

# Communiqué of the Sixth Plenary Session of The 19th Central Committee of The Communist Party of China 中国共产党第十九届中央委员会 第六次全体会议公报

Adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 19th Central  
Committee of the Communist Party of China  
中国共产党第十九届中央委员会第六次全体会议通过

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The 19th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China convened its sixth plenary session in Beijing from November 8 to 11, 2021.

A total of 197 members and 151 alternate members of the Central Committee attended the session. Members of the Standing Committee of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and leading officials of other relevant departments were present at the meeting in a non-voting capacity. Some of the colleagues working at the primary level who were delegates to the 19th National Party Congress, along with a number of experts and scholars, also attended the meeting in a non-voting capacity.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee presided over the meeting. General Secretary of the Central Committee Xi Jinping delivered an important address.

At the session, the Central Committee heard and discussed the report on the work of the Political Bureau, presented by Xi Jinping on behalf of the Political Bureau, and considered and adopted the Resolution on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party Over the Past Century and the Resolution on the Convocation of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. Xi Jinping delivered explanatory remarks on the draft Resolution on the Major Achievements and Historical Experience of the Party over the Past Century.

At the session, the Central Committee fully affirmed the work that its Political Bureau has carried out since the fifth plenary session of the 19th Central Committee. It was unanimously agreed that the external environment has grown increasingly complex and grave over the past year under the combined impact of worldwide changes of a scale unseen in a century and the global coronavirus pandemic, while China has faced extremely arduous tasks in Covid-19 prevention and control as well as economic and social development at home. The Political Bureau has held high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics; followed the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, and Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era; and fully implemented the guiding principles of the 19th National Party Congress and the second, third, fourth, and fifth plenary sessions of the 19th Central Committee.

The Political Bureau has given full consideration to both domestic and international imperatives, coordinated the Covid-19 response with economic and social development, and placed equal emphasis on development and security. It has continued to follow the general principle of pursuing progress while ensuring stability, fully applied the new development philosophy, and accelerated efforts to foster a new pattern of development. The economy has maintained good momentum, positive advances have been made in building

中国共产党第十九届中央委员会第六次全体会议，于2021年11月8日至11日在北京举行。

出席这次全会的有，中央委员197人，候补中央委员151人。中央纪律检查委员会常务委员会委员和有关方面负责同志列席会议。党的十九大代表中部分基层同志和专家学者也列席会议。

全会由中央政治局主持。中央委员会总书记习近平作了重要讲话。

全会听取和讨论了习近平受中央政治局委托作的工作报告，审议通过了《中共中央关于党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验的决议》，审议通过了《关于召开党的第二十次全国代表大会的决议》。习近平就《中共中央关于党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验的决议（讨论稿）》向全会作了说明。

全会充分肯定党的十九届五中全会以来中央政治局的工作。一致认为，一年来，世界百年未有之大变局和新冠肺炎疫情全球大流行交织影响，外部环境更趋复杂严峻，国内新冠肺炎疫情防控和经济社会发展各项任务极为繁重艰巨。中央政治局高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜，坚持以马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论、“三个代表”重要思想、科学发展观、习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想为指导，全面贯彻党的十九大和十九届二中、三中、四中、五中全会精神，统筹国内国际两个大局，统筹疫情防控和经济社会发展，统筹发展和安全，坚持稳中求进工作总基调，全面贯彻新发展理念，加快构建新发展格局，经济保持较好发展态势，科技自立自强积极推进，改革开放不断深化，脱贫攻坚战如期打赢，民生

up China's scientific and technological self-reliance, and further progress has been achieved in reform and opening up. A complete victory has been secured in the fight against poverty as scheduled, the people's wellbeing has been further improved, social stability has been maintained, steady progress was made in modernizing national defense and the armed forces, and China's major-country diplomacy has advanced on all fronts. The campaign on studying the Party's history has produced solid results, and severe natural disasters of multiple categories have been dealt with effectively. Through these efforts, significant progress has been made in all areas of the Party and country's endeavors.

A series of celebrations have been held to mark the centenary of the Party. In his speech on July 1, General Secretary Xi Jinping announced that China has achieved the First Centenary Goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, and he encouraged all Party members and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups to set out on a new journey toward the Second Centenary Goal in confident strides.

At the session, the Central Committee explained that a review of the Party's major achievements and historical experience over the past century was necessary for the following purposes:

- starting a new journey to build a modern socialist country in all respects in the historical context of the Party's centenary;
- upholding and developing socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era;
- strengthening our consciousness of the need to maintain political integrity, think in big-picture terms, follow the leadership core, and keep in alignment with the central Party leadership;
- enhancing our confidence in the path, theory, system, and culture of socialism with Chinese characteristics;
- resolutely upholding Comrade Xi Jinping's core position on the Central Committee and in the Party as a whole and upholding the Central Committee's authority and its centralized, unified leadership to ensure that all Party members act in unison;
- advancing the Party's self-reform, building our fighting strength, strengthening our capacity to respond to risks and challenges, and maintaining our vigor and vitality; and
- uniting and leading the people in making continued efforts to realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

All Party members should uphold historical materialism and adopt a rational outlook on the Party's history. Looking back on the Party's endeavors over the past century, we can see why we were successful in the past and how we can continue to succeed in the future. This will ensure that we act with greater resolve and a stronger sense of purpose in staying true to our Party's founding mission, and that we more effectively uphold and develop socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era.

It was highlighted at the session that the Party has had a glorious journey over the past hundred years. Since its founding in 1921, the Party has made seeking happiness for the Chinese people and rejuvenation for the Chinese nation its mission. Staying committed to communist ideals and socialist convictions, it united and led the Chinese people in working tirelessly to achieve national independence and the liberation of the people and then to make our country prosperous and strong and bring happiness to the people. The endeavors of the Party and the people over the past century represent the most magnificent chapter in the millennia-long history of the Chinese nation.

It was stated at the session that the major tasks of the Party in the period of the new-democratic revolution were to oppose imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucrat-capitalism, seek national independence and the people's liberation, and create the fundamental social conditions for realizing national rejuvenation. In the course of the revolutionary struggle, Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, adapted the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism to China's specific realities and developed a theoretical synthesis of China's unique experience which came from painstaking trials and great sacrifices. They blazed the right revolutionary path of encircling cities from the countryside and seizing state power with military force. They established Mao Zedong Thought, which charted the

保障有效改善, 社会大局保持稳定, 国防和军队现代化扎实推进, 中国特色大国外交全面推进, 党史学习教育扎实有效, 战胜多种严重自然灾害, 党和国家各项事业取得了新的重大成就。成功举办庆祝中国共产党成立100周年系列活动, 中共中央总书记习近平发表重要讲话, 正式宣布全面建成小康社会, 激励全党全国各族人民意气风发踏上向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的新征程。

全会认为, 总结党的百年奋斗重大成就和历史经验, 是在建党百年历史条件下开启全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、在新时代坚持和发展中国特色社会主义的需要; 是增强政治意识, 大局意识、核心意识、看齐意识, 坚定道路自信、理论自信、制度自信、文化自信, 做到坚决维护习近平同志党中央的核心、全党的核心地位, 坚决维护党中央权威和集中统一领导, 确保全党步调一致向前进的需要; 是推进党的自我革命、提高全党斗争本领和应对风险挑战能力、永葆党的生机活力、团结带领全国各族人民为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦而继续奋斗的需要。全党要坚持唯物史观和正确党史观, 从党的百年奋斗中看清楚过去我们为什么能够成功、弄明白未来我们怎样才能继续成功, 从而更加坚定、更加自觉地践行初心使命, 在新时代更好坚持和发展中国特色社会主义。

全会提出, 中国共产党自一九二一年成立以来, 始终把为中国人民谋幸福、为中华民族谋复兴作为自己的初心使命, 始终坚持共产主义理想和社会主义信念, 团结带领全国各族人民为争取民族独立、人民解放和实现国家富强、人民幸福而不懈奋斗, 已经走过一百年光辉历程。党和人民百年奋斗, 书写了中华民族几千年历史上最恢宏的史诗。

全会提出, 新民主主义革命时期, 党面临的主要任务是, 反对帝国主义、封建主义、官僚资本主义, 争取民族独立、人民解放, 为实现中华民族伟大复兴创造根本社会条件。在革命斗争中, 以毛泽东同志为主要代表的中国共产党人, 把马克思列宁主义基本原理同中国具体实际相结合, 对经过艰苦探索、付出巨大牺牲积累的一系列独创性经验作了理论概括, 开辟了农村包围城市、武装夺取政权的正确革命道路, 创立了毛泽东思想, 为夺取新民主主义革命胜利指明了正确方向。党领导人民浴血奋战、百折不挠, 创造了新民主主义革命的伟大成就, 成立中华人民共和国, 实现民族独立、人民解放, 彻底结束了旧中国半殖民地半封建社会的历史, 彻底结束了极少数剥削者统治广大劳动人民的历史, 彻底结束了旧中国一盘散沙的

correct course for securing victory in the new-democratic revolution. The Party led the people in fighting bloody battles with unyielding determination, achieving great success in the new-democratic revolution, establishing the People's Republic of China, and achieving national independence and the people's liberation. This put an end to China's history as a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society, to the rule of a handful of exploiters over the working people, to the state of total disunity that existed in the old China, and to all the unequal treaties imposed on our country by foreign powers and all the privileges that imperialist powers enjoyed on our land, marking the country's great transformation from a millennia-old feudal autocracy to a people's democracy. This also reshaped the world political landscape and offered enormous inspiration for oppressed nations and peoples struggling for national liberation around the world. Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the people showed the world that the Chinese people had stood up and the time in which the Chinese nation could be bullied and abused by others was gone and would never return. This marked the beginning of a new epoch in China's development.

It was stated at the session that the major tasks of the Party in the period of socialist revolution and construction were to realize the transformation from new democracy to socialism, carry out socialist revolution, promote socialist construction, and lay down the fundamental political conditions and the institutional foundations necessary for national rejuvenation. In this period, Chinese communists, with Comrade Mao Zedong as their chief representative, put forward a series of important theories for socialist construction. Mao Zedong Thought represents a creative application and advancement of Marxism-Leninism in China. It is a summation of theories, principles, and experience on China's revolution and construction that has been proven correct through practice, and its establishment marked the first historic step in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context.

Under the Party's leadership, the people worked diligently for a stronger China with a spirit of self-reliance, achieving great success in socialist revolution and construction. This brought about the most extensive and profound social change in the history of the Chinese nation and a great transformation from a poor and backward Eastern country with a large population to a socialist country. Moreover, an independent and relatively complete industrial system and national economic framework were established, the conditions of agricultural production were markedly improved, and impressive progress was made in social programs such as education, science, culture, health, and sports. The People's Liberation Army continued to grow in strength, and the humiliating diplomacy of the old China was put to an end. Through tenacious struggle, the Party and the people showed the world that the Chinese people were not only capable of dismantling the old world, but also of building a new one, that only socialism could save China, and that only socialism could develop China.

It was stated at the session that the major tasks of the Party during the new period of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization were to continue exploring the right path for building socialism in China, unleash and develop the productive forces, lift the people out of poverty and help them become prosperous in the shortest time possible, and fuel the push toward national rejuvenation by providing new, dynamic institutional guarantees as well as the material conditions for rapid development.

After the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, Chinese communists, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping as their chief representative, united and led the whole Party and the entire nation in conducting a thorough review of the experience gained and the lessons learnt since the founding of the People's Republic. On this basis, and by focusing on the fundamental questions of what socialism is and how to build it and drawing lessons from the history of world socialism, they established Deng Xiaoping Theory, and devoted their efforts to freeing minds and seeking truth from facts. The historic decision was made to shift the focus of the Party and the country's work onto economic development and to launch the reform and opening up drive. Chinese communists brought the essence of socialism to light, set the basic line for the primary stage of socialism, and made it clear that China would follow its own path and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. They provided sound answers to a series of basic

局面，彻底废除了列强强加给中国的不平等条约和帝国主义在中国的一切特权，实现了中国从几千年封建专制政治向人民民主的伟大飞跃，也极大改变了世界政治格局，鼓舞了全世界被压迫民族和被压迫人民争取解放的斗争。中国共产党和中国人民以英勇顽强的奋斗向世界庄严宣告，中国人民从此站起来了，中华民族任人宰割、饱受欺凌的时代一去不复返了，中国发展从此开启了新纪元。

全会提出，社会主义革命和建设时期，党面临的主要任务是，实现从新民主主义到社会主义的转变，进行社会主义革命，推进社会主义建设，为实现中华民族伟大复兴奠定根本政治前提和制度基础。在这个时期，以毛泽东同志为主要代表的中国共产党人提出关于社会主义建设的一系列重要思想。毛泽东思想是马克思列宁主义在中国的创造性运用和发展，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，是马克思主义中国化的第一次历史性飞跃。党领导人民自力更生、发愤图强，创造了社会主义革命和建设的伟大成就，实现了中华民族有史以来最为广泛而深刻的社会变革，实现了一穷二白、人口众多的东方大国大步迈进社会主义社会的伟大飞跃。我国建立起独立的比较完整的工业体系和国民经济体系，农业生产条件显著改变，教育、科学、文化、卫生、体育事业有很大发展，人民解放军得到壮大和提高，彻底结束了旧中国的屈辱外交。中国共产党和中国人民以英勇顽强的奋斗向世界庄严宣告，中国人民不但善于破坏一个旧世界、也善于建设一个新世界，只有社会主义才能救中国，只有社会主义才能发展中国。

全会提出，改革开放和社会主义现代化建设新时期，党面临的主要任务是，继续探索中国建设社会主义的正确道路，解放和发展社会生产力，使人民摆脱贫困、尽快富裕起来，为实现中华民族伟大复兴提供充满新的活力的体制保证和快速发展的物质条件。党的十一届三中全会以后，以邓小平同志为主要代表的中国共产党人，团结带领全党全国各族人民，深刻总结新中国成立以来正反两方面经验，围绕什么是社会主义、怎样建设社会主义这一根本问题，借鉴世界社会主义历史经验，创立了邓小平理论，解放思想，实事求是，作出把党和国家工作中心转移到经济建设上来、实行改革开放的历史性决策，深刻揭示社会主义本质，确立社会主义初级阶段基本路线，明确提出走自己的路、建设中国特色社会主义，科学回答了建设中国特色社会主义的一系列基本问题，制定了到二十一世纪中叶分三步走、基本实现社会主义现代化