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Hybrid Conference on International Affairs and Business: Promotion and Review of Indo-Pacific Strategy

國際事務與企業國際研討會：印太戰略的推進與檢討

國際情勢とビジネスに関するハイブリッド会議：インド太平洋戦略の推進と見直し

국제 문제와 비즈니스에 관한 하이브리드 컨퍼런스: 인도 태평양 전략의 추진 및 검토

Hội nghị hỗn hợp về các vấn đề quốc tế và kinh doanh: Thúc đẩy và đánh giá chiến lược Ấn Độ Dương-Thái Bình Dương

Agenda(議程)

Thursday, May 4, 2023 (UTC/GMT +08:00) Asia/Taipei
2023年5月4日 (星期四)

08:30-09:00	Registration(報到)	
09:00-09:30	<p>Welcome/Introductory Remarks(歡迎暨開幕致詞) 副校長致詞 Chin-Hsung Kao Vice President, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 高俊雄 南華大學副校長 Special Guest Former Ambassador of Republic of China(Taiwan) Andy Chen Kan 外交部代表開幕詞致詞 陳剛毅 外交部研究設計會大使回部辦事 Yu-Liang Chang Dean of College of Social Sciences, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 張裕亮 南華大學社會科學院院長 Hsin-Yi Chang Director, Department of International Affair and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 張心怡 南華大學國際事務與企業學系系主任 (南華雲水居國際會議廳 B224)</p>	
09:30-10:30	<p>Keynote Speech Indo-Pacific Strategy: An Perspective from Taiwan 專題演講 印太戰略：台灣之視角 인도 태평양 전략: 대만의 관점 インド太平洋戦略：台湾からの視点 Chiến lược Ấn Độ Dương-Thái Bình Dương: Góc nhìn từ Đài Loan (南華雲水居國際會議廳 B224)</p>	
	Moderator (主持人)	<p>Yu-Liang Chang Dean of College of Social Sciences, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 張裕亮 南華大學社會科學院院長</p>
	Keynote Speaker (主講人)	<p>Cheng-Yi Lin Research Fellow, Institute of European Studies, Academia Sinica(Taiwan) 林正義 中央研究院歐美研究所研究員</p>
10:30-10:40	<p>大合照 Coffee Break(茶敘) (南華大學雲水居國際會議廳1樓Lobby)</p>	

10:40-12:30	Panel I Indo-Pacific Strategy from Perspectives of Indo-Pacific Countries		
	場次一 印太國家的印太戰略視角		
	Moderator	Hsien-Sen Lin	
	(主持人)	Professor/Chairman of Department of East Asian Studies, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan(ROC) 林賢參 國立臺灣師範大學東亞學系教授兼系主任 (南華會議現場主持)	
Presenter (發表人)	<p>IPEF and Indo-Pacific Strategy (探討關於韓國政府與企業的印太戰略對應) 인도 태평양 경제 프레임워크 및 인도 태평양 전략 Myoung Ah Kim Senior Research Fellow, Department of Legislative Research, Korea Legislation Research Institute, ROK 金明珂 韓國法制研究院立法研究所資深研究員 (南華會議現場發表)</p>	Commentator (評論人)	<p>Jung-Hsiang Tsai Professor, Department and Graduate Institute of Political Science, National Chung-Chang University, Taiwan(ROC) 蔡榮祥 國立中正大學政治學系教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
	<p>Indo-Pacific Strategy: An Perspective from Vietnamese(印太戰略：越南的視角)Chiến lược Ấn Độ Dương-Thái Bình Dương: Góc nhìn từ người Việt Nam TS. Hoàng Thế Anh, Viện Kinh tế và Chính trị thế giới, Vietnam 黃世英 越南社會科學翰林院世界經濟與政治研究所副所長 (越南「視訊」發表)</p>		<p>Hsien-Sen Lin Professor/Chairman of Department of East Asian Studies, National Taiwan Normal University, Taiwan(ROC) 林賢參 國立臺灣師範大學東亞學系教授兼系主任 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
	<p>Indo-Pacific Strategy: An Perspective from Japanese(印太戰略：日本之視角)インド太平洋戦略：日本からの視点 Nakabo Seika Secretary General, Asia-Pacific Youth Association 中坊聖華 亞太青年協會秘書長 (南華會議現場發表)</p>		<p>Tzu-Yang Chang Professor, Department of Communication, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 張子揚 南華大學傳播系教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
	<p>Indo-Pacific Strategy: An Perspective from American(印太戰略：美國之視角)</p>		<p>Dong-Ching Day Professor, Department of</p>

	<p>Presenter (發表人)</p> <p>Ross Feingold Former Asia Chairman, Republicans Abroad 方恩格 前美國共和黨海外部亞 太區主任 (南華會議現場發表)</p>		<p>International Affair and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 戴東清 南華大學國際事務與 企業學系教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
12:30- 13:30	<p>Luncheon(午餐) (南華大學雲水居古琴教室B135)</p>		
	<p>Panel II Promotion of Indo-Pacific Strategy 場次二 印太戰略之推動</p>		
	<p>Moderator (主持人)</p> <p>Tung-Chieh Tsai Professor, Graduate Institute of International Politics, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan(ROC) 蔡東杰 國立中興大學國際政治研究所特聘教授兼人文與社會科學 研究中心主任兼日韓總合研究中心主任 (南華會議現場主持)</p>		
	<p>The Thinking and Characteristics of China's Response to Indo Pacific Strategy under the "New Cold War" (「新冷戰」下中國應對印太戰略的思維與特徵) John Chuan-tiong LIM, Professor of School of Humanities and Social Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology 林泉忠 香港科技大學人文社會科學院教授 (南華會議現場發表)</p>		<p>Professor, Graduate Institute of International Politics, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan(ROC) 蔡東杰 國立中興大學國際政治研究所特聘教授兼人文與社會科學研究中心主任兼日韓總合研究中心主任 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
13:30- 15:10	<p>Indo-Pacific Strategy and Global Governance(印太戰略與全球治理) Angel Chen Associate Professor, Department of Applied History, National Chiayi University, Taiwan(ROC) 陳希宜 國立嘉義大學應用歷史學系副教授 (南華會議現場發表)</p>		<p>Hua-Tsung Liu Professor, Department of International Affair and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 劉華宗 南華大學國際事務與企業學系教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
	<p>Changes in Korea's Global Development Strategy and its Response to the Indo-Pacific Strategy (韓國全球發展戰略的轉變及其對印太戰略的回應)</p>	Com ment ator	<p>An-Li Peng</p>

		<p>Hsin-Chi Lu Assistant Professor, Graduate Institute of International Politics, National Chung Hsing University, Taiwan(ROC) 盧信吉 國立中興大學國際政治研究所助理教授 (南華會議現場發表)</p>	(評論人)	<p>Assistant Professor, Department of International Affairs and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 彭安麗 南華大學國際事務與企業學系助理教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
15:10-15:30	<p>Coffee Break(茶敘時間) (南華大學雲水居國際會議廳1樓Lobby)</p>			
	<p>Panel III Change Situation in Indo-Pacific Strategy 場次三 印太戰略中的變動</p>			
	Moderator (主持人)	<p>Sheng-Ping Hu Secretary-General/Director of Office of Research and Development, Nanhua University, Taiwan (ROC) 胡聲平 南華大學主任秘書兼研發長 (南華會議現場主持)</p>		
	Presenter (發表人)	<p>The New Face of Emergency in the Taiwan Strait(台海有事的新面貌) Momma Rira Professor, Institute of World Studies, Takushoku University, Japan 門間理良 日本拓殖大學海外事情研究所教授 (日本「視訊」發表)</p>	Commentator(評論人)	<p>John Chuan-tiong LIM, Professor of School of Humanities and Social Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology 林泉忠 香港科技大學人文社會科學院教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
15:30-17:00		<p>Indo-Pacific Strategy and China-Southeast Asian Relations (印太戰略下中國與東南亞關係) James Wang Director, Department of Southeast Asian Studies, National Chinan University, Taiwan(ROC) 王文岳 國立暨南大學東南亞學系主任 (南華會議現場發表)</p>		<p>Wen-Chih Chao Professor, Institute of Strategic and International Affairs, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan(ROC). 趙文志 國立中正大學戰略暨國際事務研究所教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
		<p>Gray Zone Operations in the Indo-Pacific: China's Maritime Militias in Bohai Bay and the Yellow Sea (印太中的灰色地帶行動：中國在渤海灣和黃海的海上民兵)</p>		<p>Tai-Ho Lin Professor, Institute of Strategic and International</p>

	<p>Kuo-Hsiang Sun Professor, Department of International Affair and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 孫國祥 南華大學國際事務與企業學系教授 (南華會議現場發表)</p>	<p>Affairs, National Chung Cheng University, Taiwan(ROC). 林泰和 國立中正大學戰略暨國際事務研究所教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
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<p>Friday, May 5, 2023 (UTC/GMT +08:00) Asia/Taipei 2023年5月5日 (星期五)</p>			
08:00-10:00	Registration(報到)		
10:00-11:20	<p>Panel IV Economic and Trade Framework in Indo-Pacific Strategy 場次四 印太戰略中的經貿架構</p>		
	Moderator (主持人)	<p>Hsin-Yi Chang Director, Department of International Affair and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC)</p>	
		<p>張心怡 南華大學國際事務與企業學系系主任 (會議現場主持)</p>	
		<p>Implications and Prospects of the New Indo-Pacific Strategy of the Yoon Seok-Yeoi Administration (尹錫悅政府的新印太政策的意涵與展望) Sang Man Lee Professor, Institute of Far East Studies, Kyungnam University, ROK 李相萬 韓國慶南大學極東問題研究所教授 (韓國「視訊」發表)</p>	<p>San Soo Park Professor, Chungbuk National University, ROK 朴相守 韓國忠北大學國際經營系教授 (韓國「視訊」與談)</p>
		<p>Japan's Economic Policy in the Indo-Pacific Era (日本在印太年代的經濟安全政策) インド太平洋時代における日本の経済政策</p>	<p>Kuo-Hsiang Sun Professor, Department of International Affair and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 孫國祥 南華大學國際事務</p>
		<p>Com ment ator (評論人)</p>	

	<p>Presenter (發言人)</p>	<p>Joji Kijima, Specially Appointed Professor, Office of Development, University of Tsukuba, Japan 木島讓次 日本國立大學法人筑波大學事業開發推進室特命教授 (西班牙「視訊」發表)</p>	<p>與企業學系教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
		<p>Vietnam's Attitude towards China's Belt and Road Initiative and US's Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (簡談越南對帶路倡議和印太經濟框架的看法) Thái độ của Việt Nam đối với Sáng kiến Vành đai và Con đường của Trung Quốc và Khuôn khổ kinh tế Ấn Độ Dương-Thái Bình Dương của Hoa Kỳ Quy- Son Vu Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of China Studies, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Vietnam 武貴山 越南社會科學院中國研究所研究員 (越南「視訊」發表)</p>	<p>Chih-Ming Chung Associate Professor, Department of International Affair and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 鍾志明 南華大學國際事務與企業學系副教授 (南華會議現場與談)</p>
<p>11:20-11:30</p>		<p>Closing Remarks(閉幕致詞) Hsin-Yi Chang Director of Department of International Affair and Business, Nanhua University, Taiwan(ROC) 張心怡 南華大學國際事務與企業學系主任</p>	
<p>11:30-12:00</p>		<p>Reception(茶會)</p>	

Note(備註): Paper Title, Abstract, Keywords Submission Form(論文題目、摘要、關鍵詞提交表單): <https://forms.gle/sjnrKDaLmGVKLYrK9>

Conference Venue(會議地點): International Conference Hall, Yun Shui Residence(南華大學雲水居國際會議廳)B244

國際事務與企業國際研討會:印太戰略的推進與檢討

Paper Language(論文語言): English(英文), Chinese(中文), Korean(韓文), Japanese(日文), 越文(Vietnamese)

Presentation Language(發表語言): Chinese(中文), English(英文)

Webnair:



YT channel:

ICIAB Contact(行政窗口): 謝佳瑜、林怡蓁、Kuo-Hsiang Sun(kssun@nhu.edu.tw)

Agenda on Line (update):




Organizer(主辦單位):

		Department of International Affairs and Business(南華大學國際事務與企業學系、亞太、歐洲、政策研究碩士班) School of Social Science(南華大學社會科學院) 財團法人現代法制基金會(合辦)
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Partners(夥伴單位):

		
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Sponsor(贊助單位):

	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China (Taiwan) 中華民國外交部
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「國際事務與企業國際研討會:印太戰略的推進與檢討」

議事規則

時間：2023 年 5 月 4 日(星期四)

地點：南華大學雲水居國際會議廳 B244-專題演講
(60 分鐘)

主持人引言：3 分鐘

演講時間：45 分鐘

綜合提問與回應：12 分鐘

時間：2023 年 5 月 4 日(星期四)

地點:南華大學雲水居國際會議廳 B244-第一場次
(110 分鐘)

主持人引言：2 分鐘

發表人每人：15 分鐘

評論人每人：8 分鐘

綜合提問與回應：6 分鐘

時間：2023 年 5 月 4 日(星期四)

地點：南華大學雲水居國際會議廳 B244-第二場次
(100 分鐘)

主持人引言：2 分鐘

發表人每人：15 分鐘

評論人每人：8 分鐘

綜合提問與回應：6 分鐘

國際事務與企業國際研討會:印太戰略的推進與檢討

時間：2023 年 5 月 4 日(星期四)

地點：南華大學雲水居國際會議廳 B244- 第三場次
(90 分鐘)

主持人引言：2 分鐘

發表人每人：15 分鐘

評論人每人：8 分鐘

綜合提問與回應：9 分鐘

時間：2023 年 5 月 5 日(星期五)

地點：南華大學雲水居國際會議廳 B244- 第四場次
(80 分鐘)

主持人引言：2 分鐘

發表人每人：15 分鐘

評論人每人：8 分鐘

綜合提問與回應：9 分鐘

場次一

探討關於韓國政府與企業的印太戰略對應

金明姮

韓國法制研究院立法研究所

資深研究委員

摘要

近期，在全球貿易規範和秩序快速變化的形勢下，中美爭霸、供應鏈重組、碳中和、歐盟新貿易規範、數字化轉型等各類貿易議題受到關注。為快速把握瞬息萬變的國際貿易秩序發展，需要快速、準確地分析美國、歐盟、中國等主要國家的貿易相關法律和政策，並系統、長期地應對。需要政府和公司。本文介紹了印太經濟框架(IPEF)的基本內容，並考察了韓國產業界和政府對印太經濟框架(IPEF)方面的戰略，從而與印太直接相關的各國開展相互合作。太平洋經濟框架。我們正在努力尋找一種方法來做到這一點。藉此，我們希望分享國際貿易新秩序的各種觀點和策略，例如供應鏈穩定、戰略產業競爭力提升、供應鏈重組、數字化轉型和碳中和。

關鍵字：IPEF、貿易、供應鏈、清潔經濟、公平貿易、透明良好法制與監管措施、長期對應、韓國對應戰略

The Strategy of Enterprises and Government in R.O.K for IPEF

Myoung-Ah Kim
Senior Research Fellow
KLRI

Abstract

Recently, in a situation where global trade norms and order are rapidly changing, interest in various trade agendas such as the US-China hegemonic competition, supply chain reorganization, carbon neutrality, EU new trade norms, and digital transformation are increasing. In order to quickly grasp the development of this rapidly changing international trade order, it is time to quickly and accurately analyze trade-related laws and policies of major countries such as the US, EU, and China, while systematic and long-term responses from governments and companies are needed. . This article introduces the basic contents of the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) and examines the strategies of Korea's industry and government in relation to the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), thereby mutual cooperation with various countries directly related to the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. We are trying to find a way to do it. Through this, we hope to share various perspectives and strategies for the new international trade order, such as supply chain stabilization, competitiveness enhancement of strategic industries, supply chain reorganization, digital transformation, and carbon neutrality.

Keywords: IPEF, Trade, Supply Chains, Clean Economy, Fair Economy, Transparency and Good Regulatory Practices, Long-term Response, Strategy of R.O.K.,

印太戰略:越南的視角

黃世英

越南社會科學翰林院世界經濟與政治研究所

副所長

摘要

回顧越南官方、專家和學者對印太戰略的觀點，從而談個人對越南在印太戰略之中的觀點：第一、越南在美國印太戰略的地位；第二、越南是否參加美國提出的倡議，尤其是印太經濟框架；第三、印太戰略對越南帶來機遇和挑戰；第四、越南如何平衡大國之間的戰略。

關鍵字：越南、印太、印太戰略、印太經濟框架、美國

Indo-Pacific Strategy: An Perspective from Vietnam

TS. Hoàng Thế Anh
Viện Kinh tế và Chính trị thế giới

Abstract

Keywords:

印太戰略：日本之視角

中坊聖華
亞太青年協會理事長

摘要

本文旨在探討日本印太戰略的誕生後直至今日，產生了什麼樣的轉變以及其持續性。日本印太戰略政策提出時，希望加強美國、日本、印度和澳大利亞之間的安全合作，以維護亞太地區的安全和穩定。該戰略的目標是應對亞太地區的不穩定因素，如中國的崛起和其在南海的擴張行動，以及朝鮮半島核問題等。印太戰略為日本提供一定的安全保障，從而保護其利益。安倍晉三時期，日本強調在印太戰略中的軍事角色，提出「自由開放的印度洋-太平洋戰略構想」，加強對外防衛政策，特別是與美國的防衛合作。而岸田文雄首相則強調經濟產業方面，並強調日本在印太地區的戰略意義在於與澳大利亞、印度等國建立經濟合作，並在數位經濟和通訊等領域加強協作。然而，日本在推進印太戰略時也面臨一些挑戰和問題。例如，一些國家擔心該戰略可能導致地區緊張局勢的進一步升級，或者造成地區利益的分裂。因此，日本對於印太戰略的政策和轉變並不是簡單地針對特定國家（中國、北韓），日本亟思保護本國安全和經濟利益，藉印太戰略加強與美國、澳大利亞和印度等國的合作關係，尋求共同發展和繁榮的方式，並尋求該戰略的可持續性和穩定性。

關鍵字：印太戰略、經濟安全保障、日美同盟、美中、海權

Indo-Pacific Strategy: An Perspective from Japanese

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Abstract

This article aims to explore the changes that have occurred since the creation of Japan's Indo-Pacific strategy until today, and the strategy's continuity. When Japan's Indo-Pacific strategic policy was proposed, the hope was to strengthen security cooperation among the United States, Japan, India and Australia in order to maintain security and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. The goal of the strategy is to manage destabilizing factors in the Asia-Pacific region, such as the rise of China and its expanded presence in the South China Sea, as well as the nuclear issue on the Korean Peninsula. The Indo-Pacific strategy seeks to obtain for Japan security certainty in order to protect its interests. During the Shinzo Abe period, Japan emphasized the role of its military in its Indo-Pacific strategy, and proposed the "free and open Indo-Pacific" strategic concept, and strengthened its foreign defense policy, especially its defense cooperation with the United States. Prime Minister Fumio Kishida emphasized the economic and industrial aspects, and emphasized that the strategic significance of Japan in the Indo-Pacific region lies in establishing economic cooperation with Australia, India and other countries, and strengthening cooperation in industries such as digital economy and telecommunications. However, Japan also faces challenges and problems to implement its Indo-Pacific strategy. For example, some countries worry that the strategy may lead to further escalation of regional tensions, or cause division of regional interests. Therefore, Japan's policies and changes in the Indo-Pacific strategy are not simply aimed at specific countries (for example China and North Korea). Japan is eager to protect its own security and economic interests, and strengthen cooperation with the United States, Australia, India and other countries through the Indo-Pacific strategy, and seeks common development and prosperity, and sustainability and stability of its strategy.

Keyword: Indo-Pacific strategy, Economic security, Japan-U.S. Security Relationship, US-China, Sea power

印太戰略：美國之視角

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摘要

在過去的一年里，拜登總統的政府似乎採取了許多措施來加強美國在印太地區的戰略地位。2022年5月，拜登在白宮接待了東盟領導人，也在2022年5月，拜登政府啟動了印太經濟框架。2022年9月，拜登政府宣布了太平洋島國戰略。儘管拜登沒有參加在曼谷舉行的亞太經合組織會議，而是派了副總統賀錦麗參加。2023年2月，國防部長訪問馬尼拉，菲律賓同意了4個新的《加強國防合作協議》(EDCA)地點。2023年4月，拜登總統接待了韓國總統尹錫悅進行國事訪問。然而，中國也在繼續加強與東南亞國家的關係。2023年訪問中國的東南亞領導人包括菲律賓總統馬可仕、柬埔寨洪森、新加坡李顯龍和馬來西亞總理安華·依布拉欣，日本外相林芳正也訪問了中國。在兩國關係回暖之際，秦剛外長訪問了印尼。美國印太戰略的關鍵問題是，他在貿易和安全領域的作為是否足以使其戰略取得成功。拜登政府會同意，但批評人士說，美國需要在印太地區採取更多行動。對台灣來說，現實是其經濟和軍事安全仍然依賴於美國。蔡英文總統和眾議院議長麥卡錫的會晤表明，儘管一些人擔心美國可能會卷入另一場戰爭，但國會對台灣的支持是強烈的。然而，蔡麥協議表明，美國一直在努力說服其他印太國家向台灣提供類似的 support。也許對於台灣來說，在印太地區，他也需要繼續依賴美國，而不是他的「新南向政策」。

關鍵字： 印太戰略、川普政府、拜登政府、美日同盟、美中貿易戰

Indo-Pacific Strategy: An Perspective from American

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Abstract

Over the past year, the administration of President Joe Biden appears to be making numerous moves to strengthen the United States strategic position in the Indo Pacific. In May 2022, the President Biden hosted Asean leaders at the White House, and also in May 2022 the Biden Administration launched the Indo Pacific Economic Framework. In September 2022 the Biden Administration announced a Pacific Islands Countries strategy. In November 2022, President Biden attended the East Asia Summit in Phnom Penh, and the G20 meeting in Bali, where Biden met with China President Xi Jinping. though Biden didn't attend the APEC meeting in Bangkok and sent Vice President Harris instead. In February 2023, Secretary of Defense visited Manila and the Philippines agreed to four new Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA) locations. In April 2023, President Biden hosted South Korea President Yoon for a state visit. However, China also continues to strengthen its relations with Southeast Asia countries. Leaders from Southeast Asia who visited China in 2023 include the Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos Junior, Cambodia's Hun Sen, Singapore's Lee Hsien Loong, and Malaysia's Anwar Ibrahim. Japan Foreign Minister Yoshimasa Hayashi also visited China. Foreign Minister Qin Gang visited Indonesia amid warming ties between those two countries. The key questions for the United States' Indo Pacific strategy are whether it is doing enough in the trade and security space for its strategies to succeed. The Biden Administration will say yes, but critics say the United States needs to do more in the Indo Pacific. For Taiwan, the reality is its economic and military security remains reliant on the United States. The meeting between President Tsai Ing-wen and House Speaker Kevin McCarthy illustrates that support for Taiwan in Congress is strong, notwithstanding some are concerned the United States may get involved in another war. However, the Tsai-McCarthy signifies the United States has struggled to convince other Indo Pacific countries to provide similar support to Taiwan. Perhaps for Taiwan, in the Indo Pacific region, it will also need to continue to rely on the United States and not its "New Southbound Policy"

Keyword: Indo Pacific strategy, Trump, Biden, US-Japan, US-China trade war

場次二

「新冷戰」下中國應對印太戰略的思維與特徵

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摘要

在中美「新冷戰」日趨明朗的新國際情勢下，印太戰略以及作為其落實平臺的四方安全對話機制，成為美國主導的遏制中國的最重要框架。針對如此來勢洶洶的壓力，中國所採取的應對策略，包括反對使用「新冷戰」這一概念、著力於分斷美日、美印、美澳、以削弱美國聯手民主同盟來抵抗來自中國的「威脅」。究竟中國應對印太戰略的策略與戰術是否有效，面臨如何的困境？

關鍵字： 中國、印台戰略、分斷戰術、中美關係、中日關係、中印關係

The Thinking and Characteristics of China's Response to Indo Pacific Strategy under the "New Cold War"

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Abstract

In the increasingly clear new international situation of the "New Cold War" between China and the United States, the Indo Pacific strategy and Quadrilateral Security Dialogue as its implementation platform have become the most important framework led by the United States to contain China. In response to such overwhelming pressure, China's response strategies include opposing the use of the concept of the "New Cold War", focusing on separating the United States, Japan, India, and Australia, and weakening the United States' alliance with the Democratic Alliance to resist the "threat" from China. Is China's strategy and tactics in responding to the Indo Pacific strategy effective and what are the challenges it faces?

Keywords: China, breaking tactics, Indo Pacific Strategy, Sino-U.S. relation, Sino Japanese relation, China India relation

印太戰略與全球治理

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摘要

美國提出「印太戰略」聯合區域內包括印度、日本、澳洲等國家，以單邊或多邊合作的形式，推動「自由與開放的印太地區」，儘管初始目的乃為了嚇阻中共勢力的擴張，但卻也實質地強化並整合了區域內包括安全、經濟和政治等面向的整合。

然而在全球化浪潮的席捲下，特別是國際社會在經歷新冠肺炎的肆虐之後，全球治理已成共識：當今大多數的國際議題已非單靠一己之力便能處理，需要透國各國共同努力與合作。而印太戰略卻強調區域內、排他性的合作與發展，明顯反其道而行，是否將破壞當前看似穩定國際格局？

本文嘗試釐清印太戰略與全球治理兩者之間的關係為何？在後疫情時代能否相輔相成？又抑或相互對立、彼此抗衡？而對國際社會的發展又有何影響？

關鍵字：印太、印太戰略、全球化、全球治理

Indo-Pacific Strategy and Global Governance

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Abstract

United States proposed the strategy, with the participation of India, Japan, Australia and some other countries within the region, aiming to develop “Free and Open Indo-Pacific”. It was originally proposed to impede China’s development but somehow strengthened the integration of the region in terms of security, economy and politics.

What worth noted is that the international society has recognized the importance of global governance especially after the break out of Covid-19. Yet, the Indo-Pacific Strategy seems to be standing at the opposite side.

This article therefore aims to explore the relationship between Indo-Pacific Strategy and global governance and to find out the influences they may bring up to the international society.

Keywords: Indo-Pacific, Indo-Pacific Strategy, globalization, global governance

韓國全球發展戰略的轉變及其對印太戰略的回應

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摘要

韓國執政的國民力量黨強調國家主權與區域安全，以「大韓民國再次飛躍、共同過上美好生活」為口號，重建區域安全合作的基礎。呈現保守(黨)派一貫對美國的友好態度，強調韓國與美國的同盟關係讓韓美同盟的互動得到加強與擴大，成為美國印太戰略延伸的最佳發展契機，與過去的進步派有顯著的差異。顯示當前韓國國民對於發展對外關係，改善國際結構的興趣優先於發展內政，這讓韓國當權者再次扭轉全球發展戰略，並試圖建構其與美國印太戰略的連結。本文將嘗試從當前尹錫悅政府所延續的保守(黨)派主張及其政策出發，建構出韓國全球發展戰略的藍圖，進而說明韓國轉變戰略的意圖與目標，分析出其回應印太戰略的策略

關鍵字： 保守(黨)派、進步(黨)派、印太戰略

Changes in Korea's Global Development Strategy and its Response to the Indo-Pacific Strategy

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Abstract

The ruling party, People Power Party of Korea emphasizes national sovereignty and regional security, and rebuilds the foundation of regional security cooperation with the slogan of "the Republic of Korea that soars again and make lives well together. The conservative party has always been friendly to the U.S. and emphasizes that the alliance between Korea and the U.S. has strengthened and expanded the interaction between the two countries, making it the best opportunity for the extension of the U.S. Indo-Pacific strategy, which is different from the progressive party. It shows that the Korean people currently in developing external relations and improving the international structure takes precedence over the development of domestic affairs, which has led the Korean authorities to once again reverse their global development strategy and attempt to construct a new link with the U.S. Indo-Pacific strategy. This paper will attempt to construct a blueprint of Korea's global development strategy from the conservative (party) advocacy and policies that the current Yoon Suk-yeol administration continues, and then explain the intentions and goals of Korea's change in strategy and analyze its strategy in response to the Indo-Pacific strategy.

Keywords: Conservatives, Progressives, Indo-Pacific Strategy

場次三

台海有事的新面貌

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摘要

中國正在加強入侵台灣的聯合作戰能力，而為了達成「不戰而勝」強化統戰工作與認知作戰：

關鍵字： 解放軍、聯合作戰、統戰工作、認知作戰

New Aspects of the Taiwan Strait Contingency

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Abstract

China is strengthening its joint operation capabilities to invade Taiwan, as well as its united front operations and cognitive operations to, "win without fight".

Keywords: PLA, Joint Operation, United Front Operation

印太戰略下中國與東南亞關係

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摘要

對於中共—東協關係而言，2022-2023 年雙邊關係可謂「穩中求進」，在年前締結的《中共—東協全面戰略夥伴關係》與一月起的《區域全面經濟夥伴協定》(RCEP) 生效以後，東南亞國家在中共對外關係的重要性明顯提升，特別是十月中共召開二十大以後，中共的對外政策政策出現轉變的跡象。在二十大的報告中，習近平的發言與過往有所歧異，相對於過往一再強調的「和平與發展」、「重要戰略機遇期」等強調中共外交與經濟所秉持的重要原則，在經歷歷了兩年的疫情變化以後，因為美中對抗與俄烏衝突後地緣政治風險的增加，以及全球經濟因疫情與戰爭所引發的不確定因素，「國家安全」與「鬥爭」已超過經濟發展，易言之，二十大以後中共對外關係進入了一個重要的轉折。

關鍵字： 印太戰略、中國、東南亞

Indo-Pacific Strategy and China-Southeast Asian Relations

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Abstract

For the China-ASEAN relationship, the bilateral relationship in 2022-2023 can be described as "seeking progress while maintaining stability." The "China-ASEAN Comprehensive Strategic Partnership" concluded a year ago and the "Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement" that started in January After the RCEP took effect, the importance of Southeast Asian countries in the China's foreign relations has increased significantly. Especially after the 20th National Congress of the CCP in October, China's foreign policy has shown signs of change. In the report of the 20th National Congress, Xi Jinping's speech was different from the past. Compared with the "peace and development" and "important strategic opportunity period" that have been repeatedly emphasized in the past, he emphasized the important principles upheld by the China's diplomacy and economy. After two years of changes in the epidemic, due to the increase in geopolitical risks after the U.S.-China confrontation and the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, as well as the uncertainties in the global economy caused by the epidemic and war, "national security" and "struggle" have surpassed economic development. In other words, China's foreign relations have entered an important turning point after the 20th National Congress.

Keywords: Indo-Pacific Strategy, China, Southeast Asia

印太戰略中的灰色地帶行動：中國在渤海灣和黃海的行動解析

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摘要

印度與太平洋地區位於塑造 21 世紀全球和平、進步與繁榮的最前沿。不同國家的印太政策有許多不同的戰略、觀點和架構。事實上，「灰色地帶」行動可能是所有印太政策中需要處理的主要部分之一。因此，印太地區現在處於灰色地帶，即不是在戰爭中，但也不是在和平中。中國在黃海的灰色地帶行動涉及渤海灣，而且對解放海軍到海警，再到海上民兵的檢視中，可以發現中國在渤海灣和黃海的行動的脈絡。本文發現，從黃海海洋劃界、東海防空識別區、蘇岩礁的爭議，到渤海灣和黃海的大量從事情報蒐集等活動民兵部隊，利用公開來源深入調查它們的組織時，黃海的海上民兵任務還包括對遭受敵人入侵、局勢不穩的沿海鄰國準備作出反應。

關鍵詞：印太、灰色地帶行動、海上民兵、黃海、渤海灣

Gray Zone Operations in the Indo-Pacific Strategy: Explanation of China's actions in Bohai Bay and Yellow Sea

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Abstract

The Indo-Pacific region is at the forefront of shaping global peace, progress, and prosperity for the 21st century. There are many different strategies, perspectives, and frameworks for Indo-Pacific policy in different countries. Indeed, gray zone operations may be a major part of these Indo-Pacific policies that need to be addressed. The Indo-Pacific region is now in the gray zone—not in a war, but not at peace. China's gray zone operations in the Yellow Sea involve Bohai Bay, and a review from the PLA to the CCG to the Maritime Militia reveals the context of China's operations in Bohai Bay and the Yellow Sea. This paper finds that there are certainly a large number of militia units stationed in Bohai Bay and the Yellow Sea, engaged in activities such as intelligence gathering, but in using open-source research to investigate their organization in depth, the maritime militia missions in the Yellow Sea are a response to coastal neighbors suffering from enemy incursions and unstable situations. This paper finds that the maritime militia mission in the Yellow Sea also includes preparing to respond to coastal neighbors suffering from enemy incursions and unstable situations, from the disputes over maritime demarcation in the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea ADIZ, and Socotra Rock, to the large number of active militia units in Bohai Bay and the Yellow Sea, using open sources to investigate their organization in depth.

Keywords: Indo-Pacific, gray zone operation, PAFMM, Bohai Bay, Yellow Sea

場次四

印太戰略：韓國之視角

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摘要

據 2022 年 12 月 28 日，尹錫悅政府作為全球中樞國家(Global Pivotal State)，通過符合國力的貢獻擴大在國際社會上的領導力量，接著從構建以規則和規範為基礎的國際秩序的角度出發，在韓國「自由、和平、繁榮的印度-太平洋戰略」的名稱下，該政策具有全面地區干預戰略的性質，該政策是將文在寅政府的經濟優先新南方政策擴展到政治外交、經濟通商、軍事安全方面的戰略。

尹錫悅政府上臺後強調自由和民主主義連帶的民主價值同盟，並強調印度-太平洋戰略的三大藍圖，繼自由-和平-繁榮三大藍圖及包容-信賴-互惠三個合作原則之後，以規範和規則為基礎構建國際秩序、法治主義、人權增進合作等，事實上使用了類似於美國印度-太平洋戰略的概念及表現等，韓國的外交範圍從現有的周邊地區大幅擴大到了全世界範圍。

目前，印度-太平洋地區居住著全世界 60% 的人口，占過去 5 年間世界經濟增長的 2/3，韓國的原油運輸 90% 以上和進出口量 30% 以上通過麻六甲和臺灣海峽等南中國海，是直接關係到韓國實際經濟國家利益的地區，接著因美中矛盾和北核問題而引發嚴重的韓國安全危機的可能性非常大，因此根據相當全面的概念推進的保障韓國未來發展的非常重要的對外政策。

尹錫悅政府首次對外戰略概念使用的《新印度-太平洋戰略》擺脫了文在寅政府一直堅持的「戰略模糊性」和「均衡外交」，意味著推進親美或韓美同盟一邊倒政策，而韓國的《新印度-太平洋政策》主要脫離以經濟通商為主的夥伴關係，擴大到在政治-意識形態領域（民主、自由、人權、價值等）、尖端經濟領域（半導體、人工智慧、尖端生物、新一代通信、宇宙、再生能源等）、安全領域（軍事、核不擴散、反恐、海洋安全）、非安全領域（公共保健、網路安全、氣候變化、能源安全、糧食安全等）。

最先宣導印太戰略的是日本，此後，所謂的「自由開放的印太」(Free and Open Indo-Pacific)概念逐漸被美國、日本、法國、英國等國家的政府相關人士、戰略家等廣泛接受，但韓國的《新印太戰略》與「美國版印太戰略」志同道合，因此表面上包含著太多的地區、領域、範疇和框架，因此對韓國對外戰略需要集中和選擇的中長期國家戰略的持續可能性提出了疑問。

總而言之，從最近的韓美-韓日關係來看，如果尹錫悅政府推進美國和日本一邊倒的對外政策，韓國參與美國主導的小集團（以美國主導的各種對華封鎖-包圍網，包括 QUADE、AUKUS、IPEF、CHIP4、FIVE EYES 等），根據美國的意圖，韓國在東亞地區起到封鎖中國的先鋒隊作用，成為反中國、反朝鮮性質的對外戰略，最終遭受韓國的經濟和安全損失的只能是韓國。

關鍵字： 韓國、新印太戰略、尹錫悅、全球中樞國家

Indo-Pacific Strategy An Perspecttve from Korean

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Abstract

The New Indo-Pacific Strategy, which is the first foreign strategic concept used by the Yoon Suk-Yeol administration, is a departure from the “strategic ambiguity” and “balanced diplomacy” that the Moon Jae-in administration has been insisting on, implying the promotion of a pro-US or one-sided Korea-US alliance policy. The New Indo-Pacific Policy has expanded to include political and ideological areas (democracy, freedom, human rights, values, etc.), advanced economic areas (semiconductors, artificial intelligence, advanced biology, next-generation communications, space, renewable energy, etc.), security areas (military, nuclear non-proliferation, counterterrorism, maritime security), and non-security areas (public health, cyber security, climate change, energy security, food security, etc.).

Since then, the concept of “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” has been widely accepted by government stakeholders and strategists in the United States, Japan, France, and the United Kingdom, etc. However, Korea’s “New Indo-Pacific Strategy” is similar to the “U.S. version of the Indo-Pacific Strategy” and therefore contains too many regions, domains, areas, and frameworks on the surface, However, Korea's New Indo-Pacific Strategy is similar to the U.S. version of the Indo-Pacific Strategy, and thus ostensibly contains too many regions, areas, domains, and frameworks, thus raising questions about the sustainability of the medium- to long-term national strategy that Korea needs to focus and choose for its external strategy.

All in all, in light of the recent Korea-U.S.-Korea-Japan relations, if the Yoon Suk-Yeol administration promotes a one-sided foreign policy of the U.S. and Japan, and Korea participates in the U.S.-led clique (various U.S.-led blockade and encirclement networks against China, including QUADE, AUKUS, IPEF, CHIP4, FIVE EYES, etc.), according to the U.S. intention, Korea will play a vanguard role in blockading China in East Asia and become an anti-China force. In the end, it is only Korea that suffers economic and security losses.

Keywords: ROK, New Indo-Pacific Strategy, Yoon Suk-Yeol, Global Pivotal State

日本在印太年代的經濟安全政策

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摘要

關於「自由和開放的印度太平洋」(FOIP)的說法有兩種不同的意涵。其一是地緣戰略利益，圍繞著該地區的安全化進行探討以實現和平與繁榮。另一種是地緣經濟利益，仔細研究如何在不損害國家利益的情況下實現國家間貿易和投資的增長。隨著時間的推移，它也解決了發展的問題，並著眼於瞭解各國如何透過其經濟活動協同實現經濟和社會目標。日本，由於其憲法的限制，經由貿易、投資和援助等經濟活動與各國交往。它藉由培育東南亞而繁榮起來，並為其區域增長做出了積極的貢獻。

關鍵字：日本、自由開放的印太、地緣戰略、地緣經濟、日本憲法

Japan's Economic Security Policy in the Indo-Pacific Era

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Abstract

Narratives on a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” (FOIP) have two distinct flavors. One, the geostrategic interest in which discussion revolves around securitization of the region for peace and prosperity. The other being geoeconomic relevance scrutinizes how trade and investment can grow among the nations without compromising national interest. Over time, it also addresses the concern of development and looks at understanding how nations are synergizing economic and societal goals through their economic activities. Japan, because of its constitutional limitations, had engaged with nations through economic activities of trade, investment and aid. It prospered by cultivating Southeast Asia and contributed positively to its regional growth.

Keywords: Japan, FOIP, geostrategy, geoeconomics, Constitution

論印太戰略在東南亞的發展現況

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摘要

本文試圖分析越南接受中國的「一帶一路」倡議和美國的「印太經濟框架」的不同步伐的原因。主要論點顯示，越南歡迎各種合作倡議，因為它為越南進一步融入全球社會提供了機會。事實上，地緣政治和地緣經濟因素決定了越南的不同選擇。越南對「金磚倡議」的謹慎態度表明，在2013年「金磚倡議」實施之初，越南未能表達其各自的立場。越南認為，由於中國在安全、貿易和投資等各種問題上的行為和承諾之間存在差距，中國無法履行整個角色。同時，在IPEF發布後，越南立即參與了IPEF的談判。越南認為，IPEF有可能緩解越中經濟關係的局限性，以支援目前的經濟互動。

關鍵字: 越南、態度、帶路倡議、印太經濟架構

On the Current Development of Indo-Pacific in Southeast Asia

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Abstract

The paper attempts to analyze the reason Vietnam receipt China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and US's Indo Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) in diverse paces. The main argument reveals that Vietnam welcomes various cooperation initiatives because of providing opportunities for Vietnam to integrate further into the global community.

In fact, geopolitical and geoeconomics factors that shape Vietnam's different options for thereof. Vietnam's cautious approach to the BRI reveals that it failed to express its respective stance initially, when the BRI was imposed in 2013. Vietnam believes that China cannot fulfill the whole role because of the gap between China's behavior and commitment regarding various issues, such as security, trade and investment. Meanwhile, Vietnam engaged in IPEF negotiations as soon as IPEF being released. Vietnam argues that IPEF is likely to mitigate the limitation of Vietnam – China economic relations, to support current existing economy interactions.

Keywords: Vietnam, attitude, BRI, IPEF

