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孫運璿
科技講座演講



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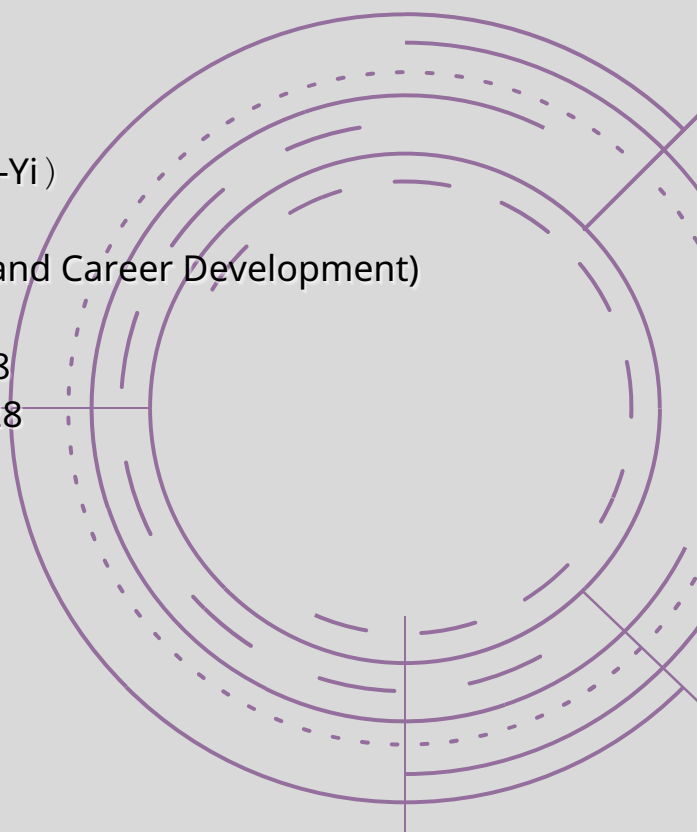
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孫運璿

科技講座演講



孫運璿科技講座由台達集團贊助，自2006年開始，每年在科管院孫運璿演講廳舉辦六至八場演講，是講題涵蓋專業知識、宏觀趨勢及生活文化的講座。透過多樣化的主題，帶給清華師生及新竹在地民眾更廣闊的視野。

在111學年度上學期，孫運璿科技講座共舉辦三場演講，講者分別為台北政經學院陳添枝院長，台灣永續能源研究基金會簡又新董事長暨無任所大使，以及考試院黃榮村院長。為讓更多科管院電子報讀者了解講座內容，記者特別將演講精華整理為文字，以下為演講重點整理。

作者：李依陵

中度所得陷阱與創新

講者：陳添枝院長

淨零時代科技研發的挑戰與機會

講者：簡又新大使

在不確定與危機下做決策：

以高教災防為例

講者：黃榮村院長

中度所得陷阱與創新

講者：陳添枝院長

陳院長解釋，所謂「中度所得陷阱」，指一個國家發展到中度所得水準後，要更向上發展時，往往遭遇到困難，大概發生在每人所得1萬到1.4萬美元的時期；該國如果能突破這關瓶頸，就能晉身已開發國家，但自第二次世界大戰後，只有台灣及韓國達成這項目標。

陳院長指出，想突破中度所得陷阱，關鍵在於創新，而企業能否孕育足夠多、足夠商業化的創新，取決於企業在產業中的地位。陳院長解釋，過去經濟學家熊彼得（Schumpeter）對此已有理論指出：只有寡占產業裡的龍頭企業，才有可能做到充分創新，原因在於三個條件：經濟規模足夠大、技術顯著領先，以及擁有自有品牌。如1990年代至今的韓國三星集團，就是其中一個經典的例子。三星集團從韓國境內規模巨大的工業區起家，90年代以後成功轉型為國際品牌，對產品擁有相當定價能力、因此獲取超額利潤，也能持續不斷創新，三星這個品牌現在也排行全球百大品牌之列，可謂亞洲最成功的範例之一。

至於台灣遇到了什麼樣的創新瓶頸呢？



陳添枝院長

國立清華大學台北政經學院院長

經歷：

總統府國策顧問、國家發展委員會主任委員、行政院經濟建設委員會主任委員、行政院政務委員等官職，亦曾任中華經濟研究院院長

學歷：

國立臺灣大學電機學士、美國賓州州立大學經濟學博士

第一個，是業者缺乏有效經營市場的知識。如台灣大部分企業都是由工程師創業發跡，工程師精神即非常注意細節，把所有東西做到最好，按時交貨、品質有保證，成本受控制，一旦需要調整，可以用最快速度回應需求。這就是工廠出身經營者的本色。然而，這項專長在創新的過程中反成為缺點，因為這種組織雖然可以把東西做得更好、品質更佳、成本更低，但是價格提升範圍有限，漲價不被客戶接受，代表有競爭者切入的空間，恐怕無法成為「無可取代」的企業。

第二個瓶頸，是台商缺乏實現創新價值的能力。陳院長解釋，台灣企業大部分都是中間材料供應商或組裝廠，即使本身有創新點子，也無力在產品上實現，也許可以為別人做創新，但是獲利能力也有限。特別是當沒有持續獲利時，就不會繼續研發新概念、新流程，自然不能孕育創新。

最後，陳院長指出缺乏技術整合能力，也是台灣企業創新的瓶頸。台灣大部分廠商規模有限，雖然在特定領域專精，在各自專業內容易做到創新，但創新空間也有限，無法與其他領域充分整合，因此無法創造出最大商業價值。

以上三個障礙，是陳院長認為台灣企業之所以規模無法擴大的原因，最後院長也分享如何突破這三個障礙。陳院長指出，雖然台灣處在微笑曲線的最低點，但因世界各國同業，多半已經離開了這個低點，所以在發揮製造效益這件事情上，就只能靠台商了。

從1990年開始，不論是哪個領域，台商規模幾乎不斷擴大，中小企業生存空間就越來越有限，最好例子莫過於鴻海。鴻海從一個製作電視旋鈕模具的小公司，在40年間搖身一變，成為全世界最大電子組裝企業，充分顯示整合製造的能耐與機會。但台灣也在2000年至2009年間陷入了中度所得陷阱，雖然企業不停研發及申請發明專利，卻沒有抓準足夠的市場價值，直到2021年人均所得才能突破3萬美元。

陳院長指出，台商曾在創新時面臨很多困難，但業者用了各種方法突破這類困境。第一個為共同創新，即是結合戰略夥伴、在產品發想階段就合作，找出創新最大機會；第二個為功能性，產品在功能上盡可能創新，讓客戶應用在他們的產品上；最後是隱形冠軍，這個概念是由德國所提出，一般消費者並不認識這些特定品牌的零件，但這類零件其實充斥在他們日常生活中，也就是B2B「最強供應商」的概念，如電源產品大廠台達電，就是其中一個最好的例子。

經過這些年的創新歷程，台商堅守本業，雖然看似無法突破熊彼得提出的創新瓶頸，但台商還是一步一腳印，用心耕耘，進而找到了出路，也使得台灣突破了中度所得陷阱，成為了已開發國家。



淨零時代科技研發的挑戰與機會

講者：簡又新大使

當世界急速轉變，我們該以什麼立場看待世界？我們又該怎麼應付未來的挑戰？簡大使開宗明義地拋出這個問題，給予聽眾思考。

簡大使介紹，**2015**年是歷史上非常重要的一年，這一年有兩個重要協定被簽訂：巴黎協定與聯合國的永續發展目標，直至**2018**年，聯合國又開了一個**IPCC**會議，結論是在**2050**年前必須達到碳中和，也就是溫室氣體淨零排放，才能永續保護地球。今年**3月30**日，我國政府正式通過**2050**年淨零轉型目標，並將透過能源、生產、社會、生活四大轉型來達成這項目標，其中有兩項基礎是必不可少的：科技研發與落實氣候相關法制。

簡大使介紹，他認為在走向淨零排放時代，全球最厲害的廠商莫過於微軟（**Microsoft**）；微軟的目標並非淨零碳排，而是在**2030**年達到「負碳排」，意思是不只回收過去所產生的二氧化碳，甚至淨額比以往更減少。現在全世界各國、各家企業都在思考減少碳排放的方法，當歐盟開始徵收碳關稅，**WTO**也制定了碳定價制度，企業如果沒有遵循**ESG**倡議、並加以落實，成本將在短時間內遽增，甚至可能會面臨股東撤資的風險。

簡又新大使

經歷：

現任無任所大使，亦擔任台灣永續能源研究基金會董事長，從事氣候變遷與環境保護相關的公益倡議活動。

曾任中華民國外交部長

學歷：

國立臺灣大學機械工程系畢業

美國紐約大學航太工程學碩士

美國紐約大學航太工程學博士



簡大使進一步分析，Z世代（1995年到2015年出生者）與其他世代比較，最大差異是獲取資訊途徑不再侷限於身邊親友、師長以及書本，光是在網路上，就能獲得包羅萬象的資源。最有名的例子是瑞典女高中生桑柏格（Greta Thunberg），她認為現在唸書毫無用處，因為等長大成人之後，這個世界已經被氣候變遷給毀掉了，因此她開始示威、公開發聲，表示人類應該為氣候變遷儘速立法。桑柏格充分利用網路力量，號召上百萬人響應她的理念，有許多高中生也跟隨桑柏格至國會示威、要求立法，後來桑柏格因此獲選為2019年時代雜誌年度人物。

簡大使在講座中分享個人於過去15年來，推動台灣永續能源研究基金會的目的-他希望以正向能量去改變社會，更希望培養永續倡議的英才，在社會各個角落共同落實氣候行動。

如2015年時，基金會舉辦了台灣企業永續獎，當時只有16家企業參加，後來簡大使開始積極到各大企業做教育演講、做指引、辦聯盟、辦會展，一點一滴累積起來，時至今日，已經發展為共有581組參賽的大型頒獎典禮，其中有453家企業、56所大學、30家醫院、29個政府單位，以及13個NGO，可見現在越來越多人開始重視永續發展，國立清華大學更獲頒今年度大學組第一名。

簡大使介紹，現在大學永續發展分為四個領域：教學、研究、環境、氣候，而社會責任對於大學也是相當重要，因為大學是全台灣使用能源密度最高的場所之一，用電量相當可觀。英國為此制定了一項很棒的計畫：他們將減下的電力與能源費用歸還給學校，投資在研究計劃上；台灣的制度則是將節省的費用上繳中央，努力的誘因相對不大，仍有提高誘因的空間。

簡大使最後強調，淨零排放是全社會、全人類重大轉型的寶貴機會，如果把握好的話，不僅是學校，社會也將更加永續、健全；一旦這個轉型失敗，將會被時代的潮流給淘汰，因此應該致力於永續方面的發展，透過轉型以及制定制度，來達到各項目標。

在不確定與危機下做決策:以高教災防為例

講者：黃榮村院長

在演講的一開始，黃榮村院長介紹公共的決策三大類型:確定下做決策，設立雙語學校與半導體學院為此類型;風險下做決策，指的是在已知事情發生的機率下做的決策，例如海平面上升的搬遷方案;最後一種是在模糊不清楚底下做決策，發生在完全不知道事情發生的機率與後果。這三種決策的難度以及程度各有不同，尤其是第三種，資訊不足的情況下所需要承受的風險相當高。但這三種決策都有一個共同特性-並沒有完美的方案。

黃院長以結合了高校與災防的SARS為例，2003年疫情爆發時，在台大醫學院實習的學生家長強烈要求，應讓學生回家以策安全;但同時，幾大醫學院主管、包括院長皆表示，危難之際絕對不能棄守醫院現場，實習醫學生應該、且要能展現多年醫學教育的嚴謹訓練跟醫者精神，在校方明確表態、充分協商下，這件事情終於取得共識，並且平安落幕。

黃榮村院長

經歷:

現任考試院院長，

曾任教育部部長、中國醫藥大學校長

學歷:

台灣大學心理學系博士



在模糊不確定的情境下，又該如何應對挑戰？黃院長舉個人擔任教育部部長時期的案例指出，當年台北醫學大學遴選校長時，推舉人選不符合教育人員任用條例，校內因此有糾紛，而將案子送到教育部磋商，若校董會所有董事同意人選適任校長一職，教育部就發文同意聘任。後來北醫創辦人向監察委員舉報此案，但在發文同意聘任前，教育部已經設立了共識小組，也讓醫學院院長來背書，因為具備相關程序，最後監察院也不再深入調查。這個例子的重點在於，雖然遴選結果可能引發爭議，但是只要秉持尋求共識的前提，找到適當方法，事情往往可以平安解決。

最後，黃院長分享了他認為為不同目標做改革的共同領導因素：不為己謀。意思是決策者，不能首先思考個人利益（為自己謀），一旦存有私心，最終決策通常沒有參考性，也不具備說服力。而且公共利益要極大化，不要因為意識形態而失去判斷力。



孫運璿

科技講座演講

Sun Yun-Suan Lectures



Sponsored by Delta Group, 6-8 Sun Yun-Suan lectures have been held at CTM's Sun Yun-Suan hall each year since 2006. Topics covering professional knowledge, macro trends, and lifestyle are shared in the lectures. Through an array of subjects, these lectures hopes to bring a broader perspective to the students and teachers of Tsinghua University as well as the local people. Three lectures were held in the first semester of the 2022 academic year, with the speakers being: Dean Chen Tain-Jy of the Taipei School of Economics and Political Science (TSE), Chairman and Ambassador-at-large Eugene Chien of the Taiwan Institute for Sustainable Energy (TAISE), and President Huang Jong-Tsun of the Examination Yuan. We have summarized the following highlights in an effort to enable more readers of the CTM e-newsletter to learn about what was shared in these lectures.

Middle-income Trap and Innovation

Speaker: Dean Chen Tain-Jy

Challenges and Opportunities for Technology

Development in the Net Zero Era

Speaker: Ambassador Eugene Chien

Making Decisions Under Uncertainty

and Crisis: Disaster Prevention in

Higher Education

Speaker: President Huang Jong-Tsun
of the Examination Yuan.

Middle-Income Trap and Innovation

Speaker: Dean Chen Tain-Jy

From Dean Chen's explanation, the so-called “middle-income trap” refers to when a country gets stuck as it attains a certain income when each person in that country earns between USD10,000 to USD14,000. If the country is able to break through this challenge, it will become a “developed country”. Since World War II, only Taiwan and Korea have achieved this goal.

Dean Chen said that the key to breaking out of the middle-income trap is innovation. Whether a company has enough commercial innovation depends solely on its position within the industry. Dean Chen explained that in the past Schumpeter's theory - only oligopolies in the market are able to have the resources for full innovation - was based on three factors: sufficient economic scales, significant technological lead, and their own brand. Since the 1990s, Samsung has been proven to be a classic example. Samsung started out as a small trading company in a large industrial park in Korea and since successfully transformed itself into an international brand in the 1990s. As Samsung now has the ability to price their products, they have been making record-breaking revenue; hence its capabilities for innovation continue. Ranked among the global top 100 service for others, but profitability is limited. Also, a company failing to make a consistent profit will stop developing new ideas or processes, and as a result, fail to innovate itself.



Dean Chen Tain-Jy

Dean of Taipei school of Economics and Society

Experience:

National Policy Advisor · Dean of Chung-Hua
Institution for Economic Research

Education background:

Bachelor of Electrical Engineering , NTU ·
Doctor of Economics, University of Pennsylvania

First: The lack of knowledge for companies to effectively operate in the market. For example, most companies in Taiwan are founded by engineers. As engineers have great attention to detail, they do their utmost to make sure products are complete to the best of their ability within the budget and delivered on time. Where there are adjustments to be made, engineers can respond to demand as quickly as possible. There are advantages possessed by those who start out in factories. However, these advantages can become disadvantages on the path to innovation. Although these companies are able to deliver results with excellent product quality and low costs, increasing prices are limited or not accepted by customers, leaving room for competitors. As a result, these companies will not become irreplaceable.

Second: The lack of ability of Taiwanese businessmen to achieve innovative value. Dean Chen explained that most Taiwanese companies are intermediate material suppliers or assembly plants. They lack the capabilities to turn new ideas into products. They may be able to provide innovation service for others, but profitability is limited. Also, a company failing to make a consistent profit will stop developing new ideas or processes, and as a result, fail to innovate itself.

Finally, Dean Chen pointed out that the lack of technology integration capability is also a bottleneck for companies in Taiwan to innovate. Most companies in Taiwan are limited in scale. Although they specialize in certain areas and can easily innovate so long as it is within their expertise, their room for innovation is limited. Due to the fact that these companies are not able to fully integrate with other professional areas, they are less likely to create maximum business value for themselves.

These three obstacles are the reasons why companies in Taiwan are not yet able to expand themselves. Dean Chen shared his insights. Dean Chen said that although Taiwan is at the lowest point of the smiling curve, most countries of the same industries are not even on the curve. Given this, creating manufacturing benefits will rely on Taiwanese businessmen.

Regardless of the area, the scale of Taiwanese businessmen has been expanding since 1990, leaving less room for the survival of small and medium-sized enterprises. The best example is Hon Hai. Starting off manufacturing TV knob molds, Hon Hai transformed itself to become the world's largest electronics assembly provider in the course of 40 years, fully demonstrating integrated manufacturing possibilities and opportunities. Between 2000 to 2009, Taiwan was stuck in the middle-income trap. Although companies across Taiwan were constantly developing and applying for patents, market value was not precisely captured and the per capita income did not exceed USD30,000 until 2021. Dean Chen further pointed out that Taiwanese businessmen faced many challenges in terms of innovation; however, they have worked hard to overcome these difficult situations. The first is "joint innovation" by combining strategic partners to work together to spark product ideas in order to identify the biggest opportunities for innovation. The second is innovation on the functionality of customers' products. The final one is the "invisible champion", a concept developed in Germany meaning that general consumers do not know components of specific brands are being used in their daily lives. This is also the "strongest supplier" concept in B2B, and Delta's power supply. Although not being able to break through from the innovation bottlenecks mentioned in Schumpeter's theory, Taiwanese businessmen did not give up and worked hard to find their way out, allowing Taiwan to get out of the middle-income trap, becoming a developed country.



Challenges and Opportunities for Technology

Speaker: Ambassador Eugene Chien

How should we view the world as it rapidly changes? How do we respond to future challenges? Ambassador Chien threw these questions at the audience at the start of his speech.

Ambassador Chien said that 2015 was historically important as two agreements were signed: the Paris Agreement and the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. In 2018, the UN formed IPCC to achieve carbon neutrality, or net zero to help the planet become sustainable by 2050. On March 30, the Taiwanese government officially approved the 2050 net zero transformation target, which will see a transformation in energy, production, society, and life. To do this, two foundations are essential: technological research and development, and implementation of climate-related laws.

Ambassador Eugene Chien

Experience:

Ambassador-at-large

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs

Education background,

Bachelor of mechanical engineering, NTU

Master degree of aerospace engineering, NYU

Doctor of aerospace engineering, NYU



Ambassador Chien said that he believes that Microsoft is on the right track of achieving net zero as its goal is not only to emit no greenhouse gases, but the company also aims to achieve “negative emissions” by 2030, removing and offsetting more carbon than it emits each year. At present, companies around the world are thinking of ways to reduce emissions. When the EU begins to levy carbon tariffs and the WTO formulates a carbon pricing system, companies that fail to comply with and implement the ESG initiatives will see a rapid increase in costs in a short period of time, or worse, they may face the risk of shareholders withdrawing their capital.

According to the analysis of Ambassador Chien, the biggest difference between Generation Z (those born between 1995 and 2015) and other generations is that their access to information is no longer limited to families, friends, teachers, or books. All information is accessible online. A famous example is Greta Thunberg, a Swedish high school student who believes education is useless as climate change will have destroyed the world by the time she finishes school. Based on this notion, she began to use her voice to help establish climate change laws. Thunberg fully exerted the power of the internet and became a leading voice of millions of people. Many high school students also followed suit to demand climate action and legislation from Congress. Thunberg was later selected as Time Magazine's Person of the year for 2019.

During the speech, Ambassador Chien said that the reason to promote the TAISE for the past 15 years was to change society with positive energy, while at the same time developing talents with ideas on sustainability so that climate actions will be carried out all around Taiwan.

In 2015, the TAISE held its first Taiwan Corporate Sustainability Awards (TCSA), with only 16 companies taking part. To help with promotion, the Ambassador began to give educational speeches at major companies while at the same time organizing alliances and exhibitions.

Today, TCSA is a major award event, participated in by 453 companies, 56 universities, 30 hospitals, 29 government agencies, and 13 NGOs. This shows that more and more people are paying attention to the importance of sustainability. Tsing Hua University took home the first-place award in the university category this year. The Ambassador said that the sustainability of universities is divided into four areas: teaching, research, environment, and climate. At the same time, social responsibility is highly important to universities as they are among the most energy-intensive premises in Taiwan, using a considerable amount of electricity. For this, a remarkable program has been developed in the UK - the electricity and energy costs saved go back to the school to be invested in research projects. In Taiwan, as costs saved go to the government, schools are reluctant to make an effort.

Ambassador Chien concluded by emphasizing that net zero is a valuable opportunity for society and humanity to undergo transformation. Not only will it help schools become more sustainable, but also significantly benefit society. If transformation fails, schools will be eliminated by the trends of the day. Through putting transformation and systems into play, we should all strive for sustainability in order to achieve our goals.

Making Decisions Under Uncertainty and Crisis: Disaster Prevention in Higher Education

Speaker: President Huang Jong-Tsun of the Examination Yuan.

At his speech began, President Huang introduced three major categories of public decision: Decisions under certainty (the establishment of a bilingual school and semiconductor college is within this category), decision-making under risk (decisions made with known probabilities of occurrence, such as relocation plans due to rises in sea level), and finally, decision-making under ambiguity (probabilities and consequences of occurrence without any knowledge). The difficulty and degree of these three decision-making types vary, especially within the final type as risks assumed in a situation without sufficient information are relatively high. However, they all share the same feature - there are no perfect solutions.

President Huang shared the example of medical schools and disaster prevention as SARS broke out in 2003. At the time, parents of students interning at National Taiwan University College of Medicine strongly demanded that students should be allowed to go home for their safety. At the same time, the heads of several medical schools, including the presidents suggested that they should not leave in the event of an emergency and that interns should demonstrate the rigorous training and medical spirit of years of medical education. With the school's clear statement and negotiation with the parents, they reached a consensus, and everyone was safe in the end.

President Huang Jong-Tsun

Experience :

President of Examination Yuan ,

Former president of Education Yuan

Education background:

Doctor of psychology, NTU



How do we respond to challenges under an ambiguous and uncertain situation? President Huang talked about a case during his term as the Minister of Education. At the time of selecting the president for Taipei Medical University there was a dispute as the candidate did not meet the clauses stipulated in the Act Governing the Appointment of Educators and the case was submitted to the Ministry Education for consultation. If all Board members agreed to the candidate serving as the president, the Ministry of Education would issue a letter of appointment. The case was later reported to the supervisory committee by the founder of Taipei Medical University. Prior to issuing a letter of agreement for the appointment, the Ministry of Education had already set up a consensus team and the Dean of Taipei Medical University also endorsed the appointment. As the relevant procedures were performed, the Control Yuan did not investigate further. The point of this example is that, although the selection may cause disagreement, based on the fact that a consensus and a right approach were achieved, the issue was resolved without drama. Finally, president Huang said that he believed that the common leadership factor in making changes for different objectives is to not do it for selfish reasons. This means that the decision maker cannot put their personal interest first. Once they become selfish, the decision maker loses their credibility and will no longer be taken seriously. Furthermore, as public interest must be maximized, decision makers should not lose the ability to judge due to ideology.



教授專訪：

林靜儀教授的學術經驗

與教學獲獎特色

作者：周蜜



「加拿大跟美國對於軟木塞的關稅政策改變」、「休假制度對於台灣勞動市場的影響」、「烏俄戰爭對歐洲經濟的影響」...這些有趣的標題，是修習清大科管院「國際貿易與金融專題」同學的研究題目。林靜儀教授透過這門專題課程，從零開始帶領學生制定研究主題、搜尋資料並討論問題，在學期末發表自己的研究。林教授開設這門課程，目的是希望引領學生實際運用經濟學理論，因此這門課採用小班制，讓林教授能實際給予學生建議，協助學生們寫出一篇小規模論文。

「從博士班畢業後到現在十幾年，我仍然與當時的指導教授有合作往來，我也從與老師的討論中學到很多。」林教授分享道。這便是教授開設國際經濟學專題課的主要動機-透過討論，協助同學研究個人有興趣的主題。除了在教學上帶領學生進行專題，教授也十分專注於在國際經濟研究領域，更獲得清大科管院厚德會頒贈的「傑出研究獎」，以及科管院研究獎，這兩項殊榮每年僅授予**3**位及**4**位教授。身為清大經濟系畢業校友，靜儀教授也分享自己對國際經濟學的興趣，其實在大三修習這門學科時就已經萌芽。

跨領域研究，擴展國際經濟的洞察

林教授回憶，當年研讀國際經濟學時，雖然沒拿到特別突出的成績，但在修課中對國際經濟萌生的興趣，使她畢業後繼續在政大國貿所深造。至美國攻讀博士學位時，論文主題亦是與國際總體經濟相關。直到如今，林教授研究領域並不僅從國際貿易及總體經濟學出發，更涵蓋了國際金融多樣議題的分析。

舉例來說，**2008**年金融海嘯後，人們意識到原來衍生性商品引發的金融震盪，將大幅衝擊實體經濟，這個重大經濟事件也使得林教授撰寫研究，探討金融衝擊如何改變企業的長期資本結構，並進一步影響廠商進入市場的決定。例如：當利率會提高導致借錢成本變高，此時就只有部分生產力高或生產成本低的企業會進入國際市場。這篇名為「**Trade and Firm Financing**」的研究，被刊載於國際經濟領域中最具代表性的期刊-**the Journal of International Economics**。雖然熱愛研究，但林教授直言，偏向理論的研究過程，讓他「真的蠻寂寞的，偶爾需要和同事發洩負能量」，所以教授特別感謝論文的合作者，以及科管院同事們的互相照顧，讓她感到很自在及開心。而在與科管院學生的交流中，林教授也吸取不少新知識和有趣的想法。相信在師生一同努力下，無論是研究能量及教學氣氛，都會讓科管院環境有著更顯著的進步。



AN INTERVIEW WITH PROFESSOR LIN CHING-YI: THE ACADEMIC EXPERIENCE AND AWARD-WINNING TEACHING OF PROF. LING CHING-YI

Author: Chou Mi



“Changes in Canadian and American Cork Tariff Policies,” “The Impact of the Leave System on Taiwan's Labor Market” and “The impact of the Russo-Ukrainian War on the European Economy” are among the intriguing research topics chosen by students enrolled in Topics on International Trade and Finance at National Tsing Hua University's College of Technology Management (NTHU CTM). Prof. Lin Ching-Yi guided students in this course to develop research topics, search for information, discuss issues, and publish their own work at the end of the semester. Prof. Lin started this course to help students apply economic theories in the real world. Therefore, this class was conducted with a small class size so that Prof. Lin could provide students with substantial guidance and assist them in writing papers of a modest scope.

Prof. Lin said, “I still work with my advisor, even more than ten years after graduating from my doctoral program, and I have learned a great deal from discussions with the teacher.” This is the professor's primary motivation for starting a Topics on International Trade and Finance course: to discuss and assist students in researching topics of personal interest.

In addition to guiding students in conducting research on special topics during class, Prof. Lin has a strong focus on international economic research; she received the Outstanding Research Award from the NTHU CTM Hou De Association, as well as the CTM Research Award. Each year, only three or four professors are awarded these two distinctions. As an alumna of the Department of Economics at Tsinghua University, Prof. Ching-Yi said that her interest in international economics had already taken root during her third year of college.

Interdisciplinary Research: Deepening Understanding of Global Economies

Prof. Lin recalls that even though she didn't get the best grades during her time studying international economics, her interest in the field still grew, which led to her going on to study at NCCU's Department of International Business after completing her undergraduate degree. She later wrote her dissertation on a topic related to international macroeconomics while pursuing a doctorate degree in the United States. Prof. Lin's research field has grown from her initial focus on international trade and macroeconomics to include investigations into a wide range of issues in international finance.

After the financial crash of 2008, people began to realize that the financial turmoil brought on by derivatives could have a significant effect on the real economy. Prof. Lin also conducted research to examine how financial shocks have altered the long-term capital structures of enterprises and further influence the choices of manufacturers to enter markets. For instance, only the few businesses with high productivity or low production costs will enter the global market when interest rates rise and the cost of borrowing money increases. This study was published in the *Journal of International Economics*, the most well-known journal in the field of international economics, with the working title “Trade and Firm Financing.” Prof. Lin admitted that despite her deep passion for research, the theoretical nature of the research made her feel lonely and that she occasionally needed to vent to her colleagues. Therefore, so she expressed special gratitude to the coauthor of her paper and her coworkers at NTHU CTM for their mutual support, which gave her a great deal of comfort and happiness. Prof. Lin gleaned a wealth of new knowledge and fascinating insights through interactions with the students at NTUH CTM. Hopefully, the NTUH CTM will make more noteworthy progress with the combined efforts of the instructors and students, both in terms of research ability and classroom atmosphere.



母校的啟發與職場發展歷程

作者：蕭博鴻

科管院的同學課表上，都有科技法律研究所開設的必修課程，但你知道科技法律研究所究竟有些什麼課程內容及制度嗎？你了解科法所未來的職涯發展嗎，這次訪問到就讀科法所的成翰，來聽聽他在科法所的故事吧！



Name: 高 成 翰

Graduation: 清大醫科19級

Class: 科法所碩四

醫科系轉往科法所之路

目前就讀科法所碩四的成翰，大學原本就讀醫科系，他究竟為何研究所轉往科技法律領域深造呢？成翰提到，當初從小學到高中自己非常熱愛生物等相關知識，故順理成章的就讀了醫科系。但就學期間逐漸發現到，這個領域不像是自己想像的那樣，像是生科院裡的各種生物，生來就是難逃做實驗的命運，這讓熱愛生命的成翰有些不適應；此外，解剖大體時也發現自己對福馬林過敏，種種因素相加，讓成翰對自己是否適合職涯發展也開始有些疑慮。經過思考與諮詢學長姐後，成翰在大二時開始修習法律學分學程，大四也順利推甄上了清大科法所。

未來法律的趨勢-科技法律

科法所分成甲、乙組，甲組學生來自大學非法律相關科系，乙組則是法律系畢業生組成。成翰所在的甲組，學生要在五個學期修完86學分，乙組則是36學分，兩者差距50學分，就是法律基礎課程。成翰笑說，碩士第一年可說非常痛苦，因為教授教得飛快，上課時常聽不懂教授在講什麼，考試也很難準備，但好在教授也會看申論題作答用心程度斟酌給分，讓他順利熬過碩一課程。

關於科法所的緣起，成翰介紹，清大科法所成立於2000年，當時鄰近的竹科十分興旺，各大廠的法律需求大增，然傳統法律事務所逐漸無法因應科技業者各種新型態的法律需求，到了近幾年，環境法、能源法、生物科技法等等新興領域更如雨後春筍般出現，這些領域除了要扎實法學概念，更需要一些新思維去解決實務面問題，科法所便在這種時勢下應運而生。

成翰也提到，相對於歷史悠久的法律研究所，科法所在台灣仍算是少數，但考量到未來科技快速變化以及科技主導生活的程度，科技法律相關需求肯定將日益增多。成翰介紹，科法所畢業的學長姐大多擔任科技廠法務人員，少部分人當律師，極少數考取法官，成翰目前的職涯規劃也是先錄取2023年國考，未來想要從事學術或研究相關的法務工作

不同角度不同視野

科法所有幾件讓成翰印象深刻的事情，例如有位教授自稱是「激進的台獨份子」，他對學生強調：「法律就是要接地氣」，例如教授自己以前會到地下電台，接聽阿公阿嬤們Call-in、為他們做法律諮詢，希望能夠站在年長者的立場，提供專業及精神支持。這位熱愛繪畫的教授，未來還想要製作法律主題的繪本給小孩子閱讀。另外還有不定期安排廢死聯盟、家事律師等細分領域的專題演講，這些演講和互動，讓成翰思考更多法律人不同立場與角度，講者們也告訴學生，要保持著善良的心，期許眾人透過法律激發出人性善良的那一面。成翰說，科法所的教育讓自己更可以用不同角度去看待不同的人，每個人的行為肯定有其苦衷與理由，我們雖然無法直接感同身受，但仍然可以用自己的方式去理解他人；如果無法理解他人，至少也要能夠聽得懂對方在講什麼，畢竟世上的誤會多半來自於不理解。最後，成翰建議學弟妹，科管院競爭激烈，在就讀科管院前真的要先想好自己想學到什麼，才能有方向、有效率的前進。訪問最後，成翰也預祝各位學弟妹，都能夠達到自己最終的目標！

Inspiration From My Alma Mater and Career Development

Author: Hsiao, Po-Hung

The curriculum of all CTM students has mandatory courses offered by the Institute of Law for Science and Technology (ILST), but do you know about ILST's courses and system? Would you like to know about ILST's future career development? This time, we interview Cheng-Han, a student at ILST. Let's hear his story!



Interviewee: Kao Cheng-Han

Graduation: Interviewee: Kao Cheng-Han

Class: 4th Year of ILST

The Road of Transferring From the School of Medicine to ILST

In his 4th year of ILST master's program, Cheng-Han was a student of Medicine at the university. What made him want to study science and technology? Chen-Han said that, from elementary school to senior high school, he was always very passionate about anything biology-related. It went without saying that he enrolled in the medical department at university. During his studies, Cheng-Han realized this field was nothing like he imagined it would be. For instance, he was taken aback as organisms in the College of Life Sciences and Medicine felt like they were born for experiments. Together with the fact that he only discovered he was allergic to formalin in the middle of an autopsy, he began to have second thoughts about his future career development. After giving it much thought and consulting with his seniors, Cheng-Han began to take law credit courses in his sophomore year and successfully entered the ILST.

Future trend in law - Technology law

ILST is divided into two groups, Group A and Group B. Group A students come from non-legal departments of the university while Group B is composed of law students. Cheng-Han is in Group A where students must complete 86 credits in 5 semesters, while students of Group B must complete 36 credits in 5 semesters. The difference of 50 credits is the foundation courses of law. Thinking back, Cheng-Han laughed and said the first year of his master's degree was painful as he did not understand what the professor was talking about and that he had no idea how to prepare for exams. Thankfully, the professors gave him marks according to his attention to detail in answers to the essay questions, and he successfully completed the courses for the first year.

Asked about the origin of the ILST, Cheng-Han said the ILST was established in 2000. At the time, the number of companies in the neighboring Hsinchu Science Park began to increase, with many looking for legal advice. However, traditional law firms could not meet the new legal needs of the technology industry, and more fields including environmental law, energy law, and biotechnology continued to emerge. These fields require not only solid legal knowledge, but they also require new ideas to solve practical problems. This was when the ILST was born.

Cheng-Han also said that compared to the many law schools that have been established for a long time, there are only a small number of Institutes of Law for Science and Technology in Taiwan. Taking into account the rapid changes in technology and the extent of technology-driven life, the need for technology related law will definitely increase. According to Cheng-Han, most of the seniors who graduated from the ILST are working as legal officers at technology companies, a few are working as lawyers, and a very small number of them are studying to be judges. Cheng-Han's current career plan is to take the 2023 national examination and he would like to be involved in academic or research-related legal work in the future.



Different Angles, Different Perspectives

Recalling a few memories of his time at the ILST, Cheng-Han said a professor, who called himself a “pro-Taiwan independence radical”, told the students that “law is all about keeping up with trends”. For example, the professor answered calls from the elderly and provide professional legal advice on pirate radio station, in the hopes he could provide his expertise and moral support. This drawing-loving professor would like to publish a law-based picture book for children in the future. Occasionally, the Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty and family lawyers are invited to give speeches covering different subjects. These seminars and interactions have helped Cheng-Han reflect on the different positions and perspectives of legal professionals. The speakers also told the students to always keep a kind heart to stimulate the good side of human nature through the law. Cheng-Han said that thanks to the education he received at ISLT, he now looks at people from different perspectives. Everyone must have a reason for their actions and although we sometimes cannot relate to their feelings, we must at least try to understand them. If we cannot understand what they have been through, we should try to understand what they are talking about as misunderstandings often result from a lack of understanding. Finally, Cheng-Han said that the competition at CTM is fierce, and the students should first find out what they are interested in in order to have the drive to head forward with efficiency. At the end of the interview, Cheng-Han wished all students of CTM luck in reaching their goals.

國際事務 International Affairs

1. 2022/10/27與加拿大維多利亞大學合作辦理「雙聯學位線上說明會」。

The Office of International Affairs co-hosted an online info session on the Dual Degrees Program with the U. of Victoria Gustavson School of Business on 2022/10/27.

學生職涯發展 Student Career Development

1. 2022/11/18台積電CPO說明會。

TSMC CPO Info Session was held on 2022/11/18.

2. 2022/11/28&30 台積電職涯日。

TSMC Career Day was held on 2022/11/28 &30

3. 2022/12/09 CakeResume線上講座。

CakeResume online speech was held on 2022/12/9.

跨領域研究辦公室 Interdisciplinary Research

1. 許博炫老師即將於2023/1/13線上舉辦「第25屆台灣創新經濟暨創業國際研討會」邀請哈佛大學創業管理教授 Professor Shai Benstein 線上主講『Human Capital in Early-stage Ventures』，此外尚有其餘六位講者論文發表，報名請至：

<https://oir.site.nthu.edu.tw/p/404-1487-220373.php>

2022科管院博士生研究獎公告獲獎名單：經濟系李蕙心、科管所林霈恩、服科所林采福&科佑德、科法所李昱恆。本院於2022/12/22公開頒獎並請同學發表論文簡報。

1. On January 13, 2023 (Taipei time), Po-Hsuan Hsu will host an online conference "the 25th Taiwan Symposium on Innovation Economics and Entrepreneurship". In this event, we will have Professor Shai Benjamin Bernstein (Harvard U.) for a keynote speech "Human Capital in Early-stage Ventures" (9AM Taipei time, or 8PM EST on January 12th). In addition, we will have presentations by Ting Xu (U. Virginia), Honggi Lee (U. New Hampshire), Stefan Wagner (ESMT), Elie Sung (HEC Paris), Mingtao Xu (Tsinghua U.), Yuxi Wang (Shanghai Jiao Tong U.) on that day. For registration, please visit this webpage: <https://oir.site.nthu.edu.tw/p/404-1487-220373.php>

2. 2022 CTM Doctoral Students Research Award List is announced: ECON: Hui-Xin Li, ITM: Pei-En Lin (Megan), ISS: Halim Budi Santoso & Do The Khoa (Bin), LST: Yu-Heng Lee. The awards ceremony and paper presentations is scheduled on 2022/12/22.

教師榮譽獎項Roll of Honor- Faculty

1. 計量財務金融學系暨玉山學者許博炫教授，榮獲111年度第66屆教育部學術獎。
QF Professor Po-hsuan Hsu is awarded The Ministry of Education's 66th Annual Academic Award.
2. 計量財務金融學系暨玉山學者許博炫教授，獲選為亞洲財務與經濟研究所會士。
QF Professor Po-hsuan Hsu is selected as a fellow of Asian Bureau of Finance and Economic Research.
3. 計量財務金融學系暨玉山學者許博炫教授、服科所徐茉莉特聘教授進榜史丹佛大學發佈全球前2%頂尖科學家榜單。
QF Professor Po-hsuan Hsu, MOE Yushan Scholar, and ISS Distinguished Professor Galit Shmueli are in a new list of the World's Top 2% Scientists 2022 issued by Stanford University.
4. 科管所胡美智教授、博士生吳志賢、碩士生許邑璟榮獲管理評論「數位轉型教學個案優良獎」。
ITM Professor Mei-Chih Hu, PhD student Zhi-Xian Wu and Masters student Yi-Jing Hsu have been awarded the Digital Transformation Teaching Case Excellence Award by Management Review.

學生榮譽獎項Roll of Honor- Students

1. 經濟系系友獎學金111上獲獎名單：林柔薰同學。
Fall 2022 ECON Alumni Association Scholarship is awarded to Rou-Xun Lin.
2. 111元大優秀人才獎學金獲獎名單：經濟系曹家禎同學，另案元大獎學金獲獎名單：學士班林姿秀同學。
2022 Yuanta Foundation Talent Scholarship awardee is ECON student Jia-Zhen Cao, and an exceptional Yuanta Scholarship is awarded to DSPMT student Zi-Xiu Lin.
3. 科法所碩一莊雅筑、魏立茜、碩二劉子菱同學參加第13屆校際國際人道法模擬法庭競賽榮獲第四名。
LST students Ya-Zhu Chuang, Li-Qian Wei and Zi-Ling Liu have won fourth place at the 13th International Humanitarian Law Moot (2022), an Inter-University Competition for Taiwan.
4. 科法所110級甲組李宥德同學榮獲2022年理律盃模擬法庭辯論賽「優良辯士獎」！
LST student You-De Li has been listed as an Outstanding Debater at the 2022 Lee and Li Foundation Moot.
5. 科法所碩二甲黃亭瑜、碩一甲陳佳瑜獲得科法所110學年度第2學期書卷獎。
LST students Ting-Yu Huang and Jia-Yu Chen are awarded the 2021 NTHU Academic Excellence Award.

訪問學者 Visiting Scholar

2022/11~2023/7服科所許裴舫教授邀請加利福尼亞大學河濱分校李業副教授來訪，進駐411研究室，歡迎師生多多交流。

ISS Director, Prof. Pei-Fang Hsu is hosting Associate Professor Ye Li from the School of Business, UCR, from Nov. 2022 to July 2023 at Room 411.

重要紀事 Important Events

1. 2022/11/29經濟系進行武陵高中招生宣傳作業。

2. 2022/12/1 經濟系進行嘉義高中招生宣傳作業。

ECON Office has organized enrollment promotion events hosting students from Taoyuan Municipal Wu-Ling Senior High School and from National Chiayi Senior High School on 2022/11/29 and 12/1.

3. 經濟學系研究發展委員會邀請講者：ECON Research and Development Committee Seminars

(1)2022/11/8 林佑龍教授/國立暨南大學經濟學系

2022/11/8 Prof. Yo-Long Lin/ Department of Economics, NCNU

(2)2022/11/15李蕙心博士生/國立清華大學經濟學系

2022/11/15 PhD student Hui-Xin Li/ Department of Economics, NTHU

(3)2022/11/22，莊雅婷研究員/中央研究院經濟研究所

2022/11/22 Dr. Yating Chuang/ Assistant Research Fellow, Institute of Economics, Academia Sinica

4. 2022/12/10經濟學系辦理第一次系友大會。

The ECON Alumni Association inauguration meeting was held on 2022/12/10.

5. 2022/11/29 計財系接待桃園武陵高中師生來校參訪。

QF Office has organized an enrollment promotion event hosting students from Taoyuan Municipal Wu-Ling Senior High School and from National Chiayi Senior

6. 計財系學術演講：QF Seminars

(1)2022/10/27邀請聖地牙哥加利福尼亞大學吳栢洋助理教授線上演講。

2022/10/27: Dr. Pak-Yeung Wu/ Assistant Professor, University of California, San Diego

(2)2022/11/17邀請香港科技大學蔣為助理教授線上演講。

2022/11/17: Dr. Wei Jiang/ Assistant Professor, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

(3)2022/11/24邀請宜蘭大學應用經濟與管理學系盧建霖助理教授線上演講。

2022/11/24: Dr. Chien-Lin Lu/ Assistant Professor, Applied Economics and Management, National Ilan University

7. 2022/11/23學士班進行台南一中招生宣傳。

DSPMT Office has organized an enrollment promotion event hosting students from Tainan First Senior High School.

8. 2022/11/21學士班舉辦團體輔導活動：舒壓工作坊-香氛之旅。

DSPMT has held a Group Counselling: Relaxation Workshop - Fragrance Journey, on 2022/11/21.

9. 2022/12/12學士班舉辦團體輔導活動：尋找你的人生關鍵字－談大學生涯與自我探索。

On 2022/12/12 DSPMT held a Group Counselling: Finding Your Life Keyword - college life and self-discovery.

10. 管理與科技專題課程演講：Topic in Management and Technology Seminar Talks

(1)2022/10/13林逸民先生(前馬偕醫學院董事長)：科技無法取代人性的關懷。

2022/10/13: Dr. Yi-Min Lin/ Former Chairman of the Board of the MacKay Medical College

(2)2022/10/20吳怡農先生(新境界文教基金會副執行長)：壯闊台灣的公民之路。

2022/10/20: Mr. Enoch Wu/ Deputy CEO, New Frontier Foundation: The Road to Citizenship in Taiwan

(3)2022/10/27蔡佳芬小姐(台大創新設計學院兼任助理教授)：台灣音樂DNA跨域創新設計。

2022/10/27: Jia-Feng Tsai/ NTU D-School Adjunct Assistant Professor: Innovative Cross Domain Design for Taiwan Music DNA

(4)2022/11/10黃瑞仁先生(前台大醫院雲林分院院長)：雲林改變台大 台大守護健康。

2022/11/10: Dr. Juey-Jen Hwang/ former President of National Taiwan University Hospital Yunlin Branch: How Yunlin Has Changed NTUH

(5)2022/11/17郭雅芬小姐(禾雅產後護理之家執行長)：人生一定要斜槓的啊!?

2022/11/17: Ye-Feng Guo/ HerYa Postpartum Nursing Care Center: A Slash Career is a Must!?

11. 2022/12/01學士班舉辦參訪活動：台灣設計研究院。

DSPMT Office organized a visit tour to Taiwan Design Research Institute on 2022/12/1.

12. 2022/10/11IBBA舉辦國際學程第二屆新生歡迎會，師生共39人參加。

IBBA Office held the 2nd New Student Orientation on 2022/10/11 with 39 people present.

13. 2022/10/15科管所科技管理理論一課程邀請陳柏瑄與同學分享「 University-Centric Innovation Networks and Emerging Technologies: The Triple-Helix Model of Innovation View 」。

ITM Fundamentals of Technology Management course lecture on 2022/10/15 was given by Po-Hsuan Chen, Assistant Professor at Business Management, National Taipei University of Technology, titled ‘‘University-Centric Innovation Networks and Emerging Technologies: The Triple-Helix Model of Innovation View’’.

14. 2022/10/28科管所科技產業分析課程邀請David Kuo為同學分享「 How to start and build a startup that scales from Taiwan to the world 」

ITM Analysis of Technology Industry course lecture on 2022/10/28 was given by David Kuo titled ‘‘How to start and build a startup that scales from Taiwan to the world’’.

2022/11/3科管所技術商品化課程帶領同學至竹北喜來登參與「 新創嘉年華挑戰賽 」。

ITM Technology Commercialization course students participated in the VC Pitching Competition Carnival held at Sheraton Hsinchu on 2022/11/3.

15. 服科所演講活動：ISS Seminars & Course Talks

(1)2022/10/26書報討論演講：UX Designer Tells a story (Vyond香港商高創動訊游子賢)

2022/10/26: UX Designer Tells a story (Zi-Xian You/ GoAnimate Hong Kong)

(2)2022/11/2書報討論演講：服科人的研究員之路-量化X質性研究 (悠識數位林姣芳、簡嘉莉)

2022/11/2: The Path of a Service Science Researcher- Quantitative X Qualitative Research (Amber Lin and Chia-Li Jen/ UserXper Digital Consulting)

(3)2022/11/2跨文化行銷溝通演講：Field Observation (陳昕睿小姐)

2022/11/2 Cross-cultural Marketing Communication course talk: Xin-Rui Chen/ Field Observation

(4)2022/11/9書報討論演講：服務設計與公共影響力 (致遠體驗設計有限公司卓致遠)

2022/11/9: Service Design and Public Impact (Zhi-Yuan Zhuo/ Reach Experience Design)

(5)2022/11/9 Seminar talk: Participation Inequality: Encouraging More Users to Contribute in Online Communities (Dr. Tzu-Ling Emily Huang)

(6)2022/11/23 Seminar talk: Human Computer Interaction Research in Industry (Dr. Peggy Chi, Senior Research Scientist, Google)

- (7) 2022/11/21 行為改變設計課程演講：How Product Design Drives the Active Living (GARMIN product designer Yuni Kao, Jade Fu)
2022/11/21 Design for Behavior Change course talk: How Product Design Drives the Active Living (GARMIN product designer Yuni Kao, Jade Fu)
- (8) 2022/11/22 Seminar talk: How well do laboratory-derived estimates of time preference predict real-world behaviors? Comparisons to four benchmarks (Ye Li, Associate Professor of Management and Marketing at the University of California Riverside A. Gary Anderson School of Business)
- (9) 服科所慢時光・設計思考工作坊：打造一個高齡友善的暖心市場。
ISS Slow Pace Design Thinking Workshop: Creating an age-friendly, warm market

16. 2022服科所俞國華系列講座：

ISS Lectures: Yu Gwo-Hwa Memorial Seminar Series

- (1) 2020/10/28-Prof. Yuxin Chen (NYUSH, New York University)
(2) 2022/11/18-Prof. Atreyi Kankanhalli (National University of Singapore)

(4)2022/10/31 台灣高等法院紀凱峰法官演講：「企業舞弊的背信罪與非常規交易罪」。

2022/10/31 Kai-Feng Ji, Judge/ Taiwan High Court, gave a talk titled “Breach of Trust and Unconventional Transactions In Corporate Fraud”.

(5)2022/11/1 Peter Chase高級研究員演講：「EU and U.S Cooperation to Control Dual-Use Technology Flows to China: Implications for Taiwan」。

2022/11/1 Peter Chase, Sr. Fellow/ German Marshall Fund of the United States, gave a talk titled “EU and U.S Cooperation to Control Dual-Use Technology Flows to China: Implications for Taiwan”

(6)2022/11/9 彭冠蓉博士候選人演講：「金融科技的新興法律議題與歐盟近年相關法律發展」。

2022/11/9 Kuan Jung Peng, Doctoral Candidate/ NTHU LST, gave a talk titled “Emerging Legal Issues in Fintech and Recent Legal Developments in the EU”.

(7)2022/11/17香港商雅虎資訊股份有限公司台灣分公司黃運湘法務總監演講：

「實名制的迷思-以數位中介法草案為中心，兼論政府對於網路言論之管制」。

2022/11/17 Yun-Xiang Huang, Legal Director/ YAHOO! Taiwan Holdings Limited, gave a talk titled “The Myth of the Rationing Plan- A Discussion Focusing on the Draft Digital Intermediary Law and the Government's Control of Online Speech”.

(8)2022/11/24美商默沙東藥廠(MSD)蔡文宜公共事務暨媒體公關總監演講：

「清華大學科法所--即使沒有國外LLM或JD，如何應徵上知名跨國大型企業法部務門工作？」。

2022/11/24 Wen-Yi Tsai, PR Director/ Merck & Company, Inc. (MSD), gave a talk titled “How to Apply for a job in a Renowned Multinational Corporation without an Overseas LLM or JD?”

17. 科法所學術演講、交流活動：LST Seminars and Events

(1)2022/10/13施品安律師演講：「企業常見智慧財產風險與職涯分享」。

2022/10/13 Connie Shih, Attorney, gave a talk titled “Common Intellectual Property Risks in Business and Career Sharing”.

(2)2022/10/20國立故宮博物院行銷業務處毛舞雲助理研究員演講：「故宮藝術授權新篇章」。

2022/10/20 Wu-Yun Mao, Assistant Researcher/ Marketing Dept. at National Palace Museum, gave a talk titled “A New Chapter of the Palace Museum Art Authorization”.

(3)2022/10/27美國史丹佛大學法學院David Freeman Engstrom教授俞國華先生紀念講座線上演講：「清華法學論壇：全球對話系列：Government by Algorithm」。

LST held a Yu Gwo-Hwa Memorial Seminar Series lecture on 2022/10/27: Professor David Freeman Engstrom, Stanford Law School, gave a talk online titled “NTHU Law Forum: Government by Algorithm”

4. 2022/12/14科法所邀請英國牛津大學法學院Matthew S. Erie 副教授演講：「The Beijing Effect: China's "Digital Silk Road" as Transnational Data Governance」。

On 2022/12/14 LST held a lecture given by Prof. Matthew S. Erie from U. of Oxford Faculty of Law titled “The Beijing Effect: China's "Digital Silk Road" as Transnational Data Governance”

18.IMBA企業參訪：IMBA Corporate Visits

(1) 2022/11/14 BenQ企業參訪 Visit to BenQ

(2) 2022/11/16 ICDF宜蘭傳藝中心文化之旅 Visit to Yilan Park of National Center for Traditional Arts

(3)2022/11/18 數位發展部企業參訪Visit to the Ministry of Digital Affairs

(4)2022/11/23 台中捷運企業參訪Visit to Taichung Mass Rapid Transit Corporation

(5)2022/11/28 台積創新館企業參訪 Visit to TSMC Museum of Innovation

19. IMBA11月與國合會合作辦理友邦高階政府官員專班。

IMBA co-organized the Advanced Management Program (AMP) with ICDF in November.

20. 2022/11/19在職專班完成112學年度招生說明會金門場。

The Professional Part-Time Degree Programs held the 112th academic year enrollment briefing at Kinmen on 2022/11/19.