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이서혁

1. U.S. INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND / May 14, 2021

https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/2618232/joint-press-statement-for-the-19th-korea-us-integrated-defense-dialogue/

# Joint Press Statement for the 19th Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue

DoD Release

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and the Republic of Korea Ministry of National Defense (MND) held the 19th Korea-U.S. Integrated Defense Dialogue (KIDD) May 12-13, 2021 in Washington, D.C. Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (ASD) for Indo-Pacific Security Affairs, Mr. David Helvey, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (DASD) for East Asia, Dr. Siddharth Mohandas, led the U.S. delegation. The ROK delegation was led by Deputy Minister for National Defense Policy (DEPMIN), Mr. Kim Mangi. Key U.S and ROK defense and foreign affairs officials also participated.

During the KIDD, both sides reaffirmed a shared goal of achieving the complete denuclearization of, and lasting peace on, the Korean Peninsula and pledged that U.S. and ROK combined forces would remain ready and postured to defend the ROK. Additionally, they affirmed the importance of full implementation of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions by the international community, including North Korea. The two sides also concurred that continued enforcement and management of the Armistice Agreement by the United Nations Command (UNC), and implementation of the inter-Korean Comprehensive Military Agreement contributed to stability and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. and ROK sides noted the significant strides made on the transition of wartime Operational Control (OPCON) to the Future Combined Forces Command (F-CFC) and reaffirmed their mutual commitment to the Conditions-based OPCON Transition Plan (COTP). As part of this, the U.S. and ROK delegations pledged to continue efforts to comprehensively conduct a joint study on the COTP capabilities, solidify bridging and enduring capabilities, and also discussed the way forward for wartime OPCON transition to the F-CFC, including the future certification assessment for Full Operational Capability (FOC). The two sides agreed that the conditions stated in the mutually agreed COTP must be fully met before the wartime OPCON is transitioned to the F-CFC. The ROK also noted that it will acquire and develop critical military capabilities and committed to robust discussions on ROK acquisition planning.

**Both sides reaffirmed that the U.S.-ROK Alliance remains the linchpin of peace and security in Northeast Asia, as well as the Korean Peninsula, and further expressed their commitment to maintaining the rules-based, international order, and pursuing cooperation between the U.S. Indo-Pacific Strategy and the ROK New Southern Policy**. DASD Mohandas and DEPMIN Kim underscored the importance of maintaining a combined defense posture that is ready to “fight tonight,” and they reiterated the importance of maintaining joint readiness against all shared threats to the Alliance through combined training and exercises. Both sides also concurred on the importance of establishing stable access to training facilities, resources, and other sites critical to the combined defense posture and pledged to deepen cooperation in various fields, including defense security cooperation, space policy, and cooperation on capacity building in Southeast Asia.

**Furthermore, the two sides affirmed a continued commitment to trilateral security cooperation, and committed to seek a near-term trilateral ministerial to enhance cooperation.**
**Both sides shared assessments on recent North Korean nuclear and missile threats, and pledged to monitor the North Korea situation while closely coordinating. The U.S. reaffirmed its continued commitment to provide extended deterrence using the full range of U.S. capabilities, including nuclear, conventional, and missile defense capabilities. The ROK committed to continue to acquire military capabilities to strengthen holistic Alliance readiness in response to North Korean nuclear and missile threats.**
Finally, both sides assessed that the 19th KIDD reaffirmed the close bonds of the Alliance, bolstered bilateral coordination toward the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and strengthened U.S.-ROK combined defense posture. The U.S. DoD and the ROK MND will hold the 20th KIDD in Seoul, Republic of Korea, at a mutually appropriate time in the second half of 2021.

2. U.S. INDO-PACIFIC COMMAND / May 18, 2021

<https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/2622077/7th-fleet-destroyer-transits-taiwan-strait/>

# 7th Fleet Destroyer Transits Taiwan Strait

Commander, 7th Fleet Public Affairs

TAIWAN STRAIT -- The Arleigh Burke-class guided missile destroyer USS Curtis Wilbur (DDG 54) conducted a routine Taiwan Strait transit May 18 (local time) in accordance with international law. **The ship's transit through the Taiwan Strait demonstrates the U.S. commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific.
The United States military will continue to fly, sail, and operate anywhere international law allows.**

3. Ministry of National Defense of the People's Republic of China / May 19, 2021

<https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/2622077/7th-fleet-destroyer-transits-taiwan-strait/>

## **Chinese military denounces US destroyer's provocation in Taiwan Strait**

BEIJING, May 19 -- “The US missile destroyer Curtis Wilbur sailed through the Taiwan Strait on May 18 and hyped it publicly. China is firmly opposed to it,” said Air Force Senior Colonel Zhang Chunhui, spokesperson for the PLA Eastern Theater Command, in a written statement on Wednesday.

**Snr. Col. Zhang pointed out that the US warship’s action sent erroneous signal to the “Taiwan Independence” force, deliberately disrupted and undermined the regional situation, and jeopardized the peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait. “China is firmly opposed to it,” added Zhang.**

The troops under the PLA Eastern Theater Command have conducted whole-process tracking and monitoring on the US destroyer. They keep high alert all the time, ready to respond to any threats and provocations, stressed Snr. Col. Zhang at the end of the statement.

3. Atlantic Council / May 19, 2021

<https://youtu.be/cGG7sgQuKJA>

https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/International-relations/Indo-Pacific/US-Army-hunts-for-bases-to-deter-China-but-logistics-pose-hurdle

-싱크텡크 세미나 보도 기사에서 육군 참모 총장의 발언 중심으로 발췌

# US Army hunts for bases to deter China but logistics pose hurdle

# KEN MORIYASU, Nikkei Asia chief desk editor

# NEW YORK -- The U.S. is reviewing its Indo-Pacific military footprint to prepare for great-power competition against China, with the Army cultivating and strengthening partnerships with key Southeast Asian players. The objective is to have a nimble expeditionary joint force spread widely across the region that is difficult for an adversary to strike in a single blow, yet still close enough to such critical areas as the Taiwan Strait. (중략)

Acting Army Secretary John Whitley, in a webinar hosted by the Atlantic Council on Monday, said that "**the Army, nested with diplomacy in the State Department, can be a steadfast partner and a key to opening doors in some countries."**

**He spoke of the service's Indo-Pacific trust-building efforts -- specifically naming Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam and India -- that in the long term could lead to more access, basing and overflight rights.**

"We're talking to Indonesia -- they want to build a combat training center," Whitley said. "And we would talk to them about that and how we might be able to assist them. We have ongoing engagements in Thailand with Strykers. And we have Vietnam -- we have warehouses for humanitarian assistance. And our engagement on cold-weather gear, on artillery and other forms of assistance in India have been very promising over the last year or so."

"When you think about what our partners and our potential partners in the Pacific are looking for, they're not looking for 'either/or' questions that force them to publicly declare an allegiance to us over the neighbor that they have to continue to live next to," Whitley said. "What we observe that they want are kind of scalable, incremental partnership and capacity-building relationships," he explained.

"And what you do over time is you invest in that, and that starts to give you the access, the types of authorities for basing and overflight and other types of things that you might need to partner with them in the event that something were to go catastrophically wrong and our deterrence was unsuccessful and we were to end up in a kinetic engagement in the region," Whitley said. (중략)

Traditionally, the U.S. has consolidated its forward-deployed forces in several key countries. Japan hosts 55,000 American troops, mostly from the Navy and the Marines, while South Korea hosts roughly 26,400, mostly from the Army. Guam is home to a major military contingent, while American troops visit Australia, Singapore and the Philippines on a rotational basis.

**But with the advances in Chinese missiles that can destroy American assets stationed at a base in a single strike, the Pacific Deterrence Initiative submitted to Congress by the U.S. Indo-Pacific Command notes that the future force design needs to "create the virtues of mass" through the convergence of multiple domains, but "without the vulnerability of concentration."**

4. Senate hearing / May 19, 2021

https://www.armed-services.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/GEN%20LaCamera%20APQs%2014%20May%202021%20(FINAL).pdf

**Advance Policy Questions for General Paul LaCamera, USA Nominee to be Commander, United Nations Command, Commander, Republic of Korea-United States Combined Forces Command, and Commander, United States Forces Korea**

Today, the Republic of Korea-U.S. Alliance is, and should remain, squarely focused on the immediate threat from North Korea. The Alliance constantly updates its posture and plans as the security environment evolves. Given the global role of the U.S. military and, increasingly, the international reach of the South Korean military, opportunities are emerging for Alliance cooperation beyond the Korean Peninsula. **United States Forces Korea forces are uniquely positioned to provide the Commander USINDOPACOM a range of capabilities that create options for supporting out-of-area contingencies and responses to regional threats. If confirmed, I will advocate for inclusion of USFK forces and capabilities in USINDOPACOM contingency and operational plans supporting U.S. interests and objectives in the region.**

While United States Forces Korea already coordinates closely with United States Forces Japan and USINDOPACOM, if confirmed, **I will continue to build trust with those commands, and additionally leverage their trust to expand the relations between South Korea and Japan. I will encourage our South Korean ally to conduct bi- and tri-lateral military domain activities with Japan**. The effect of military cooperation between Japan and South Korea has a unique deterrent effect all its own. **Deterrence is improved by not only maintaining ready and capable forces across the Korean and Japanese theaters, but also by continuing to set the theater as well**. Strong, multilateral cooperation also has deterrent effects, so continuing to strengthen United Nations Command is an essential element