

# 胡錦濤對台政策研究—以「兩岸和平協議」為例

## 論 文 摘 要

台灣政府雖已結束「動戡」多年，但大陸當局的對台政策，經歷了幾代領導人，從早期武裝解放台灣，逐步調整為和平解放台灣，和平統一、一國兩制，以致現在倡議的兩岸和平發展等階段，卻始終不願承諾放棄對台使用武力。因此，中共仍是當前威脅台灣生存發展的最關鍵因素，而研究中共的對台政策就有其必要性和迫切性。

雖然中共目前還是一個專政體制的國家，但對於重要政策的決策，包括對台政策也不是少數幾個人說了就算，而是隨著內外情勢的演變，以及北京領導人決策思維的調整，而逐漸轉化成具有中國特色由黨主導下的決策統合協調機制—中央對台工作領導小組，經過多管道的諮詢、多元化的資訊、集體的思維結晶，形成了相對理性的決策模式，並隨著國際環境變遷與兩岸情勢發展，與時俱進的調正各個時期的對台政策作為。尤其是在第四代領導人胡錦濤上台後，其手法更為靈活務實，力度更為精準有效，深值吾人謹慎應對。

此時，中共積極倡議構建兩岸和平協議，除了有其時空環境背景，以及多重的戰略意涵外，更展現了胡錦濤對處理台灣問題的十足把握和自信，不會隨著台灣內部波動而起舞。雖然兩岸高層對「和平」有高度共識，但是對「協議」內容則歧異仍深，短期恐難有具體成效。不過，我們都很清楚，當前兩岸若真要和平，似乎捨協議無他途；拒絕協議，等若拒絕和平。是故，此一議題既已浮上檯面，預判未來將持續發酵進而升溫，台海正式政治談判，勢已無可迴避，至於如何讓兩岸共創雙贏，不僅考驗雙方當局領導人，亦挑戰台海政府官員，更測試著兩岸全體人民。

**關鍵字詞：**兩岸關係、對台政策、和平協議、和平發展

## Abstract

Despite the improvement of cross-Strait relations from military confrontations to peaceful resolution, the Chinese Communist Party has been the biggest security threat to Taiwan, due to its refusal to renounce the use of force against Taiwan. This study reviews the change of the PRC's Taiwan policy and concludes political negotiation across the Strait is inevitable.

This study found policy-making model of the Chinese Communist Party has evolved significantly. the Central Leading Group for Taiwan Affairs has adjusted its policy-making process by collecting a wider range of information, expanding consultations, and taking global trend into account. The evolvement has become more significant after Hu Jin-tao, the fourth generation leader of the Chinese Communist Party, took office. Hu proposed to sign a peace agreement with Taiwan. It is notable that their attitudes toward Taiwan have become more flexible and pragmatic, as well as the profundity of their measures has become more effective and precise. Taiwan administration should be more vigilant.

Meanwhile, despite the chasm in Taiwan, the China government has enthusiastically proposed the cross-strait peace agreement which indicates the backgrounds of history, multiple tactical meanings, and also Hu's confidence in dealing with Taiwan's issues. Although the leaders of two sides have some consensus toward "peace", they still have some discrepancies between the content of the agreement. Therefore, no concrete result may be seen in the near future. Nevertheless, it is obvious that if both sides really need peace, having some agreement seems inevitable. To refuse the agreement may equal to refuse the peace. Hence, this issue has been brought into consideration and the formal political negotiation between the Taiwan Strait should be expected as the topic will receive more and more attention. The thesis is aimed to discover the solutions for the leaders, officials, and all the people cross-strait, hopefully in the end, it will contribute to the win-win situation for two sides.

**Key words :** Cross-Strait Relations 、 the PRC's Taiwan policy  
the Central Leading Group for Taiwan Affairs  
peace agreement 、 peaceful development