

China's Political Party System: Cooperation and Consultation

中国新型政党制度

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Preamble

A country's political party system is a major component of its political framework and makes a critical contribution to democracy. The system best suited to a country is determined by its history, traditions, and realities. There are many types of political party system around the world, and there is not a single system that is good for all countries.

The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) is a basic element of China's political framework. A new model grown out of the soil of China, it also learns from other countries and absorbs the fruits of their political achievements. The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates, "The system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the Communist Party of China will continue and develop long into the future."

In this system, in addition to the CPC, there are eight other political parties: the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the China Democratic League, the China National Democratic Construction Association, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party, the China Zhi Gong Party, the Jiusan Society, and the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. The system also includes prominent individuals without affiliation to any of the political parties (hereinafter referred to as "non-affiliates").

Following the principles of long-term coexistence, mutual oversight, sincerity, and sharing the rough times and the smooth, the CPC and the other political parties have created a multiparty cooperation system in which the CPC exercises state power and the other parties participate fully in the administration of state affairs under the leadership of the CPC.

This is a unique political model. It has displayed unquestionable strength and vitality in China's political and social life. It is essential to the task of modernizing China's governance system and capacity. It continues to make an invaluable contribution to the political progress of humanity.

前言

政党制度是现代民主政治的重要实现形式，是国家政治制度的重要组成部分。一个国家实行什么样的政党制度，是由这个国家的历史传统和现实国情决定的。世界政党制度具有多样性，没有也不可能具有普遍适用于各国的政党制度。

中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度是中国的一项基本政治制度。这一制度既植根中国土壤、彰显中国智慧，又积极借鉴和吸收人类政治文明优秀成果，是中国新型政党制度。《中华人民共和国宪法》规定：“中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度将长期存在和发展。”

中国新型政党制度中包括中国共产党和八个民主党派，以及无党派人士。八个民主党派是中国国民党革命委员会（简称民革）、中国民主同盟（简称民盟）、中国民主建国会（简称民建）、中国民主促进会（简称民进）、中国农工民主党（简称农工党）、中国致公党（简称致公党）、九三学社、台湾民主自治同盟（简称台盟）。中国共产党同各民主党派长期共存、互相监督、肝胆相照、荣辱与共，形成了“共产党领导、多党派合作，共产党执政、多党派参政”的政治格局。

中国新型政党制度创造了一种新的政党政治模式，在中国的政治和社会生活中显示出独特优势和强大生命力，在推进国家治理体系和治理能力现代化中发挥了不可替代的作用，也为人类政治文明发展作出了重大贡献。

I. China's Political Parties

Political parties are an important force in state politics. Globally, there are numerous political parties of many types, differing in background, class basis, values, and political stance. They also play different roles in state affairs.

In China, the CPC and eight other political parties were founded for national salvation. Their shared goals were the realization of national independence, the people's liberation and wellbeing, and the prosperity of the country.

China is one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Following the Opium War in 1840, China was reduced into a semi-colonial, semi-feudal state under the occupying Western capitalist powers and the failing feudal autocracy. People of insight tried tirelessly to find a way to salvage the nation—the Taiping Rebellion, the Self-Strengthening Movement, the Hundred Days' Reform, and the Boxer Movement—but all failed in the end.

The Revolution of 1911 led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen ended the feudal autocracy that had ruled China for more than 2,000 years, bringing tremendous change to society. But it failed to do away with the backward social system and failed to lift people out of misery. The historic mission of national independence and the people's liberation remained unfulfilled.

The CPC was founded in 1921, at a time when China was facing grave dangers at home and abroad, trapped in a morass of social crises. Always retaining in the forefront of mind its founding mission—to seek happiness for the people and the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation—the CPC has succeeded in applying Marxist tenets to the Chinese context, rallying all the forces that can be combined to form an extensive united front. It has achieved many great feats that have drawn worldwide attention and ensured that the CPC and the people hold to the right path on the way forward.

Over the course of a century, the CPC has, leading the Chinese people, made unprecedented achievements. These include:

By completing the New Democratic Revolution (1919-1949) and founding the People's Republic of China (PRC) in 1949, it put an end to the semi-colonial, semi-feudal society of old China and realized national independence and the people's liberation.

By completing the socialist revolution and establishing socialism in China, it brought the most extensive and profound social change to the Chinese nation.

By introducing the policy of reform and opening up, it has pioneered socialism with Chinese characteristics so that the people can enjoy a better life, and the nation can become stronger and have its status notably raised in the international community.

By implementing the Five-sphere Integrated Plan [This refers to China's overall plan for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, that is, to promote coordinated progress in the economic, political, cultural, social and eco-environmental fields.] and the Four-pronged Comprehensive Strategy [This refers to China's strategic plan for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, that is, to make comprehensive moves to build a moderately prosperous society in all respects, to further reform, to advance the rule of law, and to strengthen CPC self-governance.], it has ushered in a new era of Chinese socialism.

With these historic achievements and transformation in the cause of the CPC and the nation, China has stood up, become

一、中国新型政党制度中各政党的基本情况

政党是国家政治生活中的重要力量。世界政党数量繁多、类型多样，具有不同的历史渊源、阶级基础、价值追求和政治主张，在国家中的地位作用也各不相同。在中国，中国共产党和各民主党派都是在探索救国救民道路中产生和发展起来的，实现民族独立、人民解放和国家富强、人民幸福是中国新型政党制度中各政党的共同目标。

中国是世界上历史最悠久的国家之一，中华民族创造了光辉灿烂的文明。1840年鸦片战争后，由于西方资本主义列强的野蛮入侵和封建统治的腐朽衰败，中国逐渐成为半殖民地半封建社会。为了救亡图存，无数仁人志士进行了不懈探索，从太平天国运动到洋务运动，从戊戌变法到义和团运动，各种尝试都失败了。1911年，孙中山先生领导的辛亥革命，推翻了统治中国两千多年的君主专制制度，推动了中国社会的变革，但没有改变旧中国的社会性质，没有改变中国人民的悲惨境遇，没有完成实现民族独立、人民解放的历史任务。

在中华民族内忧外患、社会危机空前深重的背景下，1921年中国共产党应运而生。自诞生之日起，中国共产党就把为中国人民谋幸福、为中华民族谋复兴作为初心和使命，将马克思主义基本原理同中国具体实际相结合，团结一切可以团结的力量，组成广泛的统一战线，推动党和人民事业沿着正确方向胜利前进，取得了举世瞩目的辉煌成就。在百年奋斗历程中，中国共产党团结带领中国人民完成新民主主义革命，建立了中华人民共和国，彻底结束了旧中国半殖民地半封建社会的历史，实现了民族独立和人民解放；完成社会主义革命，确立社会主义基本制度，推进社会主义建设，实现了中华民族有史以来最为广泛而深刻的社会变革；进行改革开放新的伟大革命，开辟了中国特色社会主义道路，使人民生活显著改善，综合国力显著增强，国际地位显著提高；推动中国特色社会主义进入新时代，统筹推进“五位一体”总体布局、协调推进“四个全面”战略布局，党和国家事业取得历史性成就、发生历史性变革，中华民族迎来了从站起来、富起来到强起来的伟大飞跃，迎来了实现中华民族伟大复兴

better off, and grown in strength. It can now look forward to the bright prospect of national rejuvenation.

The CPC's role in leading the country was confirmed and consolidated in the course of China's revolution, economic development, and reform. It is the choice of history and of the people. By the end of 2019, CPC membership had reached 91.9 million.

The non-CPC political parties were created and developed in the Chinese people's fight to destroy imperialism and autocracy and pursue democracy. Their membership came from the national bourgeoisie, urban petty bourgeoisie, and intellectuals and other associated patriots. Under CPC leadership, these parties have participated in founding the PRC, reconstructing the country, advancing reform, and realizing the Chinese Dream. Together, they have committed themselves to the great cause of seeking national independence, the people's liberation and wellbeing, and the prosperity of the country.

The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang was created by former members of the democratic group of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party of China, or KMT) and other patriots. Standing against the autocratic rule under Chiang Kai-shek, the patriots inside the party carried forward Sun Yat-sen's legacy of devotion to the nation, to revolution and to progress, and together founded the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang in Hong Kong in January 1948. Dedicated to the ultimate ideal of realizing the Three Principles of the People proposed by Sun Yat-sen and building an independent and democratic new China where everyone lives a happy life, the committee defined its program of action—to end KMT autocracy and form a democratic coalition government.

Currently, the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang consists mainly of people who have links with the KMT, have historical and social connections with the committee, or have relationships with Taiwan compatriots, along with specialists in social and legal affairs, and in business relating to agriculture, rural areas, and rural people. The party has a membership of more than 151,000.

The China Democratic League was founded by a group of well-known public figures and intellectuals seeking democracy and progress. To support the Chinese People's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (War Against Japanese Aggression, 1931-1945), promote unity and democracy, and ensure their own rights to survive, a number of political parties and organizations joined hands to secretly establish the China Democratic Political League in Chongqing in March 1941. It adopted a platform to fight Japanese aggression, practice democracy, and promote unity across the country. Reorganized as the China Democratic League in September 1944, it opposed autocracy and the civil war, and called for democracy and peace.

Now, the China Democratic League is mainly composed of senior intellectuals specializing in culture, education, and relevant fields of science and technology. It has a membership of more than 330,000.

The China National Democratic Construction Association was initiated by an assembly of patriotic businesspeople and associated intellectuals. During the War Against Japanese Aggression, a group of patriotic businesspeople and intellectuals aspired to save

复兴的光明前景。中国共产党的领导地位是在中国革命、建设、改革的实践中形成并不断巩固的，是历史的选择、人民的选择。截至2019年底，中国共产党党员总数为9191.4万名。

各民主党派是在中国人民反帝爱国、争取民主和反对独裁专制的斗争中产生和发展起来的，其社会基础是民族资产阶级、城市小资产阶级以及同这些阶级相联系的知识分子和其他爱国人士。在中国共产党领导下，各民主党派积极投身建立新中国、建设新中国、探索改革路、实现中国梦的伟大实践，共同致力于民族独立、人民解放和国家富强、人民幸福的宏图伟业。

民革是由原中国国民党民主派和其他爱国民主人士创建的政党。在反对蒋介石集团专制独裁统治的斗争中，国民党内部的爱国民主人士继承发扬孙中山先生爱国、革命、不断进步的精神，逐步发展和联合，于1948年1月在香港成立中国国民党革命委员会，提出“实现革命的三民主义，建设独立、民主、幸福之新中国为最高理想”，并制定了推翻国民党独裁政权、建立民主联合政府的行动纲领。目前，民革主要由同原中国国民党有关系的人士、同民革有历史联系和社会联系的人士、同台湾各界有联系的人士以及社会和法制、“三农”研究领域专业人士组成，现有党员15.1万余名。

民盟是由一批社会知名人士和追求民主进步的知识分子建立的政党。为争取抗战、团结、民主并保障自身生存权利，一些党派和团体决定联合起来，于1941年3月在重庆秘密成立中国民主政团同盟，提出“贯彻抗日主张”“实践民主精神”“加强国内团结”。1944年9月，中国民主政团同盟改组为中国民主同盟，主张“反对独裁，要求民主；反对内战，要求和平”。目前，民盟主要由文化教育以及相关的科学技术领域高、中级知识分子组成，现有盟员33万余名。

民建是由爱国的民族工商业者及有联系的知识分子发起建立的政党。抗日战争时期，一部分爱国的民族工商业者和所联系的知识分子开始由“实业救国”投身政治活动，积极参加抗日民主运动，要求实行政治民主和经济民主，于1945年12月在重庆成立民主建国会，主张“建国之最高理想，为民有、民