

## **Summarized Results of the Public Opinion Survey on the “Public’s View on Current Cross-Strait Relations” (February 27 – March 3, 2025)**

- Nearly 80% (79.8%) of respondents support the government’s stance that cross-Strait tourism should adhere to the principle of “mutual reciprocity”. Over 70% of respondents support tourism exchanges should first be coordinated through the “two associations for tourism” before resumption (71.5%) and disagree with the mainland Chinese approach of reopening tourism first and then addressing issues only as they arise (71.8%).
- Nearly 90% (88.7%) agree that “neither the Republic of China nor the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are subordinate to the other”, and over 80% (81.3%) believe that cross-Strait exchanges must be “based on parity and dignity and without political precondition” to genuinely enhance mutual understanding and resolve differences.
- 76.6% of the public supports the government’s ongoing promotion of national security legal reforms to counter the Chinese Communist Party’s (CCP) united front tactics and infiltration. Additionally, over 70% (70.8%) of the public supports the government’s efforts to thoroughly investigate active military personnel and public officials to verify whether they have registered their household in mainland China or have applied for a settlement permit, etc.

### **I. Survey Background and Methods**

In order to understand the views of the Taiwanese people on issues related to cross-Strait relations, the Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) commissioned the Taiwan Real Survey Co. to conduct a telephone survey of adults in Taiwan aged 20 and over from February 27 to March 3, 2025. A total of 1,071 valid samples were obtained, with a sampling error of  $\pm 2.98\%$  at a 95% level of confidence.

### **II. Major Findings**

#### **(1) Views on cross-Strait development and mainland China’s actions towards Taiwan**

Nearly 65% of the respondents believe that current cross-Strait relations are more “tense” than in the past (64.4%). Over 70% disagree with the CCP’s insistence that cross-Strait communication and negotiations can only be resumed under the “1992 Consensus” based on the “one China principle” (70.4%). Nearly 90% (87.9%) disapprove of the CCP’s military aircraft and warships operating around Taiwan frequently and even intentionally crossing the median line of the Taiwan Strait.

## **(2) Views on cross-Strait tourism**

Nearly 80% (79.8%) of respondents support the government’s stance that cross-Strait tourism should adhere to the principle of “mutual reciprocity”, meaning that if Taiwan allows organized tour groups to visit mainland China, the mainland Chinese side should likewise permit its citizens to visit Taiwan. Over 70% of respondents support the government’s stance that, to ensure stability, fairness, quality, and safety in mainland Chinese tourism to Taiwan, exchanges should first be coordinated through the “two associations for tourism” before resumption (71.5%). A similar percentage disagrees with the mainland Chinese approach of reopening tourism first and then addressing issues only as they arise (71.8%). Furthermore, in response to the CCP’s announcement of the “22 Guidelines to Penalize Diehard Taiwan Independence Separatists” last year, coupled with the implementation of new national security regulations that expand law enforcement powers, Taiwanese travelers to mainland China are concerned they may face inspections of their personal belongings or mobile phones and could even be detained or interrogated, posing a threat to personal safety. More than 70% of respondents (72.1%) believe this would affect their willingness to visit mainland China.

## **(3) Views on cross-Strait exchanges**

Nearly 50% of respondents believe that “national sovereignty” (49.6%) is more important than “economic benefits” (30.8%) in cross-Strait exchanges. Over 80% of respondents (81.3%) agree that “cross-Strait exchanges should be based on parity and dignity and without political preconditions”, as only such exchanges can genuinely enhance mutual understanding and resolve differences. Nearly 90% of respondents support the stance that “neither the Republic of China nor the People’s Republic of China (PRC) are subordinate to the other” (88.7%). Additionally, 76.6% of the public supports the government’s continued

promotion of national security legal reforms to counter mainland China's united front tactics and infiltration that threaten our national security. Over 70% (70.8%) of the public supports the government's efforts to thoroughly investigate and verify whether active military personnel and public officials have obtained household registration in mainland China, held a People's Republic of China passport, or applied for a settlement permit or residence permit.