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驻莱索托大使杨晓坤接受莱索托国家电视台专访宣介联合国大会第2758号决议和一个中国原则

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## 驻莱索托大使杨晓坤接受莱索托国家电视台专访宣介联合国大会第2758号决议和一个中国原则

On April 23, 2026, Chinese Ambassador to Lesotho Yang Xiaokun was interviewed by Lesotho Television (LTV). He introduced the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758 and the One-China Principle. The interview transcript is as follows:

### 1. LTV: What is United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2758? What is the relationship between this Resolution and the One-China Principle?

**Ambassador Yang:** At its 26th session in 1971, the U.N. General Assembly adopted Resolution 2758, which undertook “to restore all its rights to the People’s Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it”. The Resolution settled once and for all the political, legal and procedural issues of China’s representation in the U.N. It reaffirmed a principle of international justice and restored the rightful place of the People’s Republic of China in the international community.

2026年4月23日，驻莱索托大使杨晓坤接受莱索托国家电视台（LTV）专访，宣介联合国大会第2758号决议和一个中国原则，主要内容如下：

记者：联合国大会第2758号决议是什么？该决议与一个中国原则有何关系？

1971年10月25日，第26届联合国大会以压倒性多数通过第2758号决议，“决定恢复中华人民共和国的一切权利，承认中华人民共和国政府的代表为中国在联合国组织的唯一合法代表并立即把蒋介石的代表从它在联合国组织及其所属一切机构中所非法占据的席位上驱逐出去”。该决议从政治上、法律和程序上干净彻底地解决了包括台湾在内全中国在联合国的代表权问题。它的合法性、有效性、权威性

The core meaning of the One-China Principle includes: there is but one China in the world, the Taiwan region is an inalienable part of China's territory, and the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China. Every country should firmly oppose all forms of "Taiwan independence", and resolutely support the Chinese government to realize national reunification. The One-China Principle is the premise and foundation for UNGA Resolution 2758, which solemnly confirms and fully embodies this principle. With categorical words, UNGA Resolution 2758 reaffirms that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal representative of the whole of China. The adoption of UNGA Resolution 2758 not only restored China's lawful seat in the United Nations but also institutionalized the One-China Principle within the UN system and the broader international community. Furthermore, the adoption of UNGA Resolution 2758 had a wide-reaching and profound political impact on the practice of international relations. It effectively made the One-China Principle a basic norm of international relations and a prevailing consensus in the international community.

A handful of external forces are distorting and challenging Resolution 2758, laboriously peddling the pernicious falsehood of "Taiwan's status being undetermined" in a bid to pave the way for Taiwan to seek "international space." The fact is that UNGA Resolution 2758 completely precluded any possibility of creating "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan." The U.N. is an international organization of sovereign states, and accepts only representatives from such states. Since Taiwan is part of China, not a sovereign state, it therefore has no right to send representatives to the U.N. Although in 1949, the Kuomintang ruling clique continued to use "Republic of China" and "government of the Republic of China" after retreating to Taiwan, the so-called "Republic of China" and "government of the Republic of China" in 1949 were fundamentally different from the "Republic of China" and "government of the Republic of China" in 1945 when the U.N. Charter was signed. It had no authority to exercise state sovereignty on behalf of China and had no right to continue representing China in the U.N. Therefore, the term "representative of the government of the Republic of China" must not be used in UNGA Resolution 2758 adopted in 1971, and the phrase "expelling the representatives of the Taiwan authorities" must not be used either.

Certain countries, by engaging in hegemonic bullying, renegeing on commitments and withdrawing from international agreements and organizations, and deliberately distorting UNGA Resolution 2758, have once again provided evidence of their unilateralism and power politics, exposing their hypocrisy and double standards.

## **2. LTV: Why is the One-China Principle regarded as a basic norm governing international relations and a prevailing consensus of the international community? How is it concretely embodied in diplomatic practice?**

**Ambassador Yang:** The adoption of UNGA Resolution 2758 had a wide-reaching and profound political impact on the

不容挑战。

一个中国原则的基本涵义有三层，即世界上只有一个中国，台湾是中国领土不可分割的一部分，中华人民共和国政府是代表全中国的唯一合法政府。各国都应坚决反对一切形式的“台独”行径，坚定支持中国政府实现国家统一。一个中国原则是联大第2758号决议的前提和基础，联大第2758号决议则郑重确认、充分体现了一个中国原则。决议明确了世界上只有一个中国，中华人民共和国政府是代表包括台湾在内全中国的唯一合法代表，不存在“两个中国”“一中一台”。该决议的通过不仅恢复了中国在联合国的合法席位，也有力推动一个中国原则成为国际关系基本准则和国际社会广泛共识，在国际关系实践中产生了广泛而深远的政治影响。

少数外部势力歪曲和挑战第2758号决议，翻炒所谓“台湾地位未定”的谎言谬论，进而为台湾谋求“国际空间”铺路。事实是决议彻底杜绝了制造“两个中国”或“一中一台”的任何可能。联合国是由主权国家组成的国际组织，只能接受主权国家派出的代表，台湾是中国的一部分，不是主权国家，无权向联合国派出代表。1949年国民党统治集团退踞台湾后，虽然其继续使用“中华民国”和“中华民国政府”的名称，但这时的所谓“中华民国”“中华民国政府”与1945年签署《联合国宪章》时的“中华民国”“中华民国政府”存在本质区别，它早已完全无权代表中国行使国家主权，无权继续在联合国代表中国。所以1971年的联大第2758号决议不能使用“中华民国政府代表”的提法，更不能使用“驱逐台湾当局的代表”的提法。

某些国家通过霸权霸凌、背弃承诺、退出国际协定和组织，并刻意歪曲联合国大会第2758号决议，再次暴露出其单边主义和强权政治本质，揭示了其虚伪和双重标准。

**记者：**为什么一个中国原则被视为国际关系的基本准则和国际社会的普遍共识？它在外交实践中是如何具体体现的？

联大第2758号决议的通过在国际关系实践中产生

practice of international relations. It effectively made the One-China Principle a basic norm of international relations and a prevailing consensus in the international community. UNGA Resolution 2758 carries extensive and authoritative legal force and serves as the authoritative basis for the U.N. and organizations related to it to properly handle the Taiwan question. The Resolution has thus defined Taiwan's position in international law and practice: Taiwan, as part of China, does not have any independent status in the UN system. The United Nations considers Taiwan as a province of China and the Taiwan authorities do not enjoy any form of governmental status. After the adoption of the Resolution, all official U.N. documents referred to Taiwan as "Taiwan, province of China." It was clearly stated in the official legal opinions of the Office of Legal Affairs of the U.N. Secretariat that "the United Nations considers 'Taiwan' as a province of China with no separate status" and the "'authorities' in 'Taipei' are not considered to enjoy any form of government status." This has been the consistent position of the U.N. and is clearly documented.

The One-China Principle stands as a universally recognized norm governing international relations and forms the political foundation for China's relations with all other countries. To date, 183 countries have established and developed diplomatic relations with China on the basis of the One-China Principle, including 53 African countries. Africa firmly supports the UNGA Resolution 2758. The Beijing Declaration adopted at the 2024 Beijing Summit of the FOCAC also reaffirmed Africa's firm commitment to the One-China Principle, staunchly supported all efforts made by the Chinese government to achieve national reunification, and resolutely opposed external forces' interference in China's internal affairs under the pretext of the Taiwan question. This week, three African countries revoked overflight permits for Taiwan leader Lai Ching-te's planned visit to Eswatini. The facts once again prove that the One-China Principle is a basic norm governing international relations and a prevailing consensus of the international community. It represents the general trend of the times, the greater good, and the will of the people. A just cause enjoys abundant support, while an unjust one finds little. China urges certain countries to fulfill their obligations under international law, stand on the right side of history and make right decisions that truly serve their fundamental and long-term interests at an early date. It's never too late to make new friends. China stands ready to open up new chapters for relations with these countries on the basis of the One-China Principle.

### 3. LTV: Why do you say Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China's territory since ancient times?

**Ambassador Yang:** This statement has a sound basis in history. Archaeological discoveries and research findings regularly attest to the profound historical and cultural ties between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Numerous historical records document the development of Taiwan by the Chinese people since the very early days.

The earliest recorded reference to the development of Taiwan by the Chinese people is in the *Seaboard Geographic Gazetteer* of the year 230, more than 1,000 years earlier than

了广泛而深远的政治影响，有力推动一个中国原则成为国际关系基本准则和国际社会广泛共识。联大第2758号决议具有广泛而权威的法律效力，为联合国系统及机构妥善处理台湾问题提供了权威依据。该决议在国际法和国际实践中界定了台湾的地位：台湾作为中国的一部分，在联合国体系中不具有任何独立地位。联合国将台湾视为中国的一个省，台湾当局不享有任何形式的政府地位。在联大第2758号决议通过后，联合国官方文件对台称谓均为“台湾，中国的省”（Taiwan, Province of China）。联合国秘书处法律事务办公室出具的法律意见也强调，“联合国认为，台湾作为中国的一个省没有独立地位”“台湾当局不享有任何形式的政府地位”。这是联合国的一贯立场，均有案可查。

一个中国原则是国际关系中的普遍准则，也是中国同世界各国交往的政治基础。迄今，已有183个国家在一个中国原则基础上与中国建立和发展外交关系，其中包括53个非洲国家。非洲坚定支持联合国大会第2758号决议。2024年中非合作论坛北京峰会通过的《北京宣言》再次重申，非洲坚定奉行一个中国原则，坚决支持中国政府为实现国家统一所作的一切努力，坚决反对外部势力以台湾问题为借口干涉中国内政。本周，三个非洲国家已撤销台湾地区领导人赖清德拟访斯威士兰的飞越许可。事实再次证明，一个中国原则是国际关系基本准则和国际社会普遍共识，是大势所趋、大义所在、人心所向。

得道多助，失道寡助。中方敦促这些国家履行国际法义务，早日站到历史正确一边，作出真正符合自身根本和长远利益的正确决断。友好不分先后，中方愿在一个中国原则基础上，开启同这些国家关系的新篇章。

**记者：**您为什么说台湾自古以来就是中国领土不可分割的一部分？

台湾自古属于中国，历史经纬清晰，考古发现和研究成果不断证明，海峡两岸有着深厚的历史文