

两会受权发布 | 中华人民共和国民族团结进步促进法

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中华人民共和国民族团结进步促进法

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序言

中国是世界上历史最悠久的国家之一，中华民族是有着五千多年文明史的伟大民族。中国各族人民在长期交往交流交融中，共同开拓了祖国的辽阔疆域，共同缔造了统一的多民族国家，共同书写了辉煌的中国历史，共同创造了灿烂的中华文化，共同培育了伟大的民族精神，凝聚成血脉相融、信念相同、文化相通、经济相依、情感相亲的命运共同体。

一八四〇年以后，封建的中国逐渐变成半殖民地、半封建的国家。中国各族人民始终坚持国土不可分、国家不可乱、民族不可散、文明不可断的大一统信念，在救亡图存、共御外侮的英勇斗争中，实现了中华民族从自在到自觉的伟大转变。

中国共产党是中国工人阶级的先锋队，同时是中国人民和中华民族的先锋队，始终把为中国人民谋幸福、为中华民族谋复兴作为初心使命，团结带领全国各族人民实现了民族独立和人民解放，建立了中华人民共和国，确保各族人民真正获得平等政治权利、共同当家做主人，实现各民族共同团结奋斗、共同繁荣发展，创造性地走出了一条中国特色解决民族问题的正确道路，中华民族面貌发生了历史性巨变。

中国特色社会主义进入新时代，中国共产党坚持把马克思主义民族理论同中国民族问题具体实际相结合、同中华优秀传统文化相结合，把铸牢中华民族共同体意识作为党的民族工作主线、民族地区各项工作的主线，形成了中国共产党关于加强和改进民族工作的重要思想，开辟了马克思主义民族理论中国化时代化新境界，中华民族共同体建设取得历史性成就。

中华民族是各民族凝聚成的多元一体大家庭。民族团结是我国各族人民的生命线。实现中华民族伟大复兴是全体中华儿女的共同追求，维护国家统一、促进民族团结进步是全体中国人民的共同责任。

全国各族人民、一切国家机关和武装力量、各政党和各社会团体、各企业事业组织，都要依照宪法和法律，把铸牢中华民族共同体意识、推进中华民族共同体建设作为共同任务，着眼中华民族根本利益和整体利益，以增进共同性为方向，维护、巩固和发展平等团结互助和谐的社会主义民族关系，高质量推进民族团结进步事业，以中华民族大团结促进中国式现代化，为全面建设社会主义现代化国家、全面推进中华民族伟大复兴而团结奋斗。

第一章 总则

第一条 为了促进民族团结进步，铸牢中华民族共同体意识，推进中华民族共同体建设，推动实现中华民族伟大复兴，根据宪法，制定本法。

第二条 民族团结进步事业坚持中国共产党的全面领导，高举中国特色社会主义伟大旗帜，坚持马克思列宁主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论、“三个代表”重要思想、科学发展观，全面贯彻习近平新时代中国特色社会主义思想，巩固各民族团结奋斗的共同思想政治基础，坚定不移走中国特色解决民族问题的正确道路，为强国建设、民族复兴凝聚力量。

第三条 铸牢中华民族共同体意识，应当引导各族人民牢固树立休戚与共、荣辱与共、生死与共、命运与共的共同体理念，增强中华民族凝聚力。

第四条 推进中华民族共同体建设，应当统筹经济、政治、文化、社会和生态文明建设，全面实现各民族共同繁荣发展，确保各族人民共同当家做主人，构筑中华民族共有精神家园，促进各民族全方位互嵌和广泛交往交流交融，共同守护人与自然和谐共生的生态家园，推动中华民族成为认同度更高、凝聚力更强的命运共同体。

第五条 中华人民共和国公民在法律面前一律平等。

中华人民共和国各民族一律平等。禁止对任何民族的歧视和压迫。

第六条 中华民族共同体意识是民族团结之本。国家坚持增进共同性、尊重和包容差异性，促进各民族守望相助、和谐共处，维护中华民族大团结。禁止破坏民族团结和制造民族分裂的行为。

第七条 国家推动各民族共同团结奋斗、共同繁荣发展，促进物质文明、政治文明、精神文明、社会文明、生态文明协调发展，全面推进中华民族发展进步。

第八条 国家坚持和完善民族区域自治制度，维护国家统一和民族团结。

第九条 国家坚持依法治理民族事务，依法保障各族群众合法权益，加强宪法法律宣传教育，增强各族群众的国家意识、公民意识、法治意识，维护社会主义法治的统一、尊严和权威，在法治轨道上推进民族事务治理体系和治理能力现代化。

第十条 中华人民共和国公民有维护国家统一和全国民族团结的义务，应当维护国家主权、安全、发展利益。

民族团结进步事业不受外部势力的干涉。坚决反对一切以民族、宗教、人权等借口对中华人民共和国实施污蔑抹黑、遏制打压、渗透破坏等行为。

第二章 构筑共有精神家园

第十一条 国家坚持以社会主义核心价值观为引领，深化爱国主义、集体主义、社会主义教育，引导各族群众弘扬以爱国主义为核心的民族精神和以改革创新为核心的时代精神，坚定对伟大祖国、中华民族、中华文化、中国共产党、中国特色社会主义的认同。

第十二条 国家组织开展中国共产党史、新中国史、改革开放史、社会主义发展史、中华民族发展史宣传教育，引导各族群众牢固树立正确的国家观、历史观、民族观、文化观、宗教观。

中华人民共和国公民应当增强国家观念，传承和弘扬爱国主义精神，维护国旗、国歌、国徽等国家象征和标志的尊严。

第十三条 国家发展社会主义先进文化，弘扬革命文化，传承中华优秀传统文化，引导各族群众增进中华文化认同，增强中华文化自信。

各民族优秀传统文化都是中华文化的组成部分。国家坚持以社会主义先进文化引领各民族优秀传统文化的创造性转化和创新性发展，支持开展中华优秀传统文化的宣传和推广。

各级人民政府应当加强对反映中华民族共同体形成和发展的文物古迹、传统建筑、名城名镇名村、历史街区、传统村落以及非物质文化遗产等各类文化资源的发掘、保护和合理利用。

第十四条 国家树立和突出各民族共有共享的中华文化符号和中华民族形象，依托中华民族的文化和自然遗产等资源，推动中华文明标识体系的构建。

各级人民政府应当鼓励和支持在公共设施、规划及建筑设计、景区展陈、地名命名和公众活动等方面，表现和展示中华文化符号和中华民族形象。

中华人民共和国公民应当维护中华民族的形象，尊重中华民族形成和发展的历史，不得进行侮辱、贬损和亵渎。

第十五条 国家全面推广普及国家通用语言文字。任何组织和个人不得妨碍公民学习和使用国家通用语言文字。

学校及其他教育机构以国家通用语言文字为基本的教育教学用语用字。国家推动学前儿童学会普通话、完成义务教育的青少年能够基本掌握国家通用语言文字。

国家机关以国家通用语言文字为公务用语用字。依照有关法律规定需要使用少数民族语言文字发布文书的，应当同时提供国家通用语言文字版本和少数民族语言文字版本。

国家机关、社会团体、企业事业组织和其他社会组织，在公共场合需要同时使用国家通用语言文字和少数民族语言文字的，应当在位置、顺序等方面突出国家通用语言文字。

国家尊重和保障少数民族语言文字的学习和使用，推动少数民族语言文字的规范化、标准化和信息化建设，支持少数民族古籍的保护、整理、研究和利用。

第十六条 各级各类学校及其他教育机构应当将铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求贯穿教育全过程，融入课堂教学、社会实践、主题教育和网络教育相结合的教育体系。

各级各类学校及其他教育机构应当按照国家有关规定使用国家统编教材。教育行政部门应当在教材的编写、审核中落实铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求。

国务院教育行政、民族工作等部门组织编写有关中华民族共同体的系列教材或者读本。

第十七条 国家推动中国自主的中华民族共同体史料体系、话语体系、理论体系建设，支持高等学校、科研机构等单位加强对中华民族共同体重大基础性问题的研究，阐释中华民族和中华文明多元一体格局的历史与内涵，揭示中华民族形成和发展的道理、学理、哲理。

国家支持中华民族共同体理论研究人才的培养，优化学科专业设置和布局，推进学科体系建设，加强中华民族共同体研究机构建设。

国家支持中华民族共同体学术交流平台建设，推动中外学术界、民间团体和智库开展交流合作。

第十八条 国家将铸牢中华民族共同体意识教育纳入国民教育、干部教育、社会教育体系。

各级人民政府应当充分利用中华优秀传统文化资源、红色资源和体现中国特色社会主义建设成就的各类资源，因地制宜采取多种形式，广泛开展铸牢中华民族共同体意识教育。

第十九条 报刊、广播、电视等新闻媒体和出版单位、网络服务提供者应当开展有关铸牢中华民族共同体意识、推进中华民族共同体建设的宣传报道、成就展示等工作。

国家推进国际传播能力建设，支持开展对外人文交流，阐释中华民族历史和中华民族共同体理论，宣传中华民族共同体建设的实践和成就，促进世界更好了解和认识中华民族和中华文化，推动人类文明交流互鉴。

第二十条 各级人民政府应当推动将铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求融入家庭、家教和家风建设。

未成年人的父母或者其他监护人应当依法履行家庭教育责任，教育和引导未成年人热爱中国共产党、热爱祖国、热爱人民、热爱中华民族，树立中华民族一家亲的观念，不得向未成年人灌输不利于民族团结进步的观念。

第二十一条 国家支持香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区开展中华民族历史、中华文化和国情教育，引导香港特别行政区同胞、澳门特别行政区同胞自觉维护国家主权、安全、发展利益。

国家促进两岸经济文化交流合作，深化两岸各领域融合发展，增进台湾同胞对中华民族的归属感、认同感、荣誉感，推动两岸同胞共同传承弘扬中华文化，增强同属中华民族、同是中国人的认识。

国家加强同海外侨胞的联系交流，支持海外侨胞弘扬中华文化、促进中外文化交流合作。

第三章 促进交往交流交融

第二十二条 县级以上人民政府应当统筹经济社会发展规划和公共资源配置，推进互嵌式社区环境建设，完善各族群众共居共学、共建共享、共事共乐的社会条件。

第二十三条 县级以上地方人民政府应当将铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求纳入城市规划、建设、治理和服务全过程，因地制宜完善友好型、包容性、融合式的城市民族工作政策措施。

地方各级人民政府应当根据当地实际情况，在城乡建设、人口管理、住房政策、就业创业、社会服务等方面采取具体措施，促进各民族团结融合。

地方各级人民政府应当组织和引导各族群众共同参与社区建设、社区治理、社区活动，支持有关单位和组织提供社会服务，促进各族群众和谐融居。

第二十四条 县级以上人民政府应当加强民族地区之间、民族地区与其他地区之间人口流动服务平台的共建和信息的共享，增强协作能力，提高跨区域政务服务的便利化水平。

第二十五条 县级以上人民政府应当依法保障民族地区之间、民族地区与其他地区之间跨区域就业创业公民的合法权益，支持开展法律法规和政策、国家通用语言文字、职业技能等方面的培训，开展职业指导、职业介绍等服务。

第二十六条 国务院教育行政部门和省级人民政府应当支持民族地区和其他地区高等学校双向跨区域招生，加强人才培养的协作。

国务院教育行政部门和县级以上地方人民政府应当鼓励和支持民族地区和其他地区教师开展交流。

各级各类学校及其他教育机构应当结合学校和学生的特点，促进各族学生共同学习、共同生活、共同成长进步。

第二十七条 各级人民政府应当支持学校、群团组织和其他社会组织，利用中华民族共同体形成和发展的历史文化资源，开展青少年跨区域社会实践、研学游学和参观考察等交流活动，增强民族自豪感和自信心。

第二十八条 各级人民政府应当鼓励和支持志愿者和志愿服务组织，在各类志愿服务活动中促进各族群众的交流合作和友爱互助。

第二十九条 国家增进各民族文化互鉴融通，鼓励各民族互相欣赏优秀传统文化、互相学习语言文字。各级人民政府应当支持文化工作者和有关单位，创作和展示具有中华文化底蕴、体现各民族交往交流交融的文艺作品。

各级人民政府应当支持图书馆、博物馆、文化馆（站）、纪念馆、美术馆、科技馆、工人文化宫、青少年宫等公共文化服务单位，开展反映中华民族历史和国家繁荣发展等方面内容的展示和交流活动。

各级人民政府应当依托中华民族丰富的文化、体育等各类资源，鼓励和支持举办各族群众喜闻乐见、共同参与的中华民族传统节日、民俗文化、体育赛事等交流活动。

第三十条 国家发挥旅游业在促进各民族交往交流交融方面的积极作用，推进文化和旅游深度融合，开发有利于弘扬中华文化的旅游线路和文化创意产品。

县级以上人民政府民族工作部门应当会同文化和旅游、文物等部门，依托中华民族共同体理论和史料，规范展陈展示、讲解等内容。

第三十一条 国家支持利用互联网、大数据、人工智能等现代技术手段开展交流活动，鼓励和引导网络产品、服务的提供者制作、传播体现中华民族大团结的作品和信息，营造有利于铸牢中华民族共同体意识的和谐网络环境。任何组织和个人不得以文字、图片和音视频等方式，制作和传播含有民族仇恨、民族歧视等破坏民族团结进步内容的信息。

网络运营者应当加强对其用户发布的信息的管理，发现含有前款规定的破坏民族团结进步内容的信息的，应当依法立即停止传输该信息，采取消除等处置措施，防止信息扩散，保存有关记录，并向有关主管部门报告。

第四章 推动共同繁荣发展

第三十二条 国家贯彻新发展理念，支持民族地区全面深化改革开放、全面融入国家发展战略、提升自我发展能力，加快民族地区高质量发展，推进各民族共同富裕，推动各民族共同迈向社会主义现代化。

第三十三条 县级以上人民政府及其有关部门制定和实施经济社会发展领域的规划计划、政策措施，应当有利于铸牢中华民族共同体意识、推进中华民族共同体建设，有利于维护国家统一、反对分裂，有利于改善民生、凝聚人心。

第三十四条 国家促进区域协调发展，完善区域一体化发展机制和差别化区域支持政策，健全对口支援、东西部协作等帮扶协作机制。

国家支持民族地区结合区域主体功能定位，统筹发展和安全，在维护国家边疆安全、资源能源安全、粮食安全和生态安全等方面担起使命责任、充分发挥作用。

国家支持民族地区发挥自身优势，服务构建以国内大循环为主体、国内国际双循环相互促进的新发展格局，深度融入高质量共建“一带一路”。

第三十五条 国务院有关部门和县级以上地方人民政府应当加强交通、能源、水利、信息、物流等基础设施建设，推进民族地区与其他地区之间的互联互通。

第三十六条 国家建设现代化产业体系，因地制宜发展新质生产力，有序推进区域间的产业合作和利益共享机制建设，支持民族地区在优化区域产业链和供应链布局、推进全国统一大市场建设中充分发挥作用。

国务院有关部门和县级以上地方人民政府应当支持民族地区立足资源禀赋并利用现代科学技术，发展农林牧渔业、农副食品加工业、纺织业、文化旅游业，以及传统工艺、传统医药等特色优势产业，发展壮大新型农村集体经济，推进乡村全面振兴和城乡融合发展。

第三十七条 国务院有关部门和县级以上地方人民政府应当推动就业、教育、医疗等方面公共服务资源的合理配置，增强基本公共服务均衡性和可及性，促进民族地区各级各类教育协调发展，提高民族地区公共服务保障能力。

第三十八条 国务院有关部门和县级以上地方人民政府应当统筹优化农业、生态、城镇等各类空间布局，加强民族地区的生态环境保护和自然资源的可持续利用，引导各族群众共同维护中华民族永续发展的生态空间。

第三十九条 国务院有关部门和边境地区县级以上地方人民政府应当统筹推进兴边富民、稳边固边，鼓励支援边境地区建设，推进基础设施和公共服务设施建设，改善边境村落人居环境和生产生活条件。

国务院有关部门和边境地区县级以上地方人民政府应当加强沿边城镇体系建设，健全开发开放政策，推进开发开放平台和产业平台设施建设，增强产业支撑能力，支持边境贸易，发展边境旅游，鼓励跨境经济合作。

第四十条 国家加强时代新风新貌的培育，推进公民道德建设，开展群众性法治宣传教育和科学技术普及，推动移风易俗，倡导文明进步的新风尚，引导各族群众在生活交往、婚丧嫁娶等活动中自觉遵守法律法规、遵循公序良俗。

国家保护公民婚姻自由。任何组织和个人不得以民族身份、风俗习惯、宗教信仰等为由干涉婚姻自由。

第五章 保障与监督

第四十一条 坚持和完善党委统一领导、政府依法管理、统一战线工作部门牵头协调、民族工作部门履职尽责、各部门通力合作、全社会共同参与的民族工作格局，健全民族工作协调机制。

中央统一战线工作部门、国务院民族工作部门负责全国铸牢中华民族共同体意识、促进民族团结进步等工作的统筹协调和督促落实。地方各级统一战线工作部门、民族工作部门负责本地区铸牢中华民族共同体意识、促进民族团结进步等工作的协调推动、组织实施和督促落实。

第四十二条 中央和国家机关各部门、地方各机关各部门在各自职责范围内开展铸牢中华民族共同体意识、促进民族团结进步工作。各机关对在本单位内发生的破坏民族团结进步的行为应当及时予以制止。

公职人员在履行职责和日常生活中，应当发挥铸牢中华民族共同体意识、促进民族团结进步的模范带头作用。

第四十三条 各级人民代表大会和县级以上人民代表大会常务委员会依照法定职权，在各项工作中落实铸牢中华民族共同体意识、推进中华民族共同体建设的要求。

第四十四条 工会、共产主义青年团、妇女联合会、工商业联合会、文学艺术界联合会、作家协会、科学技术协会、归国华侨联合会、台湾同胞联谊会、残疾人联合会和其他群团组织，应当发挥各自优势，面向所联系的领域开展铸牢中华民族共同体意识工作，团结所联系的群体为中华民族共同体建设贡献力量。

第四十五条 企业事业组织应当遵守社会公德，履行社会责任，将铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求融入业务培训、文化建设等活动中，促进民族团结进步。

行业协会、商会、学会和基金会等社会组织，应当将铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求，体现在行业自律规范、职业道德准则或者组织章程中，结合业务工作促进民族团结进步。

第四十六条 宗教团体、宗教院校和宗教活动场所，应当开展铸牢中华民族共同体意识宣传教育，坚持我国宗教中国化方向，引导宗教与社会主义社会相适应，引导宗教教职人员、信教群众弘扬爱国主义传统，促进民族和睦、宗教和顺、社会和谐。

第四十七条 基层人民政府应当对居民委员会、村民委员会开展铸牢中华民族共同体意识工作给予指导、支持和帮助。

居民委员会、村民委员会应当推动在居民公约、村规民约中体现铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求，支持和引导各族群众增进团结、互相尊重、互相帮助，促进共同进步。

第四十八条 军队依照本法和有关法律规定，结合国防活动开展铸牢中华民族共同体意识宣传教育，充分利用自身资源保障中华民族共同体建设，巩固和发展军政军民团结，维护国家统一和安全。

第四十九条 国家将铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求贯穿干部的培养、选拔、使用和管理全过程，加强民族地区干部队伍建设，重视培养和使用少数民族干部。

国家支持民族地区专业技术人才和高技能人才的培养，推动民族地区之间、民族地区与其他地区之间的干部和人才交流，引导干部和人才向民族地区基层流动。

第五十条 县级以上人民政府应当将铸牢中华民族共同体意识、促进民族团结进步工作纳入国民经济和社会发展规划及年度计划，将相关工作经费列入预算。

县级以上人民政府财政部门依法开展资金使用等情况的指导和监督。

第五十一条 国家将民族事务纳入共建共治共享的社会治理机制，加强组织协调和基层治理力量，强化科技支撑，提升社会治理效能。

第五十二条 国务院有关部门和地方各级人民政府应当贯彻总体国家安全观，健全民族领域重大事项请示报告制度，加强对民族领域重大风险隐患的排查、识别、评估、预警和处置，提升防范化解风险的能力，维护国家安全和社会稳定。

第五十三条 地方各级人民政府和有关机关应当加强矛盾纠纷预防和化解能力建设，发挥多元化纠纷解决机制的作用，准确认定纠纷的性质，依法处理和化解纠纷，维护民族团结。任何组织和个人不得以民族身份、风俗习惯、宗教信仰等为由，故意引发或者激化矛盾，扰乱公共秩序。

第五十四条 公民对破坏民族团结进步的行为有权进行投诉和举报，对国家机关及其工作人员不履行或者不正确履行铸牢中华民族共同体意识、促进民族团结进步法定职责的行为有权进行检举。

违反本法规定，破坏民族团结进步，损害国家利益或者社会公共利益的，人民检察院可以依法提起公益诉讼。

第五十五条 开展民族团结进步示范创建工作，应当突出铸牢中华民族共同体意识的要求。

对在民族团结进步事业中做出突出贡献的集体和个人，按照国家有关规定给予表彰、奖励。

第五十六条 每年9月的第四周为民族团结进步宣传周，国家通过多种形式集中开展铸牢中华民族共同体意识宣传教育活动。

第六章 法律责任

第五十七条 国家机关及其工作人员不履行或者不正确履行本法规定职责的，或者对本法第五十八条、第五十九条、第六十条、第六十一条规定的违法行为未及时予以制止并依法予以处理的，由其主管部门或者有关机关责令改正；造成不良后果或者影响的，对负有责任的领导人员和直接责任人员依法给予处分；构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任。

第五十八条 任何组织和个人违反本法有关规定，破坏民族团结进步的，由县级以上人民政府有关部门按照职责及时予以制止、责令改正，并依法给予处罚。构成违反治安管理行为的，由公安机关依法给予治安管理处罚；构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任。

第五十九条 任何组织和个人以民族身份为由实施就业歧视、拒绝提供商品或者服务，或者实施法律法规禁止的其他歧视行为的，由县级以上民族工作、人力资源和社会保障、市场监管等有关部门按照职责责令改正；造成不良后果或者影响的，予以警告或者通报批评。法律法规另有处罚规定的，从其规定。

第六十条 社会团体、企业事业组织和其他社会组织对在本单位内发生的破坏民族团结进步的行为，应当及时予以制止；未及时制止，造成不良后果或者影响的，由上级机关或者有关主管部门予以警告或者通报批评，并对直接负责的主管人员和其他直接责任人员依法追究法律责任。

第六十一条 网络运营者违反本法规定，未履行管理责任的，由网信、电信、公安、国家安全、新闻出版、广播电视等有关主管部门按照职责责令改正；拒不改正或者情节严重的，依法给予处罚。

第六十二条 组织、策划、实施暴力恐怖活动、民族分裂活动或者宗教极端活动，构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任。

煽动或者资助实施前款行为，构成犯罪的，依法追究刑事责任。

第六十三条 中华人民共和国境外的组织和个人，针对中华人民共和国实施破坏民族团结进步、制造民族分裂行为的，依法追究法律责任。

第七章 附则

第六十四条 省、自治区、直辖市和设区的市、自治州人民代表大会及其常务委员会，可以结合当地实际情况，制定促进民族团结进步的地方性法规。

第六十五条 本法自 2026 年 7 月 1 日起施行。

【责任编辑:吴京泽】

Here is the translation into **American English**, preserving the legal structure, article numbering, headings, and terminology as closely as possible.

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Promotion of Ethnic Unity and Progress

(Adopted on March 12, 2026, at the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress)

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PREAMBLE

China is one of the countries with the oldest histories in the world, and the Chinese nation is a great nation with more than 5,000 years of civilization. Through a long process of contact, exchange, and integration, the peoples of China's various ethnic groups have jointly developed the vast territory of the motherland, established a unified multiethnic state, written a glorious history of China, created a splendid Chinese civilization, and cultivated a great national spirit, thereby forming a community of shared destiny characterized by blood ties, shared ideals, a common culture, economic interdependence, and deep emotional solidarity.

After 1840, feudal China gradually became a semi-colonial and semi-feudal country. The peoples of all Chinese ethnic groups have always maintained a commitment to national unity, safeguarding territorial integrity, state stability, ethnic unity, and the continuity of civilization. Through the struggle for national survival and against foreign aggression, the Chinese nation underwent a historic transformation, moving from a state of objective existence to a full consciousness of its own identity.

The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class and, at the same time, of the Chinese people and the Chinese nation. Since its founding, it has pursued the happiness of the Chinese people and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation as its fundamental mission. By leading the peoples of all ethnic groups, it achieved national independence and the liberation of the people, founded the People's Republic of China, guaranteed equal political rights to all ethnic groups, realized their common participation in the governance of the state, promoted unity and shared prosperity among all ethnic groups, and creatively developed a path with Chinese characteristics for addressing the ethnic question, thereby bringing about a historic transformation of the Chinese nation.

As socialism with Chinese characteristics has entered a new era, the Communist Party of China has combined Marxist theory on ethnicities with China's concrete realities and with China's fine traditional culture. It has established strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation as the guiding principle for the Party's ethnic work and activities in ethnic regions, developed an important system of thought for strengthening and improving ethnic policies, opened a new stage in the sinicization and modernization of Marxist theory on ethnicities, and achieved historic results in building the community of the Chinese nation.

The Chinese nation constitutes a great family united in diversity. Unity among ethnic groups is the lifeblood of the people of China. The great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation is the common goal of all the sons and daughters of China, while safeguarding national unity and promoting ethnic unity and progress are common responsibilities of the entire Chinese people.

All the people of China, state organs, armed forces, political parties, social organizations, enterprises, and public institutions shall, in accordance with the Constitution and the laws, regard consolidating the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation and building the national community as a common task; pursue the fundamental and overall interests of the Chinese nation; strengthen what unites the various ethnic groups; consolidate and develop socialist relations characterized by equality, unity, mutual assistance, and harmony among all ethnic groups; promote ethnic unity and progress to a high standard; and advance Chinese modernization and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through the great unity of the Chinese nation.

Chapter I – General Provisions

Article 1

This Law is enacted in accordance with the Constitution for the purpose of promoting ethnic unity and progress, consolidating the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation, advancing the building of the national community, and promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

Article 2

The work of promoting ethnic unity and progress shall be carried out under the full leadership of the Communist Party of China, holding high the banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics and adhering to Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of the “Three Represents,” the Scientific Outlook on Development, and Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era.

It aims to consolidate the common ideological and political foundation for the unity of all ethnic groups, firmly follow the Chinese path for resolving the ethnic question, and contribute to building a strong country and achieving the rejuvenation of the nation.

Article 3

Consolidating the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation shall guide all ethnic groups to develop a concept of community based on sharing prosperity and hardship, honor and disgrace, life and death, and a common destiny, thereby strengthening the cohesion of the Chinese nation.

Article 4

Building the community of the Chinese nation shall coordinate economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological development; promote common prosperity among all ethnic groups; ensure their shared participation in the governance of the state; build a shared spiritual home for the Chinese nation; promote mutual integration among all ethnic groups; and jointly protect a harmonious natural environment, thereby strengthening the community of shared destiny of the Chinese nation.

Article 5

All citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law.

All ethnic groups of the People's Republic of China are equal. Any form of discrimination or oppression against any ethnic group is prohibited.

Article 6

The consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation constitutes the foundation of ethnic unity.

The State promotes what the various ethnic groups have in common while respecting and accommodating their differences, fostering mutual support, harmonious coexistence, and the great unity of the Chinese nation.

Acts that undermine national unity or promote ethnic separation are prohibited.

Article 7

The State promotes the common struggle and shared development of all ethnic groups, fostering coordinated development of material, political, spiritual, social, and ecological civilization and promoting the overall progress of the Chinese nation.

Article 8

The State maintains and improves the system of regional ethnic autonomy, safeguarding national unity and solidarity among ethnic groups.

Article 9

The State administers ethnic affairs in accordance with the law, protects the lawful rights and interests of all ethnic groups, strengthens the dissemination of the Constitution and laws, develops among the population an awareness of the nation, citizenship, and the rule of law, and promotes the modernization of the system and

capacity for administering ethnic affairs within the framework of the socialist rule of law.

Article 10

Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the duty to safeguard the unity of the state and solidarity among all ethnic groups, as well as to protect the sovereignty, security, and development interests of the country.

The work of promoting ethnic unity and progress shall not be subject to interference by external forces.

The State firmly opposes any attempt to defame, contain, suppress, infiltrate, or sabotage the People's Republic of China under the pretext of ethnic, religious, or human rights issues.

Part 2A – Chapter II

Building the Shared Spiritual Home of the Chinese Nation

(Articles 11–15)

Article 11

The State takes the core socialist values as its guiding principle, deepens education in patriotism, collectivism, and socialism, and guides citizens of all ethnic groups in promoting the national spirit founded on patriotism and the spirit of the times founded on reform and innovation.

The State strengthens citizens' identification with:

- the great motherland;
- the Chinese nation;
- Chinese culture;
- the Communist Party of China;
- socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Article 12

The State organizes educational and public-awareness activities concerning:

- the history of the Communist Party of China;
- the history of New China;

- the history of reform and opening up;
- the history of the development of socialism;
- the history of the development of the Chinese nation.

These activities aim to guide citizens of all ethnic groups toward a correct understanding of:

- the state;
- history;
- ethnicities;
- culture;
- religion.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China shall strengthen their sense of belonging to the state, pass on and promote the patriotic spirit, and safeguard the dignity of national symbols, including the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem.

Article 13

The State develops advanced socialist culture, promotes revolutionary culture, and passes on China's fine traditional culture, encouraging all ethnic groups to strengthen their recognition of Chinese culture and their confidence in its values.

The finest cultural traditions of all ethnic groups constitute an integral part of Chinese culture.

The State guides the creative transformation and innovative development of the traditional cultures of different ethnic groups through advanced socialist culture and supports the dissemination and promotion of China's fine traditional culture.

People's governments at all levels shall strengthen the identification, protection, and rational use of cultural resources that bear witness to the formation and development of the community of the Chinese nation, including:

- archaeological sites and historic monuments;
- traditional buildings;
- historic cities, towns, and villages;
- historic districts;
- traditional villages;
- intangible cultural heritage;

- and other cultural assets.

Article 14

The State promotes and highlights the shared cultural symbols and common image of the Chinese nation, drawing on the nation's cultural and natural heritage to build a system of representative symbols of Chinese civilization.

People's governments at all levels shall encourage and support the expression of Chinese culture and the image of the Chinese nation in areas such as:

- public facilities;
- urban planning;
- architectural design;
- tourist-site development and presentation;
- place names;
- public activities.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China shall safeguard the image of the Chinese nation, respect the history of its formation and development, and shall not insult, disparage, or desecrate it.

Article 15

The State comprehensively promotes the dissemination and use of the national standard spoken and written language (Standard Chinese—Putonghua—and standardized Chinese characters).

No organization or individual may obstruct citizens' right to learn and use the common national language.

Schools and other educational institutions shall use the national standard spoken and written language as the primary medium of instruction.

The State promotes:

- learning Putonghua from early childhood;
- ensuring that students who complete compulsory education acquire basic proficiency in the national standard spoken and written language.

State organs shall use the national standard spoken and written language in conducting official activities.

Where the law requires documents to also be published in the languages of ethnic minorities, both a version in the common national language and a version in the language of the relevant ethnic minority shall be provided.

When, in public places, state organs, social organizations, enterprises, public institutions, and other organizations use the common national language and an ethnic minority language simultaneously, the common national language shall occupy a more prominent position, including in terms of placement and order of presentation.

The State respects and protects the right of ethnic minorities to learn and use their own languages and writing systems, promoting their standardization, normalization, and digital development, while supporting the preservation, organization, research, and use of ancient texts of ethnic minorities.

Terminological Note

The Chinese term 中华民族共同体意识 (*Zhōnghuá Mínzú Gòngtóngtǐ Yìshí*) has been translated as “**consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation**,” one of the key expressions in the contemporary political doctrine of the People’s Republic of China. It is the central concept underlying the entire Law.

Part 2B – Chapter II

Building the Shared Spiritual Home of the Chinese Nation

(Articles 16–21)

Article 16

Schools of all levels and types and other educational institutions shall incorporate the strengthening of the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation throughout the entire educational process, integrating it into an educational system that combines:

- classroom instruction;
- practical activities in society;
- thematic education;
- Internet-based education.

Schools and other educational institutions shall use nationally unified textbooks in accordance with the provisions of the State.

The competent educational administrative authorities shall ensure that the preparation and revision of educational materials comply with the objective of strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation.

The relevant departments of the State Council responsible for education and ethnic affairs shall organize the preparation of a series of manuals and texts devoted to the community of the Chinese nation.

Article 17

The State promotes the development of an independent Chinese system of:

- historical documentation concerning the community of the Chinese nation;
- theoretical language and scientific terminology;
- theory concerning the community of the Chinese nation.

The State supports universities, research institutions, and other organizations in deepening research into major theoretical and fundamental issues concerning the community of the Chinese nation, explaining the history and significance of the unity-in-diversity structure of the Chinese nation and Chinese civilization, and clarifying the historical, theoretical, and philosophical foundations of the formation and development of the Chinese nation.

The State also supports:

- the training of specialists in the theory of the community of the Chinese nation;
- the optimization of university disciplines and their organization;
- the development of a disciplinary system devoted to such studies;
- the strengthening of specialized research institutions.

The State promotes the establishment of academic platforms devoted to the theory of the community of the Chinese nation and promotes exchanges and cooperation among Chinese and foreign scholars, civil-society organizations, and research centers.

Article 18

The State incorporates education concerning the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation into systems of:

- national education;
- public-official training;
- social education.

People's governments at all levels shall make full use of:

- the resources of China's fine traditional culture;
- the historical heritage of the revolution;
- resources bearing witness to the achievements of the development of socialism with Chinese characteristics,

adopting educational methods suited to local conditions and broadly conducting training activities aimed at strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation.

Article 19

Newspapers, periodicals, radio and television broadcasters, publishing houses, and Internet service providers shall carry out information, public-awareness, and promotional activities concerning the achievements made in strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation and building the national community.

The State shall also strengthen its international communication capabilities, support cultural exchanges with foreign countries, explain the history of the Chinese nation and the theory of the community of the Chinese nation, and disseminate knowledge about the practices and achievements of building the national community, so that the world may better understand the Chinese nation and Chinese culture and promote dialogue and mutual learning among different civilizations.

Article 20

People's governments at all levels shall promote the integration of the principles underlying the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation into family life, family education, and the transmission of family traditions.

Parents or other guardians of minors shall fulfill their educational responsibilities in accordance with the law, educating and guiding minors to:

- love the Communist Party of China;
- love the motherland;
- love the people;
- love the Chinese nation;

and to develop the conviction that all ethnic groups belong to one great family.

It is prohibited to transmit to minors ideas contrary to ethnic unity and progress.

Article 21

The State supports the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region in carrying out educational activities concerning:

- the history of the Chinese nation;
- Chinese culture;
- China's national conditions,

encouraging residents of Hong Kong and Macao to consciously safeguard the sovereignty, security, and development interests of the state.

The State also promotes economic and cultural cooperation between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait, deepens integration across all sectors, strengthens among Taiwan compatriots their sense of belonging, identification with, and pride in the Chinese nation, promotes the joint transmission of Chinese culture, and strengthens awareness of belonging to the same Chinese nation and of being Chinese citizens.

Finally, the State strengthens relations with overseas Chinese communities, supporting them in promoting Chinese culture and developing cultural exchanges and cooperation between China and other countries.

Part 3 – Chapter III

Promoting Exchanges, Interaction, and Integration Among Ethnic Groups

(Articles 22–31)

Article 22

People's governments at the county level and above shall coordinate economic and social development plans and the allocation of public resources, promote the development of community environments characterized by mutual integration, and improve social conditions so that citizens belonging to different ethnic groups may:

- live together;
- study together;
- build and share together;
- work together;
- participate together in social and cultural activities.

Article 23

Local people's governments at the county level and above shall incorporate the requirements of strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation into the entire process of:

- urban planning;
- urban construction;
- urban administration;
- public services.

They shall, in accordance with local conditions, improve policies and measures concerning ethnic affairs in cities, oriented toward friendship, inclusion, and integration.

Local governments at all levels shall adopt concrete measures, in accordance with local circumstances, in the areas of:

- urban and rural development;
- population administration;
- housing policies;
- employment and entrepreneurship;
- social services,

in order to promote unity and integration among different ethnic groups.

Local governments shall also organize and guide citizens of all ethnic groups to participate jointly in:

- the development of local communities;
- community administration;
- community activities,

supporting relevant organizations in providing social services and promoting harmonious coexistence among people of different ethnic groups.

Article 24

People's governments at the county level and above shall strengthen the joint development of service platforms for population mobility between:

- regions inhabited by ethnic minorities;

- other regions of the country;

and promote information sharing.

They shall also improve cooperation capacity and increase the convenience of administrative services across different territorial areas.

Article 25

People's governments at the county level and above shall, in accordance with the law, protect the lawful rights and interests of citizens who move between different regions for employment or to engage in entrepreneurial activities, whether between different ethnic areas or between such areas and other regions.

They shall support training activities concerning:

- laws and regulations;
- public policies;
- the common national language and writing system;
- vocational skills;

and provide services such as:

- career guidance;
- employment assistance.

Article 26

The State Council's competent administrative department for education and provincial-level people's governments shall support reciprocal and interregional university enrollment between institutions of higher education in ethnic regions and those in other regions, strengthening cooperation in talent development.

The State Council's competent administrative department for education and local people's governments at the county level and above shall encourage and support professional exchanges among teachers from ethnic regions and other regions.

Schools and other educational institutions shall, based on the characteristics of the schools and their students, promote the goal that students of different ethnic groups:

- study together;
- live together;
- grow up together;

- progress together.

Article 27

People's governments at all levels shall support schools, mass organizations, and other social organizations in using historical and cultural resources relating to the formation and development of the community of the Chinese nation to organize exchange activities for young people, including:

- interregional social-practice activities;
- educational study trips;
- visits and observation activities.

Such activities shall strengthen young people's sense of pride in and confidence in their national identity.

Article 28

People's governments at all levels shall encourage and support volunteers and volunteer organizations in promoting, through various volunteer service activities:

- exchanges among people of different ethnic groups;
- mutual cooperation;
- friendship and mutual assistance.

Article 29

The State promotes mutual learning and integration among the cultures of different ethnic groups, encouraging the various ethnic groups to appreciate one another's outstanding traditional cultures and to learn one another's languages and writing systems.

People's governments at all levels shall support cultural workers and relevant organizations in creating and presenting works of literature and art that:

- embody the depth of Chinese culture;
- reflect exchanges, interaction, and integration among different ethnic groups.

People's governments shall also support public cultural institutions such as:

- libraries;
- museums;
- cultural centers;

- memorial halls;
- art galleries;
- science and technology museums;
- workers' cultural palaces;
- youth cultural centers;

in organizing exhibitions and exchange activities concerning:

- the history of the Chinese nation;
- the development and prosperity of the state;
- other related subjects.

People's governments shall make use of the rich cultural and sporting resources of the Chinese nation to encourage and support joint activities that are popular with the public and open to all ethnic groups, including:

- traditional Chinese festivals;
- folk cultural events;
- sporting competitions.

Article 30

The State recognizes the positive role of tourism in promoting exchanges, interaction, and integration among ethnic groups.

It promotes the in-depth integration of culture and tourism by developing:

- tourism routes conducive to disseminating Chinese culture;
- cultural and creative products.

The ethnic affairs departments of people's governments at the county level and above shall cooperate with departments responsible for culture, tourism, and cultural-heritage protection, using theories and historical materials relating to the community of the Chinese nation to regulate:

- exhibition content;
- public presentations;
- explanations provided to visitors.

Article 31

The State supports the use of modern technological tools such as:

- the Internet;
- big data;
- artificial intelligence;

to develop exchange activities.

It encourages and guides providers of digital products and services to create and disseminate works and information that represent the great unity of the Chinese nation, thereby creating a harmonious online environment conducive to strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation.

Any organization or individual is prohibited from producing or disseminating, through text, images, audio, or video, information containing:

- ethnic hatred;
- ethnic discrimination;
- other content that harms ethnic unity and progress.

Digital network operators shall strengthen the management of information posted by their users.

If they discover content that violates the provisions of the preceding paragraph, they shall:

- immediately stop its transmission in accordance with the law;
- take measures to remove or delete it;
- prevent further dissemination of the information;
- preserve the relevant data;
- report the matter to the competent authorities.

Part 4 – Chapter IV

Promoting Common Prosperity and Development

(Articles 32–40)

Article 32

The State implements the new development concept and supports regions inhabited by ethnic minorities in:

- comprehensively completing reform and opening up;
- fully integrating into national development strategies;
- strengthening their capacity for self-directed development;
- accelerating high-quality development.

The State promotes common prosperity among all ethnic groups and advances the joint pursuit of socialist modernization.

Article 33

People's governments at the county level and above and the relevant departments, when formulating and implementing:

- economic and social development plans;
- programs;
- administrative policies and measures,

shall ensure that such initiatives are conducive to:

- strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation;
- promoting the building of the community of the Chinese nation;
- safeguarding national unity;
- opposing separation and separatism;
- improving the well-being of the people;
- strengthening social unity.

Article 34

The State promotes coordinated regional development and improves:

- mechanisms for integrated regional development;
- differentiated regional support policies;
- systems of mutual assistance and cooperation, including targeted assistance and cooperation between eastern and western regions.

The State supports ethnic regions in coordinating development and security, in accordance with the functional roles assigned to them under the national regional strategy, and in assuming responsibility for ensuring:

- national border security;

- resource and energy security;
- food security;
- ecological security.

The State also supports ethnic regions in leveraging their own advantages, participating in the development of a new model of development based primarily on domestic economic circulation, with domestic and international circulation reinforcing each other, and becoming deeply integrated into the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Article 35

The relevant departments of the State Council and local people's governments at the county level and above shall strengthen infrastructure development in the fields of:

- transportation;
- energy;
- water resources;
- information;
- logistics.

They shall promote connectivity and interconnection between ethnic regions and other regions of the country.

Article 36

The State develops a modern industrial system, develops new quality productive forces in accordance with local conditions, and promotes in an orderly manner:

- interregional industrial cooperation;
- benefit-sharing mechanisms.

The State supports ethnic regions in fully playing their role in:

- optimizing regional industrial and supply chains;
- building a unified national market.

The relevant departments of the State Council and local people's governments at the county level and above shall support ethnic regions in leveraging their own resources and using modern science and technology to develop:

- agriculture;

- forestry;
- animal husbandry;
- fisheries;
- agricultural and food-product processing;
- the textile industry;
- cultural tourism;
- traditional handicrafts;
- traditional medicine.

They shall also promote:

- the development of a modern rural collective economy;
- comprehensive rural revitalization;
- integrated urban and rural development.

Article 37

The relevant departments of the State Council and local people's governments at the county level and above shall promote the rational allocation of public-service resources in the fields of:

- employment;
- education;
- health care;
- other basic services.

They shall strengthen:

- balanced provision of basic public services;
- accessibility to such services;

promoting coordinated development of different levels and types of education in ethnic regions and improving the capacity to provide public services in those areas.

Article 38

The relevant departments of the State Council and local people's governments at the county level and above shall coordinate and optimize the planning of land and space designated for:

- agriculture;
- ecological and environmental protection;
- urban settlements.

They shall strengthen:

- ecological and environmental protection in ethnic regions;
- the sustainable use of natural resources.

They shall also guide citizens of all ethnic groups in jointly protecting the ecological space necessary for the sustainable development of the Chinese nation.

Article 39

The relevant departments of the State Council and local people's governments at the county level and above in border areas shall coordinate efforts to promote the development and prosperity of border areas, as well as the consolidation and stability of the borders.

They shall:

- encourage support for the development of border regions;
- promote infrastructure and public-service facilities;
- improve living environments and production and living conditions in border villages.

They shall also strengthen:

- the development of urban systems along the borders;
- development and opening-up policies;
- platforms for economic development;
- industrial infrastructure.

They shall increase industrial support capacity and support:

- border trade;
- border tourism;
- cross-border economic cooperation.

Article 40

The State strengthens the development of new social customs and the spirit of the times and promotes:

- the development of civic morality;
- public education concerning the rule of law;
- the dissemination of science and technology.

The State promotes changes in social customs and encourages new models of civility and progress, guiding citizens of all ethnic groups, in their daily lives and in social occasions such as weddings and funerals, to consciously respect:

- laws and regulations;
- public order;
- good social customs.

The State protects citizens' freedom of marriage.

No organization or individual may interfere with freedom of marriage on the basis of:

- ethnic affiliation;
- customs and traditions;
- religious beliefs;
- other similar grounds.

Certo. Proseguo con lo stesso **registro legislativo in American English** e mantengo coerente la terminologia utilizzata nelle parti precedenti.

:::writing{variant="document" id="31684" title="Chapters V, VI and VII — Law of the People's Republic of China on the Promotion of Ethnic Unity and Progress"}

Part 5 – Chapters V, VI, and VII

Safeguards and Supervision – Legal Liability – Supplementary Provisions

(Articles 41–65)

Chapter V

Safeguards and Supervision

Article 41

The system for work relating to ethnic affairs, characterized by:

- unified leadership by the Party Committee;
- government administration in accordance with the law;
- coordination by United Front bodies;
- performance of responsibilities by the departments responsible for ethnic affairs;
- joint cooperation among all departments;
- participation by the whole of society;

shall be maintained and improved.

The mechanism for coordinating work relating to ethnic affairs shall be improved.

The central United Front bodies and the State Council department responsible for ethnic affairs shall be responsible for overall coordination and supervision of the implementation of activities concerning:

- strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation;
- promoting ethnic unity and progress.

Local United Front bodies and ethnic-affairs agencies shall be responsible for coordinating, organizing, implementing, and supervising such activities within their respective areas.

Article 42

Central state organs, local government departments, and various public institutions shall, within the scope of their respective responsibilities, carry out activities aimed at:

- strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation;
- promoting ethnic unity and progress.

Each organ shall promptly stop any conduct occurring within its own organization that harms ethnic unity and progress.

Public officials shall, in the performance of their duties and in their daily lives, play an exemplary role in promoting the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation and unity among ethnic groups.

Article 43

People's congresses at all levels and the standing committees of people's congresses at the county level and above shall, in accordance with the responsibilities prescribed by law, incorporate into all their activities the requirements relating to:

- strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation;
- building the community of the Chinese nation.

Article 44

Organizations such as:

- trade unions;
- the Communist Youth League;
- women's federations;
- federations of industry and commerce;
- federations of literary and art associations;
- writers' associations;
- science and technology associations;
- federations of returned overseas Chinese;
- associations of Taiwan compatriots;
- federations of persons with disabilities;

and other mass organizations shall leverage their respective strengths and carry out activities to strengthen the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation within their respective areas of responsibility.

They shall also unite the groups with which they are associated so that they contribute to building the community of the Chinese nation.

Article 45

Enterprises and public institutions shall observe social morality, fulfill their social responsibilities, and incorporate the requirements of strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation into activities such as:

- vocational training;
- the development of corporate culture.

They shall promote ethnic unity and progress.

Professional associations, chambers of commerce, scientific societies, and foundations shall reflect these requirements in:

- industry self-regulatory rules;
- professional codes of ethics;
- organizational charters;

and promote national unity through their activities.

Article 46

Religious organizations, religious institutions, and venues for religious activities shall carry out educational activities to strengthen the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation.

They shall:

- follow the orientation of the sinicization of religion in China;
- guide religions to adapt to socialist society;
- encourage religious personnel and believers to promote the patriotic tradition.

They shall also promote:

- harmony among ethnic groups;
- order in religious relations;
- social harmony.

Article 47

Grassroots people's governments shall provide guidance, support, and assistance to residents' committees and village committees in carrying out activities aimed at strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation.

Residents' committees and village committees shall incorporate these principles into:

- residents' codes and regulations;
- village rules and regulations;

supporting and guiding citizens of all ethnic groups in strengthening unity, mutual respect, and mutual assistance, and promoting common progress.

Article 48

The armed forces shall, in accordance with this Law and other relevant legal provisions, carry out education on the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation as part of national defense activities.

They shall make full use of their resources to support the building of the community of the Chinese nation, strengthen:

- unity between the armed forces and the government;
- unity between the armed forces and the people;

and safeguard the unity and security of the state.

Article 49

The State shall incorporate the requirements of strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation into the entire process of:

- training;
- selection;
- appointment and use;
- administration;

of leading officials.

The State shall strengthen the training of officials in ethnic regions and attach importance to the training and employment of officials belonging to ethnic minorities.

The State supports the development of:

- specialized technical personnel;
- highly skilled workers;

in ethnic regions, promoting exchanges of officials and talent among different regions and encouraging the movement of human resources toward grassroots areas of ethnic regions.

Article 50

People's governments at the county level and above shall incorporate the strengthening of the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation and the promotion of ethnic unity and progress into:

- national economic and social development plans;
- annual programs.

The relevant expenditures shall be included in public budgets.

The financial departments of people's governments at the county level and above shall, in accordance with the law, carry out supervision and provide guidance regarding the use of funds.

Article 51

The State incorporates ethnic affairs into a social-governance system based on joint development, shared governance, and shared benefits.

It strengthens:

- organizational coordination;
- grassroots governance capacity;
- technological support;

thereby improving the effectiveness of social governance.

Article 52

The relevant departments of the State Council and local people's governments shall implement the overall national security concept.

They shall improve systems for communication and reporting concerning major issues relating to ethnic affairs and strengthen:

- identification;
- analysis;
- assessment;
- early warning;
- management;

of major risks in the ethnic sphere.

They shall improve their capacity to prevent and resolve such risks, safeguarding national security and social stability.

Article 53

Local people's governments and relevant authorities shall strengthen their capacity to prevent and resolve conflicts and disputes.

They shall use diversified dispute-resolution mechanisms, correctly determine the nature of conflicts, and handle them in accordance with the law, maintaining unity among ethnic groups.

No organization or individual may use:

- ethnic identity;
- customs;
- religious beliefs;

as grounds for intentionally provoking or escalating conflicts or disrupting public order.

Article 54

Citizens have the right to file complaints and reports concerning conduct that harms ethnic unity and progress.

They also have the right to report state organs and their officials that fail to perform, or improperly perform, their statutory duties relating to the building of the community of the Chinese nation.

Where a violation of this Law harms the interests of the state or the public interests of society, the People's Procuratorate may initiate a public-interest action in accordance with the law.

Article 55

Activities for creating model examples of ethnic unity and progress shall emphasize strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation.

Groups and individuals that have made outstanding contributions to the cause of ethnic unity and progress shall receive recognition and awards in accordance with state provisions.

Article 56

The fourth week of September each year shall be designated as **Ethnic Unity and Progress Publicity Week**.

During this period, the State shall organize educational and public-awareness activities aimed at strengthening the consciousness of the community of the Chinese nation.

Part 5 – Section Two

Chapter VI

Legal Liability

(Articles 57–63)

Article 57

Where state organs and their officials:

- fail to perform the duties prescribed by this Law;
- improperly perform the duties prescribed by this Law;
- fail to promptly stop or handle in accordance with the law the unlawful conduct specified in Articles 58, 59, 60, and 61 of this Law,

the competent department or relevant authority shall order corrective action.

Where this results in adverse consequences or harmful effects, the responsible leading officials and persons directly responsible shall be subject to sanctions in accordance with the law.

Where the conduct constitutes a crime, criminal liability shall be pursued in accordance with the law.

Article 58

Any organization or individual that violates the provisions of this Law and harms ethnic unity and progress shall be promptly stopped by the competent departments of people's governments at the county level and above, in accordance with their respective responsibilities.

The parties concerned shall be required to correct their conduct and may be subject to sanctions in accordance with the law.

Where the conduct constitutes a violation of public-security administration, the public-security organ shall impose the relevant administrative penalties.

Where the conduct constitutes a crime, criminal liability shall be pursued.

Article 59

Any organization or individual that, on the basis of ethnic affiliation:

- engages in discrimination in employment;
- refuses to provide goods or services;
- commits other discriminatory acts prohibited by laws and regulations;

shall be ordered to make corrections by the competent departments, including those responsible for:

- ethnic affairs;
- human resources and social security;
- market regulation.

Where adverse consequences or harmful effects are caused, the following measures shall be applied:

- a warning;
- a public criticism through an official notice.

Where other laws or regulations provide for specific penalties, those provisions shall apply.

Article 60

Social organizations, enterprises, public institutions, and other social organizations shall promptly stop any conduct occurring within their organizations that harms ethnic unity and progress.

Where they fail to intervene promptly and this results in adverse consequences or harmful effects:

- the higher-level authority or competent department may issue a warning or a public criticism;
- the responsible leading officials and other persons directly responsible shall be held legally accountable.

Article 61

Where digital network operators violate the provisions of this Law and fail to fulfill their management obligations, the competent departments responsible for:

- cyberspace;
- telecommunications;

- public security;
- national security;
- press and publications;
- radio and television;

shall order corrective action in accordance with their respective responsibilities.

In the event of refusal to make corrections, or where the circumstances are serious, sanctions shall be imposed in accordance with the law.

Article 62

Whoever organizes, plans, or carries out:

- violent terrorist activities;
- ethnic separatist activities;
- religious extremist activities;

and commits a crime shall be held criminally liable in accordance with the law.

Whoever incites or finances the carrying out of the activities described above and commits a crime shall be held criminally liable in accordance with the law.

Article 63

Organizations and individuals outside the territory of the People's Republic of China that, with respect to the People's Republic of China, carry out activities intended to:

- harm ethnic unity and progress;
- create ethnic divisions;

shall be held legally accountable in accordance with the law.

Chapter VII

Final Provisions

Article 64

The people's congresses and their standing committees of:

- provinces;

- autonomous regions;
- municipalities directly under the Central Government;
- cities divided into districts;
- autonomous prefectures;

may, in accordance with actual local conditions, enact local regulations to promote ethnic unity and progress.

Article 65

This Law shall enter into force on July 1, 2026.

End of the Complete Translation

Law of the People's Republic of China on the Promotion of Ethnic Unity and Progress

(Adopted on March 12, 2026, at the Fourth Session of the 14th National People's Congress)