

## 論 文 摘 要

本論文探討冷戰後中共與東協國家多邊外交安全關係為重點，無論是中共或是東協國家，都採取多邊外交的活動，運用經濟為手段，進行全方位的合作與發展，進而提升至政治、軍事以至於安全領域，故而以多邊外交活動與多邊主義理論，及綜合性的安全為基礎，探討中共與東協的安全關係。

跨入 21 世紀，中國大陸累積實力，已足以影響世局，而大國對中國崛起的疑慮，所採取預防性的部署措施，導致東協因世局的變化而活躍於東亞地區，因此中共新安全觀、睦鄰外交政策，結合東協的體制發展，使中國大陸與東南亞地區融為一體，然而中共隨其國力的增強，企圖透過「立足亞太，穩定周邊」的戰略規劃，以負責任的大國化解世人對其疑慮，以東亞經濟一體化的構想，企圖融合整個東亞地區，並主導東亞地區事務；而東協則利用其組織與運作機制，與各國交流合作及吸納大國以平衡各國關係，雙方各有所圖，但利益一致。

在錯綜複雜的世局，中共與東協的密切關係，都源自於中國威脅論與亞洲價值觀，由於具有強烈的區域意識型態的色彩，無形中不論是大國或是區域性的強權，都受到極大的衝擊，因此中共與東協的互動，是機遇也是挑戰，更受到大國與區域性大國某種程度的制約，雖然如此，但當前各國對和平與發展的共識，將使整個東南亞地區，必然會持續的運用各種方式整合與發展其安全機制。

總之，多邊外交活動是當前東南亞地區各國活動的特色，而區域的安全機制的建立，已逐漸的發展與成熟中，未來東亞地區因所有大國的參與，將可能成為世局的焦點。

**關鍵詞：多邊外交、綜合性安全、新安全觀、東亞經濟一體化、中國**

**威脅論**

## **Summary of the dissertation**

The dissertation mainly focuses on the Post-Cold War era multilateral national diplomatic security relationship between China and ASEAN. Both China and ASEAN take the multilateral diplomatic activities as economic measures to proceed comprehensive cooperation and developments, then expand the fields of politics, military affairs and security, hence, multilateral diplomatic activities, Multilateralism and synthesized security are used as foundation to discuss the relationship of security of China and ASEAN.

Stepping into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, mainland China has accumulated its strength and has great influences on the situation of the world, the precautionary deployment measures taken due to doubts of the rising China from other main countries lead ASEAN actives lively in the eastern Asia region, therefore, the new viewpoint of security and diplomatic policy of good-neighborliness of China combine the system development of ASEAN to integrate mainland China and the eastern Asia region into one. With the growing strength of China, it tends to reconcile doubts of the world by the strategy plan of “ Base on Asia Pacific and stabilize the surroundings”. It tends to integrate the whole eastern Asia region by the concept of East Asian Community and take the leading role of the affairs in the region; on the other hand, ASEAN uses its organizations and operational systems to communicate and absorb from the other main countries in order to balance the relationship with them, each side has their own intention but with the same benefits.

In the intricate world, the close relationship between China and ASEAN originates from the theory of China threats and Asian values, since they are tainted with strong regional ideology, imperceptibly whether the main country or the regional strong power are both greatly stricken, therefore, the interaction between China and

ASEAN is opportunity but also challenge which is moreover constrained by the main countries in the world and of the region in certain degree. Despite that, common consensus of peace and development of all countries in the world will make the whole eastern Asia region to continue the integration and development of security system under the appliance with all means.

To sum up, multilateral diplomatic activities are the characteristics of the national activities of eastern Asia countries and the establishment of the regional security system gradually develops and matures at the same time, in the future, for the participation of all other main countries in the world, eastern Asia region could possibly be the focus of the world.

**Key word : multilateral diplomatic, synthesized security, the new viewpoint of security, East Asian Community, the theory of China threats.**