On China’s Anti-Corruption Strategies

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I. Political Will and Principles

- Chinese government always keeps a clear vision and takes a firm stand on the anti-corruption campaign.
- Fighting against corruption through the whole process of economic and social development.
- Combating corruption according to law and incorporating into the improvement of legal system.
- Tackling corruption from both its root causes and symptoms.
- Enhancing management and supervision over public servants with emphasis on leading officials and leading organs.
- Relying on support and participation of the public.
II. Leadership System and Working Mechanism

- The CPC is the ruling party of China
  - Party committees take unified leadership of the work of combating corruption
  - The Party and government both administer it
  - Discipline inspection commissions of the Party organize and coordinate it
  - Different departments take their due responsibilities
  - Public support and participation, including social organization and news media
Political Party

Legislature

Judicial Organs

Administrative Supervisory Organs

Auditing Organs

Preventive Organs

Others

Party’s Commissions for Discipline Inspection

National People’s Congress

People’s Courts and People’s Procuratorates

Ministry of Supervision (MOS)

National Audit Office

National Bureau of Corruption Prevention

Public Security Organs, Financial Institutions and others
III. Anti-Corruption Strategies

1. Ethics Education and Publicity

- Ethics education on public servants through centralized training and seminars.
  - China Academy of Discipline Inspection and Supervision
- Education in integrity at primary and secondary schools and universities.
- Organizing visits to various bases for education in clean government.
- Promote the integrity culture by means of literature and art, films and TV series, calligraphy and painting exhibitions, and ads for public good.
- Anti-corruption and integrity publicity for communities and NGOs.
2. Legal System on Anti-corruption

- Rules & regulations related to ethical conduct of public officials
  - The Codes of Ethical conduct for Leading Officials
  - The Guidelines for Leading Cadres to Perform Official Duties with Integrity: the basic intra-Party rules
  - The Regulations on the Strict Prohibition of Seeking Illegitimate Gains by Misuse of Office
  - The Regulations on Performing Management Duties with Integrity by Executives of State-owned Enterprises
  - The Regulations on Report of Relevant Personal Matters by Leading Officials
  - Other rules on gift, part-time jobs, etc
Laws & regulations related to control & supervision

- Law on Administrative Supervision
- Audit Law
- Administrative Reconsideration Law
- Administrative Procedure Law
- CPC Regulations on Intra-Party Supervision
- CPC Regulations on Inspection Tour
Related to corruption punishment

- Criminal punishment: the Criminal Law
- Party discipline: the Regulations on Disciplinary Sanctions of CPC members
- Administrative discipline: the Regulations on the Punishment of Civil Servants in Administrative Organs

Sanctions include: administrative warning, recording of demerit, recording of major demerit, demotion, dismissal from post and discharge from public service.
Related to corruption prevention

- The Administrative License Law
- The Civil Servant Law
- Regulations on Disclosure of Government Information
- The Government Procurement Law
- Anti-monopoly Law
- Bidding Law
- Whistleblowing act
3. Case Investigation and Punishment

- Importance: most direct and effective means to combat corruption
  - Everyone is equal before the law and discipline
  - Focus on leading officials at various levels
  - Emphases on: cases of graft, bribery-taking, dereliction of duty, abusing power, acts in violation of law and discipline, trade power for money, conflict of interest, serious infringement on the interests of the people.
  - To improve the coordination mechanism and effectiveness of investigation for corruption cases.
  - To lay stress on the comprehensive effect of corruption cases.
Combating Business bribery

- The special campaign against business bribery was launched in 2005.
- Promote the market credit system: e.g. set up the business bribery blacklist.
- The Eighth Amendment to the Criminal Law provide that: Whoever, for the purpose of seeking illegitimate commercial benefit, gives money or property to any foreign public official or official of an international public organization shall be sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of not less than three years but not more than 10 years and shall also be fined.
Procedure of Investigation by MOS

Source of Clues → Preliminary Enquiry → File a Case → Investigation and Evidence Collection

Transfer to Judicial Organs

Make Decision on Disciplinary Sanction → Collective Discussion → Review a Case → Transfer to Case Review

Form an Investigation Report
4. Control & Supervision

• Inner-Party supervision in the CPC
• Supervision by the National People’s Congress and the local people’s congresses (NPCs)
• Supervision within the governments
• Judicial supervision
• Supervision by the general public: report complaints by letters, visits, hotlines(12388), internet, etc.
• Supervision by the media
• Sunshine is the best antiseptic, transparency represents the best supervision of power.

• Regulations on Disclosure of Government Information stipulate that
government information, other than that related to state secrets, business secrets and personal privacy, should be made public in a timely and accurate manner, with the requirement of making public as the principle and holding back as the exception, to guarantee the people’s right to know, participate, express and supervise.

• Make government work, enterprise affairs and village affairs open to the public.
5. Reform & institutional innovation

- Reform of personnel management and judicial systems
- Reform of public administration: in the past decade, 2,183 items requiring administrative examination and approval has been canceled or adjusted, accounting for 60.6% of the total.
- Reform of taxation, finance and investment systems
- Reform of State-owned enterprises
- Construction of modern market system
e.g. tangible construction market (tendering center), one-stop public service centre, e-monitoring system, e-government procurement system, social credit system.
6. Redress Malpractices

- Lay emphasis on solving problems damaging people’s interests and causing strong dissatisfaction of the public, and investigate cases involving corruption and dereliction of duties behind. Priority areas:
  - Food and drug quality
  - Ecological environment
  - Production safety
  - Social security funds and the special capital for disaster and poverty relief
  - Prices of goods
  - Land expropriation and requisition
  - Etc.

- The system for democratic appraisals of political and industrial ethos.
IV. International Exchanges and Cooperation

- China has signed over 100 judicial assistance treaties with over 70 countries and regions.
- MOS has engaged in friendly exchanges with supervisory and anti-corruption institutions in more than 80 countries and regions, and concluded cooperation agreements with relevant institutions in 11 countries.
- Acceded to UNCAC in 2005
- APEC Anti-Corruption Working Group
- G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group
- OECD Anti-Bribery Working Group
- ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific Region
- Sino-US JLG ACWG
- Anti-corruption workshop
- Ect.
Citizens’ rate of satisfaction

Rate of satisfaction with the work of combating corruption

Percentage of citizens who thought corruption had been kept down
Thank you!