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2018年10月23日外交部发言人华春莹主持例行记者会

<https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/fyrbt_673021/t1606427.shtml>

　**问：22日，美国总统特朗普表示，美国将退出《中导条约》，中国应被纳入《中导条约》。同日，美总统国家安全事务助理博尔顿也表示，美面临中国非常真切的威胁，不想成为唯一受条约限制的国家，33%到50%的中国弹道导弹不符合《中导条约》。中方对此有何评论？**

　　答：我们注意到近日美方就美将单方面退出《中导条约》的有关表态，其中多次提到中国。昨天我已经就这一问题表明了中方立场。《中导条约》是美苏之间达成的条约，是双边性质的条约。现在美单方面退出却拿其他国家说事，这种“甩锅”的做法毫无道理，不可理喻。

　　中国一贯奉行防御性的国防政策，坚定维护自己的正当国家安全利益，绝不接受任何形式的讹诈。我再次奉劝美方不要逆潮流而动，在这一问题上三思而后行。

2018年10月15日外交部发言人陆慷主持例行记者会

<https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/fyrbt_673021/jzhsl_673025/t1604105.shtml>

　**问：据报道，13日，国务委员兼外交部长王毅应约同墨西哥外长比德加赖通电话。比向中方通报了《美墨加协定》情况，表示协定不会对墨中经贸、政治关系产生任何限制。中方对此有何评论？**

　　答：13日晚，国务委员兼外交部长王毅应约同墨西哥外长比德加赖通电话。比德加赖外长通报了墨西哥政府同美国、加拿大签署《美墨加协定》情况，在通话中比德加赖外长明确表示，墨西哥是独立主权国家，有关协定不会在任何方面影响墨中之间的交往，也不会对墨中贸易、投资以及政治关系产生任何限制。比德加赖外长还明确强调中国是墨西哥值得依赖的伙伴，墨方愿进一步发展双边全面战略伙伴关系。中方对此表示赞赏。

　　上周我介绍过王毅国务委员兼外交部长应约同加拿大外长弗里兰通电话的情况。加方在通话中也明确表示，《美墨加协定》不应损害其他国家的正当利益，加方将根据自身决定推进与其他国家的自贸协定谈判。

　　中方一贯坚持自由贸易，主张维护以世界贸易组织为核心的多边贸易体制，坚决反对任何形式的保护主义和各种名目的双重标准做法。我们希望各地区、各类自由贸易安排都能遵循开放、透明和包容的原则，为全球贸易创造更加自由和便利的环境，增进世界各国人民的福祉。中方愿同包括墨方、加方在内的国际社会一道，共同维护多边主义，共同维护世界自由贸易体制。

　**问：据报道，日前，巴基斯坦正式提出希IMF提供紧急贷款以帮助巴应对当前经济困难。IMF将派工作组访巴，同巴方开展谈判。有媒体认为，巴向IMF求援与中巴经济走廊债务有关，走廊存在“债务陷阱”。中方对此有何评论？**

答：中巴经济走廊是中巴两国政府本着共商共建共享原则进行建设的项目，有关项目选择和融资安排均由双方平等协商决定。实际上，大家也都注意到，从巴政府公布的债务结构看，走廊债务在巴债务构成中占比很低，不是造成当前巴财政困难的原因。我愿明确指出，中方愿继续同巴方一道，不断推动走廊建设进入充实拓展阶段，帮助巴增强自主发展能力。作为国际货币基金组织成员，中方支持该组织基于专业精神对巴作出客观评价，切实协助巴妥善应对当前困难。有关举措不应影响中巴正常的双边合作

2018年10月12日外交部发言人陆慷主持例行记者会

<https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/fyrbt_673021/jzhsl_673025/t1603644.shtml>

**问：你刚刚发布了日本首相安倍即将访华的消息，能否介绍一下此访有关安排？另外，中方如何评价当前的中日关系？对安倍首相此访有何期待？**

　　答：日本是中国重要近邻。在双方共同努力下，中日关系改善势头持续加强。此访是日本首相时隔7年正式访华，正值中日和平友好条约缔结40周年重要节点。访问期间，中国领导人将同安倍首相举行会见会谈，就改善发展中日关系及双方共同关心的国际和地区问题交换意见。根据我目前掌握的情况，双方还将举行纪念中日和平友好条约缔结40周年招待会和首届中日第三方市场合作官民论坛。

　　大家可能也注意到了，一段时间以来，中日之间高层交往和各领域交流日益增多。就中方而言，中方重视中日关系。为确保中日关系持续健康稳定发展，我们认为，双方要遵循中日四个政治文件的原则精神，确认互为合作伙伴、互不构成威胁，相互支持对方和平发展，双方要承前启后，继往开来，不断巩固中日关系发展的政治法律基础。此外，中日作为世界主要经济体，双方深化经贸合作不仅符合彼此利益，也有利于全球经济和贸易发展。希望双方发挥互补优势，不断拓展在贸易投资、财政金融、创新和高技术等领域合作，共同开拓第三方市场，共同维护多边主义和自由贸易体制，维护开放型世界经济。我们始终欢迎日本企业加大对华投资。

我们希望，安倍首相此访将有助于巩固提升中日两国政治互信，深化双方各领域务实交流合作，推动中日关系在重回正轨基础上，不断取得新的发展。

2018年10月9日外交部发言人陆慷主持例行记者会

https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/web/fyrbt\_673021/jzhsl\_673025/t1602805.shtml

**问：美国领导人近来发表讲话指责中方干涉美国内政和选举。我们注意到昨天王毅国务委员兼外长会见蓬佩奥国务卿时再次予以了驳斥。你可否介绍有关情况？**

　　答：对于美国领导人的无端指责，中方从一开始就表明了严正立场，指出这纯属捕风捉影，不能接受。正如你所说，王毅国务委员兼外交部长昨天在会见美国国务卿蓬佩奥时，强调中方在这件事情上光明磊落、问心无愧。

　　中方历来坚持不干涉内政原则。我们也没有兴趣干涉美国的内政和选举。至于美方提到中方利用加征关税影响美国选举，事实很清楚，中美经贸摩擦是美方一手挑起的，中方只是被迫作出必要反应。这是正当的防卫反击。我们多次指出，打贸易战没有赢家。随着美方对越来越多的中国输美产品加征关税，美国越来越多的行业和地方不可避免地会受到中方反制措施的影响，这同它们支持哪一个党派没有关系。至于美方声称中国媒体在美国当地媒体购买付费版面发表文章是干涉美国内政，实际情况是，这是中国媒体同美国媒体的合法、正常合作，并不违反美国法律，很多外国媒体也都在这么做。把中美之间正常的交流与合作说成是干涉美国内政和选举，完全是牵强附会，根本站不住脚。就连美国许多媒体和各界人士都认为美国领导人的这种指责不可思议、荒唐之至。

<https://www.economist.com/briefing/2018/10/18/americas-new-attitude-towards-china-is-changing-the-countries-relationship>

**The heavyweight rivals**

America’s new attitude towards China is changing the countries’ relationship

It is getting more antagonistic in many ways

And it is not as if the two countries are fighting proxy wars in third countries. This is not—yet—a cold war like the previous one.

But genuine, if sometimes wary, engagement has been replaced by frank talk of strategic competition and deepening mistrust underlined by big tariffs

Then two things changed. The global financial crisis narrowed America’s economic lead. After the collapse of its export markets threw some 20m Chinese out of work in just a few months, the government responded with a massive stimulus, rolling out high-speed rail, motorways, sewage-treatment plants, housing projects and more. Chinese GDP bounced back; America’s growth remained well below par for years, seemingly justifying a certain technocratic cockiness, as well as a degree of *Schadenfreude*. In 2006, measured in current dollars, America’s economy was five times bigger than China’s. In 2017 it was just 60% bigger (see chart).

The second change was Mr Xi. His ascension in 2012 began what Chinese officials now call “the new era”. He celebrated and sought to entrench the state’s leading role in the post-crisis economy. He stifled dissent and tightened the authoritarian screws. His new-era China loaned vast sums to governments with dodgy records on everything from human rights to corruption and the environment. Its Belt and Road Initiative and the lending institutions that support those infrastructural ambitions, along with its talk of “reform of the global governance system”, make it plain to Mr Rudd that China is not embracing the American-led global order. It is seeking to change it—at precisely the time that America, under the anti-globalist Mr Trump, is giving up on its support.

https://www.economist.com/leaders/2018/10/18/the-end-of-engagement

**How the world’s two superpowers have become rivals**

Today convergence is dead. America has come to see China as a strategic rival—a malevolent actor and a rule-breaker (see Briefing). The Trump administration accuses it of interfering in America’s culture and politics, of stealing intellectual property and trading unfairly, and of seeking not just leadership in Asia, but also global dominance.

Do not presume that Mr Pence and his boss, President Donald Trump, are alone. Democrats and Republicans are vying to outdo each other in bashing China.

The strategy should leave room for China to rise peacefully—which inevitably also means allowing China to extend its influence. That is partly because a zero-sum attempt at containment is likely to lead to conflict. But it is also because America and China need to co-operate despite their rivalry. The two countries are more commercially intertwined than America and the Soviet Union ever were. And they share responsibilities including—even if Mr Trump denies it—the environment and security interests, such as the Korean peninsula.

And America’s strategy must include the asset that separates it most clearly from China: alliances. In trade, for example, Mr Trump should work with the EU and Japan to press China to change. In defence Mr Trump should not only abandon his alliance-bashing but bolster old friends, like Japan and Australia, while nurturing new ones, like India and Vietnam. Alliances are America’s best source of protection against the advantage China will reap from its increasing economic and military power.

Perhaps it was inevitable that China and America would end up rivals. It is not inevitable that rivalry must lead to war.