeguard its interests in Iran. China is not opposing the US but the mere possibility of a war. This is what China should do as a responsible power."

- **11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 11, 2012)**

Quote: "[...] China is a major developing country and has reasonable energy demand. We have said many times that like many other countries, China has maintained normal, open and transparent energy and business cooperation with Iran, which has nothing to do with the Iranian nuclear issue, does not violate UN Security Council resolutions and should not be affected."

- **12일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 12, 2012)**

Quote: "During his visit, Premier Wen will exchange views with leaders of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar on cooperation [...]. Like many other countries around the world, China maintains normal cooperation with the three Gulf countries in the field of energy. During this visit, China will also sign a series of cooperation documents with the above three countries in humanities, science and technology, culture, education and other fields."

- **16일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 16, 2012)**

Quote: "China adheres to the principle of non-interference in others' internal affairs. As a friendly neighbor, we support the political forces in Pakistan giving priority to national stability and development and maintaining unity and harmony in a joint effort to realize social stability and economic development."



- 13일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "First of all, with regard to the Straits of Hormuz, the Secretary has been very clear, the President has been very clear. From every public platform, we've been very clear that the United States considers this an international waterway. We and our partners are committed to keeping it open. It's part of an international lifeline that keeps oil and gas moving around the world. And we will continue to speak as clearly as possible, publicly and through our various channels, to the Government of Iran about this."

- 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing)

Quote: "I think we've been very clear that we want to – that we support this Afghan-led process." "[...] Pakistan's role [...] We've said that this is a – we've said all along that despite the challenges that we've faced in this relationship – and they've been significant over the past months – that this is an absolutely essential partnership going forward. [...] So there's no other solution here other than to work through our differences. We absolutely view Pakistan as an essential partner to these – to this Afghan-led reconciliation process."

- 30일 Hillary Clinton 미 국무부 장관 기자회견 (Sharp Escalation of Regime Violence in Syria)

Quote: "The United States condemns in the strongest possible terms the escalation of the Syrian regime's violent and brutal attacks on its own people." "The regime has failed to meet its commitments to the Arab League to halt its acts of violence, withdraw its military forces from residential areas, allow journalists and monitors to operate freely and release prisoners arrested because of the current unrest." "The violence must end, so that a new period of democratic transition can begin. [...] the international community should send a clear message of support to the Syrian people: we stand with you. The Arab League is backing a resolution that calls on the international community to support its ongoing efforts, because the status quo is unsustainable. The longer the Assad regime continues its attacks on the Syrian people and stands in the way of a peaceful transition, the greater the concern that instability will escalate and spill over throughout the region."

- 18일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 18, 2012)

Quote: "China's position is threefold. First, China calls on all relevant parties in Syria to cooperate fully with the Arab League in its mediation efforts, stop violence immediately, launch an inclusive political process as soon as possible and speed up reform in a bid to resolve the crisis at an early date. Second, China upholds resolving the Syrian issue within the framework of the Arab League, supports the constructive efforts of the Arab League, and hopes the Arab League observer mission continues to carry out its mandate in Syria so as to create conditions for the appropriate settlement of the Syrian issue through concerted efforts of all parties. The observer mission's work in Syria is productive though violence there hasn't fully stopped. Third, Security Council discussion on Syria should contribute to easing the tension in Syria, pushing for political dialogue to resolve differences and safeguarding peace and stability in the Middle East region." "[...] Security Council discussion on the Syrian situation should be conducive to easing the tension in Syria, promoting Syria's political dialogue and safeguarding peace and stability in the Middle East region. China is ready to stay in communication and consultation with other parties in this regard."

- 19일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 19, 2012)

Quote: "We firmly endorse upholding the international nuclear non-proliferation regime, support establishing a Middle East nuclear-free zone, and hope Iran enhances dialogue and negotiation with the P5+1 and the IAEA to address outside concerns. We hold that the fundamental solution to the Iranian nuclear issue is dialogue, consultation and cooperation." "Some western countries have recently stepped up their unilateral sanctions against Iran, exacerbating confrontation and causing increasing tension in the Gulf region." "We hope all relevant parties stay calm, level-headed and exercise restraint in a joint effort to safeguard peace and stability in the Gulf region."

- 19일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 19, 2012)

Quote: "The importance of the Strait of Hormuz is self-evident. China hopes to see peace and stability in the region, which serves the common interests of all countries."

- 19일 人民日报 영문판 사설 (US sends subtle signal to Iran)

Quote: "The tense situation of the Strait of Hormuz once again revealed the delicate relationship and difference of views between the United States and Israel. If Iran develops nuclear weapon, it will turn into the biggest threat to Israel. [...] For the United States, the Iran issue is like a needle on its back. It indeed wants to overthrow the Iran government, but objective conditions do not allow it to do it." "In the big strategic picture, a war in the Strait of Hormuz will affect the whole world, and therefore, the United States has to think it twice."



- 31일 Hillary Clinton 미 국무부 장관 발언 (Remarks at a United Nations Security Council Session on the situation in Syria)

Quote: "The United States urges the Security Council to back the Arab League's demand that the Syrian Government immediately stop all attacks against civilians and guarantee the freedom of peaceful demonstrations. In accordance with the Arab League's plan, Syria must also release all arbitrarily detained citizens, return its military and security forces to their barracks, allow full and unhindered access for monitors, humanitarian workers, and journalists. And we urge the Security Council to back the Arab League's call for an inclusive, Syrian-led political process to effectively address the legitimate aspirations and concerns of Syria's people, conducted in an environment free from violence, fear, intimidation, and extremism."

- 20일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 20, 2012)

Quote: "Over the years, China has been actively committed to developing economic cooperation and trade with African countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit and common development [...]. China-Africa energy and resource cooperation is not the entirety of China-Africa cooperation, much less the starting point of China's policy towards Africa. China engages in energy and resource cooperation with Africa [...] which completely conforms to international practice and market rules. While meeting the reasonable energy demand of China, such cooperation also [...] boosts the common development of relevant countries and regions. We hope the outside world can view China-Africa cooperation in an objective and fair manner."

- 21일 남수단의 석유생산중단 발표 관련 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 발언 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Remarks on South Sudan's Announcement of Gradual Shutdown of Oil Production on January 21, 2012)

Quote: "Oil is the economic lifeline of both Sudan and South Sudan. We urge the two sides to stay calm and exercise restraint, avoid taking excessive action, continue to cooperate with the African Union in its mediation efforts in order to settle their disputes through negotiation at an early date for the benefit of both countries and both peoples. China hopes that the governments of the two countries can honor their commitment and protect the legitimate rights and interests of relevant Chinese companies and other partners."

- 30일 環球日報 영문판 사설 (China faces tough calls in Iran showdown)

Quote: "[...] the Iran issue involves so much of China's interests that no other previous international conflict is comparable in this regard. Ten percent of China's oil is imported from Iran, and China cannot stay aloof from the affair." "The US may make risky moves at some key time in order to prevent China from acquiring oil from Iran, a possibility that cannot be ruled out. China should be well prepared for the situation to escalate. When its rights are unfairly stepped upon, due countermeasures should be in place."



Issue 7. 대만 문제 : 대만 대선 결과에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 14일 미 국무부 기자회견 (Taiwan Presidential Election) Quote: "Taiwan has once again held a free and fair election. The people of Taiwan should be proud of this latest milestone for their democracy. We share with the Taiwan people a profound interest in the continuation of cross-Straits peace and stability. We look forward to working with Mr. Ma and Taiwan's leaders from both parties to ensure that our strong economic and people-to-people relationship is maintained." ● 17일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "Look, I think our relationship with Taiwan remains strong and foremost in our – of course, and our relations are built on the bedrock of the Taiwan Relations Act. And of course, we continue to seek with them, and obviously with China, better communications and cross-strait peace and stability." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 19일 人民日報 영문판 사설 (No one can say 'no' to peace) Quote: "The result of the Taiwan leadership election has been revealed. [...] The positive and active functions reflected by the peaceful development of relations across the Taiwan Straits are quite obvious and outstanding." "According to the facts, no one can say 'no' to peace, no one can refuse negotiations, and no one is willing to close the door of exchange and cooperation, and mutual benefit." "Under the influence of the peaceful development of the cross-strait relations and most Taiwanese' support of exchange, consultation and negotiations, the Democratic Progressive Party has to change the traditional tactics of negatively hyping the relations between the two sides, and is forced to employ the topic of people's livelihood." "The practice proves that the mainland's principles and policies in recent four years aiming to promote the development of relations with Taiwan have generated significantly positive effects in creating a new situation of the peaceful development of relations between the two sides across the Taiwan Straits."



Issue 8. 북한 문제 : 미중의 대북지원 정책 방향, 6자회담 재개에 대한 미중의 입장

United States	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "Well, I think you know that there have been two criteria that we are looking for in particular in terms of getting back to Six-Party Talks. One of them is the continued improvement of DPRK-ROK relations. The other is a commitment and demonstrated willingness by the DPRK to come back into compliance with its international obligations and its commitments from 2005, so both of those are still on the table from our perspective, so our position certainly hasn't changed." ● 4일 Campbell 미 국무부 동아시아태평양 담당 차관보 발언 (Remarks to the Media on Departure at Beijing Capital Airport) Quote: "On North Korea, I think the United States and China share strong determination to maintain peace and stability. I think we both underscored how important it will be over the course of the coming months, to maintain very close contact between Washington and Beijing. And I indicated that we would be closely monitoring the situation there and that we urged all parties to cautiously deal with the situation and to refrain from any provocations." ● 11일 미 국무부 정례 브리핑 (State Department Daily Press Briefing) Quote: "With regard to whether the United States provides nutritional assistance to the DPRK, our decision will be based on our assessment of need and our ability to monitor what we might be able to provide. Those conversations continue with North Korea. We have not resolved the issues that we have either in terms of what we would consider appropriate to give, particularly the issue of giving things that cannot be diverted to other uses or ending up on a banquet table and the issues associated with monitoring. With regard to getting back to the Six-Party table, we've made very clear in the conversations that we've had bilaterally what it will take to get us back to the table, including continuing the dialogue with South Korea and real good-faith steps to come to show willingness to talk about their nuclear program and come back into compliance." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 9, 2012) Quote: "We always hold that the Talks is the effective mechanism to realize denuclearization on the Peninsula and maintain peace and stability of the Peninsula and Northeast Asia. We hope parties concerned will step up engagement and dialogue, enhance mutual trust and create favorable conditions for the resumption of the Six-party Talks." ● 11일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 11, 2012) Quote: "On the situation of the Korean Peninsula, the Chinese side said that upholding peace and stability on the Peninsula serves the common interests of all parties concerned. China is ready to step up communication and coordination with all parties and make unremitting efforts toward this end. China hopes that all parties will do more to maintain and promote peace and stability on the Peninsula. The Chinese side will continue to support the north and south of the Peninsula in improving their relations through dialogue in a bid to push forward reconciliation and cooperation. The ROK side expressed appreciation of the huge efforts made by the Chinese side and the expectation that the Chinese side would continue to play an active role." ● 16일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 16, 2012) Quote: "The US, Japan and the ROK are important parties to Korean Peninsular affairs and members of the Six-Party Talks. It is in the common interests of all parties, the US, Japan and the ROK included, to safeguard peace and stability on the Peninsula. We hope the three countries play an active and constructive role in this regard." ● 17일 刘为民 중 외교부 대변인 정례 기자회견 (Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Liu Weimin's Regular Press Conference on January 17, 2012) Quote: "China has provided necessary assistance to the DPRK within its capacity, which has contributed to the DPRK's economic and social development. We also welcome continued assistance from other parties and the international community to the DPRK." ● 20일 人民日报 영문판 사설 (Six-party talks should not be shelved) Quote: "Admittedly, verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner is a major goal of the six-party talks." "The six-party talks is a gradual process, and it is necessary to implement agreements reached at the talks in an all-round and balanced way." "Strengthening contacts, dialogues and mutual trust and laying the foundation for restarting the six-party talks as soon as possible are wise and responsible choices for all parties."



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