

**Signed Article by Chinese Ambassador to Australia Xiao Qian Published in the *Australian Financial Review***

中国驻澳大利亚大使肖千在《澳金融评论报》发表的署名文章

**Joint Statement Between the People's Republic of China and the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka**

中华人民共和国和斯里兰卡民主社会主义共和国联合声明

# **Safeguarding International Fairness and Justice, Upholding the One-China Principle — Seven Truths on Why Taiwan Always Will Be China's**

## **维护国际公平正义，坚定支持一个中国原则——台湾为什么永远属于中国的七个真相**

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**Xiao Qian, Chinese Ambassador to Australia**

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In recent years, the authorities of Taiwan's Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) have been trying hard to promote so-called "incremental independence", while certain external forces have taken the opportunity to interfere, propagating the "Taiwan's status being undetermined" narrative. Recently, some Australian media provided platform for such false voice. All these acts threaten China's national sovereignty and territorial integrity, undermine international rules and order, and disrupt regional peace and stability. Hereby, I would like to share the facts and truth about the Taiwan question with the Australian public.

First, Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China since ancient times. Taiwan's indigenous people are descendants of the ancient Bai-Yue lineage who migrated from Chinese mainland 30,000 years ago. References to Taiwan date back to China's Three Kingdoms period in 1335, making them the earliest records in the world, the imperial central governments of China all set up administrative bodies to exercise jurisdiction over Penghu and Taiwan. In 1662, China's national hero

近年来，台湾民进党当局强推“渐进台独”，部分域外势力借机插手干涉，鼓吹“台湾地位未定”论。近期，个别澳媒不断向此类错误行径提供发声平台。这些威胁中国国家主权和领土完整，破坏国际规则秩序，影响地区和平稳定。在此，我愿向澳大利亚民众分享台湾问题的事实真相。

第一，台湾自古属于中国。台湾先住民系古越人的一支，3万年前从中国大陆移居而来。早在三国时期，中国便有关于台湾的文字记载，是世界上关于台湾最早的记述。1335年起，中国历代中央政府开始在澎湖、台湾设治，实施行政管辖。1662年，中国民族英雄郑成功驱逐荷兰殖民者收复台

Zheng Chenggong expelled the Dutch colonists and recovered Taiwan. The Qing court established administrative bodies in Taiwan, elevating it to a province in 1885. Following the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression in 1945, China lawfully and factually restored Taiwan. Although cross-strait relations have yet to achieve full reunification since 1949, China's sovereignty and territorial integrity have never been undermined, and Taiwan has always been part of Chinese territory.

Second, the international community recognizes Taiwan as an inalienable part of China. The Cairo Declaration (1943) and the Potsdam Proclamation (1945), cornerstones of the post-World War II global order, stipulated that Japan must return all the territories it has stolen from China, including Taiwan. On October 1, 1949, the People's Republic of China (PRC) was founded, and the Central People's Government became the only legitimate government of the whole of China. This was a regime change within the same international legal entity, with no alteration to China's sovereignty or territory, including China's sovereignty over Taiwan.

Third, UN Resolution 2758 brooks no challenge and misinterpretation. On October 25, 1971, the 26th UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 2758 by an overwhelming majority. It restored the PRC's lawful seat at the UN, affirming that the PRC government is the sole legal government representing the whole of China, including Taiwan. The resolution makes clear Taiwan's status as a non-sovereign entity and a part of China. The resolution not only resolved, politically, legally, and procedurally, the issue of representation of the whole of China, including Taiwan, in the United Nations, but also explicitly affirmed that there is only one seat for China in the United Nations, with no such arrangement as "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan". In accordance with the requirements of the UN Charter, all member states are obligated to comply with General Assembly Resolution 2758 and adhere to the one-China principle. Attempts by the parliaments of certain countries to pass so-called bills that distort or deny the UN resolution, dilute or undermine the one-China principle, are, in essence, efforts to rewrite the history of World War II, subvert the post-war international order, and challenge the basic norms governing international relations. Such actions will be inevitably opposed by the whole international community.

Fourth, the Taiwan question is a legacy of the Chinese Civil War. Unlike civil wars in other countries that often result in tens or even hundreds of thousands of casualties, Chinese leaders, unwilling to witness bloodshed among people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait, proposed the policy of peaceful reunification, which has been widely supported by people across the Strait. In 1992, through repeated consultations, communications, and exchanges of correspondence, the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) and the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), authorized by both sides, reached the "1992 Consensus". On this basis, cross-strait consultations and negotiations commenced, advancing inter-party exchanges, establishing institutionalized consultation and communication mechanisms, and gradually establishing overall direct two-way links in mail, business

湾。清朝政府逐步在台湾扩增行政机构，1684年设立台湾府，隶属福建省管辖，1885年正式划台湾为单一行省。1945年抗日战争胜利，中国从法理和事实上收复台湾。1949年以来，虽然两岸尚未完全统一，但中国的主权和领土从未分割，台湾是中国领土的一部分的地位从未改变。

第二，台湾是中国不可分割的领土系国际社会共识。作为二战后国际秩序的重要组成部分，1943年的《开罗宣言》和1945年的《波茨坦公告》明确规定，把日本窃取的包括台湾在内的中国领土归还中国。1949年10月1日，中华人民共和国中央人民政府宣告成立，成为代表全中国的唯一合法政府。这是在中国这一国际法主体未发生变化情况下的政权更替，中国的主权和固有领土疆域没有改变，包括对台湾的主权。

第三，联大第2758号决议不容曲解或挑战。1971年10月25日，第26届联合国大会以压倒性多数通过《恢复中华人民共和国在联合国的合法权利》的决议，即第2758号决议。决议清楚表明，中华人民共和国政府是在联合国代表包括台湾在内的全中国的唯一合法政府。决议明确了台湾不是一个国家，台湾属于中国领土一部分，明确了台湾的非主权实体地位。决议不仅从政治上、法律上和程序上彻底解决了包括台湾在内全中国在联合国的代表权问题，而且明确了中国在联合国的席位只有一个，不存在“两个中国”、“一中一台”。根据联合国宪章要求，所有会员国都应该遵守联大第2758号决议，遵守一个中国原则。个别国家议会妄图通过所谓议案歪曲、否定联合国决议，虚化、掏空一中原则，本质上就是篡改二战历史，颠覆战后秩序，挑战国际关系基本准则，必将遭到国际社会的共同反对。

第四，台湾问题是中国内战遗留问题。相较于其他国家内战动辄死伤数十乃至上百万人，中国领导人不愿看到两岸中国人自相残杀，提出和平统一主张，得到两岸人民共同拥护。1992年，经两岸双方分别授权，海协会与台湾海基会经过反复协商沟

and transport. In 2015, leaders from both sides of the Strait held their first meeting and direct dialogue since 1949, elevating cross-Strait political interaction to new heights. However, since 2016, the authorities of Taiwan's DPP have stubbornly persisted in their separatist position of "Taiwan independence", constantly distorting and even denying the "1992 Consensus", thereby undermining the political foundation for cross-Strait consultations and exchanges. They are the primary culprits of undermining regional peace and development.

Fifth, the destiny of Taiwan lies in the will of all Chinese people. Since 1945, Taiwan has neither been a foreign colony nor under foreign occupation; therefore, there is no issue of "self-determination" in Taiwan. The relationship between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait is that of central and local authorities. Despite the long-standing political divide between the two sides, China's sovereignty and territorial integrity have never been compromised. Resolving the Taiwan question is solely an internal matter for the Chinese people. The future and destiny of Taiwan can only be determined by over 1.4 billion Chinese people, including our compatriots in Taiwan.

Sixth, achieving cross-Strait reunification is the shared aspiration of every patriotic Chinese. The renowned Chinese poet in Taiwan Yu Kwang-chung once wrote in his poem, When I was young, nostalgia was a tiny, tiny stamp, me on this side, mother on the other side... But later on, nostalgia was a lowly grave, me on the outside, mother on the inside. And at present, nostalgia becomes a shallow strait, me on this side, mainland on the other side. For decades, this poem has expressed the sorrow of separation endured by people on both sides of the Strait and their regret over the country's incomplete reunification. Since coming to power, the Lai Ching-te authorities have pursued "Taiwan independence" through separatism, engaging in rampant political persecution, judicial witch hunts, and brazenly suppressing the anti-independence camp and pro-reunification forces within Taiwan. The DPP has brought the atmosphere of "green terror" down to the grassroots level of Taiwan society, and manipulated public opinion polls. However, none of these actions can alter the firm will of over 1.4 billion Chinese people across the Taiwan Strait, who are calling for reunification.

Last but not least, the one-China Principle is the fundamental political foundation of China-Australia relations. The Joint Communiqué of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Australian Government Concerning the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Australia in 1972 clearly stated that "the Australian Government recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China, acknowledges the position of Chinese Government that Taiwan is a province of the People's Republic of China". For more than 50 years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Australia, the Australian governments have adhered to the one-China policy. Be it the one-China principle or the one-China policy, the core is that, there is but one China, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. The Taiwan question involves China's core interests. Adhering to the one-China principle is not only the foundation for the

通、函电往来，达成了“九二共识”。在此基础上，两岸开启协商谈判，推进党际交流，建立两岸制度化协商与联系机制，逐步实现全面、直接、双向“三通”。2015年两岸领导人实现1949年以来首次会晤和直接对话沟通，使两岸政治互动达到新高度。2016年以来，民进党当局顽固坚持“台独”立场，不断歪曲甚至否认“九二共识”，破坏了两岸协商往来的政治基础，是地区和平发展的罪魁祸首。

第五，台湾的归属只能由全体中国人民说了算。1945年以后，台湾不是外国殖民地，又不处于外国占领之下，不存在民族自决权问题。两岸关系是中央与地方之间的关系。尽管两岸处于长期政治对立的特殊状态，但中国的主权和领土从未分割。解决台湾问题是中国人自己的事，台湾的前途命运只能由包括台湾同胞在内的14亿多中国人民共同决定。

第六，实现两岸统一是每位爱国中华儿女的共同心声。台湾著名诗人余光中曾诗“小时候，乡愁是一枚小小的邮票，我在这头，母亲在那头……后来啊，乡愁是一方矮矮的坟墓，我在外头，母亲在里头。而现在，乡愁是一湾浅浅的海峡，我在这头，大陆在那头。”多少年来，这首诗一直在诉说着两岸人民对国家未能统一的遗憾和家人被迫分离的相思之苦。赖清德当局上台以来，为谋求“台独”分裂，肆意政治迫害，展开司法追杀，悍然打压岛内反独阵营、爱国统一力量，大搞“绿色恐怖”，操纵所谓民意调查。这些无论如何都无法改变两岸14亿人民呼唤统一的民意。

第七，一个中国原则是中澳关系最根本的政治基础。1972年中澳建交联合公报明确写道“澳大利亚政府承认中华人民共和国政府是中国的唯一合法政府，承认中国政府关于台湾是中华人民共和国一个省的立场”。中澳建交50多年来，澳历届政府均承诺坚持这一立场。无论是一个中国原则，还是澳方的一个中国政策，核心都是一个中国，台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分。台湾问题关乎中国核心