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(1979—2005)

大陆台商

闫安著



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闫安，1962年10月
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发表学术论文20余篇，参
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序

20世纪80年代,中国共产党再次对台湾问题进行战略性审思。邓小平认为:“解决台湾问题要花时间,太急了不行”;“台湾问题接触面要宽,除了以国民党当局、以蒋经国为对手外,要广泛开展工作面”^①;由于祖国大陆“精力要花在经济建设上,统一问题晚一些解决无伤大局”^②;要“吸引大批华侨资金、港台资金”^③。

从1979年到2005年的二十六年,是中华民族走向复兴道路的重要时期。中国实行对外开放政策,经济从封闭走向开放,融入国际分工体系,成为经济全球化进程的主动参与者,正逐步融入经济全球化进程。世界银行认为中国是经济全球化进程中少数几个最大的赢家之一。

中国共产党台商政策的演变和台商投资祖国大陆的过程,正是在20世纪最后二十年中国融入经济全球化进程的伟大变革中发生的。在中国共产党台商政策指导下,台商积极参与到了祖国大陆的建设中,作出了巨大的贡献。中国共产党台商政策的制定、演变及其实践从一个侧面反映了改革开放的伟大历程。

自20世纪70年代末以来,海峡两岸进行了交往,经过二十多年的积淀,不仅造就了海峡两岸的巨额贸易、台商投资大陆的庞大金额,而且产生了一个与此攸关的直接利益群体——台商。1979年元旦全国人大颁发的《告台湾同胞书》提出:“寄希望于一千七百万台湾人民,也寄希望于台湾当局”^④。然而,斗转星移二十年后,国民党

① 《邓小平文选》,第三卷,人民出版社1993年版,第86页。

② 《邓小平文选》,第三卷,人民出版社1993年版,第87页。

③ 《邓小平文选》,第三卷,人民出版社1993年版,第51、52页。

④ 《人民日报》,1979年1月1日。

下台。“台湾人民”一部分的台商却成为游走于海峡两岸的重要群体,日益成为台湾政坛上发挥着越来越重要影响的新生力量。

2005年4月29日,胡锦涛在与连战会谈中指出:“大陆建设取得的成就,也包含着台湾同胞的重要贡献”^①。这是一个重要的判断,是对包括台商在内台湾同胞对祖国大陆现代化建设的肯定。

本文是在博士论文的基础上并根据对历史文献资料的梳理、增删,对从1979年到2005年中国共产党台商政策演变历程作宏观的剖析和研究。在此基础上,对中国共产党台商政策的酝酿、提出、初步确立及完善各个阶段做深入考察,并认为中国共产党台商政策具有促进祖国大陆经济建设和海峡两岸最终走向统一之路的双重目的性。在“一国两制”被台湾当局妖魔化的情况下,中国共产党台商政策显示了旺盛的生命力,是对于“一国两制”的发展。

中共十一届三中全会的召开,做出了党和国家工作重心向经济建设转移的战略决策,为“和平统一”祖国方针的提出创造了条件。本文认为,1979年1月1日,全国人大发表的《告台湾同胞书》是中国共产党台商政策的萌芽。随着改革开放渐趋深入,广东、福建两省实施特殊政策和灵活措施,对台商具有巨大磁吸作用;厦门经济特区的重要功能之一是肩负着完成台湾回归祖国的历史任务。中国共产党台商政策此时在局部地区实施,更多地体现出探索性质。

1988年,国务院颁布的《国务院关于鼓励台湾同胞投资的规定》,标志着中国共产党台商政策的提出。1990年2月,国务院下发了《国务院关于加强台经贸工作的通知》的内部文件,提出了做好吸收台商来大陆投资工作的作用。即:密切台湾同祖国大陆的经济联系,促进祖国和平统一事业;对祖国大陆经济建设起到积极的作用。这一时期,台商企业在祖国大陆有初步的发展,但主要集中在东南沿海地区的广东、福建两省。本文以厦门市为例,分析台商企业在大陆发展的情况,指出其特点主要是以劳动力密集型为主,而且规模

^① 《人民日报》海外版,2005年4月30日。

较小。1989年政治风波之后,西方国家纷纷撤资,对中国进行经济制裁。然而,台湾资本来了。以“王永庆震撼”事件为例,阐发了中国共产党做有影响的台商工作的艰难过程。

在邓小平南方谈话和相关政策的激励下,台商抓住历史机遇冲破台湾当局的限制,通过各种方式来大陆投资的情况。

为了使台商在祖国大陆得到更好的发展,其权益得到更为有效的保护,全国人民代表大会常务委员会通过了《中华人民共和国台湾同胞投资保护法》。它的通过说明台商投资大陆的行为受到国家法律的保护,标志着中国共产党台商政策的初步确立。为了更有效地指导台商投资行为,使其符合产业政策要求,国务院第一次召开了两岸经济工作会议,再次下发了指导台商工作的内部文件,提出了两岸经济关系的总方针和工作重点,为台商进一步发展创造了好的环境和条件。

20世纪90年代中后期,尽管海峡两岸关系处于自1979年以来最困难的时期,但中国共产党和中国政府坚决贯彻“不以政治分歧去影响、干扰两岸经济合作”的主张,践行“不论在什么情况下,我们都将切实维护台商的一切正当权益”的承诺。1997年,国务院第三次下发的《关于加强对台湾经济工作若干问题的通知》是在特殊的情况下提出了台商发展的重要意见;1999年国务院颁发的《中华人民共和国台湾同胞投资保护法实施细则》是对“维护台商的一切正当权益”精神的落实。这些充分体现了“继续长期执行鼓励台商投资的政策”思想,是中国共产党台商政策的逐步完善。

虽然两岸政治关系恶化,但台商在祖国大陆发展势头仍然不减,台商企业特别是大型企业投资大陆增多,促进了两岸互补互利局面的形成。

就昆山的台资比重和质量而言具有重要的地位。昆山的崛起主要是由于台资的拉动及促进;昆山成为台资密集区,日益成为IT产业基地。

从2001年12月11日中国正式加入世界贸易组织到2005年12

月21日《台资企业国家开发银行贷款暂行办法》的发布,这是中国共产党台商政策构建的关键时期。在两岸互补互利的局面初步形成后,引导台商企业“落地生根”融入祖国大陆,开创两岸经济合作的新局面就成为这时期中国共产党台商政策的重点。台商已经成为两岸各种政治力量限制、争夺的重点。

回顾二十六年来中国共产党台商政策演变历程,对其经验教训进行总结是本文的重要目的。对此,笔者总结了中国共产党台商政策基本经验,指出中国共产党台商政策需要完善的方面,对中国共产党台商政策提出若干思考。

一位台湾学者称,台湾“所积累的财富、技术力量与管理经验,如果两岸关系处理得当,将成为中国建设的可贵资产。这是俄罗斯及东欧国家所无法得到而中国大陆可以运用的优越条件。”^①

而大陆学者说:“台湾问题并非是我们的包袱,而是促进中国现代化的动力”^②,这些是包含真理颗粒的重要判断。改革开放近三十的取得的成就一定程度上也证明了这种判断。当年清朝统一台湾,中国占世界经济总量的32%^③,统一相对容易。在中华民族复兴的道路上,加强海峡两岸经济合作,团结一切可以团结的力量,积蓄实力,为祖国统一创造条件。

在这个过程中,作为中华民族的台湾同胞处于一个什么样的位置,其作用又如何呢?现在不仅应予以回答,而且更应对此生动过程给以描绘。本文则从一个侧面在一定程度上对此作了评说。

作者谨识

2006年11月28日

① 郑竹园:《序》,载徐滇庆主编:《台湾经验与海峡两岸发展策略》,中国经济出版社1996年版。

② 章念驰主编:《上下求索——2002年的东亚研究所》,内部资料,第11页。

③ 《求是》2003年4期。

The study of policy on mainland Taiwanese businessmen(1979 – 2005)

ABSTRACT

The Taiwan issue has become a hard promble which the Communist Party of China has to face since mastering the state power. Solving the Taiwan issue deals with a core benefits of entire nation, and how to solve it is a examination of governing capacity of the Communist Party of China. Therefore, 26 years of 1979 – 2005, the Communist Party of China has been doing the job about winning Taiwanese. Through of the cross – straits economy cooperation and exchange, a social community has appeared in Taiwan bewteen Taiwan and mainland with the extensive benefits contacts at first step. This is a process of turns and twists and a magnificent upsurge under the Communist Party of China 's policy on Taiwanese businessmen leadership, these 26 years have witnessed the Communist Party of China 's ability of controlling the cross – straits affairs alignment.

The thesis studys, and analyses and combs the evolutionary course of the Study of the Communist Party of China 's policy on Taiwanese businessmen from 1979 to 2005 based on rich historical materials. On this basis, the thesis gives an in – depth study about it with full documentation, and thinks that the Communist Party of China 's policy on Taiwan-

ese businessmen holds the dual purpose of economic construction in Mainland and promoting national reunification. Under the situation that “one country, two systems” is demonized by the Taiwan authority, the Communist Party of China’s policy on Taiwanese businessmen shows prosperous vitality, and is for the development of “one country, two systems”.

The thesis consists of introduction, text and epilogue.

Introduction. Expounds the origin of the subject and research object, meaning and current research situation, as well as research methods, writing frame and the innovation of the thesis. meantime, it defines two important concepts about Taiwanese businessmen and the Communist Party of China’s policy on Taiwanese businessmen as well. This part becomes the logic point of the thesis.

The text consists of seven chapters.

Chapter I : The ferment of the Communist Party of China’s policy on Taiwanese businessmen and Taiwanese businessmen’s emergence on Chinese mainland (1979 – 1988). The third plenary session of the 11th congress of the CPC made a strategic decision that the CPC and the nation’s center of work transferred toward the economic construction, created a condition for “peaceful reunification” of Chinese motherland and Taiwan. The thesis thinks that it is the bud of the Communist Party of China’s policy on Taiwanese businessmen, which the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China issued a message to compatriots in Taiwan on 1 January 1979. Because of reform and opening – up gradually pushing forward, Guangdong and Fujian carried out special policy and the flexible measures, which played a leading role for Taiwanese businessmen. One of the Xiamen the SEZ’s functions is to accomplish historic task of reuniting with Taiwan. The Communist Party of China’s policy on Taiwanese businessmen was im-

plemented in the partial region, which indicated the quality of exploration.

Chapter II : The Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen's being brought forward and the initial development of businessmen's enterprise (1988. 7 - 1992. 3). The thesis thinks that the State Council of the PRC issued the Regulations for Encouraging Investment by Taiwan Compatriots in July 1988, which symbolized the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen's being brought forward. The state council issued the document of the notice on strengthening economic and trade work toward Taiwan, which explained the usefulness of absorbing Taiwanese businessmen's investment in Chinese mainland strengthening the economic ties between the Taiwan strait, promoting the cause of reunification, and playing an active role on Chinese mainland's economic construction in February 1990. On the period, Taiwanese businessmen's enterprise had the initial development in the Mainland, but the main region is in Guangdong and Fujian of the southeast foreland. This chapter taking Xiamen City as an example, explain the development circumstance of Taiwanese businessmen's enterprise. labor-intensive industries is core, the scale is smaller. After political affairs in 1989, the western countries withdrew capital from Chinese mainland in succession, and carried on economic sanctions to China. However, the Taiwanese capital came. In order to break the resistance of Taiwan authority and attract large Taiwanese businessmen's enterprise, taking "Wang Yong-qing shock" as an example, this chapter describes the difficult process that the CPC made large Taiwanese businessmen's enterprise invest the mainland.

Chapter III : The Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen's being established initially and the gradual development of Taiwanese businessmen's enterprise (1992. 2 - 1994. 12). Due to en-

couragement of Deng Xiaoping's southern talking, this chapter emphasizes the circumstance that Taiwanese businessmen catch tightly the history opportunity to invest in Chinese mainland by various ways and Taiwan authority made related decisions invest restrictively Chinese mainland for them. In March 1994, the Standing Committee of the NPC adopted the Law on the Protection of Investment by Taiwan Compatriots Symbolized the initial establishment of the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen. In order to instruct Taiwanese businessmen and make their behavior meet the industry policy, the State Council of the PRC made a general policy of the cross - straits economic relations and main aspects.

Chapter IV: The Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen's being improved and the formation of mutual benefit and economic success of the two sides. This chapter discusses the influence that Jiang Zemin delivered an important speech entitled "Continuing to Strive Toward the Reunification of China" for the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen's being improved and instruction function of cross - straits economic relations.

Though the cross - straits relations was in the most difficult period, the CPC and the State Council of the PRC act in the spirit that political disagreement should not impede economic cooperation between the two sides of the Taiwan Straits, and carry out the agreement that In any circumstances, we shall protect all legitimate rights and interests of Taiwanese investors in a down - to - earth way and continually encourage exchange and contacts across the Taiwan Straits which promote mutually understanding. In December 1999, after the State Council formulated the Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Law on the Protection of Investment by Taiwan Compatriots, it implemented protecting all legitimate rights and interests of Taiwanese investors in a down - to - earth

way. These embodied the spirit that we shall continue, for an extended period, to implement a policy of encouraging Taiwanese investment in the mainland, and was the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen's being improved. On the period, though the cross - straits economic relations was increasingly tight, Taiwanese businessmen promoted mutual benefit and economic success of the two sides.

Chapter V : KunShan matherland's important economic landscape. This chapter does one investigation to the KunShan capital from Taiwan intensive area . Elaborating KunShan's development; KunShan capital from Taiwan developmentprocess; Making intensive area of capital from Taiwan stronger, setting up an IT industry base; The function of the capital from Taiwan.

Chapter VI: Opening up new chapter for cross - straits economic cooperation(2001. 12 - 2005. 12) . It is a key period of the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen from 2001 to 2005. After the formation of mutual benefit and economic success of the two sides, it is a important policy the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen makes Taiwanese businessmen's enterprise become a Chinese mainland's industry in order to open up new chapter for cross - Straits economic cooperation.

Epilogue(Chapter VII). The historical experiences of the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen and considerations of problems. After the dissertation reviews the evolutionary course of the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen from 1979 - 2005, it has to conclude basic experiences on it. The thesis concludes a few advantages of Taiwanese businessmen's and points out disadvantages of Taiwanese businessmen's policy through researching it. The thesis puts forward some suggestions of the Communist Party of China's policy on Taiwanese businessmen.

Key Words:

the Communist Party of China's policy on mainland Taiwanese businessmen Investment the cross - Straits economic Taiwanese businessmen's enterprise national reunification

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