

# 行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

## 歐盟研究在亞洲：台灣、大陸、日本、南韓之比較(III) 研究成果報告(精簡版)

計畫類別：個別型  
計畫編號：NSC 98-2410-H-004-070-  
執行期間：98年08月01日至99年12月31日  
執行單位：國立政治大學國際關係研究中心

計畫主持人：盧倩儀

報告附件：國外研究心得報告

處理方式：本計畫可公開查詢

中華民國 100 年 04 月 08 日

行政院國家科學委員會補助專題研究計畫  成果報告  
 期中進度報告

歐盟研究在亞洲：台灣、大陸、日本、南韓之比較

計畫類別： 個別型計畫  整合型計畫

計畫編號：NSC 98-2410-H-004-070-

執行期間：98年8月1日至99年7月31日

執行機構及系所：國立政治大學國際關係研究中心

計畫主持人：盧倩儀

共同主持人：

計畫參與人員：

成果報告類型(依經費核定清單規定繳交)： 精簡報告  完整報告

本計畫除繳交成果報告外，另須繳交以下出國心得報告：

赴國外出差或研習心得報告

赴大陸地區出差或研習心得報告

出席國際學術會議心得報告

國際合作研究計畫國外研究報告

處理方式：除列管計畫及下列情形者外，得立即公開查詢

涉及專利或其他智慧財產權， 一年 二年後可公開查詢

中華民國 100 年 3 月 29 日

## 國科會補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現或其他有關價值等，作一綜合評估。

### 1. 請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估

達成目標

未達成目標（請說明，以 100 字為限）

實驗失敗

因故實驗中斷

其他原因

說明：本研究就台灣、中國大陸、日本、南韓之歐盟研究發展進行比較，藉著勾勒各國歐盟研究發展之軌跡及趨勢來評估台灣之歐盟研究是否能與國際接軌、找尋出與鄰近亞洲國家相較，台灣歐盟研究之強項與弱項為何。經赴各國實地訪查，並就各國歐盟研究相關學術期刊論文進行分析，發現台灣的歐盟研究有其優勢卻也有其有待突破之困境。

### 2. 研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形：

論文： 已發表  未發表之文稿  撰寫中  無

專利： 已獲得  申請中  無

技轉： 已技轉  洽談中  無

其他：（以 100 字為限）

3. 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面，評估研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）（以500字為限）

本計劃針對台、中、日、韓四個國家，描繪出其歐盟研究知識社群之輪廓，比較之項目包括：與歐盟相關之期刊論文篇數之成長軌跡、各國以歐盟為主軸的期刊之存在及消長情形、博碩士產出數量及系所、學程的成長變化；歐洲/歐盟研究中心及學會之設立及經費來源；已獲博士學位之歐盟學者之背景（包括留學地）之統計分析；各國歐盟學者在國際知名期刊出版之情況等。這是一個從知識社會學角度出發的研究，探究的是歐盟研究在不同亞洲國家發展的背景、環境、以及速度、內涵。因此就應用價值而言，非但能從亞洲鄰近國家的經驗中學習，同時台灣本身歐盟研究的強項也被凸顯出來，亦是未來值得繼續深耕的重點區塊。

# 國科會補助專題研究計畫項下赴國外(或大陸地區)出差或研習心得報告

日期：\_\_年\_\_月\_\_日

計畫編號	NSC 98—2410—H—004—070—		
計畫名稱	歐盟研究在亞洲：台灣、大陸、日本、南韓之比較		
出國人員姓名	盧倩儀	服務機構及職稱	國立政治大學國際關係研究中心
出國時間	98年10月25日至 98年10月29日	出國地點	日本

The field trip was conducted on October 26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup>, 2009.

Interview with Dr. Yuichi Morii,  
Associate Professor (German Politics, European Union Studies)  
Center for German and European Studies  
Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, The University of Tokyo  
Komaba 3-8-1, Meguro, Tokyo, 153-8902 Japan  
Time: October 26, 2pm.

- EUSA Japan was established in 1980. There are now 200-500 members. Members include economists, lawyers and political scientists. EUSA Japan publishes Annual Journal of EC Studies.
- The quality of EU studies is slowly going up. In the early days, scholars mostly came back from the US. Nowadays, more and more EU specialists came back from Europe.
- The community of EU studies in Japan has a lot of contacts with European and American scholars.
- Publication in international journals, however, is rare. The reason is that the domestic market is rather big.
- There is no SSCI/JSSCI pressures for Japanese scholars. On the other hand, professors usually have lots of administrative works.
- EUSA Japan annual meetings now have English panels every year. There used to be only 1 English panel. Now, there's usually three out of ten. The annual meetings do call for papers, and there's a review process.
- Main Japanese EU studies journals:
  - EUSA Journal (English/Japanese)
  - International Relations Association (Japanese)
  - Comparative Politics Association (Japanese)
  - Political Science Association (Japanese)

- International Relations of the Asia-Pacific (English)
- In terms of methodology, there's very few quantitative works.
- Less than half of EU scholars were trained in Japan. Mainly lawyers and economists.
- Some studied in Europe, some in the US.

Interview with Dr. Min Shu

Associate Professor

Waseda Institute for Advanced Study

1-6-1 Nishi Waseda, Shinjuku-ku

Tokyo 169-8050

Time: Oct. 27, 2pm

- More and more EU scholars in Japan get their Ph.Ds. from abroad.
- EUSA Japan publishes one journal a year.
- Historians or IR scholars are more likely to get published in international journals. For instance, they could focus on EU-Japan relations.
- "EU scholars" or "EU studies" are difficult to define. It's more appropriate to think from the angle of disciplines or sub-disciplines, for example, IR. In terms of EU studies, IR still dominates. Comparative politics is still in minority, even though the theme of governance is making a big difference.
- All of EUIJ money comes from the European Commission.
  - Waseda itself has EU funding
  - Guandong: 慶應、一橋、金田屬
  - Guansi: 神戸、大阪
- Methodology: Few quantitative studies. Mostly qualitative studies.
- Although Japanese political scientists are very strong in quantitative studies. Most came back from the US.
- In China, in the early days, most studies were descriptive. Now Chinese journals also discuss questions such as EU democracy; how the EU affect the political structure.
- Three key universities in China:
  - 人民大學(歐洲政治) [宋新寧 UN university]
  - 武漢大學(歐洲法律)
  - 復旦大學(歐洲經濟)
- Main EU-study journal in Japan: 國際政治(學會)
- EUSA Japan annual meeting is in November. Not very big. Usually just one day. There's only one English panel.
- Japanese EU scholars are not under a lot of pressure to publish in English. This is because their promotion depends on "service."

Interview with Toshiro Tanaka

Faculty of Law

Department of Political Science

Graduate School of Law

Keio University

Time: Oct. 28, 10am

- To become a Jean Monnet Chair: 250 hours of teaching in Europe related areas.
- There are five Japanese JM Chairs:
  - Soko Tanaka (2001) Chuo University
  - Katsuhiro Shoji (law) Ukokohama Keio (2002)
  - Toshiro Tanaka (2003) (Political science)
  - Kumiko Haba (2005) 青山大學
  - Kubo (2009) (Economist) EUSI [European Union Studies Institute]
- Jean Monnet Center of Excellence at Keio University (2007-2010)
- There has to have two JM chairs in a country in order to establish a JM center of excellence.
- There are two in China: 人民大學: 宋新寧; 復旦大學: 戴炳然。
- There is not much pressure for Japanese scholars to publish in international journals.
- Journal 1: EUSA Japan: since 1980. The articles are papers from the annual conferences.
- The organization has grown. There's now more than 500 members.
- Journal 2: EU Studies in Japan. One issue per year. (Mainly in Japanese, but some in English)
- Journal 3: EUSA Asia Pacific (English)
- Very few concentrates only on EU. Their focus: economics, i.e., anti-dumping.

# 國科會補助專題研究計畫項下赴國外(或大陸地區)出差或

## 研習心得報告

日期：\_\_年\_\_月\_\_日

計畫編號	NSC 98—2410—H—004—070—		
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出國人員姓名	盧倩儀	服務機構及職稱	國立政治大學國際關係研究中心
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# 國科會補助計畫衍生研發成果推廣資料表

日期:2011/04/08

國科會補助計畫	計畫名稱: 歐盟研究在亞洲: 台灣、大陸、日本、南韓之比較(III)
	計畫主持人: 盧倩儀
	計畫編號: 98-2410-H-004-070- 學門領域: 比較政治
無研發成果推廣資料	

98 年度專題研究計畫研究成果彙整表

計畫主持人：盧倩儀		計畫編號：98-2410-H-004-070-					
計畫名稱：歐盟研究在亞洲：台灣、大陸、日本、南韓之比較(III)							
成果項目		量化			單位	備註（質化說明：如數個計畫共同成果、成果列為該期刊之封面故事...等）	
		實際已達成數（被接受或已發表）	預期總達成數(含實際已達成數)	本計畫實際貢獻百分比			
國內	論文著作	期刊論文	0	0	100%	篇	
		研究報告/技術報告	0	0	100%		
		研討會論文	0	0	100%		
		專書	0	0	100%		
	專利	申請中件數	0	0	100%	件	
		已獲得件數	0	0	100%		
	技術移轉	件數	0	0	100%	件	
		權利金	0	0	100%	千元	
	參與計畫人力 (本國籍)	碩士生	0	0	100%	人次	
		博士生	0	0	100%		
		博士後研究員	0	0	100%		
		專任助理	0	0	100%		
國外	論文著作	期刊論文	0	0	100%	篇	
		研究報告/技術報告	0	0	100%		
		研討會論文	0	0	100%		
		專書	0	0	100%		章/本
	專利	申請中件數	0	0	100%	件	
		已獲得件數	0	0	100%		
	技術移轉	件數	0	0	100%	件	
		權利金	0	0	100%	千元	
	參與計畫人力 (外國籍)	碩士生	0	0	100%	人次	
		博士生	0	0	100%		
		博士後研究員	0	0	100%		
		專任助理	0	0	100%		

<p>其他成果 (無法以量化表達之成果如辦理學術活動、獲得獎項、重要國際合作、研究成果國際影響力及其他協助產業技術發展之具體效益事項等，請以文字敘述填列。)</p>	<p>無</p>
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	成果項目	量化	名稱或內容性質簡述
科 教 處 計 畫 加 填 項 目	測驗工具(含質性與量性)	0	
	課程/模組	0	
	電腦及網路系統或工具	0	
	教材	0	
	舉辦之活動/競賽	0	
	研討會/工作坊	0	
	電子報、網站	0	
	計畫成果推廣之參與(閱聽)人數	0	



# 國科會補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現或其他有關價值等，作一綜合評估。

1. 請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估

達成目標

未達成目標（請說明，以 100 字為限）

實驗失敗

因故實驗中斷

其他原因

說明：

2. 研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形：

論文： 已發表  未發表之文稿  撰寫中  無

專利： 已獲得  申請中  無

技轉： 已技轉  洽談中  無

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3. 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面，評估研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）（以 500 字為限）

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