

一、工作概況(含支援教學研究與推廣服務情形)

(一) 本中心由張嘉玲主任(兼任國立中興大學國際長)帶領,資深專家顧問群共 13 位,國內 6 位、國外 7 位,國內專家顧問分別為詹富智特聘教授(國立中興大學農業暨自然資源學院院長)、林英祥教授(國際行銷專家、美國林氏諮詢公司總裁)、陳吉仲教授(行政院農委會主委)、陳樹群教授(前國立中興大學農業暨自然資源學院院長)、彭作奎教授(前行政院農委會主委、全球生物產業科技發展基金會董事長)、黃琮琪教授(前臺灣農村經濟學會理事長、第 36 屆全國十大傑出農業專家),國外專家顧問分別為 Dr. Weerapon Thongma(泰國湄州大學校長)、Miss Chalisa Kallayanamitra(美國農業部國家森林局研究員)、Dr. Emma L. Ballad(菲律賓農業部漁業暨水產資源局資深官員)、Dr. Witsanu Attavanich(泰國農業大學經濟學系副教授)、Dr. Sutrisno Hadi Purnomo(印尼三一大學副教授)、Dr. Hoang Ha Anh(越南胡志明市農林大學助理教授)、Dr. Nirote Sinnarong(泰國湄州大學助理教授),校內本籍合聘研究員共 4 位(院內傑出優秀老師),分別為廖述誼教授(兼任應用經濟學系系主任)、曾偉君教授、簡立賢副教授、楊育誠副教授,校內外籍合聘博士後研究員 1 名,為菲律賓籍的 Dr. Kevin Henry Reyes Villanueva(菲律賓大學副教授),校外本籍合聘研究員共 2 位(校外傑出優秀人士,行政院農業委員會臺中區農業改良場合聘研究員),分別是許嘉錦助理研究員(專長領域為園藝、花卉育種、栽培)、羅佩昕助理研究員(專長領域為生物製劑開發、植物病原真菌),以及 16 位無給職特約專家智庫團,負責定期撰寫農業專欄,組織架構如圖 1 所示。

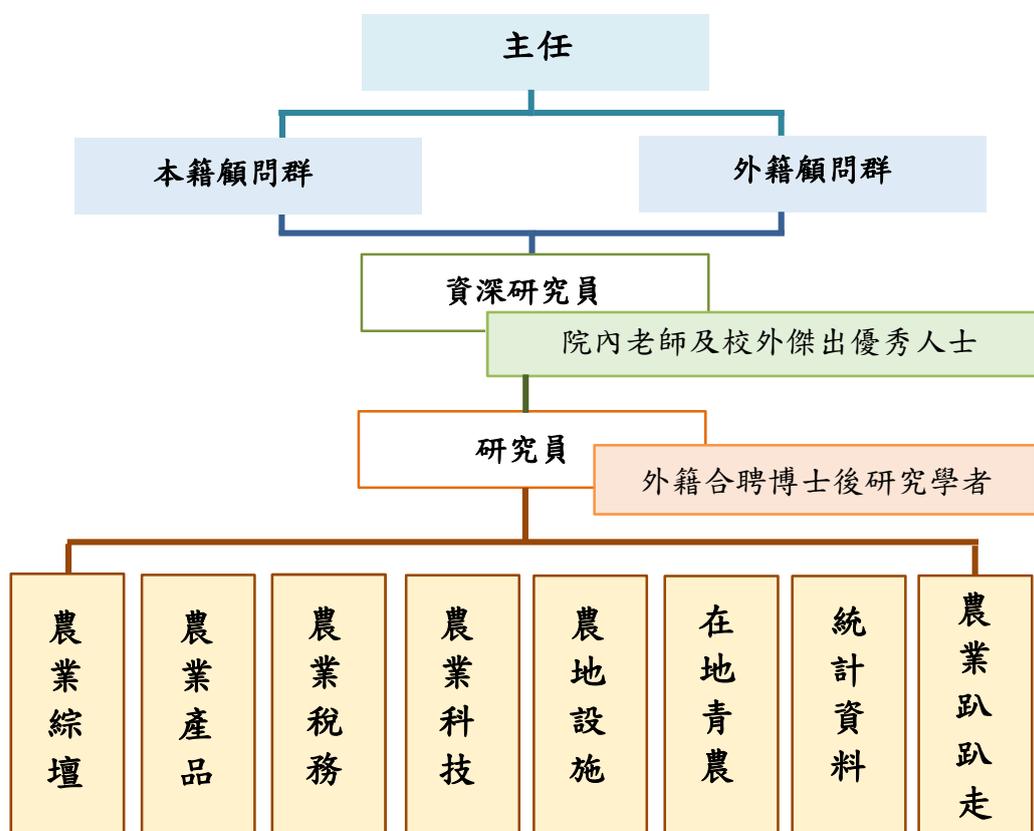


圖 1：組織架構

二、近半年來重要措施及成果

(一) 研究計畫

1. 農業政策中心參與之研究計畫如下表：

年度	計畫名稱	委託機關	研究成果
110 年度	循環經濟參考指標與轉型路徑的行動方案	農委會 國際組織科	彙整全球及亞太地區循環經濟與環境永續策略和相關數據。探究國人對不同區域(例如宜花東)農漁業用地上的太陽能設施之態度是否具有差異性。

(二) 農業專欄

1. 農業政策中心網頁持續更新，本中心於網站上架設農業專欄，每一單元主軸由本中心 16 位無給職特約專家智庫團負責，從基層農民的角度報導政府政策執行的實際狀況，並提供專業知識給讀者。

本中心網頁專欄文章共有九大主軸分別為「農業綜壇」、「農業產品」、「農業稅務」、「農業科技」、「農地設施」、「在地青農」、「統計資料」與「農業趴趴走」，截至目前專欄文章如下表所示。

專欄名稱	文章
「農業綜壇」	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 台灣對日本潛力作物—以香蕉為例 2. 「對地綠色環境給付」衍生的問題 3. 第一泡茶到底能不能喝—茶葉的秘密 4. 基改農業 5. 台灣咖啡的現況與發展
「農業產品」	農業產品單元簡介 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 荔枝 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 農業產品單元簡介-荔枝 2. 世界荔枝概況 3. 台灣荔枝出口概論 4. 台灣荔枝概況 ● 柑橘 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 農業產品單元簡介-柑橘 2. 農產品生產與行銷策略—柑橘
「農業稅務」	農業稅務單元簡介 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 農業稅務單元簡介 2. 農(漁)民銷售其自行生產農(漁)產品，應否課稅? 3. 免課徵營業稅之農(漁)產品及生產要素有哪些?
「農業科技」	農業科技單元簡介

「農地設施」	農地設施單元簡介 1. 農地設施單元簡介 2. 淺談農地設施(一):什麼是農業設施容許使用~~農民應該如何申請呢? 3. 農地免稅一點靈:『農業用地作農業使用證明書』 4. 關於耕地 375 減租之二三事(一)
「在地青農」	在地青農單元簡介
「統計資料」	統計資料單元簡介 1. 統計資料單元簡介 2. 近十年香蕉各批發市場價格查詢 3. 近十年鳳梨(17號)各批發市場價格查詢 4. 近十年芒果(愛文)各批發市場價格查詢 5. 近十年芒果(金磚)各批發市場價格查詢 6. 近十年荔枝(黑葉)各批發市場價格查詢 7. 近十年荔枝(玉荷包)各批發市場價格查詢 8. 近十年葡萄(巨峰)各批發市場價格查詢 9. 近十年木瓜各批發市場價格查詢 10. 近十年火龍果各批發市場價格查詢 11. 淺談「重要的農業指標」 12. 台中市耕地 375 租約相關統計資料 13. 淺談「農產品簡易生產成本表」
「農業趴趴走」	農業趴趴走單元簡介 1. 農業趴趴走單元簡介 2. 農夫市集體驗趣(一):金典綠園道前的「農夫市集」 3. 農夫市集體驗趣(二):MIT 興大驗證農產品市集 4. 農村生態體驗:草湳溼地農場露營趣 5. 筊白筍採摘趣!南投埔里黑豆園,體驗一日小農夫!

(三) 國內外研究交流

1. 演講/學術研討會如下表所列:

日期	演講/學術研討會名稱	本中心受邀研究員
110.05.11	2021 Asia Virtual Academy Lecture Series Programme 講者 演講主題「The Role of the University in an Era of Climate Change」	Dr. Kevin Henry Reyes Villanueva 范楷涵(菲律賓大學全球政治與哲學研究所教授/中興大學農業政策研究中心特聘副研究員)

110.08.26	第六屆亞洲未來論壇—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」之座談會與談人	Dr. Kevin Henry Reyes Villanueva 范楷涵 (菲律賓大學全球政治與哲學研究所教授/中興大學農業政策研究中心特聘副研究員)
110.04.08	農業推廣歷程分享	陳丁一、郭枝均 (小滿_食在地 創辦人 第三屆百大青農/馬郭芋頭園園主)
110.04.15	Introduction to Treatment Effect Models	許育進 (中央研究院經研所 研究員)
110.05.05	Shirking with Good Reputation? Evidence from Hotel Industry	郭芳彰 (中正大學經濟學系助理教授)
110.05.13	工人智慧到人工智慧: 大數據與文字探勘在法律經濟學的應用--以商標侵權為例	林常青 (成功大學經濟學系 副教授)



圖 2：2021 Asia Virtual Academy Lecture Series Programme 線上研討會側拍紀錄

6th Asia Future Conference 第 6 屆亞洲未來會議

26 August 2021
<http://www.aifs.or.jp/AFC/2021/conference-program/>

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亞洲何去何從？
前途光榮的不同世界——嚴四應

嚴四應 (Kai-Han Fan) 博士
國立中央大學及菲律賓大學
國際關係學院特聘研究員



Where is Asia heading?
The Promise of Different Worlds: A response

Dr. Kevin Henry Villanueva
Senior Fellow in Ethics and International Relations
National Chung Hsing University and
The University of the Philippines



The beauty of Asia, if we take the countries that lie in the vast and wide expanse west of the River Bosphorus and west of the Pacific Ocean, is that as peoples we are in race, color, and faith so strikingly different. The way that we have organized our societies reflect the evolution of all human institutions, and witness our vision of political order in the region values this rich and authentic diversity, our struggle toward the good life in the global realm will risk greater conflict and collapse. Where Asia is heading is a big question. In the context of the present global health crisis, we are made to think, however, in real time. The virus came among like death – silent, invisible, and terrifying. About 600,000 days since December 30, 2019, after the doctorless Wuhan case actors' patients with a hard-to-treat pneumonia, the virus has killed 4 million people in over 200 million reported cases. With the epidemic shifting around the world and the rise of deadly variants, do crisis fingers? Has this pandemic, therefore, really changed "the world" and the direction "in which we presume Asia is going?"

The world immediately before COVID-19 was one that The Economist headlined "Poles apart: a 'superpower split': a 'decoupling' of a 'reengagement' of the world's most important relationship" between China and America. The observation that "US/China control is 'warranted'", that it has been drawn into a hegemonic struggle over a "sanctioned map of the world's" rights. It carries over a division over possible new "rules of the game" in the advent of a power transition. Whether or not this is a "war front" that America and China want to play against, however, is more a question of strategy than a matter of political vision. The structure of the international system is designed so that states conceivably look after themselves based on the principle of sovereignty and non-interference; the source of the system are designed to promote coexistence rather than problem solving. In writing out this virus, Francis Fukuyama writes, "It still takes a while" (from this viewpoint, the world has not really changed). But must we then choose between America and China, so that we find ourselves – either alone or in alliance – not only as the enemy of their betrays, but more dangerously, conspires to their rivalry? If we deem ourselves as equal sovereigns, who command the international system? More to the point, if we are to ask ourselves, "where is Asia heading?", then who says where we ought to go as Asians? China would seem to be for us the natural choice. After all, we in Southeast Asia, have been friends and next of kin with one of these greatest of civilizations, either at one time or in one way or another. It is, however, the direction we in Asia want to take – including those of us who have likewise been friends and allies with America?

My fear is that framing this crisis in terms of "a vaccine diplomacy" instead of reflecting on the fair and painful reality which face all of us – "a vaccine inquiry or inequality" – misdirects and misplaces our focus, our vision and struggle for a more global politics in which the critical question does not belong to either America or China: "who between us now would be mightier and stronger?" But to the "dysfunctional" weak, weary, and war-torn states: when a crisis happens and cuts deep into our lives, how do we cope for each other? Today around forty percent of the population in advanced economies have been fully vaccinated compared to only eleven percent or less of the population in emerging markets and low-income developing economies. They just received no free distribution. During the H1N1 (swine flu) epidemic in 2009, 10 rich countries cornered the supplies, and by the time they gave off their surplus to poor countries, the disease had swept across the planet and the pandemic was over. What have we really learned?

The problem that I see is that an imminent global discourse is caught in the language between sovereignty, and because it is not radical enough, it fails to grasp the creative force of humanity and its freedom of action. I think that when a crisis plunges the which would into a lockdown and into a state of human digital from the rivers of Asia to the towns and villages of Brazil and the streets of the Philippines and Indonesia – where the atom is in hand and the virus is posing a pandemic, what is at stake is not merely a structural reform of the health system, but more profoundly, a new global political order. This, sadly, goes too far. The more urgent question perhaps is that we are left with no choice but to take sides, has America or China demonstrated the moral compass required of a global leader? Easy, however, that this too appears to be asking for far too much. The vagary of international politics forces us to think and act with great flexibility – but always with some principle of direction. And this is where ASEAN may yet hold the key that can unlock our possible world.

The proposition here is to imagine how a multiple Asia might look like – one that is, as it were, "of Asians, by Asians and for Asians." I am thinking of an open and inclusive regional architecture in Southeast Asia. ASEAN, established in 1967, represents what the United Nations Charter refers to as a "regional arrangement"; more fundamentally, however, it is a political project between 10 states: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar, including hopefully Timor-Leste. In the context of a Greater East-Block East Asia that would include China, Japan, North and South Korea, Mongolia and Taiwan, who has been most remarkable is the absence of inter-state violence – a "Tilly-year peace" unprecedented and unparalleled in contemporary modern history. With a combined total population of over 600 million, and an economy poised at 6th place in the world, a young population (more than half are below 20 years of age) and a dramatic workforce (the 3rd largest in the world), ASEAN displays considerable economic weight and political influence. It is promising, young, plural, and diverse.

Secondly, ASEAN is a microcosm of Asia. A confluence of Hindu, Confucian, Buddhist and Christian, including ancient traditions and an amalgamation of regimes types from democracies to transition and de-facto one-party states, socialist states, military juntas and an absolute monarchy, ASEAN is a unique political experiment on regional integration that is witnessed by its success in driving fusion regionalism, not least the establishment of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation in 1989 and the East Asia Summit in 2005. Born in the crucible of the Cold War, its members, apart from Thailand, are all former European colonies and subjects of empire. They are in other words survivors, seasoned in diplomacy and stand as independent and sovereign nations in what is called a spirit of togetherness, a form of solidarity between free peoples. It is non-hegemonic world.

Finally, ASEAN approximates the tension in the current international order: one between an international system that is essentially Western/Westphalian in origin and the cultural diversity that is cherished by all members of international society as the intangible heritage of humanity. It is a united community of divided peoples; a realistic utopia. "Where is Asia heading?" I do not. I have the answers to this question, and I think you do, too. That I believe ASEAN is a plausible scenario of how Asia, and indeed, the world can look like. Now, if the vision of an Asia by Asians, of Asians and for Asians, strikes us as a complex, rich, and ambitious way to be masters of our own destiny, I guess the question for us now is, in a time of contagion and a climate emergency, how can we make it happen?

圖 3：第六屆亞洲未來論壇——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」之座談會中英文側寫紀錄

三、今後發展方向與展望

期盼以務實的態度，持續培養國內農業永續人才。定位農業政策研究中心的任務為：接觸基層了解實際需求，反應政策面與落實的實際狀況，提供民眾與政府參閱，鼓勵由下往上的反向交流與傳達訊息，善盡社會責任並與社會大眾共同努力。未來中心若有經費辦理各項活動，將優先考慮農業政策論壇，並與鄰近國家農業機構進行農業政策議題之雙向交流與人員互訪，提升國際農業交流的廣度。同時，希望培養青年學生對農業國際行銷的視野，舉辦各項創意競賽以提供行銷創意，提升國立中興大學對國內外農業專業與政策之影響力。

(一) 近程 1-3 年：整合校內外資源，與產業、政府維繫良好關係、協助新農業

發展之相關論壇及研討，並報導最新農業政策知識。

(二) 中程 4-7 年：收集農業政策相關資料、彙整、分類與建檔，邀請國內外專家學者擔任顧問，提升中心質量。

(三) 長程 8 年~：建立農業數據資料庫、強化國內外專家團隊，成為具有獨立研究能力的農業政策研究中心。