

國家科學及技術委員會人文社會科學研究中心

補助國家科學及技術委員會跨領域研究計畫之前置規劃案

結案報告

新冠肺炎防疫治理之跨國比較：制度的挑戰與反思

規劃案編號：MOST 110-2420-H-002-003-MY3-PA11102

規劃案執行期間：111年6月1日至111年12月31日

執行機構及系所：東吳大學

計畫召集人：劉書彬教授

共同召集人：廖揆祥副教授、許友芳助理教授

計畫參與人員：左宜恩副教授、鄭得興副教授、何撒娜助理教授、李佳翰助理

中華民國 112 年 2 月 28 日

中文摘要

2020年初新冠肺炎(COVID-19)爆發以來，迄今(2023年2月底)全球6.75億人確診，並導致687萬人死亡。各國防疫仍以國家擔任主導角色，藉由政府（行政與立法機關、中央或地方政府）透過立法、行政命令、各種緊急措施達到防疫治理目標（降低染疫人數、施打疫苗提升免疫人口、隔絕境外感染）。

由於各國防疫政策受到不同制度與政黨政治影響，本整合計畫含括的六個子計畫：一個支撐其他計畫討論疫情治理指標的計畫和其他五個計畫分為四個國家來進行：德國透過聯邦和邦政府共同決策、捷克右民粹政黨主導的聯合政府、韓國的左、右派立場鮮明的認同政治與接近總統制的台灣，皆為不同的制度與體系，足以作為觀察分析防疫治理當中對於制度面的挑戰，以及防疫治理體系中公民社會溝通的特色與面臨的困境。

本團隊經過三次線上會議(包含一次線上讀書會)和五次專家諮詢會議。至2022年底，六位子計畫主持人均完成研討會論文發表，一篇論文刊登於台灣民主季刊，一人於2023年初提出個別型的國科會專題研究計畫申請。基於專家諮詢會議的客觀討論與分析，此跨國比較研究，未來將視是否尋求到一定數量的代表性國家，尊重各子計畫主持人繼續參與意見，並在完備社會溝通理論的架構文獻條件下，才會決定提出整合型計畫申請；或依照成員的意見，在現有基礎上單純進行學術期刊論文投稿，或提出個別專題研究計畫申請。

關鍵字：新冠肺炎、防疫治理、社會溝通、民主正當性/政治信任、社會融合。

Abstract:

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in early 2020, 675 million people have been diagnosed, and 6.87 million people died worldwide until the end of February 2023. Countries still play the leading role in epidemic prevention and governance, and the governments which are executive and legislature organs, central or local government, seek to achieve the goal of epidemic prevention and control through legislation, executive orders, and various emergency measures (reducing the number of infected people, vaccinating to increase the immune population, and isolating overseas infections).

Because of the anti-epidemic policies of various countries are affected by different political systems and political parties, there are six sub-projects in this integrated project: including one of those will support the other five projects to discuss the indicators of epidemic policies. These previous five projects are inclusive four countries: The federation-state government cooperation Conference in Germany, the coalition government dominated by the right populist party in the Czech Republic, the identity politics of the left and the right in South Korea, and Taiwan, which is close to the presidential system. All of these countries are different systems. And it is much to observe and analyze the institutional challenges in epidemic prevention, as well as the communicative characteristics of civil society and difficulties faced in the epidemic prevention and governance system.

This team has completed three online meetings, including an online study circle and five expert consultation-meetings. At the end of 2022, all six project hosts have completed the publication of seminar papers, one paper was published in the “Taiwan Democracy Quarterly”, and one person submitted an application for a research project of the National Science Council in early 2023. Based on the objective discussion and analysis of the expert consultation meetings, this cross-country comparative project will depend on whether a certain number of representative countries are found in the future, respect the participation of the hosts of each sub-project, and under the condition of a complete framework of social communication theory, will be applied for an integrated project. Or research members will simply submit academic journal papers on the existing basis, or submit applications for individual research projects etc.

Key words: Covid-19, epidemic prevention and governance, social communication, democratic legitimacy/ political trust, social integration.