

研究課題名

学術交流：グローバル・ガバナンスとリージョナル・ガバナンス

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修士課程1年
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1.概要

本学術交流の目的は、復旦大学大学院(中華人民共和国、上海)及び延世大学大学院(大韓民国、ソウル)との交流を通じて、「東アジア共同体」構想の実現可能性とその障害を探ることにある。「東アジア共同体」構想の実現にあたり、欧州連合(EU)など既存の枠組から学ぶところは多い。しかしアジア地域内の政治・文化・経済の多様性から、今までにないアジア独自のアプローチも必要となり、日中間の研究者は隔たりを越え、政府や社会に共同の研究成果を発信することが求められている。したがって本交流ではそうした試みとして、日中韓の若手の大学院生や研究者が相手国側の参加者の視点を理解し、新たな研究成果を共に構築することを目的としている。

本学術交流は、慶應義塾大学と復旦大学(中華人民共和国、上海)及び延世大学(大韓民国、ソウル)の大学院生によるワークショップとその準備のための共同研究及びディスカッションによって構成されている。またワークショップの一環として、博士課程大学院生や若手研究者による研究発表に加え、今後の学術交流に関する議論も重ねて実施されている。

本年度秋学期では、上海の復旦大学とソウルの延世大学において、それぞれワークショップが行われた。ワークショップでは、安全保障・経済・環境・文化の4つのグループに構成された。参加者は12月の延世大学での最終発表まで、各グループの研究テーマに関する調査とオ

オンラインでのミーティングを重ねてグループワークを行うことが義務付けられている。更にインターネットを通じた遠隔講義では、日中韓及び東アジア地域における最新の研究動向の把握に加えて、グループワークの進捗状況の確認やフィードバックを行った。またワークショップでは、三大学の教授による東アジアに関する最新の研究や政策動向に関する発表をした上で、他大学の教授や大学院生による質疑応答や議論を行っている。

以上の活動を通じて、参加者は東アジアに関する最新の研究や政策の動向を学ぶと同時に、他大学の大学院生との交流を通じて、今後の東アジアに向けた提言を発表した。またワークショップでは、日中韓以外の国籍を持つ留学生も参加しており、参加者は彼らの多様な視点を通じて東アジアに関する議論や意見を聞いたことは大きな成果であったといえる。

2.ワークショップ日程表

(1) 上海・復旦大学(2012年11月16日から2012年11月18日)

◇11/16 (Fri.)

Tokyo Narita 14:55(departure) CA930
Shanghai Pudong 17:20 (arrival)

◇11/17 (Sat.)

Pilgrim workshop at Fudan University

FUDAN-KEIO-YONSEI Distance Learning Course (2012 Fall Semester)

Pilgrim Workshop Program

Date: November 17, 2012

Venue: Fudan University, Shanghai, China

**Nov. 17
9:00-9:30**

**Pilgrim Workshop
Opening Session**

Room 826, Wenke Building

Chair: Assoc.-Prof. Sebastian Bersick, Fudan

Welcoming Remarks

Prof. Yijia JING, Vice Dean of SIRPA, Fudan

Prof. Ken JIMBO, Keio

Prof. Myung-Lim PARK, Yonsei

9:30-10:30	Invited Lecture I Speaker: Prof. William A. Callahan, University of Manchester Title: Borders of Identity in East Asia	Room 826, Wenke Building
10:30-10:45	Coffee Break	Room 723, Wenke Building Room
10:45-11:45	Invited Lecture II Speaker: Prof. Shiping TANG (TBC), Fudan University Title: TBC	826, Wenke Building
11:45-13:30	Lunch	UBC Restaurant
13:30-14:00	Group 1: Politics and Security	Room 826, Wenke Building
14:00-14:30	Group 2: Society and Culture	
14:30-15:00	Group 3: Economy	
15:00-15:30	Group 4 Environment	
15:30-15:45	Coffee Break	Room 723, Wenke Building
15:45-16:30	Roundtable Discussion Chair: Prof. Zhimin CHEN Wrap-up discussion Prof. Ken JIMBO, Keio Prof. Myung-Lim PARK, Yonsei	Room 826, Wenke Building

Assoc.-Prof. Sebastian Bersick
Assoc.-Prof. Chunrong LIU, Fudan
Closing remarks: Prof. Zhimin CHEN, Fudan

Campus Visiting

On Campus

17:00
17:30

Family Photo
Farewell Dinner

Center for American Studies
Faculty Canteen

◇ **11/18 (Sun.)**

Shanghai Pudong 14:15 (Departure) CA919
Tokyo Narita 18:00 (Arrival)

(2) ソウル・延世大学(2012年12月20日から2012年12月23日)

◇ **12/20 (Thurs.)**

Tokyo Haneda 19:45 (Departure) JL095
Seoul Gimpo 22:20 (Arrival)

◇ **12/21 (Fri.)**

Pilgrim workshop at Yonsei University

FUDAN-KEIO-YONSEI Distance Learning Course (2012 Fall Semester)

Pilgrim Workshop Program Session1

Date: December 21, 2012

Venue: Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

Dec 21
15:00-15:30

Pilgrim Workshop Session1
Registration

New Millennium Hall Room 112

15:30-16:00	Opening & 10th Anniversary Welcoming Remarks Prof. Yorizumi WATANABE, Keio Prof. Ken JIMBO, Keio Prof. Zhi min CHEN, Fudan Prof. Yushen GU, Fudan Prof. Seok-Chun RYU, Yonsei Prof. Young-Ryeol PARK, Yonsei	New Millennium Hall Room 112
16:00-17:30	Seminar Theme: “Current Issues of Northeast Asian Studies” Chair: Prof. Seok-Chun RYU, Yonsei Presenters: Prof. Yorizumi WATANABE, Keio Prof. Zhi min CHEN, Fudan Myung-Lim PARK, Yonsei	New Millennium Hall Room 112
17:30-18:00	Coffee Break	
18:00-19:00	Special Discussion: “History and Future of Yonsei-Keio-Fudan Distance Learning”	New Millennium Hall Room 112
19:00	Dinner	

◇ 12/22 (Sat.)

Pilgrim Workshop at Yonsei University (final presentation)

FUDAN-KEIO-YONSEI Distance Learning Course (2012 Fall Semester)

Pilgrim Workshop Program Session2

Date: December 22, 2012

Venue: Yonsei University, Seoul, Korea

Dec 22
9:00-12:30

Pilgrim Workshop Session2

Students Presentation

Group1: Politics and Security

Group2: Society and Culture

Group3: Economy

Group4: Environment

Group5: Politics and Security

Group6: Society and Culture

Group7: Economy

New Millennium Hall Room 111

12:30-13:30

Lunch

13:30-15:00

Ph.D Candidates Presentation

Xiren TANA, Fudan

Kangling CHEN, Fudan

New Millennium Hall Room 111

◇ **12/23 (Sun.)**

Seoul Gimpo 12:10 (Departure)

JL092

Tokyo Haneda 14:15 (Arrival)

3.成果物

The impact of the « G2 » on the East Asian region's security

[Names]

Aymeric Petetin, Itthida Doo, Houngbo Kokou,

Luisa Isabel Hernandez, Kazuki Ouchi, Kirill Karepkin,

Jee Eun Choi, Elena Bessonova, Song Yi Eom, Qiyu Li,

Balázs Jankus, Varfi Peter

<<G2>>♪

The concept of <<G2>> has been raised in 2005 by economist C. Fred Bergsten. The two groups are The United State of America and newly raised China. According to Bergsten, the two are largest economies, trading nation, polluters and accounted for almost one half of all global growth during the four-year boom prior to the crisis.

<Source: Testimony: The United States–China Economic Relationship and the Strategic and Economic Dialogue". iie.com>.

Retrieved 2010-06-27-27p://www.iie.com/publications/papers/paper.cfm?ResearchID=1291)

Introduction

- The reelection of Barack Obama and the renewal of its interest for the region.
- The perception of China's « rise ».

→ The current context places both the US and China as main actors in East Asia;

To what extent will the future of the region be shaped by these two actors?

Outline

- I. China and the US as competitors for regional powers
- II. The growing importance of bi- and multilateral relations with other players in the region
- III. Prospects for possible cooperation: the ASEAN framework

I. China and the US as competitors
for regional powers

China, a complex foreign policy actor

- The concept of « harmonious world »:
 1. Democratization of international relations;
 2. Justice and common prosperity;
 3. Diversity and tolerance;
 4. Peaceful resolution of international conflicts
- The change in leadership
- Emotional issues

China's increasing military capability

- China's defense spending increasing at a high rate
- China is currently producing modern submarines and surface warships
- China's first aircraft carrier (*Liaoning*) entered service on September, 25th 2012; important for force projection.
- However, an emphasis over quantity rather than quality

Problems in the East Asian region

- An arms race in the Asia Pacific?
- The emotional factor
- Unsettled border issues
- Peace treaties yet to be signed

The US strategic rebalancing toward the Asia-Pacific

- Pivot to Asia
- Building strategic partnerships
- US strategy for near future: to avoid conflict

Summary

- Complex regional architecture
- Therefore, we decided to study some of the major participants

II. The growing importance of bilateral relations with other players in the region

Japan

China's action towards Japan

- Military exercise in Pacific Ocean
- Japan-China territorial dispute
- Economic Sanction to Japan (ex. rare earth element).

Japan's response to China

- Keeping a close eye on Chinese military modernization
- Increased Japan's role in Japan-US alliance :
 - Dynamic Defense
 - Enhancement of Japanese Self Defense Force's posture on Southwestern islands
 - Joint military exercise

Japan response to regional and global challenges

- Focuses on tightening up the relationship with China
- Accelerates the trilateral relationship with India.
- Searching for means to engage North Korea
- Improve bilateral defense exchange and military cooperation with South Korea

Russia

Russia interests

- 1. Solving of Curil`s islands dispute
- 2. Making strategic partner ship with China
- 3. Lobbying of joining to SCO
- 4. Dominating positions on weapon market of Asia
- 5. Pipeline to South Korea

Korea

Current Korea administration's stance♪

- Lee myung-Bak administration in 2008 : Strengthening US-RoK alliance
 - “Strategic Cooperative Partnership” in May 2008
 - North Korea factor

Republic of Korea(ROK) Security Policy toward The U.S.♪

- Basic foreign policy doctrine: US-RoK alliance is a cornerstone
- The Roh Moohyun's administration
 1. The importance of the alliance is questioned
 2. Different approach to North Korea
- The Lee Myung-bak's administration
 1. Three core components for the ROK-U.S. strategic alliance:
value, trust and peace
 2. Anti-American mood
 3. Domestic Factor

Republic of Korea(ROK) Security Policy toward China♪

- ROK's 2004 National Security Strategy
- China and ROK relationship: "Comprehensive Cooperative Partnership"
- Yellow Sea fishing boat incidents

Republic of Korea(ROK) Security Policy toward China and The U.S.

- South Korea has not bandwagoned with China, nor does it wish to abandon its close ties with the United States

India case study

The rise of the Bengal tiger

India: The answer to East Asia's dragon problem?

- 1962 Indo-Shino war
- Beijing ,1964 and the response from India
- Pakistan out; PRC in
- Rising year on year defense budget
- East and Southeast Asian countries look to India to counter balance PRC
- The Kashmir valley and the PRC's string of pearls strategy

India: The panda is not that scary after all

- Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai
- India „Look East” policy
- Cultural and historical similarities
- India has a no first use nuclear policy
- India, the PRC and East Asian organizations
- Increasing economic dependence

III. Prospects for possible cooperation: the ASEAN framework

Why are ASEAN countries a main actor for the security in the region?

- ASEAN promotes closer security cooperation (security)
- The region cooperates on serious transnational threats (terrorism, piracy, and smuggling)
- Growing trade between the ASEAN states and Asian Great Power (China, Japan, and US) and ASEAN is increasing economic interdependence (economy)

Challenges

1. Internal problems remain widespread across the region
2. The South China Sea
 1. ASEAN countries border disputes
 2. freedom of navigation

Conclusion

- China growing footprint
- US trying to reengage
- Third parties are trying not to commit to either side
- Countries will always find alternatives