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주제: 중국, 미국 무역 협상과들과 긴밀한 접촉

출처: http://en.people.cn/n3/2019/1118/c90000-9632915.html

**Ministry: China, US trade negotiators in close contact**

Top trade negotiators for China and the United States agreed in their latest phone call to remain in close communication after "constructive" discussions on each other's core concerns for a phase-one deal, the Ministry of Commerce said on Sunday.

Experts and business leaders said they hope the world's two largest economies will resolve their trade disagreements through dialogue, while respecting international rules.

In a brief online statement, the ministry said Vice-Premier Liu He, a member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chief of the Chinese side in the China-US economic dialogue, had a phone conversation with US Trade Representative Robert Lighthizer and Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin on Saturday morning.

(류허 중국 부총리와 미 재무장관과 건설적인 통화를 하였다.)

The call was arranged at the request of the US negotiators, the ministry said.

Academics and leading industry figures have long counted on a truce between China and the US. In early October, the first phase of a broader trade pact was outlined.

Wei Jianguo, vice-president of the China Center for International Economic Exchanges, a think tank in Beijing, said China and the US will resolve their issues peacefully and avoid the so-called Thucydides trap — the theory that when a rising power threatens an established one, the result is often war.

Wei urged both sides to respect each other's core interests.

"China's core interests are territorial integrity, national development and security in many aspects, including energy, food and the internet. US core interests involve ensuring its position as the global leader," Wei said.

(중국의 주요 관심사는 에너지 식량, 인터넷 등 여러가지를 포함한 안보와 영토보전, 국가개발 및 안보이다. 미국의 주요 관심사는 글로벌 리더로서의 입지를 확보하는 것이다.)

Wei said China respects the US status as the world leader and doesn't intend to challenge it. China itself still has many problems to solve, such as poverty, unemployment and climate change.

(중국은 미국의 세계 리더의 패권에 도전하고 싶지 않다.)

Patrick Zhao, senior vice-president of BASF Coatings Solutions, Asia-Pacific, said, "We benefit — as do customers — from free trade, as any kind of duty represents an indirect tax. We are concerned about the trade tension. Imposing import tariffs on a wide range of products could affect the chemical industry and its numerous customer industries, including the automotive industry."

Zhao said the company is still analyzing the potential consequences of tariffs on its business.

"BASF is deeply convinced of the value of open markets and a rules-based global order," he said. "We hope governments will, in the end, resolve trade disagreements through sustained multilateral dialogue and according to WTO rules," he said.

Liu Jie, vice-president of Carestream Health Inc and president of Carestream China, a US-based medical equipment manufacturer, said that in the context of trade uncertainties, the most important thing is to "be your best self".

"Starting in 2018, Carestream has carried out a series of reforms to streamline business, and we believe China will become the center that drives global business," Liu said.

In recent years, Carestream has maintained double-digit growth in China.

"No matter how the global business environment changes, we will invest in all businesses suitable for the company — especially focusing on core products in China and other key global markets," Liu added.

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주제: 시진핑이 널리 환영받으며 그리스와 브라질을 방문

출처: http://en.people.cn/n3/2019/1118/c90000-9632914.html

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| 브릭스란?  브릭스(BRICS)는 브라질(Brazil), 러시아(Russia), 인도(India), 중화인민공화국(China), 남아프리카 공화국(South Africa)을 통칭하는 말이다.  이들은 2002년 상호 무역과 협력 조약을 맺었다.  브릭스 4개국은 공통적으로 거대한 영토와 인구, 풍부한 지하자원 등 경제대국으로 성장할 수 있는 요인을 갖추고 있다. 4개국을 합치면 세계 인구의 40%가 훨씬 넘는 27억 명(중국 13억, 인도 11억, 브라질 1억 7000만, 러시아 1억 5000만)이나 된다. 따라서 막대한 내수시장이 형성될 수 있고, 노동력 역시 막강하다.  하지만 2010년 정점이었다. 원자재값이 떨어지자 원자재 수출 비중이 높은 러시아와 브라질 경제가 수렁에 빠졌다. 중국은 성장 둔화 우려가 커지고 있다. |

**Xi's visit to Greece, Brazil widely praised**

Tour strengthened win-win cooperation, promoted multilateralism, experts say

President Xi Jinping arrived in Beijing on Sunday, wrapping up his tour of Greece and Brazil, a significant trip that has been hailed by officials and observers as a major diplomatic success.

The trip extended China's hand toward Europe and emerging markets to strengthen win-win cooperation and promote multilateralism, they said.

(이번 방문은 유럽과 신흥시장에 대한 중국의 손길이 확대되어 상생 협력을 강화하고 다자주의를 촉진한다고 말했다.)

Xi paid a state visit to Greece and attended the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia, Brazil, at a time when the international landscape is undergoing profound changes and global economic growth is slowing as a result of protectionism and unilateralism.

The president used his time in Greece to cement ties with the European Union member, deepening pragmatic cooperation and exchanges between civilizations, State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said.

Xi also used the visit to stress the strategic significance of intensified relations between China and the EU, as positive interactions and mutually beneficial cooperation between them are in line with their common interests, Wang added.

(시진핑은 또한 중국과 EU간의 강화된 관계의 전략적 중요성을 강조했다)

Liu Zuokui, a senior researcher on Central and Eastern Europe at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, said Xi's Greece visit will help boost China's future cooperation with Central and Eastern European Countries, or CEEC.

Greece is among the first countries in the EU to sign an intergovernmental cooperation document with China aiming to promote cooperation in the Belt and Road Initiative. The turnover of Greece's Port of Piraeus, a flagship project in bilateral collaboration under the BRI, amounted to 70.6 million euros ($78 million) in the first half of this year, up 11.2 percent year-on-year.

In April, Greece joined the cooperation mechanism between China and the CEEC as a full member, creating new opportunities for the development of the mechanism as well as for China-EU relations.

Attending the 11th BRICS Summit, a gathering of the leaders of a bloc of five emerging markets — Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa — State Councilor Wang said that Xi sent out a clear call for strengthening the strategic partnership with BRICS and jointly dealing with various risks and challenges to safeguard their national sovereignty, security and development interests.

Xi also used the gathering to call for multilateralism in pursuit of world peace and common development as well as international fairness, justice and win-win cooperation, Wang said.

The BRICS leaders reiterated the fundamental importance of rules-based, transparent, nondiscriminatory, open, free and inclusive international trade. They said they remain committed to preserving and strengthening the multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization at its center, a declaration issued after the summit said.

(브릭스 지도자들은 규칙기반, 투명성, 비차별적, 개방적, 자유롭고 포괄적인 국제 무역의 기본 중요성을 반복했다. 그들은 정상회담 이후 발표된 선언에 따라 WTO와 함께 다자간 무역 시스템을 보존하고 강화하기 위해 최선을 다하겠다고 밝혔다.)

BRICS cooperation has enjoyed sound development over the past 10 years, dubbed a "golden decade" for the five-member bloc. Last year, the five accounted for about 23.5 percent of global GDP, and 16.3 percent of global trade.

Tulio Cariello, coordinator of the Brazil-China Business Council, told Xinhua News Agency that China plays an important role in the BRICS mechanism, not only having achieved its own development but now promoting closer ties between BRICS members.

In a period characterized by protectionism, Xi's speech at the summit sent a strong message about the importance of defending multilateralism for BRICS members and other countries, Cariello said.

(카리 엘로 부사장은 보호주의가 만연한 시기에 시진핑의 연설은 브릭스 회원국과 다른 국가들에 대한 다자주의 보존의 필요성을 역설하는 것이라고 말하였다.)

"It is very clear today that China is one of the main defenders of multilateralism in the international system," he said.

Xi's speech at the BRICS Business Forum rightly pointed out the growing wave of protectionism and economic bullying by advanced countries, said Jayshree Sengupta, senior fellow at the Observer Research Foundation, a leading think tank in India.

"BRICS countries have to work together through mutual cooperation in trade and investment in important areas to keep the world economy buoyant and afloat," Sengupta said, adding that turbulence is doing "immense harm" to global trade and even bringing hardship to millions of people in developing countries.