



Summarized Results of the Public Opinion Survey on the “Public’s View on Current Cross-Strait Relations” (March 19 – March 23, 2026)

- **Approximately 81% of respondents (81.3%) disagree with the Chinese Communist Party’s (CCP) “one country, two systems” proposition. Nearly 80% (79.5%) do not agree with the CCP’s insistence on promoting unification under the “one China principle.”**
- **Approximately 84% of respondents (84.7%) favor “maintaining the status quo defined in a broader sense.” A similar proportion (83.9%) support the government’s position that Taiwan’s future must be decided by its 23 million people. Nearly 76% (75.9%) agree that “neither the Republic of China (ROC) nor the People’s Republic of China (PRC) is subordinate to the other,” and over 70% of respondents (70.4%) support the government increasing the defense budget to strengthen self-defense capabilities. In addition, the surveyed public believes that, in the course of cross-Strait exchanges, “maintaining national sovereignty” (48.1%) is slightly more important than “promoting economic development” (44.8%).**

I. Survey Background and Methods

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 aged 20 and over in Taiwan from March 19 to March 23, 2026. A total of 1,138 valid samples were obtained, with a sampling error of $\pm 2.91\%$ at a 95% level of confidence.

II. Major Findings

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

Approximately 81% of respondents (81.3%) 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. Nearly 80% (79.5%) do not agree with the CCP's insistence on upholding the "one China principle" and promoting unification. Meanwhile, respondents perceive the mainland Chinese government's attitude toward Taiwan's government as more "unfriendly" (62.7%) than "friendly" (20.1%). Regarding its attitude toward the Taiwanese people, the percentage indicating "unfriendly" (49.5%) is also higher than that indicating "friendly" (34.8%).

(2) Views on cross-Strait exchanges

Over 48% of respondents (48.1%) believe that "maintaining national sovereignty" is more important, while nearly 45% (44.8%) believe "promoting economic development" is more important in the course of cross-Strait exchanges. Also, the percentage of respondents who perceive the current pace of cross-Strait exchanges to be "just right" (36.5%) exceeds those who perceive it to be "too slow" (31.7%) or "too fast" (9.1%).

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

Approximately 84% of respondents (83.9%) 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 76% (75.9%) agree with the statement that "neither the ROC nor the PRC is subordinate to the other." In addition, over 70% of respondents (70.4%) support the government increasing the defense budget to strengthen self-defense capabilities. Over 47% (47.8%) believe that the requirement that individuals from mainland China must have established household registration in Taiwan for at least 10 years before becoming eligible to run for public office is "too short."

(4) Views on unification and independence

An overwhelming majority of respondents (84.7%) 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, the highest level of support is for “maintaining the status quo indefinitely” (33.9%), followed by “maintaining the status quo and deciding on independence or unification later” (24.1%) and “maintaining the status quo and moving towards independence later” (20.4%). In contrast, support for “maintaining the status quo and moving toward unification later,” “pursuing unification as soon as possible,” and “declaring independence as soon as possible” all remain below 10% (6.3%, 1.5%, and 7.4%, respectively).