

A Guide to China's United Front: Chapter 8, The Relationship between Compatriots at Home and Abroad with Chinese Characteristics

Summary

This document contains a translation of the eighth chapter of a book called *A Guide to China's United Front* 《中国统一战线教程》 (ISBN: 978-7-300-17250-7), printed in 2013 by Renmin University of China Press. The book was jointly produced by the United Front Work Department (统战部, UFWD) of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), the CCP's Party School, by the then-distinct National Academy of Governance (国家行政学院, now absorbed into the Party School), and by the Central Institute of Socialism (中央社会主义学院), which is itself administered by the UFWD.

The *Guide* frames itself as a teaching course in book form for UFWD officials, a “scientific, authoritative, practical, and readable” guide and handbook for CCP and Chinese government officials, UFWD officials and those who are “members” of the United Front (not CCP members). According to the book's postscript:

“This book is grounded in the practical work of the United Front and strives to cover the basic theories, policies, and knowledge of the United Front, focusing on the innovative development of United Front theory and practice. It directly addresses the current needs of United Front education and training, drawing on the writing experiences of other excellent similar textbooks and books. The book emphasizes both rigor and liveliness, aiming to clarify doubts, provide guidance, and become a high-quality resource that CCP and government officials, United Front officials, and members of the United Front are willing to read and find useful.”

The UFWD is one of the six important departments of the CCP and is responsible for ‘United Front work’. The UFWD's main role is domestic: to create a ‘United Front’, bringing together non-CCP elements and sectors within China to support the CCP and its aims. The UFWD is in charge of the vast system of ‘political consultative conferences’, through which the CCP both takes the temperature and also disseminates its policies. It controls and co-opts non-CCP groups, from private business, religious and ethnic minorities to cultural and sports organisations. Only 7% of the Chinese population are CCP members, so this work is of great breadth and importance.

Xi Jinping has greatly strengthened ‘United Front work’, reinvigorated efforts to use the ‘United Front’ to expand CCP power, and reformed the UFWD. Xi's programme of reform has included the strengthening of the UFWD's control over what is referred to as ‘Overseas Chinese affairs’, or the *qiaowu* 侨务 system. By this system, the CCP has long sought to extend ‘United Front’ work overseas, especially amongst the Chinese diaspora, especially amongst temporary (e.g. students) and recent migrants who retain the strongest economic and cultural links to China. Some further notes on the *qiaowu* system can be found on UK-China Transparency's [website](#).

As explored by experts and academics such as Anne-Marie Brady, Alex Joske and James Jiann Hua To, the UFWD aims:

- To undermine anti-CCP movements amongst the Chinese diaspora and to enable the harassment of political refugees and dissidents abroad (sometimes termed ‘transnational repression’)
- To cultivate a pro-CCP network amongst the diaspora by means of propaganda, social outreach and commercial and professional opportunities and incentives (this network is sometimes referred to as the ‘United Front’)
- To propagandise the diaspora and encourage nationalism and favourable views of the CCP on key issues such as that of Taiwan and the South China Sea dispute
- To direct the skills, knowledge and capital of the diaspora towards China’s economic, scientific and military development
- To leverage the diaspora’s political influence in other countries in order to shape electoral politics and the way China is viewed in those countries
- To gather intelligence of all kinds and cultivate an ecosystem for ‘hard’ intelligence operations

The chapter of the *Guide* translated here is entitled *The Relationship between Compatriots at Home and Abroad with Chinese Characteristics* 《中国特色的海内外同胞关系》, and it opens by asking, “What role can the united front play in promoting the relationship between compatriots at home and abroad?”

Of note is its focus on providing historical narratives and interpretative analyses about contentious issues, for example, regarding Macao, Hong Kong and Taiwan. These partisan accounts are expressions of the ‘party line’, or the CCP’s official history and positions, and contain some important distortions. Along with the guidelines and policy statements accompanying them, they are intended to serve the CCP’s interests amongst the titular “compatriots at home and abroad” – people of Chinese heritage in Macao and Hong Kong, in Taiwan (which the CCP wishes to annex to China), Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

The intention is that, in reading this book, CCP members and loyal CCP allies within the ‘United Front’ who are tasked with ‘United Front work’ will better understand the purpose and nature of the CCP’s strategic narrative towards and about Macao, Hong Kong, Taiwan and the ‘Overseas Chinese’, and thereby be better equipped to give convincing accounts that are advantageous to the CCP on important issues and assist in the construction of a broader international ‘United Front’ that can be instrumentalised by the CCP in pursuit of its goals.

Interestingly, there is also some explicit explanation of the CCP’s rationale in seeking to spread its influence amongst the ‘Overseas Chinese’ around the world. In a section entitled ‘Characteristics of and Policies for New Immigrants’ (p. 263), the *Guide* notes that more recent waves of Chinese immigrants have “higher professional levels and stronger economic capabilities”, are in many cases involved in the “management of world-renowned higher education institutions and research organizations, or multinational companies and large enterprises”, have an “open, friendly, and constructive attitude towards local people and the mainstream society” of the countries they have moved to, along with an “awareness of political participation” and desire to participate in politics in these countries.

The *Guide* is explicit in stating the desirability of these characteristics for the CCP’s ends. For example, the *Guide* states that the policy is to “encourage and support overseas Chinese to care for and participate in the modernization of the motherland, to introduce capital, technology, and talent for the construction of the motherland, and to contribute ideas and efforts to help Chinese enterprises explore international markets.” The explicit hope and expectation is that the ‘Overseas Chinese’ will “gradually turn into a new force in unifying the motherland and revitalizing China”. Note that, here, “unifying the motherland” means asserting or realising the CCP’s claims to sovereignty over the South China Sea, Taiwan, parts of the Himalayas, and other areas.

第八章

中国特色的海内外同胞关系

大陆同胞、香港特别行政区同胞、澳门特别行政区同胞、台湾同胞、海外侨胞是血脉相连的中华儿女。统一战线在促进海内外同胞关系中能够发挥什么作用？为什么邓小平提出新时期最大的统一战线问题是台湾回归祖国、实现祖国统一问题？在“一国两制”条件下如何处理好港澳同胞与内地同胞的关系？在我国全面对外开放和经济全球化背景下，如何更好地发挥海外华侨的独特优势作用？正确认识和回答解决好这些问题，对于保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定，推动两岸关系和平发展，团结海内外中华儿女共同致力于实现祖国完全统一和中华民族伟大复兴具有重要意义。

第一节 中国特色海内外同胞关系的内涵

海内外同胞关系是中华民族在不同的国家和地区、在不同的社会制度和经济条件下休戚与共的骨肉同胞关系，是海内外同胞在中华民族大家庭中为了实现国家富强、民族振兴而团结奋斗、和谐发展的关系。

一、中华民族大团结与国家统一、民族复兴

中华民族大团结是实现国家统一、民族复兴的重要保证。回顾历史，欧、亚、北非在历史上也曾经出现过多个版图辽阔的大帝国，如奥匈帝国、奥斯曼帝国等，时至今日这些大帝国已经分解为众多民族国家。只有中华民族命运相连、文化相通、血脉交融，不断融合形成了多元一体的格局。从秦汉一统天下，到明清定疆固土，中华民族虽

Chapter Eight

The Relationship between Compatriots at Home and Abroad with Chinese Characteristics

Compatriots from the mainland, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese are all sons and daughters of China connected by blood. What role can the united front play in promoting the relationship between compatriots at home and abroad? Why did Deng Xiaoping propose that the biggest issue for the united front in the new era is the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the realization of national reunification? How to properly handle the relationship between compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and the mainland under his "One Country, Two Systems" policy? In the context of China's comprehensive opening-up and economic globalization, how can we better leverage the unique advantages of overseas Chinese? Correctly understanding and answering these questions is of particular significance for maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, promoting the peaceful development of cross-strait relations, and uniting Chinese at home and abroad to collectively strive for the complete reunification of the motherland and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Section One: The Key Features of China's Special Relationship between Compatriots at Home and Abroad

The relationship between compatriots at home and abroad represents the deep kinship of the Chinese nation across different countries and regions, under various social systems and economic conditions, sharing weal and woe. It is the relationship in which compatriots within the great family of the Chinese nation unite and strive for the prosperity of the country and the rejuvenation of the nation, fostering harmonious development.

I. The Great Unity, Reunification and Rejuvenation of the Chinese People

The great unity of the Chinese nation is a crucial guarantee for achieving national reunification and the revitalization of the nation. Looking back in history, Eurasia and North Africa once hosted vast empires such as the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Ottoman Empire, which have since disintegrated into many nation-states. Only the Chinese nation, with our destinies intertwined, cultures interconnected, and bloodlines merged, has continuously integrated to make up a diverse yet unified formation. From the unification under the Qin and Han dynasties to the territorial consolidation in the Ming and Qing dynasties, the Chinese nation, [...]

历经战和更替、聚散分合，但民族团结和国家统一始终是中华民族历史的主流。之所以如此，是中华民族自身固有的强大凝聚力。

海内外同胞是血脉相连的中华儿女，他们的目标是一致的。实现祖国统一和中华民族伟大复兴，让人民过上自由、民主、幸福的生活，是海内外同胞共同的奋斗目标，基于目标的一致性，形成了海内外同胞休戚与共、团结奋斗、和谐发展的关系。

二、海内外同胞关系的历史渊源及发展

大陆同胞、香港同胞、澳门同胞、台湾同胞、海外侨胞之间的关系有其历史渊源。我国有几千万侨胞生活在海外，近代以来又先后出现了香港问题、澳门问题、台湾问题，海内外同胞关系随之形成。

1. 香港问题的由来

香港包括港岛、九龙和新界，面积 1 104.32 平方公里，截至 2011 年 6 月，人口约为 711 万。香港自古就是中国的领土。1840 年，英国发动侵略中国的鸦片战争。腐败的清政府在英国殖民主义者的坚船利炮下先后几次割地赔款，丧权辱国。1842 年强迫清政府签订《南京条约》，永久割让香港岛给英国。1860 年英国又强迫清政府签订《北京条约》，永久割占九龙半岛界限街以南地区。1898 年英国强迫清政府签订《展拓香港界址专条》，强行租借九龙半岛北部大片地区，期限为 99 年，到 1997 年止。从此，香港除了在 1941 年至 1945 年被日本占领外，一直在英国管治下。新中国成立后，我国政府明确宣布废除过去所有强加在中国人民身上的不平等条约，但对于香港等历史遗留问题，出于多方面的考虑，没有立即解决，一直维持香港现状。随着香港“租借”期日益临近，中国政府决定 1997 年收回香港。中英双方经过两年 22 轮慎重和耐心的谈判，1984 年 12 月中英两国政府签署了《关于香港问题的联合声明》，根据“一国两制”的原则，顺利达成了到 1997 年收回香港的协议。为了保持回归后香港的长期繁荣稳定，根据《中华人民共和国宪法》，全国人民代表大会特制定《中华人民共和国香港特别行政区基本法》，设立香港特别行政区，以保障国家对香港的基本方针政策的实施。1997 年 7 月 1 日，中国政府正式恢复对香港行使主权，香港顺利回归祖国。

despite experiencing wars and upheaval, disintegration and consolidation, has always maintained ethnic unity and national unification as the mainstream throughout its history. The reason for this is the inherent strong cohesion of the Chinese nation.

Compatriots at home and abroad are sons and daughters of China connected by blood, and they share the same goal. Achieving national reunification and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and ensuring that the people lead a life of freedom, democracy, and happiness, are the common striving goals of compatriots at home and abroad. Based on this unity of purpose, a relationship has been formed among compatriots at home and abroad, characterized by sharing weal and woe, uniting in struggle, and developing in harmony.

II. The Historical Origins and Development of the Relationship between Compatriots at Home and Abroad

The relationship between compatriots in the mainland, Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese has its historical roots. There are tens of millions of overseas Chinese living abroad. In modern times, the Hong Kong issue, the Macao issue, and the Taiwan issue have emerged one after another, and the relationship between compatriots at home and abroad has been formed accordingly.

1 The Origin of the Hong Kong Issue

Hong Kong includes Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, and the New Territories, covering an area of 1,104.32 square kilometers. As of June 2011, the population was about 7.11 million. Hong Kong has always been a part of China's territory. In 1840, Britain launched the Opium War against China. The corrupt Qing government, under the pressure of British colonialists' powerful ships and artillery, repeatedly ceded territory and paid indemnities, bringing shame and humiliation to the country. In 1842, it was forced to sign the Treaty of Nanking, permanently ceding Hong Kong Island to Britain. In 1860, Britain again forced the Qing government to sign the Convention of Peking, permanently ceding the southern part of the Kowloon Peninsula. In 1898, Britain forced the Qing government to sign the "Convention for the Extension of Hong Kong Territory," leasing a large area of the northern Kowloon Peninsula for 99 years, until 1997. Since then, except for the Japanese occupation from 1941 to 1945, Hong Kong remained under British rule. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government declared the abolition of all unequal treaties imposed on the Chinese people, but did not immediately resolve historical issues like Hong Kong based on multiple considerations, maintaining the status quo. As the lease of Hong Kong approached its end, the Chinese government decided to reclaim Hong Kong in 1997. After two years of careful and patient negotiations, comprising of 22 rounds, the Chinese and British governments signed the "Sino-British Joint Declaration" in December 1984. According to the principle of "One Country, Two Systems," an agreement was successfully reached for the return of Hong Kong in 1997. To maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong after its return, the National People's Congress specially formulated the "Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China," establishing the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to ensure the implementation of the country's policies towards Hong Kong. On July 1, 1997, the Chinese government formally resumed sovereignty over Hong Kong, and Hong Kong smoothly returned to the motherland.

2. 澳门问题的由来

澳门由澳门半岛、氹仔岛、路环岛和路氹城四部分组成，陆地面积约 32.8 平方公里，截至 2011 年年底，人口约为 55 万。澳门自古就是中国的领土。葡萄牙人自 1553 年（明嘉靖三十二年）以缴纳租金的形式获准定居澳门之后，明清政府还掌握着对澳门的管辖权。澳葡当局和葡萄牙人士也承认中国政府对澳门拥有主权，自认是租居澳门的臣民，服从管理。1849 年因为清政府在鸦片战争中失败，澳门总督阿玛勒将清朝官员赶出澳门。1887 年 12 月 1 日，清政府被迫与葡萄牙签订了《中葡和好通商条约》，承认了葡萄牙“永驻管理澳门及属澳之地”。然而，中国历届政府从未在澳门的主权上让步，也从未在法律上将中国对澳门的主权给予他国。新中国成立后，中国政府曾多次阐明澳门是中国的领土，澳门问题属于历史遗留下来的问题，并一贯主张在适当时机通过谈判和平解决，在未解决之前暂时维持现状。1986 年中国与葡萄牙政府展开澳门问题的谈判，以解决澳门问题。在经历了四轮谈判后，1987 年中葡两国政府签署了《中葡联合声明》及附件，同意通过外交途径，解决澳门问题。为了保持回归后澳门的长期繁荣稳定，根据《中华人民共和国宪法》，全国人民代表大会特制定《中华人民共和国澳门特别行政区基本法》，设立澳门特别行政区，以保障国家对澳门的基本方针政策的实施。1999 年 12 月 20 日澳门回归祖国。

3. 台湾问题的由来

台湾包括福建省的金门、马祖等岛屿，总面积为 36 188 平方公里。截至 2011 年 12 月，人口约 2 322 万人。台湾自古以来就是中国的领土。台湾古称夷州、流求，大量的史书和文献记载了中国人民早期开发台湾的情景。最早在公元 230 年（三国吴黄龙二年），吴国丹阳太守沈莹在《临海水土志》中记载了有关台湾的见闻。17 世纪末大陆赴台开拓者超过 10 万人。至公元 1893 年（清光绪十九年）时，总数达 254 多万人。这一史实说明，台湾和中国其他省区一样，同为中国各族人民所开拓所定居。台湾的开拓发展史，凝聚了包括当地少数民族在内的中国人民的血汗和智慧。

中国政府先后在台湾建立了行政机构，行使管辖权。公元 12 世纪中叶，宋朝政府派兵驻守澎湖，将澎湖划归福建泉州晋江县管辖。元、明两朝政府在澎湖设置巡检司，负责巡逻、查缉罪犯，并兼办盐课。

2. The Origin of the Macao Issue

Macao consists of the Macao Peninsula, Taipa Island, Coloane Island, and Cotai, with a land area of about 32.8 square kilometers. As of the end of 2011, the population was about 550,000. Macao has always been Chinese territory. Since the Portuguese were permitted to settle in Macao in 1553 (the 32nd year of the Jiajing reign of the Ming Dynasty) in exchange for paying rent, both the Ming and Qing governments still maintained sovereignty over Macao. The Macao Portuguese authorities and Portuguese nationals also recognized China's sovereignty over Macao, considering themselves as tenants under Chinese rule, subject to oversight. In 1849, following the Qing government's defeat in the Opium Wars, the Governor of Macao, Amaral, expelled Qing officials from Macao. On December 1, 1887, the Qing government was forced to sign the "Sino-Portuguese Treaty of Peking," recognizing Portuguese "permanent administration of Macao and its dependencies." However, successive Chinese governments never conceded sovereignty over Macao nor legally transferred sovereignty of Macao to another country. After the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the Chinese government repeatedly clarified that Macao is Chinese territory, a historical issue left unresolved, and consistently advocated for a peaceful solution through negotiations at an appropriate time, maintaining the status quo until then. In 1986, China and Portugal commenced negotiations on the Macao issue. After four rounds of talks, in 1987, the governments of China and Portugal signed the "Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration" and its annexes, agreeing to resolve the Macao issue through diplomatic means. To maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Macao after its return, according to the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China," the National People's Congress specially formulated the "Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China," establishing the Macao Special Administrative Region to ensure the implementation of the country's policies towards Macao. On December 20, 1999, Macao returned to the motherland.

3. The Origin of the Taiwan Issue

Taiwan includes islands such as Kinmen and Matsu of Fujian Province, with a total area of 36,188 square kilometers. As of December 2011, the population was about 23.22 million. Taiwan has always been Chinese territory. In ancient times, Taiwan was known as Yizhou or Liuqiu. Ancient historical books and documents recorded the early development of Taiwan by the Chinese people. As early as 230 AD (the second year of Huanglong of the Wu Kingdom during the Three Kingdoms period), the Wu Kingdom's Danyang Governor Shen Ying recorded observations about Taiwan in "Lin Hai Shui Tu Zhi" (Records of Water and Soil of the Coastal Region). By the end of the 17th century, more than 100,000 settlers from the mainland had moved to Taiwan. By 1893 (the 19th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing Dynasty), the total number reached over 2.54 million. This historical fact demonstrates that, like other provinces and regions of China, Taiwan was developed and settled by people of various ethnic groups in China. The founding history of Taiwan embodies the toil and wisdom of the Chinese people, including local ethnic minorities.

The Chinese government has at various points established administrative bodies in Taiwan and exercised jurisdiction. In the mid-12th century, the Song Dynasty government dispatched troops to garrison Penghu and placed Penghu under the jurisdiction of Jinjiang County, Quanzhou, Fujian. During the Yuan and Ming dynasties, the government set up patrol inspection offices in Penghu, responsible for patrolling, apprehending criminals, and managing salt taxes.

1662年郑成功收复台湾后，在台湾设立了一府（承天府）二县（天兴县、万年县）。1683年（清康熙二十二年），清政府举兵攻克台湾。设“分巡台厦兵备道”及“台湾府”，隶属福建省管辖。1885年（清光绪十一年），清政府正式划台湾为单一行省，台湾成为当时中国的第20个行省。刘铭传为首任巡抚。

从16世纪开始，台湾成为外国殖民主义者觊觎的对象。1604年和1622年，荷兰殖民主义者两次侵占澎湖。1626年西班牙军队侵入台湾北部。1661年郑成功进军台湾，次年2月，打败并驱逐荷兰殖民者，收回被荷兰殖民者侵占38年的台湾。1894年，日本发动甲午战争，腐败的清王朝战败。1895年清政府在日本胁迫下签订丧权辱国的《马关条约》，割让台湾。消息传出后，举国同愤，反对割台。协理台湾军务的清军将领刘永福等和台湾同胞一道，与占领台湾的日军拼死搏斗，历经大小百余仗，持续5个月之久，给日军以沉重打击，用鲜血与生命捍卫领土，但终遭失败，台湾第二次沦为外国的殖民地。1937年，中国人民开始了全民族的抗日战争。1941年12月太平洋战争爆发后，中国政府发出《中国对日宣战布告》，明确昭告中外：“所有一切条约、协定、合同有涉及中日间之关系者，一律废止。”《马关条约》自属废止之列。这一布告郑重宣布：中国将“收复台湾、澎湖、东北四省土地”。中国人民经过8年英勇抗战，终于取得抗日战争的伟大胜利。1945年10月25日，同盟国中国战区台湾省受降仪式在台北举行。中国受降主官代表中国政府宣告：自即日起，台湾及澎湖列岛已正式重入中国版图，所有一切土地、人民、政事皆已置于中国主权之下。至此，台湾、澎湖重归中国管辖。中国人民的抗日战争得到世界人民的广泛支持，台湾重新回到中国的怀抱。1943年12月1日，中、美、英三国签署的《开罗宣言》指出，三国之宗旨，在剥夺日本自1914年第一次世界大战开始以后在太平洋所夺得或占领之一切岛屿，在使日本窃取于中国之土地，例如台湾、澎湖列岛等，归还中国。1945年7月26日，中美英三国签署（后有苏联参加）的《波茨坦公告》又重申：“开罗宣言之条件必将实施。”同年8月15日，日本宣布投降，《日本投降条款》规定：“兹接受中美英三国共同签署的、后来又有苏联参加的一九四五年七月二十六日的波茨坦公告中的条款。”

In 1662, after Zheng Chenggong recaptured Taiwan, he established a prefecture (Chengtian Prefecture) and two counties (Tianxing County and Wannian County) in Taiwan. In 1683 (the 22nd year of the Kangxi reign of the Qing Dynasty), the Qing government conquered Taiwan, establishing the "Joint Magistrate of Fujian-Taiwan-Xiamen" and "Taiwan Prefecture," under the jurisdiction of Fujian Province. In 1885 (the 11th year of the Guangxu reign of the Qing Dynasty), the Qing government officially designated Taiwan as a separate province, making it the 20th province of China at that time, with Liu Mingchuan as its first governor.

Since the 16th century, Taiwan became a target of foreign colonialists. In 1604 and 1622, Dutch colonialists occupied Penghu twice. In 1626, Spanish troops invaded northern Taiwan. In 1661, Zheng Chenggong launched an expedition to Taiwan, and in February of the following year, he defeated and expelled the Dutch colonialists, reclaiming Taiwan after 38 years of Dutch colonial occupation. In 1894, Japan initiated the First Sino-Japanese War, and the corrupt Qing Dynasty was defeated. In 1895, under Japanese coercion, the Qing government signed the humiliating Treaty of Shimonoseki, ceding Taiwan. When the news spread, there was national outrage against the cession of Taiwan. Liu Yongfu, a Qing military leader overseeing Taiwan affairs, along with Taiwanese compatriots, fiercely fought against the occupying Japanese forces. They engaged in over a hundred battles over five months, dealing heavy blows to the Japanese forces, defending the territory with their blood and lives, but ultimately failed, and Taiwan became a foreign colony for the second time. In 1937, the Chinese people started the nationwide War of Resistance Against Japan. After the outbreak of the Pacific War in December 1941, the Chinese government issued the "Chinese Declaration of War Against Japan," clearly stating to the world: "All treaties, agreements, and contracts involving Sino-Japanese relations are hereby null and void." The Treaty of Shimonoseki was among those nullified. This declaration solemnly announced China's intention to "recover Taiwan, Penghu, and the four northeastern provinces." After eight years of heroic resistance, the Chinese people finally achieved a great victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

On October 25, 1945, the Surrender Ceremony of Taiwan Province in the China Theater of the Allied Powers was held in Taipei. The Chinese official representing the government announced: From this day forward, Taiwan and the Penghu Islands have officially re-entered China's territory, and all lands, people, and political affairs are under Chinese sovereignty. Thus, Taiwan and Penghu were returned to Chinese jurisdiction. The Chinese people's War of Resistance Against Japan received widespread support from people around the world, and Taiwan was re-embraced by China. On December 1, 1943, China, the United States, and the United Kingdom signed the Cairo Declaration, which stated that the Allies intended to strip Japan of all islands in the Pacific that it had seized or occupied since the beginning of World War I in 1914, and to return the territories Japan had taken from China, such as Taiwan and the Penghu Islands, to China. On July 26, 1945, China, the United States, and the United Kingdom (later joined by the Soviet Union) signed the Potsdam Declaration, reiterating: "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out." On August 15 of the same year, Japan announced its surrender, and the Japanese Instrument of Surrender stipulated: "We hereby accept the terms set forth in the Potsdam Declaration signed by China, the United States, and the United Kingdom on July 26, 1945, later joined by the Soviet Union."

由此可见，台湾在第二次世界大战之后，不仅在法律上而且在事实上已归还中国。之所以会有台湾问题，完全是由国民党不顾全国人民的反对而发动内战造成的结果。1949年10月1日中华人民共和国成立，国民党统治集团退踞中国的台湾省，在外国势力的支持下与祖国大陆长期对峙，由此产生了台湾问题。台湾问题是中国人民维护国家主权和领土完整、维护民族尊严、反对外来干涉的问题。台湾问题的本质是分裂与反分裂、“台独”与反“台独”的斗争，焦点是一个中国与“两个中国”的斗争。中国政府和中国人民坚持一个中国原则，坚决反对任何旨在分裂国家、分裂民族的各种阴谋，坚决反对任何制造“两个中国”、“一中一台”或搞“台湾独立”的图谋。

4. 华侨的历史

华侨是指定居外国的中国公民。他们是中国人的组成部分，是中华民族的重要组成部分。中国人移居海外的历史悠久，早在两千多年前的先秦时期即有记载。《史记·秦始皇本纪》记载，秦始皇为求长生不老药，派徐福率数千人出海寻求，据说这些人到了日本。汉代以后，随着中国与海外关系的进一步密切，航海技术的进一步发展，更多的中国人前往海外。不少中国商人到了东南亚、南亚地区，有些商人经商，有的人从事垦殖业。从唐宋至明朝前期，华侨人数迅速增加，并广泛分布于海外，人数有10余万。他们大多居住在今天的印度尼西亚、新加坡、马来西亚、越南、泰国、菲律宾等地。从明朝中后期海禁开放至鸦片战争爆发前，华侨大量增加，人数增至100万。鸦片战争至中华人民共和国成立前，华侨急剧增加，遍及世界各地。这一时期，由于国内政治腐败、灾荒频仍、战事连年，大批沿海人民被迫前往海外谋生，其人数之多、规模之大、持续时间之长，为有史以来所未有。到第二次世界大战前夕，华侨总数达到1000万以上，足迹跨越亚洲，远达美、澳、欧、非诸洲。从中华人民共和国成立至今，华侨的政治经济地位发生了深刻的变化，目前居住在世界140多个国家和地区的华侨华人超过5000万，其中80%以上加入了所在国国籍。1978年以后，随着我国多层次、多渠道、多形式的对外开放，中国人移民海外也进入一个新的发展阶段，掀起了新中国成立后人数最多、规模最大、持续时间最长的移民高潮。留学是移民的主要途径之一，近年来技术移民和投资移民也成为重要途径。美国、加拿大、

It is evident that after World War II, Taiwan was returned to China not only legally but also practically. The Taiwan issue arose entirely due to the Kuomintang's initiation of a civil war against the will of the entire Chinese people. On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China was established, and the Kuomintang ruling group retreated to Taiwan Province of China. Supported by foreign forces, they stood in long-term opposition to the mainland, leading to the Taiwan issue. The Taiwan issue is about the Chinese government and people upholding national sovereignty and territorial integrity, safeguarding national dignity, and opposing foreign interference. The essence of the Taiwan issue is the struggle between separatism and anti-separatism, "Taiwan independence" and anti-"Taiwan independence", with the focus being the struggle between one China and "two Chinas". The Chinese government and people adhere to the one-China principle, firmly opposing any conspiracies aimed at splitting the country and nation, and resolutely opposing any plots to create "two Chinas", "one China, one Taiwan", or to promote "Taiwan independence".

4. The History of Overseas Chinese

Overseas Chinese refer to Chinese citizens residing abroad. They are part of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. The history of Chinese people migrating overseas is long, dating back over two thousand years to the pre-Qin period. The "Records of the Grand Historian - Annals of Qin Shi Huang" mention that Qin Shi Huang sent Xu Fu with thousands of people to sea in search of elixirs of life, and it is said they reached Japan. After the Han Dynasty, with closer relations between China and overseas regions and further development in navigation technology, more Chinese people went abroad. Many Chinese merchants reached Southeast Asia and South Asia, some engaging in trade, others in cultivation. From the Tang and Song to the early Ming dynasties, the number of overseas Chinese grew rapidly and spread widely, reaching over 100,000. They mostly lived in what are now Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, and other places. From the mid-to-late Ming dynasty, with the lifting of maritime restrictions until the outbreak of the Opium Wars, the number of overseas Chinese greatly increased to about 1 million. From the Opium Wars to the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the number of overseas Chinese surged worldwide. During this period, due to domestic political corruption, frequent disasters, and continuous wars, a large number of coastal residents were forced to go overseas to make a living, in numbers, scale, and duration unprecedented in history. By the eve of World War II, the total number of overseas Chinese had reached over 10 million, spanning Asia and extending to America, Macao, Europe, and Africa. Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, the political and economic status of overseas Chinese has undergone profound changes. Currently, there are over 50 million overseas Chinese living in more than 140 countries and regions, with 80% having acquired the citizenship of their countries of residence.

After 1978, with China's multi-level, multi-channel, and multi-form opening up, Chinese emigration overseas entered a new stage of development, sparking the largest, most extensive, and longest-lasting wave of immigration since the establishment of new China. Studying abroad has become one of the main pathways for immigration; in recent years, skilled and investment immigration have also become significant routes. The United States, Canada, [...]

澳大利亚、新西兰、法国、英国等是华人的主要迁入国。人们习惯上把这些改革开放以来移居国外的人称为“新移民”。目前越来越多的中国人走出国门，并融入当地的生活，成为华侨华人中的新生力量。

【名词解释】

华侨、归侨、华人、华裔、侨眷

华侨是指定居国外的中国公民。归国华侨是指回国定居的华侨，简称归侨。不论年龄大小和何时回国，都是归侨。来华定居的外籍华人，在恢复中国国籍后，也称归侨。华侨或华侨后裔，加入或取得所在国国籍者，即外籍华人，简称华人。华裔则泛指有中国血统的人在外国生育的后代。侨眷是指华侨、归侨在国内的眷属，包括配偶、父母、子女（含媳妇、女婿）、兄弟姐妹、祖父母、外祖父母、孙子孙女、外孙子孙女，以及同华侨、归侨有长期抚养关系的其他亲属。华侨回国后，其国内眷属仍视为侨眷。外籍华人在华的具有中国国籍的眷属，与侨眷范围相同（享受侨眷待遇）。在统战工作对象中包括出国和归国留学人员、海外侨胞和归侨侨眷。对华人的工作，在观念上必须同华侨的工作严格区别开来，既不能把他们当作一般外国人看待，又要注意华人与华侨的国籍区别。

第二节 处理中国特色海内外同胞关系的方针政策

新中国成立以来特别是改革开放以来，中国共产党和中国政府为解决台湾问题、香港问题、澳门问题，做好海外侨胞工作，推进祖国和平统一大业进程中，提出了一系列具有开创性的方针政策，促进了海内外同胞关系发展和全体中华儿女的大团结。

一、“一国两制”基本方针

“一国两制”是我国的一项基本国策。这一基本方针孕育于 20 世纪五六十年代，改革开放以后由邓小平正式提出。

[...] Australia, New Zealand, France, the United Kingdom, and others are the main countries where Chinese people have migrated. People commonly refer to those who have moved abroad since the reform and opening up as 'new immigrants'. Currently, an increasing number of Chinese people are going abroad and integrating into local life, becoming a new force among overseas Chinese.

[Explanation of terms]

Overseas Chinese (*huaqiao*), Returned Overseas Chinese (*guiqiao*), Ethnic Chinese (*huaren*), Chinese Descent (*huayi*), Family Members of Overseas Chinese (*huajuan*)

Overseas Chinese (huaqiao) refers to Chinese citizens who reside abroad. Returned Overseas Chinese (guiqiao) are those who have returned to China to settle, commonly known as 'Returned Overseas Chinese'. This applies regardless of their age and the time of their return to China. Foreign nationals of Chinese descent who settle in China become 'Returned Overseas Chinese' after regaining Chinese citizenship. Overseas Chinese or their descendants who acquire or have acquired the nationality of their country of residence are referred to as Ethnic Chinese (huaren). Chinese Descent (huayi) broadly refers to people of Chinese ancestry who were born abroad. Family Members of Overseas Chinese (huajuan) refer to the relatives of Overseas Chinese and Returned Overseas Chinese who reside in China, including spouses, parents, children (including daughters-in-law and sons-in-law), siblings, grandparents, grandchildren, and other relatives who have long-term nurturing relationships with the Overseas Chinese or Returned Overseas Chinese. After the return of Overseas Chinese to China, their family members in China are still considered as their dependents. The Chinese nationals who are family members of Ethnic Chinese residing in China are treated equivalently to family members of Overseas Chinese (enjoying the same benefits). The target groups in united front work include people who study abroad and return to China, overseas Chinese, and the family members of Returned Overseas Chinese. The work on Ethnic Chinese must be conceptually distinguished from the work on Overseas Chinese; they should not be treated as ordinary foreigners, and attention should be paid to the distinction between the nationalities of Ethnic Chinese and Overseas Chinese.

Section Two: Policies and Principles for Managing the Relationship between Compatriots at Home and Abroad with Chinese Characteristics

Since the establishment of the People's Republic of China, especially since the reform and opening up, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government have proposed a series of pioneering policies and principles in resolving the Taiwan issue, the Hong Kong issue, the Macao issue, in working with overseas Chinese compatriots, and in advancing the cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland. These policies have promoted the development of the relationship between compatriots at home and abroad and the great unity of all Chinese children.

I. The Basic Principle of "One Country, Two Systems"

"One Country, Two Systems" is a fundamental national policy of our country. This principle, conceived in the 1950s and 1960s, was officially proposed by Deng Xiaoping after the reform and opening up.

1. “一国两制”的由来

邓小平指出：“我们的社会主义制度是有中国特色的社会主义制度，这个特色，很重要的一个内容就是对香港、澳门、台湾问题的处理，就是‘一国两制’。这是个新事物。这个新事物不是美国提出来的，不是日本提出来的，不是欧洲提出来的，也不是苏联提出来的，而是中国提出来的，这就叫做中国特色。”^①“一国两制”战略构想是对毛泽东和周恩来关于和平解决台湾问题思想的继承和发展，并经历了长期的过程。

毛泽东、周恩来等中共中央第一代领导人为和平统一祖国作出了不懈努力。1955年4月，周恩来在万隆会议上提出了中国政府对解决台湾问题的立场和新的方式，强调中国政府愿意在可能的条件下，争取用和平方式解放台湾。1956年4月，毛泽东提出了“和为贵”、“爱国一家”、“爱国不分先后”、“以诚相见”和“来去自由”等主张。周恩来还在全国人大一届二次会议上指出：“我们愿意同台湾当局协商和平解放台湾的具体步骤和条件，并且希望台湾当局在他们认为适当的时机，派遣代表到北京或者其他适当的地点，同我们开始这种商谈。”^②同年9月召开的中共八大《关于政治报告的决议》中提出，应当争取用和平方式解放台湾。谈到香港问题时，1957年4月周恩来在上海对工商界人士说：“香港要完全按资本主义制度办事，才能存在和发展，这对我们是有利的。”^③1957年4月，毛泽东在欢迎苏联最高苏维埃主席团主席伏罗希洛夫的酒会上表示：我们还准备第三次国共合作。1958年，毛泽东亲自起草《告台湾同胞书》，强调“我们都是中国人。三十六计，和为上计”，提出“举行谈判，实行和平解决”^④。关于统一后台湾实行什么制度的问题，毛泽东指出：“台湾如果回归祖国，照他们（蒋介石等）自己的生活方式，水里的鱼都是有地区性的，

^① 邓小平：《会见香港特别行政区基本法起草委员会委员时的讲话》，见《邓小平文选》，1版，第3卷，218页。

^② 周恩来：《台湾的解放一定能够实现》，见《周恩来选集》，下卷，202页。

^③ 周恩来：《关于香港问题》，见《周恩来统一战线文选》，353页。

^④ 毛泽东：《告台湾同胞书》，见《建国以来毛泽东文稿》，第7册，439、440页，北京，中央文献出版社，1992。

1. The Meaning of "One Country, Two Systems"

Deng Xiaoping noted: "Our socialist system is socialism with Chinese characteristics. A very important aspect of this characteristic is the handling of the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan issues, which is 'One Country, Two Systems'. This is a new concept. It was not proposed by the United States, Japan, Europe, or the Soviet Union, but by China. This is what we call Chinese characteristics." The strategic concept of "One Country, Two Systems" is an inheritance and development of Mao Zedong's and Zhou Enlai's thoughts on peacefully resolving the Taiwan issue and has evolved over a long period.

Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, and other first-generation leaders of the CCP Central Committee made unremitting efforts for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. In April 1955, Zhou Enlai proposed at the Bandung Conference the Chinese government's stance and new methods for resolving the Taiwan issue, emphasizing that the Chinese government was willing to strive for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan under feasible conditions. In April 1956, Mao Zedong proposed ideas such as "peace is precious", "united as one family", "patriotism can come now or later", "meeting with sincerity", and "freedom to come and go". Zhou Enlai also pointed out at the Second Session of the First National People's Congress: "We are willing to negotiate with the Taiwan authorities about the specific steps and conditions for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan, and we hope that the Taiwan authorities will send representatives to Beijing or other appropriate venues at a time they deem suitable to start such discussions." In September 1956, the Eighth National Congress of the CCP's "Resolution on the Political Report" proposed that efforts should be made to liberate Taiwan peacefully. When discussing the Hong Kong issue, in April 1957, Zhou Enlai told the business community in Shanghai: "By adhering to the capitalist system, Hong Kong can exist and develop, which is beneficial to us." In April 1957, Mao Zedong expressed at a reception for Soviet Supreme Soviet Chairman Voroshilov: "We are also prepared for a third cooperation between the Nationalists and the Communists." In 1958, Mao Zedong personally drafted the "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan", emphasizing "We are all Chinese" and "peace as the best policy", proposing "discussions for a peaceful solution". Regarding the system to be implemented in Taiwan after unification, Mao Zedong pointed out: "If Taiwan returns to the motherland, let them (Chiang Kai-shek and others) live their way. The fish are adapted to their local waters, [...]"

毛儿盖的鱼到别的地方就不行。”^① 1960年5月24日，周恩来请张治中致信蒋介石，“台湾的社会改革可以从缓，必俟条件成熟并征得蒋之同意后进行”^②。1961年6月，毛泽东再次表示：“我们容许台湾保持原来的社会制度，等台湾人民自己来解决这个问题。”^③ 1962年，由毛泽东亲自拟订，周恩来主持执行，通过张治中等多种渠道向台湾国民党传达了和平解放台湾的基本政策，其主要内容被概括为“一纲四目”，即两岸统一是“纲”；台湾人事大权自己定、军政建设经费不足时由中央拨付、社会改革可以从缓、互相不派人搞破坏为“四目”。这些表述，虽不是后来意义上的“一国两制”，但为“一国两制”的形成奠定了重要思想基础。

中共十一届三中全会重新确定实事求是的思想路线，党和国家实现工作重心转移，关于国家统一问题的新思路和新战略逐步得以确立。1978年11月14日，邓小平会见缅甸总统奈奈温时指出：“在解决台湾问题时，我们会尊重台湾的现实。比如，台湾的某些制度可以不动，美日在台湾的投资可以不动，那边的生活方式可以不动。”^④ 1979年元旦，全国人大常委会在中美建交的同一天发表《告台湾同胞书》，宣布：“在解决统一问题时尊重台湾现状和台湾各界人士的意见，采取合情合理的政策和办法，不使台湾人民蒙受损失。”同年1月下旬，邓小平访问美国时又表示：“我们不再用‘解放台湾’这个提法了。只要台湾回归祖国，我们将尊重那里的现实和现行制度”；“重视台湾人民的意见，实行合情合理的政策。”^⑤ 1981年9月，经中共中央政治局讨论决定，以全国人大常委会委员长叶剑英的名义，发表了和平解决台湾问题的九条方针政策（“叶九条”）。其中就包括国家实现统一后，台湾可以作为特别行政区，享有高度的自治权，并可保留军队；统一后，

① 《毛泽东会见曹聚仁谈话记录》，见《三中全会以来重大决策的形成和发展》，344页，北京，中央文献出版社，1998。

② 《周恩来年谱（1949—1976）》，中卷，321页，北京，中央文献出版社，1995。

③ 《毛泽东外交文选》，469页，北京，中央文献出版社、世界知识出版社，1994。

④ 《邓小平建设有中国特色社会主义论述专题摘编》（新编本），422~423页，北京，中央文献出版社，1995。

⑤ 《邓小平副总理在华盛顿重申中国希望和平解决台湾问题》，载《人民日报》，1979-02-01。

and cannot survive elsewhere.' On May 24, 1960, Zhou Enlai asked (Chair of the Peaceful Liberation of Taiwan Working Group) Zhang Zhizhong to write Chiang Kai-shek, stating, 'Social reforms in Taiwan can be delayed, they should only be carried out when conditions are ripe and with Chiang's consent.' In June 1961, Mao Zedong once again stated: 'We allow Taiwan to maintain its original social system, and let the people of Taiwan resolve this issue themselves.' In 1962, personally drafted by Mao Zedong and executed under the leadership of Zhou Enlai, the basic policy for the peaceful liberation of Taiwan was communicated to the Kuomintang in Taiwan through various channels including Zhang Zhizhong. Its main contents were summarized as 'One Principle, Four Points', which are: the unification of the two sides is the 'Principle'; Taiwan's personnel matters to be decided by themselves, central government to provide funds for insufficient military and bureaucratic construction expenses, social reforms can be postponed, and mutual non-dispatch of personnel for sabotage as the 'Four Points'. These statements, though not 'One Country, Two Systems' in the later sense, laid an important ideological foundation for its formation.

The Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China reestablished the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, leading to a shift in the focus of the Party and the state. New ideas and strategies on the national unification issue were gradually established. On November 14, 1978, Deng Xiaoping, while meeting with Burmese President Ne Win, pointed out: 'In solving the Taiwan issue, we will respect the reality of Taiwan. For instance, certain systems in Taiwan can remain unchanged, as well as American and Japanese investments in Taiwan, and their way of life.' On New Year's Day 1979, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued a 'Message to Compatriots in Taiwan' on the same day as the establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations, declaring: 'In solving the unification issue, we will respect the current situation in Taiwan and the opinions of all sectors of Taiwan society, and adopt reasonable and appropriate policies and methods to prevent loss to the people of Taiwan.' Later in January of the same year, during his visit to the United States, Deng Xiaoping expressed: 'We no longer use the term 'liberate Taiwan.' As long as Taiwan returns to the motherland, we will respect the reality and the existing systems there'; 'We value the opinions of the Taiwanese people and will implement reasonable and appropriate policies.' In September 1981, after discussion by the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, it was decided to issue the 'Nine Policies for the Peaceful Resolution of the Taiwan Issue' (the 'Ye Jiu Tiao') in the name of Ye Jianying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. [The Nine Policies] include that after national unification, Taiwan can be a Special Administrative Region, enjoying a high degree of autonomy and retaining its own military forces. After unification, [...]

台湾当局和各界代表人士，可担任全国政治机构的领导职务，参与国家管理等。这九条方针是“一国两制”构想日趋成型的重要标志。

1982年1月，邓小平在会见美国华人协会主席李耀基时指出：九条方针是以叶剑英委员长的名义提出来的，实际上就是“一个国家、两种制度”。这是党和国家领导人首次提出“一个国家、两种制度”的概念。

“一国两制”提出后不久被法制化，上升为国家的意志。1982年宪法在其序言中规定：“台湾是中华人民共和国的神圣领土的一部分。完成统一祖国的大业是包括台湾同胞在内的全中国人民的神圣职责。”宪法第31条规定：“国家在必要时得设立特别行政区。在特别行政区内实行的制度按照具体情况由全国人民代表大会以法律规定。”

“一国两制”最初是为解决台湾问题而提出的，而最早运用于香港问题的解决，不久后又运用于解决澳门问题。1984年12月19日，中英两国在北京签订《关于香港问题的联合声明》，第一次将“一国两制”写进双边协定。1987年4月13日，中葡两国签署的《关于澳门问题的联合声明》规定，“中国政府根据‘一个国家、两种制度’的方针，设立澳门特别行政区”。1997年7月1日，香港回归祖国。1999年12月20日，澳门回归祖国。香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区开始实践“一国两制”的伟大进程。

2. “一国两制”的内涵

“一国两制”，概括地说，就是在统一的中华人民共和国境内，大陆坚持实行社会主义制度，而台湾、香港和澳门可以继续保持原有的资本主义社会经济制度和生活方式，在相当长的时期内不变。1993年8月，国务院台办、国务院新闻办发表了《台湾问题与中国的统一》白皮书。白皮书提出了解决台湾问题的总方针、总政策，即“和平统一、一国两制”，其内涵具有以下几个基本点：

“一个中国”。世界上只有一个中国，大陆和台湾同属一个中国，中国的主权和领土完整不容分割，这是和平统一的基础和前提，坚决反对“两个中国”、“一中一台”和“台湾独立”。目前两岸虽然没有统一，但两岸同属一个中国的基本状况没有任何改变。就香港、澳门而言，它们是中华人民共和国主权管辖下的特别行政区，不是独立的

[...] Taiwan's authorities and representatives from various sectors can hold leadership positions in national political institutions and participate in national governance, etc. These nine policies are an important symbol of the increasingly concrete shaping of the 'One Country, Two Systems' concept.

In January 1982, Deng Xiaoping, during a meeting with Li Yaoqi, the chairman of the American Chinese Association, pointed out that the nine policies, proposed in the name of Ye Jianying, were actually 'one country, two systems'. This was the first time the concept of 'one country, two systems' was proposed by party and state leaders.

Not long after the proposal of 'One Country, Two Systems', it was legalized and elevated to the will of the state. The 1982 Constitution, in its preamble, stipulates: 'Taiwan is an inseparable part of the sacred territory of the People's Republic of China. The great cause of completing the reunification of the motherland is the sacred duty of all Chinese people, including Taiwanese compatriots.' Article 31 of the Constitution states: 'The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions.'

'One Country, Two Systems' was originally proposed to solve the Taiwan issue but was first applied to the resolution of the Hong Kong issue and soon after to the Macao issue. On December 19, 1984, China and the UK signed the 'Sino-British Joint Declaration on the Question of Hong Kong' in Beijing, the first time 'One Country, Two Systems' was written into a bilateral agreement. On April 13, 1987, China and Portugal signed the 'Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration on the Question of Macao', stipulating that 'The Chinese Government will establish the Macao Special Administrative Region according to the principle of 'one country, two systems''. On July 1, 1997, Hong Kong returned to the motherland. On December 20, 1999, Macao returned to the motherland. The Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region began the great process of practicing 'One Country, Two Systems'.

2. The Content of 'One Country, Two Systems'

In summary, 'One Country, Two Systems' means that within the united People's Republic of China, the mainland will steadfastly implement the socialist system, while Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao can continue to maintain their original capitalist socio-economic systems and way of life for a considerably long period without change. In August 1993, the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council and the State Council Information Office published the White Paper 'The Taiwan Question and the Reunification of China'. The White Paper presents the overall guideline and policy for resolving the Taiwan issue, namely 'peaceful reunification, one country, two systems'. Its content includes the following basic points:

'One China'. There is only one China in the world, and the mainland and Taiwan are both part of one China. The sovereignty and territorial integrity of China are indivisible, which is the foundation and premise of peaceful reunification. We resolutely oppose 'two Chinas', 'one China, one Taiwan', and 'Taiwan independence'. Although the two sides have not yet reunified, the basic status of both belonging to one China has not changed. As for Hong Kong and Macao, they are special administrative regions under the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, not independent..."

政治实体。

“两制并存”。大陆的社会主义制度和台湾、香港、澳门的资本主义制度，长期共存，共同发展，谁也不吃掉谁，谁也不以自己的制度去代替对方的制度，“井水不犯河水”。

“高度自治”。香港、澳门根据基本法享有行政、立法、司法等方面的高度自治权。在国际和国内经济体系中，香港、澳门都是独立的经济实体，实行独立的货币金融政策，为单独关税地区。就台湾地区而言，两岸统一后，它拥有在台湾地区的行政管理权、立法权、独立的司法权和终审权；党、政、军、经、财等事宜都由台湾地区自行管理，其中包括一定的外事管理权，可以同外国签订商务、文化、科技等协定。台湾地区方面还可出任全国性政权机构的领导职务，参与全国性事务的领导与管理。

“和平谈判”。邓小平说：“世界上有许多争端，总要找个解决问题的出路。我多年来一直在想，找个什么办法，不用战争手段而用和平方式，来解决这种问题。”^① 中国用和平谈判方式与英国、葡萄牙妥善解决历史遗留问题。台湾问题是中国的内战遗留问题，需要由两岸中国人，通过和平谈判与民主协商的方式，来解决两岸统一和统一后的各种有关问题，以避免干戈相向和骨肉相残。统一前“过渡期”中的许多问题，也可通过和平谈判来协商处理。《反分裂国家法》第5条就规定：“以和平方式实现祖国统一，最符合台湾海峡两岸同胞的根本利益。国家以最大的诚意，尽最大的努力，实现和平统一。”

二、 处理香港、澳门问题的方针政策

处理香港、澳门问题总的方针政策是“一国两制”，具体方针政策包括“港人治港”、“澳人治澳”和高度自治等。为保障国家对香港、澳门基本方针政策的实施，根据宪法，全国人大先后制定《香港特别行政区基本法》（简称《香港基本法》）和《澳门特别行政区基本法》（简称《澳门基本法》），规定特别行政区实行的制度。

1. “港人治港”

“港人治港”是邓小平于20世纪80年代提出的解决香港问题的新

^① 邓小平：《稳定世界局势的新办法》，见《邓小平文选》，1版，第3卷，49页。

[...] political entities.

'Two Systems Coexisting'. The socialist system of the mainland and the capitalist systems of Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao will coexist for a long time, develop together, with no system overtaking the other, or replacing the other's system. 'The well water does not interfere with the river water'.

'High Degree of Autonomy'. Hong Kong and Macao enjoy a high degree of autonomy in administration, legislation, and judiciary according to the Basic Law. In the international and domestic economic systems, Hong Kong and Macao are independent economic entities, implementing independent monetary and financial policies, and are separate customs territories. Regarding Taiwan, after reunification, it will have administrative authority, legislative power, independent judicial and final adjudication powers in the Taiwan region; party, government, military, economic, and financial affairs will be managed by Taiwan itself, including certain foreign affairs management rights, and can sign business, cultural, and technological agreements with foreign countries. Representatives from Taiwan can also hold leadership positions in national political institutions and participate in the leadership and management of national affairs.

'Peaceful Negotiation'. Deng Xiaoping said, 'There are many disputes in the world, and there always needs to be a way to solve problems. For many years, I have been thinking about how to resolve such issues peacefully, without resorting to war.' China resolved historical issues left by the UK and Portugal through peaceful negotiations. The Taiwan issue, a remnant of China's civil war, needs to be resolved by Chinese people on both sides of the strait through peaceful negotiations and democratic consultations, addressing issues related to reunification and post-reunification to avoid military confrontation and intrafamilial harm. Many issues in the 'transition period' before reunification can also be negotiated through peaceful negotiation. Article 5 of the 'Anti-Secession Law' stipulates: 'Achieving reunification peacefully is in the best interests of compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. The state shall exert its utmost sincerity and efforts to achieve peaceful reunification.'

II. Policies and Principles for Handling the Hong Kong and Macao Issues

The overall policy for handling the Hong Kong and Macao issues is 'One Country, Two Systems', with specific policies including 'Hong Kong people administering Hong Kong', 'Macao people administering Macao', and a high degree of autonomy. To ensure the implementation of the basic policies for Hong Kong and Macao, in accordance with the Constitution, the National People's Congress successively formulated the 'Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region' (referred to as 'Hong Kong Basic Law') and the 'Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region' (referred to as 'Macao Basic Law'), which stipulate the systems implemented in the special administrative regions."

1. 'Hong Kong People Administering Hong Kong'

'Hong Kong People Administering Hong Kong' is a new concept proposed by Deng Xiaoping [...]

构想，指香港特别行政区的行政机关和立法机关由香港永久居民组成，而不是由中央政府派内地人去任职。

1984年6月22日、23日，邓小平在分别会见香港工商界访京团和香港知名人士时，正式提出“港人治港”。他说，要相信香港的中国人能治理好香港。不相信中国人有能力管好香港，这是老殖民主义遗留下来的思想状态。香港过去的繁荣，主要是以中国人为主体的香港人干出来的。中国人的智力不比外国人差，中国人不是低能的，不要总以为只有外国人才干得好。要相信我们中国人自己是能干得好的。^①同年12月签署的《中英联合声明》规定：“香港特别行政区政府由当地人组成”，这是“港人治港”的具体体现。“港人治港”并不否定外籍人士在港任职的现实和可能。《中英联合声明》规定：“原在香港各政府部门任职的中外籍公务、警务人员可以留用。香港特别行政区各政府部门可以聘请英籍人士或其他外籍人士担任顾问或某些公职。”《香港基本法》第101条规定：“香港特别行政区政府可任用原香港公务人员中的或持有香港特别行政区永久性居民身份证的英籍和其他外籍人士担任政府部门的各级公务人员”，“香港特别行政区政府还可聘请英籍和其他外籍人士担任政府部门的顾问，必要时并可从香港特别行政区以外聘请合格人员担任政府部门的专门和技术职务。上述外籍人士只能以个人身份受聘，对香港特别行政区政府负责”。

“港人治港”有个界限和标准，就是必须由以爱国者为主体的港人来治理香港。邓小平在20世纪80年代就提出，未来香港特区政府的主要成分是爱国者，当然也要容纳别的人，还可以聘请外国人当顾问。爱国者的标准是，尊重自己民族，诚心诚意拥护祖国恢复行使对香港的主权，不损害香港的繁荣和稳定。只要具备这些条件，不管他们相信资本主义，还是相信封建主义，甚至相信奴隶主义，都是爱国者。^②这一标准后来在《香港基本法》中得以体现。《香港基本法》第104条规定：“香港特别行政区行政长官、主要官员、行政会议成员、立法会议员、各级法院法官和其他司法人员在就职时必须依法宣誓拥护中华人民共和国香港特别行政区基本法，效忠中华人民共和国香港特别行政区。”

^① 参见邓小平：《一个国家，两种制度》，见《邓小平文选》，1版，第3卷，60页。

^② 参见邓小平：《一个国家，两种制度》，见《邓小平文选》，1版，第3卷，61页。

[...] in the 1980s to solve the Hong Kong issue. It refers to the administrative and legislative organs of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region being composed of permanent residents of Hong Kong, rather than positions being filled by people sent from the central government.

On June 22 and 23, 1984, Deng Xiaoping, during separate meetings with visiting groups from the Hong Kong business community and well-known Hong Kong figures, formally proposed 'Hong Kong People Administering Hong Kong'. He stated that we should have faith in the Chinese people of Hong Kong to govern Hong Kong effectively. Doubting the ability of Chinese people to manage Hong Kong well is a mindset left over from old colonialism. Hong Kong's past prosperity was mainly achieved by Hong Kong people, predominantly Chinese. The intelligence of Chinese people is not inferior to foreigners; Chinese people are not incapable. We should not always assume that only foreigners can do well. We should believe that we Chinese can do well ourselves. The 'Sino-British Joint Declaration' signed in the same year on December stipulated, 'The government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall be composed of local inhabitants,' which is the concrete embodiment of 'Hong Kong People Administering Hong Kong'. 'Hong Kong People Administering Hong Kong' does not deny the reality and possibility of foreigners holding positions in Hong Kong. The 'Sino-British Joint Declaration' stipulates, 'All local and foreign civil servants and police forces previously serving in administrative or law enforcement capacities within various government departments of Hong Kong may be retained in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government, and British or other foreign nationals may be employed as consultants or in certain public positions.' Article 101 of the 'Hong Kong Basic Law' stipulates, 'The government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may employ British and other foreign nationals as public officers at various levels in government departments, who are permanent residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or previously served as Hong Kong public officers.' The government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may also hire British and other foreign nationals as government consultants, and when necessary, may employ qualified personnel from outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for specialized and technical positions in government departments. Such foreign nationals may only be employed on a personal basis and are accountable to the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

There is a limit and standard to 'Hong Kong People Administering Hong Kong', which is that Hong Kong must be governed by Hong Kong people who are predominantly patriots. Deng Xiaoping proposed in the 1980s that the main component of the future Hong Kong Special Administrative Region government should be patriots, but it should also accommodate others and even employ foreigners as consultants. The standard for patriots is respect for one's own nation, sincerely supporting the motherland's resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong, and not harming Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. As long as these conditions are met, regardless of whether they believe in capitalism, feudalism, or even slavery, they are patriots. This standard was later embodied in the 'Hong Kong Basic Law'. Article 104 of the 'Hong Kong Basic Law' stipulates: 'When assuming office, the Chief Executive, principal officials, members of the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, judges of the courts at all levels, and other members of the judiciary must, in accordance with the law, swear to uphold the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and swear allegiance to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.'

2. “澳人治澳”

澳门是中国的特别行政区，由于历史原因，居民成分复杂，但居民中97%以上都是中国同胞。为了保持澳门回归后的继续繁荣和稳定，充分发挥澳门居民当家做主的热情和聪明才智，保证澳门高度自治的实现，中央制定了“澳人治澳”的原则。“澳人治澳”，即澳门特别行政区自治范围内的事务由澳门当地人自己管理，它是中华人民共和国对澳门实施的基本方针政策的主要组成部分。中国政府在《中葡联合声明》中指出：“澳门特别行政区政府和澳门特别行政区立法机关均由当地人组成。”此原则在《澳门基本法》中也得以体现。《澳门基本法》第3条规定：“澳门特别行政区的行政机关和立法机关由澳门特别行政区永久性居民依照本法有关规定组成”，在特别行政区任职的公职人员除在原澳门的留用人员、葡籍和外籍顾问外，都必须是永久性居民。“澳人治澳”并不否定外籍人士在澳任职的现实和可能。《中葡联合声明》规定：“原在澳门任职的中国籍和葡籍及其他外籍公务（包括警务）人员可以留用。澳门特别行政区可以任用或聘请葡籍和其他外籍人士担任某些公职。”《澳门基本法》第99条规定：“澳门特别行政区政府可任用原澳门公务人员中的或持有澳门特别行政区永久性居民身份证的葡籍和其他外籍人士担任各级公务人员，但本法另有规定者除外”，“澳门特别行政区有关部门还可聘请英籍和其他外籍人士担任顾问和专业技术职务。上述人员只能以个人身份受聘，并对澳门特别行政区政府负责”。

就如“港人治港”有个爱国者标准一样，“澳人治澳”也必须由以爱国者为主体的澳人来治理澳门。《澳门基本法》第101条就体现了这个标准，即“澳门特别行政区行政长官、主要官员、行政会委员、立法会议员、法官和检察官，必须拥护中华人民共和国澳门特别行政区基本法，尽忠职守，廉洁奉公，效忠中华人民共和国澳门特别行政区，并依法宣誓”。在宣誓效忠问题上，澳门比香港有更严格的要求。《澳门基本法》第102条要求“澳门特别行政区行政长官、主要官员、立法会主席、终审法院院长、检察长在就职时，除按本法第一百零一条的规定宣誓外，还必须宣誓效忠中华人民共和国”。

3. 高度自治

依据《中华人民共和国香港特别行政区基本法》和《中华人民共

2. 'Macao People Administering Macao'

Macao is a Special Administrative Region of China, and due to historical reasons, its population composition is complex. However, over 97% of the residents are Chinese compatriots. To maintain the continued prosperity and stability of Macao after its return and to fully utilize the enthusiasm and intelligence of Macao residents in managing their own affairs, and to ensure the realisation of a high degree of autonomy for Macao, the principle of 'Macao People Administering Macao' was established by the central government. 'Macao People Administering Macao' means that the affairs within the autonomy of the Macao Special Administrative Region are managed by the local people of Macao. It is a major component of the basic policies implemented by the People's Republic of China in Macao. The Chinese government stated in the 'Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration' that 'the government and the legislative organ of the Macao Special Administrative Region are composed of local people.' This principle is also reflected in the 'Macao Basic Law'. Article 3 of the 'Macao Basic Law' stipulates: 'The administrative organs and legislative organs of the Macao Special Administrative Region are composed of permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region in accordance with the provisions of this Law.' Except for retained personnel, Portuguese and foreign advisors who previously served in Macao, all public officers in the Special Administrative Region must be permanent residents. 'Macao People Administering Macao' does not deny the reality and possibility of foreigners holding positions in Macao. The 'Sino-Portuguese Joint Declaration' stipulates: 'Chinese, Portuguese, and other foreign civil servants (including police officers) originally serving in Macao may be retained. The Macao Special Administrative Region may employ or hire Portuguese and other foreign nationals to hold certain public positions.' Article 99 of the 'Macao Basic Law' specifies: 'The government of the Macao Special Administrative Region may employ Portuguese and other foreign nationals who are permanent residents of the Macao Special Administrative Region or who were previously Macao public officers to serve as public officers at various levels, except where otherwise provided by this Law.' The relevant departments of the Macao Special Administrative Region may also hire British and other foreign nationals to serve as advisors and in professional and technical positions. These individuals may only be employed in their personal capacity and are accountable to the government of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Just like 'Hong Kong People Administering Hong Kong' has a standard for patriots, 'Macao People Administering Macao' must also be governed by Macao people who are primarily patriots. This standard is embodied in Article 101 of the 'Macao Basic Law', which states: 'The Chief Executive, principal officials, members of the Executive Council, members of the Legislative Assembly, judges, and prosecutors of the Macao Special Administrative Region must uphold the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, faithfully perform their duties, serve with integrity, swear allegiance to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, and take an oath in accordance with the law.' In terms of swearing allegiance, Macao has stricter requirements than Hong Kong. Article 102 of the 'Macao Basic Law' requires that 'in addition to taking the oath as prescribed in Article 101, the Chief Executive, principal officials, the President of the Legislative Assembly, the President of the Court of Final Appeal, and the Prosecutor General must also swear allegiance to the People's Republic of China upon taking office.'

3. High Degree of Autonomy [...]

和国澳门特别行政区基本法》的规定，香港、澳门两个特别行政区都直属于中央人民政府，除国防和外交事务属于中央人民政府管理外，特别行政区享有高度的自治权。特别行政区享有的高度自治权，在行政、立法和司法等方面都有具体的体现。

第一，在行政方面的自治权。特别行政区享有行政管理权。香港、澳门两个特别行政区都拥有自己单独的财税制度、货币发行体系和金融政策决定权。特别行政区保持财政独立，财政收入全部用于自身需要，不上缴中央人民政府。特别行政区实行独立的税收制度，参照原来实行的低税政策。自行立法规定税种、税率、税收减免和其他税务事项。港元、澳元分别为港澳特别行政区的法定货币，继续流通。特别行政区不实行外汇管制政策，货币自由兑换。在对外贸易方面，特别行政区保持自由港地位，实行自由贸易，除法律另有规定外，不征收关税。特别行政区为单独关税区。此外，特别行政区在出入境管制、土地契约、航运、民用航空，以及教育、科学、文化、体育、宗教、劳工和社会服务等方面也都享有高度自治权。

第二，在立法方面的自治权。特别行政区享有立法权。立法会为特别行政区的立法机关。除了有关外交、国防和其他按基本法规定不属于特别行政区自治范围的法律，特别行政区不能自行制定外，其余所有民事的、刑事的、商事和诉讼程序方面的法律都可以制定。特别行政区立法机关制定的法律须报全国人民代表大会常务委员会备案，备案不影响该法律的生效。全国性法律除列于基本法附件三的外，不在特别行政区实施。凡列于基本法附件三的法律，由特别行政区在当地公布或立法实施。

第三，在司法方面的自治权。特别行政区享有独立的司法权和终审权。特别行政区法院除继续保持本地原有法律制度和原则对法院审判权所作的限制外，对特别行政区所有的案件均有审判权。特别行政区法院对国防、外交等国家行为无管辖权。特别行政区法院在审理案件中遇有涉及国防、外交等国家行为的事实问题，应取得行政长官就该问题发出的证明文件，上述文件对法院有约束力。此外，全国人民代表大会常务委员会授权特别行政区法院在审理案件时对本法关于特别行政区自治范围内的条款自行解释。特别行政区法院在审理案件时对基本法的其他条款也可解释。但如果特别行政

According to the provisions of the 'Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China' and the 'Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China', both Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions are directly administered by the Central People's Government. Except for defense and foreign affairs, which are managed by the Central People's Government, the Special Administrative Regions enjoy a high degree of autonomy. This high degree of autonomy in the Special Administrative Regions is specifically reflected in the areas of administration, legislation, and judiciary."

Firstly, autonomy in administrative aspects. The Special Administrative Regions have administrative authority. Both Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions have their own separate fiscal and taxation systems, currency issuance systems, and the right to determine financial policies. The Special Administrative Regions maintain fiscal independence; their fiscal revenues are used entirely for their own needs and are not remitted to the Central People's Government. The Special Administrative Regions implement independent taxation systems, following the previously practiced low tax policies. They independently legislate to determine types of taxes, tax rates, tax exemptions, and other tax-related items. The Hong Kong dollar and Macanese pataca are the legal currencies of the respective Special Administrative Regions and continue to circulate. The Special Administrative Regions do not implement foreign exchange control policies and maintain currency convertibility. In terms of external trade, the Special Administrative Regions maintain their status as free ports and implement free trade, levying no customs duties except as otherwise provided by law. The Special Administrative Regions are separate customs territories. Additionally, the Special Administrative Regions also enjoy a high degree of autonomy in areas such as immigration control, land leases, shipping, civil aviation, and in education, science, culture, sports, religion, labor, and social services.

Secondly, autonomy in legislative aspects. The Special Administrative Regions have legislative power. The Legislative Council is the legislative body of the Special Administrative Region. Apart from laws relating to foreign affairs, defense, and other matters not within the autonomy of the Special Administrative Region as prescribed by the Basic Law, all other laws concerning civil rights, criminal justice, commerce, and procedural law can be enacted. Laws enacted by the legislative organ of the Special Administrative Region must be reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for the record, but this record-keeping does not affect the effectiveness of the law. National laws, except those listed in Annex III of the Basic Law, are not implemented in the Special Administrative Region. Laws listed in Annex III of the Basic Law are promulgated or legislated locally by the Special Administrative Region.

Thirdly, autonomy in judicial aspects. The Special Administrative Regions have independent judicial power and final adjudication authority. The courts of the Special Administrative Region have jurisdiction over all cases in the Special Administrative Region, except for the limits on judicial power imposed by the local original legal system and principles. The courts of the Special Administrative Region do not have jurisdiction over national defense, foreign affairs, and other acts of state. When dealing with cases involving facts related to acts of state such as national defense and foreign affairs, the courts should obtain certification documents issued by the Chief Executive on such issues, and these documents are binding on the courts. Additionally, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress authorizes the courts of the Special Administrative Region to interpret on their own provisions of this law concerning the autonomy of the Special Administrative Region in adjudicating cases. The courts of the Special Administrative Region can also interpret other provisions of the Basic Law when adjudicating cases. However, if the District Court, [...]

区法院在审理案件时需要对本法关于中央人民政府管理的事务或中央和特别行政区关系的条款进行解释，而该条款的解释又影响到案件的判决，在对该案件作出不可上诉的终局判决前，应由特别行政区终审法院请全国人民代表大会常务委员会对有关条款作出解释。如全国人民代表大会常务委员会作出解释，特别行政区法院在引用该条款时，应以全国人民代表大会常务委员会的解释为准。但在此以前作出的判决不受影响。

此外，在对外事务方面，特别行政区依法可以“中国香港”或“中国澳门”名义在经济、贸易、金融、航运、通信、旅游、文化、体育等领域单独同世界各国、有关国际组织保持和发展联系，签订和履行有关协议。

当然，根据我国宪政体制，香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区所享有的高度自治权不是香港、澳门本身固有的，而是来自于中央的授权。高度自治不是脱离中央。香港、澳门回归后，中央人民政府负责管理香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区的外交和防卫事务，以及其他不属于特区高度自治的事项。中央依法任命香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区行政长官和行政机关的主要官员；对特别行政区的立法行使备案审查权；负责行使基本法的解释权和基本法的修改权。另外，全国人大常委会对特别行政区的政制发展有最终决定权。中央享有的这些权力都是与国家主权有关的，基本法关于中央与特区职权的划分是科学合理的，充分保障了特别行政区的高度自治权。

【统战典故】

老太太洗茶山

中英就香港政治体制争论最激烈时，李瑞环同志在政协港澳小组会上，讲了一个茶山的故事：宜兴有种紫砂壶，用的时间长了，壶中会长出茶山（注：即陈年茶垢），不放茶叶也有茶味。有位老太太家中有一把上百年的老壶，她拿到市场上去卖，要价五钱银子。一位买主出价三两，说过会儿来拿。老太太心想，这么一把旧壶三两银子，里面太脏多不好意思，于是把茶山刮净了。买主回来一见茶山没了，掉头就走，五钱也不买了。李瑞环说，香港那么小的地方，能够创造那么多世界第一，是因为香港有自己的特色，需要港人去理解并坚持它。

[...] in the process of hearing a case, needs to interpret the provisions of this law regarding affairs managed by the Central People's Government or the relationship between the Central Government and the Special Administrative Region, and the interpretation of such provisions affects the judgment of the case, then, before making a final and unappealable judgment on the case, the Special Administrative Region's Court of Final Appeal should request the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress to interpret the relevant provisions. If the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress makes an interpretation, the courts of the Special Administrative Region, when citing the provision, should adhere to the interpretation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. However, judgments made prior to this will not be affected.

Furthermore, in foreign affairs, the Special Administrative Region may, under the names of "China Hong Kong" or "China Macao," independently maintain and develop relations with countries around the world and relevant international organizations in areas such as economy, trade, finance, shipping, communications, tourism, culture, and sports, and sign and implement relevant agreements.

Of course, according to our country's constitutional system, the high degree of autonomy enjoyed by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region is not inherent to Hong Kong and Macao themselves but is authorized by the Central Government. High autonomy does not mean separation from the Central Government. After the return of Hong Kong and Macao, the Central People's Government is responsible for the foreign affairs and defense affairs of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region, as well as other matters not within the scope of the high autonomy of the Special Regions. The Central Government appoints the Chief Executive and the principal officials of the administrative organs of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region according to the law; it has the power to review the legislation of the Special Administrative Regions; it is responsible for the interpretation and amendment of the Basic Law. Additionally, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress has the final decision on the political development of the Special Administrative Regions. These powers enjoyed by the Central Government are related to national sovereignty. The division of powers between the Central and the Special Administrative Regions in the Basic Law is scientifically reasonable and fully guarantees the high degree of autonomy of the Special Administrative Regions.

【United Front Stories】

Old Lady Washing the Tea Pot

During the most intense debates over Hong Kong's political system with Britain, Li Ruihuan shared a story at the CPPCC Hong Kong and Macao group meeting about a tea pot: In Yixing, there is a type of purple clay pot that, over long use, develops a layer of tea scale (note: aged tea residue) inside, giving off a tea flavor even without tea leaves. An old lady had a hundred-year-old pot that she took to the market to sell for five taels of silver. A buyer offered three taels and said he would come back to pick it up later. The old lady thought, considering the pot was so old and dirty inside, it was embarrassing to ask for three taels, so she scraped off the tea scale. When the buyer returned and saw the tea scale was gone, he turned around and left without buying it for even five taels. Li Ruihuan said that Hong Kong, being such a small place, could create so many world's firsts because it has its own characteristics, which the people of Hong Kong need to understand and uphold.

如果像老太太那样妄洗茶山，就有可能丢掉特色了。这一妙喻让在座众人拍案叫绝。

三、 处理台湾问题的方针政策

中共十一届三中全会后，中国共产党和中国政府根据国际国内形势变化，就对台政策进行了战略调整，逐步确立了新时期解决台湾问题的方针政策。2005年十届全国人大第三次会议通过的《反分裂国家法》将有关方针政策法律化。

1. “和平统一、一国两制”方针

1982年1月，邓小平首次提出“一个国家、两种制度”的概念，“和平统一、一国两制”成为解决台湾问题总的方针政策。1983年6月，邓小平在会见美国新泽西州西东大学杨力宇教授时，谈到实现中国大陆和台湾和平统一的一些设想，其要点如下：（1）台湾问题的核心是“祖国统一”。“和平统一已成为国共两党的共同语言。”（2）坚持一个中国，“制度可以不同，但在国际上代表中国的，只能是中华人民共和国”。（3）不赞成台湾“完全自治”的提法，“完全自治”就是“两个中国”。自治应有一定的限度，“条件是不能损害统一的国家的利益”。（4）两岸统一后，“台湾作为特别行政区”，可以实行与大陆不同的制度，可以有其他省区市没有而为自己所独有的某些权力。可以拥有立法权和司法权，案件的终审不用到北京。“台湾还可以有自己的军队，只是不能构成对大陆的威胁。大陆不派人驻台，不仅军队不去，行政人员也不去。台湾的党、政、军等系统，都由台湾自己来管。中央政府还要给台湾留出名额。”（5）“和平统一不是大陆把台湾吃掉，当然也不能是台湾把大陆吃掉，所谓的‘三民主义统一中国’，这不现实”。（6）实现统一的适当方式是举行国共两党“平等会谈”，实行第三次国共合作，“不提中央与地方谈判”，“双方达成协议后，可以正式宣布。但万万不可以让外国插手，那样只能意味着中国还未独立，后患无穷”。这就是海内外广为传颂的“邓六点”，是“和平统一、一国两制”总方针、总原则的具体化、系统化。

2. 现阶段发展两岸关系、推进祖国和平统一进程“八项主张”

1995年1月30日，江泽民同志发表了《为促进祖国统一大业的完

If we recklessly clean the tea scale like the old lady did, we might lose our uniqueness. This ingenious metaphor was met with admiration and applause from everyone present.

III. The Guidelines and Policies for Handling the Taiwan Issue

After the Eleventh Plenary Session of the 3rd Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the CCP and the Chinese government, in response to changes in the international and domestic situation, strategically adjusted their policy towards Taiwan, gradually establishing the guidelines and policies for resolving the Taiwan issue in the new era. The Anti-Secession Law passed at the Third Session of the Tenth National People's Congress in 2005 legalized these guidelines and policies.

1. The "Peaceful Reunification, One Country, Two Systems" Guideline

In January 1982, Deng Xiaoping first proposed the concept of "one country, two systems." "Peaceful reunification, one country, two systems" became the overarching guideline and policy for solving the Taiwan issue. In June 1983, Deng Xiaoping, during a meeting with Professor Yang Liyu from Seton Hall University in New Jersey, USA, discussed some ideas for achieving peaceful reunification between mainland China and Taiwan. The main points are as follows: (1) The core of the Taiwan issue is "national reunification." "Peaceful reunification has become a common language of both the KMT and CCP." (2) Resolutely adhere to "one China." "The systems can be different, but the People's Republic of China is the only legitimate representative of China internationally." (3) Disapproval of the idea of "full autonomy" for Taiwan. "Full autonomy" equates to "two Chinas." Autonomy should have certain limits. "The condition [of autonomy] is that it cannot harm the interests of the unitary nation." (4) After reunification, "Taiwan, as a Special Administrative Region, can implement a different system from the mainland. It can have certain powers that other provinces and cities do not have, including legislative and judicial powers. Final appeals of cases do not need to go to Beijing. Taiwan can also have its own military, provided it does not pose a threat to the mainland. The mainland will not station personnel in Taiwan, not military nor administrative staff. Taiwan's party, government, and military systems will all be managed by Taiwan itself. The central government will also reserve a quota for the Taiwanese [in Mainland roles]." (5) "Peaceful reunification does not mean the mainland swallowing Taiwan, but of course nor can it be that Taiwan swallows the mainland. The idea of 'uniting China under the Three Principles of the People' is not realistic." (6) The proper way to achieve reunification is through "equal talks" between the KMT and CCP, implementing the third KMT-CCP cooperation. "Do not mention [the question of] negotiation between a central and a local government." "After both sides reach an agreement, it can be formally announced. But foreign powers must not be allowed to interfere, as that would only mean China has not yet achieved independence, leading to endless troubles." This is widely known as "Deng's Six Points," which are the specific and systematic embodiment of the general guidelines and principles of "peaceful reunification, one country, two systems."

2. The "Eight Propositions" for Developing Cross-Strait Relations and Promoting the Peaceful Reunification Process at the current stage

On January 30, 1995, Comrade Jiang Zemin delivered an important speech titled, "Continuing the Struggle for the Completion [...]"

成而继续奋斗》的重要讲话。讲话根据台湾政局和两岸关系的新变化以及国际形势发展变化的新特点，就现阶段发展两岸关系，遏制岛内分裂倾向，推进祖国和平统一进程，从政治、经济、文化和社会生活等方面，提出了八项主张。其主要内容是：（1）坚持一个中国原则，是实现和平统一的基础和前提。中国的主权和领土绝不容许分割。任何制造“台湾独立”的言论和行动，都应坚决反对；主张“分裂分治”、“阶段性两个中国”等，违背一个中国的原则，应坚决反对。（2）对于台湾同外国发展民间性经济文化关系不持异议。但是，反对台湾以搞“两个中国”、“一中一台”为目的的所谓“扩大国际生存空间”的活动。（3）进行海峡两岸和平统一谈判。在和平统一谈判的过程中，可以吸收两岸各党派、团体有代表性的人士参加。作为第一步，双方可以先就“在一个中国原则下，正式结束两岸敌对状态”进行谈判。（4）努力实现和平统一，中国人不打中国人。我们不承诺放弃使用武力，绝不是针对台湾同胞，而是针对外国势力干涉中国统一和搞“台湾独立”的图谋的。（5）大力发展两岸经济交流与合作。继续长期执行鼓励台商投资的政策。继续加强两岸同胞的相互往来和交流，增进了解和互信。采取实际步骤加速实现直接“三通”。（6）中华各族儿女共同创造的五千年灿烂文化，是维系全体中国人的精神纽带，也是实现和平统一的一个重要基础。两岸同胞要继承和发扬中华优秀传统文化。（7）充分尊重台湾同胞的生活方式和当家做主的愿望，保护台湾同胞一切正当权益。欢迎台湾各党派、各界人士，同我们交换有关两岸关系与和平统一的意见，也欢迎他们前来参观、访问。（8）我们欢迎台湾当局的领导人以适当身份前来访问；我们也愿意接受台湾方面的邀请，前往台湾。这“八项主张”把握了“和平统一、一国两制”方针的精髓，坚持了一个中国原则，发展了和平谈判的构想，赋予了两岸经济文化交流新的时代含义，深化了寄希望于台湾人民的思想，对于推动两岸关系发展、反对和遏制“台独”分裂活动、维护祖国和平统一发挥了重要的作用。

3. 新形势下两岸关系和平发展主题

2008年12月31日，胡锦涛同志在纪念《告台湾同胞书》发表30周年座谈会上的讲话指出，经过30年的改革开放，中国的面貌发生了历史性变化，两岸关系站在了新的历史起点上，我们要牢牢把握两岸

[...] of the Great Cause of Motherland's Unification." Based on the new changes in Taiwan's political situation, cross-strait relations, and the development and changes in the international situation, the speech proposed eight propositions on developing cross-strait relations, curbing separatist tendencies on the island, and advancing the process of peaceful national reunification from political, economic, cultural, and social aspects. The main content is:

- (1) Adhering to the One-China principle is the foundation and premise for achieving peaceful reunification. China's sovereignty and territorial integrity are inviolable. Any rhetoric and action that create "Taiwan independence" must be resolutely opposed; propositions like "separation and rule" and "interim two Chinas" violate the One-China principle and should be firmly opposed.
- (2) There is no objection to Taiwan developing non-governmental economic and cultural relations with foreign countries. However, activities aimed at creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" under the guise of "expanding [Taiwan's] international freedom of action" are opposed.
- (3) Conducting peaceful reunification negotiations across the Taiwan Strait. During the peaceful reunification negotiations, representatives from various parties and groups from both sides can participate. As a first step, both sides can negotiate on "officially ending the state of hostility between the two sides under the One-China principle."
- (4) Striving for peaceful reunification; Chinese should not fight Chinese. Our non-commitment to renounce the use of force is not targeted at our Taiwanese compatriots but at foreign forces attempting to interfere with China's reunification and promoting "Taiwan independence."
- (5) Vigorously develop economic exchanges and cooperation across the strait. Continue to implement policies encouraging Taiwanese business investment for the long term. Continue to strengthen exchanges and interactions between compatriots on both sides to enhance understanding and mutual trust. Take practical steps to quickly realize direct "three links" (mail, transportation, and trade).
- (6) The splendid culture created by all Chinese ethnic groups over five thousand years is the spiritual bond that unites all Chinese people and is an important foundation for realizing peaceful reunification. Compatriots on both sides should inherit and promote the excellent traditions of Chinese culture.
- (7) Fully respecting the lifestyle and desire for self-governance of Taiwanese compatriots, protecting all their legitimate rights and interests. Welcome parties, individuals from all sectors in Taiwan to exchange views on cross-strait relations and peaceful reunification with us, and also welcome them to visit.
- (8) We welcome the leaders of the Taiwan authorities to visit in an appropriate capacity; we are also willing to accept invitations from Taiwan to visit there. These "Eight Propositions" capture the essence of the "Peaceful Reunification, One Country, Two Systems" policy, adhere to the One-China principle, develop the concept of peaceful negotiations, give new era meanings to cross-strait economic and cultural exchanges, deepen the idea of placing hope in the people of Taiwan, and play an important role in promoting the development of cross-strait relations, in opposing and curbing "Taiwan independence" separatist activities, and in safeguarding the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

3. The Theme of Peaceful Development of Cross-Strait Relations Under New Circumstances
On December 31, 2008, Comrade Hu Jintao, in his speech at the symposium commemorating the 30th anniversary of the "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan," pointed out that after 30 years of reform and opening up, China has undergone historic changes, and cross-strait relations have reached a new historical starting point. [...]

关系和平发展的主题，积极推动两岸关系和平发展，实现全民族的团结、和谐、昌盛，我们应该把坚持大陆和台湾同属一个中国作为推动两岸关系和平发展的政治基础，把深化交流合作、推进协商谈判作为推动两岸关系和平发展的重要途径，把促进两岸同胞团结奋斗作为推动两岸关系和平发展的强大动力，携手共进，戮力同心，努力开创两岸关系和平发展新局面。

胡锦涛同志在讲话中还提出了进一步发展两岸关系的“六点意见”。第一，恪守一个中国，增进政治互信。维护国家主权和领土完整是国家核心利益。世界上只有一个中国，中国主权和领土完整不容分割。两岸在事关维护一个中国框架这一原则问题上形成共同认知和一致立场，就有了构筑政治互信的基石，什么事情都好商量。第二，推进经济合作，促进共同发展。两岸同胞要开展经济大合作，扩大两岸直接“三通”，厚植共同利益，形成紧密联系，实现互利双赢。第三，弘扬中华文化，加强精神纽带。中华文化是两岸同胞共同的宝贵财富，是维系两岸同胞民族感情的重要纽带。两岸同胞要共同继承和弘扬中华文化优秀传统，使中华文化薪火相传、发扬光大，以增强民族意识、凝聚共同意志，形成共谋中华民族伟大复兴的精神力量。第四，加强人员往来，扩大各界交流。第五，维护国家主权，协商涉外事务。两岸在涉外事务中避免不必要的内耗，有利于增进中华民族整体利益。对于台湾同外国开展民间性经济文化往来的前景，可以视需要进一步协商。对于台湾参与国际组织活动问题，在不造成“两个中国”、“一中一台”的前提下，可以通过两岸务实协商作出合情合理安排。解决台湾问题、实现国家完全统一是中国内部事务，不受任何外国势力干涉。第六，结束敌对状态，达成和平协议。在一个中国原则的基础上，协商正式结束两岸敌对状态，达成和平协议，构建两岸关系和平发展框架。

胡锦涛同志的“六点意见”，一方面是对《告台湾同胞书》发表30周年来的大陆对台政策的总结，另一方面对未来两岸关系发展提出新的目标和规划，成为今后大陆对台政策的总纲。这“六点意见”和此前他在2003年到2006年间就新形势下发展两岸关系提出的六个“四点意见”，反映出中国共产党领导人面对世界大势和台海风云的变幻，在处理两岸问题时，更加自信、开明、理性、务实，更加重视两岸尤其是台湾

We must firmly grasp the theme of peaceful development of cross-strait relations, actively promote the peaceful development of cross-strait relations, and achieve the unity, harmony, and prosperity of the entire nation. We should adhere to the political foundation of promoting the peaceful development of cross-strait relations, which is that both the mainland and Taiwan belong to one China, make use of deepening exchanges and cooperation, advance consultation and negotiation as important ways of promoting the peaceful development of cross-strait relations, and regard promoting the united struggle of compatriots on both sides of the strait as a powerful driving force for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations. Together, hand in hand, with concerted efforts, we strive to create a new situation in the peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

Comrade Hu Jintao also proposed "Six Points" for further developing cross-strait relations in his speech. First, adhere to one China and enhance political mutual trust. Maintaining national sovereignty and territorial integrity is a core national interest. There is only one China in the world, and China's sovereignty and territorial integrity are indivisible. Forming a common understanding and unanimous position on maintaining the one-China framework is the cornerstone for building political mutual trust and allows for discussions and disputes on any matter. Second, advance economic cooperation and promote common development. Compatriots on both sides should carry out substantial economic cooperation, expand direct "three links," deepen common interests, form close connections, and achieve mutual benefits. Third, promote Chinese culture and strengthen spiritual bonds. Chinese culture is the common treasure and an important bond of national sentiment for compatriots on both sides. Compatriots on both sides of the strait should together inherit and promote the excellent traditions of Chinese culture, pass on and develop our cultural heritage, enhance national consciousness and collective will, and form a spiritual force for the common cause of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Fourth, enhance people-to-people exchanges and expand exchanges among all sectors. Fifth, safeguard national sovereignty and negotiate over foreign affairs. Avoiding unnecessary internal conflict over foreign affairs benefits the overall interest of the Chinese nation. Regarding Taiwan's non-governmental economic and cultural exchanges with foreign countries, further negotiations can be conducted as needed. On Taiwan's participation in international organizations, practical consultations can be made for appropriate arrangements on condition there is no emergence of any "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" element. Solving the Taiwan issue and achieving complete national unification is an internal affair of China not accepting of any interference from foreign forces. Sixth, end the state of hostility and reach a peace agreement. Based on the one-China principle, negotiate to formally end the state of hostility between the two sides, reach a peace agreement, and establish a framework for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

Comrade Hu Jintao's "Six Points" serve as a summary of mainland China's policy towards Taiwan over the 30 years since the issuance of the "Message to Compatriots in Taiwan" and set new goals and plans for the future development of cross-strait relations, becoming the overarching guideline for the mainland's policy towards Taiwan. These "Six Points," along with the six sets of "Four-Point Proposals" that he proposed from 2003 to 2006 under new circumstances for the development of cross-strait relations, reflects [a] not only the growing confidence, openness, rationality, and pragmatism of the leaders of the Communist Party of China in handling cross-strait issues in the face of global trends and changes in Taiwan's situation, but [b] also an emphasis on responding to prevailing public opinion on both sides of the strait (and especially in Taiwan), and [c] an emphasis on both sides [...]

地区的主流民意走向，更加强调两岸要排除干扰、维护和平、互利双赢。

【拓展阅读】

胡锦涛同志就新形势下发展两岸关系提出的六个“四点意见”

2003年3月11日，胡锦涛同志在参加十届全国人大一次会议台湾代表团审议时，就做好新形势下的对台工作谈了四点意见：一是要始终坚持一个中国原则；二是要大力促进两岸的经济文化交流；三是要深入贯彻寄希望于台湾人民的方针；四是要团结两岸同胞共同推进中华民族的伟大复兴。

2005年3月4日，胡锦涛同志在看望参加政协十届三次会议民革、台盟、台联界委员时，就新形势下发展两岸关系提出四点意见：第一，坚持一个中国原则决不动摇；第二，争取和平统一的努力决不放弃；第三，贯彻寄希望于台湾人民的方针决不改变；第四，反对“台独”分裂活动决不妥协。

2005年4月29日，胡锦涛同志在与中国国民党主席连战举行历史性会谈时，就发展两岸关系提出四点主张：第一，建立政治上的互信，相互尊重，求同存异；第二，加强经济上的交流合作，互利互惠，共同发展；第三，开展平等协商，加强沟通，扩大共识；第四，鼓励两岸民众加强交往，增进了解，融合亲情。

2005年5月12日，胡锦涛同志在与亲民党主席宋楚瑜举行会谈时，就当前改善和发展两岸关系提出四点看法：第一，坚持体现一个中国原则的“九二共识”，确立两岸关系和平稳定发展的政治基础；第二，推进两岸“三通”，开创两岸经济交流和合作的新局面；第三，早日恢复两岸平等对话和谈判，求同存异、扩大共识；第四，增进相互理解，密切两岸同胞的感情。

2005年7月12日，胡锦涛同志在会见郁慕明率领的新党纪念抗战胜利60周年大陆访问团时，就当前发展两岸关系提出四点看法：共同促进中华民族的伟大复兴；坚持一个中国原则；坚决反对和遏制“台独”；切实照顾和维护台湾同胞的切身利益。

2006年4月16日，胡锦涛同志在北京会见中国国民党荣誉主席连战和两岸经贸论坛上百位与会人士，就两岸关系和平发展提出四点建议：第一，坚持“九二共识”，是实现两岸和平发展的重要基础；第

[...] striving to eliminate disturbances, maintain peace, and achieve mutual benefits.

[Extended Reading]

Comrade Hu Jintao's six sets of "Four-Point Proposals" on Developing Cross-Strait Relations Under New Circumstances

On March 11, 2003, Comrade Hu Jintao, while attending the first session of the 10th National People's Congress with the Taiwan delegation, discussed four points on work related to Taiwan under new circumstances: First, to always adhere to the One-China principle; Second, to vigorously promote economic and cultural exchanges across the strait; Third, to fully implement the policy of placing hopes on the people of Taiwan; Fourth, to unite compatriots on both sides of the strait to jointly advance the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

On March 4, 2005, Comrade Hu Jintao, while meeting with members from the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots during the third session of the 10th National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, proposed four points on developing cross-strait relations under new circumstances: First, to unwaveringly adhere to the One-China principle; Second, to never give up efforts for peaceful reunification; Third, to never change the policy of placing hopes on the people of Taiwan; Fourth, to never compromise on opposing "Taiwan independence" separatist activities.

On April 29, 2005, during a historic meeting with Lien Chan, the Chairman of the Kuomintang of China, Comrade Hu Jintao proposed four points on developing cross-strait relations: First, to establish political mutual trust, mutual respect, and seek common ground while reserving differences; Second, to strengthen economic exchanges and cooperation for mutual benefit and common development; Third, to conduct equal consultations, enhance communication, and expand consensus; Fourth, to encourage people from both sides to strengthen exchanges, enhance understanding, and foster kinship.

On May 12, 2005, during talks with James Soong, the Chairman of the People First Party, Comrade Hu Jintao expressed four views on the current improvement and development of cross-strait relations: First, to adhere to the "1992 Consensus" that embodies the One-China principle, establishing the political foundation for peaceful and stable development of cross-strait relations; Second, to advance the "three links" and create a new situation in economic exchanges and cooperation across the strait; Third, to resume equal dialogue and negotiations between the two sides as soon as possible, seek common ground while reserving differences, and expand consensus; Fourth, to enhance mutual understanding and closely connect the feelings of compatriots on both sides.

On July 12, 2005, Comrade Hu Jintao, during a meeting with a visiting delegation from the New Party led by Yok Mu-ming commemorating the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Anti-Japanese War, expressed four views on the current development of cross-strait relations: to jointly promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation; to adhere to the One-China principle; to resolutely oppose and contain "Taiwan independence"; to genuinely care for and protect the immediate rights and interests of Taiwanese compatriots.

On January 16, 2006, Comrade Hu Jintao, in Beijing during a meeting with Lien Chan, the Honorary Chairman of the Kuomintang, and over a hundred participants of the Cross-Strait Economic and Trade Forum, proposed four suggestions for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations: First, to adhere to the "1992 Consensus," which is an important foundation for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations; [...]

二，为两岸同胞谋福祉，是实现两岸关系和平发展的根本归宿；第三，深化互利双赢的交流合作，是实现两岸关系和平发展的有效途径；第四，开展平等协商，是实现两岸关系和平发展的必由之路。

4. 《反分裂国家法》

2005年3月14日，十届全国人大三次会议通过并公布《反分裂国家法》。这集中体现了全国各族人民不可动摇的反对分裂国家的坚强意志，具有最高的权威性。该法共十条，立法目的就是“为了反对和遏制‘台独’分裂势力分裂国家，促进祖国和平统一，维护台湾海峡地区和平稳定，维护国家主权和领土完整，维护中华民族的根本利益”；强调“世界上只有一个中国，大陆和台湾同属一个中国，中国的主权和领土完整不容分割。维护国家主权和领土完整是包括台湾同胞在内的全中国人民的共同义务。台湾是中国的一部分。国家绝不允许‘台独’分裂势力以任何名义、任何方式把台湾从中国分裂出去”；指出“台湾问题是中国内战的遗留问题。解决台湾问题，实现祖国统一，是中国的内部事务，不受任何外国势力的干涉”；声明“‘台独’分裂势力以任何名义、任何方式造成台湾从中国分裂出去的事实，或者发生将会导致台湾从中国分裂出去的重大事变，或者和平统一的可能性完全丧失，国家得采取非和平方式及其他必要措施，捍卫国家主权和领土完整”；还提出“维护台湾海峡地区和平稳定，发展两岸关系”的一系列具体措施。从此，坚持与贯彻党和国家对台工作方针政策，推动两岸关系和平发展，促进祖国完全统一，有了根本的法律依据和保障。

四、侨务工作的方针政策

侨务工作是处理好海内外同胞关系的重要方面和内容，也是党和国家一项长期的战略性工作。做好这方面工作，必须掌握侨务工作的基本方针政策，把握侨务工作的基本原则。

1. 华侨工作的基本方针政策

我国政府现阶段对华侨工作的基本方针是，保护华侨的正当权益，发扬侨胞爱祖国、爱故乡的传统，促进华侨团结互助，教育华侨遵守住在国法律，尊重当地社会、民族习俗，鼓励华侨根据自愿的原则，

[...] Second, to seek welfare for compatriots on both sides, which is the fundamental goal for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations; Third, to deepen mutually beneficial exchanges and cooperation, which is an effective way for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations; Fourth, to conduct equal consultations, which is the necessary path for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

4. The Anti-Secession Law

On March 14, 2005, the Third Session of the Tenth National People's Congress passed and promulgated the Anti-Secession Law. This law embodies the unwavering will of people of all ethnic groups in the country to oppose the splitting of the nation and carries the highest level of authority. The law consists of ten articles, with the legislative purpose being "to oppose and contain 'Taiwan independence' secessionist forces from splitting the country, to promote the peaceful reunification of the motherland, to maintain peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait region, to safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to protect the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation." It emphasizes that "there is only one China in the world, both the mainland and Taiwan belong to one China, and China's sovereignty and territorial integrity are indivisible. Maintaining national sovereignty and territorial integrity is the common duty of all Chinese people, including Taiwanese compatriots. Taiwan is part of China. The state will never allow 'Taiwan independence' secessionist forces to split Taiwan from China in any name or by any means." It points out that "the Taiwan issue is a remnant of the Chinese civil war. Solving the Taiwan issue and achieving national reunification is an internal affair of China, not subject to interference by any external forces." It declares that "if 'Taiwan independence' secessionist forces cause Taiwan to be split from China in any name, by any means, or if a major event leading to Taiwan's secession from China occurs, or if possibilities for peaceful reunification are completely lost, the state will take non-peaceful measures and other necessary measures to resolutely safeguard national sovereignty and territorial integrity." It also proposes a series of specific measures for "maintaining peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait region and developing cross-strait relations." Henceforth, a fundamental legal basis and safeguard was established for adherence to and implementation of the party and state's policies on Taiwan, promotion of the peaceful development of cross-strait relations, and promotion of the complete reunification of the motherland.

IV. Guidelines and Policies on Overseas Chinese Affairs

Overseas Chinese affairs are an important aspect of managing relations with compatriots both at home and abroad and represent a long-term strategic task of the party and state. To perform well in this area, it is necessary to grasp the basic guidelines and policies of overseas Chinese work and understand the basic principles.

1. Basic Guidelines and Policies for Overseas Chinese Work

The current basic guideline of the Chinese government regarding overseas Chinese work is to protect the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese, carry forward the tradition of overseas Chinese loving their motherland and hometown, promote unity and mutual assistance among overseas Chinese, educate overseas Chinese to abide by the laws of their countries of residence, respect the local social and ethnic customs, encourage (on the basis of voluntariness) overseas Chinese to [...]

加入住在国国籍，与当地人民友好相处并长期生存发展，为促进住在国的经济繁荣以及祖国和住在国的合作与交流发挥积极作用。

具体包括：(1) 华侨是中国公民，中国政府有权利、有义务保护华侨的正当权益；(2) 中国政府有义务提醒华侨遵守当地的法律，尊重当地社会、民族习俗，与当地人民友好相处；(3) 尊重华侨自愿加入住在国国籍的意愿，鼓励华侨为发展中国与住在国政府之间的经济、文化、科学等领域的交流合作作贡献；(4) 以凝聚侨心、汇集侨智、发挥侨力为目标，坚持把维护海外侨胞和归侨侨眷的根本利益作为侨务工作的出发点和落脚点，使海外侨胞对祖国的认同感和自豪感不断增强，热爱祖国、振兴中华的优良传统代代相传。

2. 新移民的特点和工作政策

改革开放以来，通过留学、投资、家庭团聚等方式移居国外者大幅增加，港澳台地区向外移民也有所增。这些新移民是华侨、华人的重要组成部分，但又具有不同于老一代华侨、华人的特点。(1) 职业层次较高，经济实力较强。新华侨华人中大多数人拥有高学历、高学位，有些人还具备一定的社会和工作实践经验，凭着自己的学识与实力，经过几年的打拼，一些人成功地进入了世界著名的高等学府和科研机构，或者跨国公司和大型企业集团的管理层。(2) 参与意识、自我价值实现意识较强。许多新华侨华人在国内有较好的知识技能或资金基础，他们往往是为发展事业而出国的，出国后关注的问题是如何发展，有较强烈的经济、社会、政治诉求和“落地生根”意识。(3) 较容易融入当地主流社会。新华侨华人虽然在国内生活过，并多数仍与国内保持联系，对家乡的情感也不会轻易改变，但同时他们对住在国社会价值观念和生活方式也有较大程度的认同。在新的社会环境里，更多的是以一种开放、友好、发展的姿态来对待当地人和主流社会，积极适应主流文化，参与各种社会事务，寻找一切机会进入当地的主流社会。(4) 参政和争取平等权益的自觉性有较大提高。近年来，随着华人经济、科技实力的增长和精英队伍的壮大，他们在住在国的公民意识和参政意识进一步加强，不少人积极参加当地的政治、经济和文化活动，并组织各种团体，比如政治性、权益性社团，维护自己的正当合法权利。许多新华人加入住在国各种党派，以多种形式参与政治。

[...] acquire the nationality of their country of residence, coexist amicably with the local people and make a life overseas, and play a positive role in promoting the economic prosperity of their countries of residence as well as cooperation and exchanges between their countries of residence and the motherland.

Specifically, the guidelines include the following: (1) Overseas Chinese are Chinese citizens, and the Chinese government has the right and obligation to protect the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese; (2) The Chinese government has the duty to remind overseas Chinese to abide by the local laws, respect the local social and ethnic customs, and live in harmony with the local people; (3) The Chinese government should respect the willingness of overseas Chinese to voluntarily acquire the nationality of their country of residence, encourage overseas Chinese to contribute to the development of economic, cultural, scientific, and other fields of exchange and cooperation between China and the country of residence; (4) In aiming to unite the hearts of overseas Chinese, gather their wisdom, and leverage their strength, the Chinese government should adhere to a policy of protecting the fundamental interests of overseas Chinese and returned overseas Chinese and their families as the starting point and basis of overseas Chinese affairs work, such that the overseas Chinese's sense of identity and pride towards the motherland be continually enhanced and that the fine tradition of loving the motherland and working to revitalize China be passed down from generation to generation.

2. Characteristics of and Policies for New Immigrants

Since the reform and opening up, the number of people moving abroad through studying, investing, family reunions, and other means has significantly increased, and there has also been an increase in emigration from the Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan regions. These new immigrants are an important part of the overseas Chinese and Chinese community but have characteristics different from the older generation of overseas Chinese and Chinese. (1) They have higher professional levels and stronger economic capabilities. Most of the new overseas Chinese and Chinese people have higher education and degrees, and some have certain social and work experience. With their knowledge and strength, after years of effort, some have successfully entered the management of world-renowned higher education institutions and research organizations, or multinational companies and large enterprises. (2) They have a stronger participatory ethos and sense of self-worth. Many new overseas Chinese have ample knowledge, skills, and capital at home, and go abroad for career development. After going abroad, they are concerned about how to develop their own position, and have many economic, social, political demands that accompany a sense of "taking root" in the new country. (3) They integrate more easily into local mainstream society. Although the new overseas Chinese have lived in China and most still maintain contact with China and their feelings for their hometown will not easily change, they also identify with the social values and lifestyle of their country of residence to a large extent. In the new social environment, they adopt an open, friendly, and constructive attitude towards local people and the mainstream society, actively adapt to the mainstream culture, participate in various social affairs, and seek all opportunities to enter the local mainstream society. (4) Their awareness of political participation and striving for equal rights has significantly increased. In recent years, with the growth of the economic and technological strength of the Chinese community and the expansion of the elite group, their citizen consciousness and political participation consciousness in their countries of residence have been further strengthened. Many actively participate in local political, economic, and cultural activities, organize various groups, such as political and rights-based associations, to defend their legitimate rights. Many new Chinese join various political parties in their country of residence and participate in politics in various forms.

【拓展阅读】

华人参政热情提高

2003年有25位华裔参与加拿大大多伦多地区各市镇议员及教育委员选举，有6人当选；2006年，华人在大多伦多地区参加地方选举的人数飙升至44人，有10人当选；2010年，又有41人在华人聚居的多伦多市、万锦市、烈治文山市、旺市等地区，参加市长、区域议员、市议员及教育委员选举。

开展新移民工作，应当本着“高度重视、广泛团结、突出重点、积极引导、热情服务”的精神，根据特点分层次地进行。在一视同仁、广泛团结的基础上，着重做好层次较高、进入当地主流社会、有发展前途的人士及社团的工作。通过保护权益、扶持服务、合作交流、培养凝聚力的工作，使其逐渐成为统一祖国、振兴中华的新生力量。

3. 归侨侨眷工作的基本方针政策

对归侨侨眷工作的基本方针是，保护归侨侨眷的合法权益，适当照顾他们的特点，发挥他们与海外有广泛联系的优势，为建设中国特色社会主义祖国而团结奋斗。

为保护归侨侨眷的合法权益，1990年9月7日第七届全国人大常委会第十五次会议通过了《中华人民共和国归侨侨眷权益保护法》（简称《归侨侨眷权益保护法》）。2000年10月全国人大常委会对《归侨侨眷权益保护法》进行了修改。一是增加和充实了权益保护法的内容，进一步强调对归侨侨眷的捐赠、子女升学、经济财产、社会保障、出入境、华侨农林场等权益的保护；二是突出了侵犯归侨侨眷合法权益应承担的法律责任；三是进一步明确了各级政府及其负责侨务工作的机构在维护归侨侨眷合法权益方面负有组织协调的职责；四是明确了全国侨联和地方侨联在护侨中的地位和作用。修改后的《归侨侨眷权益保护法》公布施行后，国务院又完成了《中华人民共和国归侨侨眷权益保护法实施办法》的修订，并从2004年7月1日开始施行。《归侨侨眷权益保护法》和《归侨侨眷权益保护法实施办法》的颁布，切实保障了归侨侨眷政治权益，依法维护了归侨侨眷财产权益，有效维护了归侨侨眷社会保障权益。

4. 侨务工作的基本原则

做好侨务工作既要掌握各项侨务工作具体方针政策，又要把握侨

[Extended Reading]

The Enthusiasm of Chinese Participation in Politics

In 2003, 25 Chinese candidates participated in the elections for city council members and school trustees in the Greater Toronto Area of Canada, with 6 being elected. In 2006, the number of Chinese participating in local elections in the Greater Toronto Area increased significantly to 44, with 10 being elected. In 2010, another 41 individuals participated in the elections for mayor, regional councillor, city councillor, and school trustee in areas with significant Chinese populations like the City of Toronto, Markham, Richmond Hill, and Vaughan.

The work with new immigrants should be carried out in line with the spirit of "according it high importance, striving to achieve broad-based unity, focusing on priorities, active guidance, and enthusiastic service," and should be conducted at different levels based on given characteristics. On the basis of treating everyone equally and building broad-based unity, the work should focus on those individuals and organisations who are higher in the [local] hierarchy, have entered the local mainstream society, and have prospects for further development and community work. Through protecting rights, support services, cooperation and exchange, and cultivating cohesion, [we will] **have them** gradually turn into a new force in unifying the motherland and revitalizing China.

3. Basic Guidelines and Policies for the Work with Returned Overseas Chinese and Their Relatives

The basic guideline for the work with returned overseas Chinese and their relatives is to protect their legal rights and interests, appropriately consider their characteristics, leverage their wide overseas connections, so as to unite and strive for the construction of a socialist motherland with Chinese characteristics.

To protect the legal rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and their relatives, on September 7, 1990, the 10th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress passed the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas Chinese and Their Relatives" (hereinafter referred to as the Protection Law). In October 2000, the National People's Congress Standing Committee amended the Protection Law, which included expanding and substantiating its content to further emphasize the protection of the rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and their relatives in areas such as financial support, children's education, property, social security, entry and exit, and farms and forests belonging to overseas Chinese; highlighted the legal repercussions for infringing upon the legal rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and their relatives; clarified the organizational and coordinating responsibilities of governments at all levels and their institutions in charge of overseas Chinese affairs work in protecting the legal rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and their relatives; and defined the status and role of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and local federations in protection work. After the amendment of the Protection Law and its implementation, the State Council completed the revision of the "Measures for the Implementation of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas Chinese and Their Relatives," which took effect from July 1, 2004. The promulgation of the Protection Law and its implementation measures effectively protected the political rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and their relatives, legally maintained their property rights and interests, and effectively safeguarded their rights to social security.

4. Basic Principles of Overseas Chinese Affairs Work [...]

务工作的基本原则。主要有五个方面：

“三个有利于”的原则。开展侨务工作要有利于海外侨胞的长期生存和发展，有利于发展我国同海外侨胞住在国的友好合作关系，有利于推进我国现代化建设和祖国统一。

区别国籍界限的原则。开展侨务工作既要遵守《中华人民共和国国籍法》，注意外籍华人与华侨的国籍区别，又要尊重外籍华人的族裔感情和他们与祖籍国有着千丝万缕联系的实际，增进同他们的亲情乡谊。

公开合法的原则。开展侨务工作要遵循相关的国际条约和国际惯例，符合海外侨胞住在国的法律，做到合情、合理、合法，不授人以柄，不强人所难。

积极稳妥的原则。侨务工作是一项政治性和政策性很强的工作，应当服从与服务于党和国家的工作大局，既要积极进取，又要稳妥慎重，做到因地、因时、因人、因事制宜。

“一视同仁、不得歧视，根据特点、适当照顾”的原则。“一视同仁、不得歧视”，是指华侨、归侨侨眷和国内其他公民一样，享有宪法和法律规定的中国公民的同等权利，并履行宪法和法律规定的公民义务，任何组织或个人不得对他们有任何歧视。“根据特点、适当照顾”，是指国家根据实际情况和华侨、归侨侨眷的特点，对他们予以适当照顾。“一视同仁、不得歧视”与“根据特点、适当照顾”是相辅相成、辩证统一的，充分体现了我国侨务政策的原则性和灵活性的统一。

第三节 努力实现海内外中华儿女大团结

在新世纪，把我国建成富强民主文明和谐的社会主义现代化国家，实现祖国完全统一和中华民族伟大复兴，需要全国各族人民的大团结，需要海内外中华儿女的大团结。

一、高举爱国主义和社会主义两面旗帜

爱国主义、社会主义，是统一战线凝聚人心、汇聚力量的重要旗

To perform overseas Chinese affairs work well, it is necessary to grasp the specific guidelines and policies of various overseas Chinese affairs work and understand the basic principles of overseas Chinese affairs work, which mainly include five aspects:

The principle of "Three Beneficials": Conducting overseas Chinese affairs work should be beneficial for the long-term survival and development of overseas Chinese compatriots, beneficial for developing friendly and cooperative relations between our country and the countries where overseas Chinese compatriots reside, and beneficial for advancing our country's modernization and the reunification of the motherland.

The principle of distinguishing nationality boundaries: While conducting overseas Chinese affairs work, it is necessary to comply with the "Nationality Law of the People's Republic of China," be aware of the differences between foreign nationals of Chinese descent and overseas Chinese, and value the ethnic feelings of foreign nationals of Chinese descent and their deep connections with their ancestral country to enhance closeness and hometown camaraderie.

The principle of openness and legality: Overseas Chinese affairs work should follow relevant international treaties and customs, comply with the laws of the countries where overseas Chinese compatriots reside, and be open, fair, and legal, avoiding giving others leverage or imposing difficulties on anyone.

The principle of being proactive and prudent: Overseas Chinese affairs work, being highly political and policy-oriented, should conform to and serve the overall work of the Party and the state. It is necessary to be both proactive and cautiously careful, making adjustments based on location, timing, individuals, and circumstances.

The principle of "Equality without discrimination, appropriate care based on characteristics": "Equality without discrimination" means that overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese, and their relatives, like other citizens within the country, enjoy the same rights enjoyed by all Chinese citizens, and are subject to the same duties prescribed by laws and regulations, as stipulated by the constitution and laws of China. No organization or individual should discriminate against them. "Appropriate care based on characteristics" means that the state, based on actual conditions and the characteristics of overseas Chinese, returned overseas Chinese, and their relatives, provides them with appropriate care. "Equality without discrimination" and "appropriate care based on characteristics" complement each other and are dialectically unified, fully reflecting the principled and flexible unity of our country's overseas Chinese policy.

Section Three: Striving to Achieve Great Unity among Chinese at Home and Abroad

In the new century, to build our country into a prosperous, democratic, civilized, and harmonious modern socialist nation, achieve complete reunification of the motherland, and realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, it requires the great unity of people of all ethnic groups in the country, as well as the great unity of Chinese at home and abroad.

1. Holding high the banners of patriotism and socialism [...]

帜。广大港澳台同胞及海外侨胞生活在不同的经济和社会环境中，身受不同文化意识形态的交叉影响，自然有不同的政治理念和权利诉求。做好对他们的团结凝聚工作，既要在爱国主义旗帜下尊重理解港澳台同胞和海外侨胞，也要使他们了解认同党和国家的工作，特别是理解和支持祖国内地在社会主义旗帜下实行的各项方针政策。

1. 当代中国爱国主义、社会主义的含义及其相互关系

爱国主义是人们对祖国积极的情感和支持的态度，人们因此而对祖国怀有深沉的挚爱，并自愿为祖国作出奉献以至牺牲。爱国主义既是一种政治立场、政治情感，又是一种价值理念、道德要求，它是爱国者对于国家的认知、情感和理性高度凝聚与升华的结果。爱国主义使得人们对祖国的成就和文化感到由衷自豪，强烈希望保留祖国的民族特色和文化传统，同时先天地对本国同胞抱有高度的亲近感、认同感。

长期的革命、建设和改革实践经验证明，只有社会主义能够救中国，只有社会主义能够发展中国。中国人民坚持走中国特色社会主义道路，就是在中国共产党的领导下，立足基本国情，以经济建设为中心，坚持四项基本原则，坚持改革开放，解放和发展社会生产力，建设社会主义市场经济、社会主义民主政治、社会主义先进文化、社会主义和谐社会、社会主义生态文明，促进人的全面发展，逐步实现全体人民共同富裕，建设富强民主文明和谐的社会主义现代化国家。

在当代中国，爱国主义和社会主义本质上是统一的。爱国主义具有团结整个中华民族的强大凝聚力，海内外一切中华儿女都可以在爱国主义旗帜下联合起来。凡是真正的爱国者，都希望国家发展、祖国统一，希望社会进步、和谐稳定，希望民族团结、民生幸福，希望祖国能克服一切内外的挑战和风险。所以，无论属于哪一个阶级、阶层，哪一个党派、集团，每一个爱国者都可以在上述共同愿景的条件下存异求同、团结合作。这种团结越是广泛，对中国特色社会主义事业就越是有利，对祖国统一和中华民族伟大复兴就越是有利。同时，无论是在政治、经济、文化领域，还是在社会领域，中国特色社会主义事业的每一项发展和进步，都直接有利于中国的现代化，有利于全体中国人的福祉，有利于祖国完全统一和中华民族复兴。这是近代以来一切爱国者和仁人志士前赴后继、梦寐以求的理想所在。

Patriotism and socialism are important banners for uniting people's hearts and gathering strength within the united front. The vast number of compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas live in different economic and social environments, under the influence of various cultural and ideological crosscurrents, naturally possessing different political concepts and rights demands. To effectively unite and consolidate them, it is essential to respect and understand compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas under the banner of patriotism, while also helping them understand and identify with the work of the Party and the state, especially supporting the policies and guidelines implemented under the banner of socialism in the mainland.

1. The Meaning of Contemporary Chinese Patriotism and Socialism and Their Interrelationship
Patriotism is the positive emotion and supportive attitude people have towards their motherland, leading to profound love for the country and a willingness to make contributions and sacrifices. Patriotism is both a political stance and sentiment, as well as a value concept and moral requirement. It is the result of a high degree of cohesion and sublimation of patriots' cognition, emotion and rationality vis a vis the nation. Patriotism makes people feel genuinely proud of their country's achievements and culture, desiring strongly to preserve the nation's unique characteristics and cultural traditions, while naturally feeling a high sense of closeness and identification with their compatriots.

Practical experience from long-term revolution, construction and reform have proven that only socialism can save China, and only socialism can develop China. The Chinese people's adherence to the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics means, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, sticking to the basic national conditions, focusing on economic construction, adhering to the Four Cardinal Principles, insisting on reform and opening up, liberating and developing social productive forces, building a socialist market economy, socialist democracy, advanced socialist culture, a harmonious socialist society, and a socialist ecological civilization, promoting the all-around development of people, and gradually realizing common prosperity for all people, building a prosperous, democratic, civilized, and harmonious modern socialist country.

In modern day China, patriotism and socialism are in essence one and the same thing. Patriotism has a strong cohesive force to unite the entire Chinese people. All Chinese, both at home and abroad, can unite under the banner of patriotism. Every true patriot hopes for national development, reunification of the motherland, social progress, harmony and stability, national unity, and the happiness of the people, hoping that the country can overcome all internal and external challenges and risks. Therefore, regardless of class, social stratum, party, or group, every patriot can seek common ground while reserving differences, and unite and cooperate under the common aspirations mentioned above. The broader this unity, the more beneficial it is to the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, to the reunification of the motherland, and to the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. At the same time, whether in the political, economic, cultural, or social fields, every development and progress of the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics directly benefits China's modernization, the welfare of all Chinese people, and the complete reunification and rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. This has been the ideal pursued by all patriots and people of noble aspirations since modern times.

2. 用爱国主义、社会主义紧密团结海内外中华儿女

当代中国的统一战线包括两个范围的联盟：大陆范围内以社会主义为政治基础的团结全体劳动者、建设者与爱国者的联盟；大陆范围外以爱国和拥护祖国统一为政治基础的团结台湾同胞、香港同胞、澳门同胞、海外侨胞的联盟。在爱国主义和社会主义两面旗帜下，统一战线将一切可以团结的力量都团结起来，将一切可以调动的积极因素都调动起来，实现海内外同胞最广泛的大团结大联合，为建设中国特色社会主义事业，实现祖国完全统一和中华民族伟大复兴提供了最坚强的力量支持。

爱国主义、社会主义全面渗透、充分体现在统战工作各个方面。邓小平指出：“大陆同胞，台湾、香港、澳门的同胞，还有海外华侨，大家都是中华民族子孙。我们要共同奋斗，实现祖国统一和民族振兴。”^① 海内外中华儿女的大团结必须有坚实的政治基础。在祖国内地，要努力巩固工农联盟，紧密团结各党派、各民族、宗教界和新的社会阶层人士及其他方面人士，动员其直接参加社会主义各项建设。在港澳台海外，要确保和支持爱国者治港、治澳；要通过两岸同胞的团结合作来推动两岸关系和平发展，最终完成祖国统一；要珍视海外华侨纯朴、诚挚的爱国爱乡情感，不断强化祖国联系他们的最天然的纽带，努力将其转化为他们支持国内建设、支持祖国统一的精神动力。总之，爱国是政治上、心理上的最大公约数，是海内外同胞自发或自觉地走到一起实现民族团结的内在动力。国家富强、人民幸福、民族振兴，是党和国家全部工作的根本所在，是广泛团结、大力联合一切爱国力量的基础所在。爱国主义、社会主义指明了统一战线的基本方向，大陆范围内和大陆范围外两个范围的联盟构成了统一战线的整体格局，标志和体现了海内外中华儿女的大团结。

3. 正确认识与把握爱国主义和社会主义的关系

坚持爱国主义和社会主义，不仅要有原则上的坚定性，更要有政策和策略上的灵活性。

牢固确立爱国主义和社会主义的政治立场。港澳台海外统战工作

^① 邓小平：《共同努力，实现祖国统一》，见《邓小平文选》，1版，第3卷，362页。

2. Closely Unite Chinese Sons and Daughters at Home and Abroad using Patriotism and Socialism
The contemporary Chinese united front includes alliances within two scopes: within the mainland, it unites all labourers, builders, and patriots based on socialism as the political foundation; outside the mainland, it unites Taiwanese compatriots, Hong Kong compatriots, Macao compatriots, and overseas Chinese based on patriotism and support for the reunification of the motherland. Under the banners of patriotism and socialism, the united front brings together all forces that can be united, mobilizes all positive factors that can be mobilized, and realizes the broadest unity and alliance of compatriots at home and abroad, providing the strongest support for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, achieving the complete reunification of the motherland, and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Patriotism and socialism are thoroughly integrated and fully reflected in every aspect of united front work. Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "Compatriots in the mainland, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas Chinese are all children of the Chinese nation. We must strive together for the reunification of the motherland and the rejuvenation of the nation." The grand unity of Chinese sons and daughters at home and abroad must have a solid political foundation. In the mainland, efforts should be made to consolidate the worker-peasant alliance, closely unite parties, ethnic groups, religious communities, new social strata, and others, mobilizing them to directly participate in socialist construction. In Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas, it is necessary to ensure and support patriots governing Hong Kong and Macao; through the unity and cooperation of compatriots on both sides of the strait, promote the peaceful development of cross-strait relations, and ultimately achieve national reunification; cherish the simple and sincere patriotic and hometown-loving emotions of overseas Chinese, continuously strengthen the natural bond connecting them to the motherland, and strive to transform it into their spiritual motivation to support domestic construction and the reunification of the motherland.

In summary, patriotism is the greatest common denominator politically and psychologically, the intrinsic motivation for compatriots at home and abroad to spontaneously or consciously come together for national unity. The prosperity of the country, the happiness of the people, and the rejuvenation of the nation are the fundamentals of all the Party's and the state's work and the basis for widely uniting and vigorously allying all patriotic forces. Patriotism and socialism indicate the basic direction of the united front. The alliances within and outside the mainland constitute the overall structure of the united front, symbolizing and embodying the grand unity of Chinese sons and daughters at home and abroad.

3. Correctly Understand and Grasp the Relationship between Patriotism and Socialism
Adhering to patriotism and socialism requires not only principled firmness but also flexibility in policy and strategy.

Firmly establish the political foundation of patriotism and socialism. United front work in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas [...]

是党在特殊环境中针对特定对象开展的重要政治工作，因而有其艰巨性、复杂性和长期性。不管形势怎样变化、任务怎样繁重，都要牢记只有中国特色社会主义不断发展、中国国家力量和世界影响不断增强，才是团结广大海内外中华儿女工作不断取得突破性成就的根本所在。

因地制宜，灵活选择体现爱国主义和坚持社会主义的方式。在祖国内地，爱国意味着坚持中国共产党领导，热爱社会主义，积极参加社会主义现代化建设。在港澳台海外，爱国则有相对广泛、更为多样的体现，不能强行要求港澳台同胞和海外侨胞接受社会主义。这不是在模糊社会主义的立场和原则。相反，切实按“一国两制”要求解决好港澳台问题，从长远和战略上看更加有利于祖国内地的社会主义改革开放和现代化建设。

【统战典故】

邓小平的政治胸襟

邓小平在 20 世纪 80 年代初曾会见蒋经国的私人代表沈诚。会见时，在沈诚直言不讳剖白自己的反共立场后，邓小平回应道：“反共不要紧，只要不反华就好。”这一掷地有声的话语不是虚与委蛇，也非权宜应酬。邓小平曾就中华民族大团结发表过明确的见解：“只要站在民族的立场上，维护民族的大局，不管抱什么政治观点，包括骂共产党的人，都要大团结。”^① 这种把政治原则性、策略灵活性有机结合起来的做法和境界，既坚持了自己的信念，又能够包容理解工作对象的政治理念；既坚持了根本原则，又体现了远见卓识和宽广的胸怀。

二、保持香港澳门长期繁荣稳定

在恢复对香港和澳门行使主权以后，如何保持港澳长期繁荣稳定，是新形势下中国共产党治国理政的重大课题。

1. 保持港澳长期繁荣稳定意义重大

保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定，是政治上团结港澳同胞的经济和

^① 邓小平：《保持香港的繁荣和稳定》，见《邓小平文选》，1 版，第 3 卷，76 页。

[...] is a crucial political task that the Party undertakes in specific circumstances targeting specific groups. Therefore, it possesses its challenges, complexities, and long-term nature. Regardless of how the situation changes or how onerous the tasks are, it must always be remembered that only through the continuous development of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the continuous strengthening of China's national power and global influence can we fundamentally achieve breakthrough successes in the work of uniting Chinese sons and daughters both at home and abroad.

Adapt to local conditions and flexibly choose ways to embody patriotism and adhere to socialism. In mainland China, being patriotic means upholding the leadership of the Communist Party of China, loving socialism, and actively participating in the construction of socialist modernization. In Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas, patriotism has a relatively broad and more diverse manifestation; it is not feasible to forcibly require compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas Chinese to accept socialism. This does not blur the foundation and principles of socialism. On the contrary, effectively focusing on 'One country, two systems' and demanding a resolution to the issues of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan from a long-term and strategic perspective is even more beneficial to socialist reform, opening up, and modernization construction in the mainland.

【United Front Anecdotes】

Deng Xiaoping's Political Magnanimity

In the early 1980s, Deng Xiaoping met with Shen Cheng, the private representative of Chiang Ching-kuo. During the meeting, after Shen Cheng frankly expressed his anti-Communist stance, Deng Xiaoping responded, "Being anti-Communist is nothing serious so long as one is not anti-Chinese." This resounding statement was neither empty rhetoric nor a mere diplomatic nicety. Deng Xiaoping had made clear his views on the great unity of the Chinese nation: "As long as one stands from the national perspective and maintains the overall interests of the nation, regardless of their political views, including those who criticize the Communist Party, we should all unite." This approach and realm, which organically combines political principledness and strategic flexibility, not only upholds one's own beliefs but also accommodates and understands the political philosophy of those we work with; it upholds fundamental principles while demonstrating foresight, wisdom, and a broad-mindedness.

II. Maintaining the Long-term Prosperity and Stability of Hong Kong and Macao

After the restoration of sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao, how to maintain their long-term prosperity and stability has been a significant issue for the governance and administration of the Chinese Communist Party under the new circumstances.

1. The significance of maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao is profound.

Maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao is the economic and social foundation [...]

社会基础。香港、澳门的经济发展和繁荣、社会和谐与稳定，既为港澳同胞安居乐业所必需，又直接关系港澳同胞权利的实现与保障。唯有长期保持经济社会的繁荣稳定，才能广泛争取民心，从根本上增强港澳同胞对国家和民族的向心力、凝聚力。

保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定，关系“一国两制”的贯彻实施。“一国两制”科学构想及其在港澳回归祖国中的成功实践，是中华民族贡献于世界政治文明的重要成果。作为新事物，它在具体实践中难免会遇到各种矛盾。能否正确分析和妥善处理这些矛盾，关乎香港和澳门的稳定发展，并最终影响其现实基础的巩固。

保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定，体现着中国共产党和中国政府的治国理念与能力。香港回归时，境外曾有人对中国共产党和中国政府能否治理好香港公开提出质疑。实践证明，中国政府和港澳同胞完全有能力治理好香港、澳门。要坚决贯彻“一国两制”和基本法精神，继续保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定，进一步向世人昭示中国共产党和中国政府的执政水平、中国人民和港澳同胞的政治智慧。

保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定，对解决台湾问题具有示范和引导效应。“一国两制”最先是和平解决台湾问题提出的，随后成功运用于解决香港、澳门问题。在“一国两制”下，香港、澳门的经济发展、社会稳定和民生福祉情况，对台湾同胞会产生重要影响。毫无疑问，保持香港和澳门的长期繁荣稳定，“一国两制”会得到越来越多港澳同胞的高度认同和支持，也会对台湾人民产生莫大的吸引力。这将有利于促进两岸关系和平发展，有利于两岸和平统一目标的实现。

保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定，能够促进祖国内地改革开放和现代化建设。在我国改革开放的历史上，港澳地区曾经发挥了重要的作用，今后还将继续发挥重要的作用。繁荣稳定的香港、澳门，将进一步促进祖国内地改革开放，全面推进社会主义经济、政治、文化、社会和生态文明建设，实现全面建成小康社会目标，不断增强我国综合国力和国际影响力。

【数字说话】

港澳同胞的历史性贡献

改革开放初期，国门初开、百废待兴，急需吸引外资。在这一历

[...] for politically uniting compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. The economic development and prosperity, social harmony, and stability of Hong Kong and Macao are essential for the well-being and happiness of their residents and are directly related to the realization and protection of their rights. Only by maintaining long-term economic and social prosperity and stability can we widely win the hearts of the people and fundamentally enhance the centripetal force and cohesion of the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao towards the country and the nation.

Maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao is related to the implementation of "one country, two systems." The scientific concept of "one country, two systems" and its successful practice in the return of Hong Kong and Macao to the motherland are significant contributions of the Chinese nation to the political civilization of the world. As a new entity, it is inevitable that it will encounter various contradictions in practice. Whether these contradictions can be correctly analyzed and properly handled relates to the stable development of Hong Kong and Macao and ultimately affects the consolidation of their practical foundations.

Maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao reflects the governance philosophy and capability of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government. When Hong Kong was returned, some overseas skeptics openly questioned whether the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government could govern Hong Kong well. Practice has proven that the Chinese government and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao are fully capable of managing Hong Kong and Macao well. It is necessary to resolutely implement "one country, two systems" and the spirit of the Basic Law, continue to maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, and further demonstrate to the world the governance level of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government, and the political wisdom of the Chinese people and compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao.

Maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao has a demonstrative and guiding effect on solving the Taiwan issue. "One country, two systems" was first proposed to peacefully solve the Taiwan issue and was then successfully applied to solve the problems of Hong Kong and Macao. Under "one country, two systems," the economic development, social stability, and improvement of people's livelihoods in Hong Kong and Macao will have a significant impact on the compatriots in Taiwan. Undoubtedly, through maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao, "One country, two systems" will receive greater recognition and support from Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, and also attract the Taiwanese people. This will be conducive to the peaceful development of cross-strait relations and the realization of the goal of peaceful reunification.

Maintaining the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao can promote the reform, opening up, and modernization of mainland China. In the history of our country's reform and opening up, the regions of Hong Kong and Macao have played a significant role and will continue to play an important role in the future. A prosperous and stable Hong Kong and Macao will further promote the reform and opening up of the mainland, comprehensively advance the construction of socialist economy, politics, culture, society, and ecological civilization, achieve the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and continuously enhance our country's comprehensive national strength and international influence.

[The Data Speaks]

The Historic Contributions of Hong Kong and Macao Compatriots

At the beginning of the reform and opening-up, when doors were first opened and much was [...]

历史性转变时刻，港澳同胞满怀爱国爱乡、造福桑梓之情，率先投资内地，目前在内地是遍地开花。“三来一补”、“筑巢引凤”、“外引内联”、“借船出海”等具有鲜明时代特色的词汇，都是在粤港澳合作中创造出来的。在港澳投资者的带动下，世界各地企业纷至沓来，带来中国改革开放急需的资金、技术和先进管理方式，推动内地的开放从沿海到内陆、从东部到西部、从城市到乡村。据商务部的最新统计数据 displays，截至 2011 年年底，内地累计批准港澳投资项目分别为 33.6 万个和 12 839 个。实际利用港资 5 267.1 亿美元，实际利用澳资 103.8 亿美元，港资在内地累计吸收境外投资中占 45.1%，澳资在内地累计吸收境外投资中占 0.9%。

2. 努力促进港澳地区经济社会全面发展

香港、澳门的经济具有独特优势和特色。香港是不可多得自由港和世界性金融、贸易、航运中心，澳门的博彩、旅游业也是闻名遐迩。长期以来，正是这些特色和地位，确保和推动了两地经济发展。要从港澳实际情况出发，尊重港澳经济的特色及其发展规律，尊重两个特区政府和港澳同胞主导经济发展的自主性、创造性，积极主动地为两地经济健康、稳定发展创造良好条件，提供必要支撑，推动港澳两地发展再创新的辉煌。

支持香港、澳门特区政府和社会有效解决经济发展中的深层次结构问题。在国际经济体系中，香港的地位和作用始终面临严峻的竞争和挑战。近年来，香港经济体的创新活力和竞争实力等方面出现了一些问题，折射出其经济结构亟须调整、改革和完善。澳门回归以来，经济发展迅猛并取得了令人瞩目的成就，但也存在产业结构简单、整体发展不均衡等问题。因此，需要支持两个特区政府和社会进一步优化资源配置、调整经济结构、提高经济效率。

支持香港、澳门特区政府和社会改善民生，努力解决社会矛盾和社会问题。与已有的经济高效率相比，港澳地区的社会公平尚有待改进。回归后，高度自治的政治架构为从根本上解决这些矛盾和问题提供了有利条件。要支持两个特区政府始终贴近各阶层民众，在相关领域中作出持续、积极的努力。

促进香港、澳门同内地之间的交流合作，开创互助共赢的经济社

[...] in need of revival, there was an urgent need to attract foreign investment. At this historic moment of transformation, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, filled with patriotic love and the desire to contribute to their homeland, were among the first to invest in the mainland, leading to blossoming developments. Terms with distinctive era characteristics such as "Three Imports, One Compensation," "building the nest to attract the phoenix," "bringing in from the outside and linking with the inside," and "borrow a ship to go to sea" were all coined in the cooperation between Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao. Driven by investors from Hong Kong and Macao, businesses from around the world flocked to China, bringing urgently needed capital, technology, and advanced management methods for China's reform and opening-up, pushing the opening from coastal areas to inland, from east to west, and from cities to rural areas. According to the latest statistical data from the Ministry of Commerce, by the end of 2011, Hong Kong's investment in the mainland accounted for 45.1% of the total foreign investment absorbed, while Macao's investment accounted for 0.9%.

2. Striving to Promote the Comprehensive Development of the Economy and Society in Hong Kong and Macao

The economies of Hong Kong and Macao have unique advantages and characteristics. Hong Kong is a rare free port and a global financial, trade, and shipping center, while Macao's gaming and tourism industries are also renowned. For a long time, it is these characteristics and status that have ensured and propelled the economic development of the two places. It is necessary to start from the actual situation of Hong Kong and Macao, respect the uniqueness of their economies and their developmental rules, respect the autonomy and creativity of the two Special Administrative Regions' governments and the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao in leading economic development, and actively create favorable conditions for the healthy and stable development of their economies, providing necessary support to push the development of both places to new heights.

Support the governments of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions and their communities in effectively solving the deep-seated structural problems in economic development. The position and role of Hong Kong in the international economic system always face severe competition and challenges. In recent years, there have been some issues with the innovation vitality and competitive strength of Hong Kong's economy, reflecting the urgent need for economic structural adjustment, reform, and improvement. Since the return of Macao, its economic development has been rapid and has achieved remarkable achievements, but there are also problems such as a simple industrial structure and uneven overall development. Therefore, it is necessary to support the two Special Administrative Regions' governments and societies in further optimizing resource allocation, adjusting economic structures, and improving economic efficiency.

Support the governments of the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions and their societies in improving people's livelihoods, striving to resolve social conflicts and problems. Compared to their economic efficiency, social fairness in the Hong Kong and Macao regions still needs improvement. After the return, the highly autonomous political framework provides favorable conditions for fundamentally solving these conflicts and problems. It is necessary to support the governments of the two Special Administrative Regions to always stay close to people from all walks of life and make continuous and positive efforts in relevant fields.

Promote exchange and cooperation between Hong Kong, Macao, and the mainland, creating a [...]

会发展新局面。邓小平指出，在统一的国家内，在小范围内容许资本主义存在，更有利于发展社会主义。^①一方面，港澳地区不仅可以保持原有优势，还可以得到内地强有力的支持；另一方面，港澳有丰沛的资本，有先进的技术、理念和制度规范，也能有力带动周边区域经济以至促进内地整体的发展。抓住实施内地与香港、澳门更紧密经贸安排的机遇，大力加强港澳地区同内地特别是“泛珠三角”地区在经贸、科教、文体、卫生等领域的交流合作，实现优势互补和共同发展。切实实施并继续出台有利于港澳发展的政策措施，不断拓展合作领域、提升合作层次、完善合作机制，努力使内地同香港、澳门的合作更加富有成效。《中华人民共和国国民经济和社会发展第十二个五年规划纲要》第一次把港澳部分独立成章，把港澳纳入国家发展规划，包括：

(1) 支持巩固和提升香港国际金融中心、贸易中心、航运中心的地位，包括发展成为离岸人民币业务中心和国际资产管理中心；支持澳门建设世界旅游休闲中心，加快建设中国与葡语国家商贸合作服务平台。

(2) 支持香港发展环保、医疗服务、教育服务、检测和认证、创新科技、文化创意等六项优势产业，在内地拓展合作领域和服务范围。支持澳门推动经济适度多元化，加快发展休闲旅游、会展商务、中医药、教育服务、文化创意等产业。

(3) 支持进一步深化内地与香港、澳门交流合作，继续实施更紧密经贸关系安排。深化粤港澳合作，落实粤港、粤澳合作框架协议，促进区域经济共同发展。支持广东在对港澳服务业开放中先行先试，并逐步将先行先试措施拓展到其他地区。这必将为港澳发展提供新的机遇。

3. 协调、处理好港澳地区的政治关系

严格依照“一国两制”和基本法原则精神，处理好中央与特区政府的关系。无论是中央政府还是特区政府，都要依法治港、依法治澳，在港澳的所有治理行为，都要合乎宪法和基本法精神，都须严格遵循法治原则和法律规范。这是处理好中央政府与特区政府关系的根本，也是保持和提升中央政府与特区政府在港澳同胞中威望的关键。

着眼推动港澳社会的广泛团结，支持特区政府协调好与民众之间

^① 参见邓小平：《中国是信守诺言的》，见《邓小平文选》，1版，第3卷，103页。

[...] new situation of mutual assistance and shared economic and social development. Deng Xiaoping pointed out that within a unified country, allowing capitalism to exist on a small scale is more conducive to developing socialism. On the one hand, the Hong Kong and Macao regions can not only maintain their original advantages but can also receive strong support from the mainland; on the other hand, Hong Kong and Macao have abundant capital, advanced technology, concepts, and regulatory standards, which can also effectively drive the economic development of surrounding regions and even promote the overall development of the mainland. Seize the opportunity of implementing a closer economic and trade arrangement between the mainland and Hong Kong, Macao, to strengthen exchange and cooperation in fields such as economy and trade, science and education, culture and sports, health, etc., with the mainland, especially the "Pan-Pearl River Delta" region, to achieve complementary advantages and common development.

Effectively implement and continue to introduce policies and measures conducive to the development of Hong Kong and Macao, continuously expand cooperation fields, enhance cooperation levels, and perfect cooperation mechanisms, striving to make the cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong, Macao more effective. The "12th Five-Year Plan for the National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China" for the first time dedicates a chapter to Hong Kong and Macao, incorporating them into the national development plan, including:

1. Supporting the consolidation and enhancement of Hong Kong's status as an international financial, trade, and shipping center, including developing into an offshore RMB business center and an international asset management center; supporting Macao in building a world tourism and leisure center, accelerating the construction of a service platform for trade cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking countries.
2. Supporting Hong Kong in developing six advantageous industries such as environmental protection, medical services, education services, testing and certification, innovative technology, cultural and creative industries, expanding cooperation fields and service scopes in the mainland. Supporting Macao in promoting moderately diversified economic development, accelerating the development of leisure tourism, convention and exhibition business, traditional Chinese medicine, education services, cultural and creative industries.
3. Supporting further deepening of exchanges and cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong, Macao, continuing to implement a closer economic and trade relationship arrangement, deepening Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao cooperation, implementing the Guangdong-Hong Kong, Guangdong-Macao cooperation framework agreement, promoting regional economic joint development. Supporting Guangdong in taking the lead in opening up the service industry to Hong Kong and Macao and gradually expanding the pilot measures to other regions. This will undoubtedly provide new opportunities for the development of Hong Kong and Macao.
4. Coordinating and properly handling the political relations in the Hong Kong and Macao regions

Strictly in accordance with the principle of "one country, two systems" and the spirit of the Basic Law, handle the relationship between the central government and the SAR governments. Both the central government and the SAR governments must govern Hong Kong and Macao in accordance with the law. All governance actions in Hong Kong and Macao must conform to the spirit of the Constitution and the Basic Law, and must strictly follow the principles of the rule of law and legal norms. This is fundamental to properly handling the relationship between the central government and the SAR governments and key to maintaining and enhancing the prestige of the central government and the SAR governments among compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao.

的关系。在宪法和基本法规定的框架内，支持特别行政区的立法、行政、司法机关和相关社会组织为民惠民，创新改革，科学决策、民主决策，不断提升公共治理水平。

因应港澳同胞的民主要求，根据实际情况，循序渐进地推进政制发展。如何处理香港、澳门政制发展问题，本质上不是要不要发展民主，而是要不要按照基本法的规定办事。基本法是特别行政区的宪制性法律文件，规定了政制发展的原则和程序，为特别行政区提供一个民主法治、稳定可行的政治体制。严格遵循基本法的规定，才能够妥善处理香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区政制发展的问题。坚决反对外部势力借政制发展干涉香港、澳门事务。

【背景材料】

香港选制改革

香港特首选举和立法会议员选举一直是香港居民关心的重大政制问题。香港回归以前，港英当局曾一意孤行，疾速推进香港的代议民主。末代港督彭定康推行的政改方案违反了《中英联合声明》、违反了与《香港基本法》相衔接的原则、违反了中英两国外长所达成的谅解和协议，破坏了“港英最后一届立法局议员符合规定的条件都可以成为特别行政区第一届立法会的议员”的“直通车方案”。中国政府只好组织临时立法会，且成立选举委员会推举特首。经过回归后的几次选举，香港很多居民还是希望尽快实现普选特首和立法会议员。有鉴于此，全国人大常委会2007年年底决定，2017年香港特别行政区第五任行政长官可以由普选产生，此后香港特别行政区立法会选举可以实行全部议员普选产生的办法。香港有关评论指出，这一重大决定表明：第一，中央充分肯定香港人民的民主诉求是合理的；第二，中央主张香港政改要循序渐进，目的是要扎实地推进而不是否认普选；第三，中央贯彻基本法和推动香港民主政治发展的决心是坚定的。

4. 增进香港、澳门民众的广泛团结，发展壮大爱国爱港、爱国爱澳力量

香港、澳门社会各阶层、各界别利益多元、诉求多样，但绝大多数港澳民众都坚持爱国爱港、爱国爱澳立场，在根本利益上是一致的。高举爱国爱港、爱国爱澳的旗帜，增强广大香港同胞、澳门同胞的国

Focusing on promoting the widespread unity of Hong Kong and Macao society, support the Special Administrative Regions' governments in coordinating their relationships with the public. Within the framework established by the Constitution and the Basic Law, support the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the Special Administrative Regions and related social organizations to benefit the people, innovate and reform, make scientific and democratic decisions, and continuously improve the level of public governance.

In response to the democratic demands of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, advance the development of the political system step by step according to the actual situation. The essence of how to handle the political development issues in Hong Kong and Macao is not about whether or not to develop democracy, but about whether or not to act in accordance with the provisions of the Basic Law. The Basic Law is a constitutional legal document of the Special Administrative Regions, outlining the principles and procedures for the development of the political system, providing a democratic, legal, stable, and viable political system for the Special Administrative Regions. Strict adherence to the provisions of the Basic Law is essential for properly handling the issues of political development in the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions. Firmly oppose external forces using the development of the political system to interfere in the affairs of Hong Kong and Macao.

[Background Material]

Hong Kong Electoral Reform

The election of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council members has always been a major political issue of concern to residents of Hong Kong. Before the return of Hong Kong, the British Hong Kong authorities unilaterally and hastily advanced the representative democracy in Hong Kong. The political reform plan implemented by the last Governor, Chris Patten, violated the "Sino-British Joint Declaration," the principles connected with the "Hong Kong Basic Law," and the understanding and agreement reached by the foreign ministers of China and Britain, undermining the "through train" scheme where the last batch of Legislative Council members under British rule could all become members of the first Legislative Council in the Special Administrative Region. The Chinese government had no choice but to organize a Provisional Legislative Council and establish an Election Committee to elect the Chief Executive. After several elections post-return, many residents of Hong Kong still hoped to achieve universal suffrage for the Chief Executive and Legislative Council members as soon as possible. In light of this, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decided at the end of 2007 that the fifth Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in 2017 could be elected through universal suffrage, and subsequent Legislative Council elections could implement a method where all members are elected. Comments from Hong Kong indicated that this significant decision shows: first, the central government fully recognizes that the democratic demands of the people of Hong Kong are reasonable; second, the central government advocates that political reform in Hong Kong should be gradual, with the aim of solidly advancing rather than denying universal suffrage; third, the central government's determination to implement the Basic Law and promote the development of democratic politics in Hong Kong is firm.

4. Enhance the widespread unity of the people in Hong Kong and Macao, and develop and strengthen the patriotic love for Hong Kong and the patriotic love for Macao. [...]

In Hong Kong and Macao societies, the interests of all social strata and sectors are diverse, and their demands are varied. However, the vast majority of the people in Hong Kong and Macao adhere to a stance of patriotism, love for Hong Kong, and love for Macao, and they are unified in their fundamental interests. By upholding the banners of patriotism, love for Hong Kong, and love for Macao, we enhance the national consciousness and ethnic identity of our compatriots in [...]

家观念和民族意识，积极引导香港、澳门各界人士紧密团结起来，积极促进一切有利于香港、澳门同胞福祉和国家根本利益的事，坚决反对一切有损于香港、澳门同胞福祉和国家根本利益的事。积极引导香港、澳门各界人士秉持讲大局、讲团结、讲包容的社会共识，集中精力发展经济，切实有效改善民生，循序渐进推进民主，包容共济促进和谐，始终以香港、澳门的整体利益和长远利益为重，以国家利益为重，理性沟通，求同存异，不断促进经济社会发展，共享发展成果。

三、 推动两岸关系和平发展

经历了 60 多年的变迁，海峡两岸从起初紧张对峙的态势逐渐走向今天交流互动的局面。在“和平统一、一国两制”方针指导和推动下，两岸关系和平发展成为鲜明主题。

1. 两岸关系和平发展的意义

尽管大陆与台湾尚未统一，但这并非中国领土和主权的分裂。20 世纪 40 年代中国内战遗留并延续的政治对立，并没有改变大陆与台湾同属一个中国的事实。两岸统一不是主权与领土的再造，而是结束政治的对立。从对立对抗走向合作交流，走向和平发展，最终实现和平统一，是两岸关系发展的基本趋势。

两岸关系和平发展合乎两岸同胞切身利益。两岸人民是骨肉兄弟。两岸关系和平发展可以从根本上避免兵戎相见、骨肉相残的悲剧；可以逐渐弥合两岸人民因长期分离而造成的隔阂；可以把大量用于军事对峙的人财物力转向和平建设；可以促进两岸经济互补互利；可以使两岸中国人共享中国国家的尊严与福祉。这一切都从根本上有助于保障两岸人民的生命财产安全，有助于不断地提高和改善两岸人民的生活质量和水平，是两岸同胞切身利益所系。

【数字说话】

海峡两岸经济合作框架协议（ECFA）签署 实施给台湾同胞带来的好处

2011 年 6 月，台湾“陆委会”举办“ECFA 签署周年成效说明会”，对 ECFA 签署实施以来的成果予以积极评价。说明会提供数据显示：ECFA 签署后，台湾失业率逐月下降，5 月降至 4.27%，为 33 个

[...] Hong Kong and Macao, actively guiding people from all walks of life in Hong Kong and Macao to unite closely. We actively promote everything that benefits the welfare of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and the fundamental interests of the nation, and resolutely oppose anything that harms the welfare of compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao and the fundamental interests of the nation. We actively guide people from all sectors in Hong Kong and Macao to uphold the social consensus of focusing on the bigger picture, unity, and inclusiveness, concentrate on developing the economy, effectively and efficiently improve people's livelihoods, gradually advance democracy, foster inclusiveness and promote harmony, always prioritizing the overall and long-term interests of Hong Kong and Macao and the interests of the nation, communicate rationally, seek common ground while reserving differences, and continuously promote economic and social development to share the fruits of development.

III. Promoting the Peaceful Development of Cross-Strait Relations

After more than 60 years of changes, the cross-strait situation has gradually moved from an initial state of tense confrontation to today's scenario of exchange and interaction. Guided and driven by the principle of "peaceful reunification, one country, two systems," the peaceful development of cross-strait relations has become a distinct theme.

1. The Significance of the Peaceful Development of Cross-Strait Relations

Although the mainland and Taiwan have not yet been reunified, this does not constitute a division of China's territory and sovereignty. The political opposition left over from the Chinese civil war in the 1940s and continued does not change the fact that the mainland and Taiwan belong to one China. The reunification of the two sides is not about recreating sovereignty and territory but ending political opposition. Moving from opposition and confrontation to cooperation and exchange, towards peaceful development, and ultimately achieving peaceful reunification is the basic trend of cross-strait relations development.

The peaceful development of cross-strait relations is in the direct interest of compatriots on both sides. The people on both sides of the strait are brothers and sisters of the same flesh and blood. Peaceful development of cross-strait relations can fundamentally avoid the tragedy of armed conflict and fratricide; it can gradually bridge the gap caused by the long-term separation of the people across the strait; it can redirect resources that were previously used for military standoffs towards peaceful construction; it can promote mutually beneficial economic complementarity between the two sides; it can enable Chinese people on both sides of the strait to share in the dignity and welfare of the Chinese nation. All of this fundamentally helps to ensure the safety of life and property of the people on both sides of the strait, helps to continuously improve and enhance the quality and standard of living of the people across the strait, and is closely tied to the direct interests of compatriots on both sides.

[The Data Speaks]

The signing and implementation of the Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement (ECFA) between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait has brought benefits to Taiwanese compatriots.

In June 2011, Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council held an "ECFA Signing Anniversary Performance Conference," which positively evaluated the achievements since the implementation of ECFA. The conference provided data showing that after the signing of ECFA, Taiwan's unemployment [...]

月来最低；1—4月平均薪资为52,505元新台币，比上一年年均薪资大幅提高8,075元新台币。

两岸关系和平发展是祖国和平统一的前提和基础。两岸从军事对峙、政治对抗走向和平统一，应是一个循序渐进的过程。唯有和平发展，两岸人民才可能从对抗走向接触，因接触而彼此交流，由交流而彼此了解，借了解而相互信任。只有在高度政治互信的基础上，通过政治对话、政治谈判走向国家统一才是现实的、可能的。只有在和平发展的进程中，两岸经贸关系、文教卫生和体育交流才能深入展开，两岸社会的联结才会越发紧密，两岸人民才能逐步在增进文化认同的基础上达成广泛政治认同，才会内在地、自觉地生成强烈的统一愿望，和平统一也将因此水到渠成。

两岸关系和平发展关乎中华民族的核心利益。领土与主权问题、国家安全问题，攸关现代民族国家核心利益。台湾问题之所以特殊，就在于一些国家借此干涉我国内政，企图打压和遏制中国和平崛起。两岸同胞充分运用自己的政治智慧，推动两岸关系和平发展，独立自主、和平理性地解决台湾问题，可以斩断外国势力染指我国领土、主权与统一问题的触角，捍卫国家的独立与尊严，维护中华民族的根本利益。

两岸关系和平发展合乎当今世界和平与发展的潮流。促成两岸关系和平发展，将会成为和平处理领土与主权问题、国家统一问题的典范，将可为世界上存在类似问题的国家和地区提供可以参考的模式，也可为和平解决地区与国际矛盾问题提供有价值的思路。这些都将成为中华民族对于世界和平与发展的重大贡献。

2. 深化两岸经济、社会和文化交流

两岸同胞是血脉相连的命运共同体。实现中华民族伟大复兴要靠两岸同胞共同奋斗，两岸关系和平发展新局面要靠两岸同胞共同开创，两岸关系和平发展成果由两岸同胞共同享有。要深化两岸经济、社会和文化交流，把寄希望于台湾人民的方针贯彻到各项对台工作中去，理解、信赖、关心台湾同胞，最广泛地团结台湾同胞一道推动两岸关系和平发展。

进一步密切经贸关系。促成两岸经济体互通有无、分工合作，是人心所向、大势所趋。在祖国大陆经济发展势头强劲的条件下，两岸

[...] rate decreased month by month, dropping to 4.27% in May, the lowest in 33 months; the average salary from January to April was NT\$52,505, a significant increase of NT\$8,075 from the previous year's average salary.

The peaceful development of cross-strait relations is the prelude and foundation for the peaceful reunification of the motherland. The transition from military confrontation and political antagonism to peaceful reunification should be a gradual process. Only through peaceful development can the people on both sides move from confrontation to contact, from contact to exchange, from exchange to understanding, and from understanding to mutual trust. Only on the basis of high political mutual trust, through political dialogue and negotiations, can national reunification become realistic and possible. It is only in the process of peaceful development that cross-strait economic and trade relations, as well as exchanges in culture, education, health, and sports, can be deeply carried out. The connection between societies across the strait will become increasingly close, and the people on both sides can gradually reach a broad political consensus on the basis of enhancing cultural identity, naturally and consciously generating a strong desire for unification. Peaceful unification will thus come naturally.

The peaceful development of cross-strait relations concerns the core interests of the Chinese nation. Territorial and sovereignty issues, national security issues are related to the core interests of modern nation-states. The Taiwan issue is unique because some countries use it to interfere in China's internal affairs, attempting to suppress and contain China's peaceful rise. Compatriots on both sides, utilizing their political wisdom, can promote the peaceful development of cross-strait relations, independently and rationally solve the Taiwan issue, cut off foreign forces' attempts to interfere in China's territory, sovereignty, and unification issues, and defend the country's independence and dignity, safeguarding the fundamental interests of the Chinese nation.

The peaceful development of cross-strait relations aligns with the current global trend of peace and development. Facilitating the peaceful development of cross-strait relations will set an example for peacefully handling territorial and sovereignty issues, national unification issues, providing a reference for countries and regions worldwide facing similar issues. It can also offer valuable insights for peacefully resolving regional and international conflicts. All these will become significant contributions of the Chinese nation to global peace and development.

2. Deepen cross-strait economic, social, and cultural exchanges.

Compatriots across the strait are a community of shared destiny connected by blood. Achieving the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation requires the joint efforts of compatriots on both sides. The new situation in the peaceful development of cross-strait relations relies on the joint creation of compatriots on both sides, and the achievements of peaceful development are shared by compatriots across the strait. It's important to deepen economic, social, and cultural exchanges across the strait, implement the policy of hoping for the Taiwanese people in all aspects of work related to Taiwan, understand, trust, and care for Taiwanese compatriots, and unite Taiwanese compatriots as widely as possible to promote the peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

Further deepening economic and trade relations, facilitating the interconnectivity and division of [...]

经贸关系发展有着广阔的空间和优越的条件。要开展经济大合作，扩大两岸直接“三通”，厚植共同利益，形成紧密联系，实现互利双赢。继续欢迎并支持台湾企业到大陆经营发展，鼓励和支持有条件的企业到台湾投资兴业。期待实现两岸经济关系正常化，推动经济合作制度化，为两岸关系和平发展奠定更为扎实的物质基础、提供更为强大的经济动力。建立具有两岸特色的经济合作机制，最大限度实现优势互补、互惠互利。建立更加紧密的两岸经济合作机制，有利于台湾经济提升竞争力和扩大发展空间，有利于两岸经济共同发展，有利于探讨两岸经济共同发展同亚太区域经济合作机制相衔接的可行途径。

【数字说话】

两岸经贸关系越来越密切

两岸经贸交往从1988年开始逐渐恢复，一直保持较快的增长速度，并且已经达到很大的规模。据商务部统计，截至2011年12月底，大陆累计批准台资项目85772个，实际利用台资542亿美元。按实际使用外资统计，台资在大陆累计吸收境外投资中占4.6%。

推动两岸人民交往。增进彼此的了解和互信，是推动两岸关系和平发展的重要领域。要在实现全面“三通”和经贸互惠的基础上，积极鼓励和推动两岸教育、科技、文体、卫生交流，加强和拓展更广泛的社会事务领域的合作往来。特别是加强两岸青年交往，统筹发挥各民主党派、工商联、台联、统促会等社会团体的作用，走出去、迎进来，广交朋友、兼容并蓄，增进两岸人民的骨肉同胞情。

【数字说话】

两岸人员往来频繁

在长期隔绝后，1987年开始两岸人员往来与交流，1987年台胞来大陆46679人次，2011年台胞来大陆526万人次，大陆居民赴台184万人次，从单项交流转变为双向交流。

两岸人员交流和经贸往来的发展，是过去30多年两岸关系中最具活力的部分，对于两岸关系有十分深远的影响。随着两岸人员交流和经贸往来的密切，大陆同胞与台湾同胞良性互动、互信的关系逐步建立，对两岸关系和平发展产生了重大的影响。

[...] labour cooperation between the economies across the strait, aligns with the will of the people and the trend of the times. Given the strong economic development momentum in the mainland, the development of cross-strait economic and trade relations enjoys vast potential and superior conditions. It's crucial to embark on substantial economic cooperation, broaden the direct "Three Linkages" across the strait, enrich common interests, form close ties, and achieve mutual benefit. We continue to welcome and support Taiwanese enterprises to develop in the mainland, encouraging and supporting qualified mainland enterprises to invest in Taiwan. We look forward to normalizing cross-strait economic relations, advancing the institutionalization of economic cooperation, laying a more solid material foundation and providing a stronger economic drive for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations. Establishing an economic cooperation mechanism with cross-strait characteristics to maximize complementary advantages and mutual benefits. Creating a closer cross-strait economic cooperation mechanism is beneficial for enhancing Taiwan's economic competitiveness and expanding development space, conducive to the common development of cross-strait economies, and facilitates exploring viable approaches for integrating cross-strait economic development with Asia-Pacific regional economic cooperation mechanisms.

【The Data Speaks】

Economic and trade relations between the two sides of the strait grow ever closer

Cross-strait economic and trade exchanges have gradually resumed since 1988, maintaining a rapid growth rate and have reached a large scale. According to the Ministry of Commerce, by the end of December 2011, the mainland had approved a total of 85,772 Taiwan-funded projects, with actual use of Taiwan capital at 54.2 billion USD. In terms of actual foreign investment used, Taiwan's investment in the mainland accounted for 4.6%.

Promoting people-to-people exchanges between the two sides of the strait, enhancing mutual understanding and trust, is an important area for promoting the peaceful development of cross-strait relations. On the basis of achieving comprehensive "three direct links" and economic and trade reciprocity, efforts should be made to actively encourage and promote cross-strait exchanges in education, science and technology, culture and sports, health, and expand cooperation in a wider range of social affairs. Especially, strengthening cross-strait youth exchanges, coordinating the roles of various democratic parties, federations of industry and commerce, Taiwan federations, and pro-unification associations, to go out and welcome in, make friends widely, and enhance the fraternal bond between the people across the strait.

【The Data Speaks】

Frequent personnel exchanges between the two sides

After a long period of separation, cross-strait personnel exchanges and communications resumed in 1987. In that year, 46,679 Taiwanese visited the mainland, and in 2011, the number of Taiwanese visits to the mainland reached 5.26 million, with mainland residents making 1.84 million visits to Taiwan, transforming from one-way to two-way exchanges.

The development of cross-strait personnel exchanges and economic and trade contacts has been the most dynamic part of cross-strait relations over the past 30 years, having a profound impact on cross-strait relations. As cross-strait personnel exchanges and economic and trade contacts become closer, a positive interaction and trust between compatriots on both sides of the strait are gradually established, having a significant impact on the peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

加大文化交流力度，增强文化认同。中华文化源远流长、瑰丽灿烂，是两岸同胞共同的宝贵财富，是维系两岸同胞民族感情的重要纽带。中华文化在台湾根深叶茂，台湾文化丰富了中华文化的内涵。台湾同胞爱乡爱土的台湾意识不等于“台独”意识。两岸同胞共同继承和弘扬中华文化优秀传统，开展各种形式的文化交流，使中华文化薪火相传、发扬光大，以增强民族意识、凝聚共同意志，形成共谋中华民族伟大复兴的精神力量。加强两岸青少年交流，不断为两岸关系和平发展增添蓬勃活力。

【拓展阅读】

民革积极推动对台文化交流

近年来，民革发挥在对台交流交往方面的独特优势，采取“请进来、走出去”的双向交流思路，开拓工作渠道和工作领域，注重创新，务求实效。2011年3月18日至25日，民革中央主席应台湾新闻盟会许历农会长邀请，率中华中山文化交流协会参访团一行20人赴台展开为期八天的“回访之旅”，在岛内引起热烈反响，参访取得圆满成功，为海峡两岸高端参访写下了浓重的一笔。

保护好台湾同胞的合法权益。这是推动并深化两岸关系的重要保障。坚持以人为本，理解、信赖、关心台湾同胞，体察他们的意愿，了解他们的诉求，为他们排忧解难，满腔热情为台湾同胞多办好事、多办实事，依法保护台湾同胞正当权益。致力于维护台湾同胞在国外的正当权益。驻外使领馆加强同台湾同胞的联系，诚心诚意帮助他们解决实际困难。做好在大陆的台胞工作，不断增进、巩固两岸经济社会和文化交往关系。严格按照法律和政策的精神，向台胞提供细致的关照、热情的服务。无论何种情况下，都要充分尊重、信赖台湾同胞，只要是对其有利、对促进两岸交流与和平发展有利，都应当尽力去做、做到最好。

3. 促进政治对话、增进政治互信

在两岸人民积累了足够信任的基础上，通过政治对话最终解决祖国统一问题，是大势所趋。当前，大力推动两岸人民全面、深入、持久的交流，是建构这一政治基础的关键所在。

增进政治互信。两岸在事关维护一个中国框架这一原则问题上形成共同认知和一致立场，就有了构筑政治互信的基石，什么事情都好

Intensify cultural exchanges and enhance cultural identity. Chinese culture, with its long-standing and splendid history, is a precious treasure shared by compatriots on both sides of the strait and a crucial bond for maintaining the national sentiment among compatriots across the strait. Chinese culture flourishes in Taiwan, Taiwanese culture enriching the connotations of Chinese culture. The Taiwanese consciousness of loving their hometown and land does not equate to the consciousness of "Taiwan independence." Compatriots on both sides of the strait should jointly inherit and promote the fine traditions of Chinese culture, conduct various forms of cultural exchanges, pass on the torch of Chinese culture, enhance national consciousness, and consolidate a common will, forming a spiritual force for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Strengthen exchanges among the youth across the strait to continuously inject vibrant vitality into the peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

[Extended Reading]

The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang actively promotes cultural exchanges with Taiwan

In recent years, The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang has been leveraging its unique advantages in cultural and exchange interactions, adopting a bi-directional exchange strategy of "bringing in and going out," expanding channels and areas of work with a focus on innovation and pragmatism. From March 18 to 25, 2011, at the invitation of the chairman of the New Alliance Association of Taiwan, the chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee led a delegation of 20 people from the Sun Yat-sen Culture Exchange Association to Taiwan for an eight-day "return visit," which sparked enthusiastic responses on the island and was a complete success, adding a significant chapter to high-level visits across the strait.

Protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Taiwanese compatriots is crucial for promoting and deepening cross-strait relations. Adhere to a people-centric approach, understanding, trusting, and caring for Taiwanese compatriots, empathizing with their wishes, understanding their demands, solving their problems, and enthusiastically doing good deeds for Taiwanese compatriots, protecting their legitimate rights and interests by law, striving to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of Taiwanese compatriots abroad, embassies and consulates enhancing contacts with Taiwanese compatriots, sincerely helping them solve practical difficulties. Improve the work for Taiwanese compatriots in the mainland, continuously advance, consolidate the economic, social, and cultural exchange relations across the strait, provide meticulous care and enthusiastic service according to the spirit of laws and policies. Under any circumstances, fully respect and trust Taiwanese compatriots, striving to do everything possible that is beneficial to them and promotes cross-strait exchanges and peaceful development.

3. Promote political dialogue and enhance political mutual trust

Based on a sufficient foundation of trust accumulated among the people across the strait, resolving the issue of reunification through political dialogue is the trend of the times. Currently, vigorously promoting comprehensive, deep, and lasting exchanges between the people across the strait is key to building this political foundation.

Enhance political mutual trust. A common understanding and united stance on the principle of upholding the One-China framework forms the cornerstone for building political trust between the two sides of the strait, meaning any issue can be solved by means of dialogue.

商量。两岸应该本着建设性态度，积极面向未来，共同努力，创造条件，通过平等协商，逐步解决两岸关系中历史遗留的问题和发展过程中产生的新问题。继续反对“台独”分裂活动是推动两岸关系和平发展的必要条件，是两岸同胞的共同责任。凡是有利于两岸关系和平发展的事情都应该大力推动，凡是破坏两岸关系和平发展的事情都必须坚决反对。两岸在涉外事务中避免不必要的内耗，有利于增进中华民族整体利益。对于台湾地区同外国开展民间性经济文化往来的前景，可以视需要进一步协商。对于台湾地区参与国际组织活动问题，在不造成“两个中国”、“一中一台”的前提下，可以通过两岸务实协商作出合情合理安排。解决台湾问题、实现国家完全统一是中国内部事务，不受任何外国势力干涉。

促进政治对话。海峡两岸中国人有责任共同终结两岸敌对的历史，竭力避免再出现骨肉同胞兵戎相见，让子孙后代在和平环境中携手创造美好生活。为有利于两岸协商谈判、对彼此往来作出安排，两岸可以在国家尚未统一的特殊情况下的政治关系展开务实探讨。为有利于稳定台海局势，减轻军事安全顾虑，两岸可以适时就军事问题进行接触交流，探讨建立军事安全互信机制问题。在一个中国原则的基础上，协商正式结束两岸敌对状态，达成和平协议，构建两岸关系和平发展框架。

4. 深入开展反“独”促统运动

完成祖国统一是包括台湾同胞在内的全中国人民的神圣职责和共同义务，坚决反对“台独”是两岸同胞的坚定意志。

旗帜鲜明地坚持“一个中国”原则。世界上只有一个中国，大陆和台湾同属一个中国，中国的领土和主权不容分割。“一个中国”原则是处理两岸关系的根本，是两岸关系和平发展的政治基础。坚决反对一切把台湾从中国分裂出去的阴谋和企图，坚决反对一切外部势力染指台湾问题、干涉中国内政的行径。

毫不动摇地坚持和平统一原则。《反分裂国家法》是旨在促进和平统一的宪法相关法，其全部引导性条款和预防性规定，都是要尽可能避免战争，都是在尽全力维护台海和平、稳定与发展。要在确保两岸同属一个中国的现状不被破坏的条件下，坚持和平统一立场不动摇，争取实现和平统一的努力不停止。

Both sides should adopt a constructive attitude and actively look towards the future, jointly striving to create conditions. Through equal consultation, they should gradually resolve historical issues and new problems arising in the development of cross-strait relations. Continuing to oppose "Taiwan independence" separatist activities is a necessary condition for promoting the peaceful development of cross-strait relations and a shared responsibility of compatriots on both sides. Everything beneficial to the peaceful development of cross-strait relations should be vigorously promoted, and anything that undermines this peaceful development must be resolutely opposed. The two sides should avoid unnecessary internal consumption in foreign affairs, which benefits the overall interests of the Chinese nation. The two sides can further consult as needed on Taiwan's region's non-governmental economic and cultural exchanges with foreign countries. On the issue of Taiwan's participation in international organizations, practical arrangements that are reasonable and do not lead to "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan" can be made through pragmatic cross-strait consultations. Resolving the Taiwan issue and achieving complete national reunification is China's internal affair, not subject to any external forces' interference.

Promote political dialogue. People on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have the responsibility to jointly end the history of hostility, striving to avoid the scenario of compatriots turning against each other, allowing future generations to create a better life in peace. To facilitate cross-strait consultations and negotiations, and make arrangements for mutual visits, the two sides can engage in practical discussions on the political relationship under the special circumstances of the country not yet being unified. To contribute to stabilizing Taiwan's situation and alleviating military security concerns, the two sides can timely engage in military exchanges, discussing the establishment of a military security mutual trust mechanism. On the basis of the One-China principle, negotiate to formally end the state of hostility across the strait, reach a peace agreement, and establish a framework for the peaceful development of cross-strait relations.

4. Deepen the campaign against "independence" and promote unification.

Achieving national unification, is the sacred duty and common obligation of all Chinese people, including Taiwanese compatriots. Firmly opposing "Taiwan independence" is a steadfast will of compatriots on both sides. Clearly uphold the "One-China" principle; there is only one China in the world, and both the mainland and Taiwan are part of that one China. China's sovereignty and territorial integrity are indivisible. The "One-China" principle is the foundation for handling cross-strait relations and the political basis for their peaceful development. Resolutely oppose all conspiracies and attempts to separate Taiwan from China, and firmly oppose all external forces' interference in Taiwan issues and China's internal affairs.

Unswervingly adhere to the principle of peaceful unification. The "Anti-Secession Law" is a constitution-related law aiming to promote peaceful unification and its guiding clauses and preventative provisions are designed to avoid war as much as possible, maintaining peace, stability, and development across the Taiwan Strait. Under the condition that the status quo of one China between the two sides is not damaged, the stance on peaceful unification should remain firm, and efforts to achieve peaceful unification should never cease.

“台独”意味着对抗，分裂就没有和平。“台独”分裂势力的最终企图，是要彻底改变法源和法统，最终切断台湾与中国的领土与主权联结，使台湾成为独立国家。这将危害国家核心利益，彻底断送两岸和平统一的前途。“台独”是两岸关系和平发展的最大障碍，是台海和平的最大威胁。中国政府不承诺在台湾问题上放弃使用武力，不是针对台湾人民，而是要避免“台独”分裂势力将两岸拖入战争的边缘。

【拓展阅读】

民进党否认“九二共识”不得人心

2011年8月，民进党“十年政纲”大陆政策部分发布，继续否认“九二共识”，招致岛内政、学、商各界强烈反弹和广泛忧虑。有评论指出，民进党、蔡英文两岸政策近乎诡辩，坐实了人们对其大陆政策“空”和“变”的揣测，表明其所谓“和而不同、和而求同”的说辞不过是一盘“空心菜”。因为，否认“九二共识”就毁掉了两岸关系和平发展的基础，亦即等同于废掉了ECFA本身。当时人们就预计，这不仅会给台湾带来麻烦，也将给民进党造成冲击。2012年1月，台湾地区领导人选举的结果证实了这一判断。在败选的现实和强大的民意面前，民进党内不得不表示将进一步反思其大陆政策。

四、凝聚侨心、汇集侨智、发挥侨力

在我国革命、建设和改革的各个历史时期，广大海外侨胞和归侨侨眷为中华民族的独立和解放，为祖国的繁荣和发展，作出了重要贡献。进入新世纪以来，随着我国综合国力的增强和国际地位的提高，海外侨胞对祖国的向心力和凝聚力大大增强，一支更具活力、更有作为、更加宏大的对我友好力量不断壮大。

1. 做好侨务工作的意义

侨务工作是党和国家的一项重要工作。改革开放以来，我国海外侨胞的情况有了新的变化。首先是海外侨胞的数量剧增，世界各国都有他们的身影。其次，华侨在海外掌握的经济科技实力已很雄厚，他们在所在国的社会地位、政治影响也显著提高。再者，海外侨胞的政治倾向发生了很大变化，对祖国的认同感、对中华民族的自豪感都大大增强，同祖国在经济、科技和文化领域的交流合作也越来越密切。

"Taiwan independence" implies confrontation and division, which means no peace. The ultimate goal of "Taiwan independence" forces is to completely change the legal source and legal system, ultimately severing the territorial and sovereign connection between Taiwan and China, turning Taiwan into an independent country. This would endanger the core interests of the nation and completely ruin the prospects for peaceful reunification across the strait. "Taiwan independence" is the biggest obstacle to the peaceful development of cross-strait relations and the greatest threat to peace and stability. The Chinese government does not renounce the use of force on the Taiwan issue, not targeting the people of Taiwan, but to prevent "Taiwan independence" forces from dragging both sides into the brink of war.

[Extended Reading]

The Democratic Progressive Party's (DPP) denial of the "1992 Consensus" is unpopular

In August 2011, the DPP released the mainland policy section of its "Ten-Year Platform," continuing to deny the "1992 Consensus," which led to strong backlash and widespread concern among political, academic, and business circles within the island. Some commentators pointed out that the cross-strait policy of the DPP and Tsai Ing-wen is nearly sophistical, confirming people's speculation about their mainland policy being "empty" and "changeable," showing that their so-called "unity in diversity" rhetoric is nothing but "empty talk." Denying the "1992 Consensus" destroys the foundation for peaceful development of cross-strait relations, which is tantamount to nullifying ECFA itself. It was predicted that this would not only cause trouble for Taiwan but also impact the DPP. The results of the Taiwan leadership election in January 2012 confirmed this judgment. Faced with the reality of defeat and strong public opinion, the DPP internally had to admit that it needed to further reflect on its mainland policy.

IV. Gathering the Hearts, Wisdom, and Strength of Overseas Chinese

In every historical period of China's revolution, construction, and reform, overseas Chinese and returned overseas Chinese and their families have made significant contributions to the independence and liberation of the Chinese nation and the prosperity and development of the motherland. Since the new century, with the enhancement of China's comprehensive national strength and international status, the centripetal force and cohesion of overseas Chinese towards the motherland have greatly increased, forming a more active, capable, and grand force friendly to China.

1. The Significance of doing good Overseas Chinese Affairs Work

Overseas Chinese affairs work is an important task for the party and the state. Since the reform and opening up, the situation of overseas Chinese has changed. First, the number of overseas Chinese has dramatically increased, with their presence in every country around the world. Second, the economic and technological strength held by overseas Chinese abroad is very substantial, and their social status and political influence in host countries have significantly increased. Furthermore, the political inclinations of overseas Chinese have undergone great changes, with their sense of identity with the motherland and pride in the Chinese nation greatly strengthened. The exchange and cooperation between overseas Chinese and the motherland in economic, technological, and cultural fields have also become increasingly close.

2005年，胡锦涛同志在全国侨务工作会议上指出，在凝聚侨心、发挥侨力，为实现全面建设小康社会的宏伟目标作贡献方面，侨务工作大有作为；在反对和遏制“台独”分裂势力、推动祖国和平统一进程方面，侨务工作大有作为；在开展民间外交、弘扬中华优秀传统文化，扩大中国人民与世界各国人民团结友好往来方面，侨务工作大有作为。

广大侨胞是我国改革开放和现代化建设的一支重要力量。新时期以来，海外侨胞都以自身具备的资本、技术和管理等诸方面优势，为祖国经济建设作出了巨大贡献。海外侨胞致力于祖国建设的意愿始终强烈，他们真诚地希望国内社会和谐稳定、期盼祖国富强，期待国内同胞过上幸福生活。

广大侨胞是促进祖国和平统一的一支重要力量。海外侨胞深刻体会到，祖国强大、民族复兴离不开祖国统一。他们坚决反对“台独”，盼望祖国统一。做好侨胞工作，通过他们整合旅居海外的两岸民众，充分发挥其在两岸社会、国际社会中的积极影响，能够有效地遏制“台独”势力，支持和推进祖国和平统一事业。

广大侨胞是推进民间外交发展的一支重要力量。海外侨胞一方面为所在国作出贡献、赢得尊重，另一方面传承、传播中华文化，增进世界各地人民对中国的了解。做好侨务工作，能够丰富我国的民间外交，配合国家整体外交，增进中国人民同世界人民的友好关系。

2. 维护广大华侨的合法权益

侨务工作的出发点和落脚点，是积极保护好海外侨胞的利益。华侨是我国公民，依法享有与国内公众平等的各项权利。同时，由于侨居国外，他们又有一些特殊的利益诉求。这些权利要求关乎侨胞生存和发展，关乎其对于祖国的情感，因此必须慎重对待，将其作为做好侨务工作的重点，当作衡量、检验侨务工作成效的重要指标。

认真贯彻《归侨侨眷权益保护法》。准确把握相关法律、条例的基本精神，明确法律适用的范围和对象，严格按照法律规定的程序和措施，高度尊重并全面保护侨胞依宪法和法律而享有的政治、经济、财产、劳动、个人自由和社会保障等诸多权利。同时，认真协调好贯彻法律面前人人平等原则同保护侨胞群体相对独特权益之间的关系，处理好侨胞依法享有权利和积极履行义务之间的关系，使之同国内公民一样切实感受作为主人翁的自豪感和责任感。

In 2005, Comrade Hu Jintao pointed out at the National Overseas Chinese Affairs Work Conference that in terms of gathering the hearts of overseas Chinese, utilizing their capabilities, and contributing to the grand goal of building a comprehensively well-off society, overseas Chinese affairs have achieved significant results; in opposing and containing "Taiwan independence" separatist forces and promoting the peaceful reunification process of the motherland, overseas Chinese affairs have played a significant role; and in conducting people-to-people diplomacy, promoting excellent Chinese culture, and expanding the friendly exchanges between Chinese people and people from all over the world, overseas Chinese affairs have been very effective.

Overseas Chinese compatriots are an important force in our country's reform, opening up, and modernization. Since the new era, overseas Chinese compatriots have made tremendous contributions to the motherland's economic construction with their advantages in capital, technology, and management. Their willingness to contribute to the construction of the motherland has always been strong; they sincerely hope for social harmony and stability in China, looking forward to the prosperity and strength of the motherland and a happy life for their compatriots in China.

Overseas Chinese compatriots are an important force in promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Overseas Chinese deeply realize that the strength of the motherland, the rejuvenation of the nation, cannot be separated from the reunification of the motherland. They firmly oppose "Taiwan independence" and look forward to the reunification of the motherland. Doing good work for overseas Chinese, integrating the people from both sides of the strait living overseas, and fully utilizing their positive influence in both societies and the international community can effectively contain "Taiwan independence" forces and support and promote the cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

Overseas Chinese compatriots are also an important force in advancing people-to-people diplomacy. On one hand, they contribute to their host countries and earn respect; on the other hand, they inherit and spread Chinese culture, enhancing the understanding of China among people all over the world. Doing good overseas Chinese affairs work can enrich our country's people-to-people diplomacy, coordinate with the national overall diplomacy, and enhance the friendly relations between Chinese people and people all over the world.

2. Protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Overseas Chinese

Protecting the legitimate rights and interests of overseas Chinese is the starting point and foothold of overseas Chinese affairs work. Overseas Chinese are citizens of our country and, by law, enjoy the same rights as domestic citizens. At the same time, because they live abroad, they have some special interests and demands. These rights and interests are related to the survival and development of overseas Chinese and their sentiment towards the motherland; therefore, they must be treated with great care and considered a priority in overseas Chinese affairs work and an important indicator to measure the effectiveness of such work.

It is crucial to implement the "Law on the Protection of the Rights and Interests of Returned Overseas Chinese and Family Members of Overseas Chinese," accurately grasp the basic spirit of relevant laws and regulations, clearly define the scope and subjects of legal application, and strictly follow the procedures and measures stipulated by law. It is important to protect the political, economic, property, labor, personal freedom, and social security rights of overseas Chinese as provided by the Constitution and laws comprehensively. At the same time, it is necessary to coordinate the relationship between the principle of equality before the law and the protection of the relatively unique rights and interests of the overseas Chinese community, as well as between the rights legally enjoyed by overseas Chinese and their active fulfillment of obligations, so that they can truly feel the pride and sense of responsibility as masters of the country, just like domestic citizens.

建立和完善一整套行之有效的协调机制。侨务工作意义重大但千头万绪，且其功非在一时，需要各有关部门和方面统筹分工、密切配合。同时，要积极组织和动员各方面资源与力量，大力推动、全面保障服务侨胞的工作。

努力提高服务侨胞工作的水平。侨务工作是特殊的群众工作。高度重视侨务工作、努力提高相关的政策和服务水平，时刻关心和牵挂广大侨胞，密切联系侨胞个体、群体及其社团组织，深入了解、全面把握他们的所思、所想与所急，持之以恒地为广大侨胞办好事、办实事。对华侨各项合法的事业与社团活动予以积极的支持、帮助或引领。热情支持华侨回国投资、创业和发展，全面加强侨乡建设特别是切实促进侨乡的繁荣与和谐。

【典型案例】

中国政府利比亚撤侨行动赢得国际社会尊重

2011年年初，利比亚国内安全形势急转直下。胡锦涛同志作出指示，要求迅即采取有效措施，全力保障我驻利比亚人员生命财产安全。有关方面迅速动员海陆空三路力量，展开了冷战结束后规模最大的撤侨行动，并且前所未有地派遣军事力量护卫侨民。中国政府全力以赴、规模空前的撤侨行动引起国际社会广泛关注，无论是旅居国外的华侨，还是境外主要媒体都对中国政府迅速及时、有序有力有效的国家救援行动予以积极的评价。中国政府保护本国侨民的救援行动不仅展现了国家实力，更赢得了国际社会由衷的赞誉和尊重，并且进一步增强了海内外中华儿女的自豪感、向心力。

3. 充分发挥侨胞在祖国现代化建设和国家统一中的独特作用

祖国现代化建设和国家统一需要一切爱国者无私地奉献心力。尽最大努力凝聚侨心、汇聚侨智、发挥侨力，珍视和开发利用好侨胞这一中华民族重要的资源宝库，加强与海外侨胞的关系，不断密切同他们在心理与情感上的联系，真诚地尊重其意愿、成就和才干，善待他们、善用他们。

鼓励和支持侨胞关心和参与祖国现代化建设，为祖国建设引进资金、技术、人才牵线搭桥，为我国企业开拓国际市场献计出力。鼓励和支持侨胞积极传承与传播中华民族的优秀文化，使居住国民众更多

Establish and improve an effective coordination mechanism. Overseas Chinese affairs work is of great significance but involves complex issues, and its effectiveness is not achieved overnight. It requires the coordination, division of work, and close cooperation of all relevant departments and parties. At the same time, it is necessary to actively organize and mobilize resources and forces from all aspects, vigorously promote, and fully guarantee services for overseas Chinese.

Strive to improve the level of service for overseas Chinese. Overseas Chinese affairs work is a special kind of mass work. It is important to place high importance on overseas Chinese affairs, strive to improve the related policies and service levels, constantly care for and be concerned about the vast number of overseas Chinese, maintain close contact with individual overseas Chinese, groups, and their community organizations, thoroughly understand and fully grasp their thoughts, ideas, and urgent needs, and tirelessly do good deeds and practical things for the vast number of overseas Chinese. Actively support the legitimate undertakings and community activities of overseas Chinese, help or guide them, warmly support overseas Chinese returning to the country for investment, entrepreneurship, and development, and comprehensively strengthen the construction of hometowns of overseas Chinese, especially promoting the prosperity and harmony of their hometowns.

[A Typical Case]

The Chinese government's operation to evacuate citizens from Libya won international respect

In early 2011, the security situation in Libya deteriorated rapidly. Comrade Hu Jintao issued instructions, demanding immediate and effective measures to fully protect the lives and property of Chinese nationals in Libya. Relevant parties quickly mobilized forces by sea, land, and air, launching the largest evacuation operation since the end of the Cold War, and for the first time, dispatched military forces to protect evacuees. The Chinese government's all-out and unprecedented evacuation operation attracted widespread international attention, and both overseas Chinese and foreign major media positively evaluated the Chinese government's rapid, timely, orderly, and effective national rescue operation. The Chinese government's rescue operation to protect its overseas citizens not only demonstrated national strength but also won sincere praise and respect from the international community, further enhancing the pride and cohesion among Chinese at home and abroad.

3. Fully leverage the unique role of overseas Chinese in the modernization of the motherland and national unification

The modernization of the motherland and national unification require the selfless dedication of all patriots. Make the utmost effort to gather the hearts, wisdom, and strength of overseas Chinese, cherish and utilize well this important resource treasure of the Chinese nation, strengthen relations with overseas Chinese, continuously tighten their psychological and emotional connections, sincerely respect their wishes, achievements, and talents, treat them well, and make good use of them.

Encourage and support overseas Chinese to care for and participate in the modernization of the motherland, to introduce capital, technology, and talent for the construction of the motherland, and to contribute ideas and efforts to help Chinese enterprises explore international markets. Encourage and support overseas Chinese to actively inherit and spread the excellent culture of the Chinese nation, enabling the people of their resident countries [...]

地了解中华文化，增强中华文化在世界上的影响力。鼓励和支持侨胞发挥血缘、亲缘的优势，以共同文化渊源、共同民族感情、共同民族利益为基础，促进两岸同胞的沟通 and 理解，为遏制“台独”分裂势力及其活动、促进祖国和平统一大业贡献智慧和力量。鼓励和支持侨胞发挥桥梁和纽带作用，促进祖国同居住国的经济文化交流，为增进中国人民和各国人民的友谊作出贡献。

加强与华侨特别是华裔新生代代表人士的联系交流，努力做好侨团领袖和华裔新生代骨干代表人士工作，加大海外中文教育工作力度，使海外侨胞对祖国的认同感和自豪感不断增强，热爱祖国、振兴中华的优良传统代代相传。

[...] to understand Chinese culture more and enhance the influence of Chinese culture worldwide. Encourage and support overseas Chinese to leverage their kinship and familial ties, based on shared cultural roots, common national sentiments, and common national interests, to promote communication and understanding between compatriots across the strait, and contribute wisdom and strength to curb "Taiwan independence" separatist forces and their activities, and promote the great cause of the peaceful reunification of the motherland. Encourage and support overseas Chinese to play a bridging and bonding role, promoting economic and cultural exchanges between the motherland and their resident countries, and contribute to enhancing the friendship between the Chinese people and people from all countries.

Strengthen contact and exchange with overseas Chinese, especially representatives of the new generation of Chinese descendants, strive to do a good job with leaders of overseas Chinese communities and key representatives of the new generation, intensify efforts in overseas Chinese education, continuously enhance overseas Chinese's sense of identity and pride in the motherland, and pass down the fine tradition of loving the motherland and revitalizing the Chinese nation from generation to generation.