摘要

構〉開啟西方國際關係學界關於「安全化」研究的先聲,也奠定哥本哈根學派在國際關係領域的地位。「安全化」自提出以後,被許多歐美學者運用於分析氣候變遷、傳染病、恐怖主義、海盗等非傳統安全問題,並於近年開始流傳於亞洲學界。然而,即便如此,哥本哈根學派長期以來遭受批評,而各界批評無非強調該學派的歐洲中心主義,並質疑後實證理論的實用性等問題。有鑑於此,同時顧及近年西方國際關係學界開始大聲疾呼「學科全球化」的趨勢,本研究嘗試在「安全化」的架構中納入「關係」的概念,以提出一個能用於分析安全問題和外交政策的新架構。此外,透過再融入衝突理論、「權力」的概念以及矩陣圖的運用,本研究提出一個能用於初步分析兩個行為者之間互動的政策分析模型。透過中國和美日兩國於南海和東海地區的案例,本研究試呈現行為者(國家)之間如何建構安全問題、安全化的過程,以及在危機爆發後的去安全化過程。透過修正「安全化」的概念,研究者希望新模型能進一步帶動對非主流國際關係理論的思考和應用。

關鍵字:安全化;哥本哈根學派;權力;關係

Abstract

In 1998, with the release of Security: A New Framework for Analysis, Barry Buzan, Ole Waever and Jaap de Wilde broached the field of securitization studies, which in turn established the status of the Copenhagen School as a unique critical school in the discipline of International Relations. Since the introduction of the securitization approach, Western observers have applied the approach to analyze non-traditional security issues such as climate change, epidemics, terrorism and piracy. Nonetheless, the Copenhagen School has long been criticized for its Eurocentric assumptions and its functional value as a postmodern or post-positivist theory. In light of such critique and the recent call by the Western academia for "Global IR," this study is an attempt to introduce a new framework for analyzing security issues and foreign policy through the adoption of the concept of "relationality." In addition, through the re-integration of conflict theory and the concept of power, this study proposes a policy analytical model for examining the interaction between two actors. By examining the cases of maritime disputes in the South China Sea and the East Sea, this study demonstrates how actors (states) construct security, the securitization process and how an issue is desecuritized in the aftermath of a crisis. By reconsidering and revising the concept of securitization, this study seeks to bring more attention to the study and application of IR theories outside the traditional realm.

Keywords: Securitization; Copenhagen School; Power; Relations