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China constitution history

Xinhua | Updated: 2018-05-22 21:41 Share - WeChat BEIJING - The development story of China's Constitution shows the history of China's modern development in miniature, an official in China's first legislature said Tuesday. Shen Chunyao, head of the Legislative Affairs Committee of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), made the remarks at a conference on China's constitutional system in Beijing. As the country's fundamental law, the Constitution has played an extremely important and unique role in the cause of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and China, Shen said. The study and promotion of the Constitution should combine the development of modern history in China, especially history, achievements and changes under the leadership of the CPC, Shen said. The People's Republic of China enacted its first Constitution in 1954. The current Constitution was approved in 1982 and modified in 1988, 1993, 1999, 2004 and 2018. About 800 university professors, students, government officials attended the conference. Constitution of the People's Republic of China (Full Text after amendment on March 14, 2004) (Adopted in the Fifth Session of the 5th National People's Congress and enacted for implementation by the announcement of the National People's Congress on 4 December 1982 amended in accordance with amendments to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China adopted respectively in the first session of the Seventh National People's Congress on 12 April , 1988, the First Session of the 8th National People's Congress on March 29, 1993, the Second Session of the Ninth National People's Congress on March 15, 1999 and the Second Session of the Tenth National People's Congress on March 14, 2004) China's Constitution redirects here. For other uses, see China (disambiguation). This article includes a list of general references, but is not largely verified because you do not have enough corresponding online appointments. Please help improve this article by entering more accurate citations. (June 2013) In 1987, the Government of China decided to delete this template message. Constitution of the People's Republic of ChinaCover of the current constitutionalityThe current constitutional title of the People's Republic of China (including Hong Kong and Macau)Ratified on 4 December 1982 Effective declaration 4 December 1982SystemUnitary Marxist-Leninist Socialist RepublicBranchesSix (Legislative, Executive, Military, Supervisors, Judicial, Procurator)Head of StatePresidentChambersUnicameral (National People's Congress)Due to the large size of the PNB and the rare meetings , the de facto legislature is its Standing CommitteeExecutive Council of StateJudiciarySupreme People's ProcuratorateFederalismUnitary with special regionselectoral collegeyes – the National People's ProcuratorateFederalismUnitary with special administrativesElectoral collegeyes – the National People's ProcuratorateFederalismUnitary with special administrativesElectoral collegeyes – the National People's ProcuratorateFederalismUnitary with special administrativesElectoral collegeyes – the National People's ProcuratorateFederalismUnitary with special administrativesElectoral collegeyes – the National People's ProcuratorateFederalismUnitary with special administrativesElectoral collegeyes – the National People's ProcuratorateFederalismUnitary with special administrativesElectoral collegeyes – the National People's ProcuratorateFederalismUnitari amb regions administratives especialsEscoleselectorals – el Tribunal Popular Nacional Nacional That elects all the other state authorities, is elected by two layers of indirect election: the popular congresses of the county and the municipality elect the members of the Provincial People's Congresses, which in turn elect the deputies of the PNB. First LegislatureSeptember 21, 1949 (Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference)September 27, 1954 (National People's Congress)Chief ExecutiveSeptember 27, 1954 (President)1 October 1949 (Premier)First court October 22, 1949Amendments5Last modified1 March 2018LocationBeijingCommissioned by the Central Committee of the Communist PartySupersedes1978 Constitution of The People's Republic of China Constitution Of the People's Republic of China Traditional Chinese Developments Leadership Generations Succession of Power Hu-Wen Administration (2002- 2012) Xi-Li Administration (2012-2017) Xi Central Administration (since 2017) 4th Leadership Core: Xi Jinping 19th Politburo Party: Xi Jinping 1 3rd Council of State: Li Keqiang Current State Leaders Current Provincial Leaders Orders National Leaders Priority Orders Supreme Leader: Xi Jinping Communist Party Leader: Xi Jinping Head of State: Xi Jinping Head of Government : Li Keqiang President of congress: Li Zhanshu Conference President : Wang Yang Commander-in-Chief: Xi Jinping Politburo Members of the Standing Committee Related Systems Democratic Centralism Collective Leadership Organization Department of Elections Civil Service History of Communist Party Top Leaders Constitution A Oath (Article 6) National Party Congress of the Organization (19th) Central Committee (19th) Secretary General (list) Xi Jinping Central Politburo (19th) Standing Committee (list) Central Secretary Central Secretary : Wang Huning Central Military Commission President: Xi Jinping Vice-President : Xu Qiliang, Zhang Youxia Chairman of the National Security Commission: Xi Jinping Vice Presidents: Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu Bureau Chief: Ding Xuexiang Comprehensively Deepening Reforms Commission Director: Xi Jinping Deputy Directors: Li Keqiang, Wang Huning, Han Zheng Secretary General: Wang Huning Financial & Economic Affairs Commission Director: Xi Jinping Deputy Director: Li Keqiang Office Chief: Liu He General Office Director: Ding Xuexiang General Secretary : Ding Xuexiang Central Security Bureau Central Guard Unit Office of the Central Secrecy Commission Organization Department Head: Chen Xi Central Commission for Discipline Inspection (19th) Secretary: Zhao Leji Provincial Committee Secretary of the Standing Committee Vice Secretaries Of the United Front Political Consultative Conference Chairman of the National Committee : Wang Yang Vice Presidents First Classified: Zhang Qingli Secretary General: Political parties: CPC (ruling) Head of the United Front Labor Department: You When RCCKCDLCDNCACAPDCPWDPCZGPJSTDSGL Federation of Industry and Trade People's Organizations Marxism-Leninism Mao Zedong Thought Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Deng Xiaoping Theory Main stage of socialism Four Cardinal Principles three represents the scientific perspective on development Harmonious Socialist Society Xi Jinping Thought about socialism with Chinese characteristics for a new Chinese dream Four comprehensive Constitution Constitution previous constitutions 195419751978 Democratic people's dictatorship (Article 1) Democratic Centralism (Article 3) Constitutional Oath of Office (Article 27) Protection of Human Rights (Article 33) Freedom of Religion (Article 36) Chinese Legal System Civil Legal Tradition Socialist Legal Tradition Laws Legislation Law List of Statutes General Principles Of Civil Law (in 2020) Civil Code (From 2021) Right to Work Labor Law Labour Law Property Law Intellectual Property Law Administrative Property Law Administrative Law Criminal Criminal Law Criminal Penalty Capital Crimes Death Penalty with Retaliation National Legislative People's Congress (13th) Plenary Sessions Voting Results Of Voting Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Presidium: Li Zhanshu Prominent Vice Presidents: Wang Chen Secretary General: Yang Zhenwu [zh] Members Special Committees Setting Up Ethnic Affairs and Oversight of Law and Judicial Affairs Financial and Economic Affairs Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Foreign Affairs Social Legislation Law Presidential Elections (list) : Xi Jinping Presidential spouse: Peng Liyuan Presidential Office [zh] Chief: Ding Xuexiang Vice-President: Wang Qishan Executive State Council (Central People's Government) Li Keqiang Cabinet II Premier (list): Li Keqiang Vice Premiers (list) Han Zheng Sun ChunlanHu ChunhuaLiu He State Councilors Wei FengheWang YongWang YiXiao JieZhao Kezhi Secretary-General: Xiao Jie Cabinet-level departments National Development & Reform Commission Central bank National Audit Office General Office Secretary-General Deputy Secretary-General State-owned Assets Supervision & Administration Commission most Central Enterprises Military Central Military Commission (CMC) Chairman (supreme commander) : Xi Jinping Vice Presidents: Xu QiliangZhang Youxia Members: Wei FengheLi ZuochengMiao HuaZhang Shengmin Departments: General Office Joint Staff Dept. Chief: Li Zuocheng Department of Political Work Director: Miao Hua Logistic Support Dept. Team Development Department Training and Administration Department of National Defense Dept. Inspection Commission Discipline: Zhang Shengmin Politics and Legal Affairs Commission & Strategic Planning Commission Strategic Planning Office Reform and Organizational Structure Office int'l Office of Military Cooperation Office Audit Office Office Of Administration National Army Agency: People's Liberation Army Theater Commands People's Armed Police China Coast Guard National Defense Mobilization Council Committee: Li Keqiang Ministry of Defense National Defense Minister of National Defense: Wei Fenghe Ministry of Veterans Affairs State Administration by Sci. , Tech. and Industry for National Defense Military History Military Modernization Military Conflicts : Xi Jinping Overseeing Corruption in China Anti-Corruption Campaign Since 2012 CPC Central Commission of Discipline Inspection (19th) Secretary: Zhao Leji Vice Secretaries Yang XiaoduZhang ShengminLiu JinguoYang XiaochaoLi ShuleiXu LingyiXiao PeiChen Xiaojiang Secretary-General: Yang Xiaochao Director of the National Monitoring Commission: Yang Xiaodu Central Group Leading Inspection Work : Zhao Leji Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Secretary of the Central Military Commission: Zhang Shengmin Independent Commission Against Corruption (Hong Kong) Commission Against Corruption (Macau) Application of Judicial Law CPC Central Policy and Secretary of the Law Commission : Guo Shengkun Supreme People's Court President: People's Courts Zhou Qiang Supreme Judicial Courts Attorney General : Zhang Jun Persons Judicial Police Judicial Council Minister of Public Security: Zhao Kezhi (State Counsellor) Public Safety Bodies Public Police Administration of Local Immigration Public Security Bureaus Minister of State Security: Chen Wenqing State Security Organs People's Police Ministry of Justice Minister : Fu Zhenghua Judicial Administrative Bodies Office of The People's Police Of Penitentiary Administration [zh] Office of Safeguarding the National Security of the CPG in the Urban Management of HKSAR (chengguan) Judicial of the Court of Appeal End of Hong Kong Department of Justice Law Enforcement Division at the Hong Kong Security Office RegularLy Disciplined Judicial Services Macau Judicial Court of Appeal Final Secretary of the Office of Public Prosecution for Security Macau Unitary Police Services Of the Security Force [zh] Judicial Police Public Safety [zh] Advertising Central Group leading propaganda and ideology leader : Wang Huning Central Guidance Commission on Building Spiritual Civilization Director: Wang Huning Subdirector: Huang Kunming Central Publicity (Propaganda) Head of Department: Huang Kunming National Press and Publication Administration China Film Administration [zh] State Council Information Office China Daily Ministry of Culture and Tourism National Radio and Television Administration China Media Group China Central China Global Global China Network China National Radio International Radio Xinhua News Agency Reference News Service China News Service Global Times China Today Censorship China Radio jamting censorship abroad chinese media Internal Media industry editorial industry in China Internet in China Internet Censorship Grand Firewall Grand Canyon Central Cyberspace Affairs Commission Director: Xi Jinping Deputy Director: Li Keqiang Cyberspace Administration of China Director: Xu Lin Hong KongMacau Central Leading Group on Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Leader: Han Zheng HK & Macau Affairs Office Director: Zhang Xiaoming Liaison Office at Hong Kong Liaison Office in Macau One country, two systems Special Administrative Regions Hong Kong Basic Law Chief Executive: Lam Cheng Yuet-ngor Hong Kong SAR Government Politics of Hong Kong Independence movement Mainland & HK CEPA Macao Basic Law Chief Executive : Chui Sai On Macau SAR Government Politics of Macau Mainland & Macau CEPA Cross-Strait relations Cross-Strait relations Chinese Civil War One-China policy Political status of Taiwan Republic of China on Taiwan Taiwan Area Taiwan Province, PRC Taiwan independence movement Anti-Secession Law Economic Cooperation Framework Agreement Cross-Strait Service Trade Agreement Chinese unification Central Leading Group for Taiwan Affairs Leader: Xi Jinping Deputy Leader: Wang Yang Taiwan Affairs Office Director: Zhang Zhijun Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits Foreign relations Central Foreign Affairs Commission Director: Xi Jinping Deputy Director: Li Keqiang Secretary-General: Yang Jiechi Ministry of Foreign Affairs Minister: Wang Yi (State Councilor) Spokespersons Diplomatic missions Diplomatic missions of China / in China Foreign aid from China / to China International Development Cooperation Agency Ministry of Commerce Exim Bank of China China Development Bank Belt and Road Initiative Silk Road Fund Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank BRICS New Development Bank Ministry of National Defense International Military Cooperation Office NPC Foreign Affairs Committee CPC International Liaison Information Office of the State Council of the Department of Foreign Affairs Administration Office of Chinese Affairs Law of Chinese Nationality Chinese Passports (Hong Kong; Macau) Visa Requirements for Chinese Citizens (Hong Kong, Macau) China Visa Policy (Hong Kong; Macau) National Immigration Administration Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Panda Beijing Consensus Joint Declaration Sino-British One Country, Two Systems China and The United Nations China and the World Trade Organization Shanghai Cooperation Organization China-Africa Relations China-Caribbean China-European Union Relations China-Pacific China-Russia Relations China-States Related Topics With Administrative Divisions Hukou Hukou System Planning Ethnic Minorities Communism Portal of China Other countries vte The Constitution of the People's Republic of China is nominally the supreme law of the People's Republic of China. It was adopted by the 5th National People's Congress on 4 December 1982, with new revisions on every five years. It is the fourth constitution in the country's history, surpassing the 1954 constitution, the 1975 constitution and the 1978 constitution. Although technically the supreme legal authority and the fundamental law of the state, the ruling Communist Party of China has a documented history of violating many of the provisions of the Constitution and censoring calls for greater adherence to it. [2] In addition, claims of violations of constitutional rights cannot be used in Chinese courts, and the National Constitution and Law Committee of the People's Congress, the legislative committee responsible for constitutional review, has never ruled an unconstitutional law or regulation. [4] History Main article: Constitutional history of the People's Republic of China The first Constitution of the People's Republic of China was declared in 1954. After two intervening versions enacted in 1975 and 1978, the current Constitution was declared in 1982. There were significant differences between each of these versions, and the 1982 Constitution has been amended five times. In addition, the evolution of constitutional conventions has led to significant changes in the structure of the Chinese government in the absence of changes in the text of the Constitution. Preamble Structure General Principle (Chapter 1) The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens (Chapter 2) The Structure of the State (Chapter 3) - which includes state bodies such as the National People's Congress, the Council of State, the Local People's Congress and the Local People's Courts and the People's Solicitors The National Flag, the National Anthem, the National Emblem and the Capital (Chapter 4). [6] Constitution of 1982 There had been five major revisions by the National People's Congress (NPC) to the 1982 Constitution. The 1982 Constitution reflects Deng Xiaoping's determination to establish a lasting institutional basis for domestic stability and modernization. The 1982 State Constitution provided a legal basis for extensive changes in China's social and economic institutions and a significantly revised government structure. The positions of President and Vice President (which were abolished in the constitutions of 1975 and 1978) are restored in the Constitution of 1982. Before 1982 there were no term limits on key leadership positions. Deng imposed a two-term limit (10 years in total) on all but the president of the Central Military Commission. Deng saw this arrangement as the centerpiece systemic reform aimed at avoiding a repeat of the Cultural Revolution, which saw as a of mao zedong, 33 years old. [7] Much of the PRC Constitution is modeled after the Soviet Union's 1936 Constitution, but there are some significant differences. For example, while the Soviet constitution contains an explicit right of secession, the Chinese constitution explicitly prohibits secession. While the Soviet constitution formally creates a federal system, the Chinese constitution formally creates a multi-national unitary state. The 1982 State Constitution is a long hybrid document with 138 articles. [8] The large sections were adapted directly from the 1978 constitution, but many of their changes derive from the 1954 constitution. Specifically, the new Constitution emphasizes class struggle and prioritizes the development and incorporation of contributions and interests of non-party groups that can play a central role in modernization. Article 1 of the State Constitution describes China as a socialist state under the democratic dictatorship of the people[9] meaning that the system is based on an alliance of the working classes –in communist terminology, workers and peasants- and is led by the Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class. Elsewhere, the Constitution provides for a renewed and vital role for the groups that constitute this basic alliance: the CPPCC, democratic parties and mass organizations. The 1982 Constitution exceeds almost all the rhetoric associated with the Cultural Revolution incorporated in the 1978 version. In fact, the Constitution omits all references to the Cultural Revolution and reaffirms the contributions of President Mao Zedong in accordance with a major historical reassessment produced in June 1981 to the Sixth Plenary Session of the Sixth Central Committee, the Resolution on some historical issues of the Party since the founding of the People's Republic. [10] The emphasis is also placed throughout the 1982 State Constitution on socialist law as a regulator of political behavior. Unlike the Soviet Constitution of 1977, the text of the Constitution itself does not explicitly mention the Communist Party of China and there is an explicit statement in Article 5 that the Constitution and the law are supreme over all organizations and individuals. Thus, the rights and obligations of citizens are established in detail far exceeding what is envisaged in the constitution of 1978. Probably because of the excesses that filled the years of the Cultural Revolution, the 1982 Constitution gives even more attention to clarifying the fundamental rights and duties of citizens than the 1954 constitution, such as the right to vote and to stand for election begins at eighteen, except those disfranchised by law. The Constitution also guarantees freedom of religious worship, as well as the freedom not to believe in any religion and that religious bodies and religious affairs are not subject to domination. Article 35 of the State Constitution of 1982 proclaims that citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of expression, the press, assembly, association, procession and demonstration. [9] In the 1978 constitution, these rights were guaranteed, but so were the right to strike and the four great rights, often called the big four: speak freely, fully aerial views, hold large debates and write high-character posters. In February 1980, after the period of the Wall of Democracy, the big four were abolished in response to a decision of the party ratified by the National People's Congress. The right to strike was also removed from the 1982 Constitution. The widespread expression of the four major rights during the student protests of late 1986 caused the regime to be heavily censored because of its illegality. The official response cited Article 53 of the 1982 Constitution, which states that citizens must comply with the law and observe labor discipline and public order. In addition to being illegal, the exercise of the four major rights offered the possibility of moving away from criticism of the Communist Party of China, which in fact was the one that appeared on student wall posters. In a new era that strived for political stability and economic development, party leaders considered the four major politically destabilizing rights. Chinese citizens are forbidden from forming new political parties. [11] Among the political rights granted by the constitution, all Chinese citizens have the right to elect and be elected. [12] According to electoral law enacted later, rural residents had only 1/4 voting power from villagers (before 1/8). Because Chinese citizens are classified as rural residents and residents of the city, and the constitution has no stipulation of freedom of transfer, these rural residents are restricted by the Hukou (registered permanent residence) and have fewer political, economic and educational rights. This problem has been largely addressed with several and ongoing reforms of Hukou in 2007. [citation needed] The voting power ratio was adjusted to 1:1 by an amendment to the electoral law passed in March 2010. [13] The 1982 State Constitution is also more specific about the responsibilities and functions of positions and bodies in the state structure. There are clear admonitions against familiar Chinese practices that reformists have labelled abuses, such as concentrating power in the hands of a few leaders and allowing lifelong permanence in leadership positions. On the other hand, the constitution strongly opposes the Western system of separation of powers by executive, legislature and judiciary. It stipulates the as the highest body of power of state authority, under which the Council of State, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Court will be elected and responsible for the PNB. In addition, in 1982 1982 provides a broad legal framework for the liberalization of economic policies of the 1980s. It allows the state-owned collective economic sector a broader role and provides for limited private economic activity. Members of expanded rural groups have the right to cultivate private plots, participate in home production and raise privately owned cattle. The main emphasis is given to the expansion of the national economy, which must be carried out by balancing centralised economic planning with complementary market regulation. Another key difference between the state constitutions of 1978 and 1982 is the latter's approach to external aid for the modernization program. While the 1978 constitution emphasized self-confidence in modernization efforts, the 1982 document provides the constitutional basis for the considerable body of laws passed by the PNB in the following years that allow and encourage broad foreign participation in all aspects of the economy. In addition, the 1982 document reflects the most flexible and less ideological orientation of foreign policy since 1978. Phrases such as proletarian internationalism and social imperialism have been removed. Revisions and amendments 13th CPC National Congress (1987) See also: 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China Stated that the number of candidates must be more than the number to be elected. [14] 14th CPC National Congress (1992) See also: 14th National Congress of the Communist Party of China Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and a center, two basis points was added to the constitution. [14] The 15th CPC National Congress (1997) See also: 15th National Congress of the Communist Party of China Theory Deng Xiaoping, which was included in the 1992 review, was elevated along with the CPC's guiding ideology of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thinking. [14] 16th CPC National Congress (2002) See also: 16th National Congress of the Communist Party of China The Three Representatives were included in this Congress. In this way, the CPC strives to represent 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. 10th National People's Congress (2004) See also: 10th National People's Congress The Constitution was amended on 14 March 2004 to include guarantees on private property (private property legally obtained from citizens will not be violated) and human rights (the state respects and protects human rights). The government argued that this represented the progress of Chinese democracy and was a sign of the Party they recognized the need to adapt to the booming Chinese economy, which had created a growing middle class that wanted private property protections. [15] [15] Wen Jiabao said Such amendments to the Chinese constitution are of great importance to China's development. We will make serious efforts to carry them out in practice. [15] 17th CPC National Congress (2007) See also: 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China A document entitled Scientific Perspectives on Development was adopted in 2007. [14] 18th CPC National Congress (2012) See also: 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China The Scientific Perspectives on Development document was elevated to the same importance as the other three guiding ideologies (Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theory. In addition, some principles of development of ecological civilization were added. [14] The 19th CPC National Congress (2017) See also: 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China Xi Jinping Thought was adopted in 2017. [14] 13th National People's Congress (2018) See also: 13th National People's Congress The Constitution was amended on 11 March 2018, with 2,958 votes in favor, two against and three abstentions. [16] It includes an assortment of revisions that further cement the communist Party's control and supremacy,[18] including the creation of the National Monitoring Commission,[19] establishing a new anti-graft agency, expanding the powers of the Communist Party graft watchdog, adding the Scientific Outlook on Hu Jintao's Development and Xi Jinping's Thinking in the Preamble [20] and eliminating term limits for both the president and the vice president. , allowing Xi Jinping to stay on as president indefinitely. [22] The amendment also adds the phrases Communist Party of China and its leadership to the main body of the Constitution. Before the amendment, the CCP and its leadership were only mentioned in the preamble. Constitutional preambles are often not legally binding (as with the United States constitution[24]), and as the legal applicability of the Chinese constitution is debated[25] the amendment can be seen as a constitutional basis for China's status as a one-party state and formally make any competitive multipart system unconstitutional. [21] Xi now has the distinction of being the first Chinese leader to have enshrined his theories in the constitution during his own life. [7] The leadership of the CPC is now constitutionally enshrined as the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and therefore establishes the government of a single party as an end in itself. [7] Xi says:[7] Party, government, military, civil and academic, north, south, east, west and center, the Party leads everything. Constitutional application The constitution stipulates that the National People's Congress (NPC) and its Standing Committee have the power to if laws or activities violate the constitution. [26] Unlike many Western, Western legal systems, they have no judicial review power and cannot invalidate a statute on the argument that it violates the constitution. [27] Since 2002, a special committee within the NPC called the National Constitution People's Congress and Law Committee has been responsible for constitutional review and enforcement. [26] The committee has never explicitly ruled that a law or regulation is unconstitutional. However, in one case, following the media protest over Sun Zhigang's death, the State Council was forced to rescind regulations allowing police to detain people without residence permits after the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC) clearly declared that it would rule these regulations unconstitutional. [5] Criticism In early 2013, a movement developed among reformists in China based on enforcing the provisions of the constitution. [28] The Open Constitution Initiative was an organization made up of lawyers and academics from the People's Republic of China who advocated the state of law and greater constitutional protections. It was closed by the government on 14 July 2009. [30] See also the policy portal of the China Policy Portal of Rights Portal of Communism Constitutional Economy Constitutional History of the People's Republic of China Constitutional Law Constitutional Law of the People's Republic of China Constitution of the Communist Party of China References Citations ^ Constitution of the People's Republic of China (PDF). Purdue University. Archived from the original on 23 May 2018. Retrieved 14 November 2019. Retrieved 3 February 2013. China is still having a hard time obeying its own constitution. The Atlantic. Retrieved 14 November 2019. 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