

## **Summarized Results of the Public Opinion Survey on the “Public’s View on Current Cross-Strait Relations”**

**(August 14 – August 18, 2025)**

- **Nearly 85% of the respondents (83.7%) disagree with the Chinese Communist Party’s (CCP) “one country, two systems” framework. More than 70% (71.8%) disagree with the assertion that “Taiwan is part of China and that Taiwan has never been a country.”**
- **Nearly 75% of the respondents (74.5%) disagree with military, civil service, and education personnel possessing mainland Chinese identification documents. More than 65% (66.2%) support requiring public service personnel to apply for approval before traveling to mainland China, Hong Kong, or Macao, and a similar percentage (66.5%) support strengthening the screening and management of entry applications from mainland Chinese individuals to visit Taiwan for exchanges.**
- **Nearly 85% of the respondents (83.1%) support the government’s position that Taiwan’s future must be decided by its 23 million people. A similar percentage (86.4%) favor “maintaining the status quo defined in a broader sense,” and nearly 75% (74.3%) agree that “neither the Republic of China (ROC) nor the People’s Republic of China (PRC) is subordinate to the other.”**

### **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 Election Study Center of National Chengchi University to conduct a telephone survey of adults in Taiwan aged 20 and over from August 14 to August 18, 2025. A total of 1,075 valid samples were obtained, with a sampling error of  $\pm 2.99\%$  at a 95% level of confidence.

## **II. Major Findings**

### **(1) Views on the CCP's recent policies and attitude toward Taiwan**

Nearly 85% of the respondents (83.7%) disagree with the CCP's proposal of "one country, two systems," which views Taiwan as a local government and special administrative region under CCP rule, and in which case, the ROC would no longer exist. More than 70% (71.8%) disagree with the claim that "both sides of the Taiwan Strait belong to one China, and Taiwan is part of China." Over 65% (65.5%) believe that the CCP's infiltration in Taiwan has become increasingly severe in recent years. The percentage of respondents who indicated that the mainland Chinese government's attitude toward the government of Taiwan is "unfriendly" (62.2%) is higher than those who indicated it is "friendly" (19.3%). Regarding the mainland Chinese government's attitude toward the Taiwanese people, the percentage indicating "unfriendly" (47.6%) is higher than that indicating "friendly" (36.7%).

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

Nearly 75% of the respondents (74.5%) disagree with military, civil service, and education personnel possessing mainland Chinese identification documents (such as identity cards, passports, residence permits, or settlement permits). More than 65% (66.2%) support requiring public service personnel to apply for approval before traveling to mainland China, Hong Kong, or Macao. When asked whether "promoting economic benefits" or "maintaining national sovereignty" should take priority in cross-Strait exchanges, respondents were almost evenly divided at approximately 45% (45.5% vs. 45.7%). Moreover, 36.9% of the respondents perceive the current pace of cross-Strait exchanges to be "too slow," exceeding those who perceive it to be "just right" (33.4%) or "too fast" (9.5%).

### **(3) Views on the government's cross-Strait policies**

Nearly 85% (83.1%) of the respondents support the government's position that Taiwan's future and the development of cross-Strait relations must be decided by its 23 million people. Nearly 75% (74.3%) agree with the statement that "neither the ROC nor the PRC is subordinate to the other." More than 65% (66.5%) agree that the government

should strengthen the screening and management of entry applications from mainland Chinese individuals to visit Taiwan for exchanges.

#### **(4) Views on unification and independence**

An overwhelming majority of respondents (86.4%) favor “maintaining the status quo defined in a broader sense” (including “maintaining the status quo and deciding on independence or unification later,” “maintaining the status quo and moving toward unification later,” “maintaining the status quo and moving toward independence later,” and “maintaining the status quo indefinitely”). Among the six possible positions, “maintaining the status quo indefinitely” received the highest level of support(35.6%), followed by “maintaining the status quo and deciding on independence or unification later” (26.9%) and “maintaining the status quo and moving towards independence later” (18.1%). Less than 10% of the respondents support “maintaining the status quo and moving towards unification later,” “declaring unification as soon as possible,” or “declaring independence as soon as possible” (at 5.8%, 1.2%, and 5.8%, respectively).