

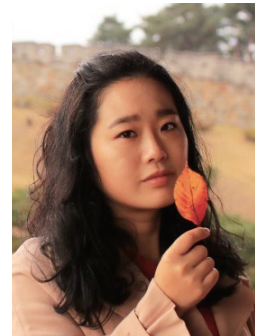
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東北アジア半導体産業のテクノナショナリズム： 韓国、日本、台湾、中国についてのケーススタディ

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Technonationalism in the Semiconductor Global Value Chain in Northeast Asia: Case studies of South Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and China

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研究概要

During the past decades, the development of information technologies has promoted global connectivity. Globalization brings us bigger markets, new cultures, and integration among people. However, nowadays, what we see is its counter swing in the manifestation of technonationalism, which is a strategic industrial policy to national security and economic competitiveness through technological autonomy. The resurgence of technonationalism has impacts on technological development and innovation, industries, national security, and diplomacy.

This research proposes a new framework of “collective technonationalism” in order to explain how states utilize industries and technologies pursuing national security goals within the globalized industrial environment. As the production is interconnected due to the emergence of the global value chain (GVC), stakeholders have different interests toward technologies and security. Throughout the high-tech industrial policy coordination among technonationalistic states with shared interests in national security, how states match their interests with their domestic business actors and counterpart states is the focus of this study.

When it comes to Northeast Asia including China, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan, the semiconductor industry has been a key strategic industry for economic growth, diplomatic leverage, and military benefits. With the case study of the semiconductor industry in Northeast Asia, the researcher intends to gain insight into the new direction of technonationalism in high-tech industries, and the international political influence on the GVC of the semiconductor industry in the region.