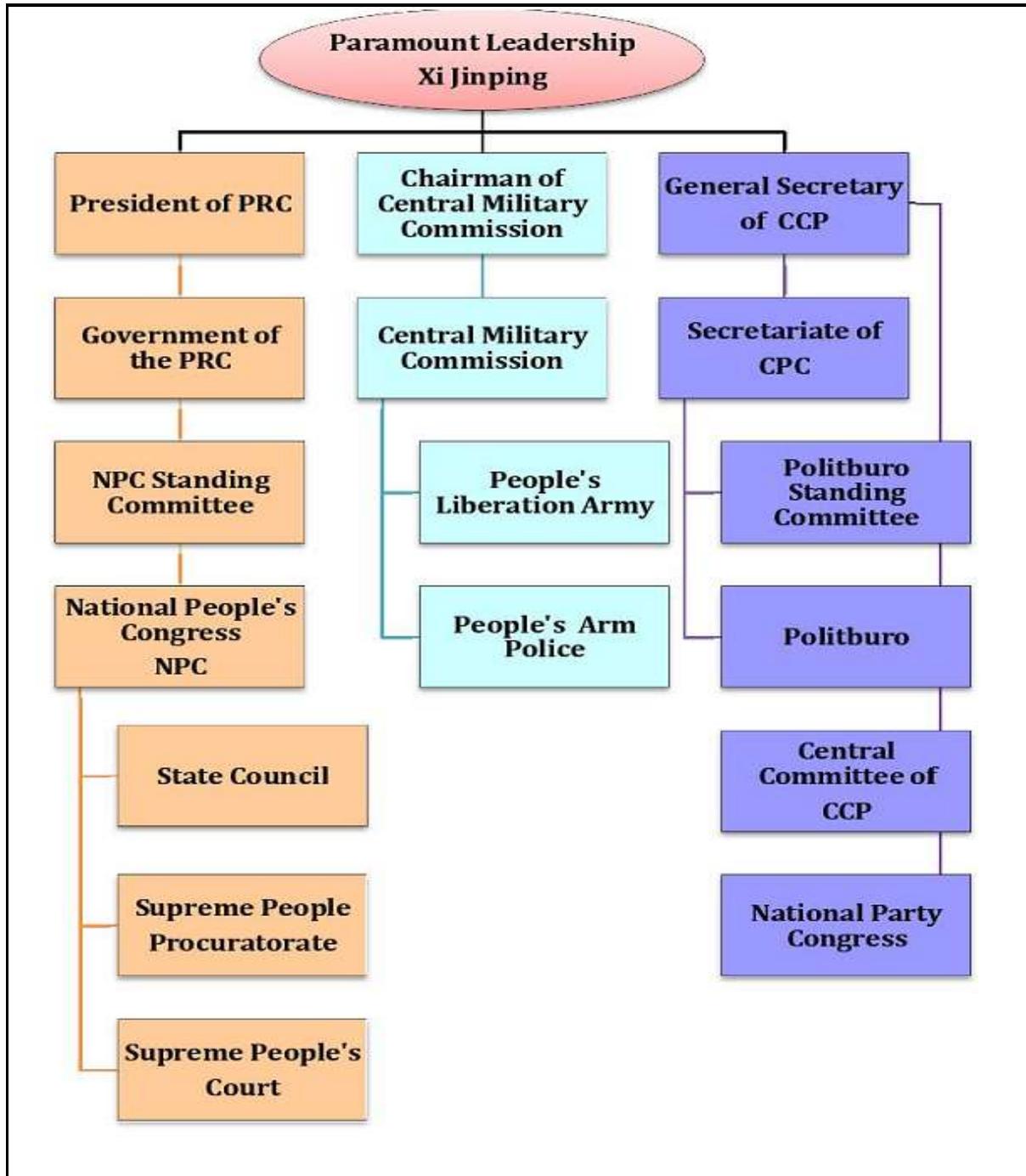


Chapter IV

4. Politics



4.1 The Guiding Principles of the Communist Party of China

Excerpts from the **Constitution of the Communist Party of China: General Program**, Revised and adopted at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China

on October 24 issued by **International Department Central Committee of CPC** related to guiding principles of CPC is given below:

The Communist Party of China is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the Chinese people, and the Chinese nation. It is the leadership core for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics and represents the developmental demands of China's advanced productive forces; the orientation for China's advanced culture, and the fundamental interests of the greatest possible majority of the Chinese people. The Party's highest ideal and ultimate goal is the realization of communism.

The Communist Party of China uses theory

- **Marxism-Leninism,**
- **Mao Zedong Thought**¹⁷⁹,
- **Deng Xiaoping Theory**¹⁸⁰,
- **Theory of Three Represents**¹⁸¹,
- **Scientific Outlook on Development**¹⁸², and
- **Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era**¹⁸³ as its guide to action

Marxism-Leninism reveals the laws governing the development of the history of human society. Its basic tenets are correct and have tremendous vitality. The highest ideal of communism pursued by Chinese Communists can be realized only when socialist society is fully developed and highly advanced. The development and improvement of the socialist system is a long historical process. By upholding the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism and following the path suited to China's specific conditions as chosen by the Chinese people, China's socialist cause will ultimately be victorious.

With Comrade Mao Zedong¹⁸⁴ as their chief representative, Chinese Communists developed Mao Zedong Thought by combining the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism with the actual practice of the Chinese revolution. **Mao Zedong Thought** is the application and development of Marxism-Leninism in China; it is a body of theoretical principles and a summary of experiences, proven correct in practice, relating to China's revolution and construction; and it is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China. Under the guidance of Mao Zedong Thought, the Communist Party of China led the Chinese people of all ethnic groups in the long revolutionary struggle against imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism, securing victory in the new democratic revolution and founding the People's Republic of China, a people's democratic dictatorship. After the founding of the People's Republic, the Communist Party of China

¹⁷⁹Basic components of Mao Zedong Thought, available online at URL:

http://www.china.org.cn/china/CPC_90_anniversary/2011-06/29/content_22885514.htm

¹⁸⁰Deng Xiaoping theory, available online at URL:

http://www.china.org.cn/china/CPC_90_anniversary/2011-07/01/content_22899394.htm

¹⁸¹Three Represents, available online at URL:

http://www.china.org.cn/china/CPC_90_anniversary/2011-04/19/content_22394533.htm

¹⁸²Scientific Concept of Development, available online at URL:

http://www.china.org.cn/china/CPC_90_anniversary/2011-05/13/content_22559237.htm

¹⁸³NPC and CPPCC , Annual Session 2018,: Backgrounder: Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, available online at URL:

http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-03/17/c_137046261.htm

¹⁸⁴Mao Zedong, https://cpcchina.chinadaily.com.cn/2010-09/14/content_14470695.htm

successfully led the people in carrying out socialist transformation, completing the transition from New Democracy to socialism, establishing the basic socialist system, and developing a socialist economy, politics, and culture.

After the **Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee** of the Communist Party of China, Chinese Communists, with Comrade Deng Xiaoping¹⁸⁵ as their chief representative, analyzed both positive and negative experience gained since the founding of the People's Republic, emancipated the mind, and sought truth from facts. They shifted the focus of the whole Party's work onto economic development and introduced reform and opening up, thereby ushering in a new era of development in socialism; they gradually formulated the line, principles, and policies for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, brought clarity to basic questions on building, consolidating, and developing socialism in China, and thus established Deng Xiaoping Theory. **Deng Xiaoping Theory** is the product of combining Marxism-Leninism's basic tenets with practice in contemporary China and the particular features of the era; it is a continuation and development of Mao Zedong Thought under new historical conditions; it represents a new stage for the development of Marxism in China; it is the Marxism of contemporary China and a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China; and it guides the continuous progression of China's socialist modernization.

After the **Fourth Plenary Session of the 13th Central Committee** of the Communist Party of China, Chinese Communists, with Comrade **Jiang Zemin** as their chief representative, through developing socialism with Chinese characteristics in practice, deepened their understanding of what socialism is and how to build it, and what kind of party to build and how to build it, and gathered valuable new experience in governing the Party and the country, thus forming the **Theory of Three Represents**. The Theory of Three Represents, which is a continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Deng Xiaoping Theory, reflects new demands that the developments and changes in today's world and in China have placed on the Party and the government in their work. A powerful theoretical tool for strengthening and improving Party building and promoting the self-improvement and development of China's socialism, it is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China and a guiding ideology that the Party must uphold in the long term. Always ensuring the Theory of Three Represents is practiced is the foundation of the Party's own development, the cornerstone of governance by the Party, and the source of the Party's strength.

After the **Party's 16th National Congress**, Chinese Communists, with Comrade **Hu Jintao** as their chief representative, continued to take Deng Xiaoping Theory and the Theory of Three Represents as their guide. On the basis of the new demands of development they forged a deep understanding of and answered major questions, including what kind of development to pursue and how to pursue it in a new situation, thus forming the **Scientific Outlook on Development**, which puts people first and calls for comprehensive, balanced, and sustainable development. The Scientific Outlook on Development is a scientific theory that continues in congruence with Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, and the Theory of Three Represents, while advancing with the times. It fully embodies the Marxist worldview and methodology on development and represents a major achievement in adapting Marxism to the Chinese

¹⁸⁵Deng Xiaoping, https://cpcchina.chinadaily.com.cn/2010-09/14/content_14470693.htm

context. It is a crystallization of the collective wisdom of the Communist Party of China and a guiding ideology that must be upheld long term in developing socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Since the **Party's 18th National Congress**, Chinese Communists, with Comrade Xi Jinping as their chief representative, in response to contemporary developments and by integrating theory with practice, have systematically addressed the major question of our times what kind of socialism with Chinese characteristics the new era requires us to uphold and develop and how we should uphold and develop it, thus giving shape to **Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era**. The Thought is a continuation and development of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, and the Scientific Outlook on Development. It is the latest achievement in adapting Marxism to the Chinese context, a crystallization of the practical experience and collective wisdom of the Party and the people, an important component of the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and a guide to action for the entire Party and all the Chinese people to strive for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and must be upheld long term and constantly developed. Under the guidance of Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the Communist Party of China has led the Chinese people of all ethnic groups in a concerted effort to carry out a great struggle, develop a great project, advance a great cause, and realize a great dream, ushering in a new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Ultimately, the fundamental reason for all of China's achievements and progress since reform and opening up began is that the Party has forged a path, formed a theoretical system, established a system, and developed a culture for socialism with Chinese characteristics. All Party members must cherish deeply, uphold long term, and continue to develop this path, this theoretical system, this socialist system, and this culture, which the Party has developed through great hardship. All Party members must hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, have firm confidence in its path, theory, system, and culture, implement the Party's basic theory, basic line, and basic policy, and strive to fulfil the three historic tasks of advancing modernization, achieving China's reunification, and safeguarding world peace and promoting common development, achieve the two centenary goals, and realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation.

China is currently in the primary stage of socialism and will remain so for a long time to come. This is a stage of history that cannot be bypassed as China, which used to be economically and culturally lagging, makes progress in socialist modernization; it will take over a century. China's development of socialism must begin from China's own circumstances and must follow the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. At the present stage, the principal contradiction in Chinese society is that between the ever-growing needs of the people for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development. Owing to both domestic factors and international influences, a certain amount of class struggle will continue to exist for a long time to come, and under certain circumstances may even grow more pronounced, however, it is no longer the principal contradiction. In building socialism in China, the basic tasks are to further release and develop the productive forces and gradually achieve socialist modernization and, to this end, reform those elements and areas within the relations of production and the superstructure that are unsuited to the development of the productive forces.

The Party must uphold and improve the basic economic system whereby public ownership plays a dominant role and economic entities under diverse forms of ownership develop side by side. It must maintain and improve the distribution system whereby distribution according to labour is dominant and a variety of other modes of distribution exist alongside it. It must encourage some areas and some people to become well-off first, gradually eliminate poverty, achieve common prosperity, and on the basis of developing production and social wealth, keep meeting the people's ever-growing needs for a better life and promote people's well-rounded development.

Development is the Party's top priority in governing and rejuvenating the country. The Party must commit to a people-centred philosophy of development and pursue the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, and open development that is for everyone. The general starting point and criteria for judging each item of the Party's work are that it must benefit the development of the socialist productive forces, be conducive to increasing socialist China's overall strength, and help to improve the people's living standards. The Party must respect labour, knowledge, talent, and creativity and ensure that development is for the people and relies on the people, and that its fruits are shared among the people.

The beginning of the new century marked China's entry into a new stage of development in building a moderately prosperous society in all respects and accelerating socialist modernization. In accordance with the five-sphere integrated plan and the four-pronged comprehensive strategy for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, the Party must promote coordinated economic, political, cultural, social, and ecological advancement, and coordinate efforts to finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, comprehensively deepen reform, fully advance the law-based governance of China, and strengthen Party self-governance in every respect.

In this new era in the new century, the strategic objectives of economic and social development are to finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by the time the Party marks its centenary and to build China into a great modern socialist country in every dimension by the time the People's Republic celebrates its centenary.

The basic line of the Communist Party of China in the primary stage of socialism is to lead all the people of China together in a self-reliant and pioneering effort, making economic development the central task, upholding the Four Cardinal Principles, and remaining committed to reform and opening up, so as to see China becomes a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful.

In leading the cause of socialism, the Communist Party of China must continue its commitment to economic development as the central task, and all other work must take an ancillary role and serve this centre. The Party shall implement the strategy for invigorating China through science and education, the strategy on developing a quality work force, the innovation-driven development strategy, the rural vitalization strategy, the coordinated regional development strategy, the sustainable development strategy, and the military-civilian integration strategy. It shall give full play to the role of science and technology as primary productive forces and the role of innovation as the primary force driving development, draw on advances in science and technology, improve the quality of the country's workforce, and ensure higher-quality and more efficient, equitable, and sustainable development of the economy.

The Four Cardinal Principles¹⁸⁶ to keep to the path of socialism, to uphold the people's democratic dictatorship, to uphold the leadership of the Communist Party of China, and to uphold Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought form the foundation for building the country. Throughout the whole course of socialist modernization, the Party must adhere to the Four Cardinal Principles and oppose bourgeois liberalization.

Responsibility/Role of Communist Party of China (CPC)

A continued commitment to reform and opening up is the path to a stronger China. Only through reform and opening up can we develop China, develop socialism, and develop Marxism. The Party must comprehensively deepen reform, improve and develop the system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and modernize China's system and capacity for governance. The Party must fundamentally reform the economic structure that constrains the development of the productive forces and uphold and improve the socialist market economy; and in congruence with this it must undertake political structural reform and reform in other fields. The Party must uphold the fundamental national policy of making China open to the world and embrace and learn from all achievements of human society. In carrying out reform and opening up, the Party should be boldly explorative and brave in breaking new ground; the Party should improve the scientific nature of reform-related decision making, pursue reform in a more systematic, holistic, and coordinated way, and pioneer new approaches through practice.

The Communist Party of China shall lead the people in developing the socialist market economy. It shall be firm in consolidating and developing the public sector of the economy and shall remain steadfast in encouraging, supporting, and guiding the development of the non-public sector. It shall give play to the decisive role of market forces in resource allocation and ensure the government plays its role better, and establish a sound system for macroeconomic regulation. The Party shall work to balance urban and rural development, development among regions, economic and social development, relations between humankind and nature, and domestic development and openness to the world. It shall adjust the economic structure, transform the growth model, and advance supply-side structural reform. The Party shall promote the synchronized development of new industrialization, information technology application, urbanization, and agricultural modernization, and shall build a new socialist countryside, take a new path of industrialization with Chinese characteristics, and build China into a country of innovation and a global leader in science and technology.

The Communist Party of China shall lead the people in developing socialist democracy. It shall preserve the organic unity of Party leadership, the running of the country by the people, and law based governance, follow the Chinese socialist path of political development, expand socialist democracy, develop a socialist rule of law system with Chinese characteristics, and build a socialist rule of law country, thereby consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship and developing a socialist political civilization. It shall uphold and improve the people's congress system, the Communist Party-led system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation, the system of regional ethnic autonomy, and the system of public self-governance at the primary level. The Party shall develop a broader, fuller, and more robust people's democracy, advance extensive,

¹⁸⁶ Uphold the four cardinal principles, March 30, 1979, available online at URL: https://cpcchina.chinadaily.com.cn/2010-10/15/content_13918193.htm

multilevel, and institutionalized development of consultative democracy, and act in earnest to protect the people's right to manage state and social affairs and to manage economic and cultural matters. It shall respect and safeguard human rights. The Party shall encourage the free expression of views and work to establish sound systems and procedures for democratic elections, decision-making, administration, and oversight. It shall improve the socialist system of laws with Chinese characteristics and strengthen the implementation of law, to bring all the work of the state under the rule of law.

The Communist Party of China shall lead the people in developing advanced socialist culture. It shall promote socialist cultural-ethical progress, ensure the practice of the rule of law in combination with the rule of virtue, and work to strengthen the thinking and morality as well as the knowledge of science and culture of the whole nation to provide powerful ideological guarantees, motivation, and intellectual support for reform, opening up, and socialist modernization, and develop a strong socialist culture in China. It shall strengthen the system of core socialist values, uphold Marxism as its guiding ideology, foster the common ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics, promote a national spirit to which patriotism is central and a spirit of the times centered on reform and innovation, cultivate and practice core socialist values, and champion the socialist concept of honor and disgrace. It shall work to strengthen the people's sense of national dignity, self-confidence, and self-reliance, protect against the corroding influence of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, and eliminate all social ills, endeavoring to see that the people of China are people of high ideals and moral integrity and are cultured and disciplined. It must better educate its members of the great ideal of communism. The Party shall strive to develop educational, scientific, and cultural undertakings, promote the creative evolution and innovative development of fine traditional Chinese culture, carry forward our revolutionary culture, develop an advanced socialist culture, and enhance our country's cultural soft power. The Party shall hold firmly the leading position in ideological work, constantly consolidate the guiding position of Marxism in the realm of ideology, and cement the common ideological foundation which underpins the concerted endeavor of the entire Party and all the Chinese people.

The Communist Party of China shall lead the people in building a harmonious socialist society. In accord with the overall demands of democracy and the rule of law, equity and justice, honesty and fraternity, vigor and vitality, stability and order, and harmony between humankind and nature, and in line with the principle of building together and sharing together such a society, the Party shall work to solve problems of the greatest, most immediate, and most practical concern to the people. In doing this, it shall focus on ensuring and improving living standards. It shall work to ensure the fruits of development are of greater and more equitable benefit to the people, help them gain an increasingly stronger sense of fulfillment, and strive to see that all people realize their potential, find their proper place in society, and live together in harmony. The Party shall strengthen and develop new approaches to social governance. It shall strictly distinguish between and properly handle contradictions between us and enemies and contradictions among the people, these two different types of contradiction. It shall strengthen comprehensive measures to maintain law and order, and work with firm resolve and in accordance with the law to combat criminal activities that endanger national security and national interests, or threaten social stability or economic development, and will bring criminals to justice, maintaining lasting social stability. The Party shall pursue a holistic

approach to national security and resolutely safeguard China's sovereignty, security, and development interests.

The Communist Party of China shall lead the people in building a socialist ecological civilization. It shall strengthen the philosophy underlying ecological civilization that nature should be respected, adapted to, and protected; fully understand that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets; follow the fundamental national policy of conserving resources and protecting the environment; uphold the principle of prioritizing resource conservation and environmental protection and letting nature restore itself; and take a positive path to development that ensures increased production, higher living standards, and healthy ecosystems. The Party shall strive to build a resource-conserving, environmentally friendly society, implement the strictest possible environmental protection systems, and work to shape spatial layouts, industrial structures, modes of production, and ways of life that are conducive to resource conservation and environmental protection, creating good working and living environments for the people, and ensuring sustainable development for the Chinese nation.

The Communist Party of China shall uphold its absolute leadership over the People's Liberation Army and other people's armed forces; implement Xi Jinping's thinking on strengthening the military; strengthen the development of the People's Liberation Army by enhancing its political loyalty, strengthening it through reform and technology, and running it in accordance with the law; build people's forces that obey the Party's command, can fight and win, and maintain excellent conduct; ensure that the People's Liberation Army accomplishes its missions and tasks in the new era; and give full play to the role of the People's Liberation Army in consolidating national defense, defending the motherland, and participating in socialist modernization.

The Communist Party of China shall preserve and develop socialist relations among ethnic groups based on equality, solidarity, mutual assistance, and harmony; work proactively to train and select officials from ethnic minorities; help ethnic minorities and areas with concentrations of ethnic minorities with economic, cultural, and social development; foster a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation; and ensure that all ethnic groups work together for common development and prosperity. The Party shall fully implement its basic policy on religion, and encourage religious believers to contribute to economic and social development.

The Communist Party of China shall urge all workers, farmers, and intellectuals, and all other political parties, persons without party affiliation, and the patriotic forces of all ethnic groups in China to further develop and expand the broadest possible patriotic united front embracing all socialist workers, all those working for the socialist cause, all patriots who support socialism, all patriots who support the reunification of the motherland, and all patriots who are dedicated to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. The Party shall work continuously to strengthen the unity of all the Chinese people, including compatriots in the Hong Kong and Macao special administrative regions and in Taiwan as well as overseas Chinese. It shall promote long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao and achieve the reunification of the motherland in conformity with the principle of "one country, two systems."

The Communist Party of China shall uphold an independent foreign policy of peace, follow a path of peaceful development, continue with the win-win opening up strategy, consider both domestic and international situations, and actively foster relations with other countries, endeavoring to develop a favorable international environment for China's reform, opening up, and modernization. In international affairs, it shall uphold justice while pursuing shared interests, safeguard China's independence and sovereignty, oppose hegemonism and power politics, defend world peace, promote human progress, work to build a community with a shared future for mankind, and advance the building of a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity. It shall develop relations between China and other countries on the basis of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, mutual noninterference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The Party shall constantly work to develop good neighborly relations between China and its surrounding countries and work to strengthen unity and cooperation between China and other developing countries. It shall follow the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, and pursue the Belt and Road Initiative. The Communist Party of China shall develop relations with the Communist parties and other political parties of other countries in accordance with the principles of independence, complete equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

To lead the Chinese people of all ethnic groups to achieve the two centenary goals and realize the Chinese Dream of national rejuvenation, the Communist Party of China must follow its basic line; exercise self-supervision and strengthen self-governance in every respect; strengthen its long-term governance capacity, its advanced nature, and its purity; and, in the spirit of reform and innovation, make comprehensive moves to press ahead with the great new project of Party building. It must take enhancing its political building as the overarching principle and make comprehensive efforts to ensure that the Party's political work is stressed, ideology is strengthened, organizations are consolidated, conduct is improved, and discipline is maintained, institutional development is always emphasized, and the fight against corruption keeps going, thus building the Party more effectively in all respects. It must uphold the principle that the Party builds itself in the interests of, and exercises governance for, the people, and see that its fine traditions and positive work style continue to thrive. It must constantly work to improve the way it exercises leadership and governance and strengthen its ability to resist corruption, prevent moral decline, and withstand risks. It must constantly strengthen its ability to purify, improve, reform, and excel itself. It must constantly strengthen its class foundation, expand its mass base, enhance its creativity, cohesion, and readiness to meet challenges, and build itself up as an ever learning, service-oriented, and innovative Marxist governing party. The Party should thus be able to forever stand at the forefront of the times and become a strong core capable of leading all the people of China as they continue to advance along the road of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

In building itself, the Party must work with firm resolve to meet the following five fundamental requirements.

1. Adherence to the Party's basic line. The whole Party must use Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, and the Party's basic line to achieve unity in thought and action, and must resolutely

continue to do so in the long term. The Party must ensure that reform and opening up are carried out in unity with the Four Cardinal Principles, put its basic line into effect in all fields of endeavor, and combat all mistaken tendencies of the “Left” and Right, maintaining vigilance against Rightist tendencies, but primarily defending against “Leftist” tendencies. The Party must strengthen work to improve leading bodies at all levels, training and selecting the good officials that our Party and people need, and it must cultivate and train millions of successors to continue the cause of socialism, thus ensuring organizationally that the Party’s basic theory, basic line, and basic policy are fully implemented and applied.

2. Commitment to emancipating the mind, seeking truth from facts, advancing with the times, and being realistic and pragmatic. The Party’s line of thinking is to proceed from reality in all it does, to integrate theory with practice, to seek truth from facts, and to verify and develop truths through practice. All Party members must uphold this line of thinking, actively exploring and boldly experimenting, breaking ground and making innovations, and working with creativity; never cease to study new situations, reflect on new experiences, and solve new problems; and enrich and develop Marxism through practice and advance the adaption of Marxism to the Chinese context.
3. Dedication to wholeheartedly serving the people. Besides the interests of the working class and the broadest possible majority of the people, the Party has no special interests of its own. It shall, at all times, give top priority to the interests of the people, share weal and woe with them, and maintain the closest possible ties with them. It shall exercise power for the people, demonstrate concern for them, and work in their interests, never allowing any member to become disengaged from the people or to behave as if they are above them. The biggest political advantage the Party has is its close ties with the people while the biggest potential danger it faces as a governing party is becoming distanced from them. Party conduct and the Party’s ties with the people are of paramount importance to the Party. In its own work, the Party shall follow the mass line, seeing that everything is for the people and everything relies on the people, exercising the principle of “from the people, to the people,” and translating the correct ideas of the Party into the voluntary action of the people.
4. Resolve in upholding democratic centralism. Democratic centralism combines centralism built on the basis of democracy with democracy under centralized guidance. It is both the Party’s fundamental organizational principle and the application of the mass line in everyday Party activities. The Party must fully encourage intraparty democracy, respect the principal position of its members, safeguard their democratic rights, and give play to the initiative and creativity of Party organizations at every level and all Party members. Correct centralism must be practiced; all Party members must keep firmly in mind the need to maintain political integrity, think in big picture terms, uphold the leadership core, and keep in alignment, and firmly uphold the authority and centralized, unified leadership of the Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at the core, so as to ensure the solidarity, unity, and concerted action of the whole Party and guarantee the prompt and effective implementation of the Party’s decisions. The Party shall strengthen and regulate political activities within itself; make intraparty political activities more politically oriented, up-to-date, principled, and effective; cultivate a positive and healthy intraparty political

culture; and foster a sound political ecosystem featuring honesty and integrity within the Party. In its internal political activities, the Party shall conduct correctly criticism and self-criticism, engage in debate over matters of principle, and uphold truth and rectify mistakes. The Party shall work hard to create a lively political situation featuring both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, and both unity of will and personal sense of ease.

5. Firmness in exercising strict self-supervision and self-governance. Ensuring Party self-governance is exercised fully and strictly is a journey to which there is no end. Under the new circumstances, the tests the Party faces in governance, reform and opening up, the market economy, and the external environment are protracted, complicated, and serious; the dangers of a lack of drive, incompetence, disengagement from the people, inaction, and corruption are more pointedly confronting the whole Party. The Party shall see that strict standards and measures are applied throughout the process and in all aspects of its self-supervision and self-governance. The Party shall ensure self-governance is carried out in accordance with regulations and both symptoms and root causes of problems are addressed. The Party must give top priority to ensuring compliance with Party discipline, help its members become more organization conscious and have a stronger sense of discipline, and work to see that every member is equal before Party discipline. The Party shall ensure the principal and oversight responsibilities for the Party's self-supervision and self-governance are fully assumed; oversight of leading Party organs and of Party members in leadership positions, particularly those holding principal leadership positions, is strengthened; and the internal oversight system is constantly improved. The Party shall step up efforts to improve conduct, build integrity, and combat corruption; apply a zero tolerance policy on corruption; and establish effective mechanisms to ensure officials do not dare, are not able, and have no desire to be corrupt.

Leadership of the Communist Party of China is the most essential attribute of socialism with Chinese characteristics, and the greatest strength of this system. The Party exercises overall leadership over all areas of endeavor in every part of the country. The Party must adapt to the demands of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization, remain committed to practicing scientific, democratic, and law-based governance, and strengthen and improve its leadership. The Party must, acting on the principle of guiding the overall situation and coordinating the work of all sides, assume the role of leadership core among all other organizations at the corresponding levels. The Party must concentrate on leading economic development, organize and coordinate the strengths of all by uniting hearts and actions to focus work on economic development, and promote all-around economic and social development. The Party must practice democratic and scientific decision-making; formulate and implement the correct lines, principles, and policies; carry out its organizational, publicity, and educational work to proper effect; and give play to the exemplary and vanguard role of all Party members. The Party must act within the scope of the country's Constitution and the law. It must ensure that the legislative, judicial, administrative, and supervisory organs of the state, economic and cultural organizations, and people's organizations work actively on their own initiative, independently, responsibly, and cooperatively. The Party must strengthen its leadership over trade unions, the Communist Youth League, women's federations, and other people's group organizations, ensure they preserve and strengthen their political consciousness,

advanced nature, and orientation toward the people, and give full play to their roles. The Party must adapt to developments and changing circumstances, improving its leadership system and style of leadership and strengthening its capacity for governance. Party members must cooperate closely with people outside the Party, endeavoring together to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.¹⁸⁷

4.2 Communist Party

The Communist Party is the sole party in power in China.¹⁸⁸

Brief History of Communist Party of China

The Communist Party of China (CPC) is a great Marxist political party. It is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, and the leading core of the Chinese people of all nationalities. Since its founding in 1921, the CPC has travelled a glorious path of struggle for the liberation of China and the happiness of the people, as well as the progressive cause of mankind. For eighty-one years, the CPC has led the Chinese people through hard and tortuous struggles which gained the great victory of the new democratic revolution, the socialist transformation and the socialist construction. For eighty-one years, the Party has combined the universal truths of the Marxism-Leninism with the practical situation of the Chinese revolution and construction. For eighty-one years, the Party has continuously strengthened itself by summing up experience and correcting its own mistakes. Modern Chinese history well indicates that without the Communist Party, there would have been no New China. Neither would there be China's socialism. Only with the leadership of the Communist Party of China can there be victory of the socialist cause with Chinese characteristics. Only with the leadership of the Party can the Chinese people have a brighter and more hopeful future.¹⁸⁹

4.2.1 The nature of the CPC

The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representative of the interests of the Chinese people of all ethnic groups and the core of leadership over the socialist cause of China.

¹⁸⁷ Excerpts from the Constitution of the Communist Party of China: General Program, Revised and adopted at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on October 24, 2017 issued by International Department Central Committee of CPC, available online at URL:

www.idcpc.org.cn/english/cpcbrieff/partyconstitution/index.html

Note: “The Guiding Principles of the CPC” can also be studied at “The 18th National People’s Congress of CPC, Press Centre: Ideological Foundation of the CPC”, available online at URL:

<http://en.people.cn/206215/206216/7997750.html>

¹⁸⁸ Communist Party of China (CPC): China Political System, III The Party in Power, available online at URL:

<http://www.china.org.cn/english/Political/26151.htm>

¹⁸⁹ Excerpts from Backgrounder: History of the Communist Party of China, Embassy of PRC in Republic of South Korea, available online at URL:

<http://za.china-embassy.org/eng/zt/18thpartycongress/12/t985820.htm>

CPC's maximum program of long objective is to realize the Communist social system and the minimum program at present is to build socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The CPC takes Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theory as the guidance of its actions.

The CPC's basic line for the primary stage of socialism is to unite with and lead the people of all ethnic groups in the endeavour to build China into a prosperous, strong, democratic and highly civilized modern socialist state by taking economic development as the central task, adhering to the Four Cardinal Principles (adherence to the socialist road, the people's democratic dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party, and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought), persisting in reform and opening up, developing the spirit of self-reliance and pioneering enterprises with painstaking efforts.

4.2.2 Four basic demands for the building of the Party

- First, uphold the Party's basic line;
- Second, adhere to the principle of emancipating the mind and seeking truth from facts;
- Third, persist in serving the people wholeheartedly; and
- Fourth, uphold democratic centralism.

4.2.3 The political and organizational principle of democratic centralism

4.2.3.1 The basic principle of democratic centralism

- The individual Party member is subordinate to a Party organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level organization is subordinate to the higher level, each organization and all members of the whole Party are subordinate to the Party's National Congress and the Central Committee.
- Leading bodies at various levels of the Party, except for their agencies and for leading Party groups in non-Party organizations, shall all be elected.
- The Party's supreme leading organ is the National Party Congress and the Central Committee it elects. The Party's leading bodies at all levels in the localities are the Party congresses at these levels and the committees they elect. Party committees at all levels are accountable and report work to the congresses at their respective levels.
- Party organizations at a higher level shall frequently listen to the opinions of lower organizations and Party members in general and solve their problems without delay. Lower Party organizations shall ask for instructions from and report on their work to higher organizations, and also be responsible for solving problems independently within the scope of their official duties. Lower and higher organizations shall keep each other informed, and support and supervise each other. Party organizations at all levels shall help Party members to have a better understanding of and more participation in inner-Party affairs.
- Party committees at all levels carry out a system that combines collective leadership with divisions of work and personal responsibility. Major issues shall be discussed and decided collectively by the Party committee; and committee members shall earnestly perform their duties in accordance with the collective decisions and divisions of work.

- The Party prohibits personality cult in any form. There must be a guarantee for the activities of Party leaders to be placed under the supervision of the Party and people, while at the same time safeguarding the prestige of all leaders representing the interests of the Party and people.

4.2.3.2 Organizational principles

- The election of delegates to Party congresses at all levels and of committees is by secret ballot.
No organization or individual shall use any method to force voters to elect or not to elect a certain person.
If anything in violation of the Party Constitution occurs during the election of local Party congresses at various levels and grassroots congresses, a Party committee at the next higher level, after investigation and verification, shall make a decision invalidating the election and adopting appropriate measures; the decision then shall be reported to the Party committee at a still higher level for examination and approval, and its implementation formally declared.
- The party Central Committee and local committees at various levels, when necessary, call a representative conference to discuss and decide on major issues needing timely solutions. The number of delegates to a representative conference and the method of election of delegates to a representative conference and the method of electing them shall be decided by the committee which convenes the conference.
- Establishment of a new Party organization or dissolution of an existing one must be decided by a Party organization at the next higher level.
- The Party Central Committee and local committees at various levels may set up agencies.
- When the Party congresses at various levels and grassroots congresses are not in session, the Party organization at the next higher level, when it deems necessary, may transfer or assign responsible members to the leading Party group at a lower level.
- When Party leading bodies at various levels make decisions on important issues related to lower organizations, under normal conditions they shall solicit the opinions of the latter. They shall ensure that lower organizations can normally exercise their function and powers. Unless under special conditions, the leading bodies at a higher level shall not interfere in matters which should be handled by lower organizations.
- Only the Party Central Committee has the right to decide on major issues of national policy; Party organizations of various departments and localities may put forward their suggestions to the Central Committee, but must not make decisions without authorization or publish their own proposals in public.
- Lower Party organizations must firmly carry out the decisions of higher organizations.
Lower organizations may request a change in the decision of the higher organization if they think it does not conform to conditions in their locality or department; if the higher organization insists on its original decision, the lower organizations must carry it out and shall not openly publicize differing opinions, but they have the right to report the matter to the organizations at a still higher level.

- The newspapers, magazines and other mass media of Party organizations at various levels must publicize the Party's line, principles, policies and resolutions.
- In discussing and deciding issues, a Party organization must apply the principle of subordinating the minority to the majority. Decisions on important issues shall be put to the vote. Serious consideration shall be given to the different opinions of a few people. If a dispute over an important issue arises and the number of people on both sides is approximately the same, except when in an emergency the opinions of the majority must be carried out, finalizing a decision shall be deferred. Under special circumstances, a report of the case under dispute may be referred to the organization at the next higher level for a ruling.
- If an important proposal published by an individual Party member on behalf of a Party organization exceeds the scope of the original decision, the matter shall be submitted to the Party organization for discussion and decision, or instructions shall be sought from the Party organization at the next higher level. No Party member, whether of high or low position, can individually decide on a major issue; if, in an emergency, a decision must be made by an individual, the matter must be promptly reported to the Party organization afterwards.

4.2.4 Organizations of the Party

4.2.4.1 Central organizations of the Party

4.2.4.1.1 The National Party Congress and the Central Committee

The central leading organ of the Party is the National Party Congress and the Central Committee it elects. The Central Committee is accountable to and reports its work to the National Congress.

The National Party Congress, held once every five years, is convened by the Central Committee. If the Central Committee deems it necessary, or over one-third of the provincial-level organizations express a demand, the congress may be held ahead of schedule; and if there is no special situation, its convening shall not be postponed.

The number of delegates to the National Party Congress and the method of election are decided by the Central Committee.

The Central Committee is elected for a term of five years. If the National Congress is held ahead of schedule or deferred, its term of office shall be changed accordingly.

The **functions and powers** of the National Party Congress are:

- 1) To hear and examine the report of the Central Committee;
- 2) To hear and examine the report of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection;
- 3) To discuss and decide on major issues of the Party;
- 4) To revise the Party Constitution;
- 5) To elect the Central Committee; and
- 6) To elect the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

When the National Congress is not in session, the Central Committee implements the resolutions of the National Congress, leads all the work of the Party, and represents the CPC outside the Party.

Members and alternate members of the Central Committee must have a Party standing of at least five years.

The number of members and alternate members of the Central Committee is decided by the National Congress. If posts of members of the Central Committee fall vacant, the vacancies shall be filled in proper order by alternate members in accordance with the number of votes they gain.

A plenary session of the Central Committee is held at least once a year by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

4.2.4.1.2 The Political Bureau, its Standing Committee, the General Secretary, the Central Military Commission and the Secretariat

The leading organs of the Central Committee are the Political Bureau, its Standing Committee and general secretary of the Central Committee.

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and the general secretary of the Central Committee are elected by the plenary session of the Central Committee.

The general secretary of the Central Committee must be elected from among members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee.

When the plenum of the Central Committee is not in session, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and its Standing Committee exercise the functions and powers of the Central Committee.

The general secretary of the Central Committee is responsible for calling sessions of both the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and its Standing Committee, and is in charge of the work of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

The central military leading organ of the Party is the Central Military Commission.

Members of the Central Military Commission of the Party are decided on by the Central Committee.

The Secretariat of the Central Committee is the administrative body of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee. Its members are nominated by the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and approved by the plenary session of the Central Committee.

Leading bodies and leaders of the Central Committee elected by each Central Committee shall continue to take charge of the day-to-day work of the Party while the next National Congress is in session, until a new central leading body and central leaders are elected by the next Central Committee.

4.2.4.2 Local organizations of the Party

Party congresses of various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, cities with districts and autonomous prefectures are held once every five years.

Local Party congresses at various levels are called by Party committees at the same level. Under special conditions, they may be held ahead of time or postponed with approval from the committee at the next higher level.

The number of delegates of local Party congresses at various levels and the method of election are decided by the Party committees at the same level and reported to the Party committee at the next higher level for approval.

The functions and powers of local Party congresses at various levels are:

- 1) To hear and examine the report of the committee at the same level;
- 2) To hear and examine the report of the discipline inspection commission at the same level;
- 3) To discuss major issues within the scope of the region and pass resolutions; and
- 4) To elect Party committees and party discipline inspection commissions at the same level.

When congresses are not in session, local Party committees at various levels carry out directions of the Party organizations at the next higher level and the resolutions of Party congresses at the same level, lead the work of the locality, and report work regularly to the higher Party committee.

Party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities under the Central Government, cities divided into districts and autonomous prefectures are elected for a term of five years. Members and alternate members of these committees must have a Party standing of at least five years.

Party committees of counties (banners), autonomous counties, cities without districts and districts under the jurisdiction of a city are elected for a term of five years. Members and alternate members of these committees must have a Party standing of at least three years.

If local Party congresses at various levels are held ahead of time or postponed, the term of office of the committees they elect shall be changed accordingly.

The number of members and alternate members of the local Party committees at various levels shall be decided respectively by the committee at the next higher level. Vacancies of the posts for members of local Party committees at various levels shall be filled in proper order by alternate members in accordance with the number of votes gained.

Plenary sessions of local Party committees at various levels shall be held at least twice a year.

The plenary sessions of local Party committees at various levels elect their standing committees, secretaries and deputy secretaries, and report the results to the Party committee at the next higher level for approval.

The standing committees of local Party committees at various levels exercise the functions and powers of the committees when the plenums of the committees are not in session.

They continue to be in charge of the day-to-day work while the next congress is in session, until the new standing committees are elected.

Regional Party committees and organizations equivalent to regional committees are Party agencies of provinces and autonomous regions within the scope of several counties, autonomous counties and cities. Authorized by provincial and autonomous regional committees, they lead the work of the areas concerned.

4.2.4.3 Grassroots organizations of the Party

A grassroots Party organization shall be set up in enterprises, rural areas, organizations, schools, scientific research institutes, neighbourhoods, People's Liberation Army companies and other basic units on the mainland in which there are three or more full Party members.

The grassroots Party organizations are combat bastions of the Party among grassroots social organizations and the foundation of all the Party's work and combat effectiveness.

Grassroots Party organizations respectively set up grassroots Party committees, general Party branch committees and Party branch committees in accordance with the requirements of the work and the number of Party members, after approval by the next higher level Party organization. Grassroots Party committees are elected by meetings or congresses of Party members. General Party branch committees and Party branch committees are elected by meetings of Party members.

The grassroots Party committees are elected for a term of three or four years. The general Party branch committees and the Party branch committees are elected for a term of two or three years.

The names of the secretaries and deputy secretaries elected by grassroots Party committees, general branch committees and branch committees shall be submitted to the Party organization at the next higher level for approval.

4.2.4.4 Leading Party groups

A leading Party group can be established in the leading bodies of central and local state organs, people's organizations, economic and cultural organizations and other non-Party organizations.

The tasks for the leading Party groups are to take as their main responsibility the realization of the Party's line, principles and policies; discuss and decide on major issues of their own department; unite with non-Party officials and masses in fulfilling the tasks

assigned by the Party and the state; and direct the work of the Party organizations of the organs and the work units directly under them.

Members of a leading Party group are appointed by the Party committee that approves the establishment of the leading Party group. The leading Party group consists of a secretary and deputy secretaries.

The leading Party group must follow the leadership of the Party committee which approves its establishment.

4.2.4.5 Discipline inspection organizations of the Party

Discipline inspection organizations of the Party consist of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, local Party commissions for discipline inspection at various levels and the grassroots Party commissions for discipline inspection.

The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection works under the leadership of the Party Central Committee.

The local Party commissions for discipline inspection at various levels and the grassroots Party commissions for discipline inspection work under the dual leadership of the Party committee at the same level and Party commission for discipline inspection at the next higher level.

The term of each Party commission for discipline inspection is the same as that of the Party committee at the same level.

The plenary session of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection elects its standing committee, secretary and deputy secretaries and reports this to the Party Central Committee for approval.

The plenary sessions of local Party commissions for discipline inspection at various levels elect the standing committee and secretary and deputy secretaries, and the results are passed by the Party committee at the same level and reported to the Party committee at the next higher level for approval.

Whether a discipline inspection commission or discipline inspection members for a grassroots Party committee shall be established or put into position is to be decided by a Party organization at the next higher level in light of specific conditions.

A general Party branch committee and a Party branch committee shall include discipline inspection members.

The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection may, if needed, accredit a discipline inspection group or discipline inspectors to central Party and state organs.

Leaders of the discipline inspection group or discipline inspectors may attend, as non-voting members, related conferences organized by Party leaders of the organ concerned.

Their work must be supported by the Party leaders and organizations of the organ concerned.

4.2.4.6 Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC)

The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is an organization of the Chinese people's patriotic united front, an important organ of multi-party cooperation and political consultation led by the Chinese Communist Party, an important form of socialist democracy in China's political life, and national governance. An important part of the system is an institutional arrangement with Chinese characteristics. Unity and democracy are two themes of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was founded by the Chinese Communist Party and various democratic parties, non-partisan democrats, people's organizations, and patriots from all walks of life after long-term revolutionary struggles by the people of all ethnic groups in China.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the multi-party cooperation and political consultation system led by the Communist Party of China will exist and develop for a long time. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and is composed of representatives of the Communist Party of China, eight democratic parties, non-partisan democrats, people's organizations, ethnic minorities and all walks of life, representatives of Taiwan compatriots, Hong Kong and Macao compatriots and returned overseas Chinese, as well as special invited people are composed of a broad social foundation.¹⁹⁰

4.2.5 Party Members

Members of the CPC are vanguard fighters of the Chinese working class with communist consciousness.

Chinese workers, farmers, soldiers, intellectuals and other revolutionaries at 18 full years of age, who accept the Party Program and Party Constitution, are willing to participate in one Party organization and actively work in it, carry out Party resolutions and pay regular Party dues, may apply for membership in the CPC.

Party members must be admitted through a Party branch according to the principles of admitting members individually only, without exception.

Under special circumstances, the Party Central Committee, and provincial, autonomous regional and municipal Party committees can directly accept Party members.

An applicant must fill in the form for Party membership and have two full Party members as sponsors. The applicant can become a full Party member only when his or her application has been passed by the Party branch meeting and approved by the Party organization at the next higher level, and only after assessment over a probationary period.

¹⁹⁰ Brief Introduction: Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, available online at URL: <http://www.cppcc.gov.cn/zxww/newcppcc/zxgk/index.shtml>

Each Party member, regardless of whether his or her post is high or low, must be entered into a Party branch, group or other specific organization, and must participate in the Party's regular organizational activities.

Leading Party officials must also participate in democratic meetings of Party committees or leading Party groups.

Party members are free to withdraw from the Party. When a Party member asks to withdraw from the Party, following discussion at a general meeting of the Party branch concerned, his or her name must be declared struck from the rolls, and the matter reported to the next higher level Party organization for the record.

When a Party member neglects to perform the duties of a Party member and fails to meet the requirements for a Party member, the Party branch shall educate him or her and require that he or she correct his or her shortcomings within a time limit; if after education he or she still shows no change, the Party branch shall persuade him or her to withdraw from the Party. The matter of persuading a Party member to withdraw shall be discussed and decided by a general meeting of the Party branch concerned and reported to the Party organization at the next higher level for approval. If the Party member persists in refusing to withdraw from the Party after being advised, the matter shall be referred to the Party branch for discussion at a general meeting, a decision taken to have his or her name struck from the rolls, and a report made to the Party organization at the next higher level for approval.

When a Party member has a difference of opinion concerning a Party resolution or policy, he or she may declare reservations on the premise of resolute implementation, and may forward his or her opinion to a higher organization up to the Central Committee.

4.2.6 CPC's leadership of the country

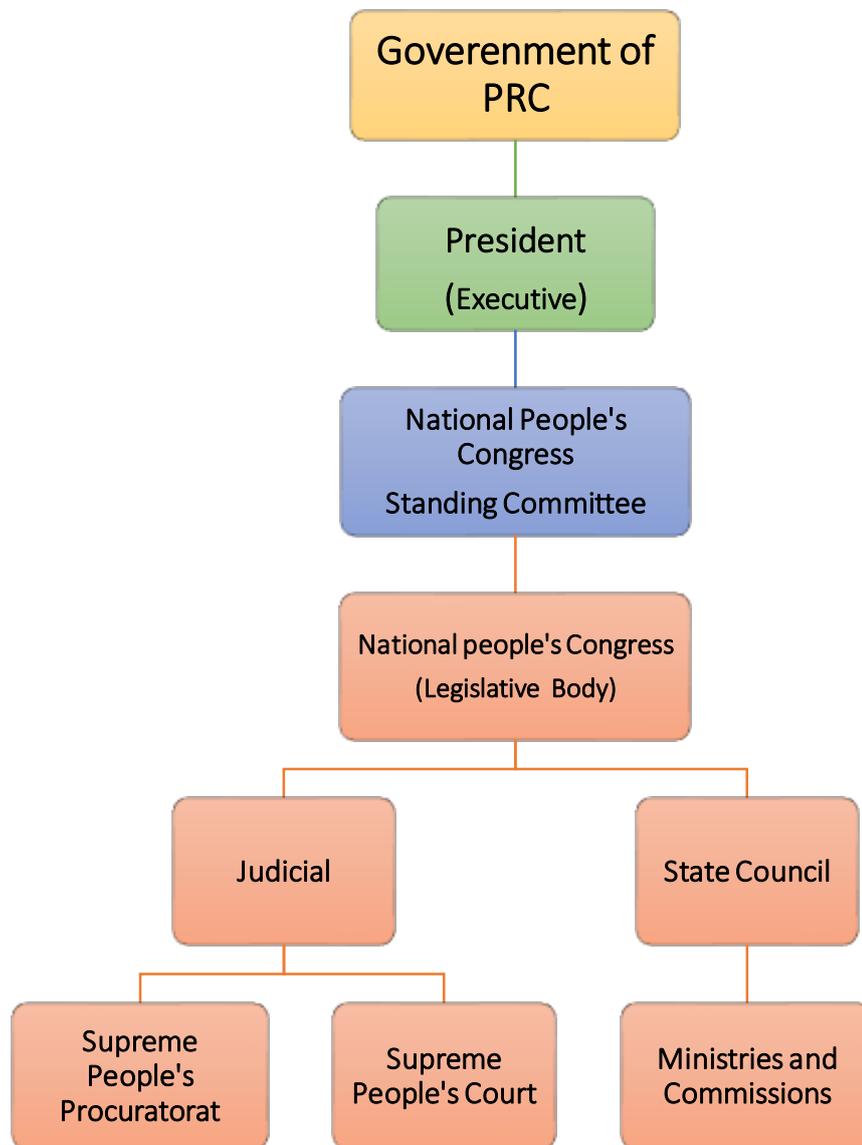
CPC's leadership over the country is mainly political, ideological and organizational, as reflected mainly in the following aspects:

- First, organize and exercise leadership over the country's legislative and law enforcement activities.
- Second, maintain leadership over the armed forces.
- Third, provide leadership and manage the work of officials.
- Fourth, organize and mobilize the society, and
- Fifth, give importance to ideological and political work.¹⁹¹

¹⁹¹Communist Party of China (CPC): China Political System, III The Party in Power, available online at URL: <http://www.china.org.cn/english/Political/26151.htm>

4.3 Government

Chart: The State Structure and State Institutions



4.3.1 State Institutions

4.3.1.1 The National People's Congress (NPC)

The NPC is the highest organ of State power in China. It is composed of NPC deputies who are elected from 35 electoral units according to the law. These units include people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and the servicemen congress of the People's Liberation Army, the deputy election council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the deputy election council of the Macao Special Administrative Region and the Taiwan compatriots' consultation election council. Each congress is elected for a term of five years. A total of 2,980 deputies were elected to the 13th NPC before its first session began in Beijing on March 5, 2018. The NPC meets in session once a year. A session of the NPC may be convened at any time the Standing Committee deems it necessary or when more than one-fifth of the deputies to the NPC propose it.¹⁹²

4.3.1.1.1 Functions and Powers of the NPC

To amend the Constitution and to supervise its enforcement

Only the NPC has the power to amend the Constitution. Amendments to the Constitution must be proposed by the NPC's Standing Committee or by more than one-fifth of NPC deputies and must be adopted by vote of more than two-thirds of all the deputies to the NPC. The current Constitution was adopted in 1982, and it was amended in 1988, 1993, 1999, 2004 and 2018. To uphold the dignity of the Constitution and ensure its enforcement, the NPC is also granted the power to supervise its enforcement.

To enact and amend basic laws governing criminal offenses, civil affairs, the State organs and other matters

For example, the NPC has enacted the Criminal Law, the Criminal Procedure Law, the Civil Law, the Civil Procedure Law, the Organic Law of the NPC, the Organic Law of the State Council, the Organic Law of Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments, the Supervision Law, the Organic Law of the People's Courts, the Organic Law of the People's Procuratorates, the Law on Regional Ethnic Autonomy, the Electoral Law, the Law on Deputies to the NPC and to the Local People's Congresses at Various Levels, the Marriage Law, the Nationality Law, the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region.

To elect, decide to appoint and remove from office members of central State organs

The NPC elects the President and Vice - President of the People's Republic of China, the Chairperson, vice-chairpersons, secretary-general and members of its Standing Committee, as well as the director of the National Supervisory Commission. It decides on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon nomination by the President, and also decides on the choice of the vice- premiers, State councilors, ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, the governor of the People's Bank of China, and the auditor- general

¹⁹²National People's Congress (NPC) of PRC, available online at URL: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/c2846/column2.shtml>

and secretary-general of the State Council, upon nomination by the Premier. It elects the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and decides on the choice of all other members of this commission upon nomination by the Chairman. It also elects the President of the Supreme People's Court and the Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. It has the power to remove any of the above-mentioned officials from office.

To determine major State issues

The NPC is mandated to review and approve reports on the plan for national economic and social development and its implementation. It also reviews reports on the central and local budgets and their implementation. It can approve the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government decide on the establishment of special administrative regions and the systems to be instituted there, and decide on questions of war and peace.

For example, the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the Macao Special Administrative Region, Hainan province, Chongqing Municipality and the building of the Three Gorges Dam Project on the Yangtze River were all decided by the NPC.¹⁹³

4.3.1.1.2 Procedures of the NPC Sessions

Convocation of sessions

NPC sessions are held annually, usually during the first quarter of the year, and are convened by the NPC Standing Committee. The first session of each NPC is convened by the Standing Committee of the previous NPC within two months after the election of deputies to the current NPC. Sessions of the NPC shall be held only when at least two-thirds of the deputies are present.

Form of sessions

During an NPC session, plenary meetings and meetings of delegations are held.

The major tasks of the plenary meetings are for deputies to listen to work reports by the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. At plenary meetings, deputies also examine reports on the implementation of plans for national economic and social development, and on draft plans for national economic and social development. They also examine reports on the implementation of the central and local budgets and on the draft of the central and local budgets, listen to statements made by the sponsors of bills or proposals submitted to the session for deliberation, vote on bills or proposals and make decisions. They can also elect, decide to appoint or remove from office members of central State organs in line with the law. The main tasks of delegation meetings, including plenary ones and group

¹⁹³ National People's Congress (NPC) of PRC: Functions and Powers of the NPC available online at URL: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/c2846/201903/b149298c33b24f1e8aaa7b8b0e45fa77.shtml>

meetings, are to examine reports, bills and proposals placed on the agenda of the NPC sessions.

Submitting bills and proposals

The Presidium of the NPC session, the NPC Standing Committee and the NPC's special committees, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court or the Supreme People's Procuratorate can submit to the NPC bills or proposals that fall within the scope of its functions and powers. The Presidium shall decide whether or not to put the bills or proposals on the agenda of the NPC session.

A delegation or a group of 30 or more deputies can submit to the NPC bills or proposals that fall within its functions and powers. The Presidium shall decide whether or not to put the bills or proposals on the agenda of the NPC session, or refer them to the relevant special committees for deliberation and opinions before making the decision whether or not to put them on the agenda of the session.

Examination of bills or proposals

Examination of work reports

During an annual NPC session, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate present their work reports. The NPC may make relevant resolutions after their reports are examined by delegations.

Deliberating legislative bills

A legislative bill that has been placed on the session's agenda is first explained by its sponsor at a plenary meeting, then deliberated at meetings of various delegations and in the meantime, by the relevant special committees that put forward reports on their deliberation. The Constitution and Law Committee of the NPC shall, in light of opinions expressed during deliberations by the various delegations and the relevant special committees, conduct unified deliberation on the bill and submits a report on the results of deliberation and the revised draft law to the Presidium. The Presidium shall, after deliberation and approval, print the bill for distribution at the session and also submit the revised bill to a plenary meeting of the session for a vote.

Examining State plans and budgets

One month before an NPC session is held, the competent departments concerned under the State Council should report to the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee and the relevant special committees of the NPC the main points of the plan for national economic and social development and the basic situation regarding the implementation of the previous year's plan, as well as the main points of the State budget and the basic situation regarding the implementation of the previous year's State budget for preliminary examination by the Financial and Economic Affairs Committee. When the NPC is in session each year, the State Council shall submit to the session a report on the plan for national economic and social development and the implementation of the previous year's plan, a report on the State budget and the implementation of the previous year's State budget, and print them for distribution at the session. The main targets in the national

economic and social development plan (draft), the tables of revenue and expenditure in the State budget (draft) and the tables showing the implementation of the previous year's State budget (draft) shall also be printed and distributed at the session for reviews by the delegations. The Financial and Economic Affairs Committee shall, in the light of the examination reports prepared by the various delegations and the relevant special committees, examine the report on the plan for national economic and social development and on the implementation of the previous year's plan, and the report on the State budget and the implementation of the previous year's State budget, and submit to the Presidium a report on the results of its examination. The Presidium shall, after deliberation and approval, print the report for distribution at the session. The Presidium shall also submit a draft resolution on the plan for national economic and social development and a draft resolution on the State budget and the implementation of the previous year's State budget to a plenary meeting of the session for vote. If, in the course of implementation, adjustment must be made to part of the plan for national economic and social development and the State budget approved by the NPC, the State Council shall submit the adjusted plan to the Standing Committee of the NPC for examination and approval.

Voting on bills or proposals

Bills or proposals put to the vote at a plenary meeting of an NPC session shall be adopted by a simple majority vote of all the deputies. An amendment to the Constitution shall be adopted by two-thirds or more of the votes of all the deputies. The outcome of a vote shall be announced on the spot by the person presiding over the meeting. After a legislative bill is adopted, the law shall be promulgated by the order of the President of the People's Republic of China signed by the President. After an amendment to the Constitution is adopted, it shall be promulgated by the Presidium.

At an NPC session, the Presidium decides whether to vote on bills by ballot, a show of hands or other methods. Voting on amendments to the Constitution shall be done by ballot.¹⁹⁴

The Previous Seventeen NPC are given below.¹⁹⁵

The 17th National Congress
The 16th National Congress
The 15th National Congress
The 14th National Congress
The 13th National Congress
The 12th National Congress
The 11th National Congress
The 10th National Congress
The 9th National Congress
The 8th National Congress
The 7th National Congress
The 6th National Congress

¹⁹⁴National People's Congress (NPC) of PRC: **Procedures of the NPC Sessions**, available online at URL: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/c2846/201903/99da782404cb4250b269d17dc0ef381d.shtml>

¹⁹⁵ Previous National Congresses, available online at URL: http://www.bjreview.com.cn/90th/node_53448.htm

The 5th National Congress
The 4th National Congress
The 3rd National Congress (brief)
The 2nd National Congress (brief)
The 1st National Congress

4.3.1.1.3 NPC Standing Committee

The NPC Standing Committee is composed of a chairperson, several vice-chairpersons, the secretary-general and other members. They are all elected by the NPC from its deputies for a five- year term, the same as the NPC term. The Standing Committee shall exercise its functions and powers until a new Standing Committee is elected by the succeeding NPC. In the first session of the 13th NPC, 175 members of the 13th NPC Standing Committee were elected, and they have been performing their duties since March 2018. None of the NPC Standing Committee members may hold office in any of the State's administrative, supervisory, judicial or procuratorial organs. The chairperson and vice- chairpersons of the Standing Committee shall serve no more than two consecutive terms. Those who have served as Chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee since the founding of the People's Republic of China include: Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De , Ye Jianying, Peng Zhen, Wan Li, Qiao Shi, Li Peng, Wu Bangguo and Zhang Dejiang. The Chairman of the 13th NPC Standing Committee is Li Zhanshu. The chairperson of the NPC Standing Committee directs the work of the Standing Committee. The vice-chairpersons and the secretary-general assist the chairperson in his or her work. The chairperson, vice-chairpersons and secretary-general constitute the Council of Chairpersons, which handles the important day-to-day work of the Standing Committee. The NPC Standing Committee normally meets once every two months. It may hold interim meetings when there is a special need. The NPC Standing Committee is responsible to the NPC and reports to it on its work. The NPC has the power to alter or annul inappropriate decisions made by the Standing Committee and to remove its members from office.¹⁹⁶

I Functions and Powers of the Standing Committee

Legislative power

The NPC and its Standing Committee jointly exercise the power to enact laws in China. The NPC Standing Committee may enact and amend all laws, except those that should be enacted and amended by the NPC. When the NPC is not in session, its Standing Committee may partially supplement and amend laws that the NPC enacted, as long as the changes do not contravene the law's basic principles. The Standing Committee also has the power to interpret the Constitution and other laws.

Supervisory power

The NPC Standing Committee has the power to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution. It supervises the work of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate. It has the power to annul administrative regulations, decisions

¹⁹⁶ National People's Congress of PRC: Standing Committee, available online at URL: http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Organization/node_2847.htm

and orders of the State Council that go against the Constitution and other laws, and to annul local regulations or decisions of the organs of State power of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government that contravene the Constitution, other laws or administrative regulations.

The fundamental means through which the NPC Standing Committee exercises supervision are as follows: to listen to and examine special work reports made by the State Council and its relevant departments, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate; to inspect the enforcement of laws; and to put on record and review regulatory documents, such as administrative regulations of the State Council, local regulations adopted by local people's congresses, autonomy regulations and separate regulations.

In addition, the Standing Committee may also supervise the work of the State Council, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate by questioning, addressing inquiries and investigating specific issues.

The power to decide upon major State issues

When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee examines and approves partial adjustments to the plan for national economic and social development or to the State budget that prove necessary in the course of their implementation. The Standing Committee decides whether to ratify or abrogate treaties and important agreements reached with other countries. It institutes systems of titles and ranks for military and diplomatic personnel, and other specific titles and ranks. The Standing Committee also institutes State medals and titles of honour and decides on their conferment.

It makes decisions on the granting of special pardons. It decides on general or partial mobilization, and on entering into a state of emergency throughout China or in particular provinces, autonomous regions or municipalities directly under the central government. When the NPC is not in session, the Standing Committee decides whether to proclaim a state of war in the event of an armed attack on China or in fulfilment of international treaty obligations concerning a common defense against aggression.

The power to appoint and remove from office members of central State organs

When the NPC is not in session, its Standing Committee decides on the choice of ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, the governor of the People's Bank of China, the auditor-general or the secretary-general of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier of the State Council; it decides on the choice of other members of the Central Military Commission upon nomination by the Chairman of the Commission; it appoints or removes the deputy directors and members of the National Supervisory Commission at the recommendation of the director of the commission; it appoints or removes at the recommendation of the President of the Supreme People's Court, the vice-presidents and judges of the Supreme People's Court, members of its Judicial Committee and the President of the Military Court; it appoints or removes, at the recommendation of the Procurator-General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the deputy procurators-general and procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, members of its Procuratorial Committee and the Chief Procurator of the Military Procuratorate, and approves the appointment or removal of the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the

central government; it decides on the appointment or recall of plenipotentiary representatives abroad.¹⁹⁷

II Meetings of the Standing Committee and their Procedures

Convocation of meetings

The NPC Standing Committee usually holds a meeting once every other month, usually late in even-numbered months. It may also hold interim meetings if there is a special need. The meetings are convened and chaired by the NPC Standing Committee Chairperson. The chairperson may delegate a vice-chairperson to preside over the meeting on his or her behalf. A meeting of the Standing Committee may not be held unless more than half of the members are present. The Council of Chairpersons shall draft the agenda for a meeting of the Standing Committee and refer it to a plenary meeting of the Standing Committee for a decision.

Form of meetings

When the Standing Committee is in session, it holds plenary meetings, group meetings and joint group meetings. A plenary meeting is held primarily to determine agendas for the meetings of the Standing Committee. It also serves to hear explanations on bills or proposals, to hear special work reports of the State Council, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and to vote on bills or proposals.

Group meetings are held primarily to examine relevant bills, proposals and reports. The 13th NPC Standing Committee is divided into six groups to examine bills or proposals. On the basis of the deliberation through group meetings, joint group meetings are held to hear and examine reports of the special committees on the results of their deliberation over bills or proposals, to discuss issues listed on the agenda, to hear the supplementary explanation on bills or proposals from the sponsors who are in charge of the bills or proposals.

Putting forward bills and proposals

Council of Chairpersons may put forward bills or proposals concerning matters within the scope of the respective functions and powers of the Standing Committee to the Standing Committee for deliberation.

The State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and the NPC special committees may bring to the Standing Committee bills or proposals concerning matters within the scope of the respective functions and powers of the Standing Committee. The Council of Chairpersons then decides whether to refer a bill to a plenary meeting of the Standing Committee for deliberation or to give it to an appropriate special committee to deliberate and report on

¹⁹⁷ National People's Congress of PRC: **Functions and Powers of the Standing Committee**, available online at URL: http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Organization/2019-03/27/content_1373018.htm

before deciding whether to refer it to a plenary meeting of the Standing Committee for deliberation.

A group of 10 or more members of the Standing Committee may jointly put forward to the Standing Committee any bills or proposals that are within the scope of the respective functions and powers of the Standing Committee. The Council of Chairpersons then decides whether to refer the bill or proposal to the Standing Committee for deliberation or to give it to an appropriate special committee to deliberate and report on before deciding whether to refer it to the Standing Committee for deliberation. Any bill or proposal that is not referred to the Standing Committee for deliberation must be reported to the Standing Committee, or an explanation must be given to the sponsor.

Deliberating and voting on bills or proposals

Normally, a legislative bill on the agenda of a meeting of the Standing Committee requires three readings at three separate meetings of the Standing Committee before being voted on. At the first reading, an explanation of the legislative bill made by its sponsor shall be heard in a plenary meeting of the Standing Committee and then it shall be preliminarily deliberated at group meetings. At the second reading, a report of the Constitution and Law Committee on the revision of the draft law and main problems concerned shall be heard in a plenary meeting, and then the legislative bill shall be further deliberated at group meetings. At the third reading, a report of the Constitution and Law Committee on the results of its deliberation over the draft law shall be heard in a plenary meeting, and then the revised draft of the law shall be deliberated at group meetings. After the revised draft law has been deliberated at the meetings of the Standing Committee, the Constitution and Law Committee revises it in accordance with the deliberation opinions of the Standing Committee members and prepares the final version to be voted on. The Council of Chairpersons then refers the legislative bill to the Standing Committee for a vote. A simple majority of all Standing Committee members is needed to pass the law.

If there are no major differences of opinions about a legislative bill on the agenda of the meeting of the Standing Committee, the legislative bill may be put to a vote after two readings by the Standing Committee. If the issue being adjusted in the legislative bill is simplistic or a small part of the law is revised, and opinions from all quarters are almost the same, the legislative bill may be put to vote after one reading by the Standing Committee. If a legislative bill put before Standing Committee meetings for deliberation has been shelved for two full years because of significant differences of opinions among Standing Committee members concerning important matters, such as its necessity or feasibility, or if it has not been placed on the agenda of a meeting of the Standing Committee for two years after it was suspended to be put to the vote, the Council of Chairpersons shall report this matter to the Standing Committee, and the deliberation process of the legislative bill shall be terminated.

Laws passed by the Standing Committee are promulgated by the President of the People's Republic of China by issuing an order of the President.

A plenary meeting of the Standing Committee hears special work reports by the State Council, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the implementation report of plans for national economic and social development, the implementation report of the State budget, the

report on the final account of central government revenue and expenditure, the report on audit work, the law enforcement report by the law-enforcement inspection team of the Standing Committee, and others. These reports will then be deliberated at group meetings and joint group meetings. The Council of Chairpersons may decide to hand the work report over to the relevant special committee of the NPC for deliberation and the special committee is supposed to put forward its opinion on it. The Standing Committee may make a resolution on a work report, if it deems it necessary. The State Council, the National Supervisory Commission, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate must be serious with the opinions or suggestions put forward by the members of the Standing Committee on their work reports and law-enforcement reports. They must present a written follow-up report to the Standing Committee explaining what they have done about these opinions or suggestions after they have consulted with the NPC special committees and relevant working organs of the Standing Committee.¹⁹⁸

4.3.1.2 The President of the People's Republic of China

The president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China shall be elected by the National People's Congress.

Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and stand for election and who have reached the age of 45 are eligible for election as president or vice president of the People's Republic of China.

The president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress.

The president of the People's Republic of China, pursuant to decisions of the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee, promulgates laws, appoints or removes the premier, vice premiers, state councillors, ministers of ministries, ministers of commissions, the auditor general and the secretary general of the State Council, confers national medals and titles of honour, issues orders of special pardon, declares a state of emergency, declares a state of war, and issues mobilization orders.

The president of the People's Republic of China engages in affairs of state and receives foreign diplomatic envoys on behalf of the People's Republic of China and, pursuant to decisions of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, appoints or recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad and ratifies or abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign countries.

The vice president of the People's Republic of China shall assist the president in his or her work. The vice president of the People's Republic of China may, when so entrusted by the president, exercise part of the functions and powers of the president on his or her behalf.

¹⁹⁸ National People's Congress of PRC: **Meetings of the Standing Committee and their Procedures**, available online at URL: http://www.npc.gov.cn/zgrdw/englishnpc/Organization/2019-03/27/content_1373019.htm

The president and the vice president of the People's Republic of China shall exercise their functions and powers until the president and the vice president elected by the next National People's Congress assume office.

In the event that the office of president of the People's Republic of China becomes vacant the vice president shall succeed to the office of president. In the event that the office of vice president of the People's Republic of China becomes vacant the National People's Congress shall elect a new vice president to fill the vacancy.

In the event that the offices of both president and vice president of the People's Republic of China become vacant the National People's Congress shall elect a new president and a new vice president; prior to their election, the chairperson of the National People's Congress Standing Committee shall temporarily act as the president.¹⁹⁹

4.3.1.3 The State Council

The State Council of the People's Republic of China, namely, the Central People's Government, is the executive organ of the highest state organ of power; it is the highest state administrative organ.

The State Council is composed of the following personnel:

- **A Premier,**
- **Vice Premiers,**
- **State Councilors,**
- **Ministers of Ministries,**
- **Ministers of Commissions,**
- **An Auditor General, and**
- **A Secretary General.**

The State Council shall practice a premier responsibility system. The ministries and commissions shall each practice a minister responsibility system.

The organization of the State Council shall be prescribed by law.

The State Council shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress.

The premier, vice premiers and state councilors shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The premier shall direct the work of the State Council. The vice premiers and state councilors shall assist the premier in his or her work.

¹⁹⁹The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, State Institutions, The President of the People's Republic of China, available online at URL: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/statestructure2019/201911/fa2deebf75264effa68df01cfecfb60c.shtml>

The premier, vice premiers, state councilors and the secretary general shall attend State Council executive meetings.

The premier shall convene and preside over State Council executive meetings and State Council plenary meetings.

The State Council shall exercise the following functions and powers:

- stipulating administrative measures, formulating administrative regulations and issuing decisions and orders in accordance with the Constitution and the law;
- submitting proposals to the National People's Congress or the National People's Congress Standing Committee;
- stipulating the missions and responsibilities of the ministries and commissions, exercising unified leadership over their work, and directing national administrative work that does not fall within the responsibilities of the ministries and commissions;
- exercising unified leadership over the work of local state administrative organs at all levels nationwide and stipulating the detailed division of functions and powers between the Central Government and state administrative organs in provinces, autonomous regions and cities directly under central government jurisdiction;
- drawing up and implementing plans for national economic and social development and state budgets;
- directing and managing economic work, urban and rural development and ecological conservation;
- directing and managing education, science, culture, health, sports and family planning work;
- directing and managing work such as civil affairs, public security and judicial administration;
- managing foreign affairs and concluding treaties and agreements with foreign countries;
- directing and managing the development of national defense;
- directing and managing ethnic affairs and protecting the equal rights of ethnic minorities and the power to self-govern of ethnic autonomous areas;
- protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals overseas and protecting the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese nationals and the family members in China of Chinese nationals overseas;
- changing or revoking inappropriate orders, directives and regulations issued by ministries or commissions;
- changing or revoking inappropriate decisions and orders issued by local state administrative organs at all levels;
- approving the geographic division of provinces, autonomous regions and cities directly under central government jurisdiction and approving the establishment and geographic division of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;
- deciding, in accordance with the provisions of law, on entering a state of emergency in parts of provinces, autonomous regions and cities directly under central government jurisdiction;
- reviewing and deciding on the staff size of administrative organs and, in accordance with the provisions of law, appointing or removing, training, evaluating, and awarding or punishing administrative personnel; and

- other functions and powers accorded to it by the National People’s Congress and the National People’s Congress Standing Committee.

State Council ministers of ministries and ministers of commissions shall be responsible for the work of their departments, and shall convene and preside over ministerial meetings or general and executive commission meetings to discuss and decide on major issues in their departments’ work.

Ministries and commissions shall, in accordance with the law and the administrative regulations, decisions and orders of the State Council, issue orders and directives and promulgate regulations within the scope of their authority.

The State Council shall establish an **audit office** to conduct auditing oversight over the revenue and expenditure of all State Council departments and local governments at all levels, and over the revenue and expenditure of all state financial institutions, enterprises and public institutions.

The audit office shall, under the leadership of the premier of the State Council, independently exercise the power to conduct auditing oversight in accordance with the provisions of law, and shall not be subject to interference from other administrative organs, social organizations or individuals.

The State Council shall be responsible to the National People’s Congress and shall report to the Congress on its work; when the National People’s Congress is out of session it shall be responsible to the National People’s Congress Standing Committee and shall report to the Standing Committee on its work.²⁰⁰

The organizational structure of the State Council²⁰¹

1. Ministries and Commissions under the State Council

| | |
|--|---|
| <u>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</u> | <u>Ministry of National Defense</u> |
| <u>National Development and Reform Commission</u> | <u>Ministry of Education</u> |
| <u>Ministry of Science and Technology</u> | <u>Ministry of Industry and Information Technology</u> |
| <u>State Ethnic Affairs Commission</u> | <u>Ministry of Public Security</u> |
| <u>Ministry of State Security</u> | <u>Ministry of Supervision</u> |
| <u>Ministry of Civil Affairs</u> | <u>Ministry of Justice</u> |

²⁰⁰The National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China, State Institutions, The State Council, available online at URL:

<http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/statestructure2019/201911/fa2deebf75264effa68df01cfecfb60c.shtml>

Note: The details about ‘The composition, power and function of the State Council under subheading ‘China’s Political System: V The Central Administrative System’ are also available URL:

<http://www.china.org.cn/english/MATERIAL/28847.htm>

²⁰¹State Council Organizational Chart, updated on Aug 28,2014, available online at URL:

http://english.www.gov.cn/state_council/2014/09/03/content_281474985533579.htm

| | |
|---|---|
| <u>Ministry of Finance</u> | <u>Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security</u> |
| <u>Ministry of Land and Resources</u> | <u>Ministry of Environmental Protection</u> |
| <u>Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development</u> | <u>Ministry of Transport</u> |
| <u>Ministry of Water Resources</u> | <u>Ministry of Agriculture</u> |
| <u>Ministry of Commerce</u> | <u>Ministry of Culture</u> |
| <u>National Health and Family Planning Commission</u> | <u>People's Bank of China</u> |
| <u>National Audit Office</u> | |

2. Special Organization Directly Under the State Council (SASAC)

State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council

The State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council (SASAC) is an institution directly under the management of the State Council. It is an ad-hoc ministerial-level organization directly subordinated to the State Council. The Party Committee of SASAC performs the responsibilities mandated by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.²⁰²

3. Organizations Directly Under the State Council

| | |
|---|---|
| General Administration of Customs | State Administration of Taxation |
| State Administration for Industry and Commerce | General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine |
| State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television | General Administration of Sport |
| State Administration of Work Safety | China Food and Drug Administration |
| State Administration of Work Safety | State Forestry Administration |
| State Intellectual Property Office | National Tourism Administration |
| State Administration for Religious Affairs | Counsellors' Office of the State Council |
| Government Offices Administration of the State Council | |

4. Administrative Offices under the State Council

| | |
|---|--|
| Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council | Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council |
| Legislative Affairs Office of the State Council | Research Office of the State Council |

²⁰²State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission of the State Council, available online at URL: <http://en.sasac.gov.cn/>

5. Institutions Directly Under the State Council

| | |
|---|--|
| Xinhua News Agency | Chinese Academy of Sciences |
| Chinese Academy of Social Sciences | Chinese Academy of Engineering |
| Development Research Center of the State Council | Chinese Academy of Governance |
| China Earthquake Administration | China Meteorological Administration |
| China Banking Regulatory Commission | China Securities Regulatory Commission |
| China Insurance Regulatory Commission | National Council for Social Security Fund |
| National Natural Science Foundation | |

6. Administrations and Bureaus under the Ministries & Commissions

| | |
|--|--|
| State Bureau for Letters and Calls | State Administration of Grain |
| National Energy Administration | State Administration of Science, Technology and Industry for National Defense |
| State Tobacco Monopoly Administration | State Administration of Foreign Experts Affairs |
| State Bureau of Civil Servants | State Oceanic Administration |
| National Administration of Surveying, Mapping and Geo-information | National Railway Administration |
| Civil Aviation Administration of China | State Post Bureau |
| State Administration of Cultural Heritage | State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine |
| State Administration of Foreign Exchange | State Administration of Coal Mine Safety |

7. Deliberation and Coordination Agencies under the State Council

| | |
|---|---|
| State Council Leading Group Office of Poverty Alleviation and Development | Executive Office of Three Gorges Project Construction Committee of the State Council |
| Office of the South-to-North Water Diversion Project Commission of the State Council | |

4.3.1.3.1 National Development and Reform Commission of PRC

Each year, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), China's apex body to administer the financial planning and development prepares and submits the work report to its mentor - the State Council. This year's work report hold a peculiar significance as it was the last in the series of 12th Five Year Plan. The report highlighted the major milestones the Chinese economy achieved so far in 2015 and also discussed the future course of economic manoeuvre during the 13th Five Year plan. Although,

historically as well as principally, the work reports by NDRC or its Predecessor State Planning Commission and State Development Planning Commission were more ceremonial and far from self-diagnostic, there is a makeover underway especially the way the reports have been projected. The recent reports, which are tabled in the wake of economic slow-down, take reflective positions than earlier reports. However, this can be perceived as a thoughtful position by leaders and not an agent of any depressive or progressive tendencies.²⁰³

Main Functions of the NDRC

1. To formulate and implement strategies of national economic and social development, annual plans, medium and long-term development plans; to coordinate economic and social development; to carry out research and analysis on domestic and international economic situation; to put forward targets and policies concerning the development of the national economy, the regulation of the overall price level and the optimization of major economic structures, and to make recommendations on the employment of various economic instruments and policies; to submit the plan for national economic and social development to the National People's Congress on behalf of the State Council.

2. To monitor macroeconomic and social development trend and provide forecast, warning and information guidance; to study important issues concerning macroeconomic performance, aggregate balance, national economic security and overall industrial security and put forward policy recommendations on macroeconomic management; to coordinate and address major issues in economic operation and adjust economic performance; to take charge in organizing the emergent dispatch and coordinating the transport of important goods and materials.

3. To summarize and analyse fiscal and financial situation, participate in the formulation of fiscal, monetary and land policies, and formulate and implement price policies; to analyse the effects of implementing fiscal, financial and land policies and supervise and inspect the implementation of price policies; to set and adjust the prices of important commodities that are regulated by the state and important tariffs and charges and according to relevant legislations investigate and deal with price monopoly and activities that breaches the price regulations; to control and monitor the total size of China's foreign debts, optimize its mix, and promote the balance of international payments.

4. To direct, promote and coordinate the restructuring of economic system; to study major issues concerning the restructuring of economic systems and opening up to the outside world; to formulate plans for the comprehensive restructuring of economic systems, coordinate plans for dedicated economic restructuring and coordinate jointly with other agencies important dedicated economic restructuring plans; to guide pilot projects of economic system restructuring and work in the experimental reform zones.

5. To plan the layout of key construction projects and productivity; to formulate regulatory targets, policies and measures concerning the total size and structure of fixed asset investment in the whole society; to arrange and coordinate dedicated plans that

²⁰³ Excerpts from article titled "The National Development Reform Commission's Report at the 4th Session of 12th National People's Congress: A Review" written by Aravind Yelery, first published in July 25, 2016, available online at URL: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0009445516650957>

involve central government investment and key construction projects in accordance with balanced needs; to arrange fiscal expenditure for economic construction; to approve, authorize, and review key construction projects foreign funded key projects, key investment projects for overseas resources development, and investment projects utilizing large amount of foreign exchange as mandated by the State Council; to guide and supervise the utilization of foreign loans in construction projects; to guide private investment; to study and put forward strategies and plans for foreign capital utilization and overseas investment, as well as targets and policies concerning aggregate balance and structural optimization; to organize inspection for key construction projects; to guide the development of engineering consulting industry.

6.To push forward strategic economic restructuring; to organize the formulation of comprehensive industrial policies, coordinate key issues in the development of primary, secondary and tertiary industries as well as balance and coordinate industrial development with relevant plans, major policies and plans for the national economic and social development; to coordinate major issues in agricultural and rural economic and social development; to formulate strategies and major policies for development of service industry together with other ministries; to formulate strategies and plans for modern logistics development; to formulate strategies, plans and major policies for the development of high-tech industries and advance of industrial technologies; to coordinate and address major issues concerning dissemination and application of key technical equipment.

7.To organize the compilation of plans for major functioning zones, coordinate the implementation of these plans and carry out monitoring and assessment; to formulate strategies, plans and major policies for promoting the coordinated development of regional economy, development of western region, revitalization of north-eastern region and other old industrial bases, and rise of central region of China; to study and put forward development strategies and major policies concerning urbanization; to guide and coordinate regional economic cooperation.

8.To maintain the aggregate balance and overall control of important commodities; to formulate plans for the overall volume of import and export of important agricultural products, industrial products and raw materials, supervise the implementation of these plans and adjust them in accordance with the performance of the national economy; to formulate plans for the state reserve of strategic materials and carry out collection, utilization, rotation and management of these materials; to manage the state reserve of grain, cotton and sugar, etc together with other relevant ministries.

9.To coordinate social development policies with national economic development policies; to organize the formulation of strategies, overall plans and annual plans of social development; to participate in the formulation of development policies with regard to population and family planning, science and technology, education, culture, health and civil administration and promote social undertaking construction; to study and put forward policies and suggestions of increasing employment, adjusting income distribution and improving the coordinated development of social security and economic development; to coordinate the solution of major issues and policies in the development and reform of social undertakings.

10.To promote the strategy of sustainable development; to undertake comprehensive coordination of energy saving and emission reduction; to organize the formulation and coordinate the implementation of plans and policy measures for recycling economy, national energy and resource conservation and comprehensive utilization; to participate in the formulation of plans for ecological improvement and environmental protection; to coordinate the solution of major issues concerning ecological building, energy and resource conservation and comprehensive utilization; to coordinate relevant work concerning environment-friendly industries and clean production promotion.

11.To organize the formulation of key strategies, plans and policies in addressing climate change; to take the lead with related ministries in attending international negotiations of climate change; to undertake relevant work in regard to the fulfilment of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change at national level.

12.To draft relevant laws and regulations concerning national economic and social development, economic system restructuring and opening up to the outside world and formulate regulations; to guide and coordinate tendering in accordance with regulations.

13.To organize and formulate plans for national economic mobilization, study the relations of national economic mobilization with national economy and with national defense, coordinate related major issues, organize the implementation of related work of national economic mobilization.

14.To undertake day-to-day affairs of the State Defense Mobilization Commission, the Leading Group Office for Western Region Development of the State Council, the Leading Group Office for Revitalizing Northeast China and Other Old Industrial Bases of the State Council and the National Leading Group Office for Climate Change, Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction.

15.To undertake other tasks assigned by the State Council.

In accordance with relevant regulations of the State Council, the NDRC is also responsible for the administration of the State Grain Administration and the National Energy Administration.²⁰⁴

Main functions of the Departments of the NDRC

General Office

The General Office is in charge of day-to-day operation of the Commission, including processing documentations and telegrams, organizing meetings, confidential information communication, keeping files, etc. It is also responsible for information acquisition, confidentiality management, handling of complaint letters and visits, and government information disclosure, as well as the Commission's budget and finance, assets management, and internal auditing, etc.²⁰⁵

²⁰⁴ National Development and Reform Commission, dated (NDRC): Main Functions of the NDRC, dated December 17, 2008, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfndrc_8237/200812/t20081217_1193980.html

²⁰⁵ NDRC, General, Office: Functions, available online at URL:

Department of Policy Studies

The Department of Policy Studies is responsible for drafting important documents; organizing studies on key issues concerning economic and social development, reform and opening-up, and international economy. It is in charge of news release and information guidance.²⁰⁶

Department of Development Planning

The Department of Development Planning is responsible for recommending strategies for national economic and social development and productivity allocation; putting forward objectives and policies for medium and long-term national economic and social development, economic aggregates balance and structural readjustment; organizing the formulation of medium and long-term national economic and social development plans, and plans for main functional regions across the nation, as well as plan implementation monitoring and evaluation, proposing development strategies and key policy measures for urbanization; coordinating major plans for economic and social development and regional plans.²⁰⁷

Department of National Economy

The Department of National Economy is responsible for monitoring and analysing domestic macro-economic situation and international economic dynamics, providing macro-economic forecast and early warning, carrying out studies on economic aggregate balance, identifying macro-economic regulation objectives and recommendations on the exercise of various economic tools and policies, carrying out micro-economic regulation policies evaluation, drafting annual plans for national economic and social development, putting forward annual aggregate targets and polices to balance the supply and demand of key commodities, putting forward policy recommendations for national strategic material reserves, formulating and coordinating national strategic material reserves plan, studying and formulating policy recommendations concerning national economic security and general industry security strategy.²⁰⁸

Bureau of Economic Operations Adjustment

The Bureau of Economic Operations Adjustment is responsible for monitoring and analysing the performance of national economy and putting forward corresponding policy recommendations, coordinating the solution to major problems occurred in economic operation, organizing the emergent dispatching of coal, electricity, oil, gas and other important materials and coordinating their transportation; making recommendations on managing key emergency materials reserves and drawing on national material reserves.²⁰⁹

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193979.html

²⁰⁶ NDRC, Department of Policy Studies: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193978.html

²⁰⁷ NDRC, Department of Development Planning: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193977.html

²⁰⁸ NDRC, Department of National Economy: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193976.html

²⁰⁹ NDRC, Bureau of Economic Operations Adjustment: Functions, available online at URL:

Department of Economic System Reform

The Department of Economic System Reform is responsible for carrying out studies on important issues concerning economic system reform and opening up; guiding, promoting and coordinating economic system reform, drafting comprehensive economic system reform plans, participating in the drafting and harmonize the implementation of special economic system reform plans led by other departments(bureaus) within NDRC or other agencies, coordinating to promote specialized economic system reform; guiding the progress of pilot projects and demonstrative zones of economic system reform, and coordinating the solution to major problems during the process of economic system reform.²¹⁰

Department of Fixed Asset Investment

The Department of Fixed Asset Investment is responsible for monitoring and analysing all fixed asset investment activities, proposing the regulation objectives, policies and measures concerning the overall scale and structure of fixed asset investment, drafting laws and regulations on fixed asset investment management, putting forward recommendations on deepening investment structure reform and revising the catalogue of fixed asset investment projects subject to verification, arranging central budgetary construction fund, examining and approving major construction projects according to the mandate stipulated by the State Council, and guiding the growth of engineering consulting service industry.²¹¹

Department of Foreign Capital and Overseas Investment

The Department of Foreign Capital and Overseas Investment is responsible for analysing the dynamics of international capital as well as the situation of foreign capital utilization and overseas investment, putting forward objectives and policies regarding strategies, plans, aggregate balance and structural optimization of foreign capital utilization and overseas investment, coordinating relevant key policies, monitoring and controlling the total size of foreign liabilities and optimizing their mix; drafting plans jointly with relevant agencies for loans by international financial organizations and foreign governments, and recommending major candidate projects, drafting the Catalogue for the Guidance of Foreign Investment Industries in cooperation with relevant agencies; according to the mandate stipulated by the State Council, examining and approving key foreign-invested projects, major resources related overseas investment projects and projects that consumes substantial amount of foreign currency.²¹²

Department of Regional Economy

The Department of Regional Economy is responsible for drafting regional economic development plans and recommending major regional economic development policies;

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193975.html

²¹⁰ NDRC, Department of Economic System Reform: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193974.html

²¹¹ NDRC, Department of Fixed Asset Investment: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193973.html

²¹² NDRC, Department of Foreign Capital and Overseas Investment, Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193972.html

coordinating policies of land improvement, land development, utilization and protection; participating in the formulation of land use policies, participating in the formulation of plans for water resource balance and conservation and plans for ecological improvement and environmental management and protection; organizing and implementing the planning of main functional regions, guiding regional economic cooperation, formulating economic development programs for old revolutionary base areas, border areas, poverty-stricken areas and ethnic autonomous areas, and mapping out "work for relief" programs for the above areas; coordinating and implementing the strategic plans and key policies to promote the development of the central region, putting forward recommendations on the layout of major projects and coordinate their implementation, facilitate the coordination and cooperation within and outside the central region, as well as the building of relevant mechanisms.²¹³

Department of Western Region Development

The Department of Western Region Development is responsible for formulating strategies, plans and key policies to promote western region development, and coordinating major issues; putting forward proposals on key infrastructure development, ecological environment conservation and layout of major projects in the Western Region, and coordinating the implementation of these proposals.²¹⁴

Department of North-eastern Region Revitalization

The Department of North-eastern Region Revitalization is responsible for formulating strategies, plans and key policies to promote the revitalization of Northeast China and other old industrial bases, and coordinating major key issues; making proposals on adjustment and upgrade of old industrial bases, sustainable development of natural resource-based cities and layout of major projects, and coordinating the implementation of these proposals.²¹⁵

Department of Rural Economy

The Department of Rural Economy is responsible for analysing the development of agriculture and rural economy; making policy recommendations on rural economic development strategies and the reform of rural economic system, coordinating major issues concerning agriculture and rural economic and social development; coordinating and balancing the development plans and policies for agriculture, forestry, water conservancy and meteorology; making proposals on layout of major projects, and coordinating the implementation of these proposals.²¹⁶

²¹³NDRC, Department of Regional Economy: Functions, available online at URL: https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193971.html

²¹⁴ NDRC, Department of Western Region Development: Functions, available online at URL:https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081217_1193970.html

²¹⁵ NDRC, Department of North-eastern Region Revitalization: Functions, available online at URL:https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193969.html

²¹⁶ NDRC, Department of Rural Economy: Functions, available online at URL:https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193968.html

Department of Basic Industries

The Department of Basic Industries is responsible for coordinating and harmonizing the energy and transportation development plans with national economic and social development plans and programs; analysing the performance of energy industry and transportation industry, coordinating relevant key issues and making relevant policy recommendations.²¹⁷

Department of Industry

The Department of Industry is responsible for analysing major issues concerning the development of industry and service industry, drafting comprehensive industrial policies, studying and proposing comprehensive policy recommendations; coordinating and harmonizing the industry and service industry development plans with national economic and social development plans and programs; coordinating the dissemination and use of major technical equipments as well as building of major industrial bases; drafting the development strategies and key policies of service industry in cooperation with relevant agencies, coordinating key issues of service industry development.²¹⁸

Department of High-Tech Industry

The Department of High-Tech Industry is responsible for analysing the dynamics of high-tech industry and technology development, drafting strategies, plans, and key policies to promote the development of high-tech industry and advancement of technologies; promoting the industrialization of high technologies, organizing major industrialization demonstration projects; coordinating and harmonizing the informatization development plans with national economic and social development plans and programs; organizing and promoting the technological innovation and the integration of industry, academia and research, and promoting the formation of new industries of the national economy.²¹⁹

Department of Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection

The Department of Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection is responsible for comprehensively analysing important and strategic issues related with the coordinated development of economy, society, environment and resource; organizing formulation and implementation of plans, policies and measures concerning the conservation and comprehensive utilization of energy and resources, and the development of circular economy; participating in the formulation of environmental protection plans; coordinating work related to environmental protection industry and clean production; organizing and coordinating key pilot programs of energy conservation and emission reduction, and promotion and application of new products, technologies

²¹⁷NDRC, Department of Basic Industries: Functions, available online at URL:
https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193967.html

²¹⁸ NDRC, Department of Industry:
Functions, available online at
URL:https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193966.html

²¹⁹NDRC, Department of High-Tech Industry:
Functions, available online at URL:
https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193965.html

and equipments; undertaking concrete work assigned by the National Leading Group Dealing with Climate Change, Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction.²²⁰

Department of Climate Change

The Department of Climate Change is responsible for comprehensively analysing the impact of climate change on social-economic development; organizing and coordinating the formulation of key strategies, plans and policies dealing with climate change, taking the lead in the implementation of United Nations Framework of Climate Change Convention, and in collaborating with other relative parties in international climate change negotiations; coordinating and carrying out international cooperation in response to climate change and related capacity building; organizing and implementing the work relating to clean development mechanism (CDM); and undertaking concrete work assigned by the National Leading Group Dealing with Climate Change, Energy Conservation and Emission Reduction.²²¹

Department of Social Development

The Department of Social Development is responsible for putting forward comprehensive social development strategies; organizing the formulation and coordination of social development plans and related annual plans; coordinating development policies concerning population and family planning, culture, education, health care, sports, broadcasting, film and TV, tourism, law and regulation, and civil affairs; promoting development of social undertakings; and coordinating the solutions to key issues in the social development and social reform.²²²

Department of Employment and Income Distribution

The Department of Employment and Income Distribution is responsible for comprehensively analysing the situation of employment, human resources, income distribution and social security; putting forward strategies, policies and suggestions that encourage employment, adjust income distribution, and improve the coordinated development of social security and economy; pushing forward related systematic reforms; and coordinating the solutions to related key issues.²²³

Department of Trade

The Department of Trade is responsible for monitoring and analysing both domestic and international markets; maintaining the aggregate balance and macro adjustment of important commodities; formulating plans for the total volume of import and export of important agricultural products, industrial products and raw materials, supervising the implementation of these plans and adjusting them in accordance with national economic performance; managing the state reserve of important materials and commodities

²²⁰ NDRC, Department of Resource Conservation and Environmental Protection: Functions, available online at URL:https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193964.html

²²¹ NDRC, Department of Climate Change: Functions, available online at URL:
https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193963.html

²²² NDRC, Department of Social Development: Functions, available online at URL:
https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193962.html

²²³ NDRC, Department of Employment and Income Distribution: Functions, available online at URL:
https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193961.html

including grain, cotton, sugar, etc; putting forward strategies and plans for the development of modern logistics; and coordinating major issues of distribution system reform.²²⁴

Department of Fiscal and Financial Affairs

The Department of Fiscal and Financial Affairs is responsible for studying and analysing the capital balance of the whole society; studying fiscal and monetary policies and issues of fiscal and financial system reform, analysing the implementation of fiscal and monetary policies and making recommendations in this regard; putting forward development strategies and policy recommendations concerning direct financing; reviewing and approving securities issuance of non-listed companies; taking the lead in promoting the development of investment funds and venture funds, as well as development of relevant system.²²⁵

Department of Price

The Department of Price is responsible for forecasting price changes, recommending objectives, policies and reform plans for price adjustment; formulating price and fee-charging policies and regulations; putting forward the scope, principles and measures of price management, making recommendations on revision of government pricing catalogue; setting and adjusting prices and fees administered by the central government; and organizing cost investigation concerning major agricultural products, commodities and services.²²⁶

Bureau of Price Supervision and Anti-Monopoly

The Bureau of Price Supervision and Anti-Monopoly is responsible for drafting administrative laws and regulations of price supervision and inspection; guiding and organizing price supervision and inspection, and handling activities and cases related to commodity price, service price and fee collection involving violation of price-related laws by central government agencies, handling price monopoly activities and reconsideration cases and appeals concerning the punishment of price violations.²²⁷

Department of Laws and Regulations

The Department of Laws and Regulations is responsible for drafting laws, regulations and rules; carrying out validity auditing of relevant regulatory documents; handling administrative reconsideration responding to administrative lawsuits; guiding and coordinating tendering according to relevant rules.²²⁸

²²⁴NDRC, Department of Trade: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193960.html

²²⁵ NDRC, Department of Fiscal and Financial Affairs: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193959.html

²²⁶ NDRC, Department of Price: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193958.html

²²⁷ NDRC, Bureau of Price Supervision and Anti-Monopoly: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/201207/t20120719_1193957.html

²²⁸ NDRC, Department of Laws and Regulations: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193956.html

Department of International Cooperation

The Department of International Cooperation is in charge of cooperation between the NDRC and international organizations, foreign government agencies and foreign institutions. The Department is also responsible for assisting other departments to promote major international cooperative projects and carrying out studies on world economy and day-to-day foreign affairs of the Commission.²²⁹

Department of Personnel

The Department of Personnel is responsible for managing personnel affairs, organization planning and team construction of the NDRC and its affiliated institutions.²³⁰

Office of National Economic Mobilization

The Office of National Economic Mobilization is responsible for formulating development plans and programs of national economic mobilization; studying relations between national economic mobilization and national economy and national defense construction; coordinating major issues; implementing relevant missions and promoting compatibility and convertibility of military and civilian aspects in the national economy.²³¹

Office of Key Project Inspectors

The Office of Key Project Inspectors is responsible for inspecting and monitoring implementation of national key construction projects; tracking and inspecting the implementation of national investment policies and regulations in relevant industries and by local authorities; inspecting and monitoring the implementation of national budgetary investment; making recommendations on the breach of national regulations.²³²

The NDRC Party Committee

The NDRC Party Committee is responsible for the work related to Party affairs in the NDRC and its affiliated State Bureaus and institutions.²³³

Bureau of Retired Officials

The Bureau of Retired Officials is responsible for managing of NDRC's retired officials and guiding the relevant work of NDRC's affiliated institutions.²³⁴

²²⁹ NDRC, Department of International Cooperation: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193955.html

²³⁰ NDRC, Department of Personnel: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193954.html

²³¹ NDRC, Office of National Economic Mobilization: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193953.html

²³² NDRC, Office of Key Project Inspectors: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193952.html

²³³ The NDRC Party Committee: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193951.html

²³⁴ NDRC, Bureau of Retired Officials: Functions, available online at URL:

https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193950.html

State Bureau of Material Reserve

The State Bureau of Material Reserve is responsible for formulating national strategic material reserve strategy and plan, organizing collection, stockholding, utilization, replacement and day-to-day management of national strategic material reserve.²³⁵

State Grain Administration

State Grain Administration is responsible for studying and putting forward medium and long-term strategies for national grain macro-management, overall balance and grain distribution, plans for grain import and export and proposals on the procurement, storage and drawing down of central grain reserve; drafting programs for national grain distribution system reform and implementing such programs; drafting laws, regulations and relevant policies concerning nationwide grain distribution and central grain reserve management; working out plans for the construction of national grain distributing, storage and processing facilities; putting forward grain purchase prices and guidelines for protective procurement prices and limited sale prices; administering grain quality standards in cooperation with General Administration of Quality Supervision Inspection and Quarantine; formulating technical norms for national grain reserve management and supervising their implementation; recommending the scale and overall layout of central grain reserve and plans for the procurement, marketing, import and export of grain in central reserve and supervising their implementations; supervising and inspecting the storage, quality and security of central grain reserve; and guiding the operations China Grain Reserve Corporation.²³⁶

National Energy Administration (NEA)

NEA is responsible for formulating and implementing energy development plans and industrial policies; promoting institutional reform in the energy sector; administering energy sectors including coal, oil, natural gas, power (including nuclear power), new and renewable energy and etc.; taking charge of energy conservation, comprehensive utilization of resources in the energy sector; guiding scientific and technological advancement; organizing and carrying out the R&D of important equipment and guiding the assimilation and innovation of imported complete sets of major equipment; organizing and coordinating key energy-related demonstration projects and promoting the deployment of new products, new technologies and new equipments; approving, reviewing, or examining fixed asset investment projects of the energy sector within national plans and the scale of annual plans in accordance with the authority stipulated by the State Council; conducting energy forecasting and precaution and participating in energy operation coordination and emergency preparedness; formulating and implementing national oil reserve plans and polices; taking the lead in launching international energy cooperation; participating in the formulation of policies related to energy such as resources, finance and taxation, environment protection, and addressing

²³⁵ NDRC, State Bureau of Material Reserve: Functions, available online at URL: https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193949.html

²³⁶NDRC, State Grain Administration: Functions, available online at URL: https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193948.html

climate change; making recommendations on energy price adjustment and imports and exports aggregate; and undertaking the daily work of the National Energy Commission.²³⁷

NDRC: An Overview of the 13th Five-Year Plan

An Overview

The Plan

The 13th Five-Year Plan covers the decisive period for the completion of the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects. With the focus on realizing such a society, the Plan lays down the groundwork for economic and social development in the next five years.

During the 13th Five-Year Plan period (2014-2018), China's economic strength, scientific and technological capabilities, defense capabilities, and international influence continued to reach new heights. In the 13th Five-Year Plan period, China will remain in an important period of strategic opportunity for development and will face multiple problems and increasing risks and dangers.

A distinctive stage

China has entered a new normal in economic development with challenges ahead. The risk of falling into the middle income trap must be avoided.

The Development Environment



Guiding Thinking

- Make coordinated efforts to achieve:
 - Economic progress
 - Political progress
 - Cultural progress
 - Social progress
 - Ecological progress
- Remain dedicated to the Four-Pronged Comprehensive Strategy:
 - Finish building a moderately prosperous society in all respects
 - Design all areas of reform
 - Fully advance the law-based governance of China
 - Strengthen every element of Party self-governance
- Honor the six principles:
 - Uphold the principal position of the people
 - Remain committed to an appropriate development approach
 - Continue to deepen reform
 - Maintain commitment to the law-based governance of China
 - Keep in mind both the domestic and international situations
 - Uphold leadership by the Communist Party of China



Development Philosophy







Innovation Coordination Green Opening up Sharing

The Main Thread of Development

Defined to help attain the new goal of finishing building a moderately prosperous society in all respects, the major objectives are to:

- Maintain a medium-high rate of growth
- Achieve significant results in innovation-driven development
- Further coordinate development
- Improve standards of living and quality of life

The supply-side structural reform

- Improve the overall caliber of the population and the level of civility in society
- Achieve an overall improvement in the quality of the environment and ecosystems
- Ensure all institutions become more mature and better established

Major Objectives





Innovative development

Innovation-driven development

New systems for development

Agricultural modernization

An optimized modern industrial cyber economy system

A growing modern industrial cyber economy system

Modern infrastructural networks

Coordinated development

New urbanization

Development coordinated between regions

Socialist cultural and ethical progress

Coordinated economic and defense development

Green development

Ecosystems and the environment

Practical measures to global climate change

Resource conservation

Ecological civilization

Environmental governance

State and environmentally friendly enterprises

Ecological civilization and innovation

Open development

All-around opening up

Deeper cooperation between the mainland and Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan

Shared development

Fight against poverty

Better education and health for all citizens

Support for public wellbeing

Strong Safeguards

- Stronger and more innovative social governance
- Stronger socialist democracy and rule of law
- Stronger guarantees for Plan implementation

The Plan includes six missions and programs organized into 25 boxes which cover bolstering sense of mission, strengthening innovation and balanced development, and promoting upgrading.

Policies, Programs, and Initiatives

- Strengthen support for innovation and self-governance
- Strengthen support for innovation and self-governance
- Strengthen support for innovation and self-governance

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Source: NDRC: An Overview of the 13th Five-Year Plan

URL: https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/policyrelease_8233/201612/t20161207_1193919.html

²³⁷NDRC, National Energy Administration (NEA): Functions, available online at URL: https://en.ndrc.gov.cn/mfod_8236/200812/t20081218_1193947.html

4.3.1.4 The Central Military Commission

The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China shall lead the country's armed forces.

The Central Military Commission is composed of the following personnel:

- **A Chairperson,**
- **Vice Chairpersons, and**
- **Members.**

The Central Military Commission shall practice a chairperson responsibility system.

The Central Military Commission shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress.

The chairperson of the Central Military Commission shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee.²³⁸

4.3.1.5 Local People's Congresses at All levels and Local People's Governments at All Levels

Provinces, cities directly under central government jurisdiction, counties, cities, municipal districts, townships, ethnic townships and towns shall establish people's congresses and people's governments.

The organization of local people's congresses at all levels and local people's governments at all levels shall be prescribed by law.

Autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties shall establish autonomous organs. The organization and work of autonomous organs shall be prescribed by law in accordance with the basic principles laid down in Chapter III sections 5 and 6 of the Constitution.

Local people's congresses at all levels are local state organs of power.

Local people's congresses at and above the county level shall establish standing committees.

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, cities directly under central government jurisdiction and cities divided into districts shall be elected by the people's congresses at the next level down; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, ethnic townships and towns shall be directly elected by their constituencies.

²³⁸The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, State Institutions, China Military Commission, available online at URL:
<http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/statestructure2019/201911/fa2deebf75264effa68df01cfecfb60c.shtml>

The number of deputies to local people's congresses at all levels and the procedures of their election shall be prescribed by law.

Local people's congresses at all levels shall have a term of five years.

Local people's congresses at all levels shall, within their administrative areas, ensure the observance and enforcement of the Constitution, laws and administrative regulations; they shall, according to the authority invested in them as prescribed by law, adopt and issue resolutions, and review and decide on local economic, cultural and public service development plans.

Local people's congresses at and above the county level shall review and approve the economic and social development plans and budgets of their administrative areas as well as reports on their implementation; they shall have the power to change or revoke inappropriate decisions made by their own standing committees.

The people's congresses of ethnic townships may, according to the authority invested in them as prescribed by law, take specific measures suited to ethnic characteristics.

The people's congresses of provinces and cities directly under central government jurisdiction and their standing committees may, provided there is no conflict with the Constitution, laws or administrative regulations, formulate local regulations, which shall be reported to the National People's Congress Standing Committee to be placed on record.

The people's congresses of cities divided into districts and their standing committees may, provided there is no conflict with the Constitution, laws or administrative regulations, or with the local regulations of their province or autonomous region, formulate local regulations in accordance with the provisions of law, which shall go into force after submission to the standing committee of the people's congress of their province or autonomous region and the receipt of approval.

Local people's congresses shall, at their respective levels, elect and have the power to remove from office governors and deputy governors, mayors and deputy mayors, county heads and deputy heads, municipal district heads and deputy heads, township heads and deputy heads, and town heads and deputy heads.

The election or removal of chief procurator of the people's procuratorate must be reported to the chief procurator of the people's procuratorate at the next level up for submission to the standing committee of the people's congress at that level for approval. Local people's congresses at and above the county level shall elect, and have the power to remove from office, chairpersons of the commissions of supervision, presidents of the people's courts and chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at their respective levels.

Deputies to the people's congresses of provinces, cities directly under central government jurisdiction and cities divided into districts shall be subject to oversight by the organizations that elected them; deputies to the people's congresses of counties, cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, townships, ethnic townships and towns shall be subject to oversight by their constituencies.

The organizations and constituencies that elect deputies to local people's congresses at all levels shall have the power to remove them from office in accordance with procedures prescribed by law.

The standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level shall be composed of a chairperson, vice chairpersons and members; they shall be responsible to the people's congresses at their respective levels and shall report to them on their work.

Local people's congresses at and above the county level shall elect, and have the power to remove from office, members of their standing committees.

Members of the standing committee of a local people's congress at or above the county level shall not hold office in an administrative, supervisory, adjudicatory or procuratorial organ of the state.

The standing committees of local people's congresses at and above the county level shall discuss and decide on major issues in all areas of work in their administrative areas; oversee the work of the people's government, the commission of supervision, the people's court and the people's procuratorate at their respective levels; revoke inappropriate decisions and orders made by the people's government at the same level; revoke inappropriate resolutions adopted by the people's congress at the next level down; decide on the appointment or removal of employees of state organs according to the authority invested in them as prescribed by law; and, when people's congresses at their level are out of session, remove from office and elect to fill vacancies individual deputies to the people's congress at the next level up.

Local people's governments at all levels are the executive organs of the local state organs of power at their respective levels; they are the local state administrative organs at their respective levels.

Local people's governments at all levels shall practice a governor, mayor, county head, municipal district head, township head or town head responsibility system.

Local people's governments at all levels shall have the same term of office as that of the people's congresses at their respective levels.

Local people's governments at and above the county level shall, according to the authority invested in them as prescribed by law, manage administrative work related to the economy, education, science, culture, public health, sports, urban and rural development, finance, civil affairs, public security, ethnic affairs, judicial administration, family planning, etc., within their administrative areas; and shall issue decisions and orders, appoint or remove, train, evaluate, and award or punish administrative employees.

The people's governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns shall implement the resolutions of the people's congresses at their level and the decisions and orders of state administrative organs at the next level up; they shall manage the administrative work of their respective administrative areas.

The people's governments of provinces and cities directly under central government jurisdiction shall decide on the establishment of townships, ethnic townships and towns and their geographic division.

Local people's governments at and above the county level shall direct the work of their subordinate departments and of the people's governments at the next level down and shall have the power to change or revoke inappropriate decisions made by their subordinate departments and the people's governments at the next level down.

Local people's governments at and above the county level shall establish audit offices. Local audit offices at all levels shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise the power to conduct auditing oversight; they shall be responsible to the people's government at their level and to the audit office at the next level up.

Local people's governments at all levels shall be responsible to the people's congresses at their levels and shall report to them on their work. Local people's governments at and above the county level shall, when the people's congresses at their level are out of session, be responsible to the standing committees of the people's congresses at their level and shall report to them on their work.

Local people's governments at all levels shall be responsible to state administrative organs at the next level up and shall report to them on their work. Local people's governments at all levels nationwide are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of the State Council; they shall all be subordinate to the State Council.

State bodies shall be prescribed by law. Residents committees and villagers committees, established among urban and rural residents on the basis of their place of residence, are primary-level people's organizations for self-governance. Residents committee and villagers committee chairpersons, vice chairpersons and members shall be elected by residents. The relations between residents committees and villagers committees and primary-level

Residents committees and villagers committees shall establish people's mediation, public security, public health and other subcommittees to handle public affairs and public services in the residential areas to which they belong, mediate civil disputes and help maintain public order; they shall convey residents' opinions and demands and make proposals to the people's government.²³⁹

4.3.1.6 Autonomous Organs of Ethnic Autonomous Areas

The autonomous organs of ethnic autonomous areas are the people's congresses and the people's governments of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

²³⁹ The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, State Institutions, Local People's Congresses at All levels and Local People's Governments at All Levels, available online at URL: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/statestructure2019/201911/fa2deebf75264effa68df01cfecfb60c.shtml>

In the people's congresses of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties, aside from deputies of the ethnic group that exercises regional autonomy, other ethnic groups resident in that administrative area should also have an appropriate number of deputies.

On the standing committees of people's congresses of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties, there should be citizens of the ethnic group that exercises regional autonomy in office as chairperson or vice chairperson.

The offices of governor of an autonomous region, prefect of an autonomous prefecture and head of an autonomous county shall be filled by a citizen belonging to the ethnic group that exercises regional autonomy there.

The autonomous organs of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties shall exercise the functions and powers of local state organs as specified in Chapter III Section 5 of the Constitution; at the same time, they shall exercise the power to self-govern according to the authority invested in them as prescribed by the Constitution and the Law on Regional Ethnic Autonomy and other laws, and, based on local circumstances, shall implement the laws and policies of the state.

The people's congresses of ethnic autonomous areas shall have the power to formulate autonomous regulations and local-specific regulations in accordance with the political, economic and cultural characteristics of the ethnic groups in their areas. The autonomous regulations and local-specific regulations of autonomous regions shall go into effect after submission to the National People's Congress Standing Committee and receipt of approval. The autonomous regulations and local-specific regulations of autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties shall go into effect after submission to the standing committees of the people's congresses of their provinces or autonomous regions and receipt of approval, and shall be reported to the National People's Congress Standing Committee to be placed on record.

Autonomous organs of ethnic autonomous areas shall have the autonomy to manage their local finances. All fiscal revenue which, according to the state financial system, belongs to an ethnic autonomous area should be autonomously allocated and used by the autonomous organs of that ethnic autonomous area.

Autonomous organs of ethnic autonomous areas shall, under the guidance of state plans, autonomously plan for and manage local economic development. When the state is exploiting resources or establishing enterprises in an ethnic autonomous area, it should be attentive to the interests of that area.

The educational, scientific, cultural, health and sports undertakings of their areas, protect and restore the cultural heritage of their ethnic groups, and promote the development and a thriving of ethnic cultures. Autonomous organs of ethnic autonomous areas shall autonomously manage.

Autonomous organs of ethnic autonomous areas may, in accordance with the military system of the state and local needs, and with the approval of the State Council, organize local public security units to maintain public order.

In performing their duties, autonomous organs of ethnic autonomous areas shall, in accordance with the autonomous regulations of that ethnic autonomous area, use the spoken and written language or languages commonly used in that area. The state shall provide financial, material and technical assistance to ethnic minorities to accelerate their economic and cultural development. The state shall assist ethnic autonomous areas in training on a large scale officials at all levels, different types of specialized personnel and technical workers from among that area's ethnic groups.²⁴⁰

4.3.1.7 Commissions of Supervision

Commissions of supervision of the People's Republic of China at all levels are the supervisory organs of the state.

The People's Republic of China shall establish a National Commission of Supervision and local commissions of supervision at all levels.

A commission of supervision shall be composed of the following personnel:

- **A Chairperson,**
- **Vice Chairpersons, and**
- **Members.**

The chairperson of a commission of supervision shall have the same term of office as that of the people's congress at the same level. The chairperson of the National Commission of Supervision shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The Organization, Functions and Powers of the commissions of supervision shall be prescribed by law.

The **National Commission of Supervision** of the People's Republic of China is the highest supervisory organ.

The National Commission of Supervision shall direct the work of local commissions of supervision at all levels; commissions of supervision at higher levels shall direct the work of those at lower levels.

Standing Committee: Local commissions of supervision at all levels shall be responsible to the state organs of power that created them and to the commissions of supervision at the next level up. The National Commission of Supervision shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress

Commissions of supervision shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise supervisory power, and shall not be subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organization or individual.

²⁴⁰ The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, State Institutions, Autonomous Organs of Ethnic Autonomous Areas, available online at URL: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/statestructure2019/201911/fa2deebf75264effa68df01cfecfb60c.shtml>

The supervisory organs, in handling cases of duty-related malfeasance or crime, shall work together with adjudicatory organs, procuratorial organs and law enforcement departments; they shall act as a mutual check on each other.²⁴¹

4.3.1.8 People's Courts and People's Procuratorates

The people's courts of the People's Republic of China are the adjudicatory organs of the state. The People's Republic of China shall establish a Supreme People's Court and local people's courts at all levels, military courts and other special people's courts.

The president of the Supreme People's Court shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress and shall serve no more than two consecutive terms. The organization of the people's courts shall be prescribed by law. Except in special circumstances as prescribed by law, all cases in the people's courts shall be tried in public. The accused shall have the right to defense. The people's courts shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise adjudicatory power, and shall not be subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organization or individual.

4.3.1.8.1 The Supreme People's Court is the highest adjudicatory organ.

Local people's courts at all levels and of special people's courts; people's courts at higher levels shall oversee the adjudicatory work of those at lower levels. The adjudicatory work of The Supreme People's Court shall oversee.

The Supreme People's Court shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Local people's courts at all levels shall be responsible to the state organs of power that created them.

The people's procuratorates of the People's Republic of China are the legal oversight organs of the state. The People's Republic of China shall establish a Supreme People's Procuratorate, local people's procuratorates at all levels, military procuratorates and other special people's procuratorates. The procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate shall have the same term of office as that of the National People's Congress and shall serve no more than two consecutive terms. The organization of the people's procuratorates shall be prescribed by law. The people's procuratorates shall, in accordance with the provisions of law, independently exercise procuratorial power, and shall not be subject to interference from any administrative organ, social organization or individual.

4.3.1.8.2 The Supreme People's Procuratorate is the highest procuratorial organ.

The Supreme People's Procuratorate shall direct the work of local people's procuratorates at all levels and of special people's procuratorates; people's procuratorates at higher levels shall direct the work of those at lower levels.

²⁴¹ The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, State Institutions, Commissions of Supervision, available online at URL:

<http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/statestructure2019/201911/fa2deebf75264effa68df01cfecfb60c.shtml>

The Supreme People's Procuratorate shall be responsible to the National People's Congress and the National People's Congress Standing Committee. Local people's procuratorates at all levels shall be responsible to the state organs of power that created them and to the people's procuratorates at higher levels.

Citizens of all ethnic groups shall have the right to use their own ethnic group's spoken and written languages in court proceedings. The people's courts and the people's procuratorates should provide translation services for any party to court proceedings who does not have a good command of the spoken or written languages commonly used in the locality.

In areas inhabited by people of an ethnic minority or by a number of ethnic groups living together, court hearings should be conducted in the language or languages commonly used in the locality; indictments, judgments, notices and other documents should be written in the language or languages commonly used in the locality according to actual needs.

In handling criminal cases, the people's courts, the people's procuratorates and public security organs should each be responsible for their respective tasks, work together with each other, and act as checks on each other to ensure the faithful and effective enforcement of the law.²⁴²

China's Electoral System

There are five central and local levels of people's congresses in China. They are the National People's Congress, the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, the people's congresses of cities divided into districts, and autonomous prefectures, the people's congresses of cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, counties and autonomous counties, and the people's congresses of townships, ethnic minority townships and towns. The people's congresses at all levels are constituted through democratic elections.

The basic points of China's electoral system are:

All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote and stand for election, regardless of ethnic background, race, sex, occupation, family background, religious belief, education level, property status or length of residence. People who have been deprived of their political rights according to law do not have the right to vote and stand for election. One voter has only one vote in each election.

Deputies to the people's congresses of cities not divided into districts, municipal districts, counties, autonomous counties, townships, ethnic minority townships and towns are elected directly by their constituencies. Deputies to the NPC and the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central

²⁴²The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, State Institutions, People's Courts and People's Procuratorates, available online at URL: <http://www.npc.gov.cn/englishnpc/statestructure2019/201911/fa2deebf75264effa68df01cfecfb60c.shtml>

Government, cities divided into districts, and autonomous prefectures are elected by the people's congresses at the next lower level.

All political parties and mass organizations may either jointly or separately recommend candidates to be deputies. Candidates may also be recommended by a minimum of 10 voters in a direct election and 10 deputies in an indirect election.

In both direct and indirect elections, the number of candidates must exceed the number of delegates to be elected and the elections must be competitive. In a direct election, the number of candidates should exceed the number to be elected by one-third to 100%. In an indirect election, the number of candidates should exceed the number to be elected by 20% to 50%.

Voters may vote for a candidate, vote against a candidate, vote for someone else, or abstain. In a direct election, more than half of the eligible voters in the election district must vote in order for the election to be valid, and candidates who receive the votes of a majority of the voters are elected. In an indirect election, candidates receiving the votes of a majority of the deputies voting are elected. The costs of elections are paid for out of the state treasury.²⁴³

China's Legislative System

China is a unified multi-ethnic country with a unitary political system. To ensure that the legal system remains unified yet at the same time adapts to the uneven economic, political and cultural development or different areas, China practices a unified, multilevel legislative system.

The NPC and its Standing Committee exercise the state power to make laws. The NPC enacts and amends basic laws pertaining to criminal offences, civil affairs, state organs and other matters. The Standing Committee enacts and amends all laws except for basic laws that should be enacted by the NPC. When the NPC is not in session, its Standing Committee may partially supplement and revise laws enacted by the NPC, provided that the changes do not contravene the laws' basic principles.

The State Council formulates administrative regulations in accordance with the Constitution and other laws and reports them to the NPC for records.

In line with the specific conditions and actual needs of their administrative regions and on condition that they do not violate the Constitution or other state laws and administrative regulations, the people's congresses of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government, as well as their standing committees, may work out local statutes and report them to the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council for record. In light of their specific conditions and actual needs and on condition that they do not conflict with the Constitution, other laws and administrative regulations or local statutes passed by their provinces or autonomous regions, the people's congresses and their standing committees of larger cities may enact local statutes and submit them to the standing committees of the people's congresses of their provinces or autonomous regions for approval before they take effect. In addition, these

²⁴³China's Electoral System, updated on August 25, 2014, available online at URL, http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/china_abc/2014/08/23/content_281474982987216.htm

standing committees shall record the local statutes with the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council.

The people's congresses of national autonomous areas have the power to formulate regulations concerning autonomy and local needs in light of their own local political, economic and cultural conditions. These regulations of autonomous regions take effect after they are approved by the NPC Standing Committee. Such regulations made by autonomous prefectures or counties take effect after they are approved by the standing committees of the people's congresses of the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government; in addition, these standing committees shall record the regulations with the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council.

In China's multilevel legislative system, laws promulgated at different levels do not have the same effect. The Constitution has the highest legal validity, and no other laws, administrative regulations, local statutes, regulations concerning autonomy and local needs, or other regulations may violate the Constitution. State laws have greater force than administrative regulations, local statutes and regulations. State administrative regulations have greater force than local statutes and regulations, local statutes and regulations.

The NPC has the power to alter or annul any inappropriate laws enacted by its Standing Committee. The NPC Standing Committee has the power to annul administrative regulations that go against the Constitution or laws concerned and revoke local statutes that contravene the Constitution, other laws or administrative regulations.²⁴⁴

4.4 Administrative Divisions

4.4.1 The Central Administrative System

The administrative system refers to a series of regulations and practices in regard to the composition, system, power and activities of the state administrative organs.

The central administrative system in the People's Republic of China includes: the central administrative organs under the system of the National People's Congress and the leadership of the central administrative organs over local administrative organs at various levels.

The central administrative organ is the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

The State Council is the highest administrative organ of the state.

²⁴⁴China's Legislative System, updated on August 25, 2014, available online at URL, URL: http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/china_abc/2014/08/23/content_281474982987230.htm

I. Administrative leadership system

1. The administrative power of the State Council over the whole country

The State Council, or the Central People's Government, of the People's Republic of China is the executive body of the highest organ of state power and the highest organ of state administration.

The State Council exercises unified leadership over local state administrative organs at various levels throughout the country, regulates the specific division of power and function of the state administrative organs at the central level and the provincial, autonomous regional and municipal level.

2. The system of leader responsibility

(1) The responsibility of the Premier of the State Council

The Premier assumes overall responsibility for the work of the State Council and is responsible to the NPC and its Standing Committee on behalf of the State Council.

The Vice Premiers and State Councilors assist the Premier in his work. Together with the Secretary General, Ministers and the Auditor-general, they are responsible to the Premier.

The Premier has the final decision making power on all major issues in the work of the State Council.

The Premier has the power to suggest to the NPC and its Standing Committee to appoint or remove the Vice Premiers, State Councilors, Ministers, the Auditor-general and Secretary-general.

Decisions, decrees and administrative rules and regulations promulgated by the State Council, bills and suggestions of appointments and removals submitted by the State Council to the NPC and its Standing Committee are legally valid only after the Premier has signed them.

(2) The responsibility of ministers of the State Council

The ministers assume overall responsibility for the work of the ministries and commissions.

They direct the work of their respective ministries and commissions, convene and preside over ministerial meetings or general and executive meetings of the commissions and sign important reports to the State

Council and decrees and directives issued to lower levels.

(3) The responsibility of leaders of local people's governments

Local people's governments at various levels exercise the responsibility system of the provincial governor, autonomous regional chairman, mayor, prefect, county governor, district governor, town and township head.

3. The administrative supervision system

Administrative supervision refers to state administrative organs conducting all-round supervision over state administrative organs and their staff at all levels and making sure if their official performances are in line with the Constitution, laws and administrative orders.

(1) Supervision from the above

Upper administrative organs or leaders have the power to conduct supervision over lower administrative organs and their staff.

Under normal circumstances, upper administrative organs implement administrative supervision through such measures as annulling inappropriate orders and decisions of the lower administrative organs, checking and awarding or penalizing the staff of lower administrative organs, directing, providing guidance, inspecting and urging the work of lower administrative organs.

Upper administrative organs may annul wrong administrative decisions of lower administrative organs by administrative reconsideration.

(2) Auditing

State auditing bodies exercise all-round supervision and appraisal of the financial and economic activities of administrative organs, watch over the spending of state budget, prevent and correct any misconduct in financial and economic activities in the country.

Under the direction of leaders of the government at the corresponding level, the auditing body independently exercises its power or supervision through auditing in accordance with the law, subject to no interference by any other administrative organ or any public organization or individual.

(3) Investigative supervision

Administrative supervision bodies exercise supervision over state administrative organs and their staff through such methods as investigation.

Supervisory bodies have the power to investigate targets of supervision and put forward due suggestions or make due decisions according to the investigation results.²⁴⁵

²⁴⁵China Political System, V The Central Administrative System available online at URL: <http://www.china.org.cn/english/MATERIAL/28847.htm>

II. The composition, power and function of the State Council

The details about ‘The composition, power and function of the State Council are already available at 4.3.1.3 of this chapter. The some extra details are available on the subject are in “China Political System, V The Central Administrative System”.²⁴⁶

4.4.2 The Local Administrative System

The local administrative system means the systems and practices of establishing administrative regional divisions and setting up local administrative organs in order to facilitate the implementation of local administration.

I. Administrative division

1. China’s administrative divisions

- The entire country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
- The provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities;
- The counties and autonomous counties are divided into townships, ethnic townships and towns;
- The municipalities directly under the Central Government and large cities in the provinces and autonomous regions are divided into districts and counties; and
- Autonomous prefectures are divided into counties, autonomous counties and cities.

The Central Government may also set up special administrative regions.

2. Levels of China’s administrative divisions

The two-level system: municipalities under the Central Government-districts;

The three-level system: provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government-counties, autonomous counties and cities---townships, ethnic townships and towns;

The four-level system: provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government-cities with districts and autonomous prefectures---counties, autonomous counties and cities-townships, ethnic townships and towns.

II Types of Local Governments

1. Governments of ordinary local administration

They include the people’s congresses, people’s governments, courts and procuratorates established in the provinces, municipalities directly under the Central Government, counties, cities, districts under cities, townships, ethnic townships and towns.

²⁴⁶ China Political System, V The Central Administrative System, available online at URL: <http://www.china.org.cn/english/MATERIAL/28847.htm>

2. Organs of self-government of ethnic autonomous areas

People's congresses and people's governments of the autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties; judicial and procuratorial organs elected by the people's congresses of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties; and the armed forces organized upon approval of the State Council for the purpose of safeguarding local security.

3. Local governments of special administrative regions

The system of governments of special administrative regions is prescribed by laws enacted by the National People's Congress.

4. Special types of local governments

The setup of governments of special economic zones, development zones, mining industrial zones and nature reserves is different from administrative organs of other local governments.

III Provincial governments

1. Provincial governments

Provincial governments are first-level local state administrative organs in China. There are 23 provinces in the country.

Provincial governments must accept the unified leadership of the State Council which has the power to decide on the division of responsibilities between the Central Government and provincial administrative organs. The State Council also has the power to annul inappropriate decisions and orders of provincial governments.

Provincial governments implement local laws, regulations and decisions of the provincial people's congresses and their standing committees, are responsible to and report on their work to provincial people's congresses and their standing committees. Provincial people's congresses and their standing committees have the power to supervise the work of provincial governments, change and annul inappropriate decisions of the provincial governments.

Provincial governments have the power to exercise unified leadership over the work of governments at the levels of the cities, counties, townships and towns under their jurisdiction and to exercise unified administration over economic, social and cultural affairs.

2. Agencies of provincial and autonomous regional governments

Provincial and autonomous regional governments may, when they deem it necessary, send out agencies, upon approval of the State Council.

Their agencies are normally called "administrative offices".

The administrative offices, as agencies of the provincial and autonomous regional governments, are not governments themselves. The regions under their jurisdiction are not administrative divisions either. The basic responsibilities of the administrative offices

are to provide guidance and coordinate the work of the counties and cities within the regions, on behalf of provincial or autonomous regional governments. An administrative office has a commissioner, vice commissioners and advisors, appointed and removed by the provincial or autonomous regional governments. The commissioners are responsible for the overall work of the administrative offices. The working meetings of administrative offices are attended by the commissioners, vice commissioners, advisors, assistant advisors, secretaries-general and deputy secretaries-general to discuss major issues in the work of the administrative offices. Final decisions are made by the commissioners after the discussions.

Commissioners have no fixed terms of service. Personnel changes are made whenever necessary in light of the work and according to regulations in regard to officials. The working organs of administrative offices are normally called bureaus which number from 40 to 50 for each administrative office.

IV Governments in municipalities and cities

(Part IV has been mistakenly referred as part VI in the original source)

1. Governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government

Governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government are first-level local state administrative organs in China. In China, there are four municipalities directly under the Central Government, namely Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing. Governments of these municipalities must accept the unified leadership of the State Council which has the power to decide on the division of power and functions between the Central Government and state administrative organs of municipalities directly under the Central Government. The State Council also has the power to alter or annul decisions and orders made by governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government. Governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government implement local laws, regulations and decisions of the people's congresses and their standing committees of the municipalities, are responsible for and report on their work to the people's congresses and their standing committees. People's congresses and their standing committees in the municipalities have the power to supervise the work of the governments of municipalities, change and annul inappropriate decisions and orders of municipal governments. Municipal governments have the right to exercise unified leadership over the work of the districts, cities, counties, townships and towns and exercise unified administration over the economic, social, and cultural affairs in areas under their respective jurisdictions.

2. City governments with sub-provincial ranking

These refer to governments of relatively large cities whose economic plans are separately listed in the national planning, whose administrative status is lower than that of a full provincial government and which are not administratively controlled by provincial governments. These 15 cities are Shenyang, Dalian, Changchun, Harbin, Jinan, Qingdao, Nanjing, Ningbo, Hangzhou, Xiamen, Wuhan, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Xian and Chengdu.

3. Governments of prefectural-level cities

Prefectural-level cities are large and medium-size cities not including sub-provincial level cities. Normally, they are cities with a non-farming population of more than a quarter of

a million. Furthermore, the seats of cities have a non-farming population of more than 200,000 each and their industrial production value exceeds 2 billion Yuan, They have a relatively advanced tertiary industry whose production value is more than that of the first industry, and makes up more than 35 percent of the GDP in these cities. The revenue in their local budget is beyond 200 million Yuan and they have grown into centers of a number of cities or counties. These governments are responsible and report on their work to the people's congresses and their standing committees at the same level. They are responsible and report on their work to provincial-level governments and accept the unified leadership of the State council at the same time. They direct the economic, cultural and administrative work of their cities. They also direct the administrative affairs of their entire regions and the work of the counties and county governments in areas under their jurisdiction. Governments of cities where provincial or autonomous regional governments are located and large cities recognized by the State Council may formulate their administrative regulations in accordance with the law and administrative regulations of the State Council.

4. Prefectural-level cities administering counties and county-level cities

The system of placing counties and county-level cities under the administration of prefectural-level cities means to establish an official local state administrative organ between the province and counties (county level cities) to form a local administrative mechanism of province -prefectural-level city-county (county level city)-township (town). This mechanism requires the prefectural-level city to have the dual functions of administering both rural and urban areas.

Main models of this mechanism:

i. Merging of prefectures and cities

To merge the administrative office of a prefecture with the government of the prefectural level city where the office is located to establish a new prefectural level city government to administer the counties and county level cities.

ii. Incorporating counties into cities

To incorporate a number of counties and county-level cities in the vicinity of a prefectural level city into the administration of the latter which previously did not administer the counties.

iii. Elevating the status of counties

To elevate the status of county-level cities or towns into prefectural-level cities, or turn the organs of the administrative office directly into the organs of the prefectural-level city so as to establish a prefectural level city government to administer counties and county-level cities.

5. Governments of county-level cities

These are city governments established in relatively small areas in conformity with national standards for setting up cities.

County-level cities normally grow from towns within a county or are established in place of originally a county which has been dissolved. These are places with a relatively strong rural administrative colour.

Governments of county-level cities are mainly in the following categories:

- In areas without an administrative office, they receive leadership directly from provincial or autonomous regional governments;
- In areas implementing a system of prefectural-level city administering the county and county-level city or in ethnic self-governing areas with county-level city governments, they receive leadership from the prefectural-level city or the autonomous prefectural government.

Governments of county level cities administer governments of townships, ethnic townships, and towns.

Neighbourhood offices may also be established under their leadership.

6. District governments

District governments are urban governments established in districts in municipalities directly under the Central Government, sub-provincial-level cities and prefectural-level cities. They receive leadership from the governments of municipalities directly under the Central Government, sub-provincial-level cities and prefectural-level cities. District governments consist of urban district and suburban district governments. Urban district governments are located within the urban districts and functions as grassroots governments in urban areas. They may have agencies in the form of neighbourhood offices.

Suburban district governments, naturally located within suburban areas of cities, administer governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns. They may also establish neighbourhood offices.

V. Rural area governments

(Part V has been mistakenly referred as part IV in the original source)

1. County governments

County governments are local governments established in rural areas.

They include the following categories:

- In areas without administrative offices, county governments receive direct leadership from provincial or autonomous regional governments;
- In areas administrative offices have not been and will not be established, and in the four municipalities directly under the Central Government, i.e., Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing, county governments receive direct leadership from provincial, autonomous regional or municipal governments;
- In areas implementing the system of prefectural-level cities administering counties and county-level cities and in ethnic self-governing areas, county

governments receive leadership from prefectural-level city or autonomous prefectural governments.

County governments administer the governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns. They may also establish neighbourhood offices.

When necessary, county governments may, upon approval of provincial, autonomous regional or municipal governments, set up district offices as their agencies.

2. Governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns

Governments of townships, ethnic townships (both referring to rural areas) and towns (urban centers in rural China) are grassroots governments in rural areas. They receive leadership from governments of counties, autonomous counties, county-level cities and districts.

VI. The setup, functions and powers of local governments

(Part VI has been mistakenly referred as part V in the original source)

1. The composition of local governments

Local governments at various levels exercise the responsibility system of provincial governors, mayors, county governors, and heads of districts, townships and towns.

i. The composition of provincial and municipal governments

Provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government have governors, vice governors, mayors, vice mayors, secretaries-general, directors of departments (or bureaus) and commissions.

Provincial governors, vice governors, mayors and vice mayors are elected by the people's congresses of the provinces and municipalities. Within two months after their election, provincial governors and municipal mayors shall nominate secretaries-generals and directors of departments, bureaus and commissions to peoples' congresses of the provinces and municipalities for appointment and report to the State Council for the record.

When the people's congresses in provinces or municipalities are not in session, provincial governors or mayors cannot somehow assume their posts, the standing committees of the people's congresses shall decide on the acting governors or mayors, selected from among the vice governors or vice mayors to serve until the by-election at the next session of the people's congresses.

When the people's congresses in provinces or municipalities are not in session, the appointment or removal of individual vice governors or vice mayors are made by the standing committees of the people's congresses.

Provincial and municipal governments serve a term of five years.

ii. Composition of governments of prefectural-level cities

Governments of prefectural-level cities compose of mayors, vice mayors, secretaries-general and directors of bureaus and commissions.

Mayors and vice mayors are elected by the people's congresses of the cities.

When the people's congresses are not in session, the appointment and removal of individual vice mayors are made by the standing committees of the people's congresses.

Secretaries-general and directors of bureaus and commissions are nominated by mayors within two months after the election of the mayors for decision by the standing committees of the people's congresses of the cities and reported to the provincial or autonomous regional governments for the record.

Governments of prefectural-level cities serve a term of five years.

iii. The composition of governments of counties, county-level cities and districts

Governments of counties, county-level cities and districts are composed of county governors, vice governors, mayors, vice mayors, district heads and deputy heads and directors of bureaus or sections.

County governors, vice governors, mayors, vice mayors, district heads and deputy heads are elected by the people's congresses of the counties, cities and districts.

When the people's congresses of the counties, cities and districts are not in session, the standing committees of the people's congresses may decide on the appointment and removal of individual vice governors of counties and vice heads of districts and vice mayors.

Directors of bureaus (sections) of governments of counties, county-level cities and districts are nominated by county and district governors and city mayors to the standing committees of people's congresses for decision and reported to the government at the next higher level for the record.

Governments of counties, county-level cities and districts serve a term of five years.

Composition of governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns

- A township or ethnic township or town government has a head and several deputy heads.
- The head of an ethnic township government is to be a citizen of an ethnic minority origin.
- Heads and deputy heads of townships, ethnic townships and towns are elected by the people's congresses in the townships, ethnic townships and towns.
- Governments of townships, ethnic townships and towns serve a term of three years.

2. Functions, powers and administrative status of local governments

i. Functions and powers of local governments

Local people's governments at and above the county level, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, conduct administrative work concerning the economy, education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, urban and rural development, finance, civil affairs, public security, ethnic affairs, judicial administrations, supervision and family planning in their respective administrative areas; issue decisions and orders; appoint or remove administrative functionaries, train and make evaluations of their performance and reward or punish them.

People's governments of provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government decide on the establishment and geographic division of townships, ethnic townships and towns. People's governments of townships, ethnic townships, and towns carry out the resolutions of the people's congress at the corresponding level as well as the decisions and orders of the state administrative organs at the next higher level and conduct administrative work in their respective administrative areas.

ii. Administrative status of local governments

Local people's governments at various levels are responsible and report on their work to people's congresses at the corresponding levels. Local people's governments at and above the county level are responsible and report on their work to the standing committees of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels when the congresses are not in session.

Local people's governments at various levels are responsible and report on their work to the state administrative organs at the next higher level.

Local people's governments at various levels throughout the country are state administrative organs under the unified leadership of the State Council and are subordinate to it.

iii. Relationship within local governments

Local people's governments at and above the county level direct the work of their subordinate departments and of people's governments at lower levels, and have the power to alter or annul inappropriate decisions of their subordinate departments and of the people's governments at lower levels.

Auditing bodies are established by local people's governments at and above the county level. Local auditing bodies at various levels independently exercise their powers of supervision through auditing in accordance with the law and are responsible to the people's governments at corresponding levels and to the auditing bodies at the next higher level.²⁴⁷

²⁴⁷ China's Political System, VI The Local Administrative System, available online at URL: <http://www.china.org.cn/english/Political/28842.htm>

4.4.3 Administration: Administrative Divisions

According to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, the country's administrative units are currently based on a three-tier system.

1. The country is divided into provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
2. Provinces and autonomous regions are divided into autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties and cities; and
3. Counties, autonomous counties and cities are divided into townships, ethnic minority townships, and towns.

At the moment, China has 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government and 2 special administrative regions.

They are: Hebei province, Shanxi province, Liaoning province, Jilin province, Heilongjiang province, Jiangsu province, Zhejiang province, Anhui province, Fujian province, Jiangxi province, Shandong province, Henan province, Hubei province, Hunan province, Guangdong province, Hainan province, Sichuan province, Guizhou province, Yunnan province, Shaanxi province, Gansu province, Qinghai province, Taiwan province,

Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Tibet Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region; Beijing municipality, Tianjin municipality, Shanghai municipality, Chongqing municipality; Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macao Special Administrative Region.²⁴⁸

Administrative Divisions: 4.4.3.1- 4.4.3.34

| Province | Main Features | Government URL Link |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 4.4.3.1 Hebei | --- | http://www.hebei.gov.cn/english/index.html |
| No Details available on the given (above) China's government official website of Hebei. | | |
| 4.4.3.2 Shanxi | --- | http://www.shanxi.gov.cn/ |
| No Details available on the given (above) China's government official website of Shanxi. | | |
| 4.4.3.3 Liaoning <small>249</small> | Location | http://www.ln.gov.cn/zjln/lngk/ |
| | Population and Ethnicity | http://www.ln.gov.cn/zjln/rkymz/ |
| | Government Leaders | http://www.ln.gov.cn/zfxx/zfld/tyj01/ |
| | Introduction | http://english.jl.gov.cn/ABOUTJILIN/JILINFACTS/201911/t20191128_6191801.html |
| | Geography | |

²⁴⁸Administration: Administrative Divisions, updated on August 26, 20114, available online at URL: http://english.www.gov.cn/archive/china_abc/2014/08/27/content_281474983873401.htm

²⁴⁹ <http://www.ln.gov.cn/>

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|---|---|---|
| 4.4.3.4 Jilin ²⁵⁰ | Climate | http://english.jl.gov.cn/ABOUTJILIN/JILINFACTS/Geography/201912/t20191203_6197709.html |
| | Topography | http://english.jl.gov.cn/ABOUTJILIN/JILINFACTS/Geography/201912/t20191203_6197707.html |
| | Position | http://english.jl.gov.cn/ABOUTJILIN/JILINFACTS/Geography/201911/t20191129_6193353.html |
| | Government Leadership | http://english.jl.gov.cn/GOVERNMENT/LEADERSHIP/ |
| 4.4.3.5 Heilongjiang ²⁵¹ | Geographical Features | http://www.hlj.gov.cn/sq/dldm/ |
| | Topography | http://www.hlj.gov.cn/sq/dldm/ |
| | Climate Profile | http://www.hlj.gov.cn/sq/dldm/ |
| | Administrative Divisions | http://www.hlj.gov.cn/sq/qhrk/ |
| | Population | |
| | Permanent Residents | http://www.hlj.gov.cn/sq/qhrk/ |
| | Ethnic Distribution | http://www.hlj.gov.cn/sq/qhrk/ |
| | Regional Autonomy | http://www.hlj.gov.cn/sq/qhrk/ |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.hlj.gov.cn/szf/lddt/jj/wwt/ |
| 4.4.3.6 Jiangsu ²⁵² | Brief Introduction to Jiangsu | |
| | Geographic Position and Natural Environment | |
| | Position | http://en.jiangsu.gov.cn/col/col54121/index.html |
| | Area | |
| | Topography | |
| | Rivers and Lakes | |
| | Resources | |
| | Water | http://en.jiangsu.gov.cn/col/col54121/index.html |
| | Mineral | |
| | Biological | |
| | Agriculture | |
| | Tourism | http://en.jiangsu.gov.cn/col/col54121/index.html |
| Climate | http://en.jiangsu.gov.cn/col/col54121/index.html | |
| Government Leadership | http://en.jiangsu.gov.cn/ | |
| 4.4.3.7 Zhejiang ²⁵³ | General Introduction | http://www.zj.gov.cn/col/col1568516/index.html |
| | Geography | |
| | Terrain | http://www.zj.gov.cn/col/col1568517/index.html |
| | Land | |
| | Climate | |
| | Natural Resources | |
| Mineral | http://www.zj.gov.cn/col/col1568519/index.html | |

²⁵⁰ <http://www.jl.gov.cn/>
<http://english.jl.gov.cn/GOVERNMENT/>

²⁵¹ <http://www.hlj.gov.cn/>

²⁵² <http://en.jiangsu.gov.cn/>

²⁵³ <http://www.zj.gov.cn/col/col1568513/index.html>

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|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Biological | |
| | Energy | |
| | Water | |
| | Tourism | |
| | Population | |
| | Demographic Statistics | http://www.zj.gov.cn/col/col1568523/index.html |
| | Demographic Statistics | |
| | Administrative Divisions | http://www.zj.gov.cn/col/col1568518/index.html |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.zj.gov.cn/col/col1569280/index.html |
| 4.4.3.8 Anhui²⁵⁴ | | |
| General Introduction | | |
| | Location | http://english.ah.gov.cn/AboutAnhui/FactsaboutAnhui/Location/index.html |
| | Topography Climate | http://english.ah.gov.cn/AboutAnhui/FactsaboutAnhui/GeologyClimate/index.html |
| Natural Resources | | |
| | Ecological Agriculture Mineral | http://english.ah.gov.cn/AboutAnhui/FactsaboutAnhui/NaturalResources/index.html |
| | Population | http://english.ah.gov.cn/AboutAnhui/StatisticalCommunique/4003121.html |
| | Government Leadership | http://english.ah.gov.cn/content/column/6787051?liId=381 |
| 4.4.3.9 Fujian | | |
| | --- | http://www.fujian.gov.cn/english/ |
| No Details available on the given (above) China's government official website of Fujian. | | |
| 4.4.3.10 Jiangxi²⁵⁵ | | |
| Introduction | | |
| | Brief History Climate Tourism | http://english.jiangxi.gov.cn/aboutjiangxi/factsaboutjiangxi/201703/t20170310_1316817.htm |
| | Population & Environment | http://english.jiangxi.gov.cn/aboutjiangxi/factsaboutjiangxi/201504/t20150421_1142802.htm |
| | Government Leadership | http://english.jiangxi.gov.cn/government/ |
| 4.4.3.11 Shandong | | |
| | --- | http://www.shandong.gov.cn/ |
| No Details available on the given (above) China's government official website of Shandong. | | |
| 4.4.3.12 Henan²⁵⁶ | | |
| Overview | | |
| | Origin of the Name | http://www.henan.gov.cn/2018/05-31/2408.html |

²⁵⁴ <http://english.ah.gov.cn/>

²⁵⁵ <http://english.jiangxi.gov.cn/>

²⁵⁶ <http://www.henan.gov.cn/>

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|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | Physical Geography | |
| | Resources and Environment | |
| | Historical Origin | |
| | Landscape Scenery | |
| | Administrative Divisions | |
| | Comprehensive Strength | |
| | Government Leadership | https://www.henan.gov.cn/zwgk/zfld/ |
| 4.4.3.13 Hubei²⁵⁷ | Introduction | |
| | Location | http://en.hubei.gov.cn/hubei_info/introduction/geography/201210/t20121030_1411643.shtml |
| | Climate | http://en.hubei.gov.cn/hubei_info/introduction/geography/201210/t20121030_1411642.shtml |
| | Mineral | http://en.hubei.gov.cn/hubei_info/introduction/geography/201210/t20121030_1411641.shtml |
| | Hydro Power | http://en.hubei.gov.cn/hubei_info/introduction/geography/201210/t20121030_1411640.shtml |
| | Population | |
| | Overview | http://en.hubei.gov.cn/hubei_info/introduction/population/201904/t20190425_1411627.shtml |
| | Nationalities | http://en.hubei.gov.cn/hubei_info/introduction/population/201210/t20121030_1411625.shtml |
| | Economic Development | http://en.hubei.gov.cn/special/rds/ |
| 4.4.3.14 Hunan²⁵⁸ | Geography | |
| | Location | http://www.enghunan.gov.cn/hneng/AboutHunan/HunanFacts/WhereisHunan/201507/t20150707_1792258.html |
| | Geology | |
| | Climate | |
| | History of Hunan | http://www.enghunan.gov.cn/hneng/AboutHunan/HistoryCulture/HistoryHunan/201507/t20150729_1809587.html |
| | Natural Resources | |
| | Water | http://www.enghunan.gov.cn/hneng/AboutHunan/HunanFacts/NaturalResources/201507/t20150707_1792317.html |
| | Land | |
| | Forestry | |
| | Minerals | |
| | Plants & Animals | |
| | Population, Nationalities and Religions | http://www.enghunan.gov.cn/hneng/AboutHunan/HunanFacts/PAN/201507/t20150707_1792243.html |

²⁵⁷ <http://en.hubei.gov.cn/>

²⁵⁸ <http://www.enghunan.gov.cn/>

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|---|---|---|
| | Government Leadership | http://www.enghunan.gov.cn/hneng/Government/gov_index.html |
| 4.4.3.15 Guangdong ²⁵⁹ | Physical | |
| | Location and Area | http://www.gd.gov.cn/zjgd/sqgk/zrdl/index.html |
| | Landform | |
| | Climate | |
| | Formation History | http://www.gd.gov.cn/zjgd/sqgk/jzyg/index.html |
| | Ethnic | |
| | Religion | http://www.gd.gov.cn/zjgd/sqgk/mzzi/index.html |
| | Nation | |
| | Overview of Three Major Ministries | http://www.gd.gov.cn/zjgd/sqgk/sdmx/index.html |
| | Physical Assets | |
| | Land | http://www.gd.gov.cn/zjgd/sqgk/wzcc/index.html |
| | Water, | |
| | Mineral | |
| | Vegetation & Biological, | |
| | Marin Resources | |
| | Language and Population | http://www.gd.gov.cn/zjgd/sqgk/rkyy/index.html |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.gd.gov.cn/zwgk/gdszfld/ |
| 4.4.3.16 Hainan ²⁶⁰ | Geographical Location | http://en.hainan.gov.cn/englishgov/AboutHaiNan/200909/t20090910_7125.html |
| | Population and Nationalities | http://en.hainan.gov.cn/englishgov/AboutHaiNan/200904/t20090408_1225.html |
| | Overseas Hainanese | http://en.hainan.gov.cn/englishgov/AboutHaiNan/200904/t20090408_1228.html |
| | Dialects | http://en.hainan.gov.cn/englishgov/AboutHaiNan/200904/t20090415_1355.html |
| | Natural Resources | |
| | Biological | http://en.hainan.gov.cn/englishgov/AboutHaiNan/200904/t20090408_1227.html |
| | Energy | |
| | Tourist | |
| | Mineral | |
| | Sea Salt | |
| | Aquatic | |
| | Medical | |
| | Flora | |
| | Crop | |
| Land | | |
| | Climate | http://en.hainan.gov.cn/englishgov/AboutHaiNan/200904/t20090408_1226.html |
| | Government | http://en.hainan.gov.cn/englishgov/Government/ |

²⁵⁹ <http://www.gd.gov.cn/>

²⁶⁰ <http://en.hainan.gov.cn/englishgov/>

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| | Government Leadership | |
| 4.4.3.17 Sichuan 261 | Overview | |
| | Geographical Features | http://www.sc.gov.cn/10462/10758/11799/11800/2018/4/30/10300452.shtml |
| | Historical & Geographical Features | (Information provided by the Association of Sichuan Yearbook with the content being derived from the 2018 Sichuan Yearbook) |
| | Cultural and Geographical Features | |
| | Natural Resources | |
| | Population | http://www.sc.gov.cn/10462/10758/10761/10768/2012/6/8/10213177.shtml |
| | Ethnic Composition Distribution | http://www.sc.gov.cn/10462/10758/10761/10768/2012/6/8/10213175.shtml |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.sc.gov.cn/10462/10758/10759/10762/leader.shtml |
| 4.4.3.18 Guizhou 262 | Overview | http://www.eguizhou.gov.cn/2013-09/17/content_16976793.htm |
| | Population | http://guizhou.chinadaily.com.cn/2019-02/11/c_367847.htm |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.eguizhou.gov.cn/officials.html |
| 4.4.3.19 Yunnan 263 | General Overview | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201903/t20190305_96242.html |
| | Location and Area | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201904/t20190403_96247.html |
| | Formation History | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201904/t20190403_96244.html |
| | Climate | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201904/t20190403_96257.html |
| | Natural Resources | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201904/t20190403_96264.html |
| | Location Advantage & International Corridor | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201904/t20190403_96249.html |
| | Industry Economy | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201904/t20190403_96281.html |
| | Languages | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201904/t20190403_96252.html |
| | Population and Ethnicity | http://www.yn.gov.cn/yngk/gk/201904/t20190403_96251.html |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.yn.gov.cn/szf/ |
| 4.4.3.20 | General Introduction | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/about/facts/General/74882.htm |
| | Geography | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/about/facts/Geography/74884.htm |

²⁶¹ <http://www.sc.gov.cn/10462/10758/index.shtml>

²⁶² <http://www.eguizhou.gov.cn/>

²⁶³ <http://www.yn.gov.cn/>

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|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Shaanxi 264 | Advantageous Location | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/business/whyshaanxi/resources/88500.htm |
| | History | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/about/facts/History/74883.htm |
| | Population | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/about/facts/Population/74888.htm |
| | Religion | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/about/facts/Religion/74889.htm |
| | Cultural Heritage ²⁶⁵ | |
| | Ancient Paper Making | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/tourism/culture/heritage/99170.htm |
| | Kumarajiva | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/tourism/culture/celebrities/99155.htm |
| | Administrative Divisions | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/about/facts/Administrative/74891.htm |
| | Resources | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/business/whyshaanxi/resources/88504.htm |
| | Economy | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/about/facts/Economy/74887.htm |
| | Politics | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/about/facts/Climate/74886.htm |
| | Government Leadership | http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/info/iList.jsp?cat_id=17708 |
| 4.4.3.21 Gansu ²⁶⁶ | Geography | |
| | Geography Location | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/col/col3311/index.html |
| | Topography and Landforms | |
| | River | |
| | Climate | |
| | History and Culture | |
| | History Evolution | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2004/12/22/art_3315_107587.html |
| | Long Standing Culture | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2004/12/23/art_3315_107586.html |
| | Natural Resources | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/col/col3312/index.html |
| | Administrative Divisions | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/col/col3313/index.html |
| | Economic Development | |
| | Agriculture | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2013/9/27/art_3316_108831.html |
| | Industry | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2013/9/27/art_3316_108830.html |
| | Forestry | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2013/9/27/art_3316_108829.html |
| | Animal Husbandry and Grass Industry | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2013/9/27/art_3316_108828.html |
| | Finance | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2013/9/27/art_3316_108827.html |
| | Tourism | |
| Resources & Transportation | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2013/9/27/art_3316_108826.html | |

²⁶⁴ <http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/>

²⁶⁵ Cultural Heritage in details are available at URL:

http://english.shaanxi.gov.cn/info/iList.jsp?cat_id=17780&cur_page=2

²⁶⁶ <http://www.gansu.gov.cn/col/col3302/index.html>

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| | Main Historical Sites and Scenic Spots | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/art/2013/9/27/art_3316_108825.html |
| | Populations and Nationalities | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/col/col3314/index.html |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.gansu.gov.cn/col/col3502/index.html |
| 4.4.3.22 Qinghai 267 | General Situation | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2016/11/08/010239493.shtml |
| | Administrative Divisions | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2015/06/02/010166076.shtml |
| | Geography, Natural Conditions and Resources | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2015/06/02/010166083.shtml |
| | Population | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2017/03/07/010254662.shtml |
| | Economy | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2017/03/07/010254664.shtml |
| | Finance | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2017/03/07/010254681.shtml |
| | Transportation, Post and Telecommunications and Tourism | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2017/03/07/010254665.shtml |
| | Education, Science and Tech. | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2017/03/07/010254678.shtml |
| | Culture, Health and Sports | http://www.qh.gov.cn/dmqh/system/2017/03/07/010254680.shtml |
| | Government and Leadership | http://www.qh.gov.cn/zwggk/ldzc/index.html |
| 4.4.3.23 Taiwan 268 | About Taiwan | https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/about.php |
| | History | https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/content_3.php |
| | Politics and Diplomacy | https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/politics.php |
| | Economy | https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/content_7.php |
| | Science and Technology | https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/content_8.php |
| | Culture and Education | https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/education.php |
| | Mass Media | https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/content_11.php |

| Autonomous Region | Main Features | Government URL Link |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 4.4.3.24 | Physical Geography | http://www.nmg.gov.cn/col/col116/index.html |
| | History | http://www.nmg.gov.cn/col/col214/index.html |

²⁶⁷ <http://www.qh.gov.cn/>

²⁶⁸ <https://www.taiwan.gov.tw/index.php>

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|---|---|---|
| Inner Mongolia 269 | Ethnic Population | http://www.nmg.gov.cn/col/col118/index.html |
| | An Overview | |
| | Geography | http://www.nmg.gov.cn/col/col115/index.html |
| | Natural Resources | |
| | Population | |
| | Science & Education | |
| | Economy | |
| | Culture, Health, Sports | |
| | Broadcasting | |
| | Traffic | |
| Government Leadership | http://www.nmg.gov.cn/col/col407/index.html | |
| 4.4.3.25 Guangxi Zhuang ²⁷⁰ | An Overview | http://en.gxzf.gov.cn/2019-09/20/c_263420.htm |
| | Government Leadership/Officials | http://en.gxzf.gov.cn/officials.html |
| 4.4.3.26 Tibet ²⁷¹ | Terrain | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181219_33378.html |
| | History | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181221_34484.html |
| | Administrative Divisions | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/rk/201812/t20181219_33387.html |
| | Population: Demographics | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/rk/201812/t20181219_33389.html |
| | Ethnicity, Religion, Customs | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181221_34484.html |
| | Education Level | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/rk/201812/t20181219_33386.html |
| | Climate | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181219_33385.html |
| | Environment | |
| | Soil | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181219_33383.html |
| | Conservation of Eco-System | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181219_33379.html |
| | Natural Resources | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181219_33381.html |
| | Water System | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181219_33384.html |
| | Tourism and Monuments | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/zrdl/201812/t20181219_33380.html |
| | Economy | |
| | Poverty Alleviation | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/jj/202001/t20200116_130387.html |

²⁶⁹ <http://www.nmg.gov.cn/>

²⁷⁰ <http://en.gxzf.gov.cn/>

²⁷¹ <http://www.xizang.gov.cn/>

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Disposable Income of Urban & Rural Residents | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/jj/202001/t20200116_130386.html |
| | GDP | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/jj/202001/t20200116_130385.html |
| | Fiscal Expenditure | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/jj/201812/t20181219_33395.html |
| | Industrial Output Value and Growth Rate | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/jj/201812/t20181219_33394.html |
| | Foreign Trade Status | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/jj/201812/t20181219_33393.html |
| | Development of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/jj/201812/t20181219_33392.html |
| | Advantaged Characteristic Industries | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/rsxz/qqjj/jj/201812/t20181219_33391.html |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.xizang.gov.cn/zwgk/ldzc/dlb/201911/t20191114_123931.html |
| 4.4.3.27 Ningxia Hui | --- | http://www.nx.gov.cn/ywb/ |
| No Details available on the given (above) China's government official website of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. | | |
| 4.4.3.28 Sinkiang Uyghur | --- | http://www.sinkiang.gov.cn/ |
| No Details available on the given (above) China's government official website of Sinkiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. | | |

| Municipality | Main Features | Official URL Link |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 4.4.3.29 Beijing²⁷² | History | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/t1573253.htm |
| | Foreign Hospital | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/ForeignHospital/ |
| | Foreign Embassies | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/ForeignEmbassies/ |
| | Religion | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/Religion/ |
| | Statistical Yearbook 2019 | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/t1609823.htm |
| | Demographic Geography | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/t1573238.htm |
| | Administrative districts | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/Government/Administration_region/ |
| | City Trees and Flowers | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/t1573242.htm |
| | Overall Economy | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/t1573240.htm |
| | Population | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/BeijingInfo2019/Facts/t1573241.htm |

²⁷² <http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/>

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Foreign Investment Development Report | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/feature_2/ForeignInvestmentDevelopmentReport/ |
| | Culture | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/Culture/ |
| | Tourism | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/MyFocus/Tourism/ |
| | Residents | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/MyFocus/Residents/ |
| | Sister Cities | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/Sister_Cities_2017/ |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.ebeijing.gov.cn/Government/ |
| 4.4.3.30 Tianjin²⁷³ | Geographical Location | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/dlwz1/dlwz/ |
| | Natural Resources | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/dlwz1/zrzy/ |
| | History | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/lsg1/lsg/ |
| | Administrative Division | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/qhyrk/xzqh/ |
| | Population and Ethnic | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/qhyrk/rkymz/ |
| | City Flower Market Tree | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/qhyrk/shss/ |
| | Economic Development | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/jjis/jdfzgk/ |
| | Agriculture and Rural Overview | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/jjis/nygk/ |
| | Industry Overview | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/jjis/gygk/ |
| | Tertiary Industry | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/jjis/dscy/ |
| | Trade View | |
| | Overview of Foreign Trade | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/jjis/bygk/ |
| | Overview of Fiscal Revenue and Expenditure | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/jjis/czsr/ |
| | City Planning | |
| | Urban and Rural Planning Overview | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/mswh/cxghgk/ |
| | Urban and Rural Construction | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/mswh/cxjsgk/ |
| | City Management Overview | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/mswh/csglgk/ |
| | Land Management | |
| | Management of Overall | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/mswh/tdglgk/ |

²⁷³ <http://www.tj.gov.cn/>

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|---|---|---|
| | Land Use Planning | |
| | Development | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/kfkf/zmq/201712/t20171201_3617690.html |
| | Social Cause | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/shsy/jysygz/ |
| | Overview Of Cultural Undertakings | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/shsy/whxwcbgb/ |
| | Health Care Overview | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/shsy/wssygz/ |
| | Sports Career Profile | http://www.tj.gov.cn/tj/tjgk/shsy/tysygz/ |
| | City Government Leadership | http://www.tj.gov.cn/szf/ |
| 4.4.3.31 Shanghai 274 | History | http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/shanghai/node27118/fj/2019-ShanghaiBasicFacts.pdf |
| | Geographic Location and Natural Conditions | |
| | Population and Employment | |
| | Economic Strength | |
| | Smart City | |
| | Urban Construction | |
| | Opening-Up | |
| | Deepening Reform | |
| | Science and Technology Innovation | |
| | Social Development | |
| | Urban Life | |
| | Attractions and Tourist Sites | |
| | Future Objectives | |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/shanghai/n46669/n46675/n46679/n46680/index.html |
| 4.4.3.32 | History | http://www.cq.gov.cn/zqfz/zhsq/lsyg/201908/t20190826_690417.html |
| | City Situation | http://www.cq.gov.cn/zqfz/zhsq/sqjj/201908/t20190825_690412.html |

²⁷⁴ <http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/shanghai/n46669/index.html>

Note: “Shanghai Master plan 2017-2035”, available at URL:
<http://www.shanghai.gov.cn/newshanghai/xxgkfi/2035004.pdf>

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|------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Chongqing 275 | Administrative Divisions | http://www.cq.gov.cn/zqfz/zhsq/hzqh/201908/t20190826_690418.html |
| | Ethnic Population | http://www.cq.gov.cn/zqfz/zhsq/mzrk/201908/t20190826_690419.html |
| | Government Leadership | http://www.cq.gov.cn/szfld/ |

| Special Administrative Region | Main Features | Official URL Link |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 4.4.3.33 Hong Kong ²⁷⁶ | City Management | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/city-management |
| | Population | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/population |
| | Commerce and Industry | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/commerce-and-industry |
| | Education | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/education |
| | Employment and Labour | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/employment-and-labour |
| | Climate and Weather | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/climate-and-weather |
| | Environment | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/environment |
| | Finance | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/finance |
| | Health | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/health |
| | Development | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/development |
| | IT & Broadcasting | https://data.gov.hk/en-datasets/category/information-technology-and-broadcasting |
| | Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department | https://www.afcd.gov.hk/english/index.html |
| | Name List of Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Government Departments | https://www.gov.hk/en/about/govdirectory/pshd.htm |
| 4.4.3.34 Macao ²⁷⁷ | Geography and Population | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/geography.php?PageLang=E |
| | Political System | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/Politics_EN.pdf |
| | The Legal and Judiciary System | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/Law_EN.pdf |
| | Economy | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/Economy_EN.pdf |
| | External Relations | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/External_EN.pdf |
| | Tourism | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/Tourismo_EN.pdf |
| | Healthcare | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/Health_EN.pdf |
| | Education | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/Education_EN.pdf |

²⁷⁵ <http://www.cq.gov.cn>

²⁷⁶ <http://www.gov.hk/en/residents/>

²⁷⁷ <https://www.gov.mo/en/>

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|---|---|
| Social Welfare | https://www.gcs.gov.mo/files/factsheet/Welfare_EN.pdf |
| Government Leadership | https://www.gov.mo/en/about-government/chief-executive-principal-officials-legislature-and-judiciary/ |
| Statistic and Census Service | http://www.dsec.gov.mo |
| Macao Trade and Investment Promotion Institute | http://www.ipim.gov.mo |
| Monetary Authority of Macao | http://www.amcm.gov.mo |
| Economic Services | http://www.economia.gov.mo |
| Forum for Economic and Trade Cooperation between China and Portuguese-speaking Countries (Macao) | http://www.forumchinapl.org.mo |
| Macao SAR Government | http://www.gov.mo |
| Identification Bureau | http://www.dsi.gov.mo |
| The Institute of European Studies of Macau | http://www.ieem.org.mo |
| Macao Government Tourist Office | http://www.macautourism.gov.mo |
| Statistics and Census Service | http://www.dsec.gov.mo |
| Cultural Affairs Bureau | http://www.icm.gov.mo |
| Health Bureau | http://www.ssm.gov.mo |
| Education and Youth Affairs Bureau | http://www.dsej.gov.mo |
| Tertiary Education Services Office | http://www.gaes.gov.mo |
| Social Welfare Bureau | http://www.ias.gov.mo |
| Social Security Fund | http://www.fss.gov.mo |
| Housing Bureau | http://www.ihm.gov.mo |

4.5 Leadership of the Central Committee of the CPC

There are 7 members of Standing Committee and 25 members of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee

Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee²⁷⁸



Xi Jinping²⁷⁹



Li Keqiang²⁸⁰



Li Zhanshu²⁸¹



Wang Yang²⁸²



Wan Huning²⁸³



Zhao Lezi²⁸⁴



Han Zheng²⁸⁵

²⁷⁸ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_5.htm

²⁷⁹ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167.htm

²⁸⁰ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_2.htm

²⁸¹ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_3.htm

²⁸² http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_4.htm

²⁸³ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_5.htm

²⁸⁴ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_6.htm

²⁸⁵ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_7.htm

Member of the Political Bureau of CPC Central Committee²⁸⁶
(Listed in the order of the number of strokes in their Surnames)



Ding Xuexiang²⁸⁷



Xi Jinping²⁸⁸



Wang Chen²⁸⁹



Wang Huning²⁹⁰



Liu He²⁹¹



Xu Qiliang²⁹²



Sun Chunlan²⁹³



Li Xi²⁹⁴



Li Qiang²⁹⁵



Li Keqiang²⁹⁶



Li Hongzhong²⁹⁷



Yang Jiechi²⁹⁸

²⁸⁶ <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/cpc/centralcommittee/index.html>

²⁸⁷ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33722119.htm

²⁸⁸ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167.htm

²⁸⁹ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33722118.htm

²⁹⁰ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_5.htm

²⁹¹ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33722117.htm

²⁹² http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33721605.htm

²⁹³ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33721675.htm

²⁹⁴ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33721888.htm

²⁹⁵ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723257.htm

²⁹⁶ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_2.htm

²⁹⁷ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723629.htm

²⁹⁸ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723649.htm



Yang Xiaodu²⁹⁹



Wang Yang³⁰⁰



Zhang Youxia³⁰¹



Chen Xi³⁰²



Chen Quanguo³⁰³



Chen Min'er³⁰⁴



Zhao Leji³⁰⁵



Hu Chunhua³⁰⁶



Li Zhanshu³⁰⁷



Guo Shengkun³⁰⁸



Huang Kunming³⁰⁹



Han Zheng³¹⁰

²⁹⁹ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723569.htm

³⁰⁰ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_4.htm

³⁰¹ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723562.htm

³⁰² http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723383.htm

³⁰³ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33722298.htm

³⁰⁴ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33722029.htm

³⁰⁵ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_6.htm

³⁰⁶ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33721809.htm

³⁰⁷ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_3.htm

³⁰⁸ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723203.htm

³⁰⁹ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723212.htm

³¹⁰ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167_7.htm



Cai Qi³¹¹

Secretariat³¹²



Wang Huning



Ding Xuexiang



Yang Xiaodu



Chen Xi



Guo Shengkun



Huang Kunming



Yu Quan³¹³

Central Military Commission³¹⁴

Chairman



Xi Jinping

³¹¹ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2017-10/26/content_33723221.htm

³¹² <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/cpc/centralcommittee/index.html>

³¹³ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33764211.htm

³¹⁴ <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/cpc/centralcommittee/index.html>

Vice-Chairman



Xu Qiliang



Zhang Youxia

Members of CMC

Wei Fenghe

Li Zuocheng

Miao Hua,

Zhang Shengmin

Central Commission for Discipline Inspection³¹⁵

Secretary



Zhao Leji

Deputy Secretaries

Yang Xiaodu

Zhang Shengmin

Liu Jinguo

Yang Xiaochao

Li Shulei

Xu Lingyi

Xiao Pei

Chen Xiaojiang

Past Leadership

- Mao Zedong
- Liu Shaoqi
- Zhou Enlai
- Hua Guofeng
- Deng Xiaoping

³¹⁵ <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/cpc/centralcommittee/index.html>

- Hu Yaobang

Current Leadership

- Jiang Zemin
- Hu Jintao
- Xi Jinping

4.6 Constitution

I. Constitution of Communist Party of China³¹⁶

(Revised and adopted at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on October 24, 2017)

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General Program

Chapter I Membership (Articles 1-9)

Chapter II The Party's Organizational System (Articles 10-18)

Chapter III Central Party Organizations (Articles 19-24)

Chapter IV Local Party Organizations (Articles 25-29)

Chapter V Primary-Level Party Organizations (Articles 30-34)

Chapter VI Party Officials (Articles 35-38)

Chapter VII Party Discipline (Articles 39-44)

Chapter VIII Party Organs for Discipline Inspection (Articles 45-47)

Chapter IX Leading Party Members Groups (Articles 48-50)

Chapter X Relationship between the Party and the Communist Youth League of China (Articles 51-52)

Chapter XI Party Emblem and Flag (Articles 53-55)

II. Constitution of People's Republic of China³¹⁷

Table of Contents

Preface

Chapter I General Outline

Chapter II Basic Rights and Duties of Citizens

Chapter III National Institutions

Section 1 National People's Congress

Section 2 President of the People's Republic of China

Section 3 State Council

Section 4 Central Military Commission

Section 5 Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments

Section 6 Autonomous Organs of Ethnic Autonomous Areas

Section VII Supervisory Committee

Section 8 People's Courts and People's Procuratorates

Chapter IV National Flag, National Anthem, National Emblem, Capital

³¹⁶ http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/download/Constitution_of_the_Communist_Party_of_China.pdf

³¹⁷ http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2018-03/22/content_5276318.htm#diyijie

III Constitution of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference³¹⁸

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General outline

| | |
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| Chapter I | General Rules of Work |
| Chapter II | General Organization |
| Chapter III | Members |
| Chapter IV | National Committee |
| Chapter V | Local Committees |
| Chapter VI | Emblem |

4.6.1 History of the constitution of PRC

The Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China, 1912

(Full text of the “The Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China” is available at URL: https://archive.org/stream/jstor-2212590/2212590_djvu.txt)

The Revolution of 1911 brought down the Qing Dynasty and led to the founding of the Republic of China in 1912. The **Provisional Constitution of the Republic of China** was enacted under the auspices of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Interim President.³¹⁹

Common Program of the CPPCC, 1949

(The details of the Common Program of the People's Republic of China 1949-1954 are available at URL: <http://www.commonprogram.science/>)

Held on September 21, 1949 in Beijing (now Beijing), the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) was attended by representatives from the Communist Party of China, the Chinese People's Liberation Army, etc. The Session exercised the functions and powers of the National People's Congress (NPC) and represented the will of the people of the whole country. It adopted a provisional constitution entitled the **Common Program** of the CPPCC, the Organic Law of the CPPCC and the Organic Law of the Central Peoples Government of the Peoples Republic of China. It selected Beijing as the capital of the Peoples Republic of China, made the five-star red flag the national flag, chose the March of the Volunteers as the national anthem and decided that China should adopt the Gregorian calendar. The session also elected the First National Committee of the CPPCC and the Central Peoples Government Council of the Peoples Republic of China. It proclaimed the founding of the Peoples Republic of China and turned the first page in the history of New China.³²⁰

The Constitution of PRC, 1954

(Full text of the Constitution is available at URL: <http://en.pkulaw.cn/display.aspx?cgid=52993&lib=law>)

³¹⁸ http://www.gov.cn/guoqing/2018-03/27/content_5277793.htm

³¹⁹ Beijing Review, History: Republic of China (1912-1949), updated on April 17, 2008, available online at URL: http://www.bjreview.com/special/tibet/txt/2008-04/17/content_110794.htm

³²⁰ The Common Program of the People's Republic of China 1949-1954, available online at URL: <http://www.commonprogram.science/>

The First Session of the First NPC was held in September 1954. It adopted the Constitution of the Peoples Republic of China. In December of the same year, the CPPCC Charter was passed at the First Session of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC. The Charter states that the Common Program has been replaced by the **Constitution** and that the Plenary Session of the CPPCC will no longer exercise the functions and powers of the NPC.

The 1954 PRC Constitution emerged most directly out of two main texts: the 1936 Stalin Constitution of the USSR, which exemplified for the drafters socialist constitutional forms and doctrines, and the 1949 Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference ("Common Program"), which reflected Chinese political conditions and the CCP's own revolutionary experience on the eve of the Party's ascension to power. Consistent with the pattern set by earlier Chinese constitutions, production of the 1954 text was dominated by a single political party; its drafting was personally directed by Mao Zedong and the CCP's highest leaders, though some non-Communist figures also played pivotal roles in its formulation and subsequent exegeses.³²¹

On September 8, 1954, Deng Xiaoping presided over a meeting of the Constitution Drafting Committee in Zhongnanhai to make revisions based on this public feedback. After a few minor additional changes, the NPC adopted the text on September 20, 1954, and soon enacted a host of related legislation filling out the institutional framework of the state. **Originally envisioned as a transitional document that would be superseded upon the attainment of socialism, the 1954 Constitution** remained officially in force for nearly twenty-one years: from September 20, 1954 to January 17, 1975.³²²

The Constitution of PRC, 1975

(Full text of the Constitution is available at URL:

<https://china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/article/attachments/peoples-republic-of-china-constitution-1975.pdf>;

<https://china.usc.edu/1975-constitution-peoples-republic-china>)

Following Mao's death and the fall of the Gang of Four, Deng Xiaoping steered China away from the radical leftism that had shaped its Constitutions of 1975 and 1978, and back to an evolutionary path that recalled the mid-50's emphasis on socialist legality and modernization.³²³

The Constitution of PRC, 1978

(Full text of the Constitution is available at URL:

<https://china.usc.edu/sites/default/files/article/attachments/peoples-republic-of-china-constitution-1975.pdf>)

³²¹ Excerpts of an article dated July 03, 2012 captioned "A Brief History of the CPPCC", available online at URL: <http://www.cppcc.gov.cn/zxww/2012/07/03/ARTI1341301498359101.shtml>

³²² Excerpts from Pg 21 of article Titled "Epistrophe: Chinese Constitutionalism and the 1950s" by Glenn D. Tiffert, University of California, Berkeley, available online at URL: <https://escholarship.org/content/qt0rm248nk/qt0rm248nk.pdf>

³²³ Excerpts from Pg 24 of article Titled "Epistrophe: Chinese Constitutionalism and the 1950s" by Glenn D. Tiffert, University of California, Berkeley, available online at URL: <https://escholarship.org/content/qt0rm248nk/qt0rm248nk.pdf>

On March 5, 1978, the People's Republic of China (PRC) adopted the third constitution, with its two predecessors adopted in 1954 and 1975 Constitutions.

The 1978 Constitution of the People's Republic of China dramatically revises the preceding 1975 Constitution in many respects (For example, the 1978 Constitution comprises sixty articles compared to the thirty contained in the 1975 version. See 1975 Constitution, *supra* note, at 28-35.) and in fact bears a strong resemblance to the PRC's first fundamental law of 1954, (Although the 1954 document had one-hundred and six articles and contained several provisions, such as an entire section on the Chairman of the People's Republic, which were not re-instated in the 1978 Constitution, the latter's detail and tone render it more similar to the former than to the truncated 1975 revision. These similarities are also noted in Ching, *The Chinese Constitution's Latest Amendments*, Wall St. J., Mar. 28, 1978, at 24, col. 4.) a more traditional document.

The first three articles, which define the PRC as a "socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat," are essentially unchanged from the 1975 Constitution. These provisions designate the Communist Party of China as the core of leadership for the people, set up "Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought" as the state's guiding ideology, and explain that the people's all-embracing power is exercised through the National People's Congress. Article 4, however, constitutes a shift away from the radical line of the 1975 document back towards the more moderate approach of 1954 in its call for unity, understanding and equality among China's nationalities. The 1978 Constitution requests "unity and fraternal love among the nationalities" which should "help and learn from each other." The drafters also saw fit to explicitly state that "discrimination against, or oppression of, any nationality, and acts which undermine the unity of the nationalities are prohibited. In addition, the new Constitution reinstates a provision from the 1954 Constitution which allows all nationalities the freedom, not only to maintain their languages, but also to "preserve or reform their own customs and ways."³²⁴

The 1982 Constitution

Although the text of the 1982 Constitution was enacted after the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the passing of the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China", both of which provided for its guiding ideology,³²⁵ when viewed as a whole, the 1982 Constitution is retrospective in nature and a reiteration and reconstruction of the history of constitutionalism since 1949.

The 1982 Constitution is often considered the continuation and development of the 1954 Constitution. Not only does its form generally follow the patterns of the 1954 Constitution (with the exception of two chapters, "The Structure of the State" and "The Fundamental

³²⁴ Excerpts of an article "The 1978 Constitution of the People's Republic of China" by Chin Kim and Timothy G. Kearley from *Hastings International and Comparative Law Review*, Volume 2, Number 2 (Summer 1979), Pg 257

³²⁵ (Peng Zhen (彭真), *Guanyu Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Xianfa Xiugai Caoan de Baogao* (关于 中华人民共和国宪法修改草案的报告) [Report on the Draft Constitution of the People's Republic of China] (Nov. 26, 1982), http://www.npc.gov.cn/wxzl/gongbao/1982-11/26/content_1478478.htm. (as referred in "The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China" Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, *Tsinghua China Law Review* [Vol. 8:1], Pg 10, available online at URL: http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

Rights and Duties of Citizens” which were interchanged) but the general principles also originated from the 1954 Constitution. According to a statistic by Han Dayuan, “From the 138 articles of the 1982 Constitution, a combined 98 articles draw upon identical or similar parts from the 1954 Constitution, constituting 87.6 %.”³²⁶

Whereas none of the constitutions of 1954, 1975 and 1978 provided for regulations on the Political Consultative Conference, the 1982 Constitution positioned the Political Consultative Conference within the constitution, which is due to the eminent role the Political Consultative Conference played during the establishment of the state. Furthermore, when article 24 of the 1982 Constitution stresses the “love of the motherland, of the people, of labor, of science and of socialism,”³²⁷ which originated from the passage “love of the motherland, of the people, of labor, of science and taking good care of public property” from article 42 of the Common Program.³²⁸ As another example, the Common Program and the 1954 Constitution both defined the new China as a people’s democratic state,³²⁹ whereas the 1982 Constitution defined the state as a socialist state with a people’s democratic dictatorship.³³⁰ The Common Program and the 1954 Constitution did not touch upon class struggles, while the 1982 Constitution states that, “The exploiting classes as such have been abolished in our country. However, class struggle will continue to exist within certain bounds for a long time to come.”³³¹ The Common Program and the 1954 Constitution did not mention the dictatorship of the proletariat. The 1982 Constitution, on the other hand, although rephrasing the dictatorship of the proletariat in its article 1 to the people’s democratic dictatorship, nonetheless declares in its preamble that, “the people’s democratic dictatorship [...] is in essence the dictatorship of the proletariat”.³³² These references are actually remnants of

³²⁶ Han Dayuan (韩大元), 1954 Nian Xianfa yu Zhongguo Xianzheng (1954年宪法与中国宪政) [The 1954 Constitution and China’s Constitutionalism] 402 (2008).

(as referred in “The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China” Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], pg 143, available online at URL: http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³²⁷ XIANFA art. 24 (1982) (China)

(as referred in “The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China” Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], Pg 144, available online at URL: http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³²⁸ Zhongguo Renmin Zhengzhi Xieshang Huiyi Gongtong Gangling (中国人民政治协商会议共同纲领) [Common Program of The Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference] (adopted by the First Plenary Session of the Chinese People’s Political Consultative Conference, Sept. 29, 1949) art. 42 (Chinalawinfo) (as referred in “The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China” Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], Pg 144, available online at URL: http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³²⁹ Id. art. 1; XIANFA art.1 (1954) (China)

(as referred in “The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China” Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], Pg 145, available online at URL: http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³³⁰ XIANFA art. 1 (1982) (China)

(as referred in “The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China” Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], Pg 145, available online at URL: http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³³¹ Id. Preamble

(as referred in “The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China” Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], Pg 145, available online at URL: http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³³² Id. Preamble

the elements of the Cultural Revolution from the constitutions of 1975 and 1978. In fact, many of the 1982 Constitution's new sections were added as a result of the lessons of the Cultural Revolution. An example can be found in article 38, which states: "The personal dignity of citizens of the People's Republic of China is inviolable. Insult, libel, false accusation or false incrimination directed against citizens by any means is prohibited."³³³ This section is mainly addressing the large-scale denunciations that were utilized during the Cultural Revolution. As opposed to this, many provisions were not regulated in the constitution, even though they were also based on a reflection of the Cultural Revolution, such as the freedom of movement or the freedom to strike.³³⁴

4.6.2 Guiding Principles

The Guiding Principles³³⁵ have already been discussed in details at part 4.1 of this chapter.

4.6.3 Amendments

During the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the CPC Constitution was amended to include Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era as a new component of the Party's guide for action.

The CPC Constitution was first unveiled at the second CPC National Congress held in 1922. At the 7th CPC National Congress in 1945, Mao Zedong Thought was established as CPC's guiding ideology.

The current version of the Constitution was endorsed at the 12th CPC National Congress in 1982, which corrected "leftist" mistakes and set economic construction for socialist modernization as the focus of the Party's work.

Apart from the revisions approved Tuesday, the current constitution had undergone amendments for six times since 1982, which are as follows:

- At the 13th CPC National Congress in November 1987, revisions, such as the use of competitive or multi-candidate election procedure in which the number of

(as referred in "The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China" Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], Pg 145, available online at URL:

http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³³³ Id. art. 38

(as referred in "The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China" Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], Pg 145, available online at URL:

http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³³⁴ see Xu, supra note 3, at 736, 791-94

(as referred in "The Making And Structure Of The 1982 Constitution Of China" Written By ZHAI Zhiyong, Tsinghua China Law Review [Vol. 8:1], Pg 145, available online at URL:

http://www.tsinghuachinalawreview.org/articles/PDF/TCLR_0802_ZHAI.pdf)

³³⁵ Constitution of the Communist Party of China: General Program, Revised and adopted at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on October 24, 2017 issued by International Department Central Committee of CPC, available online at URL:

www.idcpc.org.cn/english/cpcbrieff/partyconstitution/index.html

candidates nominated is greater than the number of persons to be elected in elections, were made.

- At the 14th CPC National Congress in October 1992, Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics was written into the constitution;
- At the 15th CPC National Congress in September 1997, Deng Xiaoping Theory was established as the CPC's guiding theory;
- At the 16th CPC National Congress in November 2002, the Theory of Three Represents was included as part of the Party's guide for action;
- At the 17th CPC National Congress in October 2007, the Scientific Outlook on Development was added into the Constitution;
- At the 18th CPC National Congress in November 2012, the Scientific Outlook on Development was made a part of the Party's guide for action in the constitution;³³⁶

Major Amendments to the CPC Constitution



Source: Beijing Review

URL: http://www.bjreview.com/Nation/201710/t20171028_800108545.html

³³⁶ 19th CPC National Congress, "Backgrounder: Major previous revisions to CPC Constitution", available online at URL: http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-10/24/c_136702366.htm

Amendment to the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, 2018

(Adopted at the First Session of the 13th National People's Congress on March 11, 2018)

Article 32 "the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents" in Paragraph 7, the Preamble of the Constitution shall be amended to read as: "the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, and the Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era"; "improve the socialist legal system" shall be amended to read as: "improve the socialist rule of law"; "implement the new development concept" shall be added before "and work hard and self-reliantly"; and "promote the coordinated development of the material, political and spiritual civilizations, to turn China into a socialist country that is prosperous, powerful, democratic and culturally advanced" shall be amended to read as: "promote the coordinated development of the material, political, spiritual, social, and ecological civilizations, to turn China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, powerful, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful and achieve the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." Accordingly, this paragraph shall be amended to read as: "The victory in China's New- Democratic Revolution and the successes in its socialist cause have been achieved by the Chinese people of all nationalities, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, by upholding truth, correcting errors and surmounting numerous difficulties and hardships. China will be in the primary stage of socialism for a long time to come. The basic task of the nation is to concentrate its effort on socialist modernization along the road of Chinese-style socialism. Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the important thought of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development, and the Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era, the Chinese people of all nationalities will continue to adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist road, persevere in reform and opening to the outside world, steadily improve socialist institutions, develop the socialist market economy, develop socialist democracy, improve the socialist rule of law, implement the new development concept, and work hard and self-reliantly to modernize the country's industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology step by step and promote the coordinated development of the material, political, spiritual, social, and ecological civilizations, to turn China into a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, powerful, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful and achieve the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation."

Article 33 "In the long years of revolution and construction" in Paragraph 10, the Preamble of the Constitution shall be amended to read as: "In the long years of revolution, construction and reform"; and "which embraces all socialist working people, all builders of socialism, all patriots who support socialism, and all patriots who stand for the reunification of the motherland" shall be amended to read as: "which embraces all socialist working people, all builders of socialism, all patriots who support socialism, all patriots who stand for the reunification of the motherland, and all patriots devoted to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." Accordingly, this paragraph shall be amended to read as: "In building socialism it is essential to rely on workers, peasants and intellectuals and to unite all forces that can be united. In the long years of revolution, construction and reform, there has been formed under the leadership of the Communist Party of China a

broad patriotic united front which is composed of the democratic parties and people's organizations and which embraces all socialist working people, all builders of socialism, all patriots who support socialism, all patriots who stand for the reunification of the motherland, and all patriots devoted to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. This united front will continue to be consolidated and developed. The Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a broadly based representative organization of the united front which has played a significant historical role, will play a still more important role in the country's political and social life, in promoting friendship with other countries and in the struggle for socialist modernization and for the reunification and unity of the country. The system of the multi-party cooperation and political consultation led by the Communist Party of China will exist and develop for a long time to come."

Article 34 "Socialist relations of equality, unity and mutual assistance have been established among the nationalities and will continue to be strengthened." in Paragraph 11, the Preamble of the Constitution shall be amended to read as: "Socialist relations of equality, unity, mutual assistance, and harmony have been established among the nationalities and will continue to be strengthened."

Article 35 "China's achievements in revolution and construction are inseparable from the support of the people of the world" in Paragraph 12, the Preamble of the Constitution shall be amended to read as: "China's achievements in revolution, construction, and reform are inseparable from the support of the people of the world"; "the path of peaceful development, and the reciprocal opening-up strategy" shall be added at the end of "China consistently carries out an independent foreign policy and adheres to the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence;" and "in developing diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries" shall be amended to read as: "in developing diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries and prompting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind." Accordingly, this paragraph shall be amended to read as: "China's achievements in revolution, construction, and reform are inseparable from the support of the people of the world. The future of China is closely linked to the future of the world. China consistently carries out an independent foreign policy and adheres to the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence, the path of peaceful development, and the reciprocal opening-up strategy in developing diplomatic relations and economic and cultural exchanges with other countries and prompting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind. China consistently opposes imperialism, hegemonism and colonialism, works to strengthen unity with the people of other countries, supports the oppressed nations and the developing countries in their just struggle to win and preserve national independence and develop their national economies, and strives to safeguard world peace and promote the cause of human progress."

Article 36 Paragraph 2, Article 1 of the Constitution shall be amended by adding "The leadership of the Communist Party of China is the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics." to the end of "The socialist system is the basic system of the People's Republic of China."

Article 37 Paragraph 3, Article 3 of the Constitution: "All administrative, judicial and procuratorial organs of the State are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and by which they are supervised." shall be amended to read as: "All administrative, supervisory, judicial and procuratorial organs of the State are created by the people's congresses to which they are responsible and by which they are supervised."

Article 38 Paragraph 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution: "The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops a relationship of equality, unity and mutual assistance among all of China's nationalities." shall be amended to read as: "The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the minority nationalities and upholds and develops a relationship of equality, unity, mutual assistance, and harmony among all of China's nationalities."

Article 39 "The state promotes civic virtues such as patriotism, love for the people, enjoyment of labor, respect for science, and devotion to socialism." in Paragraph 2 of Article 24 of the Constitution shall be amended to read as "The state advocates socialist core values and promotes civic virtues such as patriotism, love for the people, enjoyment of labor, respect for science, and devotion to socialism." Accordingly, this paragraph shall be amended to read as: "The state advocates socialist core values and promotes civic virtues such as patriotism, love for the people, enjoyment of labor, respect for science, and devotion to socialism. The people are educated in patriotism, collectivism, internationalism, communism, dialectical and historical materialism, and are educated to oppose capitalism, feudalism, and other decadent ideas."

Article 40 One paragraph shall be added to Article 27 of the Constitution as Paragraph 3 which reads as: "All state functionaries shall take a public oath to the Constitution when taking office."

Article 41 Article 62 of the Constitution "The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:" shall be amended by adding one item as Item 7 which reads as: "7. election of minister of the State Committee of Supervisory", and Item 7 to Item 15 shall be correspondingly amended to be Item 8 to Item 16.

Article 42 Article 63 of the Constitution: "The National People's Congress has the power to remove from office the following persons:" shall be amended by adding one item as Item 4 which reads as: "4. minister of the State Committee of Supervisory", and Item 4 and Item 5 shall be correspondingly amended to be Item 5 and Item 6.

Article 43 Paragraph 4 of Article 65 of the Constitution: "No member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall hold office in any state administrative, judicial, or procuratorial organ." shall be amended to read as: "No member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall hold office in any state administrative, supervisory, judicial, or procuratorial organ."

Article 44 Item 6: "6. supervision over the affairs of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate" in Article 67 of the Constitution: "The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers" shall be amended to read as: "supervision

over the affairs of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the State Committee of Supervisory, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate". One item shall be added as Item 11 which reads as: "appointment or removal, at the recommendation of the minister of the State Committee of Supervisory, of a vice minister or a member of the State Committee of Supervisory", and Item 11 to 21 shall be correspondingly amended to be Item 12 to Item 22. Paragraph 1 of Article 70 of the Constitution: "The National People's Congress establishes a Minority Affairs Committee, a Law Committee, an Economics and Finance Committee, an Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, a Foreign Affairs Committee, an Overseas Chinese Committee and other special committees as necessary." shall be amended to read as: "The National People's Congress establishes a Minority Affairs Committee, a Constitution and Law Committee, an Economics and Finance Committee, an Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, a Foreign Affairs Committee, an Overseas Chinese Committee and other special committees as necessary."

Article 45 Paragraph 3 of Article 79 of the Constitution: "The terms of office for the President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China are the same as those of deputies to the National People's Congress; presidents and vice-presidents shall serve no more than two consecutive terms." shall be amended to read as: "The terms of office for the President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China are the same as those of deputies to the National People's Congress."

Article 46 Item 6 "6.direction and administration of economic affairs and urban and rural construction" in Article 89 of the Constitution: "The State Council exercises the following functions and powers" shall be amended to read as: "6. direction and administration of economic affairs, urban and rural construction and ecological civilization construction"; Item 8: "8. direction and administration of civil affairs, public security, judicial administration, supervision and other related matters" shall be amended to read as: "8. direction and administration of civil affairs, public security, judicial administration, and other related matters".

Article 47 One paragraph shall be added to Article 100 of the Constitution as Paragraph 2 which reads as: "The people's congresses and standing committees of cities divided into districts may draft local regulations, provided these regulations do not contravene the Constitution, laws, administrative regulations, and local regulations of the corresponding provinces or autonomous regions, and that such local regulations are filed with the standing committees of the people's congresses of the corresponding provinces or autonomous regions."

Article 48 Paragraph 2 of Article 101 of the Constitution: "Local people's congresses at or above the county level elect and have the power to recall presidents of the people's courts and chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the corresponding level." shall be amended to read as: "Local people's congresses at or above the county level elect and have the power to recall ministers of the supervisory committee, presidents of the people's courts and chief procurators of the people's procuratorates at the corresponding level."

Article 49 Paragraph 3 of Article 103 of the Constitution: "No member of the standing committee of a local people's congress at or above the county level shall hold concurrent

office in any state administrative, judicial, or procuratorial organ." shall be amended to read as: "No member of the standing committee of a local people's congress at or above the county level shall hold concurrent office in any state administrative, supervisory, judicial, or procuratorial organ."

Article 50 "supervises the tasks of the people's government, the people's court, and the people's procuratorate at the corresponding level" in Article 104 of the Constitution shall be amended to read as: "supervises the tasks of the people's government, the supervisory committee, the people's court, and the people's procuratorate at the corresponding level". This article shall be correspondingly amended to read as: "The standing committee of a local people's congress at or above the county level discusses and makes decisions regarding major issues of various kinds within its jurisdiction; supervises the tasks of the people's government, the supervisory committee, the people's court, and the people's procuratorate at the corresponding level; rescinds improper decisions or orders made by the people's government at the corresponding level; rescinds improper resolutions made by the people's congress at the next lower level; decides on the appointment or removal of state officials within its jurisdiction as prescribed by law; and, when the people's congress at the same level is not in session, recalls or elects individual deputies to the people's congress at the next higher level."

Article 51 Paragraph 1 of Article 107 of the Constitution: "Within the range of their authority as prescribed by law, local people's governments at or above the county level carry out administrative tasks related to the economy, education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, urban and rural development, finance, civic affairs, law enforcement, minority affairs, administration of justice, supervision, and family planning in their respective jurisdictions, as well as issue decisions and orders and carry out the appointment, training, appraisal, commendation, sanction, and removal of administrative officials." shall be amended to read as: "Within the range of their authority as prescribed by law, local people's governments at or above the county level carry out administrative tasks related to the economy, education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, urban and rural development, finance, civic affairs, law enforcement, minority affairs, administration of justice, and family planning in their respective jurisdictions, as well as issue decisions and orders and carry out the appointment, training, appraisal, commendation, sanction, and removal of administrative officials."

Article 52 One section shall be added to Chapter III of the Constitution "The Organization of the State" as Section 7 which reads as "The Supervisory Committees"; and five articles shall be added as Article 123 to Article 127 which read as: Section 7 The Supervisory Committees

Article 123 The supervisory committees at all levels of the People's Republic of China are supervisory organs of the state.

Article 124 The People's Republic of China establishes a State Committee of Supervisory and local supervisory committees at all levels.

A supervisory committee is composed as follows:

The Minister,
Several Vice Ministers,

Several Members.

The term of office of the minister of a supervisory committee is the same as those of the deputies to the people's congress at the same level. The Minister of the State Committee of Supervisory shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.

The organization and functions and powers of a supervisory committee are dictated by law.

Article 125 The State Committee of Supervisory of the People's Republic of China is the highest supervisory organ.

The State Committee of Supervisory directs the work of local supervisory committees at all levels. Higher level supervisory committees direct the work of lower level supervisory committees.

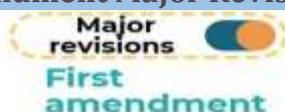
Article 126 The State Committee of Supervisory is responsible to the National People's Congress and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Local supervisory committees at all levels are responsible to the state authorities which formed them as well as to higher level supervisory committees.

Article 127 Supervisory committees exercise judicial authority independently, in accordance with the law, and are not subject to interference from any administrative institution, public organization, or individual. When handling cases of illegal or criminal acts by taking advantage of duty, supervisory organs shall cooperate with judicial, procuratorial, and law enforcement organs and keep tabs on each other. Section 7 shall be amended to be Section 8 accordingly, and Article 123 to Article 138 shall be amended to be Article 128 to Article 143 accordingly.³³⁷

³³⁷ http://www.fdi.gov.cn/1800000121_39_4866_0_7.html

Timeline: Amendments to the Constitution³³⁸

First Amendment Major Revisions: April 12, 1988



1

The State allows the nonpublic sectors of the economy to operate within the limits prescribed by law

2

The State protects the lawful rights and interests of the nonpublic sectors of the economy

3

The State encourages, supports and guides the development of the nonpublic sectors of the economy and, in accordance with law, the State exercises supervision and control over the nonpublic sectors of the economy.

4

The right to the use of land may be transferred according to law



The Constitution's Article 64 says:

"Amendments to the Constitution are to be proposed by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress or by more than one-fifth of the deputies to the National People's Congress and adopted by a vote of more than two-thirds of all the deputies to the Congress."

Source: Xinhua,

URL: http://english.legalinfo.gov.cn/2018-03/30/content_37408677.htm

³³⁸ China Legal Information Centre, Timeline: Amendments to the Constitution, available online at URL: http://english.legalinfo.gov.cn/2018-03/30/content_37408677.htm

Second Amendment Major Revisions: March 29, 1993



China will be in the primary stage of socialism



Persevere in reform and opening to the outside world



Operation by households under a contract



The State practices a socialist market economy

Source: Xinhua,

URL: http://english.legalinfo.gov.cn/2018-03/30/content_37408677.htm

Third Amendment Major Revisions: March 15, 1999



01

Deng Xiaoping Theory was added to the preamble



02

Governing the country according to law and making it a socialist country under rule of law



03

The public ownership is dominant and diverse forms of ownership develop side by side



04

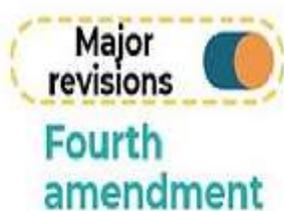
Distribution according to work is dominant and diverse modes of distribution coexist



Source: Xinhua,

URL: http://english.legalinfo.gov.cn/2018-03/30/content_37408677.htm

Fourth Amendment Major Revisions: March 14, 2004



The important thought of
Three Represents
was added in the preamble



Citizens' lawful private
property is inviolable



The State respects and
preserves human rights



Make compensation for
the land expropriated or
requisitioned

Source: Xinhua,

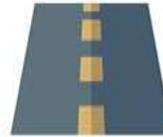
URL: http://english.legalinfo.gov.cn/2018-03/30/content_37408677.htm

Fifth Amendment: 2018



Upholding the **Party's leadership**

Sticking to the path of **justice of socialism with Chinese characteristics**



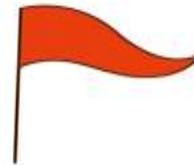
Adhering to **correct political direction**

Must be carried out strictly through **legal procedures**



Must be carried out with **full democracy**

Holding high the great banner of **socialism with Chinese characteristics**



Fully implementing the **spirit of the 19th CPC National Congress**

Stick to theoretical guidance

*Marxism-Leninism,
Mao Zedong Thought,
Deng Xiaoping Theory,
the Theory of Three Represents,
the Scientific Outlook on Development,
and Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with
Chinese Characteristics for a New Era*



Source: Xinhua,

URL: http://english.legalinfo.gov.cn/2018-03/30/content_37408677.htm

4.7 Domestic Politics

4.7.1 Leaders and Their Policies

China's politics is based on the guiding principles of *Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory, the Theory of Three Represents, the Scientific Outlook on Development and Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era*.

4.7.1.1 Mao Zedong (Mao Tse-Tung)

Founder of the Communist Party of China, head of state of the People's Republic of China 1949-1959, dob: 26 December 1893 (Shao-shan, Hunan province, China), death: 9 September 1976 (Beijing [Peking]).

Born as the son of a poor farmer who had acquired some wealth, Mao Zedong attended a village primary school. When he had to leave school at the age of 13 to help on the family farm, he ran away from home to continue his studies at secondary school level in the regional capital, Ch'ang-sha. There he witnessed the last days of the millenium-old Empire and the founding of the Republic by the nationalist revolutionary Sun Yat-sen. He joined the revolutionary army and served for six months until victory and the proclamation of the Republic in 1912.

After some years without direction Mao finished secondary school in 1918 and went to Beijing University. Working as a library assistant he quickly came into contact with western ideas. The success of the Russian revolution made Marxist ideas attractive to China's youth.

In 1919 the Paris Peace conference that concluded World War I had to decide what to do with Germany's colonial possessions. Instead of returning Germany's concessions in Shandong province to China, it resolved to hand them over to Japan. The Chinese answer, a huge protest demonstration on 4 May, was organised by the students, who from then on regarded themselves as responsible for China's liberation and modernisation. Mao was instrumental in organising a series of demonstrations of students, workers and urban middle class aimed at forcing the government to oppose Japan.

In 1921 Mao participated in the founding of the Communist Party. The new party entered into an alliance with Sun Yat-sen's Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) in 1923, and Mao joined the Kuomintang as a representative of the Communists.

In 1925 during a vacation in his native village Mao witnessed the outrage of the peasants over the murder of several Chinese by foreign agents. He realized that reliance on the workers, the essence of classical Marxism, was not appropriate for an underdeveloped country such as China, where the peasants represent the largest revolutionary force.

China was still fractured, ruled by warlords and a reactionary central government. While the Kuomintang tried to achieve change through collaboration with the dissatisfied

merchants and landlords and excluded the poor peasants and workers from participation in progress, the Communists progressively trusted the force of the peasants. In 1927 Chiang Kai-shek, successor of Sun Yat-sen in the Kuomintang, turned against the Communists and massacred the workers of Shanghai who had just liberated the city for him.

The forced retreat of the Communists into the countryside led Mao to develop his strategy of revolution by encircling the cities through protracted guerilla warfare. In 1931 he founded the Chinese Soviet Republic in Kiangsi province in south eastern China. When the republic could no longer be defended against Chiang Kai-shek's forces in 1934, Mao took 85,000 troops on a 10,000 km march, known as the Long March, to regroup in China's north.

In 1936 the 8,000 survivors of the Long March joined forces with 22,000 troops of other communist generals in Shensi province in northern China. Public pressure - in the "Sian Incident" Chiang Kai-shek was kidnapped by one of his own nationalist generals who wanted to fight the Japanese occupation - forced the Kuomintang to form a united front with the Communists and sign a formal agreement in 1937.

The united front existed for most of the liberation war against Japan, although the communist forces were by far the most determined and thus gained significant popular support. In 1945, when World War II had come to an end and victory against Japan had become imminent, Chiang Kai-shek turned again against the communist forces, and for half a decade China was engulfed in civil war, which ended in the victory of the Communists and retreat of the Kuomintang to Taiwan. In 1949 the Communists, having driven Japan out of the country, declared the foundation of the People's Republic with Mao as its Chairman.

Mao now began the task of the modernization of China. Realizing that China's only strength was its huge rural workforce he tried to utilize it for the urgent process of rapid industrialization. His policies were not always successful, and some turned into serious setbacks and social disasters. The "Great Leap Forward" of 1958, an attempt to develop an industrial base through labour-intensive village-based production methods, led to the disruption of agricultural production and mass starvation and the death of millions of peasants. The "Cultural Revolution" of 1966, seen by many as an attempt to fight bureaucratization of the Communist Party and the development of a new political over class, was driven at least in part by Mao's desire to maintain complete control; it produced anarchy, chaos and indiscriminate suffering and threw the country back by a decade.

In Mao's defense it can be said that he tried to find solutions to China's particular situation: Having just emerged from 4,000 years of Imperial rule with its entrenched feudal system and rural poverty, the country could not be expected to espouse the new values of equality and democracy in a single generation. Without surplus land it could not follow the Russian model to generate agricultural export with which to import heavy machinery. Modernization was thus a mammoth task. Mao set China on the path of development, but his attempts to speed up the process proved counterproductive.

On the positive side, Mao developed the techniques of the liberation war against an enemy armed with modern weaponry. His guerilla tactics of moving among the

supportive civilian population "like fish in water" were used successfully in other liberation wars. His writings make him an important theoretician of political economy, liberation strategy and Marxist thought. He was one of the most influential architects of modern China. These achievements support the assessment of the Chinese Communist Party, who after Mao's death declared that Mao's merits outweighed his faults.³³⁹

4.7.1.2 Liu Shaoqi

The details are available at the given reference.³⁴⁰

4.7.1.3 Zhou Enlai

The details are available at the given reference.³⁴¹

4.7.1.4 Hua Guofeng

The details are available at the given reference.³⁴²

4.7.1.5 Deng Xiaoping

The details are available at the given reference³⁴³; however the extracts are given below:

The "cultural revolution", initiated and led by Mao Zedong, took China down the wrong path. Taking advantage of the situation, a group of careerists and conspirators headed by Lin Biao and another by Jiang Qing attempted to usurp the Party and state leadership, bringing unprecedented disaster upon the Party and the people. During the ten years of turmoil Deng Xiaoping was twice discredited and removed from office and went through the most painful ordeal in his revolutionary career.

No sooner had the "cultural revolution" been launched than Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping became its chief targets. In August 1966, at the Eleventh Plenary Session of the Eighth Central Committee, when Mao Zedong issued his famous call to "bombard the headquarters", Liu and Eng were wrongly criticized and repudiated. Deng was labelled the "No.2 Capitalist Roader in China" and his family members were implicated. His eldest son Deng Pufang, then a student of physics at Beijing University, was persecuted with such violence that he received permanent injuries which left him confined to a wheelchair.

In October 1969, when Lin Biao, in an attempt to seize party and state leadership, issued his "No.1 order" to prepare against war, Deng Xiaoping was sent under escort to Xinjian County, Jiangxi Province. Having already been dismissed from all his posts, he was taken to do manual labor at the county's tractor repairing plant every morning. He worked as a fitter, as he had learned to do in France in his youth, and found himself as proficient at the job as before. During this period Deng Xiaoping made the best use of his spare time, often reading late into the night. He read a great number of Marxist-Leninist works and

³³⁹ <https://incois.gov.in/Tutor/science+society/lectures/illustrations/lecture35/mao.html>

³⁴⁰ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Liu-Shaoqi/Possible-causes-of-Lius-fall>

³⁴¹ https://www.fmprc.gov.cn/mfa_eng/ziliao_665539/wjrw_665549/3606_665551/t44145.shtml

³⁴² https://cpcchina.chinadaily.com.cn/2011-08/29/content_13901556.htm

³⁴³ Excerpts from <http://en.people.cn/data/people/dengxiaoping.shtml>

many other books both Chinese and foreign, ancient and modern. The ordeal in Xinjian lasted for three years.

In September 1971 the collapse of Lin Biao's plot for a counter-revolutionary coup and his death in an air crash eventually led to the rehabilitation of Deng Xiaoping. In 1972 Mao Zedong began to consider letting Deng resume his work, and the following year, with the support of Zhou Enlai, he was restored to his post as Vice-Premier of the State Council. In 1974 he delivered a speech at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on behalf of the Chinese government, in which he systematically set forth Mao Zedong's thesis of the three worlds. In January 1975, when Premier Zhou Enlai became seriously ill and was hospitalized, Deng Xiaoping was reappointed Vice-Premier and appointed Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission and Chief of the General Staff of the PLA, thus replacing Zhou as the person in charge of all the routine work of the Party and the state.

Jiang Qing had tried to prevent Deng's reinstatement from the outset, but it was in 1975 that the struggle between Deng and the Gang of Four became acute. With all his energy Deng set about restoring order to the chaotic situation caused by the "cultural revolution". "Nevertheless, while Mao Zedong supported Deng Xiaoping in his administration of the day-to-day work of the central organs, he could not tolerate Deng's systematic correction of the mistakes arising from the "cultural revolution". He therefore launched a movement to criticize Deng and to counter the "Right deviation of reversing correct verdicts", which plunged the country into turmoil again. Taking advantage of this situation, the Gang of Four stepped in and framed Deng Xiaoping. They accused him of having been the behind-the-scenes instigator of the Tiananmen Incident of April 5, 1976, in which the people had poured out their love for the late Premier Zhou Enlai and their hatred for the Gang of Four, Deng was thus once again dismissed from all his posts inside and outside the Party, and once again dark clouds hung over the entire nation.

Ushering In A New Stage: Nineteen seventy-six is a year the Chinese people will never forget. Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and Mao Zedong died one after another, plunging the nation into mourning. Then in October, to general rejoicing, the Central Committee smashed the counter-revolutionary clique of the Gang of Four. The ten-year "cultural revolution" that had wreaked such havoc was finally brought to an end, and the country entered a new period of its history.

With the strong backing of Ye Jianying and other veterans and in accordance with the People's wishes, in July 1977, at the Third Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee, Deng was reinstated as Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee, Vice-Premier of the State Council, Vice-Chairman of the Military Commission and Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army. In March 1978 he was elected Chairman of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Deng strongly opposed the "two whatevers" (the view that whatever policy decisions Chairman Mao had made and whatever instructions he had given must be followed unswervingly). People both inside and outside the Party began to seriously examine the current situation and to tackle the problems they discovered. This great movement to emancipate people's minds led to the convocation of the Third Plenary Session of the Party's Eleventh Central Committee.

This Session, convened in December 1978, marked a fundamental turning point in the history of the Chinese Communist Party. At a working conference of the Central Committee held before the Session, Deng delivered a speech which turned out to be the keynote of the Third Plenary. In this speech he explained in detail that people should emancipate their minds and seek truth from facts. Just as the Chinese people had followed this principle in the past in making revolution, so now, he said, they must rely on it in construction. In accordance with this principle, the Plenary Session discarded the notion that in a socialist society class struggle remained the "key link" and made the strategic decision to shift the focus of the Party's work to socialist modernization, so as to concentrate on development of the productive forces. Deng stressed that the Chinese people should be dedicated and steadfast in pursuit of socialist modernization and not let themselves be hindered by interference from any quarter. This was a fundamental rectification of the political line, and it ushered in a new era of reform and opening to the outside world. In March 1979 Deng made it clear that to maintain the correct orientation in the modernization drive it was essential to adhere to the Four Cardinal Principles: keeping to the socialist road and upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat (the people's democratic dictatorship), leadership by the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

In order to set things to rights and overcome "Left" mistakes it was necessary to clear up the confusion in people's minds about how to evaluate the historical role of Mao Zedong. For this reason the Sixth Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee adopted a resolution on the subject, entitled "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the People's Republic of China". It was Deng who presided over the drafting of this landmark document. While completely condemning the "cultural revolution" and the wrong guidelines on which it was based, the resolution made a comprehensive evaluation of Mao's historical role, affirming that his contributions were primary and his mistakes secondary. It distinguished between Mao Zedong Thought--the crystallization of collective wisdom and the product of scientific theory confirmed by practice--and the mistakes Mao made in his later years, emphasizing the need to uphold and develop the former. This resolution helped greatly to unify the thinking of the whole Party and to ensure political unity and stability throughout the country.

In September 1982, following the initial successes in socialist modernization and in implementation of reform and the open policy, the Party held its Twelfth National Congress. At that Congress Deng summed up China's recent historical experience and drew a basic conclusion: the universal truth of Marxism must be integrated with the concrete realities of China, and China must blaze a trail of its own, building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Deng said later, "Premier Zhao Ziyang has recently made a correct summation of our guidelines and policies. Socialist modernization is our basic line. To carry it out and make China prosperous we must, first, carry out the policies of reform and opening to the outside world, and we must, second, adhere to the Four Cardinal Principles, the most important of which are to uphold leadership by the party and to keep to the socialist road, opposing bourgeois liberalization and a turn to capitalism. These two points are interrelated."

Just as Deng Xiaoping was the first to articulate the Four Cardinal Principles, he was the first to propose and insist that China undertake reform, adopt an open policy and

invigorate the economy. Ever since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, he has been actively promoting the reform. Because 80 per cent of China's population lives in the countryside, it was there that the reform was to begin. It was tried first in the provinces of Sichuan and Anhui, and on the basis of the successful experience in those two places, it was soon introduced throughout the country. The result was that when the initiative of 800 million peasants was aroused, the productive forces expanded greatly, a large number of enterprises run by villages and townships emerged and the peasants' standard of living rose. Three years later, these notable results having been achieved in the countryside, reform was begun in the cities. Because urban reform was more complicated than rural reform, Deng urged that possibility should be explored boldly but with great care and prudence. On his proposal, four special economic zones were established and 14 coastal cities were opened to the outside world. After making inspection tours of the zones, he affirmed the correctness of the policy. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, he declared, China should vigorously expand its economic co-operation with foreign countries, absorb their capital and introduce their advanced technologies and managerial skills, so as to accelerate the development of its own economy. The private sector, he said, should be developed properly as a supplement to the socialist sector, which would remain dominant in China's economy. He also urged that some regions and some people be allowed to become prosperous first, through hard work, so that others would follow their example. If all these policies were applied, he believed, the whole economy would make rapid progress, eventually enabling all the Chinese people to prosper. Recently, on more than one occasion Deng has stressed the need to forge confidently ahead with the reform and the open policy and to move even faster in reform.

Deng defined the ambitious goals of China's socialist construction as follows: first, to quadruple the 1980 gross national product by the end of this century, so that the people will enjoy a comparatively comfortable standard of living; and second, on the basis of that achievement, to again quadruple GNP over the following 30 to 50 years, so that China will reach the level of the moderately developed countries.

As early as August 1980, at an enlarged meeting of the political Bureau, Deng made an important speech on the reform of the system of Party and state leadership, which was later issued as a document setting forth guidelines for the reform of the political structure. He stressed the need to expand socialist democracy and strengthen the socialist legal system. Since 1986 Deng has again pointed out the importance of political reform, whose objectives he has defined as follows: to revitalize the whole state apparatus, to increase efficiency and to stimulate the initiative of the people and of the grass-roots units. The Thirteenth National Congress, convened in October 1987, declared that it was high time to put reform of the political structure on the agenda for the whole Party. This reform would involve separating the functions of the Party and the government, delegating powers to lower levels, reforming government organs and the personnel system relating to cadres, establishing a system of consultation and dialogue, improving a number of systems relating to socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system.

For a time at the end of 1986, a trend towards bourgeois liberalization was widespread, and certain individuals tried to stir up unrest by calling for total westernization of China. Deng acted promptly and pointed out that if China went capitalist, the society would be utterly impossible for it to modernize. He called upon leaders at every level to take a

clear-cut stand in support of the Four Cardinal Principles and in opposition to bourgeois liberalization.

Having analyzed the lessons of the past, Deng holds that the struggle against erroneous trends must proceed from reality (in other words, when there are "Left" trends one fights "Left" trends and when there are Right trends one fights Right trends). But rigid "Left" thinking has been the more common mistake in the past and is the more dangerous one today, because it has taken deep root in society and for many people has become habitual. In order to resolve the questions of Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao and to reunify China, Deng formulated the concept of "one country, two systems". The concept is an important part of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Deng Xiaoping was personally responsible for formulating China's independent foreign policy, which in essence consist of standing firmly on the side of the people of the Third World countries, opposing hegemonism and trying to preserve world peace.

Deng Xiaoping had stressed all along that it is of strategic importance to bring younger people into positions of leadership and that the destiny of the Party and the state hinges on this question. He has stood firmly for abolishing permanent tenure in leading posts and has taken the lead in this connection. When new leading bodies were elected at the Party's Thirteenth National Congress and the First Plenary Session of the Thirteenth Central Committee, he withdrew his candidacy for membership in the Central Committee and its Political Bureau, accepting only reappointment as Chairman of the Central Military Commission.

4.7.1.6 Xi Jinping

General Secretary of CPC Central Committee

Xi Jinping, male, Han ethnicity, was born in June 1953 and is from Fuping, Shaanxi Province. He began his first job in January 1969 and joined the Communist Party of China (CPC) in January 1974. Xi graduated from School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tsinghua University where he completed an in-service graduate program in Marxist theory and ideological and political education. He holds a Doctor of Law degree.

Xi is currently General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, President of the People's Republic of China (PRC), and Chairman of the PRC Central Military Commission.

2013 - General Secretary, CPC Central Committee

Chairman, CPC Central Military Commission

President, PRC

Chairman, PRC Central Military Commission

2012-2013 General Secretary, CPC Central Committee

Chairman, CPC Central Military Commission

Vice President, PRC

Vice Chairman, PRC Central Military Commission

2010-2012 Member, Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau

Member, CPC Central Committee Secretariat

Vice President, PRC

Vice Chairman, CPC Central Military Commission

Vice Chairman, PRC Central Military Commission

President, Central Party School

2008-2010 Member, Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau

Member, CPC Central Committee Secretariat

Vice President, PRC

President, Central Party School

2007-2008 Member, Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau

Member, CPC Central Committee Secretariat

President, Central Party School

2007 Secretary, CPC Shanghai Municipal Committee

First Secretary, Party Committee of the Shanghai Garrison Command

2003-2007 Secretary, CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee

Chairman, Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress

First Secretary, Party Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Military Region

2002-2003 Secretary, CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee

Acting Governor, Zhejiang Province

First Secretary, Party Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial Military Region

Vice Chairman, National Defense Mobilization Committee of the Nanjing Military Area Command

Chairman, Zhejiang Provincial National Defense Mobilization Committee

2002 Deputy Secretary, CPC Zhejiang Provincial Committee

Acting Governor, Zhejiang Province

Vice Chairman, National Defense Mobilization Committee of the Nanjing Military Area Command

Chairman, Zhejiang Provincial National Defense Mobilization Committee

2000-2002 Deputy Secretary, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee

Governor, Fujian Province

Vice Chairman, National Defense Mobilization Committee of the Nanjing Military Area Command

Chairman, Fujian Provincial National Defense Mobilization Committee

First Political Commissar, Fujian Provincial Anti-aircraft Artillery Reserve Division

Attended an in-service graduate program in Marxist theory and ideological and political education at School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tsinghua University and was awarded a Doctor of Law degree (1998-2002)

1999-2000 Deputy Secretary, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee

Acting Governor, Fujian Province

Vice Chairman, National Defense Mobilization Committee of the Nanjing Military Area Command
Chairman, Fujian Provincial National Defense Mobilization Committee

First Political Commissar, Fujian Provincial Anti-aircraft Artillery Reserve Division

1996-1999 Deputy Secretary, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee

First Political Commissar, Fujian Provincial Anti-aircraft Artillery Reserve Division

1995-1996 Deputy Secretary, CPC Fujian Provincial Committee

Secretary, CPC Fuzhou Municipal Committee

Chairman, Standing Committee of the Fuzhou Municipal People's Congress

First Secretary, Party Committee of the Fuzhou Military Sub-region

1993-1995 Member, Standing Committee of the CPC Fujian Provincial Committee

Secretary, CPC Fuzhou Municipal Committee

Chairman, Standing Committee of the Fuzhou Municipal People's Congress

First Secretary, Party Committee of the Fuzhou Military Sub-region

1990-1993 Secretary, CPC Fuzhou Municipal Committee, Fujian Province

Chairman, Standing Committee of the Fuzhou Municipal People's Congress, Fujian Province

First Secretary, Party Committee of the Fuzhou Military Sub-region

1988-1990 Secretary, CPC Ningde Prefectural Committee, Fujian Province

First Secretary, Party Committee of the Ningde Military Sub-region

1985-1988 Member, Standing Committee of the CPC Xiamen Municipal Committee, Fujian Province

Vice Mayor, Xiamen

1983-1985 Secretary, CPC Zhengding County Committee, Hebei Province

First Political Commissar and Party Committee First Secretary, Zhengding County Military Affairs Department, Hebei Province

1982-1983 Deputy Secretary, CPC Zhengding County Committee, Hebei Province

1979-1982 Office Secretary, General Office of the State Council

Office secretary, General Office of the Central Military Commission (active duty)

1975-1979 Studied basic organic synthesis at Department of Chemical Engineering, Tsinghua University

1969-1975 Educated youth and Party branch secretary, Liangjiahe Brigade, Wen'anyi Commune, Yanchuan County, Shaanxi Province

Alternate member, 15th CPC Central Committee Member, 16th through 19th CPC Central Committees Member, Political Bureau and its Standing Committee, and Secretariat, 17th CPC Central Committee Member, Political Bureau and its Standing Committee, and General Secretary, 18th and 19th CPC Central Committees

Elected PRC Vice President at the First Session of the 11th National People's Congress (NPC) Appointed CPC Central Military Commission Vice Chairman at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 17th CPC Central Committee

Appointed PRC Central Military Commission Vice Chairman at the 17th Meeting of the Standing Committee of the 11th NPC

Appointed CPC Central Military Commission Chairman at the First Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee

Elected PRC President and PRC Central Military Commission Chairman at the First Session of the 12th NPC Appointed CPC Central Military Commission Chairman at the First Plenary Session of the 19th CPC Central Committee.³⁴⁴

³⁴⁴ http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpcnationalcongress/2017-10/26/content_33717167.htm

4.7.1.7 Hu Yaobang

The details are available at the given reference.³⁴⁵

4.7.1.8 Jiang Zemin

The details are available at the given reference.³⁴⁶

4.7.1.9 Hu Jintao

The details are available at the given reference.³⁴⁷

4.7.1.10 Reversal of Deng Xiaoping Policies

China's one-child policy was introduced during Deng period to control and check the rising China's population around one billion. China relaxed the law in 2015 to a two-child policy.

Deng had stood firmly for abolishing permanent tenure in leading posts and has taken the lead in this connection. When new leading bodies were elected at the Party's Thirteenth National Congress and the First Plenary Session of the Thirteenth Central Committee, he withdrew his candidacy for membership in the Central Committee and its Political Bureau, accepting only reappointment as Chairman of the Central Military Commission. However, in case of Xi Jinping, a Constitutional amendment that removes the two-term presidential limit was passed by national legislators on March 11, 2018, a move that political advisors believed would strengthen Party leadership.

In an article "40 years ago, Deng Xiaoping changed China and the world"³⁴⁸, written by Abraham Denmark and published on December 19, 2018, it is mentioned that:

- Yet in other areas of domestic politics, Xi continues to hew to Deng's line especially when it comes to the need to maintain the CCP's absolute grip on power. For all his reforms, Deng was always at heart a Leninist and strongly believed that China needed the CCP to provide leadership and prevent instability. Xi has inherited this strong sense of Leninism, and in his praise of Deng emphasized that China needs the party to uphold its sovereignty and weather future uncertainty.
- Internationally, as other analysts have argued, China has neither universally embraced nor rejected the established liberal international order that had been so essential in facilitating China's rise. Instead, Beijing has decided to rebuff some aspects of the established order and accept others in accordance with how it understands China's interests. Xi has even sought to portray himself as the protector of the established order in the face of President Trump's revisionism a

³⁴⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Hu-Yaobang>

³⁴⁶ <http://en.people.cn/data/people/jiangzemin.shtml>

³⁴⁷ <http://en.people.cn/data/people/hujintao.shtml>

³⁴⁸ Extracts from an article "40 years ago, Deng Xiaoping changed China — and the world"³⁴⁸, written by Abraham Denmark and published on December 19, 2018 <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/monkey-cage/wp/2018/12/19/40-years-ago-deng-xiaoping-changed-china-and-the-world/>

message that many at Davos were happy to hear but not reflected in China's own policies.

- Xi has also reversed many of Deng's decisions to set aside China's maritime disputes and cultivate a stable external environment, choosing instead to more assertively pursue China's claims and accept the resulting turbulence and risk. In both the East and South China Seas, Xi has overseen a vigorous expansion of Chinese ambitions and a greater willingness to tolerate friction with China's neighbors. In the South China Sea, China continues to construct military outposts on artificial islands it built within the Paracel and Spratly islands.
- As China's economy slows and its leaders consider the implications of a more confrontational approach toward China's neighbours and toward the United States, these issues are roiling in debates among some of China's elites. Deng Xiaoping's son, Deng Pufang, reportedly called for a return to his father's fundamental priorities: addressing China's domestic economy and keeping China's external environment stable.

4.7.1.11 Rise of Xi Jinping

Consolidating Power

Excerpts of **Xinhua News Item** dated **March 17, 2018**, titled **"China Focus: Xi Jinping unanimously elected Chinese president, CMC chairman"** mentioned that **Xi Jinping elected as Chinese president by a unanimous vote at the ongoing session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC) for second term.** Xi was also elected chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC) of the People's Republic of China (PRC) by a unanimous vote. Right after the election, Xi took a public oath of allegiance to the Constitution. "I pledge to be allegiant to the Constitution of the PRC, safeguard the Constitution's authority, fulfill my legal obligations, be loyal to the country and the people, be committed and honest in my duty, accept the people's supervision and work for a great modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious, and beautiful," he said. This was the first time for a Chinese president to take such an oath upon assuming office.

Last October, Xi was elected general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and appointed CMC chairman of the CPC at the first plenary session of the 19th CPC Central Committee. He was first elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee in late 2012, and Chinese president and CMC chairman of the PRC in March 2013. In the president's first five-year tenure, China has made historic achievements and undergone historic changes - Having "stood up" and "grown rich," China is "becoming strong." Xi told the Party's 19th National Congress in the opening speech that socialism with Chinese characteristics had entered "a new era." At the Party congress, Xi Jinping Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era was written into the CPC Constitution, and into the country's Constitution on March 11, making it the guiding principle of China. He laid out a two-step approach to future development: working to basically realize socialist modernization from 2020 to 2035; developing China into a great modern socialist country from 2035 to the middle of the century. "I am so lucky to be part of such a great age led by a great man," said Yu Zhigang,

an NPC deputy. "The unanimous vote showed that as our leader Xi has our full support and trust and bears our high expectation."³⁴⁹

Cult of Personality: Xi, 64, swiftly consolidated power after taking over as party chief in late 2012, and the move to lift the presidential term limits is not unexpected. In a further measure of Xi's strength, a key Xi ally, former top graft-buster Wang Qishan, could be elected vice president, having stepped down from the Standing Committee in October. He cast his vote right after the seven members of the Standing Committee. The amendment also lifts term limits for the vice presidency.³⁵⁰

Removal of the two-term Presidential limit: A Constitutional amendment that removes the two-term presidential limit was passed by national legislators on March 11, 2018, a move that political advisors believed would strengthen Party leadership and further the country's social, political, diplomatic and military reforms. Article 45 Paragraph 3 of Article 79 of the Constitution: "The terms of office for the President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China are the same as those of deputies to the National People's Congress; presidents and vice-presidents shall serve no more than two consecutive terms." shall be amended to read as: "The terms of office for the President and Vice-President of the People's Republic of China are the same as those of deputies to the National People's Congress."³⁵¹

Core Leadership: Deng coined the phrase "core" leader. He said Mao, himself and Jiang Zemin were core leaders, meaning they had almost absolute authority and should not be questioned. The "core" leader title marks a significant strengthening of Xi's position ahead of a key party congress next year, at which a new Standing Committee, the pinnacle of power in China, will be constituted.³⁵²

While the presidency is important, Xi's positions as head of the party and head of the military are considered more important, and these titles are always given first by state media. With the passage of the amendment, now none of the posts have formal term limits.³⁵³

³⁴⁹ Excerpts of Xinhua News Item dated March 17, 2018, titled "China Focus: Xi Jinping unanimously elected Chinese president, CMC chairman", available online at URL: http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2018-03/17/c_137046238.htm

³⁵⁰ Reuters News Item dated March 11, 2018, titled "China allows Xi to remain president indefinitely, tightening his grip on power" written by Ben Blanchard and Christian Shepherd, available online at URL: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-parliament/china-allows-xi-to-remain-president-indefinitely-tightening-his-grip-on-power-idUSKCN1GN07E>

³⁵¹ http://www.fdi.gov.cn/1800000121_39_4866_0_7.html

³⁵² The Japan Times News article titled "China's Xi anointed 'core' leader, on par with Mao, Deng", dated October 27, 2016, available online at URL: <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2016/10/27/asia-pacific/politics-diplomacy-asia-pacific/chinas-xi-anointed-core-leader-par-mao-deng/#.XtpVcVQzbIU>

³⁵³ Reuters News Item dated March 11, 2018, titled "China allows Xi to remain president indefinitely, tightening his grip on power" written by Ben Blanchard and Christian Shepherd, available online at URL: <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-parliament/china-allows-xi-to-remain-president-indefinitely-tightening-his-grip-on-power-idUSKCN1GN07E>

4.7.2 Great Power Strategy: Rise of China

A Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated **June 2014**, titled **“Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”**, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author) mentions that:

To stay on the path toward realizing this new global balance of power, China’s leaders will have to successfully navigate challenges they face both at home and abroad. They will have to demonstrate sufficient foresight and flexibility to respond to immediate tactical concerns while always staying mindful of the geostrategic long game. They will have to prove that China’s political and economic rise will be as sustainable over the next 30 years as it has been over the last third of a century, even though the task they are confronting now arguably is much more complex than that faced by their predecessors. They will have to craft a workable strategic framework for channeling the country’s growing wealth and power in a way that facilitates China’s return to the dominant position in East Asia without sparking conflict with their neighbors or, more importantly, with the United States. And, more fundamentally, they must find an answer to the nagging question of what type of great power China wants to be in terms of whether or not to adhere to long-established global rules of the game that they had no hand in shaping.³⁵⁴

Under the umbrella of promoting a “new style of great power relations,” Beijing continues to view stable relations with the United States as its primary foreign policy goal. Comments by senior officials from both countries suggest there is fundamental agreement between the two sides on the basic issue that must be addressed.³⁵⁵ Wang Yi in his March 2014 press conference indicated that the new style of great power relations is meant “to break the historical pattern of conflict and confrontation between major countries,”³⁵⁶ while former U.S. secretary of state Hillary Clinton on a visit to Beijing in September 2012 described the need for Washington and Beijing to “write a new answer to the old question of what happens when an established power and a rising power

³⁵⁴ Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 1, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁵⁵ “Remarks As Prepared for Delivery by National Security Adviser Susan E. Rice” (speech delivered at Georgetown University, Washington, DC, November 20, 2013), <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/11/21/remarks-prepared-delivery-national-security-advisor-susan-e-rice>; Cui Tiankai, “Remarks by Ambassador Cui Tiankai at the 2013 China- US Policy Dialogue Luncheon” (speech delivered at the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China, Washington, DC, June 14, 2013), <http://www.china-embassy.org/eng/dszl/dsjh/t1050515.htm>. As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 19, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁵⁶ “Foreign Minister Wang Yi Meets the Press,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, March 8, 2014, <http://www.fmprc.go.cn/eng/zxxx/t1135385.shtml>. As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 19, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

meet.”³⁵⁷ China is using the framework of a new style of great power relations to seek U.S. acquiescence to China’s definition of its “core interests.”³⁵⁸

Wang Yi in his March 2014 press briefing indicated that “mutual respect” is the foundation for the new style of great power relations, but he defined that mutual respect in very parochial terms.³⁵⁹ He cited respect for “each other’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, social system and development path, and core interests and concerns,” while making no reference to U.S. interest in the adherence to international law and global rules and norms. Similarly, Defense Minister Chang in the April 2014 press conference with Defense Secretary Hagel urged the United States to restrain Japan by keeping Tokyo “within bounds and not be permissive and supportive.”³⁶⁰ Chang also chided another regional U.S. ally, the Philippines, for “disguising itself as a victim” by pursuing international arbitration in its territorial dispute with China.³⁶¹ Chang’s comments are emblematic of a common mantra among Chinese officials and foreign affairs watchers who suggest that U.S.- China relations are being high jacked by U.S. support for Japan and the Philippines. Such a fundamental misunderstanding of the centrality of alliances to the U.S. approach to the region suggests Beijing wants to draw firm lines concerning the limits of the new type of great power relations when it does not align with China’s strategic interests.³⁶²

³⁵⁷ William Wan, “Hillary Clinton, Top Chinese Officials Air some Differences,” Washington Post, September 5, 2012, http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/hillary-clinton-top-chinese-officials-air-some-differences/2012/09/05/78487e86-f746-11e1-8253-3f495ae70650_story.html; As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 19, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁵⁸ Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 19, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁵⁹ “Foreign Minister Wang Yi Meets the Press,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People’s Republic of China, March 8, 2014, <http://www.fmprc.gov.cn/eng/zxxx/t1135385.shtml>. As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 20, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁶⁰ “Joint Press Conference with Secretary Hagel and Minister Chang in Beijing, China,” U.S. Department of Defense, April 8, 2014, <http://www.defense.gov/Transcripts/Transcript.aspx?TranscriptID=5411>; As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 20, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁶¹ “U.S. Defense Chief Gets Earful as China Visit Exposes Tensions,” Reuters, April 8, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/04/08/us-china-usa-idUSBREA370N020140408>; As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 20, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁶² Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China’s Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 20, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

Early in Xi's tenure, Chinese official media began making references to the concept of "great power diplomacy," which takes as its operating principle that Beijing should be wielding its newfound strategic heft in the manner of a traditional great power. The idea was repeatedly referenced in an article that appeared in April 2013 in the overseas edition of the CCP's flagship newspaper, People's Daily, just as Xi was embarking upon his maiden tour abroad after assuming the Chinese presidency.³⁶³ The piece explicitly linked the great power diplomacy theme to other formulations personally associated with Xi, such as the Chinese dream and the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Added to the speed with which key constructs associated with Hu Jintao, such as "harmonious world," have virtually disappeared from the leadership's foreign policy lexicon, it suggests that Xi has set upon a deliberate course for reshaping China's relations with countries other than the United States. Taiwan and other Chinese-language media quickly picked up on the concept and began debating its significance.³⁶⁴ Interestingly, however, official mentions of the concept seemed to recede almost as quickly as they appeared. Like Beijing's recasting (in English; the Chinese has not changed) of the new style of great power relations as "a new model of major country relations," it is likely that the ring of great power diplomacy was deemed too "assertive" or too anachronistic to be casually bandied about in public discourse.

In all fairness, great power diplomacy does represent something of a throwback, in that the term was first developed during the tenure of former president Jiang Zemin. At that time, the basic idea of the precept was that, while the PRC was not yet an established global player because of its relatively limited economic, military, and geopolitical clout, it should seek to play a bigger foreign policy role, particularly in the Asia-Pacific region.³⁶⁵ In practical terms, China's embrace of the exercise of great power diplomacy is already having a meaningful impact on its approach to some of its critical peripheral relationships that in turn has a direct correlation to the persistence of some regional hotspots and the possible emergence of new ones. In its management of ties with Tokyo, for example, the

³⁶³ "Xi Jinping: New Innovations in domestic and foreign policy" [习近平: 国内国际新亮点], People's Daily, April 5, 2013, http://paper.people.com.cn/rmrbhwb/html/2013-04/05/content_1221580.htm; As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled "Decoding China's Emerging "Great Power" Strategy in Asia", written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 21, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁶⁴ "Boao Forum Turns Into Platform for Great Power Diplomacy [博鳌论坛升级为大国外交平台]," Beijing Times, last updated April 10, 2013, http://epaper.jinghua.cn/html/2013-04/10/content_1981067.htm#news; "China Commentary: Great Power Relations— Xi Jinping Abandons 'Conceal One's Strengths and Bide One's Time' Plan" [中国观察: 习近平放弃“韬光养晦、韬光养晦”], Aboluo News Agency, December 3, 2013, <http://tw.aboluowang.com/2013/1203/353529.html%20#sthash.0Ua7Ng3Q.dpbs>; As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled "Decoding China's Emerging "Great Power" Strategy in Asia", written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 21, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁶⁵ Willy Lam, "Beijing's New 'Balanced' Foreign Policy: An Assessment," China Brief 4, issue 4, http://www.jamestown.org/single/?no_cache=1&tx_ttnews%5Btt_news%5D=3626#.U3obzWQW3gl; As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled "Decoding China's Emerging "Great Power" Strategy in Asia", written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 21, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

notion that China should behave like a traditional great power means that it must seek Japanese acquiescence to a subordinate position in both the bilateral relationship and in the overall regional power dynamic. Much of Beijing's approach, whether it be as substantial as declaring an air defense identification zone (ADIZ) or as petty as denying Japan a spot in this year's international fleet review, is designed to belittle Japan by creating a persistent sense of pressure while simultaneously increasing Tokyo's sense of isolation.³⁶⁶

Similarly, the notion of great power diplomacy is an important leitmotif running through China's evolving relationship with North Korea. Much of Beijing's shifting approach can be chalked up to the leadership's frustration with the unpredictability of the new North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, with the recent execution of Kim's uncle, Jang Sung-thaek, being only the latest example. But to limit Beijing's reasoning to the maddening challenge of seeking to constrain Kim is perhaps to miss the bigger picture. As important to Xi and his colleagues is the desire to convey to Pyongyang that the "special relationship" of the past is no more, having been replaced with a so-called "normal" state-to-state relationship. With that as the premise, a Chinese leadership bent on wielding great power diplomacy will expect North Korea to accept its position as Beijing's client. This in turn would suggest a much lower tolerance level among Xi's leadership cohort for the type of petulant behavior that has characterized the early years of the young Kim's rule. Given Kim's apparent penchant to turn toward provocations when he judges he is being ignored, Beijing's more dismissive approach could inadvertently contribute to rising tensions on the peninsula.³⁶⁷

Structural Solutions: Perhaps the strongest theme coming out of the Third Plenum, and possibly the entirety of Xi's time in office so far, is that he favors using structural solutions to get around the problems of bureaucratic entitlement and parochialism. Declaring himself the chair of at least nine new leading groups underscores Xi's reliance on this tactic while also demonstrating that he has the confidence and the clout to force their creation. Although the success of the new supra-reform leading group will be essential to the maintenance of China's economic and therefore global rise, the onward trajectory of the new National Security Commission (NSC) may have the most bearing on whether China can successfully, and preferably peacefully, execute its emerging great power strategy.³⁶⁸ Pg 44

A second proposed structural change with substantial implications for China's behavior as an emerging great power is the sweeping defense reforms tabled at the Third Plenum. Like the proposal to set up an NSC, the prospect of a substantial retooling of the PLA's command structure has been periodically raised since the last major restructuring in 1985. In those earlier instances, however, it was always easy for the vested interests in the PLA opposed to the reforms to dismiss such proposals as "groundless" and "rumors."

³⁶⁶ Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled "Decoding China's Emerging "Great Power" Strategy in Asia", written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 22, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁶⁷ *ibid*

³⁶⁸ Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled "Decoding China's Emerging "Great Power" Strategy in Asia", written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 44, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

This time, however, Xi Jinping has made it almost impossible for his commanders to revisit those tactics. This is because the new proposal was announced publicly, and in a very authoritative manner through the Decision document of a Central Committee plenum.³⁶⁹

This then leads back to several questions that are vital to understanding how to come to grips with China's emerging great power strategy. A key line of inquiry is to examine what the implications are of dealing with a leader who seems to have concluded that maintaining a modest level of tension, both domestically and externally, is essential to achieving his policy goals.³⁷⁰

4.7.3 Made in China 2025

State Council issued an article dated May 8, 2015, "Notice of the State Council on Printing and Distributing **"Made in China 2025"**"³⁷¹:

"Made in China 2025" is the first ten-year program of action for my country to implement the strategy of manufacturing power.

1. Development situation and environment

- (1) The global manufacturing industry is facing major adjustments.
- (2) Major changes have taken place in my country's economic development environment.
- (3) The task of building a strong country is arduous and urgent.

2. Strategic guidelines and objectives

- (1) Guiding ideology.
- (2) Basic principles.
 - Market-led and government-led.
 - Based on the present, focus on the long-term.
 - Overall advancement and key breakthroughs.
 - Independent development, open cooperation.
- (3) Strategic objectives.

³⁶⁹ For the Chinese- language version of the Third Plenum resolutions, refer to “[中共十八届三中全会《关于全面深化改革若干重大问题的决定》](#)”; for an English translation, refer to Creemers, “CCP Central Committee Resolution concerning Some Major Issues in Comprehensively Deepening Reform.” As mentioned in Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China's Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 45, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁷⁰ Report of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), dated June 2014, titled “Decoding China's Emerging “Great Power” Strategy in Asia”, written by Christopher K. Johnson (Principal Author), Pg 47, available online at URL: https://csis-website-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/140603_Johnson_DecodingChinasEmerging_WEB.pdf

³⁷¹ Excerpts of State Council's notice on, “Made in China 2025” issued on May 8, 2015 from URL: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/content/2015-05/19/content_9784.htm

Main indicators of manufacturing industry in 2020 and 2025

| Category | Index | Year 2013 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 |
|------------------------|---|-----------|------|---|---|
| Innovation capacity | The proportion of R&D expenditure in the manufacturing industry above designated size as a percentage of main business income (%) | 0.88 | 0.95 | 1.26 | 1.68 |
| | The number of effective invention patents per 100 million yuan of main business income of manufacturing enterprises above designated size ¹ (pieces) | 0.36 | 0.44 | 0.70 | 1.10 |
| Quality benefit | Manufacturing Quality Competitiveness Index ² | 83.1 | 83.5 | 84.5 | 85.5 |
| | Increased value added rate in manufacturing | - | - | 2 percentage points higher than 2015 | 4 percentage points higher than 2015 |
| | Growth rate of labor productivity of all employees in manufacturing industry (%) | - | - | Around 7.5 (the average annual growth rate during the "13th Five-Year Plan" period) | Around 6.5 (the average annual growth rate during the "Fourteenth Five-Year Plan" period) |
| Integration of the two | Broadband penetration rate ³ (%) | 37 | 50 | 70 | 82 |
| | Popularization rate of digital R&D design tools ⁴ (%) | 52 | 58 | 72 | 84 |
| | Key process numerical control rate ⁵ (%) | 27 | 33 | 50 | 64 |
| ECO development | Decrease in energy consumption of industrial added value of units above designated size | - | - | 18% lower than 2015 | 34% lower than 2015 |
| | Decrease in carbon dioxide emissions per unit of industrial added value | - | - | Down 22% from 2015 | 40% lower than 2015 |
| | The decline in water consumption per unit of industrial added value | - | - | 23% lower than 2015 | 41% lower than 2015 |
| | Comprehensive utilization rate of industrial solid waste (%) | 62 | 65 | 73 | 79 |

China's Central Government article titled **"Ten industries will support the "China Dream" of manufacturing power"** dated **May 20, 2015**³⁷²: "Made in China 2025" draws up the roadmap for upgrading; Ten major industries will support the manufacturing power; **"China Dream"** encourages social capital to participate in the construction of major manufacturing projects.

The Chinese government website officially announced on the 19th: After being approved by Premier Li Keqiang, the State Council recently issued "Made in China 2025". This is the first ten-year program of action for my country to implement the strategy of making a strong country. "Made in China 2025" puts forward the strategic goal of achieving manufacturing power through "three steps", and also vigorously promotes breakthrough development in key areas, focusing on the new generation of information technology industry, high-end CNC machine tools and robots, aerospace equipment, marine engineering equipment and Ten key areas of high-tech ships, advanced rail transportation equipment, energy-saving and new energy vehicles, power equipment, agricultural machinery equipment, new materials, biomedicine and high-performance medical equipment.

In this regard, people from all walks of life have generally stated that "Made in China 2025", as the program of action for China's power strategy, involves areas and planning efforts that are stronger than previously expected, especially the appearance of the ten key development areas, which is more A comprehensive upgrade draws a road map for action. In the future, the above ten industries will enter a long-term strategic development period, and will drive the manufacturing industry into a new round of comprehensive development.

Goal to build a world manufacturing powerhouse

As the program of action for the first ten years of implementing the strategy of manufacturing power, "Made in China 2025" puts forward a clear goal, that is, after about 30 years of efforts, my country will become a world manufacturing power. In this regard, "Made in China 2025" also gave a "three-step" strategic plan: into the ranks of manufacturing power by 2025, the overall manufacturing industry in 2035 reached the middle level of the world's manufacturing power camp, new China was established 100 years ago when manufacturing The status of the major industrial power has been further consolidated, and its comprehensive strength has entered the forefront of the world's manufacturing power.

Regarding this goal, Miao Wei, Minister of the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology, said that this means that by 2025, my country's manufacturing level will be close to that of Germany and Japan when it realized industrialization. It will basically achieve industrialization and enter the second phalanx of world manufacturing powers.

Miao Wei introduced that when responding to the international financial crisis, all countries in the world deeply realized through positive and negative experiences and lessons that they must not give up their support for the development of the real economy

³⁷² China's Central Government article titled "Ten industries will support the "China Dream" of manufacturing power" dated May 20, 2015, available online at URL: http://www.gov.cn/zhengce/2015-05/20/content_2865508.htm

at any time. From an international perspective, countries around the world have put forward strategies and plans to boost the development of the manufacturing industry. From a domestic perspective, as China's economy enters a new normal, China's manufacturing industry has been required to develop from the low end of the value chain to the middle and high end. Development. The "Made in China 2025" was formulated to solve "how to lead and drive the whole new round of development", "what is the path of development", "in which areas to accelerate development to promote China's transformation from a manufacturing power to a manufacturing power", etc. Specific questions.

In order to achieve this goal, "Made in China 2025" clarified nine strategic tasks and priorities: first, to improve the national manufacturing innovation capability; second, to promote the in-depth integration of informatization and industrialization; third, to strengthen industrial basic capabilities; fourth, to strengthen quality Brand building; Fifth, comprehensive promotion of green manufacturing; Sixth, vigorously promote breakthrough development in key areas, focusing on ten key areas such as the new generation of information technology industry, high-end CNC machine tools and robots; seven, in-depth advancement of manufacturing structure adjustment; eight, active development Service-oriented manufacturing and productive service industries; Nine is to improve the international development level of manufacturing industries.

Regarding the introduction of "Made in China 2025", people from all walks of life generally stated that "Made in China 2025" is a program of action for China's strategy of strengthening the country, and the areas and planning efforts are stronger than previously expected. Determination. It is foreseeable that my country's manufacturing industry will start a new round of comprehensive development, the level of manufacturing industry will be significantly improved, and the role of promoting the national economy will continue to appear.

Path focuses on the development of ten major areas

It is worth noting that "Made in China 2025" clearly requires vigorously promoting breakthrough development in key areas, focusing on the new generation of information technology industry, high-end CNC machine tools and robots, aerospace equipment, marine engineering equipment and high-tech ships, advanced rail transportation equipment, energy saving With ten key areas of new energy vehicles, power equipment, agricultural machinery equipment, new materials, biomedicine and high-performance medical equipment.

In this regard, most industry insiders said that "Made in China 2025" made it clear that the above ten development areas are in fact a roadmap for the comprehensive upgrade of my country's manufacturing industry. In the future, these ten major industries will enter a long-term strategic development period. In addition to becoming a new industry outlet, it will also drive the development of other fields of manufacturing, and ultimately improve the overall level of Chinese manufacturing.

Miao Wei said that the ten key development areas are determined according to the current situation and advantages of China's manufacturing industry. In addition to promoting the technology and field development that China urgently needs, it will continue to promote the current development of industries with certain advantages in

China to ensure China Comprehensive upgrade of manufacturing and future competitiveness.

Industry experts in information technology, robotics, and other industries introduced to the "Economic Reference News" reporter that each of the above ten key development areas has more sub-fields that require current development. Once a breakthrough is made, not only its own development level It will be rapidly improved and will also promote the common development of related industries. The "Made in China 2025" also has a more detailed layout of the ten major areas. For example, the new generation information technology industry includes integrated circuits and special equipment, information and communication equipment, operating systems, and industrial software, and nearly ten subcategories; while marine engineering equipment and high-tech ships cover LNG vessels, Development and engineering of large floating structures and many other subdivided fields. It is roughly estimated that there will be nearly 100 key development sub-fields in the ten major areas. This means that in the future, there will be more subdivided areas that will receive key development.

In addition, the above ten industrial chains are complete and there are many upstream and downstream links. Once the core areas are developed, they will gradually promote the development of other industrial links.

Guotai Junan and other brokerage research reports believe that the ten key development areas and their sub-fields will enter a long-term strategic development period, and will quickly become a new industry outlet. Brokerage firms such as Huatai Securities said that the ten selected areas are more suitable for national conditions. On the one hand, these industries have a certain amount of technology accumulation and have formed obvious development advantages; on the other hand, their cost recovery period is shorter, and local optimization and upgrading are carried out. It will have a noticeable effect.

The team encourages social capital participation

In addition to setting goals and drawing up a road map for industrial upgrading, "Made in China 2025" also emphasizes on protecting and supporting the manufacturing industry in terms of institutional reform, creating a fair competition market environment, improving financial support policies, and increasing support for fiscal and tax policies development of. According to external predictions, the follow-up supporting policies of "Made in China 2025" are expected to be introduced in the future, which will include more specific safeguards such as fiscal and taxation and finance that are of concern to all sectors.

It is worth noting that "Made in China 2025" has repeatedly proposed to encourage social capital to participate in many links of manufacturing upgrading. For example, "Study and formulate investment guides for key industries and technological transformation and key project-oriented plans to attract social capital to participate in and optimize industrial investment structures"; "Guide government, industry, academia and research to strengthen cooperation in accordance with market and innovation laws, and encourage enterprises and Approval of pilot bases for technology integration, maturation and engineering", "Using the government and social capital cooperation (PPP) model to guide social capital to participate in the construction of major manufacturing projects, enterprise technological transformation and key infrastructure construction"; The

leveraging of funds leverages to attract social capital and accelerate the establishment of a national SME development fund." On this basis, "Made in China 2025" also put forward for the first time, "support qualified private capital to establish financial institutions such as small and medium-sized banks according to law, encourage commercial banks to increase the construction of micro-enterprise financial service franchise institutions, and establish and improve financing for small and micro enterprises "Guarantee system, innovative products and services" further opened up space for private capital to enter the manufacturing industry.

From the above statement, many links from basic technological innovation to solving the source of funds and even establishing corresponding financial institutions are all open to social capital. This means that "Made in China 2025" will further encourage social capital to participate in the upgrading of manufacturing industry, and its benefits are obvious: a large amount of social capital "blood transfusion" manufacturing will not only solve the problem of industrial hollowing out in China's manufacturing industry, but also Provide stable financial support for the long-term development of the manufacturing industry in the future.

4.7.4 Missions: China as Global Leader:

On behalf of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Xi Jinping delivered a report³⁷³ to the 19th National Congress on November 4, 2017 stating that by mid-century, China seeks to have "become a global leader in terms of composite national strength and international influence." China already has the second-largest economy and one of the largest militaries in the world. The following excerpts relate to China's Missions and China as a Global Leader:

- Taking a driving seat in international cooperation to respond to climate change, China has become an important participant, contributor, and torchbearer in the global endeavor for ecological civilization.
- China champions the development of a community with a shared future for mankind, and has encouraged the evolution of the global governance system. With this we have seen a further rise in China's international influence, ability to inspire, and power to shape; and China has made great new contributions to global peace and development.
- We must actively participate in and promote economic globalization, develop an open economy of higher standards, and continue to increase China's economic power and composite strength.
- We must continue the Beautiful China initiative to create good working and living environments for our people and play our part in ensuring global ecological security.
- China will continue its efforts to safeguard world peace, contribute to global development, and uphold international order.
- In the first stage from 2020 to 2035, we will build on the foundation created by the moderately prosperous society with a further 15 years of hard work to see that

³⁷³ Excerpts of the 19th National Congress report delivered on November 4, 2017
http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/19thcpnationalcongress/2017-11/04/content_34115212.htm

socialist modernization is basically realized. The vision is that by the end of this stage, the following goals will have been met:

- China's economic and technological strength has increased significantly. China has become a global leader in innovation.
- China has become a global leader in terms of composite national strength and international influence.
- We will move Chinese industries up to the medium-high end of the global value chain, and foster a number of world-class advanced manufacturing clusters.
- We will further reform of state-owned enterprises, develop mixed-ownership economic entities, and turn Chinese enterprises into world-class, globally competitive firms.
- We will further reform of state-owned enterprises, develop mixed-ownership economic entities, and turn Chinese enterprises into world-class, globally competitive firms.
- Openness brings progress, while self-seclusion leaves one behind. China will not close its door to the world; we will only become more and more open.
- We should pursue the Belt and Road Initiative as a priority, give equal emphasis to "bringing in" and "going global," follow the principle of achieving shared growth through discussion and collaboration, and increase openness and cooperation in building innovation capacity. With these efforts, we hope to make new ground in opening China further through links running eastward and westward, across land and over sea.
- We will develop new ways of making outbound investments, promote international cooperation on production capacity, form globally-oriented networks of trade, investment and financing, production, and services, and build up our strengths for international economic cooperation and competition.
- We will get actively involved in global environmental governance and fulfill our commitments on emissions reduction.
- We will adapt to the trend of a new global military revolution and to national security needs; we will upgrade our military capabilities, and see that, by the year 2020, mechanization is basically achieved, IT application has come a long way, and strategic capabilities have seen a big improvement. In step with our country's modernization process, we will modernize our military across the board in terms of theory, organizational structure, service personnel, and weaponry. We will make it our mission to see that by 2035, the modernization of our national defense and our forces is basically completed; and that by the mid-21st century our people's armed forces have been fully transformed into world-class forces.
- The world is undergoing major developments, transformation, and adjustment, but peace and development remain the call of our day.
- China has actively developed global partnerships and expanded the convergence of interests with other countries.
- China will continue to play its part as a major and responsible country, take an active part in reforming and developing the global governance system, and keep contributing Chinese wisdom and strength to global governance.

4.7.5 China Dream:

In an article “Potential of the Chinese Dream ”³⁷⁴ published by China Daily USA on March 26, 2014, it is mentioned that early in November 2012, Chinese leader Xi Jinping articulated a vision for the nation's future that he called the Chinese Dream. The Chinese Dream integrates national and personal aspirations, with the twin goals of reclaiming national pride and achieving personal well-being. It requires sustained economic growth, expanded equality and an infusion of cultural values to balance materialism. Dreams are powerful. In advancing the Chinese Dream the government is uniting people around a shared mission and driving change, especially people in lower-tier cities and rural areas, as they experience increased affluence and opportunity. Externally, the Chinese Dream can improve the image of China as a fast-growing nation striving to improve the welfare of its people and secure its place as a respected leader of the international community. In addition, the Chinese Dream can help elevate the overseas perception of Brand China, the collective reputation of products and services that originate in China. Like many developments in modern China, awareness of the Chinese Dream happened with great speed. Chinese social media is full of postings about the Chinese Dream, in which people express their demand for free education, better air quality and safe food. The government has raised awareness of its view of the Chinese Dream with a poster campaign and other publicity.

- In an article “Interview: Liu Mingfu: China dreams of overtaking U.S. in 30 years”³⁷⁵ published by The Asahi Shimbun, one of the five national newspapers in Japan, on May 28, 2019, it is mentioned that The title of a 2010 best-seller in China has been adopted by Chinese President Xi Jinping as a major political slogan for his administration. "The China Dream" was written by Liu Mingfu, a professor at China's National Defense University and a retired colonel in the People's Liberation Army. Liu, who has long been known as a hawkish proponent of Chinese military power, was recently interviewed by The Asahi Shimbun in Beijing. He was asked about his views of the threat of a major military conflict between China and the United States, and the future of Taiwan and Chinese policy toward Japan.
- In an article “What does Xi Jinping's China Dream mean?”³⁷⁶ published by BBC news on June 06, 2013, it is mentioned that Xi Jinping made his first reference to 'China dream' in November 2012, when he was promoted to the top Communist Party post. Earlier in 2013, there were rare protests at one of China's most influential newspapers after the authorities censored their front page editorial on the China Dream - which called for the rule of law. One of the country's best known authors and bloggers, Li Chengpeng, says the problem with the China Dream is that it does not address key issues. "We cannot mention universal values or an independent judiciary," he said. "We cannot talk about multi-party democracy. What we need is not a magical dream but good politicians."

³⁷⁴ Excerpts of an article “Potential of the Chinese Dream ”³⁷⁴ published by China Daily USA on March 26, 2014 at http://usa.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2014-03/26/content_17380146.htm

³⁷⁵ Excerpts of article “Interview: Liu Mingfu: China dreams of overtaking U.S. in 30 years” published by The Asahi Shimbun on May 28, 2019 at <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201905280016.html>

³⁷⁶ Excerpts of an article “What does Xi Jinping's China Dream mean?” published by BBC news on June 06, 2013 at <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-china-22726375>

- In an article “Think tank urged to research 'Chinese dream'”³⁷⁷ published by Xinhua on May 28, 2013, it is mentioned that a senior Chinese official on May 27, 2013 called for the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS), a leading think tank, to research the "Chinese dream." With this reference to a great renewal of the Chinese nation dominating the zeitgeist, Liu Qibao, head of the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China Central Committee, said the academy should conduct deep research on socialism with Chinese characteristics.

4.7.6 Year 2035 and Year 2050 Plans:

In an article³⁷⁸ China Focus: Xi unveils plan to make China "great modern socialist country" by mid-21st century, published by Xinhua on October 18, 2017, it is mentioned that Xi Jinping on October 18, 2017 unveiled a **two-stage plan** of the Communist Party of China (CPC) to make China a "great modern socialist country" by mid-21st century. It was announced in a report Xi delivered to the 19th CPC National Congress at the Great Hall of the People in central Beijing. This is the first time that the CPC has set forth a post-2020 strategic plan to make China a "great" country. CPC is expected to complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020. According to the new plan, the CPC will basically realize socialist modernization in the first stage from 2020 to 2035, before developing China into a "great modern socialist country" that is "prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced, harmonious and beautiful" after another 15 years. This means the CPC now aims to basically achieve socialist modernization of the country around 15 years ahead of its previous schedule set by the Party's three strategic goals, which were laid out after the adoption of the reform and opening up policy in late 1970s. The two-stage development plan is the CPC's "strategic vision for developing socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era," Xi said.

According to the plan, the following goals will have been met by **2035**:

- China's economic and technological strength has increased significantly. China has become a global leader in innovation.
- The rights of the people to participate and to develop as equals are adequately protected. The rule of law for the country, the government, and society is basically in place. Institutions in all fields are further improved; the modernization of China's system and capacity for governance is basically achieved.
- Social etiquette and civility are significantly enhanced. China's cultural soft power has grown much stronger; Chinese culture has greater appeal.
- People are leading more comfortable lives, and the size of the middle-income group has grown considerably. Disparities in urban-rural development, in development between regions, and in living standards are significantly reduced; equitable access to basic public services is basically ensured; and solid progress has been made toward prosperity for everyone.
- A modern social governance system has basically taken shape, and society is full of vitality, harmonious, and orderly.

³⁷⁷ Excerpts of article “Think tank urged to research 'Chinese dream'” published by Xinhua on May 28, 2013 at http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2013-05/28/content_16537848.htm

³⁷⁸ Excerpts of article China Focus: Xi unveils plan to make China "great modern socialist country" by mid-21st century, published by Xinhua on October 18, 2017 at http://www.xinhuanet.com/english/2017-10/18/c_136688933.htm

- There is a fundamental improvement in the environment; the goal of building a Beautiful China is basically attained.

By 2050, the middle of the 21st century, the following goals will have been met:

- New heights are reached in every dimension of material, political, cultural and ethical, social, and ecological advancement.
- Modernization of China's system and capacity for governance is achieved.
- China has become a global leader in terms of composite national strength and international influence.
- Common prosperity for everyone is basically achieved.
- The Chinese people enjoy happier, safer, and healthier lives.

"The Chinese nation will become a proud and active member of the community of nations," said Xi.

The two-stage plan is an important component of the "Thought on Socialism with Chinese Characteristics for a New Era," a long-term guide to action that the Party must adhere to and develop.

4.7.7 Military Industry in Xi Jinping Era:

Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China 2019³⁷⁹, issued in May 2, 2019, mentions that:

- China's 13th Five-Year Plan calls for accelerating research on "majorly influential disruptive technologies" and the pursuit of "leapfrog" S&T developments in order to win "a competitive advantage in the new round of industry transformation.
- China has mobilized vast resources to fund research and subsidize companies involved in strategic S&T fields while pressing private firms, universities, and provincial governments to cooperate with the military in developing advanced technologies.
- China is pursuing a number of advanced military capabilities with disruptive potential such as hypersonic weapons, electromagnetic railguns, directed energy weapons, and counterspace capabilities.

China Strategic Perspectives, No. 10 "Chinese Military Reform in the Age of Xi Jinping: Drivers, Challenges, and Implications"³⁸⁰ written by Joel Wuthnow and Phillip C. Saunders, printed in March 2017 by Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs, Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS) mentions that:

³⁷⁹ Excerpts from Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People's Republic of China 2019, issued in May 2, 2019, RefID: E-1F4B924, Available online at URL: https://media.defense.gov/2019/May/02/2002127082/-1/-1/1/2019_CHINA_MILITARY_POWER_REPORT.pdf

³⁸⁰ Excerpts of China Strategic Perspectives, No. 10 "Chinese Military Reform in the Age of Xi Jinping: Drivers, Challenges, and Implications" written by Joel Wuthnow and Phillip C. Saunders, printed in March 2017 by Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs, Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS) <https://ndupress.ndu.edu/Portals/68/Documents/stratperspective/china/ChinaPerspectives-10.pdf>

- Science and Technology Commission. The PLA's Science and Technology Commission, previously an MR Leader-grade organization within the GAD, has been placed directly under the CMC.
- The commission will continue to be responsible for guiding and advising PLA leadership on weapons development and serving as a nexus for collaboration between the armed forces and defense industry.
- Moving the commission to direct CMC oversight highlights the importance of civil-military integration to the PLA, a theme of the larger reforms. The commission is chaired by Lieutenant General Liu Guozhi, who previously headed the GAD Science and Technology Commission.
- Liu has a Ph.D. in physics from Tsinghua University and is regarded as an expert in accelerator physics and high-power microwave technology.

4.8 Annual Work Report tabled at the third session of 13th National People's Congress.

Premier Li Keqiang delivered a government work report including '**a review of our work in 2019 and the first few months of 2020**' on May 22, 2020 on behalf of the State Council to the legislature for deliberation at the third session of the 13th National People's Congress (NPC). Premier Li Keqiang expressed the following points on Politics in his speech to the 13th NPC (3rd Session):³⁸¹

I. A review of our work in 2019 and the first few months of 2020

The Party Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping:

- rallied the Chinese people and led them in surmounting difficulties and
- accomplished the year's main targets and tasks, thus laying the crucial foundation needed to reach the goal of building a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

³⁸¹ Excerpts from work report including '**a review of our work in 2019 and the first few months of 2020**', available online at URL: <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2020-05-22/Full-text-Premier-Li-s-speech-at-the-third-session-of-the-13th-NPC-QHaP1FpB8k/index.html>