

中国共产党章程

CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA

汉英对照
CHINESE-ENGLISH



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出版前言

本社专事外文图书的编辑出版,几十年来用英文翻译出版了大量的中国文化典籍、文学作品及重要文献,内容涉及文学、政治、经济、法律等诸多方面。这些英译图书均取自相关领域著名的、权威的作品,英译则出自国内外译界名家。每本图书的编选、翻译过程均极其审慎严肃,精雕细琢,中文作品及相应的英译版本均堪称经典。在全面而准确地译介中国文化及政治、经济情况等方面,这些图书起着相当重要的作用。

我们意识到,这些英译精品,不单有对外译介的意义,而且对国内英文学习者、爱好者及英译工作者,也是极有价值的读本。为此,我们对这些英译精品做了认真的遴选,编排成汉英对照的形式,陆续推出,以飨读者。

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Publisher's Note

Foreign Languages Press is dedicated to the editing, translating and publishing of books in foreign languages. Over the past several decades it has published, in English, a great number of China's ancient books and records, literary works and important documents relating to literature, politics, economy and laws. These books in the original are famous and authoritative in their respective fields, and their English translations are masterworks produced by notable translators both at home and abroad. Each book is carefully compiled and translated with minute precision. Consequently, the English versions as well as their Chinese originals may both be rated as classics. They play important roles in introducing Chinese culture, politics and economy to the outside world in an all-round and accurate way.

It is generally considered that these English translations are not only significant for introducing China to the outside world but also useful reading materials for domestic English learners and translators. For this reason, we have carefully selected some of these books, and will publish them successively in Chinese-English bilingual form.

Foreign Languages Press

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中国共产党章程

(中国共产党第十六次全国代表大会
部分修改, 2002 年 11 月 14 日通过)

Constitution of the Communist Party of China

*(Amended and adopted at the 16th
National Congress of the Communist Party
of China on November 14, 2002)*

总 纲

中国共产党是中国工人阶级的先锋队,同时是中国人民和中华民族的先锋队,是中国特色社会主义事业的领导核心,代表中国先进生产力的发展要求,代表中国先进文化的前进方向,代表中国最广大人民的根本利益。党的最高理想和最终目标是实现共产主义。

中国共产党以马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论和“三个代表”重要思想作为自己的行动指南。

马克思列宁主义揭示了人类社会历史发展的规律,它的基本原理是正确的,具有强大的生命力。中国共产党人追求的共产主义最高理想,只有在社会主义社会充分发展和高度发达的基础上才能实现。社会主义制度的发展和完善是一个长期的历史

General Program

The Communist Party of China is the vanguard both of the Chinese working class and of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. It is the core of leadership for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and represents the development trend of China's advanced productive forces, the orientation of China's advanced culture and the fundamental interests of the overwhelming majority of the Chinese people. The realization of communism is the highest ideal and ultimate goal of the Party.

The Communist Party of China takes Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of the "Three Represents" as its guide to action.

Marxism-Leninism has revealed the laws governing the development of the history of human society. Its basic tenets are correct, and have tremendous vitality. The highest ideal of communism pursued by the Chinese Communists can be realized only when socialist society is fully developed and well advanced. The development and improvement of the socialist system is a long historical process. So long as the Chinese Communists uphold the basic tenets of Marxism-

过程。坚持马克思列宁主义的基本原理，走中国人民自愿选择的适合中国国情的道路，中国的社会主义事业必将取得最终的胜利。

以毛泽东同志为主要代表的中国共产党人，把马克思列宁主义的基本原理同中国革命的具体实践结合起来，创立了毛泽东思想。毛泽东思想是马克思列宁主义在中国的运用和发展，是被实践证明了的关于中国革命和建设的正确的理论原则和经验总结，是中国共产党集体智慧的结晶。在毛泽东思想指引下，中国共产党领导全国各族人民，经过长期的反对帝国主义、封建主义、官僚资本主义的革命斗争，取得了新民主主义革命的胜利，建立了人民民主专政的中华人民共和国；建国以后，顺利地进行了社会主义改造，完成了从新民主主义到社会主义的过渡，确立了社会主义基本制度，发展了社会主义的经济、政治和文化。

Leninism and follow the road suited to China's specific conditions and chosen by the Chinese people of their own accord, the socialist cause in China is bound to win final victory.

The Chinese Communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, created Mao Zedong Thought by integrating the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong Thought is Marxism-Leninism applied and developed in China; it consists of a body of theoretical principles concerning the revolution and construction in China and a summary of experience therein, both of which have been proved correct by practice; it is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China. Under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, the Communist Party of China led the people of all ethnic groups in waging a prolonged revolutionary struggle against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, winning victory in the New Democratic Revolution and founding the People's Republic of China under a people's democratic dictatorship. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, it led them in carrying out socialist transformation successfully, completing the transition from New Democracy to socialism, establishing the basic system of socialism and developing socialism economically, politically and culturally.

十一届三中全会以来,以邓小平同志为主要代表的中国共产党人,总结建国以来正反两方面的经验,解放思想,实事求是,实现全党工作中心向经济建设的转移,实行改革开放,开辟了社会主义事业发展的新时期,逐步形成了建设中国特色社会主义的路线、方针、政策,阐明了在中国建设社会主义、巩固和发展社会主义的基本问题,创立了邓小平理论。邓小平理论是马克思列宁主义的基本原理同当代中国实践和时代特征相结合的产物,是毛泽东思想在新的历史条件下的继承和发展,是马克思主义在中国发展的新阶段,是当代中国的马克思主义,是中国共产党集体智慧的结晶,引导着我国社会主义现代化事业不断前进。

十三届四中全会以来,以江泽民同志为主要代表的中国共产党人,在建设中国

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Chinese Communists, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as the chief representative, summed up their experiences, both positive and negative, gained since the founding of the People's Republic of China, emancipated their minds, sought truth from facts, shifted the focus of the work of the whole Party onto economic development and carried out reform and opening-up, ushering in a new era of development in the cause of socialism, gradually formulating the line, principles and policies concerning the building of socialism with Chinese characteristics and expounding the basic questions concerning the building, consolidating and developing of socialism in China, and thus founding Deng Xiaoping Theory. Deng Xiaoping Theory is the outcome of the integration of the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of contemporary China and the features of the times, and a continuation and development of Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions; it represents a new period of development of Marxism in China, it is Marxism of contemporary China, and it is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China. It is guiding the socialist modernization of our country from victory to victory.

Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th Party Central Committee, and in the practice of building socialism with

特色社会主义的实践中,加深了对什么是社会主义、怎样建设社会主义和建设什么样的党、怎样建设党的认识,积累了治党治国新的宝贵经验,形成了“三个代表”重要思想。“三个代表”重要思想是对马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论的继承和发展,反映了当代世界和中国的发展变化对党和国家工作的新要求,是加强和改进党的建设、推进我国社会主义自我完善和发展的强大理论武器,是中国共产党集体智慧的结晶,是党必须长期坚持的指导思想。始终做到“三个代表”,是我们党的立党之本、执政之基、力量之源。

我国正处于并将长期处于社会主义初级阶段。这是在经济文化落后的中国建设社会主义现代化不可逾越的历史阶段,需要上百年的时间。我国的社会主义建设,必须从我国的国情出发,走中国特色社会

Chinese characteristics, the Chinese Communists, with Comrade Jiang Zemin as their chief representative, have acquired a deeper understanding of what socialism is, how to build it, and what kind of a party to build and how to build it, accumulated new and valuable experience in running the Party and state, and formed the important thought of the "Three Represents." The important thought of the "Three Represents" is a continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theory; it reflects the new requirements for the work of the Party and state arising from the changes in China and other parts of the world today; it serves as a powerful theoretical weapon for strengthening and improving Party building, and for promoting the self-improvement and development of socialism in China; and it is the crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China. It is the guiding ideology that the Party must uphold for a long time to come. Persistent implementation of the "Three Represents" is the foundation for building our Party, the cornerstone of its governance and the source of its strength.

China is at the primary stage of socialism, and will remain so for a long period of time. This is a historical stage which cannot be skipped in socialist modernization in China, which is backward economically and culturally. It will last for over a hundred years. In socialist construction we must pro-