

## Difficulties, Achievements and Strategies on Anti-corruption in New Situation In China

중국 반부패운동의 곤경과 새로운 전략에 대한 연구

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### 국문초록

시진핑정권 출범 후, 중국의 반부패운동은 18기 공산당중앙회를 거쳐 더 강화되고 있다. 많은 연구자들은 중국의 반부패운동이 일시적일 수도 있으며, 정권을 공고화하기 위한 수단으로 보여주기 정책이라고 하였다. 하지만 본 논문은 중국의 반부패운동이 한번의 일시적인 이벤트에 거치는 것이 아니라 시진핑정권 전반에 걸쳐 장기적인 통치수단으로 작용할 것으로 보고 있다.

본 논문에서 구체적으로 18기 중국공산당회의 이후 “호랑이”와 “파리”를 모두 잡는 반부패운동의 특징을 보여 주려고 구체적인 사건과 반부패의 ‘전형적 인물’들을 중심으로 반부패의 특징과 성격을 밝혀내고자 하였으며, 반부패운동이 지속될 것이라는 추이를 내놓았다.

주제어: 반부패, 부패행위, 반부패 전략, 반부패 운동

In the new stage of the new century, with China's economic takeoff, China's corruption situation is also in constant deterioration. Not only caused huge economic losses, posing a serious challenge to the legitimacy of the government, has also created a serious social pollution, making corruption has become a social disease. It is said by some people that: "China will be on the way out if corruption can not be resolved, if it is resolved, CPC will be on the way as a result." With a high degree of courage and confidence, the CPC people are struggling with corruption face to face, which reveals the wisdom of CPC. It is also proofed the truth: the contemporary Chinese, if we can not solve the problem of corruption that it will be bound to subjugation, but if we can

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solve the problem of corruption that it will be always maintain the party's vitality. In order to resolve the problem from the source and keep political probity, it is the Chinese's desire which we have pursued for dozens of generations. To radicate the corruption and build the good government, is the strongest voice of the Chinese people under the new situation, and it is a clear-cut initiatives of the leadership of the Communist Party of China. It was advanced that at the 18th CPC National Congress: "Fight against corruption unshakably and keep CPC's political natural quality of honest and upright forever. To fight against corruption and build clean government is vivid political standpoint of CPC, it is also a momentous political issue that people focus. If this issue cannot be resolved well, it will do mortal harm to CPC, even CPC and the nation will be on the way out. Constant attention must be paid to combat corruption and build a clean government, the alarm should sounds continuously in repealing the corrupting influence." Tightening party discipline, we must adhere to push both the "Tiger" and the "fly", both resolutely investigate and discipline violation cases of leading cadres, and effectively solve the unhealthy and corruption phenomenon around the people. To strengthen the control and supervision of the exercise of power and shut the power into the cage system. In order to build the: we can not rot, dare not rot and it is difficult to rot.

## I. How to regard the phenomenon of corruption in new situation in China

Despite the definition of corruption is divergent, but more people accepted definition of corruption: Because of the public right of supervision mechanism is not perfect and resulted in absue. It is the misuse of public power for personal acts of private interests.

In other words, the subject of corruption is the public officials who masted the public power, its purpose is to serve their own selfish interests, the means employed by virtue of their office or agency to facilitate non-canonical abuse of public power and led to the public interest and violation of civil rights. Xi Jinping said: "Serious discipline violations occurred in recent years in our party, the nature is very bad, and the political influence is very bad. Party committees at all levels should firmly oppose corruption, prevention of corruption more scientific, so that we can build an honest government and keep alive the political qualities of the Communists and honest."

## 1. Corruption is the cancer of human society

Take a look back at history, tragedies of national subjugation and annihilation resulted from corruption found everywhere, which provide food for thought; in modern society, transfer of government and social unrest resulted from corruption are fearsome sights. Corruption have alonged several thousand years of human society, and with the emergence of absolute surplus product and public power, made corruption to occur. Although the ages dynasties in different countries and regions in the exploration and efforts, but until now, still no one can completely eliminate the national and regional corruption. Even though in some international bodies and some countries which are regarded as disinterested, corruption scandals break out from time to time.

We can not simply attributed the roots of corruption to the residual influence of the ruling and exploiting classes, with the development of social productive forces, the remaining products appear, and the private ownership, especially with the rapid economic development, it naturally soil breeding corruption. So we can easily understand the rapid development of the economy is also with a high incidence of corruption, it is because “the power of capital” phenomenon is generally the most prominent social transition. From the standpoint of human nature, both animal and human sociality. Huxley in “humanity’s place in nature” made a very exciting discussion in human nature. He believes that the human’s animal exhibits desperate for their own behavior trends, and the social nature of the constraints on the conduct of the preceding trend. Of course, we can not assume that human nature is evil, but we have to admit that corruption is a common malignant swelling caused by human desires, but can not be avoided is human selfishness, greed and self-interest. If people do not have the kind of self-serving instincts of animals, would be destroyed from the outside community, Darwin profoundly expounded” natural selection, survival of the fittest” rule. But only with this perspective, do this blind egoistic and selfish behavior containment, then human society will have been destroyed inside.

Throughout ancient and modern society, corruption is a widespread social phenomenon. The performance of control of public power and public resources officials abuse their power for personal gain, the appropriation of public resources. Obviously, the base can not be inseparable from power of corruption and public resources, which are the two basic elements. And we must take into account the degree of effective system design and implementation issues. It should be noted: although corruption is a

widespread social phenomenon, but it is not expressed as a collective behavior, but expressed by an individual or a single specific behavior manifested. We seem to be able to recognize when everyone with certain conditions, in particular circumstances, a particular time node, then he may be corrupt. And only based on this premise, the anti-corruption have a real starting point rather than illusory. In the history, many countries have appeared clear officialdom, Delicate gas, honest social, but all failed to last for a long time, and finally fallen into the complex quagmire of corruption.

## 2. The existence of absolute power is the hothouse of breeding corruption

Society corruption have been witnessed no matter when and where. One of the main reasons of Chinese corruption in new situation is the existence of absolute power, in other words, it is resulted from the defect of mechanism restricting power. No matter self-discipline restriction mechanism and responsibility restriction mechanism or system restriction mechanism and public opinion restriction mechanism, they haven't built the solid "protective screen" to combat corruption and build a clean government. One of the main reasons of China corruption phenomenon under the new situation is the "absolute power" exists, in other words, it is said power constraint mechanism is defective. Whether it is the self-restraint and responsibility restraint mechanisms, or institutional constraints mechanism and restraint mechanism of public opinion, not been able to constitute a solid anti-corruption "barrier." From self-restraint of view, the master of public officials' self-restraint is not strong, the party's democratic life quality is limited, and the criticism and self-criticism tradition of the Chinese Communist Party in some places sour turned into praise and self-praise. Xi Jinping, general secretary of the party's 18 in accordance with the decision of the party around keeping advanced nature and purity, in order to carry out pragmatic honest people as the main content of the Party's mass line educational practice in the Party. In view of this situation, he advised to strengthen style construction, and implement the Party's mass line put forward specific demands. Xi Jinping, also pointed out: "We must never forget the fundamental purpose of serving the people whole heartedly, carefully organize the Party's mass line educational practice to pragmatic honest people as the main content." He further emphasized that "we should consciously abide by the Independent Commission Against guidelines, exercise self-discipline, self-discipline, proper exercise of the powers conferred by the people, and consciously accept supervision, willing to accept supervision. To grasp the

depth of anti-corruption work, we will not allow corrupt elements have nowhere to hide.” From responsibility and restraint mechanisms of view, China is a united multi-ethnic, centralized unitary state, the people’s democratic dictatorship, the implementation of top-down selection and appointment and supervision system. the advantage of China’s current political system lies in it stability to developing-term strategic planning of national development policies and security stability, and to ensure efficiency in the face of challenges and emergency response. Of course, from a dialectical perspective, we can still see the main disadvantages of China’s political system is the lack of political decision-making more scientific and democratic, from the central to the grassroots level, widespread power concentrated in one or a few major leaders of the hands, The lack of checks and balances. At the same time, emphasis on “top leaders” of responsibility leads to concentration of power too much, which will inevitably weaken the power of public officials in general. This aspect susceptible to corruption, lack of leadership on the other hand to prevent mistakes and correcting mechanisms. Once the leaders’ major awareness and action errors ,then it can often be corrected after the community pay a huge price. Therefore, Xi Jinping said: “Due to the absence of supervision, monitoring fatigue, few leaders used to override the organization, override collective team over. Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely.”

With “power and corruption are twin brothers” to describe seems to be wrong. Because the authority and responsibility are inseparable, but it does explain the lack of constraints can power and desires expansion combined with negative consequences. Especially the privatization of public power, the lack of checks and balances of power, corruption is the condition on which side produced.

## II. Achievements and features on anti-corruption in China in new situation since the 18th CPC National Congress

### 1. Achievements on anti-corruption in China in new situation since the 18th CPC National Congress

#### 1) The reasons on getting the achievements since the 18th CPC National Congress

In the new century, China is still in the transitional period of socialism with Chinese

characteristics, especially after the 18th CPC National Congress, Public opinion polls from multiple agencies indicated that The most of Chinese are not satisfied with corruption in China. But the results of the party's style to build a clean government and the anti-corruption work are obvious. In a word we are full of confidence to play a game of the people's war about anti-corruption. China is in the period of social transition with High speed development on the economic. This stage is corruption's season, The United States, France, Japan and other developed countries have also experienced. So, the problem of corruption is not only unique to China. On the contrary, on the same stage, corruption in China is far inferior to the other countries in the same development process. Especially in the 1990s, Russia's corruption is almost out of control. The mainly reason is corruption in Western countries is a rigid corruption, western democracy is based on the money election. There is a close interest between political elections financial groups. Politicians' campaign depends on the support of consortia to success and repays the consortium. This is the reason for Western countries' rigid corruption. Furthermore in Western countries, some bartering seems not illegal, however, all of this is illegal in China. The examinations and nomination of official sin China depend on the compositive investigate on morality, capability, diligent, achievements, incorrupt and so on. Although in somewhere the phenomenon that official positions can be craved, sold and bought exists, the corruption after taking office mainly resulted from relaxed self constraint subjectively and relaxed public rights inspect objectively, it is not because of the rigid demand for power-money deal.

Of course, the current achievements in anti-corruption in China are closely related with the strong leadership of CPC. The ability to govern of the Chinese Communist Party guaranteed to combat corruption in all areas. Chinese Communist Party's purpose is to serve the people whole heartedly, Fighting against corruption and waste is consistent style and the fine tradition of the Communist Party of China. Deng Xiao ping pointed out that, "While we focus on reform and opening up, the other grasping punish corruption. The two things combined which can make our policy clearer and get more people's support."<sup>1)</sup> With the development of reform and opening up, corruption has become a major cancer in society. But the attitude of the Chinese Communist Party can not tolerate any corruption, and Communist Party of China has been carried out

1) 邓小平：《第三代领导集体的当务之急》(1989年6月16日)，《邓小平文选》第3卷，第314页，人民出版社，1993年版。

anti-corruption. We can get it through “Shuang gui System”(Shuang gui is a disciplinary measure outside the regular legal system under which party members are detained and interrogated.), “Public officials System”, “Real name report System” and “Visits System.” For example, since the 18th CPC National Congress, The Xun Shi Zu of the central committee of the communist party of China has carried out four rounds, which involving 31 provinces, the Xinjiang production and construction corps, Seven central unit, Six central enterprises and 2 affiliated universities. They found the problems and clues of violations about some leading cadres, and wrote 47 patrol reports. The field of capital intensive, lucrative, concentration of power, we must strengthen the supervision and management of project-related funding, and regarded as the key areas of the fight against corruption. It is necessary to strengthen the focus of anti-corruption concerns under the new situation.

## 2) Achievements on anti-corruption in China in new situation since the 18th CPC National Congress

It turns out that since the 18th CPC National Congress, the achievements of the communist party of China's anti-corruption is that Xi Jinping, win people's hearts and minds.

In the earlier 2013, at the 18th Ministry of Supervision's first plenary session, Xi Jinping lifted the curtain of anti-corruption and articulated the new idea that “fighting against both tigers and flies together”, soon after, all spheres where there is corruption were swept by the heavy “anti-corruption storm”. “Shooting tigers and Swatting flies” “Malignant tumor enucleation”. In terms of Shooting tigers, like Li Chuncheng, Yi Junqing, Liu Zhijun, Bo Xilai, Xu Caihou, Gu Junshan, Zhou Yongkang. From state-owned enterprises, to place, to the army, and from provincial cadres to the country-level cadres, Chinese anti-corruption investigate is no penalty area. In terms of swatting flies, from “the section chief” to “the village chief”, Chinese anti-corruption investigate contains “public funds to private”, “Working hours to play games or mahjong”, etc. Bribees are hit and bribers are hit as well. Before the law, no matter public institutions, state-owned enterprises or foreign companies, behaviors involved in power-money deal will be punished.

## 2. Features on anti-corruption in China in new situation since the 18th CPC National Congress

### 1) Bring anti-corruption up as far as the aspect of state administration

Stated earlier, there is a certain correlation between corruption and economic development, but no inevitable connection. Because there is no direct correlation among corruption, stage of economic development, the social nature, social form and political system type. There is Corruption phenomenon in the United States which is the western model of democracy, however, there is high integrity index in Singapore with long-term centralization. Corruption is closely related to the system design and the national governance. since the 18th CPC National Congress, The CPC central committee put anti-corruption on decision making, pay highly attention from the strategy to anti-corruption. First, the central government introduced “eight requirements”, central collective leadership set an example, and subsequently local government fulfill “eight requirements”. Before reform and opening-up, based on the passion of revolutionary idealism to the new regime, economic foundation, forms of distribution and the strike to corruption, there was less corruption. In fact, the ability of state administration is the ability of government administration, at the 18th CPC National Congress, CPC advanced the modernization of ability and system on administration. At present, China is in the profoundal zone in deepening the reforms in an all-round way, in this process, promoting the ability of state administration means the pinpoint to the government, so as to avoid power corruption resulted from the offside or malposition of government, it is better to put anti-corruption into state administration and bring anti-corruption up as far as the aspect of state administration. On the one hand, reforming and opening up has brought rapid economic development and Increasing social wealth. On the other hand, corruption has changed with the changes in the social and economic structure.

Communist Party of China make the anti-corruption into the national governance system, Chinese Communist Party control the corruption source, treatment a long-term. This is one of the highlights about corruption since the 18th CPC National Congress. National Governance and linked to the anti-corruption source control, because corruption, growth and reproduction of the environment or conditions close contact



with the national governance. National political systems restrict the power, social level adjustment mode of appropriation of wealth, oversight of public power, the rule of law, accountability, openness, transparency and effective value into the economic, political, cultural, social and party construction, This is a national anti-corruption strategy of governance performance level is important The long-term governance refers to Chinese Communist Party corruption is not improvised, but according to the ruling of party's purpose and philosophy to make a strategic plan. Comrade Deng Xiaoping once said, "We have to anti-corruption, engage in honest politics. We shall not engage in one or two days, we shall be against corruption in the whole process of reform and opening."<sup>2)</sup> Xi Jinping also pointed out: "clean government and anti-corruption struggle is a long, complex and arduous task, exerted by the anti-corruption must unrelentingly, must resist corruption alarm bells ringing. the key in the 'regular', 'long' word, one should always caught, one is to grasp the long-term. We should strengthen our resolve, there will be anti-rot, there will be greedy-clear, we will continuously eradicate the soil that breeds corruption, in order to win the people's trust through the actual results."<sup>3)</sup>

## 2) Fighting against both "tigers" and "flies" together perseveringly

"Matter must first rot, then Entomogenous," Do not anti-corruption will certainly be the subjugation, anti-corruption, party may not perish, anti-corruption is to purify the party's ranks, establish the party's prestige. Xi Jinping's secretary-general indicated that placing high demands on the Party, fighting against corruption can not unfasten and fighting against both "tigers" and "flies" together perseveringly.

"Firmly punish corruption, is the expressive power of our party, and the common aspiration of all party members and the masses. Our party cadres severely punished some strong determination and distinctive attitudes include senior cadres serious disciplinary problems, to show the whole party and society, no matter what the people we are talking about, no matter how high their duties, as long as the breach of discipline and state laws, they would be subject to serious prosecuted and severely punished, by no means an empty"<sup>4)</sup> On the aspect of fighting against corruption, Xi

2) 邓小平：《我们有信心把中国是事情做得更好》(1989年9月16日)，《邓小平文选》第3卷，第327页，人民出版社，1993年版。

3) 习近平：《在第十八届中央纪律检查委员会第二次全体会议上的讲话》(2013年1月22日)。

4) 习近平：《在第十八届中央纪律检查委员会第二次全体会议上的讲话》(2013年1月22日)，《党的群众路线教育实践活动学习文件选编》，第81页，党建读物出版社，2013年版。

jinping promised to place high demands on the Party, not to unfasten punishment and fighting against both “tigers” and “flies” together perseveringly, not only investigate and punish the activities violating the law and discipline of some leading cadres but also solve the bad practice and corruption that happen around the masses.

We must adhere to the front of the party discipline without exception. regardless of who is involved, who should be investigated in the end. From the beginning of the 18th CPC National Congress to October the 26th, 2014, fifty-five leaders at provincial and ministerial level have been punished. Anti-corruption will go through from “dare not briber” to “can’t briber”. These fully reflects the CPC Central Committee’s determination and confidence in anti-corruption. “Tiger” and “fly” show anti-corruption’s situation: catching big, small and early. “Tiger” is big, like provincial cadres. “fly” is small, like the country-level cadres. Anti-corruption is a serious matter, relates to the party’s survival.

### 3) The “cages” that coop power are weaved much more detailed

Since the founding of new China, especially since the reform and opening, ourcountry’s power structure and operational mechanism, on the whole, conform to the situation of our country. The system of power restriction and supervision. Increasingly perfect and mature. But we can not to ignore the existence of absolute power and the lack of power constraints.

Chinese Party Central Committee and Xi jinping indicated the scientific connotation of power should be cooped into “cages” in order to reinforce the restrain and supervision of power operation, go into overdrive to investigate corruption cases so as to initially form the situation “dare not briber”, begin with changing working styles, pay attention to avoid corruption from headwater, emphasize the mode of thinking in realizing government by law in anti-corruption, bring some mature institutional measures up as far as laws and regulations to strengthen authoritative.

In order to block loopholes in the “power cages”, The CPC Central Committee issued 《Party and government organizations practice strict economy against waste regulations》 《Official reception of Party and government organizations regulations in the domestic》. Each department has also introduced more specific system requirements. For example, in order to regulate the financial budget, final accounts and “Three funds” for the government above the county level, the Ministry of Finance

issued «Notice on Promoting below the provincial public works budget and final accounts», and require the disclosure of data related to the budget and final accounts in 2015. Central Organization Department issued «Notice on further improving the leading cadres report personal matters», and sample survey of reporting personal matters from leading cadres. The leading cadres who has false or hide reporting, will not be promoted and not be included in the list of reserve cadres. Central Propaganda Department and other five departments jointly issued a «notice on stopping luxurious extravagance, thrift office party». It requires that financial resources may not be used to organize commercial Gala, artists, etc. Many departments consciously explore reform initiative, standardized procedures, blocking loopholes in the system. For example, Guizhou Province promulgated the “ten provisions”. From the beginning of the second half of 2013, in the Party’s mass line educational practice the formalism, bureaucracy, hedonism and wasteful is rectification of the “bull’s-eye.” Through the media exposure, discipline inspection commission investigations, public have urged, supervision, civil servants clean politics. Forth is reason, since the 18th CPC National Congress, our resolve some long-standing “illness”, building a honest and diligent social atmosphere.

### III. Difficulties and Challenges on Anti-corruption in New Situation

#### 1. The government functions need to be further transformed

The great the power, the more absolute power, the greater the risk of corruption, be cause the opportunity of the abuse of power exits. Since the 18th Congress, the Communist Party of China has combated heavy blows repeatedly in the field of corruption in various aspects. The author thinks that facing to the difficulties and challenges on anti-corruption in new situation, the most important is to relieve the opportunity of the abuse of power, only so the corruption soil can be eradicated and decentralization can be furthered, at the same time, it is necessary to give regimentation to the government’s public funds; tying closely the pocketbook while the power is being caged. To greatly reduce the chances of corruption, it is necessary to combine the two aspects with strict regulations.

Because of the overly concentrated power and the lack of supervision, it increases the risk of corruption virtually. 《The Decision of CPC Central Committee on Deepening Reform Comprehensively and Several Major Issues》 passed by Third Plenary Session of the 18th Central Committee of the CPC profoundly pointed out that at present the reform of China has entered the “deep zone” and “critical period”, so it is necessary to implement new plans and arrangements for reform in the new situation in China, put forward decentralization, promote the transformation of government functions and examination and approval system reform, make “subtraction” on power, shut off the money “valve” to the corruption, change the Strange phenomenon “running after the ministries and commissions for getting money”, finally eliminate the soil of the abuse of power.

Decentralization is the effective way to Correctly handle the relationship between the official and the authority, constraint absolute power and be assiduous in government affairs and serve the people. Streamline administration, on one hand, is to improve administrative efficiency; on the other hand, is to prevent the excessive administration of power. On the first meeting of State Council for clean government work, Comrade Li Keqiang’s speech comes straight to the point: “To indicate the new government can conscientiously implement the Spirit of the Sixteenth Times of National Representative’s Conference of Chinese Communist Party and deployment of a series of anti-corruption work, in a word, it is necessary to focus on building a clean government.” As the old saying: “Clearness is born of justice and prestige is born of incorruption.” Integrity is the cornerstone of government credibility, only truly honest and diligent, can the government win the trust and support of the people, because people are looking forward to an administrative law, clean and efficient government. In Wen Jiabao’s two terms, the State Council divided into six batches cancellation and adjustment of administrative approvals for 2497 items. When Li Keqiang took over as prime minister, there were as well as over 1700 administrative approvals. The new government promised to determined to cut more than one-third again. On the base of “Integrity”, orderly advanced “decentralization”. From April to September in 2013, CPC Central Committee and State Council cancelled and decentralized more than 300 central administrative examination and approval authorities, according to requirement, these core rights were distributed to markets, locals and society. Only so, can the opportunity of the abuse of power be relieved, the Strange phenomenon “running after the ministries and commissions for getting money” be managed to change. Changing

functions of various departments of the State Council is to improve and strengthen macroeconomic management, for decentralization, Premier Li Keqiang requested from six aspects, made the deployments such as to promote the transformation of government functions, to give publicity to funding for public reception above the county level.

Why can anti-corruption and building a clean government in China achieved remarkable results, the most fundamental is that the Communist Party of China always adhere to the socialist road with Chinese characteristics, being particularly aware of the characteristics and laws of anti-corruption with the background of socialist market economy, continuing to explore valuable experiences about anti-corruption and building a clean government.

## 2. To enrich main bodies and unclog channels for anti-corruption

While the waters can bear the boat, they can also sink it. The people are the creators of history, the most profound roots of anti-corruption also exists in among the masses. To strengthen the restraint of the absolute power, besides the system design, improving governance capacity, building a ruthless anti-corruption bodies and specialized team of professionals, the support and participation of the general public and social organizations, even the formation mechanism are needed, too, anti-corruption can not only depend on the mistresses and the thieves. Therefore, we should have a courage like “scraping the bone clear of toxin; die a martyr in the cause of saving art”, in the anti-corruption work, we should play hardball, butt heads, dare to touch the “tiger ass”, rather than passively wait to be “informed”. It is necessary to enrich main bodies for anti-corruption, the specialized agencies rely on the masses for in-deep anti-corruption. Xi Jinping points out :“We should continue to comprehensively promote the system construction for punishing and preventing corruption; strengthen anti-corruption education and honest culture; establish and improve system of checks and supervision, so that people’s supervision powers exercised in the sunshine to ensure that state organs exercise their powers in accordance with statutory authority and procedures.”

Outside the conventional anti-corruption Supervision Organization, since ancient times, there have been extraordinary tactics in China, one of the most effective tricks is to mobilize civil corruption. In Han dynasty, Han Emperor Wudi Liu Che proposed

to elect virtuous while encouraging private positive “report”. The specific approach is to encourage leapfrog petition, Liu Che specially ordered to guaranteed Limin’s freedom of expression, that is to say, establish the so-called “Words Incident” system to encourage grassroots officials, members of civil society leapfrog petition, Yique made things. The behavior reflected situations by non-normal channels is called “Words Incident”. Therefore, to further promote anti-corruption, not only requires the specialized agencies such as the discipline inspection organs to be painstaking with their work, but also requires that the party cadres and the masses to participate, while needing to face more ordinary people, unclog channels for people to involve in anti-corruption. Of course, what we need to note is that modern society is different from the ancient Chinese society, the eighth session of the Fourth Plenary proposed to comprehensively promote the rule of law, it is necessary for the masses to participate in accordance with normal procedures, the constitutional guarantee of freedom of expression of citizens, in contemporary China, leapfrog petition is unnecessary. The eyes of the people are the most discerning, the supervision of the people is the most direct and effective. Many of corruption have occurred in people’s side, they directly harm the interests of the people, the people not only have great motivation, but also have a great possibility to monitor the actions of these corruption. How to unclog channels and set up a “pass-through fast lane” between the masses of the people with the highest anti-corruption specialized agencies so that the people can use low-cost, high efficiency way to report corruption to the country’s top anti-corruption agencies directly, will become increasingly important. For example, the opening of the petition “Green Post” and online reporting can reduce the cost of the masses of the petition, facilitate the people to report in a variety of ways. It is necessary to deal with and feedback promptly, give the people satisfactory explanation, continue the norms, move really tough action with solid work. As to admissibility of clues, the relevant departments shall be investigated according to discipline or transferred to relevant departments. Including People’s Daily Online, more than a dozen major sites offer network monitoring area, links discipline inspection, prosecutors and other reporting sites. September 2, 2013, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection Department Website opened up, another example is the implementation of leadership reception of visitors day system, the implementation of “Shouwenfuze” and so on. With the actual effectiveness of anti-corruption and building a clean government, Chinese Communist Party win the trust of people. With the improvement of the corruption discovery

mechanism, the power of investigating corruption has been strengthened, the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection is responsible for investigating cases of discipline inspection room increased by two, local discipline inspection organs also adjust the layout forces to investigate corruption and increase anti-corruption force. Major reforms on mechanisms to punish corruption show “Tiger shot fly” in the fight against corruption in the new situation is a “protracted war” rather than “blitzkrieg.”

### 3. Corruption institutional mechanisms need to be improved

Removing the burning brands from under the boiling cauldron is better than trying to stop water from boiling by skimming it off and pouring it back ineffectual remedy. Anti-corruption needs the effective governance from the source, then it is necessary to strengthen the powers of control and supervision to minimize institutional obstacles and loopholes in the system. Strengthening institutional mechanisms innovation and institutional safeguards against corruption, further promote clean government and combating corruption. As China's economic system, social structure, pattern of interests and people's thinking is undergoing profound changes, various social contradictions highlight various aspects of the institutional mechanism is not perfect, corruption in some areas are prone to. As to Corruption, it is important to deal with the problem among the people, the right and the money, there is the problem of bartering. On the one hand, managing people needs to managing right, on the other hand, managing right needs to managing benefits, rights embodied in the government power, benefits reflected in public funds. These involve institutional mechanisms and system design issues. On the one hand, for a long time, the specific procedures, institutionalization of the dual leadership institutional that Commission for Discipline Inspection is led by both party committees and higher Commission for Discipline Inspection is not enough, the anti-corruption agencies are dispersed, a joint force cannot be formed; on the other hand, the mechanism for supervising and investigating is imperfect. The problem of “beyond the reach” exists in superior authority, the inspection system is not effective, the coverage of accredited institution is not wide enough, there is much taboo between peer supervision, thinking that “we eat in a pot”, so it is difficult to supervise others, as a result, in recent years, among the “number one” corruption issues, there is little peer initiative Discipline Inspection report. Because there are less social supervision channels, the probability of acceptance is low, some of

the information is not transparent. Comrade Xi Jinping pointed out that “We should uphold and improve the leadership system and working mechanism against corruption, play the role of good intelligence discipline inspection, supervision, judicial and auditing agencies; the departments should work together to promote the clean government construction and combat corruption”.

Furthermore, in terms of anti-corruption institutional mechanisms, we should overcome the deficiencies existed in incentive and restraint mechanisms. On incentives perspective, the defect in current institutional structures and institutional arrangements on incentives is one of the reasons why corruption can be generated. First, all levels of governments leave the administrative budget funding gap, this leaves opportunity for unit system to use its own power for self-seeking; the second is a long-term low income of public officials, it is not conducive to mobilize the enthusiasm, weak-willed master will use public power for personal gains; the third is the power of rent-seeking behavior is easier than honest labor and normal production and operation in money convergence, more convenient in terms of maximizing efficiency. Due to the allocation of funds in the planning system and preferential policies and other economic factors, for the local government, “run the ministries for money” is not only convenient means of developing the local economy, but also contributed to the opportunity to master the resource allocation of the abuse of power of public officials. As constraint mechanism is concerned, under the impact of the market economy, the traditional equilibrium distribution pattern of the interests of all sectors of Chinese society is broken, and the new equilibrium interest distribution pattern that is suitable for the market economy system has not yet formed. For public officials, the brunt of the impact especially for leading cadres is, out of the money chase, many cadres was hit by “sugar-coated bullets”, difficult to form self-discipline and restraint mechanisms. For liability constraint mechanism, part of public officials and leading cadres only see the “absolute power” to give the “absolute benefits”, and do not realize the “absolute responsibility” they should take on, finally lead to “absolute corruption”. The powers of the policy makers, implementers and supervisors as well as responsibilities asymmetric weaken the effectiveness of the relevant provisions of accountability.

#### 4. Anti-corruption should rely on laws

The so-called anti-corruption law, the ancients called “punishing corruption in heavy



penalties”, China has along history can be described as anti-corruption legislation. As early as the Western Zhou Dynasty, Emperor Zhou Mu ordered Lu HOU(also known as Fu Hou) develop “Lu punishment”, occurring the requirement “all but incrimination”, it meant that the corrupt official shad the same crime as prisoners, creating a legal precedent for anti-corruption. Qin Dynasty had “set law officials”, “within the history of law”, “military law Jazz” and other specific legislation against economic corruption officials. Sui and Tang dynasties, more standardized and rigorous anti-corruption laws, such as “Tang Code·career structure”, in the item “accepting others’ wealth and for the requester”, stipulates that general officials taking bribes, “On the plus second for stolen goods”, for “temporary prison potential to” those who will have to impose heavy penalties. Ming Dynasty setup” out side of the law method” to heavily punish the corrupt officials.

For China in transition, reform and opening up has made remarkable achievements, but the spread of corruption should no tbe over looked. Corruption is not only threatening the foundation of the Chinese Communist Party, but also damaging the fair share in justice and achievements during Chinese contemporary transitional reform, more dangerous is the spread of corruption reduced the credibility of masses to the government. In the just concluded the Fourth Plenary Sessions of its Eighteenth Central Committee of Communist Party of China, the communique gave the fair administration of justice a detailed discussion, which will lead to further deepening of fair justice and build a strong root of social justice and the rule of law-based country. The plenary session is the “rule of law Plenary Session” in the history of China’s reform, it will shine through the ages because of promoting the rule of law and strengthening the rule of law concept. The Third Plenary Sessions of its Eighteenth Central Committee put “promoting the national governance system and governance modernization” into the “total comprehensive deepening reform objectives”, the Fourth Plenary Sessions of its Eighteenth Central Committee was the first time in the history of Communist Party of China to regard “rule of law” as the theme, promoting comprehensively the basic strategy of rule of law, it escorts for the overall goal brought out at the Third Plenary Sessions of its Eighteenth Central Committee. The Fourth Plenary Sessions of its Eighteenth Central Committee proposed legislation to improve the system, strengthen the party’s leadership over the legislation, improve the Party’s work in the legislative decision-making procession major issues, improve legislative power of the NPC’s legislative work leading institutional mechanisms, give

the municipal local legislative power to establish districts according to laws. So it is necessary to further promote the scientific and democratic legislation, improve the collection of the legislative projects and the demonstration system, improve the ways and means to participate in the social legislation dominated by the legislature, broaden the legislative route for citizens' orderly participation. This can be said to solve the problem of "laws to go", the next step is how to solve the problems of "a law must be observed and strictly enforced", "violators must be brought to justice", and that is to ensure the impartiality of the judiciary. Justice ultimately rely on the system to protect, only continue to deepen the judicial system and ensure that the judiciary independent exercise of powers, and adhere to the public to create a transparent judiciary so as to span high-voltage lines on the "relations case, favor case, money case" criticized by people, so the corruption has no where to hide. Through the exercise of power by law to eradicate the soil that induce corruption from the institutional level, incorporating the executive power, decision-making and supervision into the rule of law, setting up and amplifying the institutions and mechanism for anti-corruption is choice of the Communist Party of China to deepen anti-corruption.

It was put forward on the Fourth Plenary Sessions of its Eighteenth Central Committee of Communist Party of China that it is necessary to comprehensively promote the rule of law, the overall goal is to build a socialist legal system with Chinese characteristics, build a socialist country ruled by law. That is, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, to uphold the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, and implementing the rule of law and the theory of socialism with Chinese characteristics, form a complete system of legal norms, a system with the rule of law and efficient implementation, a system with the strict rule of legal supervision, a system with effective legal protection, form a perfect legal system, adhere to promoting together with the rule of law and governance by law, uphold the integrated construction of the rule of legal country, the rule of legal government, the rule of legal society, realize scientific legislation, strict law enforcement, fair administration of justice and amenable to the law, promoting national governance systems and governance ability to be modernistic.

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<Abstract>

Difficulties, Achievements and Strategies on  
Anti-corruption in New Situation In China

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Since the 18th CPC National Congress, Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has been improving the Party's style of work and strengthening the building of a clean government while a campaign in order to combat corruption is being carried out firmly, strongly and boldly to severely punish corruption , fighting both “tigers” and “flies” perseveringly, which reveals the confidence and determination of CPC to combat corruption and build a clean government. In this article, based on how to view the corruption in China under the new situation, the current corruption is analyzed objectively, furthermore, the current moves, achievements and features in combating corruption are taken apart profoundly, the coming difficulties of China in combating corruption are faced straightly, in the end, the routing of combating corruption and building a clean government in the future of China is thought rationally and penetratingly.

Key words: Anti-corruption in China; difficulties; strategies; achievements