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미국 정부(백악관, 국무부, 국방부)

박현지

**[White house]**

**United States Strategic Approach to the People’s Republic of China**

May 21, 2020

… More than 40 years later, it has become evident that this approach underestimated the will of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) to constrain the scope of economic and political reform in China.

The United States sees no value in engaging in Beijing for symbolism and pageantry; we instead demand tangible results and constructive outcomes…When quiet diplomacy proves futile, the United States will increase public pressure on the PRC government and take action to protect United States interest by leveraging proportional cost

Our goal is to protect United States vital national interests, as articulated in the four pillars of the 2017 National Security Strategy of the United States of America (NSS). We aim to: **(1) protect the American people, homeland, and way of life; (2) promote American prosperity; (3) preserve peace through strength; and (4) advance American influence.**

Our competitive approach to the PRC has **two objectives**: first, to improve the resiliency of our institutions, alliances, and partnerships to prevail against the challenges the PRC presents; and second, to compel Beijing to cease or reduce actions harmful to the United States’ vital, national interests and those of our allies and partners.

Even as we compete with the PRC, **we welcome cooperation** where our interests align. The United States expects to engage in fair competition with the PRC, whereby both of our nations, businesses, and individuals can enjoy security and prosperity.

The United States is also building cooperative partnerships and developing positive alternatives with foreign allies, partners, and international organizations to support the shared principles of a free and open order**. Specific to the Indo-Pacific region**, many of these initiatives are described in documents such as the Department of Defense June 2019 Indo- Pacific Strategy Report and the Department of State November 2019 report on A Free and Open Indo-Pacific: Advancing a Shared Vision. The United States is working in concert with mutually aligned visions and approaches such as the Association of **Southeast Asian Nation’s** Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, **Japan**’s free and open Indo-Pacific vision**, India’s** Security and Growth for All in the Region policy, **Australia**’s Indo-Pacific concept, the **Republic of Korea’**s New Southern Policy, and **Taiwan’**s New Southbound Policy.

This report does not attempt to detail the comprehensive range of actions and policy initiatives the Administration is carrying out across the globe as part of our strategic competition. Rather, this report focuses on the **implementation of the NSS as it applies most directly to the PRC**.

**[U.S department of state]**

**P.R.C. Proposal To Impose National Security Legislation on Hong Kong**

PRESS STATEMENT

MICHAEL R. POMPEO, SECRETARY OF STATE

MAY 22, 2020

**The United States condemns the People’s Republic of China (PRC) National People’s Congress proposal to unilaterally and arbitrarily impose national security legislation on Hong Kong.** The decision to bypass Hong Kong’s well-established legislative processes and ignore the will of the people of Hong Kong would be a death knell for the high degree of autonomy Beijing promised for Hong Kong under the Sino-British Joint Declaration, a UN-filed agreement.

Hong Kong has flourished as a bastion of liberty. The United States strongly urges Beijing to reconsider its disastrous proposal, abide by its international obligations, and respect Hong Kong’s high degree of autonomy, democratic institutions, and civil liberties, which are key to preserving its special status under U.S. law. Any decision impinging on Hong Kong’s autonomy and freedoms as guaranteed under the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law would inevitably impact our assessment of One Country, Two Systems and the status of the territory.

We stand with the people of Hong Kong.

**Secretary Michael R. Pompeo With Rowan Dean of Sky News Australia**

INTERVIEW

MICHAEL R. POMPEO, SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

MAY 21, 2020

Question : Has the coronavirus unwittingly exposed the real face of Chinese communism?

**SECRETARY POMPEO:** ...the nature of the Chinese Communist Party now, I think, has become clear as a result of this coronavirus. Those of us who have been watching this had been talking about this risk to the world. We know the nature of authoritarian regimes. We know what happens when there’s not freedom, when journalists can’t speak, when you can’t have open debate.

And then we’ve watched the Chinese Communist Party also expand its desire to have hegemonic influence around the world, whether that’s **through the Belt and Road Initiative or other efforts** to use government state-sponsored enterprises to achieve political and defense and security outcomes.

QUESTION: …The Victoria Labor state government in Australia is in the middle of signing up to China’s Belt and Road Initiative to the tune of potentially billions of dollars despite our federal government’s security concerns. The equivalent, I guess, would be if New York signed up to Belt and Road.

Two things: As our most important ally, what concerns does this raise for the U.S. and Five Eyes about Australia? And what specific dangers and threats are the Victoria Labor Party exposing Victorians to?

SECRETARY POMPEO: Well, let me take the second one first. Look, every nation has its own sovereign right to make decisions for itself, and I suppose Victoria has some rights that it can undertake.

But every citizen of Australia should know that every one of those Belt and Road projects needs to be looked at incredibly closely. It’s the case that some of them may just be straight up commercial transactions, could be that that’s the case. If so, fine, but nearly each one of them has some cost to it. There’s often money loaned at concessional rates or conditions placed in the debt documents or government concessions that have to be made to the Chinese Communist Party in order to get those Belt and Road Initiative projects built. **Those present real risk** – real risk to the people in that region, real risk to your country – and frankly, they build up **the capacity of the Chinese Communist Party to do harm** in other ways as well.

Second, as it relates to the United States and how we think about this, we’re doing the right thing to defend and keep America safe and work alongside great partners like Australia to do so. But we will not take any risk to our telecommunications infrastructure, any risk to the national security elements of what we need to do with our Five Eyes partners. We’re going to protect and preserve the security of those institutions.

So I don’t know the nature of those projects precisely, but to the extent they have an adverse impact on our ability to protect telecommunications from our private citizens or security networks for our defense and intelligence communities, we will simply disconnect. **We will simply separate. We’re going to preserve trusted networks for important information.** We hope our friends and partners and allies across the world, especially our Five Eyes partners like **Australia**, will do the same.

**[U.S department of defense]**

**Pentagon legislation aims to end dependence on China for rare earth minerals**

Defense News

2020-05-18

WASHINGTON ― **The Pentagon has proposed legislation that aims to end reliance on China for rare earth minerals** critical to the manufacturing of missiles and munitions, hypersonic weapons and radiation hardened electronics, by making targeted investments.

The proposed legislation would raise spending caps under the Defense Production Act to enable government to spend up to $1.75 billion on rare earth elements in munitions and missiles and $350 million for microelectronics. It would also eliminate caps when it comes to hypersonic weapons.

…

China accounts for at least 71 percent of rare earth production globally and is the largest source of rare earth imports to the U.S., according to a Congressional Research Service report. The U.S. was once a major producer from the mid-1960s until around the late 1980s when China became a major low-cost producer and exporter.

In August, Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment Ellen Lord told reporters that the Pentagon was in early talks with U.S. ally Australia to have it process a significant portion of rare earth materials for the U.S. military. The Australian firm Lynas, which has a mine in Australia and a processing plant in Malaysia, was central to that plan.

… “**China is currently the sole source or primary supplier for many chemicals** required to make ingredients in missiles and munitions end items. In many cases, **there is no other source for these foreign sourced materials and no drop-in alternatives are available**,” DoD’s proposal reads.

…

Texas Republican Sen. Ted Cruz made headlines last week with his own rare earths bill, called the Onshoring Rare Earths Act, **to establish a supply chain in the U.S. and require the Defense Department to source these minerals domestically**. Instead of direct investments, it includes tax incentives for buyers of rare earth minerals to source from U.S. suppliers ― a detail that places the proposal within House Ways and Means Committee jurisdiction.

"Our ability as a nation to manufacture defense technologies and support our military is dangerously dependent on our ability to access rare earth elements and critical minerals mined, refined, and manufactured **almost exclusively in China**,” Cruz said in a statement. “Much like the Chinese Communist Party has threatened to cut off the U.S. from life-saving medicines made in China, the Chinese Communist Party could also cut off our access to these materials**, significantly threatening U.S. national security.”**

Both Cruz and the DoD proposal accused China of predatory economic practices to secure its dominance in the rare earth elements market.

참고 : <https://www.defensenews.com/congress/2020/05/18/pentagon-legislation-aims-to-end-dependence-on-china-for-rare-earth-minerals/#.XsMP2OXhqI8.twitter>