

一、請問：(一) 近幾個月以來，歐洲地區最大的（至 2022 年 1 月 26 日為止）可能爆發的軍事衝突危機是什麼？（4%）(二) 請您在造成危機的各種原因當中，選出任何一種您認為可以用任何國際關係理論解釋的原因，並說明該理論為何能解釋該原因？（5%）(三) 假設英國、法國、德國對於此一危機的應對政策是有某些差異的，請使用任何國際關係理論所談到的任何兩種您認為最相關的因素，來推論上述三國之間可能有何差異（並請說明您的推論理由）。（8%）(四) 針對如何防止該危機的爆發，請問美國至 2022 年 1 月 26 日為止，有何種在態度上的言論表述？（3%）(五) 假設現在是 2022 年 1 月 26 日，本題所討論的軍事危機尚未爆發為真正的大規模軍事衝突，那麼請針對美國的上述言論表述，使用國際關係理論或概念中與國內層次因素有關者，分析美國的表述能在多大程度上有效防止危機爆發。（5%）

二、請先閱讀以下兩段文字(來源：David Lake, Lisa L. Martin, and Thomas Risse, “Challenges to the Liberal Order: Reflections on *International Organization*,” *International Organization* 75(2), Spring 2021, pp. 225-251):

1. Some of the contemporary challenges to the liberal international order (LIO) arise from the nature of liberalism itself and contribute to the resurgence of nationalist-populism in core members of the order..... Second, liberalism contains contradictions within its own program. Most importantly, for liberalism to construct itself it had to be in some ways illiberal, which in turn rendered it less responsive to citizens. In their contribution, Goldstein and Gulotty maintain that policies of free trade meant that governments, especially in the United States, had to insulate the policy process from pressure from protectionist interests. As free trade became institutionalized, opposing groups were excluded from the process and eventually rebelled against it.....Indeed, building on this analysis, De Vries, Hobolt, and Walter (this issue) explore how international institutions have spawned domestic opposition and new demands by mass publics for a greater voice in politics, often mobilizing support for antiliberal policies.

2. These various challenges combine in growing nationalist-populist opposition to the LIO from within core states. Parties and movements that display elements of the following three characteristics are on the rise in the West and in other places around the world:

Nationalism, the promotion of the interests of a particular state at the expense of others. In its more extreme forms, nationalism asserts the superiority of a certain national identity over other identities. While nationalism per se has been around for quite some time, the transnational linkages among nationalist forces as well as the diffusion of parochial nationalism are recent phenomena.

Populism, the promotion of the interests of “the people” as opposed to the views of elites. In general, populism entails a rejection of the elite consensus and an assumption of a homogeneous “will of the people” that rejects pluralism and is often defined in exclusionary nationalist terms.

Authoritarianism, the rejection of core elements of liberal political orders, such as fair and free elections, freedom of the press, and an independent judiciary.

請問：

(一) 請扼要敘述第 1 段文字的主要文意（4%），然後請討論其論述是否與 Comprehensive Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) 成立過程的主要變化起伏相符合（6%）。

(二) 請針對第 2 段文字所談到的三種特徵，各舉一個例子（但三個例子直接相關的國家，不可重複），先說明每個例子為何顯示該特徵，然後說明您認為每個例子對於 LIO 帶來何種挑戰。（15%）

三、主權國家政府要如何回應全球化，學者 Dani Rodrik 提出世界經濟的政治三難 (Political Trilemma of the World Economy)，請簡單說明。近來英國在脫歐後積極簽訂自由貿易協定，美國拜登政府雖重振盟邦關係，仍未表明重返 CPTPP，你認為政治三難的概念可以解釋這兩個現象的異同嗎？如果不能，請從其他區域整合理論嘗試回答。（25%）

四、2021 年 11 月各國代表齊聚格拉斯哥，探討全球暖化的應對方案。經過冗長談判，最後通過格拉斯哥氣候協定。請比較 2021 年格拉斯哥協定和 2015 年巴黎氣候協定，就管制溫室氣體排放所獲致的成果。並請從相關的國際關係理論，分析兩次氣候協定的突破與局限。（25%）

試題隨卷繳回