

Abstract

COVID-19 後の中国をめぐる経済安全保障 ——脅威国との通商、デジタル人民元、デカップリング

長谷川将規

本稿は、COVID-19 後の「中国による」また「中国に対する」経済安全保障（ES、安全保障のための経済的手段）を考える。そのため、中国との密接な経済交流（CEETS）、デジタル人民元、対中デカップリング（DC）に焦点を当てる。CEETS は、中国による経済利得の軍事転用、中国の ES 能力向上、対中抑止の停滞といった地政学上の懸念を生じさせるが、これらは今後一層深刻化する可能性がある。COVID-19 は非接触型のニーズを高め、デジタル人民元を後押ししそうだが、人民元の自由化や特殊な政治経済情勢が生じない限り、人民元の国際化は躍進しそうにない。米国は今後も対中 DC を進め、同盟諸国も影響を受けるが、その速さと深さは経済分野ごとにより異なるものになる。COVID-19 後の世界は、経済グローバル化と部分的 DC が並存する経済と安全保障が混然一体となった世界であり、ES を駆使した熾烈な闘争が展開される。

Economic Security over China after the Covid-19 Outbreak: Trade with a Threatening State, China's Digital Renminbi, and Decoupling from China

HASEGAWA Masanori (Professor, Shonan Institute of Technology)

This article examines the economic security (ES) *by China* or *against China* after the COVID-19 outbreak. I use ES to refer to economic instruments that are strategically used for national security purposes. For this study, I focus on the close

economic exchange with China (CEETS), China's digital yuan, and decoupling from China. CEETS raises daunting geopolitical problems, such as the diversion by China of economic gains to military power and the improvement of its ES ability, which may become even more severe after the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased virtual demands and so might popularize China's digital renminbi. However, unless China undertakes full-scale financial liberalization or the special political and economic conditions are satisfied, the internationalization of the renminbi will not significantly progress. The United States will pursue partial decoupling from China in the post-pandemic world, which may have a significant influence on the U.S. allies. However, the speed and depth of the decoupling will vary considerably across different economic sectors. In the post-pandemic world, economic globalization and partial decoupling will synchronize, and economics and security will be integrated with each other. Consequently, a tough struggle that makes full use of ES must be developed.