

Proceedings of
The 6th
Asia Future Conference
Pre-Conference
會前國際學術研討會

International Relations in the
Post-COVID Era
Asia Viewed from Taiwan's
Perspective

後疫情時代的國際關係
從台灣看亞洲

Host
主催

Atsumi International Foundation Sekiguchi Global Research Association(SGRA)
公益財団法人渥美国際交流財団関口グローバル研究会(SGRA)

Co-host
共催

Chinese Culture University
中国文化大学



The AFC aims to provide a platform for researchers and scholars who have studied in Japan or who are interested in Japan to meet and discuss the future of Asia. The AFC is interdisciplinary at its core and encourages diverse approaches to global issues that are both mindful of the advancement of science, technology, and business and also take into consideration issues of the environment, politics, education, the arts, and culture. We look forward to your active participation.

亞洲未來會議匯聚擁有留日經驗以及關心日本事物的有志之士，為其提供研討亞洲未來發展的交流平台。亞洲未來會議以跨領域為核心，針對全球化衍生出的各項議題進行研究與討論，其研討內容不侷限於科技開發或商業策略分析等領域，同時歡迎環境、政治、教育、藝術、文化等各領域的交流，一同提出多元視角的議案和討論。期待各位蒞臨出席！

アジア未来会議は、日本で学んだ人や日本に関心のある人が集い、アジアの未来について語るく場>を提供します。アジア未来会議は、学際性を核としており、グローバル化に伴う様々な課題を、科学技術の開発や経営分析だけでなく、環境、政治、教育、芸術、文化の課題も視野にいれた多面的な取り組みを奨励します。皆様のご参加をお待ちしています。

The 6th Asia Future Conference Pre-Conference

International Relations in the Post-COVID Era — Asia Viewed from Taiwan's Perspective

Date: August 26, 2021 (Thu)

Via Zoom Webinar

第6屆亞洲未來會議 會前國際學術研討會

後疫情時代的國際關係 - 從台灣看亞洲

日期: 2021年8月26日(四)

舉辦方式: 線上舉辦 (Zoom Webinar 線上研討會)

第6回アジア未来会議 プレカンファレンス

ポストコロナ時代における国際関係 - 台湾から見るアジア

会期: 2021年8月26日(木)

開催方式: Zoomウェビナー

Aim of the Conference

The twenty-first century has seen the world thrust into a maelstrom of change and unpredictability. We remain hopeful in the face of rapid technological advancements, but many of us struggle to regain our bearings as longstanding social structures become upended. Internationalization and globalization have long been heralded as the keys for the future, yet a truly global path forward remains elusive, serving only to heighten the sense of uncertainty. As global citizens in this era of change, we are called anew to reexamine our world and our collective future and to seek new multidimensional and inclusive perspectives on myriad global issues.

The achievement of rapid economic development has also led to dramatic changes in Asia. With the onset of global environmental issues and an increasingly globalized social economy, problems that transcend national barriers are on the rise. Amidst rapid globalization there is a simultaneous process of localization, leading to problems such as nationalism taking root. The citizens and groups that make up society must think not only about the pursuit of individual wealth, but of the benefits for the rest of society. In order to solve the problems brought about by globalization, it is necessary to cross and cooperate across national and disciplinary borders, and to analyze issues from a multidimensional perspective.

The Asia Future Conference was established with this reality in mind. International and interdisciplinary at its core, the Asia Future Conference encourages diverse approaches to global issues that are mindful of the advancement of science, technology and business and also take into consideration issues of the environment, politics, education, the arts, and culture. The Asia Future Conference is organized by the Sekiguchi Global Research Association (SGRA) in partnership with likeminded institutions, and provides a venue for the exchange of knowledge, information, ideas, and culture not only for SGRA members, but also for former foreign students of Japan from educational institutions around the world, their own students and collaborators, and anyone interested in Japan.

SGRA began operating in Tokyo in July 2000 as a division of the Atsumi International Foundation, a charitable organization. At its core is a community of non-Japanese researchers who come from all over the world to conduct advanced studies in Japan and obtain doctoral degrees from Japanese graduate institutions. SGRA identifies issues related to globalization and seeks to disseminate research results to a wide audience through forums, reports, and the internet. SGRA's aim is to reach society at large rather than a specific group of specialists through wide-ranging research activities that are inherently interdisciplinary and international. The essential objective of SGRA is to contribute to the realization of responsible global citizens.

Garnering the support and cooperation of various like-minded institutions, the 1st AFC was held in March 2013 in Bangkok, Thailand, the 2nd in August 2014 in Bali, Indonesia, the 3rd in September 2016 in Kita Kyushu City and the 4th in August 2018 in Seoul, South Korea. The 5th AFC was most recently held in Manila, the Philippines, in January 2020. All of the conferences were made memorable by the many passionate presentations as well as fruitful exchanges that took place. The 6th AFC will be held in Taipei, Taiwan in August 2021. We look forward to welcoming a diverse and dynamic group of conference participants.

亞洲未來會議舉辦宗旨

21世紀, 求新求變的風潮席捲全球。人們對新技術寄予厚望, 同時對社會結構所發生的巨大變化感到焦慮。儘管人們長期以來一直提倡國際化和全球化, 但未能找出共識, 徒增混亂。在這樣的時代, 我們有必要以多面向且從全新的角度分析和判斷事物。最重要的是, 我們要有明確的理念並付諸實踐, 有創新的思維以及起而行的作為。

近年來亞洲各國的經濟發展迅速, 但隨著全球環境問題的出現和社會經濟全球化的發展, 逐漸顯出跨越國界的問題。另外, 全球化急遽進展的同時, 也顯現了在地化或民族主義等各種現象, 進而衍變成新的課題。作為社會成員的公民和組織, 在追求各自利益的同時, 也須考慮其周邊的社會利益。我們必須跨越國界和超越學科, 相互配合, 從各個方面評估和分析事物, 致力解決全球化所衍生的各類問題。

鑑於上述情況, 亞洲未來會議旨在提供各國學者一個多元的交流平台, 在此可以國際化和跨學科方法為基礎, 不侷限於科學技術的開發及商業分析, 亦可從環境、政治、教育、藝術、文化等, 社會的各個層面探討全球化所面臨的問題。本會議是在認同本會宗旨的各機關組織的支援協助之下, 由關口全球研究會(Sekiguchi Global Research Association: SGRA)主辦。提供SGRA會員、在世界各大學任教的留日學者、在學研究生、對於日本有興趣的人士, 進行知識・資訊・意見・文化等交流或發表研究成果的學術會議。

關口全球研究會於2000年7月在東京成立, 屬於公益財團法人渥美國際交流財團的一部分。本研究會是以在日本取得博士學位的世界各國知日派學者為中心所組成, 針對全球化的議題進行研究, 並將其成果以論壇、書面報告或以刊載於網頁等方式, 向社會廣泛傳播。我們的目標是涵蓋多元研究領域的國際性和跨學科活動, 對象是廣泛的社會民眾, 而不是某個領域的專家。實現良好全球公民, 為世界做出貢獻是SGRA的基本目標。

在贊同本理念的各機關組織的支持與合作下, 亞洲未來會議第1屆於2013年在泰國曼谷舉行, 第2屆於2014年在印度尼西亞巴厘島舉行。第3屆於2016年在北九州市舉行, 第4屆於2018年8月在韓國首爾舉行, 第5屆在菲律賓阿拉邦和洛斯巴諾斯舉行。歷屆大會的研究發表和交流情形皆呈現熱烈充實的盛況。

我們希望這次在台北舉行的第6屆亞洲未來會議, 也將針對亞洲和全球社會之未來進行熱烈的討論。我們衷心期待您的積極參與, 讓大會圓滿成功!

アジア未来会議の開催趣旨

21世紀にはいつ世界全体に変革の嵐が渦巻き、人々は新しい技術に大きな期待を抱く一方、社会構造の激しい変化にとまどっています。国際化・グローバル化が唱えられて久しいのに、世界中で共有できる新しい方向性を見出すことができず、混乱は増すばかりです。このような時代においては、物事を新しい視点から複合的に分析し判断していくことが必要なのではないでしょうか。しっかりした理念を持ち、それを如何に実践していくか、一人一人の意識の改革と行動が問われているのではないのでしょうか。

近年、アジアの各国は急激な経済発展を遂げていますが、地球環境問題の発生や社会経済のグローバル化の進展とともに、国境という枠組みを越えた問題が生じています。さらには、急激なグローバル化と同時に進むローカリゼーション、あるいはナショナリズムなど様々な問題が発生し、新しい課題となっています。社会の構成員である市民や組織は、個々の利益の追求と同時に、周辺社会の利益も検討しなければなりません。グローバル化に伴う様々な問題を解決するために、国境や学問領域の壁を越えた相互協力によって、物事を多面的に評価分析して問題の解決をめざしていくことが求められているのです。

アジア未来会議は、このような状況を鑑み、国際的かつ学際的なアプローチを基本として、グローバル化に伴う様々な問題を、科学技術の開発や経営分析だけでなく、環境、政治、教育、芸術、文化など、社会のあらゆる次元において多面的に検討する場を提供することを目指しています。本会議は、関口グローバル研究会 (Sekiguchi Global Research Association: SGRA) が、SGRA会員だけでなく、日本留学し現在世界各地の大学等で教鞭をとっていらっしゃる方々、その学生の皆さん、そしてどなたでも日本に興味のある方々が一同に集まり、知識・情報・意見・文化等の交流・発表の場を提供するために、趣旨に賛同してくださる諸機関のご支援とご協力を得て開催するものです。

関口グローバル研究会は、公益財団法人渥美国際交流財団の一部署で、2000年7月に東京で設立されました。世界各国から渡日し長い留学生生活を経て日本の大学院から博士号を取得した知日派外国人研究者が中心となって活動し、グローバル化に関わる問題提起を行い、その成果をフォーラム、レポート、ホームページ等の方法で、広く社会に発信しています。ある一定分野の専門家ではなく、広く社会全般を対象に、幅広い研究領域を包括した国際的かつ学際的な活動を狙いとしています。良き地球市民の実現に貢献することがSGRAの基本的な目標です。

この趣旨に賛同してくださった諸機関のご支援とご協力を得て第1回アジア未来会議は2013年にタイのバンコクで、第2回アジア未来会議は2014年にインドネシアのバリ島で、第3回アジア未来会議は2016年に北九州市で開催され、第4回アジア未来会議は2018年8月に韓国ソウル市で、第5回アジア未来会議はフィリピンのアラバン、ロスバニョスで開催され、熱気あふれる研究発表と交流が行われました。

今回台北で開催される第6回アジア未来会議でも、アジア・地球社会の未来に向けた議論が展開されることを願っております。皆様の積極的なご参加をお待ちしています。

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Schedule

*Taiwan Time

Opening Ceremony

《10:00 ~ 10:10》

Opening Remarks: Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Asia Future Conference Chair

MC : Moyo Lin, Taiwan Organizing Committee Chair for the 6th Asia Future Conference

[Part 1] Keynote Speech

《10:10 ~ 11:00》

“Where is Asia Heading? When Disease Control is Entangled with Politics”

Yu-Shan Wu, Academician, Academia Sinica (International Relations

Theories, Political Science)

Host : Shing-Ching Shyu, President, Chinese Culture University

[Part 2] Symposium

《11:00 ~ 12:00》

“International Relations in the Post-COVID Era – Asia Viewed from Taiwan’s Perspective”

Moderator :

- Shing-Ching Shyu, President, Chinese Culture University

Panelists :

- Yasuhiro Matsuda (Japan) Professor, Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, the University of Tokyo
- Ming Lee, Professor at the Department of Diplomacy in National Cheng-Chi University
- Kevin Villanueva (Philippines) Fellow, University of The Philippines/Senior Fellow, National Chung-Hsing University
- Hsu, Kristy Tsun Tzu, Director, Taiwan ASEAN Studies Center, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research
- Yu-Shan Wu, Academician, Academia Sinica.

[Part 3] Presentations of Best Papers

《13:00 ~ 16:20》

13:00~13:10	Best Paper Award Presentation Ceremony MC : Sonja Dale, Freelance Researcher / Atsumi Fellow		
13:10~14:40	AFC BP Session 1	AFC BP Session 2	AFC BP Session 3
14:50~16:20	AFC BP Session 4	AFC BP Session 5	Taiwan BP Session

Closing Ceremony

《16: 20 ~ 16: 30》

Closing Speech : Junko Imanishi, Asia Future Conference Organizing Committee Chair

Invitation to the 6th Asia Future Conference at Taipei in August 2022

MC : Chen Tzu-ching, Taiwan Organizing Committee Member / Atsumi Fellow

※時間標示為台灣時間

開幕式**《10:00 ~ 10:10》**

開幕致詞：明石 康 亞洲未來會議會長

司 儀：林 孟蓉 第 6 屆亞洲未來會議台灣執行委員會執行長

第 1 場 主題演講**《10:10 ~ 11:00》****「當防疫碰到政治：亞洲何去何從？」**

演講者：吳 玉山 中央研究院院士（國際關係、政治學）

主持人：徐 興慶 中國文化大學校長

第 2 場 座談會**《11:00 ~ 12:00》****「後疫情時代的國際關係-從台灣看亞洲」**

主持人：徐 興慶 中國文化大學校長

與談者：松田 康博（日本）東京大學東洋文化研究所教授

李 明 政治大學國際事務學院兼任教授

Kevin Villanueva 范 楷涵（菲律賓）菲律賓大學全球政治與哲學研究所
/ 中興大學農業政策研究中心特聘研究員

徐 遵慈 中華經濟研究院台灣東南亞國家協會研究中心主任

吳 玉山 中央研究院院士 / 中央研究院政治學研究所特聘研究員

第 3 場 AFC 優秀論文、台灣特別優秀論文頒獎典禮暨發表**《13:00 ~ 16:20》**

13:00~13:10	AFC#6A 優秀論文、台灣特別優秀論文頒獎典禮 司 儀：Dale Sonja 自由研究員 / 渥美財團獎學生		
13:10~14:40	優秀論文場次 1	優秀論文場次 2	優秀論文場次 3
14:50~16:20	優秀論文場次 4	優秀論文場次 5	台灣特別優秀論文場次

閉幕式**《16:20 ~ 16:30》**

閉幕致詞：今西 淳子 亞洲未來會議執行委員長

司 儀：陳 姿菁 第 6 屆亞洲未來會議台灣執行委員會委員 / 渥美財團獎學生

開会式

《10:00～10:10》（日本時間 11:00～11:10）

開会の辞：明石 康 アジア未来会議議長

司 会：林 孟蓉 アジア未来会議台湾実行委員会委員長

第 1 部 基調講演

《10:10～11:00》（日本時間 11:10～12:00）

「アジアはどこに向かうのか？：疾病管理が政治に巻き込まれた時」

講 師：吳 玉山 中央研究院院士（国際関係、政治学）

ホスト：徐 興慶 中国文化大学学長

第 2 部 シンポジウム

《11:00～12:00》（日本時間 12:00～13:00）

「ポストコロナ時代における国際関係-台湾から見るアジア」

モデレーター：徐 興慶 中国文化大学学長

パネリスト： 松田 康博（日本）東京大学東洋文化研究所教授

李 明 政治大学国際事務学院兼任教授

Kevin Villanueva 范 楷涵（フィリピン）

フィリピン大学准教授／中興大学特任副研究員

徐 遵慈 中華経済研究院台湾東南アジア国家協会研究センター主任

吳 玉山 中央研究院院士

第 3 部 AFC 優秀論文、台湾特別優秀論文賞授与式及び論文発表

《13:00～16:20》（日本時間 14:00～17:20）

13:00～13:10	AFC#6A 優秀論文、台湾特別優秀論文賞授与式 司 会：デール・ソイヤ フリーランスリサーチャー／渥美財団奨学生		
13:10～14:40	AFC BP セッション 1	AFC BP セッション 2	AFC BP セッション 3
14:50～16:20	AFC BP セッション 4	AFC BP セッション 5	台湾特別優秀論文セッション

閉会式

《16:20～16:30》（日本時間 17:20～17:30）

閉会の辞：今西 淳子 アジア未来会議実行委員長

第 6 回アジア未来会議（2022 年 8 月、台北）へのお誘い

司 会：陳 姿菁 第 6 回アジア未来会議台湾実行委員会委員 / 渥美財団奨学生

Best Papers

The 6th Asia Future Conference (AFC#6A)

BEST PAPERS

1	104	Gregorio, Jo-mar Espartinez	Ibayiw Integrated National High School (Philippines)
		Co-authors: Serrano, Evelie	
		<i>Effectiveness of Flipped Classroom in Teaching Pronoun Antecedent Agreement to Grade 10 Students of a National High School in Alaminos, Laguna, Philippines</i>	
2	105	Parven, Shahanaz	RUDN University (Russia)
		<i>Economic Migration Within Asia: Transfer of Knowledge or Redistribution of Wealth</i>	
3	106	De Luca, Gabriele	Danube University Krems (Austria)
		<i>Smart Cities in Asia and the Challenges to the Emergence of a Smart Continent</i>	
4	130	Miro, Mc Angelo Antonio M.	Sekiguchi Global Research Association (Philippines)
		Co-authors: Maquito, Ferdinand C.	
		<i>An Agent-Based Model for Designing a Community Currency Scheme</i>	
5	178	Chen, Wei-yu 陳 韋佑	Waseda University (Taiwan)
		<i>The Possibility of Constitutional Pacifism: A Paradigm Shift of Constitutionalism</i> 立憲平和主義の可能性：パラダイムシフトとしての日本国憲法	
6	188	Ohata, Ryoko	University of Tsukuba (Japan)
		<i>A CIA Analysis of Metalinguistic Transfer in L3-Japanese Translation</i>	
7	193	Dat, Dang Thanh	Vietnam National University (Vietnam)
		Co-authors: Anh, Nguyen Thi Kim	
		<i>Attracting foreign angel investment for startup development in Vietnam</i>	
8	195	Chen, Weilun	The University of Kitakyushu (Japan)
		Co-authors: Gao, Weijun; Wei, Xindong; Jiang, Jinming	
		<i>Feasibility analysis of rainwater harvesting system for non-potable water in public buildings</i>	
9	230	Chung, Yun-Ying 鍾 雲鶯	Yuan Ze University (Taiwan)
		<i>The Consideration of the Eschatology and Salvation in Modern Chinese Salvationist Religions</i>	
		當代華人救度宗教之「末世救劫」論述芻議	
10	233	Lam, Giang Thi	Vietnam Japan University (Vietnam)
		<i>Contemporary Vietnam – Japan relations from regional perspectives</i>	

11	243	Seftiani, Sari	Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI) (Indonesia)
		<i>Pandemic and Disaster: Preparing Ageing Societies for better Future in Indonesia</i>	
12	265	Hajndrych, Eryk 林 滄海	Kazimierz Wielki University (Poland)
		Co-authors: Wu, Tsui-Hua	
		<i>Women's Circumstances in Japan-Ruled Taiwan: Analyzing Folk Songs in Taiwan New People Newspaper</i>	
		日治時期臺灣女性的處境——以《臺灣新民報》的歌謠為中心	
13	291	Amalia, Restu	DG Tax (Indonesia)
		Co-authors: Baroto, Wishnu Agung	
		<i>Wealth, Income Distribution, and the Role of Institution: Concept and Practice of Sharia Banking in Several Countries</i>	
14	295	Zheng, Qi 鄭 琪	National Chiao Tung University (Taiwan)
		<i>Stand with Hong Kong: Lennon Wall and Participatory Politics in Taiwan</i>	
		作為另類媒體的台灣在地連儂牆：從跨域串聯到政治動員	
15	298	Merino, Michaela Nicole	University of Asia and the Pacific (Philippines)
		Co-authors: Dacanay, Jovi	
		<i>Bank Stability and Macro Stress Testing of the Top 24 Universal and Commercial Banks in the Philippines</i>	
16	301	Dela Chica, Patricia Anne	University of Asia and the Pacific (Philippines)
		Co-authors: Agner, Mary Grace; Janeo, Viory Yvonne; Dacanay, Jovi	
		<i>An Economic Explanation on the Effect of Work Flourishing on Teacher Job Satisfaction and Job Performance</i>	
17	302	Laoera, Bruce Dame	Mae Fah Luang University (Thailand)
		<i>Being Young and Political: The Influence on Instagram Activism of Indonesian Female Activists Amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic</i>	
18	303	Arias, Jaimie Kim Bayani	University of the Philippines Los Banos (Philippines)
		Co-authors: Tan, Rosalina Palanca	
		<i>Income Inequality Impacts of Natural Disasters</i>	
19	343	Starlika, Alifa	University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)
		<i>Advancing Digitalisation with the Digital Readiness Index (DRI) in Indonesia: Implications for Urban and Rural Areas</i>	
20	354	Urcia, Francis Edward Garcia	Independent Researcher (Philippines)
		Co-author: Que, Kevin Bruce	
		<i>Multi-sectoral cooperation and innovation toward national economic recovery and growth after the COVID-19 pandemic.</i>	

The 6th Asia Future Conference (AFC#6A)

TAIWAN BEST PAPERS

1	144	Chan, I Ying 詹宜穎	National Cheng Chi University (Taiwan)
		<i>Imaging China: The figure of China in Taiwan military magazine of 1980s</i> 想像中國：臺灣 1980 年代軍中雜誌中的「中國」形象	
2	214	Chen, Eric 陳中雨	National Open University (Taiwan)
		<i>Informal Restriction Structure of Governance Model in Vietnam as a Case Study of Procession from My Group to Other Group</i> 非正式限制的結構化治理模式－越南從我群到他群的過程為例	
3	246	Chen, Yun	National Cheng-Chi University (Taiwan)
		Co-authors: Huan, Chen Ning <i>The relationship between political parties and school clubs</i>	
4	256	LO, Su Chuan 羅素娟	China University of Technology (Taiwan)
		<i>Research on Curriculum Design and Evaluation of Trans-cultural Competence-oriented Transdisciplinary Integration</i> 跨文化能力導向超學科統整之課程設計與評量研究	
5	299	Tanaka, Ayako 田中綾子	Soochow University 東吳大學 (Taiwan)
		<i>Practical research on Japanese history subjects that integrate CLIL and active learning -A case study for Japanese major learners in Taiwan-</i> CLIL とアクティブラーニングを融合した日本史科目の実践研究 —台湾における日本語主専攻学習者への一事例—	

Selection Procedure of the Best Papers

There are a total of 112 submissions (94 in English, 11 in Japanese, 7 in Chinese).

Based on the Topics and Keywords chosen by the authors at the time of registration, submissions were divided into 12 groups, and 6 reviewers read each group.

Reviewers were asked to evaluate based on the following five criteria.

1. **Thematic relevance:** 16%

Does this paper fit with the theme: "BUILDING A FUTURE ASIA — Solving Problems, Together"?

2. **Structure and readability:** 14%

Is this paper structured and easy to comprehend?

3. **Cohesiveness and persuasiveness:** 14%

Is the argument clearly presented and persuasive?

4. **Originality:** 14%

Is there a clear statement of a gap in existing research that this paper seeks to fill? Is the method used in the paper to fill this gap creative?

5. **International:** 14%

Is this paper international in breadth and scope - examines the issue from different cultural contexts and/or from a global perspective?

6. **Interdisciplinary:** 14%

Is this paper interdisciplinary - it presents ideas that can be applied to different fields, as well as discusses how research is relevant in various disciplines?

7. **Overall Recommendation:** 14%

Minus point were given if a paper does not follow the Paper Format Guide.

At the end, the reviewers were asked to recommend two Best Paper candidates from the set of papers assigned.

From the synthesis of reviewing results, the top 20 were selected for the Best Papers, based on the number of recommendations. If the number of recommendations are the same, then those with higher scores were selected.

Keynote Speech and Symposium

[Part 1] Keynote Speech

“Where is Asia Heading?---When Disease Control is Entangled with Politics”

Keynote Speaker: Yu-Shan Wu, Academician, Academia Sinica
(International Relations Theories, Political Science)

Abstract for Keynote Speech:

COVID-19 has caused the most severe pandemic and infectious disease that the world has encountered since the Spanish flu in the early twentieth century. Given that “no one is safe until everyone is safe,” being able to control the pandemic would best serve the interests of all nations.

In theory, the pandemic should have promoted international cooperation and coordination. However, since the global outbreak of the pandemic in early 2020, what we have in fact witnessed is a series of ongoing international conflicts such as mutual recriminations over the origins of COVID-19, vaccine nationalism, vaccine diplomacy, and so on. International cooperation is being suppressed by conflicts, and this is closely related to the New Cold War which has existed in the current international order since before the outbreak of COVID-19. This New Cold War is rooted in the international power transition of the most powerful countries and the rise of right-wing populism caused by the economic crisis. It is deeply entrenched, and even a shared crisis such as COVID-19 is not enough to resolve these differences and brings about cooperation, instead, leading to a whirlpool of conflicts. Under such circumstances, it is pertinent and necessary to ask where Asia is heading.



Dr. Yu-Shan Wu,

Academician Academia Sinica / Distinguished Research Fellow Institute of Political Science Academia Sinica

Ph.D. in Political Science, University of California at Berkeley.

Dr. Wu was named Academician of Academic Sinica in 2016. He is currently Jointly-Appointed Professor of Department of Political Science, College of Social Sciences, National Taiwan University, honorary professor of National Sun Yat-sen University, professor of National Chengchi University. Dr. Wu won the best Ph.D. Dissertation Award in 1992, Distinguished Researcher Award, National Science Council (1996-2002), the 46th Academic Award, Ministry of Education (2002), and Outstanding Research Project, National Science Council (2008). Dr. Wu's research

interests include political and economic transformation of socialist nations, democratization and Constitutional System, Cross-Strait Relations and International Relations. Recent publications include 《優勢政黨與民主：亞洲經驗的省思》

《半總統制下的權力三角：總統、國會、內閣》《中國再起：歷史與國關的對話》《優勢政黨與民主：亞洲經驗的省思》《半總統制下的權力三角：總統、國會、內閣》《中國再起：歷史與國關的對話》。

[Part 2] Symposium

**“International Relations in the Post-COVID Era
- Asia Viewed from Taiwan’s Perspective.”**

About the Moderator and the Panelists:



Moderator:

Dr. Shing-Ching Shyu 徐興慶,

President of Chinese Culture University

Ph.D. Institute for Cultural Interaction Studies, Kansai University

Ph.D. Graduate School of Humanities, Faculty of Humanities, Kyushu University

Dr. Shyu was Director & Professor of Department of Japanese Language and Literature, and Director of Center of Japanese Studies of National Taiwan University. He was Visiting Research Scholar of International Research Center for Japanese Studies, Japan, Institute for Research in Humanities of Kyoto University, Japan, and School of Humanities of Tsinghua University, Beijing, China. Dr. Shyu specializes in Sino-Japanese interaction in the medieval and modern Japan, history of Japanese thoughts, and history of Japanese culture. His recent publications include 《東アジアの覚醒—近代日中知識人の自他認識—》、《近代中日思想交流史の研究》、《環太平洋から日本研究を考える》(共同著作)等。

Panelist:



Dr. Yasuhiro Matsuda 松田康博,

Professor, Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, the University of Tokyo

Ph.D. in Law, Graduate School of Law, Keio University, Tokyo. Dr. Matsuda was

Associate Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture, the University of Tokyo and Professor, Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, the University of Tokyo. His areas of specialization are Political and diplomatic history of Asia, politics, foreign relations and security in the PRC and Taiwan, and Cross-Strait relations. His major publications are

《台灣一黨獨裁體制的建立》、《台日關係史 1945-2020》(共同著作)、《蔡英文政權的誕生及兩岸關係的轉變：《失去的機會》或《新常態的開端》》、《當代日本與東亞研究》第 1 卷第 4 號、《如何解讀安倍政府的安全保障政策：超越“右傾化論”與“軍國主義復活論”》、《當代日本與東亞研究》第 4 卷第 5 號等。

Panelist:



Dr. Ming Lee 李明,

Professor, College of International Affairs, National Chengchi University

Ph.D. in International Relation of University of Virginia, U.S.

Dr. Lee was Associate Researcher of Institute of International Relations, National Chengchi University, Professor and Director of Department of Diplomacy, National Chengchi University, and Visiting Professor of Jilin University, China (2016), Ritsumeikan University, Japan(2018) and Xi'an International Studies University of China (2019). Dr. Lee is now Professor of College of International Affairs of National Chengchi University, and Secretary General of Sino-American Culture & Economic Association. Dr. Lee specializes in international relations, Northeast Asia regional security, public diplomacy, cross-strait relation, international conflict and risk management. His recent publications include 《普欽執政下的俄羅斯》、《國際關係》、《兩韓競合與強權政治》和《地緣政治經濟之爭奪戰》



Panelist:

Dr. Kevin Henry Villanueva works at the intersection of international relations and political philosophy. His interest focuses on the ethics of consensus or the politics of “original encounters” – the spaces and conditions under which and through which peoples agree, the international human rights regime and ASEAN regional integration. His professional experience in international service spans Southeast Asia and Western Europe including International Alert and the European Commission. He was a member of the official Philippine Delegation to the drafting of the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration of 2012. He pursued his academic training at the Ateneo de Manila University (AB), Universidad de Salamanca, the London School of Economics and the Political Science (MSc) and the University of Leeds (PhD). He was the ASEAN-Fulbright Visiting Scholar at the American University, School of International Service (SIS) in Washington D.C. (2018), and now holds concurrent Fellowships at the University of the Philippines (Associate Professor) and the National Chung Hsing University (Senior). He has chaired and convened international conferences addressing issues on Southeast Asia region. Recent publications include *Consensus: The Intangible Heritage of Southeast Asian Diplomacy*, and is now working on a monograph: *The Possibility of A Global Life? An Inquiry into Peoples, Borders, and Original Encounters*.



Panelist:

Ms. Kristy Tsun Tzu Hsu 徐 遵慈,

Director of Taiwan ASEAN Studies Center, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, J.D. from the School of Law, Soochow University, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Kristy Hsu is Director of the Taiwan ASEAN Studies Center, Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research, Taiwan (R.O.C.). She also serves as Non-Resident Senior Research Fellow at Taiwan-Asia Exchange Foundation of Taiwan (R.O.C.), Advisor at Association of Foreign Relations, Senior Advisor at the Council of Taiwanese Chambers of Commerce in Vietnam, and Committee member at the International Affair Committee, Taipei City Government, among others. Her research fields include international organizations, international trade and economic law, economic integration, dispute settlement, and gender and development issues. Her recent publications include 「COVID-19 對全球經濟與國際援助之影響與對我國之啟示」 《國際開發援助現場季刊》第 2 期、「區域全面經濟夥伴協定（RCEP）最新談判動向及未來發展」 《經濟前瞻》等。

第 1 場 主題演講

演講題目：「當防疫碰到政治：亞洲何去何從？」

演講者：吳玉山 中央研究院院士 / 中央研究院政治學研究所特聘研究員（國際關係、政治學）

演講摘要：

COVID-19 是自從 20 世紀初西班牙流感以來世界所遭遇的最嚴重流行性疾病。將其加以控制符合所有國家的利益，蓋「除非人人皆安全，否則即無安全可言」（No one is safe until everyone is safe），照理說應該會激發國際上的合作行為。然而自疫情於 2020 年初全球爆發以來，我們所看到的卻是對疾病源起的相互指責、「疫苗民族主義」（vaccine nationalism）、「疫苗外交」（vaccine diplomacy）等一系列的國際衝突行為。此種合作被衝突壓制的現象是與疫病爆發前的國際體系逐漸走向新冷戰息息相關的。此一新冷戰根源於國際間大國的權力轉移（power transition）與經濟危機所引致的右翼民粹主義（right-wing populism）興起。由於新冷戰的趨勢已經根深蒂固，因此即使如 COVID-19 這樣的共同危機也無法化解分歧、帶來合作，反而卻被吸納到衝突的漩渦當中。在這樣的局勢下，亞洲何去何從，格外令人省思。

《演講者介紹》



吳玉山 Yu-Shan Wu 中央研究院院士 / 中央研究院政治學研究所特聘研究員
美國加州柏克萊大學政治學博士

2016 年獲選中央研究院第 31 屆院士。目前為臺灣大學政治系合聘教授、中山大學榮譽講座教授、政治大學講座教授。曾獲得美國政治學會最佳博士論文獎（1992）、三次國科會傑出研究獎（1996-2002）、教育部學術獎（2002）、傑出特約研究員獎（2008）等多項榮譽。研究領域包括社會主義國家政治與經濟轉型、民主化與憲政設計、兩岸關係與國際關係理論等。最近著作包括《優勢政黨與民主：亞洲經驗的省思》（合編）巨流（2017）、《半總統制下的權力三角：總統、國會、內閣》（共著）五南圖書（2017）、《中國再起：歷史與國關的對話》（編）國立臺灣大學出版中心（2018）等。

第 2 場 座談會

題目：「後疫情時代的國際關係-從台灣看亞洲」

《主持人・與談人介紹》

主持人：



徐興慶 Shing-Ching Shyu 中國文化大學校長

日本九州大學日本歷史研究所文學博士

日本關西大學文化交涉學（論文）博士

曾任臺灣大學日本語文系教授兼系主任/所長、臺灣大學日本研究中心主任、國際日本文化研究中心、京都大學人文科學研究所、北京清華大學人文學院客座教授等。專長為日本近世至近代中日交流史、思想史、文化史等。

主要著作：《アジアの覚醒—近代日中知識人の自他認識—》、《近代中日思想交流史の研究》、《環太平洋から日本研究を考える》(共同著作)等。

與談者：



松田 康博（日本）Yasuhiro Matsuda 東京大學東洋文化研究所教授

日本慶應義塾大學法學博士

曾任東京大學東洋文化研究所副教授，自 2011 年升任教授。專長為亞洲政治外交史、東亞國際政治研究、中台關係研究等。主要著作：《台灣一黨獨裁體制的建立》、《台日關係史 1945-2020》(共同著作)、〈蔡英文政權的誕生及兩岸關係的轉變：《失去的機會》或《新常態的開端》〉《當代日本與東亞研究》第 1 卷第 4 號、〈如何解讀安倍政府的安全保障政策：超越“右傾化論”與“軍國主義復活論”〉《當代日本與東亞研究》第 4 卷第 5 號等。

與談者：



李明（Ming Lee）政治大學國際事務學院兼任教授

美國維吉尼亞大學國際關係學博士

曾任政治大學國際關係研究中心副研究員、政治大學外交學系副教授、教授、外交學系系主任、國際事務學院院長。曾任吉林大學、日本立命館大學、西安外國語大學客座教授。現為政治大學國際事務學院兼任教授、中美文化經濟協會秘書長。專長為國際關係、東北亞安全研究、公眾外交、兩岸關係、國際衝突與危機管理等。近年著作：李明主編《普欽執政下的俄羅斯》、李明主編《國際關係》、李明《兩韓競合與強權政治》、李明、邱穩壤共同主編《地緣政治經濟之爭奪戰》。

與談者：



Kevin Villanueva 范 楷涵 (菲律賓) 中興大學農業政策研究中心特聘副研究員
英國利茲大學國際政治研究所博士

曾任美國美利堅大學國際研究所學者、菲律賓東協代表團成員負責起草《東盟人權宣言》(2012)，並曾任職於南亞及西歐等地區國際組織如國際警報組織及歐盟。現任菲律賓大學副教授、中興大學農業政策研究中心特聘副研究員。專長為國際關係與政治學，研究專注於東協 ASEAN 區域整合、建立倫理共識以及維護國際人權。曾多次召集並主持國際會議探討東南亞區域議題。近年著作：Consensus: The Intangible Heritage of Southeast Asian Diplomacy, and is now working on a monograph: The Possibility of A Global Life? An Inquiry into Peoples, Borders, and Original Encounters.

與談者：



徐 遵慈 Kristy Tsun Tzu Hsu 中華經濟研究院台灣東南亞國家協會研究中心主任
東吳大學法律研究所碩士

徐遵慈現為中華經濟研究院台灣東協研究中心主任及財團法人臺灣亞洲交流基金會兼任研究員，並擔任財團法人對外關係協會顧問、越南台灣商會聯合總會資深顧問、臺北市政府「國際事務委員會」委員等職務。專長為國際組織、國際經貿法、經濟一體化、爭端解決、性別議題研究等。近年著作：「COVID-19 對全球經濟與國際援助之影響與對我國之啟示」《國際開發援助現場季刊》第 2 期、「區域全面經濟夥伴協定 (RCEP) 最新談判動向及未來發展」《經濟前瞻》等。

第1部 基調講演

「アジアはどこに向かうのか？：疾病管理が政治に巻き込まれた時」

講師： 吳 玉山 中央研究院院士／中央研究院政治学研究所特任研究員（国際関係、政治学）

講演要旨：

COVID-19 は、20 世紀初頭のスペイン風邪以来、世界が遭遇した最も深刻な流行性疾患である。これを管理することは、あらゆる国家の利益であり、間違いなく「すべての者が安全になるまで誰も安全ではない」（No one is safe until everyone is safe）ということで、国際的な協力を刺激するはずだったと思われる。しかし、2020 年初頭のパンデミック以来、我々は疾患の起源を巡る責任のなすり合いに加え、「ワクチン・ナショナリズム」（vaccine nationalism）や「ワクチン外交」（vaccine diplomacy）などの一連の国際紛争を経験した。紛争によって協力関係が抑制される現象は、パンデミック前から存在した国際システムの中の新冷戦と関係している。新冷戦は国際間における大国の権力の移り変わり（power transition）と経済危機に起因する右派ポピュリズム（right-wing populism）の台頭に根源がある。新冷戦の勢いは既に根深く、COVID-19 のような共通の危機があっても、意見の相違を解決して協力をもたらすことができずに、紛争の渦に吸収されてしまっている。このような状況で、アジアがどこに向かうのか、ということを考えなければならないだろう。

《講師紹介》



吳 玉山 Yu-Shan Wu

中央研究院院士／中央研究院政治学研究所特任研究員

アメリカ・カリフォルニア大学バークレー校政治学博士

2016 年中央研究院第 31 回院士選出。現在は台湾大学政治学科共同招聘教授、中山大学名誉講座教授、政治大学講座教授。受賞歴：アメリカ政治学会最優秀博士論文賞（1992）、国科会傑出研究奨（1996-2002）、教育部學術奨（2002）、傑出特約研究員奨（2008）など多数。研究領域：社会主義国家の政治経済の変容、民主化と立憲政治、兩岸関係と国際関係理論等。主要著作：《優勢政黨與民主：亞洲經驗的省思》（合編）巨流（2017）、《半總統制下的權力三角：總統、國會、內閣》（共著）五南圖書（2017）、《中國再起：歷史與國關的對話》（編）國立臺灣大學出版中心（2018）等。

第2部 シンポジウム

「ポストコロナ時代における国際関係-台湾から見るアジア」

《モデレーター・パネリストプロフィール》

モデレーター：



徐 興慶 Shing-Ching Shyu

中国文化大学学長

日本・九州大学日本歴史研究所文学博士

日本・関西大学文化交渉学（論文）博士

台湾大学日本語文系教授兼系主任 / 所長、台湾大学日本研究センター主任、国際日本文化研究センター、京都大学人文科学研究所、北京清華大学人文学院客座教授等を歴任。専門分野は日本近世および近代中日交流史、思想史、文化史等。主な著作：《東アジアの覚醒-近代日中知識人の自他認識-》、《近代中日思想交流史の研究》、《環太平洋から日本研究を考える》（共同著作）等。

パネリスト：



松田 康博（日本）Yasuhiro Matsuda

東京大学東洋文化研究所教授

日本・慶應義塾大学法学博士

東京大学東洋文化研究所准教授を経て 2011 年より教授。専門分野はアジア政治外交史、東アジア国際政治研究、中台関係論等。主な著作：《台灣一黨獨裁體制的建立》、《台日關係史 1945-2020》（共同著作）、〈蔡英文政權の誕生及兩岸關係の轉變：《失去的機會》或《新常態的開端》〉《當代日本與東亞研究》第 1 卷第 4 號、〈如何解讀安倍政府的安全保障政策：超越“右傾化論”與“軍國主義復活論”〉《當代日本與東亞研究》第 4 卷第 5 號等。

パネリスト：



李明 Ming Lee

政治大学国際事務学院兼任教授

アメリカ・バージニア大学国際関係学博士

政治大学国際関係研究センター副研究員、政治大学外交学系副教授、教授、教授兼外交学系主任、教授兼国際事務学院院长等を歴任。前吉林大学、日本立命館大学、西安外国語大学客員教授。現在は政治大学国際事務学院兼任教授、中美文化経済協会秘書長。専門分野は国際関係、東北アジア安全研究、民間外交、兩岸関係、国際紛争と危機管理等。近年の著作：主編《普欽執政下の俄羅斯》、主編《國際關係》、李明《兩韓競合與強權政治》、李明、邱稔壤共同主編《地緣政治經濟之爭奪戰》。

パネリスト：



Kevin Villanueva 范 楷涵（フィリピン）

フィリピン大学／中興大学特任研究員

イギリス・リーズ大学国際政治研究所博士

国際関係論と政治哲学の交差するところを研究対象とする。関心分野はコンセンサスの倫理、国際的な人権問題、アセアン共同体など。International Alert や欧州委員会等、東南アジアやヨーロッパの国際機関で勤務。2012年、ASEAN 人権宣言の作成にフィリピン代表として参加。アテネオ大学学士、ロンドン・スクール・オブ・エコノミクス(LSE)修士、リーズ大学博士。2018 年、フルブライト奨学金によりアメリカン大学の School of International Service (SIS)に留学。現在、フィリピン大学と中興大学のフェロー。東南アジアの問題を検討する会議の議長を務める。近著 *Consensus: The Intangible Heritage of Southeast Asian Diplomacy*, and is now working on a monograph: *The Possibility of A Global Life? An Inquiry into Peoples, Borders, and Original Encounters*.

パネリスト：



徐 遵慈 Kristy Tsun Tzu Hsu

中華経済研究院台湾東南アジア国家協会研究センター主任

台湾・東吳大学法律研究所修士

現職は中華経済研究院台湾東南アジア国家協会研究センター主任、台湾アジア交流基金会兼任研究員、財団法人対外関係協会顧問、ベトナム・台湾商会連合総会顧問、台北市政府「国際事務委員会」委員等。専門分野は国際組織、国際経貿法、経済一体化、紛争解決、ジェンダー論等。近年の著作：

「COVID-19 對全球經濟與國際援助之影響與對我國之啟示」《國際開發援助現場季刊》第 2 期、「區域全面經濟夥伴協定 (RCEP) 最新談判動向及未來發展」《經濟前瞻》等。

Presentation References

Main Talking Points of Keynote Speech

Where is Asia Heading? When Disease Control is Entangled with Politics

Yu-Shan Wu

In international relations, when countries pursue zero-sum goals, such as quest for territories, then conflicts are the natural result. If national goals are partially compatible, then both conflict and cooperation are expected (such as in international trade and investment that also involve market competition). If nations pursue common goals, then we expect collaboration (such as mitigation of global warming, although there might be quarrels on distribution of costs and the issue of free-riding). When a pandemic is an international concern, and there is an obvious common interest to control the disease, namely “No one is safe until everyone is safe,” then we expect international cooperation. However, COVID-19 seems to negate this expectation. Countries in the world typically stick to their competing coalitions when they fight COVID.

International structure is at the root of this phenomenon. The US and the PRC are the two superpowers in the world. Their conflict has intensified as the Chinese closed in and sometimes surpassed the US in many fields of their competition. In international relations theories, we call this “power transition,” a situation that is prone to conflict between the status quo hegemon and the rising power. Their rivalry under such circumstances is almost inevitable. Those countries that are closely allied with the two great powers tend to act with their group leaders. There are also countries that attempt to avoid being dragged into the hegemonic rivalry but find such position increasingly untenable. Hegemonic competition is zero-sum, and yet control of COVID is a shared goal of the US and the PRC. The question is, would COVID control mitigate US-PRC competition and promote great power cooperation, or simply lend itself to the existing hegemonic rivalry. These two tendencies are “mitigation” and “absorption.”

At the onset of the pandemic, mutual help across national borders was commonplace, only to give way to conflict along existing schism. Initially controversy focused on emergency measures taken by governments to restrict travel from infected areas, or to grab medical supply. It then got into origins of disease, conspiracy theory, and state responsibility. COVID was entangled with domestic politics. US President Donald Trump’s praise of China for its swift measures to contain the disease soon gave way to attack on Chinese attempt to conceal the transmissible nature of COVID-19, adding the pandemic to the hyper-tensioned Sino-US relationship. China rebutted with its own version of conspiracy, claiming that the US was the source of the virus. The WHO was supposedly the most important mechanism to mitigate the rivalry between the two great powers under the rapid spread of COVID and prompt their collaboration to fight the disease. It failed miserably in that role as the US considered the organization biased toward China and withdrew from it. In late 2020, the Sino-American rift over COVID has become the newest page of Cold War 2.0. “Absorption” overwhelms “mitigation.” Although President Joe Biden led the US back to the WHO, the two great powers remained opposed to each other on the COVID issue. President Biden further

ordered the US intelligence agencies to investigate into whether the COVID virus was leaked from a Wuhan laboratory, a key issue in determining China's responsibility in causing the deadliest pandemic since the 1918 Spanish Flu.

The vaccination map of the world gives us a clear idea of how the maritime and continental coalitions are facing off against each other. Today, the most widely used COVID vaccines include Pfizer-BNT, Moderna, and AstraZeneca developed by the West, the Chinese Sinopharm and Sinovac, and the Russian Sputnik V. Basically the US and its Western allies do not use Chinese or Russian vaccines, nor do China and Russia use Western vaccines. Although with relatively low vaccination rates, China and Russia vigorously promote their vaccines internationally, whereas the West would not donate or sell vaccines until their own vaccination rates have reached a high level in their pursuit of herd immunity. Although giving different weights to "vaccine diplomacy," both groups selectively supply vaccines to consolidate and/or expand sphere of influence. The pattern of vaccine uses and manufacturing reflects the underlying structure of the competition between the US-led maritime coalition and the PRC-Russia continental quasi-alliance (of course despite significant overlap between the Chinese and Russian vaccine spheres the two are not identical, as shown in the case of Vietnam that welcomes Russian Sputnik V but not Sinopharm or Sinovac).

Taiwan is a vivid case that shows the confluence of international politics and vaccine diplomacy. As Taiwan's relation with the Chinese mainland getting increasingly strained under the DPP government that came to power in 2016, the country becomes a natural ally of the US in its rivalry with China and thus receives a level of American support unseen for decades. Beijing's aggressive posturing toward the country has made it "the most dangerous place on earth," according to *The Economist*. When COVID-19 became a global threat in early 2020, Taiwan took advantage of its newly acquired position as a semi-ally of the US and deepened that relationship. It turned out that strategic affinity and pandemic support reinforced each other. As Taiwan is at the forefront of the US-led coalition containing an assertive China, there has been little if any collaboration across the Taiwan Strait to combat COVID-19, despite thick economic integration and massive personnel exchanges. Taiwan only accepts Western vaccines. It also develops its own vaccines based on technology provided by the US. When it was in dire need of vaccines under a surge of cases in May, both the US and Japan donated a significant amount of Moderna and AZ vaccines, thus alleviating the shortage. In sum, Taiwan's vaccine sphere and strategic sphere coincide. This is a typical case in Asia where a country's strategic position determines its vaccine choices.

COVID-19 has developed into the most destructive pandemic since the Spanish Flu of 1918, infecting 200 million people and killing more than 4 million. Its variants are proliferating and threatening to render many of the vaccines ineffective. It is bewildering that when faced with this common enemy, the international community has not demonstrated high level of cooperation. On the contrary, the pandemic has been absorbed into the impending new cold war, the confrontation between the maritime and conti-

mental coalitions, and the US-PRC hegemonic rivalry. International politics has huge impact on disease control. There has been little knowledge sharing among nations to combat their common enemy. “Absorption” overwhelms “mitigation.”

To prevent further deterioration of the situation, there is urgent need to first isolate disease control from international politicking, namely to stop “absorption.” The second step is to alleviate political tension through collaboration in disease control and in other functional areas. The third step is to slow and reverse the trajectory towards the new cold war. Failure to do so would lead to serious consequences.

主題演講要點

當防疫碰到政治：亞洲何去何從？

吳玉山

在國際關係中，如果國家追求的目標是零合的（例如領土的爭奪），則彼此自然相互對抗；如果是部分零合的（例如貿易投資與商業競爭），則彼此會相互合作、也會相互對抗；如果國家的目標是一致的，則應該會出現合作行為（例如減緩地球暖化，不過在承擔責任上可能會出現分配爭議與搭便車的行為）。當疫病出現、並且在國際間傳播的時候，各國對於控制疾病顯然具有共同的利益，即「除非人人皆安全，否則即無安全可言」，照說會導引到合作的行為，然而COVID-19似乎並非如此：在對抗新冠肺炎中，國家常常是依照其所屬的集團而相互對立著的。

此一現象有其結構性的根源。美國與中國大陸是世界上兩大強國，他們對於霸權的爭逐隨著中國的實力逐漸接近美國，甚至在若干領域超越美國而越演越烈。在國際關係理論中我們稱此為「權力轉移」，就是崛起強權一定會和現狀霸權產生衝突，這幾乎是不可避免的。美中各有親近的國家，隨同他們而行動；也有許多中間國家，不想捲入大國爭霸的漩渦，但是發現不選邊是越來越困難的。霸權之爭是零合的，但是對於國際傳染病的控制卻是美中共同的目標。那麼在霸權爭逐下的COVID控制，究竟會減緩衝突、促進合作，還是會被捲入大國競爭，而成為既有爭霸的一環呢？我們可以將此二種可能稱為「和緩」與「吸納」。

當疫情剛開始爆發的時候，各國都還顯露出相互協助的友善氣氛，但是很快地，沿著原先存在的裂痕，衝突開始出現。最開始是一些有爭議性的救急與防疫動作（例如對感染來源國限制入境），或是對抗疫物資的爭奪，後來又蔓延到疫病的根源與責任的歸屬，並使得國內政治與國際關係在COVID的陰霾下連繫起來。COVID-19是從中國大陸的武漢爆發開來的。美國川普總統最早認為中國防疫成功，但不旋踵就開始劇烈地抨擊中方隱瞞疫情，並將新冠肺炎與本已經劇烈交鋒的美中關係相互聯結。中方也對此展開針對性的反擊，聲稱新冠的根源其實是美國。「和緩」的重要機制是世界衛生組織，但是美方認為世衛偏袒中方，因此退出了世衛。到了2020年後期，美中在新冠議題上的相爭，已經成為新冷戰的一部份。「和緩」已經完全讓位給「吸納」。此後，雖然繼川普擔任美國總統的拜登帶領美國重回世衛，但是美中在新冠議題上仍然持續採取對立的觀點。拜登也要求美國的情報單位偵查新冠病毒是否從武漢的實驗室流出，以及中國是否要為1918年西班牙流感以來世界上最嚴重的流行疾病負責。

我們可以從世界上各國接種疫苗的情況，看出兩個集團相互對立的事實。以世界上幾支主要的COVID疫苗來看，中國大陸的國藥（Sinopharm）、科興（Sinovac）與俄國的Sputnik V是由中國及其准盟國俄羅斯所開發成功，而Pfizer-BNT、Moderna與AstraZeneca則是由美國與其西方盟國所開發成功。基本上美國及其盟國不用中俄的疫苗，而中俄則不用西方的疫苗。中俄在本身接種率仍低的情況之下，大力地向全球推銷其疫苗，而西方國家基本上以滿足本身的需求為優先，僅在本身的接種率達到一定程度後才向外推廣。二者都有「疫苗外交」的考慮，亦即利用疫苗來達到拓展與鞏固外交的目的。基本上，幾支主要疫苗的獲取與海外生產的情形都與兩個集團相互競爭的態勢相符合，也就是國際政治的基本

架構決定了疫苗的生產與分配圖像。(當然中俄又各有其拓展疫苗的範圍,一方面有高度的重合,一方面又有其分別之處,例如越南不打國藥與科興,而接受Sputnik V)

台灣的情況很能夠表現出國際政治與疫苗外交相結合的情況。由於與美國相接近並與中國大陸對立(特別是2016年民進黨執政後更是如此),因此當美中競爭逐漸加劇後,台灣在西方海洋集團中的份量加重。根據《經濟學人》的說法,中共對台的武力威嚇已經將台灣海峽變成全世界最危險的地方。當新冠肺炎構成舉世威脅後,台灣的策略便是透過與美國集團的密切關係來獲得防疫的支援(並在初期做出口罩等醫療物資的捐助),又以共同防疫來深化與西方集團(包括日本)的關係。由於台灣身處大陸與海洋集團之衝,與對岸分屬不同陣營,因此即使兩岸之間在人員交流與經貿投資活動等方面的關係極為密切,卻沒有就防疫進行互惠合作。台灣只接受西方的疫苗(也發展自身的疫苗,其技術則來自美國),而當五月疫情爆發,其自身疫苗不夠時,又獲得了集團內美國與日本的疫苗捐助,在關鍵時刻起了極大的作用。因此,台灣的戰略圈與疫苗圈是重疊的。基本上在亞洲,一個國家在戰略圈中的位置決定了其在疫苗圈中的位置,台灣僅是其中的一個例子而已。

到目前為止,雖然新冠肺炎已經成為人類百年一見的重大傳染疾病,其感染人數即將突破二億,死亡人數超過400萬,而且變種不斷出現,正在持續肆虐全球,然而此一人類的共同大敵,並沒有大幅促進國際合作,緩解已經逐漸到臨的新冷戰,反而被吸納到既有的海洋vs大陸集團的對抗框架之內、美中的霸權競爭當中。政治對於防疫產生了巨大的作用,人類並沒有將其科學知識共享,來對抗共同的致命敵人。政治掛帥,「吸納」壓倒了「和緩」。

如何防阻局勢進一步的惡化,可能需要將防疫有意識地從國際政治競爭中脫離出來,建立其獨立的領域,以免受到新冷戰的感染,也就是阻止「吸納」。第二步是透過在防疫與其他可合作領域的協力,設法緩解政治上的對抗,也就是促進「和緩」。第三步則是正本清源,防止新冷戰的持續深化。未此之圖將帶來嚴重的後果。

基調講演概要

アジアはどこに向かうのか?: 疫病管理が政治に巻き込まれた時

呉 玉山

国際関係において、各国の求める目標がゼロサムであると(領土争いのごとく)、当然ながら対立し合うことになる。もし一部ゼロサムであれば(貿易投資やマーケット競争のごとく)、相互に協力し合うが、対立もある。もし各国の目標が一致していれば、協力し合えるはずである(地球温暖化の軽減のごとく。ただし責任分担をめぐる争いとタダ乗りという問題がある)。疫病が発生し、世界中に拡大した時、各国にとって疾病抑制は明確な共通利益、すなわち「万人の安全なくして、一人の安全もなし」であって、協力しあえるはずだった。ところが、COVID-19の場合、そうではない。新型コロナに対抗しながら、しばしば各国は属する陣営に固まり、相互に対立している。

この現象の根底には国際的構造がある。アメリカと中国は世界の二大強国であるが、覇権争いで中国の実力が次第にアメリカに迫いつき、いくつかの部門ではアメリカを凌ぎ、競争はいっそう激しさを増している。国際関係理論上、これは「権力移行」と呼ばれるもので、強国が台頭すれば、現状の覇権国家との衝突は避けられない。米中それぞれと友好関係にある国家はそれに歩調を合わせる。また多数の中立的国家は大国の覇権争いに巻き込まれまいとするものの、そうした立場を保持することはますます困難になっている。覇権争いはゼロサムであるが、世界的に伝染病をコントロールすることは米中共通の目標である。では覇権争いが行われる中でCOVID抑制は、はたして衝突を緩和し、協力を促進することになるのか、それとも大国の競争に巻き込まれて、現状の覇権争いの一環になってしまうのだろうか。この二つの可能性は「緩和」と「吸収」と呼ぶことができる。

パンデミックが爆発的に広まったころ、各国は互いに協力し合う友好的な雰囲気を示していた。ところが間もなくそれまで潜在していた裂け目から衝突が表面化してきた。最初は緊急事態対応と防疫対策(例えば、感染国からの入国制限)、あるいはワクチン争奪をめぐる争いであった。その後、疫病発生地と責任問題にまで広がり、国内政治と国際関係はCOVIDという暗雲の中で絡み合っている。COVID-19は中国大陸の武漢から爆発的に広まった。アメリカのトランプ大統領は当初中国の防疫の成功を称えたが、間もなく中国の疫病隠蔽を激しく非難したことで、新型コロナはそれ以前から激しく争われていた米中関係に組み込まれてしまった。中国もまたこれに対し真っ向から反発し、アメリカこそ新型コロナの発生源だと反論した。WHOは「緩和」の最も重要なメカニズムであるにもかかわらず、アメリカはWHOが中国覇権であるとして、WHOを脱退した。2020年後半以降、米中の新型コロナをめぐる争いは、すでに新たな冷戦の一部になっている。「緩和」はもはや完全に「吸収」に取って代わられてしまった。その後、トランプの次にバイデンがアメリカ大統領に就任し、アメリカはWHOに復帰したとはいえ、米中の新型コロナをめぐる考えは依然として対立したままである。バイデンはアメリカ情報局に対し、新型ウイルスが武漢の実験室から流出したものかどうか、1918年のスペイン風邪以後世界で最も深刻な流行病の責任が中国にあるのかどうか調査するよう指示した。

世界各国のワクチン接種状況から、二つの陣営が互いに対立している事実を見て取ることができる。世界の主要なCOVIDのワクチンを見ると、中国の国薬(Sinopharm)、科興(Sinovac)、ロシアのSputnik Vは中国およびその準同盟国ロシアが開発に成功したものであり、Pfizer-BNT、Moderna、AstraZenecaはアメリカと西側同盟国が開発に成功したものである。基本的にアメリカおよびその同盟国は中口のワクチンを使わず、中口は西側のワクチンを使わない。中口は自国の接種率が低いにもかかわらず、世界中でワクチン販売を強力に進めている。西側国家は基本的に本国の需要を優先し、自国の接種率が一定程度に達した後ようやく海外へ向かった。両者とも「ワクチン外交」の考えに立ち、ワクチンを利用して影響力を拡大し、外交を強固にしようとしている。基本的に主要なワクチンの獲得と海外生産は両陣営間の競争とが一致しており、国際政治の基本構造によってワクチンの生産と分配の構図が決定されているのである。(もちろん中口にもそれぞれワクチン推進圏があり、重複する場合もあれば、分け合っている場合もある。例えば、ベトナムは国薬と科興ではなく、Sputnik Vを受け入れている。)

台湾の状況は国際政治とワクチン外交の結合を示している。アメリカへの接近、中国との対立(とりわけ2016年の民進党政権後)により、米中競争が次第に激化してからは、西側海洋陣営(アジア太平洋諸国陣営)における台湾の立場は大きくなっている。The Economists誌は、台湾に対する北京(中国)の武力威嚇により台湾海峡はもはや世界で最も危険な地帯になったと報じている。新型コロナが世界中で脅威となると、台湾は戦略として、アメリカ側との密接な関係による防疫支援の獲得(初期にはマスクなどの医療物資の援助を行った)、また共同防疫による西側陣営(日本を含む)との関係強化をはかった。台湾は大陸と海洋陣営の要に位置し、対岸とは異なる陣営に属している。そのため兩岸の人的交流や経済投資活動など極めて密接な関係にあったとしても、互恵的に協力して防疫を進めることはない。台湾は西側のワクチンしか受け入れておらず(自国のワクチンも開発しているが、その技術はアメリカ由来である)、五月に感染が爆発的に拡大し、ワクチンが不足すると、陣営内のアメリカと日本からワクチン援助を受け、ワクチン不足の危機を解消した。台湾の戦略圏とワクチン圏は重なっているのである。基本的にアジアにおいては、国家のワクチン政策は戦略圏によって決定されるのであり、台湾はその一例にすぎない。

これまでに新型コロナはこの百年に人類が被った最も深刻な伝染病である。感染者数は二億を突破し、死亡者は400万を超え、しかも不断に変種が発生し、今なお世界中で猛威をふるっている。しかし、この人類共通の大敵を前に、国際協力は進んでおらず、急迫する新冷戦も緩和されていない。それどころか、既存の海洋VS大陸の対立構図、米中の覇権争いに巻き込まれてしまっている。政治は防疫に巨大な影響力を持っているが、人類は共通の敵に対抗するための科学知識を共有していない。政治が優先され、「吸収」が「緩和」を圧倒しているのである。

どうすればこの局面の一層の悪化を阻止できるのか。まず防疫を国際政治競争から切り離して、独立した領域とし、新たな冷戦に感染させないこと、これは「吸収」の阻止である。第二に、防疫とその他の協力可能なセクターが一致して、政治的対立の融和をはかること、これは「緩和」の促進である。第三は抜本的措置で、新たな冷戦が深化し続けるのを阻止することである。これらがうまくいかなければ、深刻な結果となるだろう。

Comments for Yu-shan Wu's presentation

Yasuhiro Matsuda 松田康博

Institute for Advanced Studies on Asia, the University of Tokyo

Professor Yu-Shan Wu's presentation discussed the COVID-19 pandemic and responses to it as well as its relation to international politics. While international cooperation in epidemic response should reap great benefits, there has instead been confrontation and competition between nations, and as a result less benefits for all. This was the main theme of the presentation.

1. The Advance of "Securitization"

A similar phenomenon has been repeated before. To put it differently, in international relations there exist gaps in the various systems of securitization, diplomacy, economics, political systems and values. The response to the epidemic is but a new addition to these already existant problems.

The most pressing issue for relations between neighbouring countries and regions is that of securitization. Securitization refers to profits vital to a nation, such as protecting the nation, its territory, people, and sovereignty. For most countries, relations with other countries are determined by securitization.

When the security of a country is at risk it is economically and diplomatically dependent and has inferior political systems and values, which in turn lead to unstable domestic politics and foreign relations.

On the other hand, when security is prioritized other fields become reliant on this, leading to promoting financial security as well as regulations that would decrease financial dependence on other countries. In other words, when the securitization of other fields progresses, international cooperation stagnates.

For example, because of the COVID-19 pandemic masks, protective wear, respiratory apparatus and vaccines are recognized as sources of security. Supply chains for high tech products such as semiconductors have also become become sources of security.

For dominant nations the problem is not just securitization. Financial and technological dominance, diplomatic influence, the superiority or inferiority of a political system, whether it represents universal values and so on also become issues. This is because a dominant nation maintains its control by attaining excellence or dominance in these fields. Based on this, when an established dominant nation such as the US is challenged by a rising dominant nation such as China, there is a push for competition in these fields as well as securitization.

The contradictions during the United States' period of polarized domination and globalization have been hidden. However, the pandemic has revealed the contradictions that exist between the US and China. Needless to say the countries and regions caught between the dominance of the US and China such as Japan, South Korea and Taiwan have been pulled into this confrontation.

2. Japan in the Western Vaccine Sphere

Although Japan is in the midst of a serious confrontation with Japan over securitization, it is also strongly dependent on the US for security. However, economically Japan continues to become more mutually dependent on China. In Japan there are not few who believe that the political system in China is superior, and there are many Japanese who are attracted to the values that China espouses.

In the midst of this, Japan does not trust China's medical system or hygiene. Japan imports hardly any medical goods from China, and the memory that China first hid the true extent of the spread of the virus is still fresh.

If we look at the period during the Cold War, Japan did import vaccines made in the Soviet Union in 1961. Polio was rampant and there were over 5000 infections in a year, but the development of a polio vaccine was taking time. Vaccines for 13 million people were imported from the Soviet Union. Because this vaccine was approved for urgent use, the lives of children in Japan were saved.

This time, the situation is similar in that the domestic production of a vaccine in Japan is slow, but different in other respects. While COVID-19 vaccines produced in the west are known for being highly effective, the vaccines from China and Russia are not trusted. Japan is under the monopoly of vaccines made in the west, and falls under what Professor Wu has termed "the west's vaccine sphere."

3. The Future of "Vaccine Passport Diplomacy"

In the post-COVID-19 future, vaccine passports will be crucial in opening international borders. However, in order to protect their domestically-produced vaccine China has not recognized vaccines produced in the west. In the west, the vaccines produced by China and Russia are not trusted, and not recognized either. Will the west recognize the vaccine passports of those who have received the Chinese and Russian vaccines and exempt them from quarantine upon arrival? If not recognized, would China and Russia accept the vaccine passports of those who received vaccines from the west, and grant them exemption from quarantine upon arrival? International diplomacy is based on reciprocity, and it is unlikely that only one side will recognize the other.

So long as Japan does not recognize China's vaccine passport and start accepting tourists from China again, the tourism industry will continue to suffer severe setbacks. However, accepting an untrustworthy vaccine passport and exempting quarantine on the basis of it is difficult politically. The US has taken the stance of not accepting China's vaccine passport, and if Japan takes precedent over the US in accepting China's vaccine passport that could lead to a difficult situation.

China knows that its vaccine is not that effective, but has used forceful methods in order to control the spread of the virus. On the other hand, Japan is making use of the more effective western vaccines, yet the spread of the virus here is more severe than in China. From the perspective of China, would they allow Chinese citizens who have been vaccinated with the ineffective Chinese vaccine to go to Japan, a country with a high infection rate, and then return to China and be exempted from quarantine? Based on this it seems that the possibility of vaccine passport negotiations between China and Japan being completed in a short time are slim, and a V shaped recovery pattern for tourism is difficult.

Vaccine passport negotiations are easier to establish between countries that are using the same type of vaccine and in which the rate of infection is more or less the same. Although there are examples of hubs of movement such as international cities unilaterally accepting vaccine passports from other countries, as of August 2021 the areas with which Japan has successfully negotiated vaccine passports are mostly western countries or Asian countries that have made use of western vaccines.

4. Taiwan's Unique Position

Taiwan is similar to Japan in some ways but different in others. The similarities would be having China as the biggest security threat and dependence on the US while being economically dependent on China. The difference would be that everything Taiwan does is checked by China, and this becomes a reason for criticizing the government.

For example, from May to June 2021, there was a spread of COVID-19 and the Taiwanese government was heavily criticized for being slow to secure vaccines. This is the same as when the government is criticized when nations that recognized Taipei switched to recognizing Beijing. One of the main reasons why Taipei is isolated internationally is because of interference from Beijing, but eventually citizens are not criticizing mainland China but rather the Taiwanese government. This is the same regardless of the party in power. In almost completely controlling the spread of the virus Taiwan has become the envy of countries around the world, and their "great battle for the vaccine" was one that was also unique and not seen in other countries.

With regard to the COVID-19 vaccine, Taiwan has rejected China's vaccine and imported vaccines from the west. In the case of Astro-Zeneca, Taiwan also welcomed urgent support from consignment producer Japan. Taiwan is clearly in the western sphere of the vaccine, and in this regard is similar to Japan.

A big difference between Japan and Taiwan is that Taiwan has succeeded in its virus containment policies. For a period of around 2 months from May this year there was a spread of the delta variant in Taiwan, but that was successfully contained. Comparing Taiwan to other countries, Taiwan remains one of the most successful countries in this regard. Because of this, Taiwan will certainly be regarded differently from Japan in vaccine passport negotiations.

5. Taiwan's Difficulties and Choices

As discussed above, as Japan and the west are in the same vaccine sphere and have a similar state of infection it is relatively easy to restore the movement of peoples. However, as Japan and the west are still areas of infection, despite being in the same vaccine sphere it is difficult for Taiwan to restore its pathways to these areas. In other words, although Taiwan might want to reopen travel, so long as the rate of infection in Japan and the west is not controlled this will be difficult to do.

Like Taiwan, mainland China has controlled the spread of the virus, but because it is in a different vaccine sphere the issue of vaccine passports and quarantine exemption is a thorny one. There must certainly be pressure to relax border controls with mainland China from Taiwanese companies

expressed through opposition parties and the media.

As such, when it comes to vaccine passports Taiwan is under a different kind of pressure than Japan and the west. Taiwan has to make the decision about whether to first open borders to China – a country that is a threat to its security yet which it is economically dependent on – or Japan and the west.

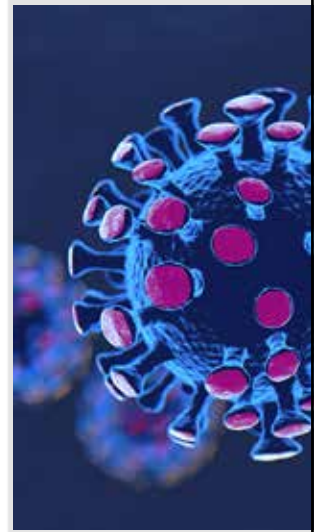
Japan and the west are certainly pressuring Taiwan to open its borders. Would it be possible for Taiwan to prioritize the countries in the same vaccine sphere (Japan and the west) over China, which has the spread of the virus under control? From the perspective of epidemic prevention would that be seen as logical, and would such an act invite criticism from China or opposition parties and media in Taiwan?

It is not realistic for Taiwan to remain “closed off.” However, Taiwan has been able to control the spread of the virus through strictly controlling its borders and enforcing quarantine. As a result of this Taiwan’s economy (with the exception of small businesses) is doing exceptionally well, and economic growth in 2020 was 3.11%, and is expected to be close to 6% in 2021. Although it seems impossible, a zero-tolerance policy towards COVID-19 has proved beneficial for Taiwan’s politics and economy.

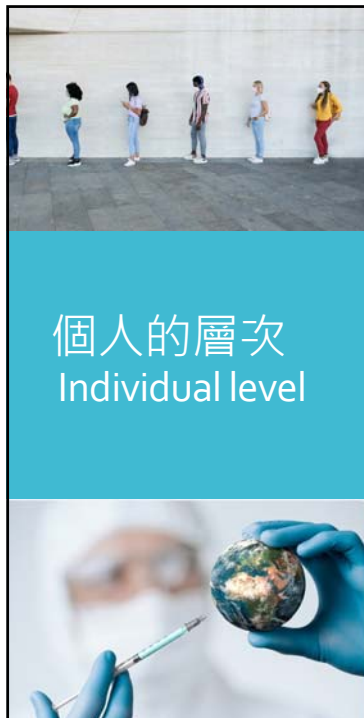
Mainland China has used tourism as a political pawn against Taiwan numerous times in the past. The pandemic has stopped the to-and-fro movement of people from mainland China, and it is now possible for Taiwan to gradually and selectively choose to lessen restrictions on entry. So long as Taiwan recognizes mainland China as a security risk, such a strategy would be logical and seems possible. It is because Taiwan succeeded at tackling the pandemic that it now has this choice.

我們從新冠疫情經歷並學到什麼？ What do we experience and learn from the COVID-19 ?

Ming Lee, Professor, College of International Affairs
National Chengchi University
August 26, 2021



1



個人的層次 Individual level

1. 民眾距離拉遠衝擊人際關係 (Distance among people widened, causing mutual alienation)

病毒快速傳播、人人聞疫色變，個人的衛生習慣由於不同國家或地區的文化差異而迥異。歐美人士比較重視個人自由和自主意志，亞洲國家如中日韓台灣等地普遍尊崇防疫當局頒布的律令。民眾自發維持「社交距離」(social distance)，卻也淪為「只有距離、沒有社交」(only distant, but never social) 人際關係疏離、大大衝擊今後的人際關係。

2. 爭搶新冠疫苗卻未必管用 (Competing for vaccines, but not guaranteed safety)

防堵疫情各地擴散之關鍵在於足夠的疫苗供給，而多數國其民眾常等不到疫苗，他們的生命存亡經常與時間賽跑；政治不上軌道的國家，疫苗常淪為執政者獎賞支持者、變相懲罰反對者的資產。有些經濟發達的國家，也未必有充足的疫苗提供本國民眾施打。

3. 民眾頓失收入生活淪入困境 (People are dragged into Economic predicament)

新冠疫情普遍感染之際，許多的商業活動停擺、中小企業受到衝擊最大，公營企業影響較小員工蒙受保障，以美國為例，據報導，約有350萬個家庭將無法支付房屋貸款，波及近1,000萬美國人將被迫流離失所。

2



4. 對未來充滿不確定和恐懼感 (People suffered by uncertainly and fear of future)

正由於對經濟復甦缺乏信心，民眾對未來生活充滿悲觀的看法。疫情如拖延更久，民眾的浮躁心理將更明顯，而浮躁通常來自恐懼，民眾毫無收入但債務仍在，家計將無可挽回走向崩潰。這樣的恐懼感反映在搶購民生日用品和食物，社會底層人士若為生活所逼、容易鋌而走險趨向犯罪。

5. 恢復無期民眾生活秩序全被打亂 (Daily lives are all in chaos)

經濟來源不穩定、甚至常有上述威脅，經常伴隨著社會蕭條。長期以往，民眾的心理壓力極大，也將影響個人或家庭成員的健康，更不用說必須放棄許多個人的求職、求學、婚姻等生涯規劃，影響個人生理和心理健康至大。

6. 民眾為求安全出現外移情緒 (People emigrate for safety)

一些政府效能較差的國度而言，民眾基本安全不獲確保，他們自然失去對當地政府的信心，它們尋求國際政府組織或非政府組織、或當地企業的實質救濟，另一方面常心生出走意願。一些失敗國家 (failing countries) 或脆弱國家 (fragile countries)，更無法滿足民眾的安全需求，他們選擇離開、造成難民潮，則形成較大規模的人口移動。

3



國家及社會的 層次 National and Societal Level



1. 本國民眾對新移民和少數族裔無理歧視 (Ethnic majority divide society by finding scapegoats)

由於無知或偏狹的概念，某些國家民眾誤認為國內某些族群要為新冠肺炎大量傳播負起責任，已出現少數族群遭受歧視、無理對待、和暴力攻擊。倘若歧視壓迫處處存在，社會將動盪不安。

2. 政府防疫政策失當民間信任盡失 (Government lose civilians' confidence in pandemic prevention)

即便是經濟進步、政治上軌道的國家，也時生政策錯誤，致使防疫工作失效。台灣韓國和日本在這裡有著部分的類似。台灣政府在疫情散播之初，成立疫情指揮中心，管控民生用品、指導個人衛生、協調公共衛生，卻無法保證有效率的防疫可以持續。

3. 國家治理能力出現錯亂遭受質疑 (Chaotic governance ignites further resentment)

新冠疫情來勢洶洶，且變種不斷演化、除威脅國民健康之外、同時也衝擊國家治理效能。

4



4. 國家社會蒙受巨大人力和經濟損失 (Nations suffered from great loss in economic and human resources)

新型冠狀病毒在全球不斷蔓延開來，殃及超過100多個國家。美國居首，其次為巴西、印度、墨西哥、秘魯、俄羅斯、英國、義大利等。亞洲各國除印度外，各國確診和死亡人數，在全球比重都不及某些歐洲和中南美洲國家。疫情期間失去的生命對於各國都是重大損失、國民經濟也遭到重大破壞。

5. 中央與地方分權出現重大爭議 (Conflict between central and local governments emerged)

即使在中央集權國家，亦有中央和地方分權機制，中央政府掌管全國範圍內的施政方針、重要決策和最終的資源配置，地方政府則遵行中央機構的政策指導、接受監督、執行地方施政、及作為中央和地方利益的橋樑。在一些國家中央與地方政府正經歷一場嚴重的內訌。

6. 防疫和經濟孰重形成拉鋸 (Tug of war on priority between Economy and Public Health)

本屆奧運因為持久的疫情而推遲一年，日本幾經考慮仍然決定在7月23日在新冠疫情的陰影下開幕。日本民眾普遍認為此次奧運不該舉行，開幕時場外民眾高喊「停止奧運」口號表達抗議。8月8日，法國超過23萬名民眾在各地上街，抗議政府規定進入餐廳或搭乘高鐵飛機必須持健康通行證。

5



國際及全球的層次 International Level



1. 全球疫苗分配嚴重不均死亡枕藉 (Uneven distribution of vaccines deteriorates pandemic)

只有科技先進、資金充裕、人員充分投入的國家才可能擁有技術生產疫苗、並需準備和臨床實驗階段。全球疫苗處於嚴重分配不均，貧窮國家無力購入大量疫苗，科技大國除了足數國內需求之外，出現大量囤積的現象。

2. 全球疫病防治出現極大漏洞 (Global pandemic prevention reveals serious failure)

國際組織的無力感到處可見，尤其是國際衛生組織的表現令人訝異，它的動作太慢、缺乏組織力、協調力不夠、也無能引領眾多科技強國釋放更多及時支援給需要的國家。世界衛生組織必需改良執行的效能，才能呼應世人的期望。

3. 貧富國家差距因疫情更加惡化 (Gap between have and have-not countries exacerbated)

在富有國家的防疫情勢出現了好轉之際，貧困國家情況並未好轉，尤其在印度、拉丁美洲、撒哈拉沙漠以南的諸多國家，仍然承受凶猛的病毒威脅。

6



4. 全球供應鏈斷裂致使全球經濟重挫 (Failure of supporting chains further hurts global economy)

新冠疫情也造成工業國家的夢魘，製造產業鏈的斷裂，是影響更遠遠的症候群。航運、貨機大量減班、由於封城或宵禁，貨車、貨輪、貨機大量缺少人力運轉，產業鏈和供應鏈連帶受累，各國苦不堪言。

5. 新冠疫苗成為新型外交工具 (Vaccines become a powerful instrument of foreign policy)

疫苗是商品、亦是戰略載具。作為商品，擁有疫苗生產科技的國家可以經由疫苗賺取外匯，但疫苗也可用於國際關係以顯示親近或敵對。文在寅訪問拜登之後，美國即以55萬劑疫苗支援韓國軍隊接種。最近北京則表示有意提供多達20億劑疫苗給國際社會，成為進行疫苗外交最積極的國家。

6. 新冠肺炎溯源行動成為新的國際衝突 (Seeking for origins of pandemic triggers new international conflict)

新冠肺炎從何處起源，一直是各國急於想知道的問題，但也是極為敏感和具爭議的話題。拜登政府要求醫學界竭力找出COVID-19的病原，亦即將推動「溯源」的動作，並呼籲北京合作。此舉遭致中國抨擊，甚至指控美國。此項爭議成為美中關係另一衝突點，將繼續延燒看不到盡頭。

7



結論 Conclusion

- 本文各層次的分析，不見得都是完整的 (exclusive)，倘若進一步思索，可能發現其他不同面向的意義和衝擊。新冠肺炎的防治，是全球共同的責任，現在人們都在期待「後疫情時代」提早到來，並期待早日恢復正常的生活步調。不過「後疫情時代」想必不會過早到來。個人、國家、國際尚有長遠的路要走，正如學者期待的「專業多一些、政治少一些」，才可能擊敗這空前的「非傳統安全」挑戰。另「合作安全」(cooperative security) 和「安全社區」(security community) 的觀念必須及早建立，歐美國家如此，亞洲國家更是如此。歐美國家過去的經驗，無論成敗，均可作為亞洲國家、甚至全球的借鏡。

8

"The line it is drawn, the curse it is cast, the slow one now, will later be fast, as the present now, will later be past, the order is rapidly fadin', and the first one now will later be last, for the times they are a-changin'".

界限已劃定，詛咒已發出，今日躑躅不前者來日將如疾風。現在轉眼成過去，眼前秩序日漸褪去，今日當權者，明日無人知，時代一直變遷

Bob Dylan, Nobel Prize for Literature 2016

諾貝爾獎文學獎得主巴布·狄倫

1

WHERE IS ASIA HEADING? THE PROMISE OF DIFFERENT WORLDS

「亞洲何去何從？」
不同世界的承諾

DR KEVIN HENRY VILLANUEVA
SENIOR FELLOW IN ETHICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
NATIONAL CHUNG HSING UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

范楷涵
中興大學農業政策研究中心特聘副研究員
菲律賓大學全球政治與哲學研究所

26 AUGUST 2021

(*THIS PRESENTATION CANNOT NOT CITED OR REPRODUCED IN PART OR IN WHOLE WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR)

本簡報未經作者同意請勿引述

2

DECEMBER 30, 2020 2020年12月30日
 “THE WORLD BEFORE AND AFTER” 《世界的過去與未來》

經濟學人(2020年1月4-10日)
 THE ECONOMIST (JANUARY 4-10, 2020)

經濟學人(2020年6月20-26日)
 THE ECONOMIST (JUNE 20-26, 2020)



3

THE INFLUENZA OF 1918:
 DID WE LEARN/WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED?

我們從1918年流感學到什麼?

THE NEW YORK TIMES

THE NEW YORK TIMES

FRONT PAGE: 20 DECEMBER 1918

LAST PAGE: 20 DECEMBER 1918



紐約時報
 1918年12月20日



4

6,000,000 DIED OF INFLUENZA:

REGARDED AS WORLD'S GREATEST PLAGUE
SINCE THE BLACK DEATH

六百萬人死於流感

紐約時報醫療版報導全球有600萬人口在三個月內因流感及肺炎病故。過往戰爭中約半年內估計死亡人數是二千萬人，若以同一時段計，流感可殺死1億萬人。流感比戰爭對人類的威脅更大，印證從黑死病以來人類迫切需要研究公共衛生政策。

THE TIMES' MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT SAYS THAT IT SEEMS REASONABLE TO BELIEVE THAT THROUGHOUT THE WORLD 6 MILLION PERSONS HAVE DIED FROM INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE WAR CAUSED THE DEATH OF ABOUT 20 MILLION PEOPLE IN FOUR AND A HALF YEARS. THUS, THE CORRESPONDENT POINTS OUT, INFLUENZA HAS PROVED ITSELF DEADLIER THAN WAR BECAUSE IN THE SAME PERIOD AT ITS EPIDEMIC RATE INFLUENZA WOULD HAVE KILLED 100 MILLION. NEVER SINCE THE BLACK DEATH HAS SUCH A PLAGUE SWEEPED OVER THE WORLD, HE SAYS, ADDING THAT THE NEED OF A NEW SURVEY OF PUBLIC HEALTH MEASURES HAS NEVER BEEN MORE FORCIBLY ILLUSTRATED.



5

WHERE HAVE THE "GREAT POWERS" GONE?
"THE END" NOT "THE FALL" OF GREAT POWERS?
A CRISIS OF (MORAL) LEADERSHIP

「強權」去何處？
強權「結束」或「殞落」？
(道德的)領導者面臨危機

6

THE POLITICS OF ENCOUNTER

政權的碰撞

WARTIME CONFERENCES:

1941-1945 戰時會議：1941-1945

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---|
| • NEWFOUNDLAND: | 1941 AUGUST 14 | FD ROOSEVELT AND CHURCHILL |
| • CASABLANCA: | 1943 JANUARY 14-24 | FD ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND (STALIN) |
| • CAIRO: | 1943 NOV | FD ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND CHIANG KAI-SHEK |
| • TEHRAN: | 1943 NOV 28 - DEC 1 | FD ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN |
| • DUMOAKS/BWOODS | 1944 | 4 GP/ 44 NATIONS |
| • YALTA | 1945 FEBRUARY 4-11 | FD ROOSEVELT, CHURCHILL AND STALIN |
| • POTSDAM | 1945 JULY 17 – AUG 2 | TRUMAN, CHURCHILL/ATLEE AND STALIN |

大西洋會議、卡薩布蘭卡會議、開羅會議、德黑蘭會議、布雷頓森林會議、雅爾達會議、波茨坦會議

7

PARALLEL WORLDS?

平行世界？

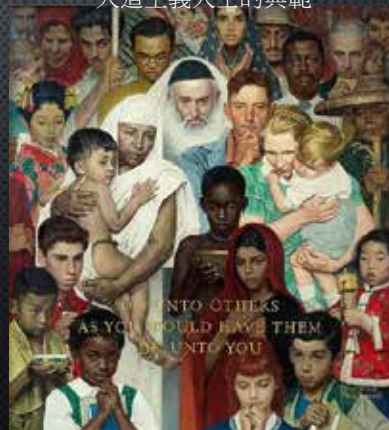
ORDER AND JUSTICE/THE WORLD
OF STATES AND INTERNATIONAL LAW
"THE LEGALIST PARADIGM"

秩序與正義 / 國際法
「法學人士的典範」



FREEDOM AND SOLIDARITY/THE
WORLD OF PEOPLES
"THE HUMANIST PARADIGM"

自由與團結 / 世人
人道主義人士的典範



8

東南亞十國
人口宗教語
言及貨幣一
覽表

Country	Population	Religions	Languages	Currency
Brunei Darussalam	436,620	Muslim (major), Buddhist, Christian, indigenous beliefs	Malay (official), English, Chinese	Bruneian dollar
Kingdom of Cambodia	15,957,223	Theravada Buddhist (major)	Khmer (major), French, English	Riel
Republic of Indonesia	258,316,051	(86%) Muslim, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Hindu, Buddhist	Bahasa Indonesia (official) and 300 regional languages	Indonesian rupiah
Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)	7,019,073	Buddhist (major), animist, other	Lao (official) and French and various ethnic languages	Kip
Malaysia	30,949,962	Muslim, Buddhist, Taoist, Hindu, Christian, Sikh, Shamanist	Bahasa Malaysia (official), English, Chinese dialects, other regional dialects and indigenous languages	Ringgit
Union of Myanmar	56,890,418	Buddhist, Christian, Muslim	Burmese (official) while most ethnic minorities speak their own languages	Kyat
Republic of the Philippines	102,624,209	Roman Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Buddhist	Filipino (based on Tagalog), English, and 8 major dialects - Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon or Ilonggo, Bicol, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan	Philippine peso
Singapore	5,781,728	Buddhist, Muslim, Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Taoist, Confucianist	Chinese-Mandarin, Malay, Tamil, English	Singapore dollar
Kingdom of Thailand	68,200,824	Buddhist (major), Muslim	Thai (major), English, ethnic and regional dialects	Baht
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	95,261,021	Buddhist (major), Hoa Hao, Cao Dai, Christian, indigenous beliefs, Muslim	Vietnamese (major), English, French, Chinese, Khmer, mountain area languages (Mon-Khmer and Malayo-Polynesian)	Dong
Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste	1,261,072	Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)	Tetum, Portuguese, Bahasa Indonesia, English	US Dollar

9

'ASEAN': AN 'ORIGINAL ENCOUNTER' OF DIFFERENT WORLDS

東協:世界各地人士的「初始相遇」



10

A DIFFERENT MODEL SEEN ONLY WITH A DIFFERENT LENS

透過不同的鏡頭下的世界樣貌



「國家」：經由法律VS 強權 建立世界和平

“STATES”: A WORLD OF
PEACE THROUGH LAW VS A
WORLD OF PEACE POWER?

「人民」：經由交流建立人類團結

“PEOPLES”: A WORLD OF
SOLIDARITY THROUGH
ENCOUNTERS

11

THE TAIWAN QUESTION:

"ALL TAIWANESE SHARE THE SAME FATE AND ARE 'ONE PEOPLE UNDER ONE NATION'... ONLY BY COMING TOGETHER CAN WE STAY STRONG AND MAKE PROGRESS."

PREMIER SU TSENG-CHANG (CITED TAIPEI TIMES, 4 JULY 2020)

「台灣人在這塊土地是命運共同體，台灣人都是同一個國家的國民」。「只有大家團結一致，台灣也能更進步。」行政院長蘇貞昌，2021年7月4日

- WHAT IS TAIWAN? 台灣的定位?
 - HOW/ WHERE DOES TAIWAN IN THE MODERN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM? 現今國際體系下的台灣?
 - ONE COUNTRY, TWO PEOPLES OR TWO COUNTRIES, ONE PEOPLE? 一國兩族 或 兩國一族?
 - A "POWER", A "STATE", A "PEOPLES", A "ISLAND-NATION"? 「政權」、「國家」、「民族」「島國」?
- CHINESE RATHER THAN TAIWANESE?: **2.4 %**
中國人或台灣人
 - TAIWANESE RATHER CHINESE?: **67 %**
台灣人或中國人
 - BOTH: CHINESE AND TAIWANESE. **27.5 %**
兩者皆是

12



THANK YOU

DR KEVIN HENRY VILLANUEVA
SENIOR FELLOW IN ETHICS AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS,
NATIONAL CHUNG HSING UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF THE PHILIPPINES

KEVINHRVILLANUEVA.ARISE@GMAIL.COM

26 AUGUST 2021

范 楷涵
中興大學農業政策研究中心特聘副研
究員
菲律賓大學全球政治與哲學研究所

疫情後的亞洲開發中國家

Developing Asia in a Post Pandemic World

徐遵慈 主任

Kristy Hsu, Director

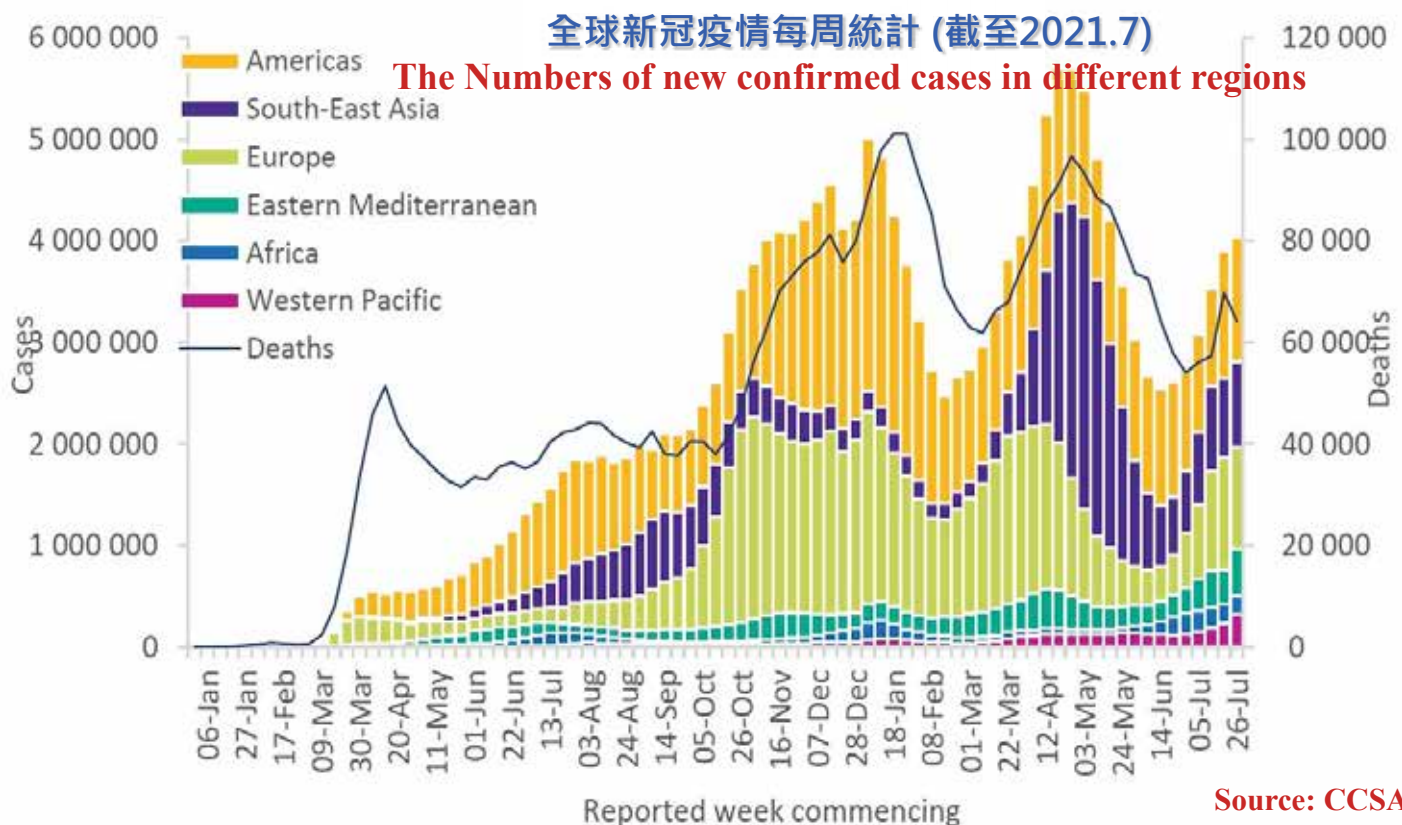
中華經濟研究院 / 台灣東協研究中心

Taiwan ASEAN Studies Center, CIER

August 26, 2021

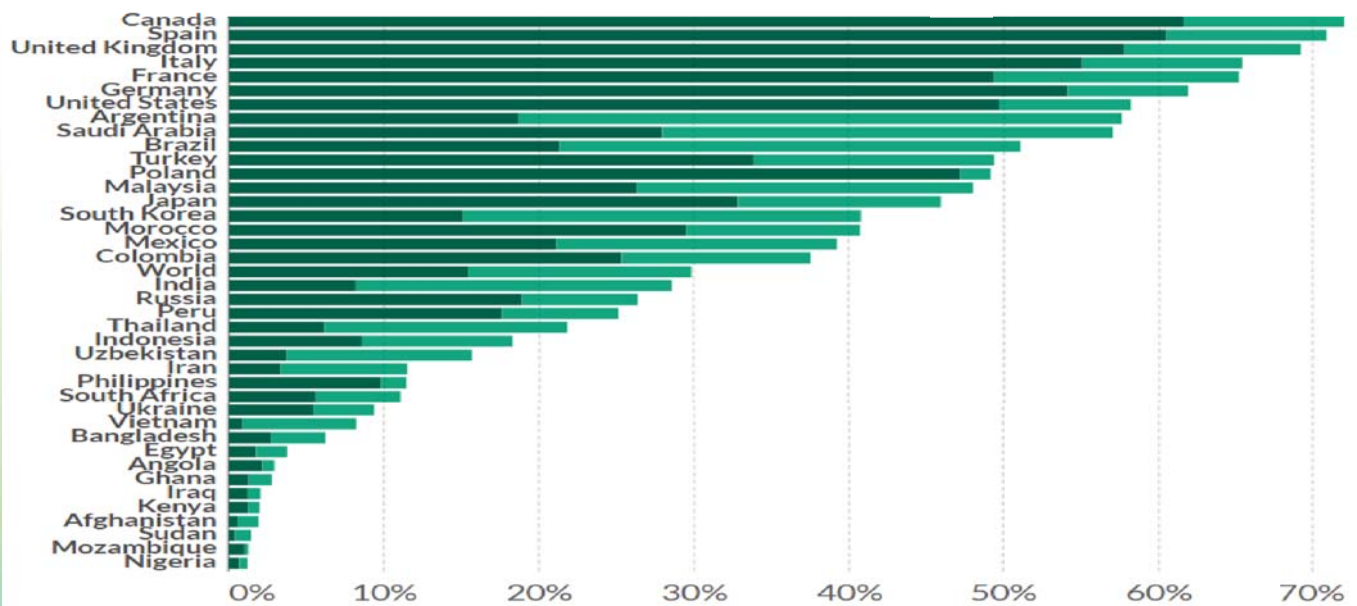


Chung-Hua Institution for
Economic Research



全球新冠疫苗注射進度(截至2021.8.7)

Share of people vaccinated against COVID-19, Aug. 7, 2021

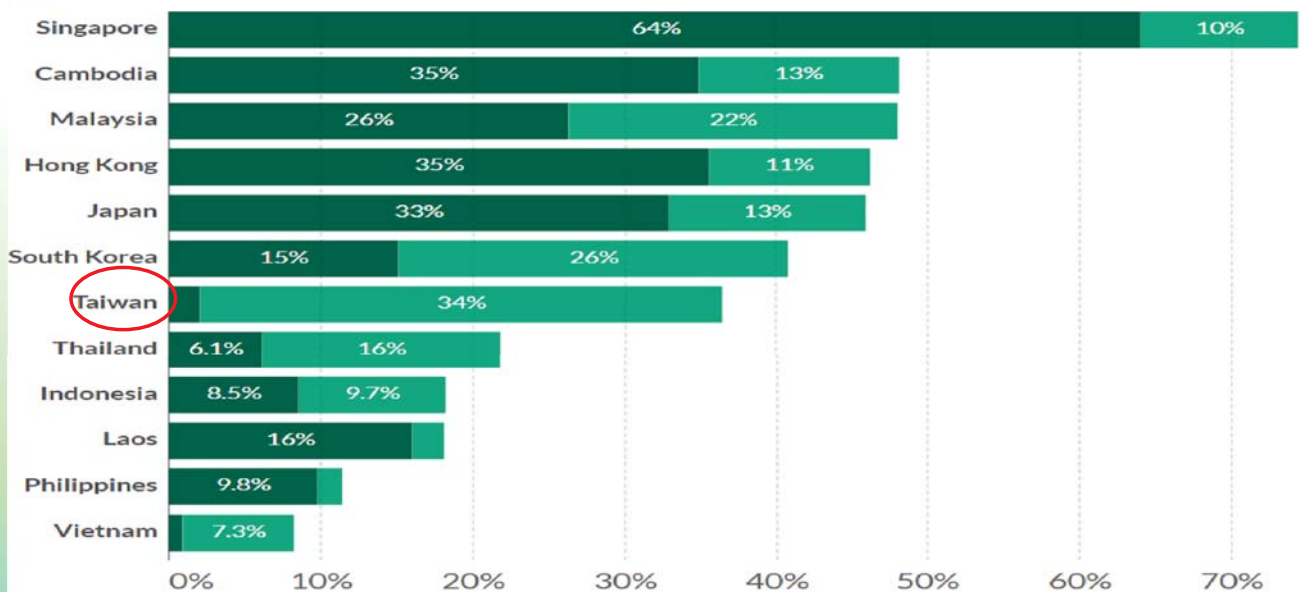


Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data. This data is only available for countries which report CC BY the breakdown of doses administered by first and second doses in absolute numbers.

3

亞洲國家新冠疫苗注射進度(截至2021.8.7)

Share of people vaccinated against COVID-19, Aug. 7, 2021



Source: Official data collated by Our World in Data. This data is only available for countries which report CC BY the breakdown of doses administered by first and second doses in absolute numbers.

4

新冠疫情一年後的世界

How COVID-19 Is Changing the World: A Statistical Perspective

➤ 亞洲開發銀行出版新冠疫情衝擊的系列報告

Asia Development Bank published a series of reports on Impacts of COVID 19.

✓2020年全球減少8.8%的工時，相當於2.55億份全職工作，其嚴重程度是2009年全球金融危機後的四倍。

8.8% of global working hours were lost in 2020, equivalent to 255 million full-time jobs, 4 times greater than the job losses during the 2009 financial crisis.

✓估計2020年有1.19-1.24億人口陷入貧窮。

Estimated to have pushed 119-124 million people into poverty in 2020.

✓全球觀光客人數打破有史以來最差紀錄，暴跌74%。

International tourism recorded its worst year ever on record; international tourism declined by 74%.

✓新冠疫情對婦女、農民、移工的衝擊更為嚴重。

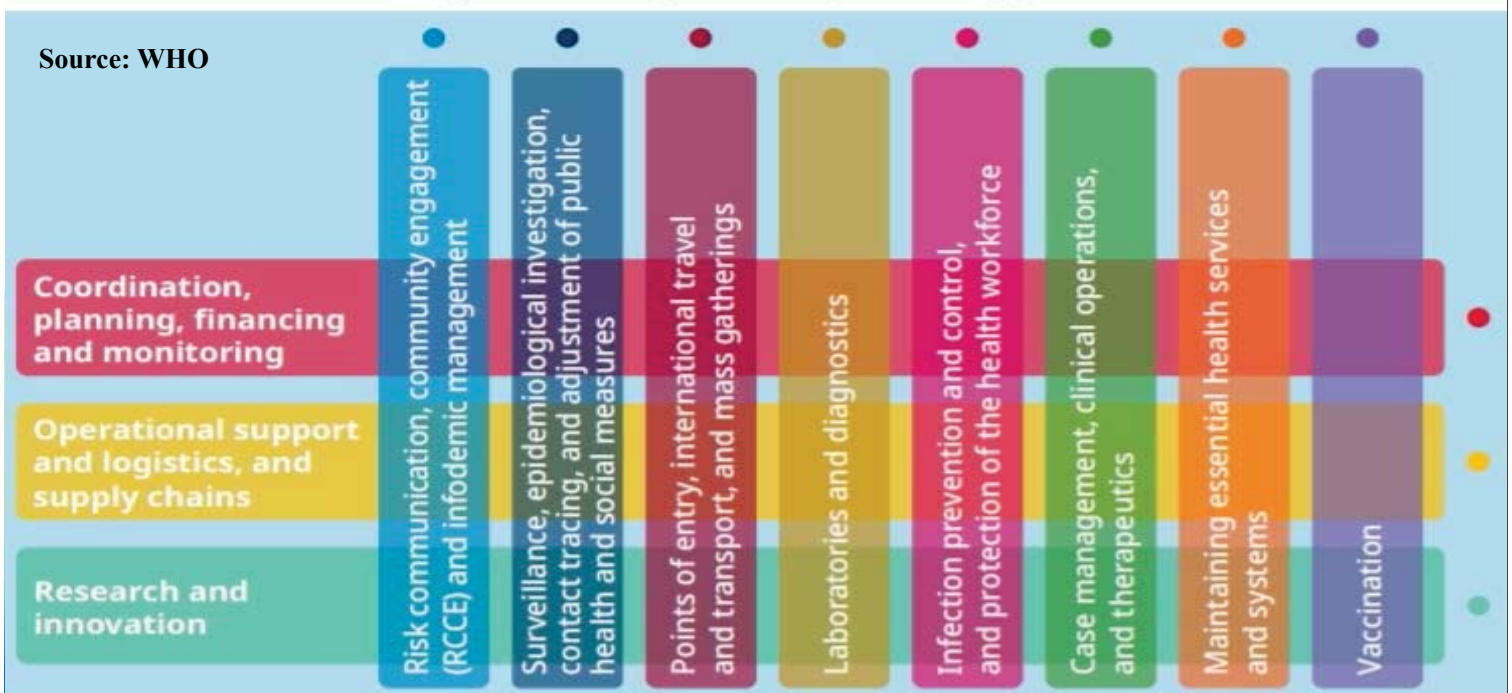
Women, farmers, migrant workers, among others, are the most vulnerable groups.



國際社會針對新冠疫情的合作機制與內容

National, regional and global response support structure

Source: WHO



疫情後世界中的開發中亞洲國家 Developing Asia in a Post Pandemic World

➤ 疫苗決定疫情後經濟復甦的速度。

The vaccination rate is the answer to economic recovery.

➤ 更激烈的地緣政治衝突：如何再平衡？

More geo-political conflicts and challenges. How to rebalance?

➤ 東南亞國家：民主、經濟、與社會的發展倒退？

Southeast Asia: Stepping back from democratic, economic and social development?

➤ 經濟快速整合，但經濟獲利的贏家與輸家差距變大。

Regional economic integration is accelerating, but the gap between winners and losers widens.



Ghana is the first recipient of a shipment of COVAX Facility of vaccines on Feb. 24, 2021.

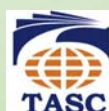


Thank You!

Kristy Hsu

TEL: 886-2-2735-6006*318

Email: kristy@cier.edu.tw



台灣東南亞國家協會研究中心
Taiwan ASEAN Studies Center

Parallel Sessions

Conference Agenda

The 6th Asia Future Conference Pre-Conference

Session

AFC6A BP Session 1

Time:

Thursday, 26/Aug/2021:

1:10pm - 2:40pm

Session Chair: Viktor Virag

Session Chair: Jovi Dacanay

Presentations

Effectiveness of Flipped Classroom in Teaching Pronoun Antecedent Agreement to Grade 10 Students of a National High School in Alaminos, Laguna, Philippines

Gregorio, Jo-mar Espartinez¹; Serrano, Evelie²

¹Ibayiw Integrated National High School, Philippines; ²University of the Philippines Los Banos

Flipped Classroom is also known as "inverted classroom". This reverses the typical classroom activities where learning materials are provided online so students will study the materials before coming to class. With this, classroom time can be allotted to problem solving, and analysis. This study determines the difference between the knowledge gained by the students in flipped classroom and in traditional approach; compare students' level of engagement in traditional and flipped classroom; and evaluate students' perceptions on flipped classroom in teaching grammar.

Data were gathered from the two groups of the study, the experimental and the controlled. The experimental made use of flipped classroom while the controlled had the traditional approach. Pre-test and Post-test on Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement were given to the two groups. They were also asked to answer questionnaire on student engagement. A questionnaire on the perception on the use of flipped classroom was administered to the experimental group only. Focus Group Discussion was conducted to support students' perception.

Results show that students in the experimental group performed higher than those in the controlled. Through t-test, significant difference between the mean scores of the two groups was identified. In terms of students' engagement, students in the flipped classroom strongly agreed that they were intellectually, emotionally, and actively engaged than those in the traditional approach. Through Mann Whitney U test, there was a significant difference in terms of students' engagement between the two groups. Moreover, students perceived that flipped classroom is an effective approach to be used in teaching Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement.

[Gregorio-Effectiveness of Flipped Classroom in Teaching Pronoun Antecedent Agreement-104.pdf](#)

A CIA Analysis of Metalinguistic Transfer in L3-Japanese Translation

Ohata, Ryoko

University of Tsukuba, Japan

Odlin (1989) defines linguistic transfer as 'the influence resulting from similarities and differences between the target language and any other language that has been previously acquired.' 'Reverse transfer' happens when the direction of linguistic transfer is the reverse (Cook, 2003).

In the field of Third Language Acquisition (TLA), language transfer could be more complicated than that of Second Language Acquisition (SLA) because it involves three different languages. Different studies have investigated L1/L2/L3 transfer factors (Cabrelli Amaro et al., 2012; Cenoz et al., 2001; Hammarberg, 2009) and it has been widely shown that L2 is preferred to L1 as a transfer source in the process of learning L3. However, most of the previous research was performed on the transfers among European languages, with English being one of them, from the viewpoint of learners' metalinguistic awareness of L1 and L2 syntax and lexicon.

The current study attempted to visualize metalinguistic transfer as well as cross-linguistic transfer among L1/L2/L3 in L3 Japanese acquisition. Specifically, advanced-level L3-Japanese learners from different mother-tongue backgrounds were asked to participate in a language background survey, translation tasks from their L1 into L2-English and L3-Japanese, and follow-up interviews. Analysis suggested some evidence of metalinguistic transfer in Chinese speakers' writing/reading production. Following Granger's (1996, 2015) Contrastive Interlanguage Analysis through the application of KH Coder network analysis, this study also tried to contribute to the development of new perspectives and strategies for Japanese-language teaching and learning in the forthcoming multicultural/multilingual/plurilingual societies.

[Ohata-A CIA Analysis of Metalinguistic Transfer in L3-Japanese Translation-188.pdf](#)

Pandemic and Disaster: Preparing Ageing Societies for better Future in Indonesia

Seftiani, Sari

Indonesia Institute of Sciences (LIPI), Indonesia

The Coronavirus pandemic has played a special role in demographers' work to realize ageing societies in the future. Many factors might be associated with the risk of people have exposed to the Coronavirus. However, age becomes one of the prominent factors that increase the probability of infected people getting the worse condition. The older person tends to have a greater risk, especially in pandemic and disaster

situation. Like many countries, most of death cases due to COVID-19 in Indonesia is dominated by older people. On the other hand, not only this year, pandemics had occurred several times in the past years. Focusing on demographic characteristics, this paper aims to understand the lesson learned from the COVID-19 pandemic, especially for preparedness towards ageing population in Indonesia. Using publication data from Statistics Indonesia, it is shown that Indonesia faces an ageing population, and it comes with a great challenge in many aspects such as health system and better health insurance. Data reveals that COVID-19 patients aged more than 60 years old tend to have a higher death risk when Coronavirus exposes them. Strengthening resilience should be built by including vulnerable groups such as older people. The availability of health workers and bed in the hospital remains a challenge for Indonesia. Data shows that some regions have a lack of bed and specialist doctors in the hospital. Preparing a better health system and the environment is highly needed to face pandemic and other disasters in the future.

Keywords: Pandemic, COVID-19, Disaster, Ageing, Indonesia.

[Seftiani-Pandemic and Disaster-243.pdf](#)

AN ECONOMIC EXPLANATION ON THE EFFECT OF WORK FLOURISHING ON TEACHER JOB SATISFACTION AND JOB PERFORMANCE

Dela Chica, Patricia Anne¹; Agner, Mary Grace²; Janeo, Viory Yvonne³; Dacanay, Jovi⁴

¹University of Asia and the Pacific; ²University of Asia and the Pacific; ³University of Asia and the Pacific; ⁴University of Asia and the Pacific

Economic researches have discussed the possibilities of not only using objective, observed variables that can explain subjective well-being, but also using subjective variables that can explain are outside that of objective variables. It is also important to note the relevance of aspiration levels, and how it can contribute to higher individual utility. Work flourishing is a fairly new concept that is being discussed in the field of psychology. Its relevance to the study of Subjective Well-Being (SWB) has garnered the necessary attributes that needs to be looked at in order to study the totality of happiness. This psychological definition is linked with the economic concept of aspiration levels that individuals seek to achieve. This study offers an economic explanation on the effect of work flourishing on job satisfaction and job performance. The study sample focuses on teachers from PAREF schools and Marymount Academy, where it aims to answer three objectives: (1) determine the effect of work flourishing through empirical analysis, (2) explain job satisfaction and job performance based on objective and subjective variables, and (3) compare results of PAREF and Marymount. The results show that using correlation and communalities, work flourishing has a high capacity to explain the variables. It also shows that complementing objective and subjective variables to explain teacher job satisfaction and job performance produces a more fruitful explanation in increasing teacher utility. Lastly, PAREF and Marymount have different results on how work flourishing affects their teachers' job satisfaction and job performance levels.

[Dela Chica-AN ECONOMIC EXPLANATION ON THE EFFECT OF WORK FLOURISHING ON TEACHER JOB SATISFACTION AND JOB.pdf](#)

Conference Agenda

The 6th Asia Future Conference Pre-Conference

Session

AFC6A BP Session 2

Time:

Thursday, 26/Aug/2021:

1:10pm - 2:40pm

Session Chair: Brenda Resurecion Tiu Tenegra

Session Chair: Michael Velasco Tomeldan

Presentations

Economic Migration Within Asia: Transfer of Knowledge or Redistribution of Wealth

Parven, Shahanz

RUDN University, Russian Federation

A measurable feature of a globalising Asia is the flow of migrants who move between Asian countries in search of employment. The theory on decentralised income redistribution and immigration suggests that it is possible to promote wealth inequality in a country by means of adopting policies, which favour the immigration of workers who have a negative net contribution to the hosting fiscal system. The theory however fails to explain the positive externality that derive from the arrival of a migrant into the hosting country, with the subsequent transfer of knowledge and skills that, even for low-skilled workers, is however still present. It has been noted that immigrants tend to be particularly active entrepreneurs in certain contexts, which in turn suggests that migration can under certain conditions promote economic development. The question we study in our paper is whether the emigration of citizens from South East Asian developing countries towards developed Asian countries favours the emergence of wealth inequalities. Or, instead, whether it is an engine of economic development by means of the transfer of knowledge as embodied by the migrants, and by means of the entrepreneurship of the same migrants in the hosting communities. This research question is tackled by comparative analysis of the rate of entrepreneurship, in relation to immigration from South East Asia into developed Asian economies such as China, Japan, and South Korea.

[Parven-Economic Migration Within Asia-105.pdf](#)

Feasibility analysis of rainwater harvesting system for non-potable water in public buildings

Chen, Weilun¹; Gao, Weijun^{1,2}; Wei, Xindong³; Jiang, Jinming¹

¹The University of Kitakyushu, Japan; ²SMART, Qingdao University of Technology; ³Jilin Jianzhu University

Limited water resources management is the best measures to cover the water insufficient problems. Rainfall is the most direct non-traditional water compared with other resources such as graywater and desalination. The advantages of rainwater are less pollution and easy to pure, thus rainwater harvesting systems (RWH) are widely recognized in the field of reclaimed water utilization. Many countries have encouraged or enforced that the new buildings must set the RWH for non-potable water. Some water-scarce areas are reused rainwater to potable water. Different with residential buildings which reusing rainwater only for toilet flushing, public buildings have more facilities that suitable for lower-quality water such as cooling of air conditioning and building cleaning. Those demanders some are stable during a year, but others are changed with seasons, especially cooling. The results of changed water demands can increase the feasibility of RWHs or not. In order to explore the impacts of different water demands on the RWHs in public buildings, a campus in Japan was set as a case study, using 20 years precipitation data and actual water demands of cooling and toilet flushing to carry out the continuous simulation; analyzing the performance and costs between different configurations; and discussing the optimal size of rainwater tank for each scenario. The results obtained can not only provide the feasibility analysis that set the RWH in Japan public buildings, but also present the data support to the researches of the large-scale RWH to promote the improvement of water saving facilities.

[Chen-Feasibility analysis of rainwater harvesting system-195.pdf](#)

Income Inequality Impacts of Natural Disasters

Arias, Jaimie Kim Bayani¹; Tan, Rosalina Palanca²

¹University of the Philippines Los Banos, Philippines; ²Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines

This paper examined the effect of natural disasters on income inequality using panel data of 124 countries, covering the period 1986 to 2015. The fixed effects model was used in the analysis. It was found that for low and lower middle-income countries, the occurrence of natural disasters increased income inequality (measured in terms of the Gini coefficient). Meanwhile, for high income countries, the study found evidence that natural disasters increased inequality in the immediate term, but this eventually reduces inequality in the medium term.

[Arias-Income Inequality Impacts of Natural Disasters-303.pdf](#)

Multi-sectoral cooperation and innovation toward national economic recovery and growth after the COVID-19 pandemic.**Urcia, Francis Edward Garcia¹; Que, Kevin Bruce²**¹Independent Researcher, Philippines; ²Projects Unlimited Group of Companies, Philippines

As the world hangs on for a viable cure to COVID-19, the ongoing impacts of a prolonged pandemic have weakened many nations and have stalled worldwide socio-economic growth. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been hit severely, particularly in developing nations, with many micro and small enterprises who were essentially reactive to disruptions, closing down indefinitely, unable to survive. As one of the largest business segments of an economy, consolidated public and private sector resources and leadership will play crucial roles in recovering the viability of MSMEs and revitalizing the economy after the pandemic. This study aims to look into the various measures taken by nations and discuss their best practices and challenges toward recovery and approaches for inclusive growth. Of particular focus will be current 'new normal' or 'better normal' trends promoting paradigm shifts in how we see, build, and share our built environments and the opportunities and innovations they present toward building sustainable and resilient environments.

[Urcia-Multi-sectoral cooperation and innovation toward national economic recovery and growth after the.pdf](#)

Conference Agenda

The 6th Asia Future Conference Pre-Conference

Session

AFC6A BP Session 3

Time:

Thursday, 26/Aug/2021:

1:10pm - 2:40pm

Session Chair: Kuei-E Chang

Session Chair: Yu Yang

Presentations

The Consideration of the Eschatology and Salvation in Modern Chinese Salvationist Religions

當代華人救度宗教之「末世救劫」論述與對話

Chung, Yun-Ying

Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Abstract

In 2020, the COVID-19 infected almost the entire world and lead to many deaths. People felt terrorize and anxious because the situation seems like the doom is coming soon. How to treatment human's mind in this moment? In my opinion, all religions in the world need to consider the new contexts of Eschatology and Salvationism, provided people diverse ideas to face challenges and to create new lifestyle throughout the ages.

There were many Chinese salvationist religions founded in late Qing and early Republican Periods; many believers spread their doctrines until today. The following paper is going to discuss on the perspectives of Eschatology and Salvation in modern Chinese salvationist religions. I want to appeal those religions to make new context of Eschatology and Salvationism. The new context will provide people to make the happy values today.

In this paper, there is an idea to discuss on Eschatology and Salvationism. I think it is very important to construct the Salvationism on spiritual equality. In this paper, I introduced Yigunan Dao (I-Kuan Tao) to interpret the meaning of "Freedom and Equality" by the view of spiritual equality. I believe the idea will provide alternative way to discuss the new contexts of Eschatology and Salvationism in Modern Chinese Salvationist Religions.

發表要旨 (英語)

2020年對全世界而言是險峻且充滿挑戰的一年，新冠肺炎（COVID-19）肆虐，威脅人類性命，傳染病隨著人類遷移而傳播全球，身處世局詭變、多元、複雜的時代，重啟各宗教之「末世」（華道教派稱「末劫」）論述與對話，應被列入當代宗教多元對話的議題之一，透過末世主題的論述，提供全球人類安身立命之道，降低因猜忌、焦慮所引起的誤解與恐慌。

清末民初，民間教派的災難觀主要有二種說法，一為「三期末劫」，強調人類世界已至毀天滅地之期，一為道德淪喪所引起的各種劫難，故各教派積極傳道救劫。

筆者認為，當今世局變化多端，舊式的救劫觀應該重啟新的論述與對話，以符合當今的世局，特別是從拯救外在劫難轉向個人靈性的救贖，拯救個體內在之「心劫」，使之成為末世救劫論之重要內容。

本文擬從「建構靈性平等的救劫觀」立論，並以一貫道對「自由平等」之另類詮釋為例，說明靈性平等觀早已存在民初時期的救度教派之中，探討重啟當今華人救度教派之「末世救劫」內容之新的論述可能，藉以思考具有華人特色之末世救劫論的內容與未來的立論方向。

[Chung-The Consideration of the Eschatology and Salvation-230.pdf](#)

Women's Circumstances in Japan-Ruled Taiwan: Analyzing Folk Songs in Taiwan New People Newspaper

日治時期臺灣女性的處境——以《臺灣新民報》的歌謠為中心

Hajndrych, Eryk¹; Wu, Tsui-Hua²

¹Kazimierz Wielki University, Poland; ²Yuan Ze University, Taiwan

Abstract

In Chinese, the term gēyáo may refer to folk songs. As stated in The Airs from the States of The Book of Songs: "I sing and remark when I brood." As a form of oral literature, folk songs help reveal one's emotions and evoke one's nostalgia. From 1895 to 1945, Taiwan was under Japanese colonial rule. Unlike the late Qing period, modernity was incorporated into Japanese Taiwan, thanks to the industrialization and urbanization fostered by the Japanese Empire. The folk songs created in Japan-ruled Taiwan have reflected the social circumstances and the people's voices

during that period. This study, by looking at the folk songs submitted to Taiwan New People Newspaper, intends to analyze the various roles of Taiwanese women in Japan-ruled Taiwan and what circumstances they faced. Our findings are summarized below:

First, a daughter is useless, as she will become one's wife in the end. Second, a woman's marriage is decided by her parents. However, if she is not happy in her marriage, she may show hatred towards her parents. Third, a woman's looks may influence her fate. Fourth, a daughter-in-law should bear hardship without complaint. She also needs to take care of everything in her husband's family. Fifth, an unmarried sister is the burden of the family and will make her sister-in-law unhappy. In a nutshell, the folk songs published by Taiwan New People Newspaper presented the social expectation towards women in a humorous manner, but also reflected Taiwanese women's hardship during that period.

發表要旨 (英語)

歌謠是抒發人類內心真摯情感的口傳文學，其傳統性常引發人們的思舊情懷，日治時期（1895-1945）所傳唱的歌謠則充分反映了當時的臺灣社會景況及人民心聲。本文擬以《臺灣新民報》以女性為主題的歌謠為研究題材，從中了解日治時期臺灣女性的不同角色及所面臨的處境。分析其內容，可分為以下幾類：

- （一）女兒無用論，如：「飼查某子別人的」；
- （二）終身大事由父母作主，如：「父母主婚無得活」，也因婚姻不美滿而對父母心生怨懟，如：「切阮父母呆心肝，教阮嫁內山」；
- （三）女性的外在影響姻緣，如：「大腳查某不通娶」；
- （四）媳婦得任勞任怨，如：「做人媳婦早早起」，也得操心夫家大小事，如：「做人个心婦也苦嘆...小姑卜嫁無嫁妝」；
- （五）未出嫁的小姑是家裡的負擔，如：「嫂仔嫂，食父食母是應該，無食嫂嫂恁厝張嫁來」。

由上述可見，《臺灣新民報》所登載的歌謠，在以談諧的筆法描述日治時期臺灣社會對女性的期待之餘，也反映出那個時期臺灣女性面臨的困難處境。

[Hajndrych-Women's Circumstances in Japan-Ruled Taiwan-265.pdf](#)

Stand with Hong Kong: Lennon Wall and Participatory Politics in Taiwan

Zheng, Qi

National Chiao Tung University, Taiwan

As a symbol of freedom and resistance against the communist regime, the Lennon Wall originated from Prague has been created in Hong Kong by local protesters since the Umbrella (Occupy Central) Movement. In 2019, Lennon Wall in support of the Hong Kong protesters spreads across the globe while the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill Movement lasts for more than eight months. Expressing people's grievances and outrage, those walls with words, pictures and arts towards authoritarianism in public space are responded by citizens from Taiwan, South Korea, Japan, Canada, the USA and etc.

Witnessing the popularity of Lennon Wall in Taiwan since September 2019, the paper intends to concentrate on the process that the walls in public spaces are regenerated through constant participatory creation, and analyze the symbols and texts deployed by the participants of Lennon Wall. Particularly, the main research questions are: How do Taiwanese exploit the walls in public space and transform these fields into the political sphere? In what aspects do Lennon Wall performs as a contentious medium by the citizens? What are the possibilities of these walls in coordination with other participatory actions (e.g., assembly, publication, social media activities)? Fieldwork to Lennon Walls in Taipei and Hsinchu shall be conducted to obtain first hand information. In addition, interviews with possible organizers of the specific Lennon Wall should be arranged in order to investigate the potential power that configures the walls.

[Zheng-Stand with Hong Kong-295.pdf](#)

Being Young and Political: The Influence on Instagram Activism of Indonesian Female Activists Amidst the Covid-19 Pandemic

Laoera, Bruce Dame

Mae Fah Luang University, Thailand

The notion of influencer has attracted plenty academic responses over the last decade. Since the rising of internet then social network in the digital world, people has finally found more free and open medium for opinion and speech through their posts, tweets, or captions. The rise of social media which facilitates social interaction and political discussion and has the function of public sphere as a network for communicating information and points of view (Habermas in Kellner, 2000), especially during the pandemic of Covid-19. The objects of this study are three notable millennial female influencers from Indonesia where they actively contribute their political activism that are also related to certain political parties and/or governments. Moreover, they have been gaining popularity from their post-sharing and political activism on Instagram. By investigating these influencers based on their Instagram's contents, this study explores how political discussions flow and their activism which they have contributed and shared to the audience and society. Thus, their influences amidst the pandemic are visible in moving youths to be more aware and critical by contesting certain political law bills.

Keywords: Influencer, Instagram, Politics, Pandemic, Youth Movement

[Laoera-Being Young and Political-302.pdf](#)

Conference Agenda

The 6th Asia Future Conference Pre-Conference

Session

AFC6A BP Session 4

Time:

Thursday, 26/Aug/2021:

2:50pm - 4:20pm

Session Chair: Ferdinand Clarin Maquito

Session Chair: Hitoshi Hirakawa

Presentations

The Possibility of Constitutional Pacifism: A Paradigm Shift of Constitutionalism

立憲平和主義の可能性：パラダイムシフトとしての日本国憲法

Chen, Wei-yu

Graduate School of Law, Waseda University

Abstract

The constitutional control of the military power which is a part of state sovereignty has always been an important question for constitutional law since modern constitutionalism was born. After World War II, lots of states have a written constitution with a restriction for military sovereign power.

Even though the Basic Law(Germany) and the other constitutions prohibit states to have aggressive wars, the contradiction in West Europe Constitutionalism is still existing. As humanitarian intervention shows, West Europe Constitutionalism regards wars and military forces, which are the most dangerous threat to human rights, as the final guarantee of human rights. Only the Constitution of Japan has overcome this contradiction. Based on the recognition that Menschenwürde can not exist with military sovereign power, the Constitution of Japan is not only restricts military sovereign power. It repudiates the legitimacy of military sovereign power. In the other words, the Constitution of Japan is a non-military pacifism constitution.

The Constitution of Japan stipulates Renunciation of War, prohibits maintenance of the war potential, and also guarantees the Right to Live in Peace. The non-military pacifism of the Constitution of Japan is conclusion depends on Menschenwürde. This Constitution inherited Menschenwürde from West Europe Constitutionalism, but as the same time, it refused the contradiction of West Europe Constitutionalism. For the first time in the history of constitutionalism, the Constitution of Japan has attained the next step of Constitutionalism id est Constitutional Pacifism. This Constitution should be a paradigm shift of constitutionalism which all peoples of the world have the right to attain it.

発表要旨（英語）

近代立憲主義発足以来、国家主権の不可欠の一部として認識されてきた国家の戦争および軍事的権力への立憲的または民主的統制は、憲法学の分野において重要な課題として取り扱われてきた。とくに第二次世界大戦後、多くの憲法典には国家の自衛権または軍事高権を規制・制限する条項が盛り込まれるようになった。

しかし、ドイツ基本法といった侵略戦争の禁止を定めた憲法典が続出していたが、90年代以降勃発した「人道的介入」で暴かれたように、「最も人権を破壊する戦争と軍勢力を人権保障の最後の担保とする」という、「個人の尊厳」を謳う西欧立憲主義の輝きに隠れている内在的矛盾は今となっても克服されていない。この内在的矛盾を超克した唯一の例外となったのは、国家の戦争および軍事的権力と「個人の尊厳」は両立できないと意識したうえで国家の戦争および軍事的権力を制限するにとどまらずにその正当性を全否定するに至った非軍事平和主義を定めている日本国憲法である。

戦争放棄、戦力不保持そして平和的生存権を明定した日本国憲法の非軍事平和主義は、立憲主義の核心原理たる「個人の尊厳」を徹底した必然の帰結である。その日本国憲法は西欧立憲主義の確立した「個人の尊厳」を「継承」しながら正戦論を超克できぬ西欧立憲主義の内在的矛盾を「断絶」し、立憲主義の次の段階たる「将来の立憲平和主義」を先取りした、全世界の国民が獲得すべき新たなパラダイムである。

[Chen-The Possibility of Constitutional Pacifism-178.pdf](#)

Attracting foreign angel investment for startup development in Vietnam

Dat, Dang Thanh; Anh, Nguyen Thi Kim

Vietnam National University, Hanoi, Vietnam

Angel investment funding plays an important role for startups, as stepping between the seed stage (verifying and confirming the feasibility of products) and the established phase but requires large amounts of capital for rapid growth (early stage). Angel investor is the factor that fills the capital gap for startups and also brings many benefits to startups including accompany, management knowledge and mentorship for startup.

With a growing startup ecosystem, Vietnam currently witness more than 3,000 active startups, of which over 90% are still in the seed stage. The attraction of foreign angel investment therefore is necessary to help startups grow and scale-up.

Our research is based on the theory of institutional and policy to attract angel investment, in-depth interviews with 5 foreign angel investors in Vietnam, combined with learning experiences in attracting investment from foreign angel investors into startups in 3 countries in ASEAN that have more developed startup ecosystem than Vietnam, in order to give advices for Vietnamese Government in attracting foreign angel investment.

Keywords: Foreign angel investment, Foreign angel investor, Vietnam

[Dat-Attracting foreign angel investment for startup development-193.pdf](#)

Contemporary Vietnam – Japan relations from regional perspectives

Lam, Giang Thi

Vietnam Japan University, Vietnam

The diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Japan was elevated to the higher level of extensive strategic partnership for peace and prosperity in Asia in 2014, reflecting the mutual political trust and deep development in the bilateral cooperation and marking Tokyo as Hanoi's first extensive strategic partner. The political trust rooting from no conflict in national interests and no political uneasiness, the cultural similarities, interest compatibility, economic interdependence which have built up the bilateral relationship between Vietnam and Japan. Besides, the new challenges arising from the China's assertiveness in the East and South China Seas have brought considerable regional security concerns in general and placed Vietnam and Japan under pressure in protecting their maritime territorial sovereignty in particular. The two countries have been closely working in the field of security in bilateral level, as well as under the regional framework to counter with China's hegemony in Asia Pacific region. With its geostrategic position as the hub of sea routes connecting Indian Ocean and the Western Pacific, maritime conflicts in the South China Sea attract attentions of all relating parties, especially big powers in preserving freedom of navigation and regional peace. This paper examines the internal and external factors in tightening the Vietnam – Japan relations and highlights the importance of multilateral cooperation to protect the regional peace and prosperity.

[Lam-Contemporary Vietnam – Japan relations from regional perspectives-233.pdf](#)

Wealth, Income Distribution, and the Role of Institution: Concept and Practice of Sharia Banking in Several Countries

Amalia, Restu¹; Baroto, Wishnu Agung^{1,2,3,4}

¹DG Tax, Indonesia; ²Ritsumeikan Asia Pacific University Alumni; ³digital-forensic.id; ⁴kognisi.org

The economic system is continuously developing in the era of globalization. The development is not merely related to the difference between market economies or planned economies, but also recognition of the role of institutions, environment, and social responsibility. One of the economic systems that have vast development is Islamic economics or Syariah economics. Particularly in the practice of Syariah banking, the vast emerging occurs in Middle Eastern countries, Southeast Asian countries, and Europe. This paper elaborates on a comparative study among Syariah banking practices in Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, the Uni Arab Emirate, and the United Kingdom. The reason for selecting those countries as research objects is that they become representative of their continent and consider their rapid development in Syariah banking. A descriptive analysis then follows the historical approach analysis to depict Islamic economics's insight: property rights, equality, uncertainty, and usury, to overview the differences between conventional and Syariah.

Furthermore, we analyze the institution and international organization's role in cultivating the practice of Syariah Banking. The comparison of countries also provides evidence of the Syariah finance practice, using SWOT analysis, and we describe its advantages and disadvantages. The result shows that Syariah banking is more stable than conventional banking because it encourages equality and decreases uncertainty. Moreover, Syariah economics also promotes zakat as a tool of income distribution, property ownership that encourages social responsibility and encourages the role of the institution as proposed by institutional economics theory.

[Amalia-Wealth, Income Distribution, and the Role of Institution-291.pdf](#)

Conference Agenda

The 6th Asia Future Conference Pre-Conference

Session

AFC6A BP Session 5

Time:

Thursday, 26/Aug/2021:

2:50pm - 4:20pm

Session Chair: Sonja Dale

Session Chair: Joffre Caesario Balce

Presentations

Smart Cities in Asia and the Challenges to the Emergence of a Smart Continent

De Luca, Gabriele

Danube University Krems, Austria

With the emergence of Smart Cities in several urban areas in Asia, the problem arises on how to create networks of independent intelligent cities that favour development and innovation, as opposed to inter-city competition. One idea is to create Smart Nations in Asia first, and then connect them to one another in order to favour the emergence of a more complex smart system; say, a Smart Continent. This is however unlikely to happen, because unity between smart systems at a national level cannot be extended to the supranational level unless two factors are present simultaneously: political will of the humans towards globalisation, and a unified technological infrastructure that allows communication between autonomous smart systems. In the paper, we analyse whether these two factors are present in Asia today. With regards to the human demand for political unity, it appears that politics in Asia continues to be played under a game-theoretic perspective, which is based on the assumption that the relevant unit of analysis for politics is the State and that gains and losses are to be measured in relation to it. Concerning technology, the development of networks of innovation continues to take place under a State-centred perspective, as opposed to the continental approach that is followed in Europe. We therefore argue that the next step in the increase in complexity of the smart systems will not follow continental boundaries, but rather political and technological.

[De Luca-Smart Cities in Asia and the Challenges to the Emergence-106.pdf](#)

An Agent-Based Model for Designing a Community Currency Scheme

Miro, Mc Angelo Antonio M.¹; Maquito, Ferdinand C.²

¹Sekiguchi Global Research Association, Philippines, Philippines; ²College of Public Affairs and Development, University of the Philippines Los Baños

This paper reports on the development of an Agent-Based Model (ABM) that could help actual communities in the designing of Community Currency (CC) schemes, which have been deemed, in various seminars held in the Philippines and Japan by the Sekiguchi Global Research Association, as mechanisms for sustainable shared growth. As such, the ABM depicts a CC scheme for a community economy that essentially has no interest rate, but has the two other basic prices: (1) the price for a community-produced private good, expressed in both CC and fiat money (Philippine Peso) depending on the acceptance rate; and (2) the exchange rate between the CC and fiat money. The ABM has three types of producers: community-based private good producers; community-based local public (volunteer) good producers; and external private good producers. The community economy also includes laborers that could work to produce either private or volunteer goods. There is trade between the community's laborers and the private good producers, both community-based and external, where the latter accepts only fiat money as payment. By definition, CC is accepted only within the community as payment. The ABM helps in identifying various combinations of design parameters such as price acceptance rate and population, which are critical for the sustainability of a CC scheme.

[Miro-An Agent-Based Model for Designing a Community Currency Scheme-130.pdf](#)

BANK STABILITY AND MACRO STRESS TESTING OF THE TOP 24 UNIVERSAL AND COMMERCIAL BANKS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Merino, Michaela Nicole¹; Dacanay, Jovi²

¹University of Asia and the Pacific; ²University of Asia and the Pacific

Stress testing on banks is an exercise that helps bank managers and regulators to understand the financial rigidity of banks. In the context of the Philippines, stress testing will serve as a guide for the financial institutions on survivability in times of recessions or financial crises. Banks are still not invincible to economic shocks. Hence, this paper aims to discover which banks will be affected the most given the changes in macroeconomic, such external shocks, and bank specific variables. The study seeks to answer the question: Does better credit quality result from an improvement in the macroeconomic environment and bank performance? The study aims to answer the following objectives: First, to determine the presence of long-run relationships between the macroeconomic and bank specific variables, Second, to examine the effect of the macroeconomic and bank specific variables on the credit quality of the entire Top 20 UKBs, Third, to quantify the impact of macroeconomic and bank specific variables on the credit quality for each individual bank under the Top 20 Philippine UKBs, under a Covid19 Pandemic situation. With the use of a vector-

autoregressive (VAR) estimation procedure, the study will be able to determine how banks interact during periods of financial volatility, as well as how they perform during financial crises. The effects of the decrease in remittances, especially during the Covid19 pandemic, to bank performance and lending, shall be incorporated in the study. Banks have provided enough liquidity in spite of the decrease in bank performance, due to their stability.

[Merino-BANK STABILITY AND MACRO STRESS TESTING OF THE TOP 24 UNIVERSAL AND COMMERCIAL BANKS-298.pdf](#)

Advancing Digitalisation with the Digital Readiness Index (DRI) in Indonesia: Implications for Urban and Rural Areas

Starlika, Alifa

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

Maximising digital dividends – potential gains from digitalisation in forms of productivity and economic growth– is pivotal in realising a century-long dream of Indonesia to become one of the top five world economies. Yet, in a diverse country like Indonesia, the process is challenging without strategic tools. Indonesia comprises of 16,056 islands spread across 34 provinces, each with its own distinctive urban and rural characteristics. The exceptional diversity of this archipelago poses a tremendous challenge to tailor appropriate policies in advancing digitalisation. With every province at a different stage of the digital transition, “one-fits-for-all” strategies - common in the past - have typically fallen short. Existing indices of digitalisation have failed to account for this subnational diversity and only available at a cross-country level.

This report proposes, designs and tests a new Digital Readiness Index (DRI) for Indonesia using more than 200 provincial data. The DRI advances upon country-level indices by identifying the specific regional barriers within Indonesia that hinder digitalisation progress. In this way, it serves to inform policymakers on regional variation and assist in formulating contextually appropriate policy solutions. The DRI is a weighted index of province-level scores on the four dimensions of digital readiness: (i)infrastructure; (ii)technology use attitudes; (iii)the progress of provincial governments in providing services online, and (iv)human development. Based on the scores, provinces are grouped into three categories based on their stage of digitalisation readiness: low, medium, and high. Provinces in each stage will be aided with specific solutions: digital development, digital transition, and digital growth, respectively.

[Starlika-Advancing Digitalisation with the Digital Readiness Index-343.pdf](#)

Conference Agenda

The 6th Asia Future Conference Pre-Conference

Session

AFC6A Taiwan BP

Time:

Thursday, 26/Aug/2021:

2:50pm - 4:20pm

Session Chair: Liping Lin

Session Chair: Lih-Ren Li

Presentations

Imaging China: The figure of China in Taiwan military magazine of 1980s

想像中國：臺灣1980年代軍中雜誌中的「中國」形象

Chan, I Ying

Ph.D of National Cheng Chi University

Abstract

This article mainly focus on a Taiwanese military magazine New Literature(新文藝). This magazine was funded by Taiwan Ministry of National Defense, published from 1962 to 1983. After 1983, it merged with another magazine The Spirit of the Nation(國魂). When the Chinese Nationalist Party (also called Kuo Min Tang) retreated to Taiwan in 1949, the magazine of Ministry of National Defense has always been an important channel for the Ministry of National Defense to promote anti-Communist. The purpose of this article is to explore that 30 years after the Kuomintang Civil War, under the circumstance that China and Taiwan are prohibited from any communication. How did the official magazine construct the figure of China or introducing China to the readers? Especially in the 1980s, Taiwan's economy was booming like never before, but the international community does not recognize Taiwan as an independent country. Review of this history may give us a perspective that how do some Taiwanese understand China? And in this case, is there a possibility of unity in Taiwan?

發表要旨 (英語)

本文聚焦於1980年代臺灣的軍中雜誌《新文藝》，探討其在國共分裂長達30年後，如何介紹、建構「中國」的形象給讀者。特別是在1980年代臺灣經濟起飛，但外交地位卻岌岌可危的情況下，代表官方的軍中雜誌，對「中國」的形象論述特徵和觀點，顯得十分耐人尋味。本文即以發行期間最為悠久，卻罕為人知的軍中刊物《新文藝》為探討標的。這部雜誌為國防部所創辦，自1962年更名改版為《新文藝》後，發行至1983年。此後又與《國魂》合併，經歷了多次的變化。這部雜誌體現了「中華民國」官方對於「中國」的想像，也提供我們從不同的側面，思索「中國」在臺灣人心目中的樣貌。

[Chan-Imaging China-144.pdf](#)

Informal Restriction Structure of Governance Model in Vietnam as a Case Study of Procession from My Group to Other Group

非正式限制的結構化治理模式－越南從我群到他群的過程為例

Chen, Eric

National Open University, Taiwan

Abstract

Recent years have seen an interest in theoretical research articles across a variety of disciplines. However, significantly less attention has been given to empirical research articles. Previous studies have largely focused on formal restriction structure of governance model, while relatively little is known about informal restriction structure of governance model. This paper reports the findings of a study aiming to reveal the recurring pattern of Hua Yi divide and conquer strategy, especially, as a case study of process from my group to other group in Vietnam. In this paper I use three case studies to show Hua Yi divide and conquer strategy can be used to help governing model of China. The results of this study indicated a stronger relationship between informal restriction structure of governance model and Hua Yi divide and conquer strategy, supporting the researcher's hypothesis.

發表要旨 (英語)

本文意在探討不治治之的治理模式，所謂不治係間接治理的方式，也是自治之意。即帝擁統權，王有治權。本文的問題意識為「諸侯用夷禮則夷之，夷而進於中國則中國之」。換言之，華夏諸侯若用夷禮則視為夷人，相反地若夷人循規蹈矩而行則可視為華人。文章循「中華世界秩序原理」之「華夷分治論」的研究途徑，從歷史的史料中尋找身為荒服之外的交趾（安南），即現今之越南如何從蠻夷之邦王化成為禮義之國，甚至自稱為「中華」。並運用歷史檔案史料等文本分析法詮釋越南獨立建國的過程，企圖透過「歷史理解」了解夷蠻夏的「近者說，遠者來」的理想之涉外關係。文章區分，首先論述華夷分治的論理架構及問題意識的陳述。其次為探討北屬時期的越南，這一階段歷經秦、漢、唐等朝代的乍服

乍叛分合的過程。第三則論述東漢末年交州自治的史實，主要為士變治理下的交州，不僅奉漢廷職貢，也服屬強鄰東吳，其所呈現的是「以小事大」以智的策略與智慧。第四則論述吳王權敗南漢肇建「前吳」王朝、丁部領救平十二使君之亂並求封於宋而建立「大瞿越」及黎桓在支棧之役戰勝宋廷等戰役，越史稱此三戰為越南獨立建國之因。最後從文化、制度與治理的「路徑依賴」的角度論結。

[Chen- Informal Restriction Structure of Governance Model-214.pdf](#)

The relationship between political parties and school clubs

Chen, Yun¹; Huan, Chen Ning²

¹National Cheng-Chi University, Taiwan; ²Wistron CORPORATION

School clubs can be divided into "emotional clubs" (interests, preferences, hometown) and "instrumental clubs" (student autonomous clubs, dissent clubs). Emotional associations are mainly to meet the inner needs of members and promote the emotional connection and cohesion of members; instrumental associations combine the collective action power of members, purposefully strive for benefits from the society and the government outside the organization, and change policies.

This survey will discvoer how the government and political parties control school clubs and make them thier strongest supporter.

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Research on Curriculum Design and Evaluation of Trans-cultural Competence-oriented Transdisciplinary Integration

跨文化能力導向超學科統整之課程設計與評量研究

LO, Su Chuan

China University of Technology, Taiwan

Abstract

This study adopted the transdisciplinary method to experiment on an integrated curriculum. Students from the 107-1 Business Management Department and Design Department were selected as the study participants. To analyze the students' learning results and determine whether differences existed between students from different departments. Subsequently, areas that require improvements were identified.

1. The use of history-oriented perspectives (i.e., "past," "present," and "future") as the transdisciplinary method to integrate knowledge. These methods provide students with important cultural knowledge that enable them to integrate knowledge from different perspectives as well as create their own knowledge.

2. Pretest–posttest comparisons of the students' learning effectiveness self-evaluation and six-item cognitive process self-evaluation revealed significant growth among the students. Additionally, no significant difference was observed in the performance of students studying in different programs, indicating the applicability of the transdisciplinary curriculum design to various fields. A pretest–posttest comparison of the cognitive process self-evaluation revealed the following: (1) on the pretest, students from the business management program scored higher on the analysis item than did those from the design program; and (2) on the posttest, students from the design program scored higher on all six items than did those from the business management program. These analytical results regarding the cognitive process can serve as a reference for teachers to revise curriculum designs based on their students' programs.

Key words: transdisciplinary integration, cross-cultural competence, cultural change, cultural regeneration.

發表要旨 (英語)

跨文化能力導向超學科統整之課程設計與評量研究

本研究以超學科統整課程，建構跨文化跨領域的知識整合模式，以107-1商管及設計兩班選修「創意日本」課程學生為對象，分析學習成效及不同專業學群學習者的學習差異，思考教學改進之處。

研究結果顯示：

1. 以「過去」、「現在」與「未來」的歷史觀點作為超學科方式統整知識，是有意義的深化學習。能夠幫助學生從文化的脈絡中，統整不同領域的知識。

2. 透過學習成效前後測自評比較以及認知歷程前後測6項目自評比較發現：

(1) 所有學生對於這兩種自我評量前後測比較，都呈現顯著成長。不同專長

學生間也未有顯著差異，表示超學科課程設計可適用不同領域。(2)在認知歷程前後測自評比較發現，雖然前測時，在分析部分，商管學群明顯高於設計學群學生，不過，後測時，設計學群學生六項都略高於商管類學群學生，這樣的認知歷程的分析結果有助於提供教師針對不同學群學生在課程設計修改上的參考。

關鍵字: 超學科統整、跨文化能力、文化變容、文化再生

[LO-Research on Curriculum Design and Evaluation of Trans-cultural Competence-oriented Transdisciplinary.pdf](#)

Practical research on Japanese history subjects that integrate CLIL and active learning -A case study for Japanese major learners in Taiwan-

CLILとアクティブラーニングを融合した日本史科目の実践研究—台湾における日本語専攻学習者への一事例—

Tanaka, Ayako

Soochow University 東呉大學, Taiwan

Abstract

This research is a class that encourages independent learning with the aim of autonomous learning and growth of learners, breaking away from the conventional form of history class where the memorization of age and terms is a learning image for both Japanese and Taiwanese students. This is a study that tried to put it into practice. Activities in the class that practiced the usefulness of CLIL (content language integrated learning) and active learning in the Japanese history course of the university for JFL learners in Taiwan from September 2020 to January 2021. It will be verified through two methods: observation of results and questionnaire survey of learners.

As a result, it was found that the learners acquired knowledge about Japanese history and culture while using the Japanese language they had learned so far, and are working on the lessons with expectations. We were able to confirm the results of independent learning in which the knowledge related to Japanese history learned was used as one of the communication materials in the Japanese language operation scene of the in-class activities. It can be said that such a lesson form of this practice can function sufficiently effectively even when the language education and the liberal arts education of Japanese history are combined.

発表要旨 (英語)

本研究は、日台両学生にとっては年代や用語の暗記などが学習イメージとしてある従来の歴史授業の形態を抜け出し、学習者の自律的な学習と成長を目指して、主体的な学びを促す授業実践を試みた研究である。台湾のJFL学習者を対象とし、大学の日本史科目授業において、CLIL（内容言語統合型学習）とアクティブラーニングの有用性を、2020年9月～2021年1月に実践した授業内での活動成果観察と、学習者へのアンケート調査という2種の方法を通して検証する。

その結果、学習者はこれまで学んだ日本語を使いながら、日本の歴史や文化に関する知識を身に付け、期待をもって授業に取り組んでいることがわかった。授業内活動の日本語運用場面において、学んだ日本史関連知識を、コミュニケーション素材の一つとして援用する主体的な学びの成果を確認できた。こうした本実践の授業形態は、語学教育と日本史という教養教育を結合した際にも、十分有効に機能しうると言える。

[Tanaka-Practical research on Japanese history subjects that integrate CLIL and active learning -A case.pdf](#)

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3-5-8 Sekiguchi, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-0014, Japan

東京都文京区関口 3-5-8

Tel: 03-3943-7612 Fax: 03-3943-1512

SGRA HP: <http://www.aisf.or.jp/AFC/>

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