

Constitution of the Communist Party of China (1945)

General

The Communist Party of China is the advanced organized force of the Chinese working class and the highest form of its class organization. The Communist Party of China represents the interests of the Chinese nation and the Chinese people. At this stage, it strives to realize China's new democratic system, and its ultimate goal is to realize the communist system in China.

The Communist Party of China takes Mao Zedong Thought, the thought that unifies the theory of Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution, as the guide for all its work and opposes any dogmatic or empiricist tendencies. The Communist Party of China is based on Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism, critically accepts China's and foreign historical heritage, and opposes any idealistic or mechanical materialist worldview.

Since China's current society, except for the new democratic liberated areas, is still a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society, since the driving force of the current Chinese revolution is the working class, the peasant class, the petty bourgeoisie and other democratic elements, since the Communist Party of China is strong, and since the current international conditions determine that the Chinese revolution at the present stage is a revolution of a new bourgeois-democratic nature, that is, a new democratic revolution of the masses of the people led by the proletariat against imperialism and feudalism. This revolution has extensive allies at home and abroad. Therefore, the tasks of the Communist Party of China at the present stage are: internally, to organize and unite China's workers, peasants, petty bourgeoisie, intellectuals and all anti-imperialist and anti-feudal people and all ethnic minorities in China to join itself; externally, to unite the proletariat, oppressed people and all nations that treat us as equals throughout the world, to fight for the elimination of foreign imperialist aggression against the Chinese nation, to eliminate the oppression of the Chinese people by feudalism in our country, to establish an independent, free, democratic, unified and prosperous new democratic federal republic of all revolutionary classes and free association of all nations, and to strive for world peace and progress.

In the future stage, after the complete victory of the Chinese national revolution and democratic revolution, the task of the Communist Party of China will be: to strive for the realization of the socialist and communist systems in China through necessary steps in accordance with the needs of China's social and economic development and the wishes of the Chinese people.

Semi-colonial and semi-feudal China is a country with vast land, a large population and no unity. On the one hand, the masses of the people, especially the workers and peasants, have a revolutionary tradition of heroic struggle; on the other hand, the resistance on the road of revolution is particularly strong. This determines the unevenness of the Chinese revolution, and thus gives rise to the protracted nature of the revolution, the complexity of the revolutionary struggle, the armed struggle as the main form of the Chinese revolution for a very long period of time, the importance of strong rural revolutionary bases before the victory of the revolution in major cities, and the necessity for the Party to carry out long-term and patient work among all the people. Therefore, the Communist Party of China must be very brave, very experienced, and very alert. On the long road of the Chinese revolution, based on these characteristics of the Chinese revolution, it must mobilize and organize tens of millions of people, overcome all obstacles, bypass all reefs, rush to its goals, and constantly train its own troops.

In the revolutionary struggle, the Communist Party of China must strive to become the backbone of all revolutionary mass organizations and revolutionary state organizations. The Communist Party of

China must wage a serious struggle against all activities from within or without that undermine the unity of the working class, undermine the alliances at various stages of the revolution, and undermine other revolutionary undertakings.

The Communist Party of China must deal with the opportunists, capitulationists, and adventurists within its ranks with uncompromising but appropriate struggle, and expel from the Party those among them who persist in their mistakes in order to maintain the unity of its own ranks.

The Communist Party of China should not cover up mistakes and shortcomings in its work. The Communist Party of China should use the method of criticism and self-criticism to regularly review the mistakes and shortcomings in its work, educate its members and cadres, and correct its mistakes in a timely manner. The Communist Party of China opposes the kind of arrogance, fear of admitting mistakes, fear of criticism and self-criticism.

The Chinese Communists must have the spirit of serving the Chinese people wholeheartedly, and must establish extensive ties with the masses of workers, peasants and other revolutionary people. And always pay attention to consolidating and expanding such ties. Every Party member must understand the consistency between the interests of the Party and the interests of the people, and the consistency between being responsible to the Party and being responsible to the people. Every Party member must listen attentively to the voices of the masses and understand their needs, and help them organize and fight to realize their needs. Every Party member must be determined to learn from the masses, and at the same time educate the masses tirelessly with a revolutionary spirit, and inspire and improve the masses' party consciousness. The Chinese Communist Party must always be vigilant against the danger of being separated from the masses, and must always pay attention to preventing and cleaning up the wrong tendencies of tailism, commandism, bureaucracy and warlordism within itself that are separated from the masses.

The Communist Party of China is organized according to democratic centralism and is a unified fighting organization linked by discipline that it must consciously implement. The strength of the Communist Party of China lies in its strong unity, unity of will and unity of action. No behavior that deviates from the Party's program and constitution is allowed within the Party. No behavior that undermines Party discipline, seeks independence from the Party, engages in group activities, or double-faced behavior is allowed. The Communist Party of China must always pay attention to clearing out from its ranks those who undermine the Party's program, constitution, and discipline and fail to correct themselves.

The Communist Party of China requires every one of its members to work actively and selflessly to implement the party's program and all its resolutions and achieve the complete liberation of the Chinese nation and the Chinese people.

Chapter 1 Party Members

Article 1 Anyone who recognizes the party's program and party constitution, joins a party organization and works in it, obeys the party's resolutions, and pays party dues may become a member of the party.

Article 2 All Party members have the following obligations:

1. Work hard to improve your own level of consciousness and grasp the basics of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

(2) Strictly observe Party discipline, actively participate in intra-Party political life and domestic revolutionary movements, practically implement Party policies and resolutions of Party organizations, and combat all phenomena inside and outside the Party that undermine the Party's interests.

(3) Serve the people, consolidate the ties between the Party and the people, understand and promptly reflect the people's needs, and explain the Party's policies to the people.

(4) They must modelly observe the discipline of the revolutionary government and revolutionary organizations, master their own business, and play an exemplary role in various revolutionary undertakings.

Article 3 All Party members have the following rights:

(a) To participate in free and effective discussion at Party meetings and in Party publications on questions of the implementation of Party policies.

(2) The right to vote and to be elected within the Party.

(3) To submit suggestions and statements to any Party organ up to the Central Committee.

(4) Criticizing any Party functionary at Party meetings.

Article 4 Only persons who are 18 years of age or above may be accepted as Party members.

All new members must follow the following regulations and complete the admission procedures individually before their admission is considered valid:

(A) Workers, coolies, hired farmhands, poor peasants, urban poor and revolutionary soldiers seeking to join the Party must be introduced by two full Party members and must be approved by the Party branch congress and the district committee or a party committee equivalent to the district committee. They must also serve a six-month probationary period before they can become full Party members.

(B) To join the Party, middle peasants, employees, intellectuals, and self-employed persons must be introduced by two formal Party members, one of whom must be a Party member with more than one year of Party membership, and must pass a one-year probationary period before they can become formal Party members after a decision by a Party branch meeting and approval by the district Party committee or a Party committee equivalent to the district Party committee. The qualifications of the introducer and the probationary period of new Party members stipulated in Items A and B may be flexibly handled by the Party's Central Committee representative body or the provincial Party committee or district Party committee in areas where the revolution has just begun to develop by temporary measures.

(C) In order to join the Party, people from social classes other than those mentioned in Items A and B must be introduced by two full Party members, one of whom must be a Party member with more than three years of Party standing. They must be approved by the Party branch congress, the county, municipal or equivalent Party committee, and must serve a two-year probationary period before they can be transferred to full Party membership.

(D) Anyone who leaves other political parties to join our Party must, if he is an ordinary member of another political party, be introduced by two full party members, one of whom must be a party member with more than three years of party standing, and must be approved by the Party branch congress and the county committee or a party committee equivalent to the county committee; if he

is a responsible person of another political party, he must be introduced by two full party members, one of whom must be a party member with more than five years of party standing, and must be approved by the Party branch congress and the provincial committee or a party committee equivalent to the provincial committee (if he is an important responsible person of another political party, he must be approved by the Central Committee); all of the above must serve a two-year probationary period before they can be converted into full party members.

Article 5 Under special circumstances, Party committees at or above the county level and those equivalent to county level have the right to directly decide on the individual admission of new Party members.

Article 6 The introducer must make a truthful and responsible introduction to the Party regarding the thoughts, qualities and experience of the person being introduced, and must explain the Party Constitution and the Party's program and policies to the person being introduced before the introduction.

Before deciding and approving the admission of new members, the Party Committee must designate Party staff to have detailed conversations with the new members, and the conversations must be subject to responsible review.

Article 7 The purpose of the probation period for candidate Party members is to enable the candidates to receive preliminary Party education and to ensure that the Party organization examines the political qualities of the candidates in their work.

The obligations and rights of alternate members are the same as those of full members, except that they do not have the right to elect, the right to be elected and the right to vote.

Article 8 When an alternate party member completes his or her alternate period and wishes to become a full party member, he or she must obtain the decision of the branch meeting and the approval of the higher-level party committee or equivalent higher-level party committee that originally approved his or her admission to the party.

The probation period of a candidate party member may be extended or shortened by the party committee to which he belongs.

If a candidate party member is deemed unfit to join the party after being observed during the candidate period, his/her qualification as a candidate party member may be revoked.

Article 9 The party membership of a party member shall be calculated from the date on which the alternate party member is decided to be transferred to a full party member.

Article 10 When party members and alternate party members move from one organization to the work area of another organization, they shall become members or alternate party members of the latter organization.

Article 11 Party members and alternate members who request to withdraw from the Party must formally apply to the Party branch, which must be approved by the branch meeting and reported to the higher-level Party committee for filing.

Article 12 Any party member or alternate member who, without justifiable reasons, fails to participate in party life, perform work assigned by the party, or pay party dues within six months shall be deemed to have voluntarily withdrawn from the party and shall be expelled by resolution of the party branch meeting and reported to the higher-level party committee for approval.

Article 13: The expulsion of a party member or alternate party member must be discussed and decided by the general meeting of party members of the branch to which the party member or alternate party member belongs, and must be approved by the higher-level party committee before it can be considered valid.

Under special circumstances, branches and party committees at all levels may decide to expel party members and alternate members from the party, but this decision must be approved by the higher-level party committee before it can be considered effective.

Chapter II Party Organization

Article 14 The organizational structure of the Party is built in accordance with democratic centralism. Democratic centralism means centralism based on democracy and democracy under centralized leadership. Its basic conditions are as follows:

- (1) Leading bodies of the Party at all levels are created by election.
- (2) Party leading bodies at all levels shall make regular work reports to the party organizations that elected them.
- (3) Individual Party members are subject to the Party organization to which they belong. The minority is subject to the majority. Lower-level organizations are subject to higher-level organizations. Some organizations are subject to the Central Committee.
- (4) Strictly observe Party discipline and unconditionally implement resolutions.

Article 15 Party organizations are built according to districts or production departments.

In a certain region, the organization that manages the party work of the entire region is the superior body for the party organizations of the various parts within the region.

In a particular production department, the organization that manages the party work of the entire department is the superior body to the party organizations of the various parts of the department.

Article 16 The organizational system of the Party is as follows:

- (1) Throughout China, there are the National Congress of the Party, the Central Committee, and the National Conference.
- (2) In the provinces, border regions and localities, there are the provincial Party congresses, border region congresses, local congresses, provincial committees, border region committees, local committees, provincial conferences, border region conferences and local conferences.
- (3) At the county level, there is the county Party congress, the county committee, and the county representatives conference.
- (4) In the cities, the Party's main organs are the municipal Party congress, municipal committee, and municipal delegate conference.
- (5) In the urban or rural district, there is the district Party congress (or district general meeting of all Party members), the district committee, and the district delegates conference.
- (6) In every factory, mine, rural area, enterprise, neighborhood, company, government agency and school, there are general party member congresses, party branch committees and party branch representative meetings.

Article 17 The highest leading body of the Party organizations at all levels is the general party congress at the branch level, the delegates congress at the district, county, city, local, border area, and provincial level, and the National Congress at the entire Party level. The Party committees at all levels elected by the congresses at all levels during the recess are the highest leading bodies of the Party organizations at all levels.

Article 18 Leading bodies of the Party at all levels must be elected wherever elections can be held. When, due to environmental or conditional constraints, it is not possible to hold a general meeting of Party members or a congress of delegates for election, a congress of delegates may be convened for election, or the higher level organization may designate a leader.

Article 19: Elections of party committees at all levels must be conducted by secret ballot or voting according to the list of candidates, and voters must be guaranteed the right to criticize and replace each candidate.

Article 20 Party organizations at all levels may convene various cadre meetings and activist meetings to convey and discuss important decisions of higher-level organizations and to inspect and arrange work.

Article 21 Before a decision is made on the Party's policies and various issues, every Party member may freely and earnestly discuss and express his or her own opinions within the Party organization and at Party meetings. However, once a decision is made, all members must obey it and implement it unconditionally.

Article 22: The leading bodies of the Party at all levels must work in accordance with the principle of inner-Party democracy in order to give full play to the revolutionary initiative and creativity of Party members and to consolidate Party discipline, and to make such discipline conscious rather than mechanical, so that the leading bodies can achieve correct leadership and establish and consolidate centralism based on democracy. However, when the leading bodies of the Party at all levels work in accordance with the principle of inner-Party democracy, they must not undermine the principle of centralization within the Party, and must not allow legitimate inner-Party democracy that is conducive to centralized action to be misunderstood as anarchic tendencies (demanding independence from the Party and extreme democratization).

Article 23. In order to ensure that inner-Party democracy is conducted in a direction that is beneficial to the Party's cause and that the Party's fighting will and fighting unity are not relaxed in emergency situations, that possible saboteurs, anti-Party elements and people attempting to run small organizations are not allowed to take advantage of inner-Party democracy to damage or split the Party, and that a very small number of people are not allowed to take advantage of the temporary ideological unpreparedness of the vast majority of the Party to achieve their own aims, all comprehensive and extensive reviews and debates on questions of Party policy on a national or local scale must meet the following conditions: (a) time permits, that is, when objective circumstances are not urgent; and (b) there is a resolution of the Central Committee of the Party or a local Party leading body; or (c) there is a proposal from more than half of the lower-level organizations or a proposal from a higher-level organization.

Article 24 Party organizations at all levels must ensure that the newspapers under their guidance publicize the resolutions and policies formulated by the central organs and higher organizations.

Article 25: Before the Central Committee issues its opinion and decision, the local Party organizations and their leaders shall not freely issue opinions and decisions on any issue of a national nature,

except for discussing it on their own and making suggestions to the Central Committee. Local Party organizations have the right to make their own decisions on any issue of a local nature, but they must not conflict with the decisions of the Central Committee or higher authorities.

Article 26 Any newly established party organization must be approved by its superior authority.

Article 27: To facilitate the guidance of the work of the local Party, the Central Committee may, as circumstances require, establish Central Bureaus and Central Branches in several provinces or border areas. Central Bureaus and Central Branches are representative organs of the Central Committee, appointed by the Central Committee and accountable to the Central Committee. Such Central Representative Organs may be abolished or merged when circumstances do not require them.

Article 28: In order to carry out various practical tasks separately, Party committees at all levels may set up various departments or committees for Party affairs, propaganda and education, military affairs, economy, and mass movements according to work needs, and carry out various tasks separately under the unified leadership of the Party committees at all levels. In order to carry out certain temporary and special tasks, Party committees at all levels may set up temporary working committees or departments.

Chapter III Central Organization of the Party

Article 29 The National Party Congress shall be decided upon and convened by the Central Committee. Under normal circumstances, it shall be convened once every three years. Under special circumstances, the Central Committee may decide to postpone or advance the convening of the Congress.

If a local party organization representing more than half of the party members requests the convening of a National Congress, the Central Committee must convene it.

The National Congress of the Party shall be considered valid only when it is attended by delegates representing more than half of the Party members.

The number of representatives attending the National Congress and the method of election shall be determined by the Central Committee.

Article 30 The functions and powers of the National Congress of the Party are:

- (1) To hear, discuss and approve reports from the Central Committee and other central organs.
- (2) Decide on and amend the Party's programme and constitution.
- (3) Determine the Party's basic principles and policies.
- (4) To elect the Central Committee.

Article 31 The number of members of the Party's Central Committee shall be determined and elected by the National Congress. Vacancies in the Central Committee shall be filled in order by alternate Central Committee members.

Article 32 The Central Committee represents the Party in relations with other political parties and groups, establishes various Party organs and directs their activities, and allocates the Party's human and financial resources.

Article 33 The plenary session of the Central Committee shall be convened by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee every six months, but the Political Bureau of the Central Committee may

postpone or advance the convocation according to circumstances. Alternate members of the Central Committee shall attend the plenary session and have the right to speak.

Article 34 The Central Committee shall elect the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Central Committee and the Chairman of the Central Committee at its plenary session.

The Central Political Bureau is the central guiding body of the Party and guides all the work of the Party during the period between the two plenary sessions of the Central Committee.

The Central Secretariat handles the daily work of the Central Committee under the resolutions of the Central Political Bureau.

The Chairman of the Central Committee is the Chairman of the Political Bureau and the Chairman of the Central Secretariat.

In accordance with work needs, the Central Committee sets up departments such as organization and propaganda, military affairs, party newspapers and other committees, as well as other working bodies to handle various central tasks and are guided and supervised by the Central Political Bureau, the Central Secretariat and the Central Chairman.

Article 35 During the period between the two National Congresses, the Central Committee may convene a number of National Party Conferences with representatives of local Party committees to discuss and decide on current Party policy issues.

Article 36 Delegates to the National Party Conference shall be elected at plenary meetings of provincial committees, border region party committees and other party committees directly under the Central Committee. The number of delegates shall be determined by the Central Committee.

The National Party Conference must be attended by representatives of more than half of the provincial party committees and border region party committees across the country.

Article 37 The National Party Conference shall have the power to replace individual members and alternate members of the Central Committee who are unable to perform their duties, and shall have the power to elect some alternate members of the Central Committee. However, the number of members and alternate members of the Central Committee to be replaced or elected at any one time shall not exceed one fifth of the total number of members and alternate members of the Central Committee.

Article 38 Resolutions adopted by the National Conference of the Party and the removal and by-election of Central Committee members and alternate members shall take effect only after approval by the Central Committee.

All party organizations must implement the resolutions of the National Conference approved by the Central Committee.

Chapter 4 Party Organizations in Provinces and Border Regions

Article 39: The provincial or border region party congresses, provincial party committees or border region party committees are all under the leadership of the Central Committee or its representative organs.

Article 40 The provincial or border region congress shall be convened every two years by the provincial party committee or the border region party committee. Under special circumstances, the provincial party committee or the border region party committee may postpone or advance the

convening of the congress. If there is a request from more than half of the lower-level organizations in the province or the border region, or a proposal from the Central Committee or the Central Representative Organ, the provincial party committee or the border region party committee must convene the congress. The number of representatives attending the provincial or border region congress and the method of election shall be determined by the provincial party committee or the border region party committee and approved by the Central Committee or the Central Representative Organ.

Article 41 The provincial or border region congress shall hear, discuss and approve the reports of the provincial or border region party committee and other organs of the province or border region, discuss and decide on various issues and work in the province or border region, and elect the provincial or border region committee of the Party and delegates to attend the National Congress.

Article 42 The plenary session of the provincial party committee or the border region party committee shall elect the standing committee and the secretary and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee or the border region party committee to carry out regular work. The secretary and the party committee of the provincial party committee or the border region party committee must be approved by the Central Committee. The secretary must be a party member with more than five years of party membership. The plenary session of the provincial party committee or the border region party committee shall be held at least twice a year.

Article 43 The provincial party committee or the border region party committee shall, within the province or border region, implement the resolutions of the congress and the central organs, establish various party organs, allocate party human and financial resources, and guide the work of party groups in various non-party organizations outside the party.

Article 44 During the period between the two successive provincial or border region congresses, the provincial party committee or border region party committee may convene representatives of local party committees, county party committees and other directly affiliated party committees to hold several provincial or border region representative meetings to discuss and decide on various current work issues within the province or border region.

The provincial or border region representative conference has the right to remove and by-elect some members of the provincial party committee or border region party committee; but the number of such members shall not exceed one quarter of the total number of the committee.

Article 45 Resolutions passed by the provincial or border region representative conference and the removal and by-election of members shall only take effect after approval by the provincial or border region committee.

Chapter 5 Local, County, City and District Party Organizations

Article 46 The organization and working rules of the Party in a place, county, city or district are the same as the organization and working rules of the Party in a province or border region in the previous chapter; each is under the leadership of its superior organization.

Article 46 The local, county, city and district party congresses shall be convened every two years. In between congresses, several conferences of delegates may be convened.

Article 48 The plenary sessions of prefectural and county committees shall be held at least four times a year. The plenary sessions of municipal and district committees shall be held at least once a month.

The members and the secretary and deputy secretary of the prefectural, county, municipal and district committees must be approved by the higher-level organizations. The secretaries of the prefectural, county and municipal committees must be party members with more than three years of party standing. The secretary of the district committee must be a party member with more than one year of party standing. In areas where the revolution has just developed, this party standing requirement may be flexibly implemented, but it must be approved by the provincial party committee or the border region party committee.

Chapter VI: Basic Party Organizations

Article 49 The basic organization of the Party is the Party branch. In every factory, mine, rural area, enterprise, street, company, government office, school, etc., where there are three or more Party members, a Party branch organization shall be established. If there are less than three Party members, they shall join the neighboring Party branch organization. The Party branch organization must be approved by the county or municipal Party committee.

Article 50 Where there are relatively many party members, under the party branch committee, groups may be divided according to natural conditions, residence or work conditions. One group leader shall be elected, and if necessary, one deputy group leader shall be elected. A general party branch may be established in any village with more than 50 party members and candidate party members, or in factories, institutions and schools with more than 100 members. Under the general branch, branches shall be established according to residence, workshop, department and shift. Branches shall enjoy the rights of ordinary branches.

Article 51 Any large town, factory, institution or school with more than 500 party members and candidate members may, with the permission of the provincial party committee or the border region party committee, elect a town, factory, institution or school party committee. Under the committee, party branches shall be established according to residence, workshop, department and shift.

Article 52 The branch must closely integrate the masses of the people with the Party.

The tasks of the branch are:

1. Carry out propaganda and organizational work among the masses to implement the Party's propositions and various resolutions of higher organizations.
- (2) Always pay attention to and report to higher authorities the sentiments and demands of the masses, care about the political, economic and cultural life of the masses, and organize the masses to solve their own problems.
- (3) Admit new members, collect party dues, examine and identify party members, and enforce party discipline on party members.
- (4) Educate Party members and organize their study.

Article 53 The branch committee shall be elected by the general meeting of all party members of the branch to carry out regular work. The term of office is from six months to one year. The number of members of the branch committee shall be determined by the size of the branch, with a minimum of three and a maximum of eleven. The committee shall elect a secretary and, if necessary, a deputy secretary. The division of labor of other members shall be determined by the committee according to actual needs.

In a branch with less than seven party members, only one branch secretary or one secretary and one deputy secretary are elected, and there are no branch committee members.

Chapter 7: The Party's Underground Organization

Article 54: The Party's underground organizational forms and working methods in areas where the Party cannot legally exist and operate shall be determined by the Central Committee through special resolutions in accordance with the Party Constitution. The Party's organizational forms and working methods stipulated in the various articles of this Party Constitution that are not applicable to the Party's underground organizations may be flexibly handled.

Article 55: Underground Party organizations must conduct more careful examinations when accepting new members. When new members join the Party, they must only follow procedures that are permitted in a secret environment.

Chapter 8 Party Supervisory Organs

Article 56 When the Party Central Committee deems it necessary, it may establish a Central Supervisory Committee of the Party and local Party Supervisory Committees.

Article 57 The Central Supervisory Committee shall be elected by the plenary session of the Central Committee. The Supervisory Committees of local Party organizations shall be elected by the plenary session of the local Party committees and approved by the higher-level organizations.

Article 58 The tasks and powers of the Central and Local Supervisory Committees are to decide or cancel disciplinary actions against Party members and to accept complaints from Party members.

Article 59 The Party's supervisory committees at all levels carry out their work under the guidance of the Party committees at those levels.

Chapter 9 Party Groups in Non-Party Organizations

Article 60: Where there are three or more Party members in the leading bodies of the government, trade unions, farmers' associations, cooperatives and other mass organizations, a Party group shall be established. The task of the Party group is to guide the Party members in the leading bodies of the organizations to work to strengthen the Party's influence and implement the Party's policies.

Article 61 A Party Group shall have one secretary. A Party Group with more than ten Party members shall have a Party Group Executive Committee to be responsible for routine work. The Party Group Executive Committee and the Secretary shall be appointed by the Party Committee to which they belong.

Article 62: Party committees in non-Party organizations at all levels shall obey the leadership of the Party committees at that level and implement their resolutions. Meetings of Party committees at all levels may include the leaders of important Party committees.

Chapter 10 Rewards and Punishments

Article 63: Party members and party organizations who, in their work, demonstrate complete loyalty to the cause of the Party and the people, set an example in observing the discipline of the Party and the revolutionary government, are creative in implementing the Party's program, Party policies and the resolutions of the Central Committee and higher organizations, perform outstandingly in fulfilling Party tasks and gain the sincere support of the masses of the people shall be rewarded.

Article 64 Anyone who fails to implement the resolutions of the Central Committee or higher level organizations, or who violates the Party Constitution and Party discipline, may be punished by Party organizations at all levels in the following ways, depending on the specific circumstances:

(1) The penalties for the entire organization are: censure; partial reorganization of its leading body; abolition of its leading body and appointment of a temporary leading body; dissolution of the entire organization and re-registration of party members.

(2) The sanctions for individual Party members are: face-to-face admonition or warning; removal from work after public admonition or warning; probation within the Party; expulsion from the Party.

Article 65 If a member or alternate member of the Party's Central Committee commits an act that seriously violates Party discipline, the Central Committee has the right to expel him or her from the Party, but the expulsion will only be valid if more than two-thirds of the Central Committee members approve it.

Article 66: When a Party organization or individual Party member is punished, the reasons for the punishment must be notified to the person being punished. Anyone who is dissatisfied with the punishment may defend himself, request a review, and appeal to a higher authority. Party committees at all levels must promptly forward any appeal from a Party member and must not withhold it.

Article 67: Expulsion from the Party is the highest penalty within the Party. Party organizations at all levels should exercise great caution when deciding and approving membership issues for Party members, carefully listen to the person's appeal and analyze the circumstances under which he or she made the mistake.

Article 68 The positive purpose of all rewards and penalties given by the Party to Party members is to educate Party members and the masses, and to educate the rewarded and punished persons themselves; it is neither to promote the limelight within the Party nor to implement punishment within the Party. The Party rewards comrades with outstanding achievements in order to establish a good style of work within the Party and establish exemplary standards for Party members; the Party criticizes or punishes comrades who have made mistakes in order to learn from past mistakes and to cure the disease and save the patient.

Chapter 11 Funding

Article 69 The Party's funds are raised from dues paid by Party members, income from various production and enterprise operations run by the Party, and donations from outside the Party.

Article 70 The amount of party dues that party members and alternate members in various places should pay shall be determined and implemented by the provincial party committees, border region party committees or other equivalent party committees.