

Abstract

Being non-state actors, Hong Kong and Macau enjoyed some degree of external autonomy under British rule and Portuguese rule respectively. The PRC Government resumed the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997 and over Macau in 1999. During the transition period, the PRC along with Great Britain and Portugal realized the international links were crucial to Hong Kong and Macau. And both “Joint Declarations” and “Basic Laws” provided that the 2 SARS ‘will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People’s Government.’ Overall, the international status of the 2 SARS expanded amid this process and would be stabilized in the future.

ROC (Taiwan)’s international affairs are essentially different from Hong Kong’s and Macau’s external affairs. However, they have one thing in common, which is that they are all strongly affected by the PRC. Ma administration advocates expanding ROC (Taiwan)’s international status via compromising with the PRC on it’s international status. In this case, I think we can learn a lesson from the 2 SARS’s experience. In this thesis, I managed to analyze the positive and the negative impacts of the negotiation with Beijing and predict the likely development of ROC (Taiwan)’s international affairs. I hoped I can make some contribution to this field of research.

