



“THE ABCS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA” SERIES

THE PRESENT STATE, STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS



Introduction



The Communist Party of China (CPC) is a unified whole based on its own program and constitution, organized in accordance with democratic centralism.

Briefly, the CPC organization is comprised of three levels, the central organization, provincial-level organizations, and primary organizations. Their roles and functions are all distinct yet mutually connected. The central organization is the highest leadership body of the CPC, and it has the highest decision-making power and oversight power. CPC provincial-level organizations do the leadership work for their areas, which varies from place to place, and they serve as a link between the central organization and primary organizations. The CPC Central Committee and provincial-level Party committees can set up their own representative bodies in districts, industries and systems on the basis of work requirements, and can establish Party groups in the leading bodies of non-Party organizations. The CPC's primary Party organizations are the cells of the CPC, the bridge and link between the CPC and the masses, and the foundation of all the CPC's work and its militancy.

As of the end of 2009, **there were 77.995 million CPC members**, a net increase over the previous year of 2.065 million. Of this total, 16.94 million (21.7%) were women; 5.13 million (6.6%) were ethnic minorities, and 27.873 million (35.7%) had an associates degree or higher. By age, 18.473 million (23.7%) were 35 years old or younger; 16.876 million (21.6%) were between 36 and 45; 22.83 million (29.3%) were between 46 and 59; 19.811 million (25.4%) were over 60. By occupation, 6.937 million were blue-collar workers; 24.02 million were farmers, herders or fishermen; 6.596 million were Party or government officials; 17.725 million were administrators or technical personnel in enterprises; 2.269 million were students; 14.525 million were retired; and 5.923 million had other occupations.

As of the end of 2009, **there were 3.792 million primary Party organizations**, an increase of 74,000 over the previous year. The whole of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) had a total of 3,226 Party committees at all levels. It had 6,629 urban community Party organizations, 34,224 town and township Party organizations, 80,000 Party organizations in neighborhoods and residential compounds, and 598,000 incorporated village Party organizations. There were Party organizations in 438,000 non-public-owned enterprises and 12,000 social groups.

Concerning the development of Party membership, throughout the whole country (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan), 2.971 million people joined the CPC in 2009. Of this total, 1.348 million of whom were in the forefront of production and work, 1.113 million were women (37.4%), 224,000 were ethnic minorities (7.5%), 2.411 million (81.2%) were 35 or younger, and 919,000 (30.9%) had an associates degree or higher.

Link: the basic principles of the system of democratic centralism

1) All Party members follow the Party organization; the minority follows the majority; lower-level organizations follow higher-level organizations; all Party bodies and Party members follow the National Party Congress and Central Committee.

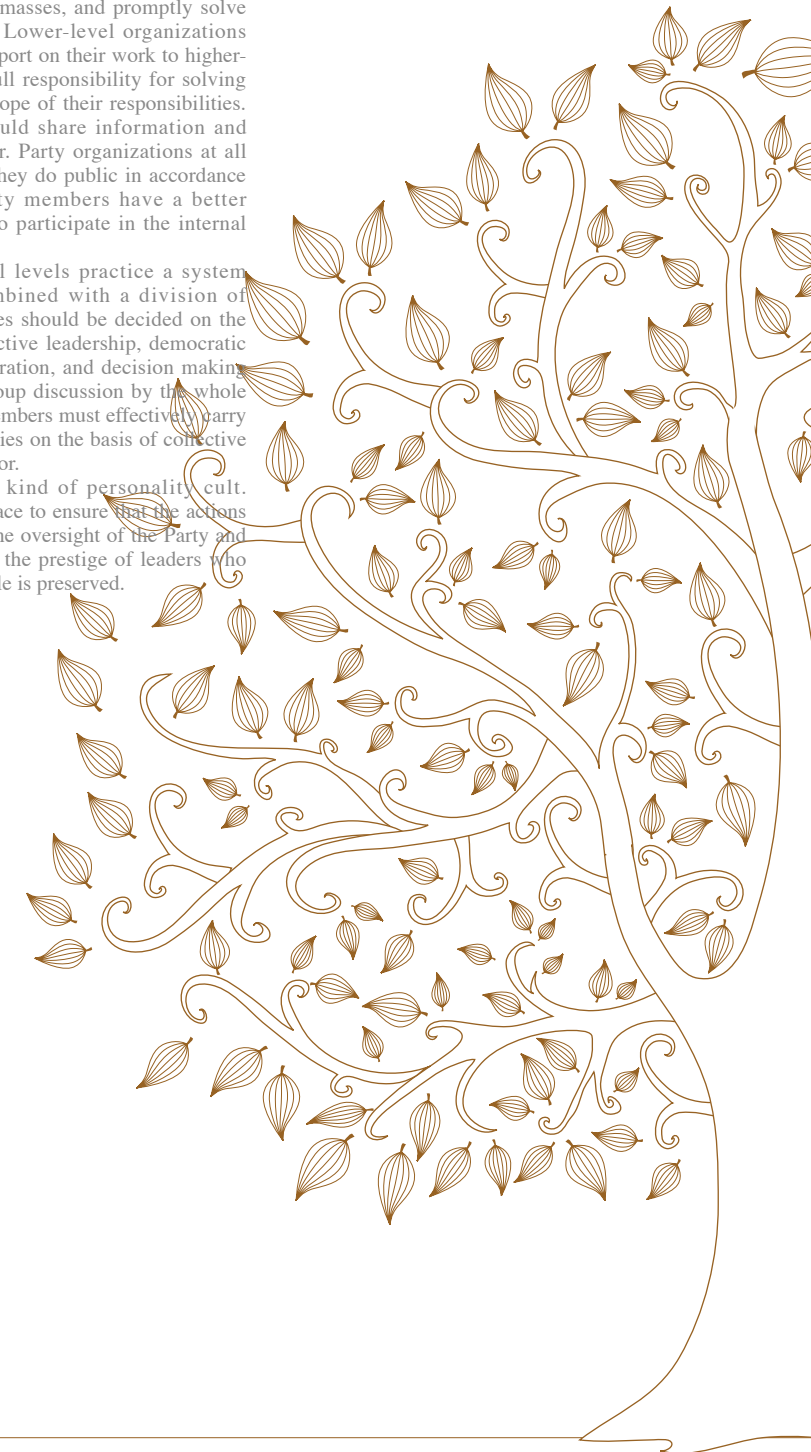
2) All the leading bodies of the Party at all levels are constituted through elections except for representative bodies of Party committees and Party groups in non-Party organizations.

3) The highest leading body of the Party is the National Party Congress and the Central Committee that it constitutes.

4) Higher-level Party organizations should regularly listen to the views of lower-level Party organizations, members of those organizations and the masses, and promptly solve any problems that are raised. Lower-level organizations request instructions from and report on their work to higher-level organizations, and take full responsibility for solving problems that fall within the scope of their responsibilities. Higher- and lower-levels should share information and support and oversee each other. Party organizations at all levels need to make the work they do public in accordance with regulations so that Party members have a better understanding of and chance to participate in the internal affairs of the Party.

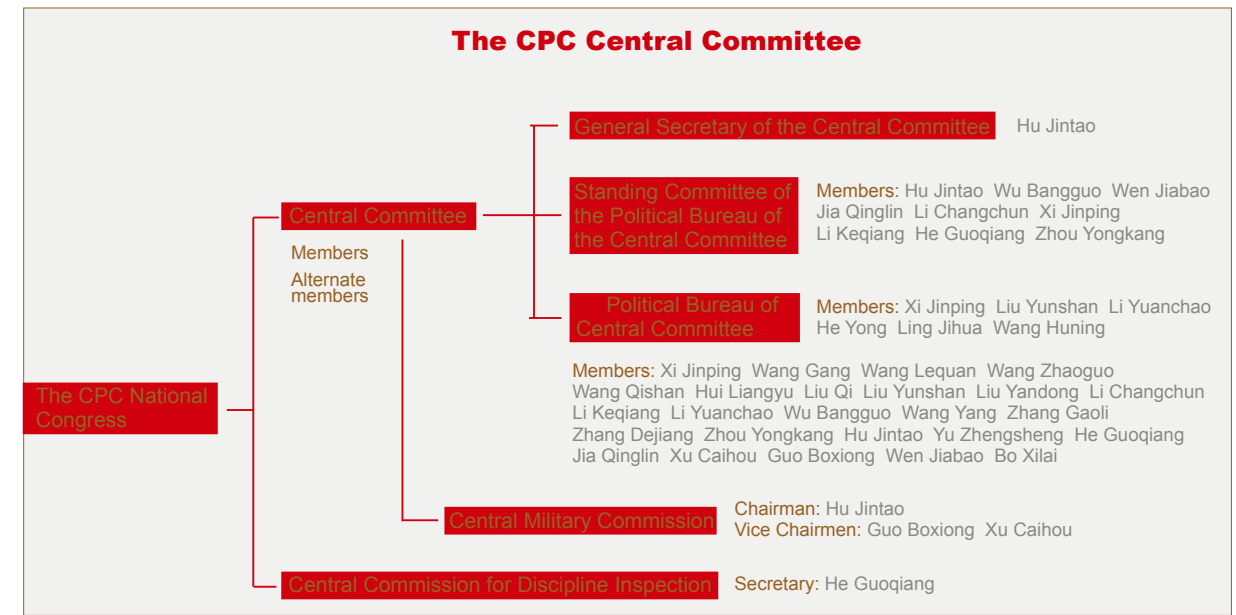
5) Party committees at all levels practice a system of collective leadership combined with a division of responsibilities. All major issues should be decided on the basis of the principles of collective leadership, democratic centralism, case-specific deliberation, and decision making in meetings, on the basis of group discussion by the whole Party committee. Committee members must effectively carry out their individual responsibilities on the basis of collective decisions and the division of labor.

6) The Party forbids any kind of personality cult. Guarantees need to be put in place to ensure that the actions of Party leaders are subject to the oversight of the Party and the people, while ensuring that the prestige of leaders who represent the Party and the people is preserved.



1

The Highest Leading Body of the CPC-the CPC Central Organization



The central organization of the CPC consists mainly of the CPC National Congress, Central Committee, Political Bureau, Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and their executive offices.

1. The CPC National Congress

The CPC National Congress is the highest leading body of the CPC. It normally meets once every five years, and its meetings are convened by the Central Committee. If the Central Committee thinks it is necessary or if one third or more of provincial-level Party committees request it, a meeting of the National Party Congress can be convened before five years have elapsed. Unless extraordinary circumstances require it, the term of the National Party Congress will not extend beyond five years. The CPC Central Committee and the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection are both responsible to it and report on their work to it. The Constitution of the Communist Party of China sets forth the functions and powers of the National Party Congress. These are: to listen to and examine the reports of the Central Committee, listen to and examine the reports of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, discuss and make decisions concerning major issues facing the CPC, revise the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, and select the members of the Central Committee and Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

The institution of the CPC National Congress has already become relatively mature through the course of exploration and development, but it continues to be enriched, improved and developed. The National Party Congress operates under a presidium system. The members of the presidium are selected

by the National Party Congress preparatory committee. On the basis of the list of members of the presidium, it draws up the lists of the delegations from the various localities, sectors (such as the military), and bodies of the Central Committee. It also appoints the president, vice presidents, secretary and deputy secretaries of the presidium. According to precedent, the presidium includes the members of the Political Bureau and the heads of all the delegations. The presidium appoints the members of the secretariat, the secretary and deputy secretaries. The primary responsibility of the secretariat is to organize and carry out specific services. The secretariat also sets up a liaison office, communications office and security office, which operate under its guidance. Each delegation also has its secretariat that does its service, liaison, and documentation work. When the National Party Congress is in session, a number of members of the presidium are selected to be executive chairmen, and they preside over the meeting by turns.

The Constitution of the Communist Party of China does not specify how many people should be in the leadership group of the Central Committee, and it can vary from session to session on the basis of work requirements or specific circumstances. The number of people in the incoming Political Bureau and its Standing Committee is determined as follows: the outgoing Standing Committee proposes a number; the Political Bureau discusses it and accepts it; it is submitted to the presidium of the National Party Congress; the presidium solicits opinions on it from the members of the National Party Congress, and finally the number is set on the basis of specified procedures. The National Party Congress and first plenary session of the corresponding Central Committee select the members of the Central Committee, Political Bureau and Standing Committee of the Political Bureau.



On October 21, 2007, the closing ceremony of the Seventeenth National Party Congress was held in the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. This is the election for the members and alternate members of the Central Committee and the members of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

2. The CPC Central Committee

The members of the CPC Central Committee are elected by the National Party Congress. When the National Party Congress is not in session, the Central Committee carries out the resolutions of the National Party Congress, leads all the work of the CPC, and represents the CPC to the rest of the world. Each session of the Central Committee normally lasts for five years, but if the term of the National Party Congress is more or less than five years, the term of the Central Committee is adjusted accordingly. The leading bodies and leaders of the outgoing Central Committee continue to do the routine work of the Central Committee when the next National Party Congress is in session, and they step down only when the National Party Congress constitutes leading bodies and appoints new leaders of the incoming Central Committee. Plenary sessions of the Central Committee are convened by the Political Bureau, and they should be held at least once a year.

For example, before, during and after the Seventeenth National Party Congress the work of the congress was all done systematically in accordance with established procedures of the National Party Congress system. On October 9, 2007, the Seventh Plenary Session of the Sixteenth Central Committee was convened in Beijing to make the final preparations for holding the congress. As soon as this session ended, the preparatory meeting for the congress was convened. The congress was held from October 15 to 21. On the morning of October 21, 2,200 deputies to the congress, representing 73 million Party members together with a number of invited deputies elected 371 persons members of the Seventeenth Central Committee by secret ballot. Immediately after the closing ceremony of the Seventeenth National Party Congress, the First Plenary Session of the Seventeenth Central Committee was held, at which the leading bodies (Political Bureau and Standing Committee of the Political Bureau) of the Seventeenth Central Committee were elected. At this point, all the procedures that should be done before, during and after the congress had been successfully completed.

Link: _____

1) The four plenary sessions of the Seventeenth Central Committee

Session	Time	Meeting Summary
1st plenary session	Oct 22, 2007	Elected the members of the Political Bureau and Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and the general secretary; confirmed the membership of the Secretariat of the Central Committee; selected the members of the Central Military Commission; approved the results of the election by the Secretariat of the secretary, deputy secretaries and members of the standing committee of the Secretariat.
2nd plenary session	Feb 25-27, 2008	The entire committee examined the draft list of candidates for selection and appointment to leadership positions in state agencies submitted by the First Plenary Session of the Eleventh National People's Congress (NPC) and the draft list of candidates for selection and appointment to leadership positions in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Congress (CPPCC) submitted by the First Plenary Session of the Eleventh CPPCC, passed them after broadly soliciting opinions from both internal and external sources and repeatedly deliberating and discussing the issues, and decided to recommend them to the Presidium of the First Plenary Session of the NPC and the Presidium of the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC. After broadly soliciting comments and suggestions the entire committee set forth the Guidelines on Deepening Reform of the Administrative Management System and the Plan for Reforming the Bodies of the State Council, and agreed to submit the latter to the First Plenary Session of the NPC for approval.
3rd plenary session	Oct 9-12, 2008	The entire committee listened to and discussed the work report of the Political Bureau that General Secretary Hu Jintao delivered to the committee on its behalf, and examined and passed the Decisions of the CPC Central Committee on a Number of Major Issues concerning Carrying Out Reform and Development in the Countryside.
4th plenary session	Sep 15-18, 2009	The entire committee listened to and discussed the work report of the Political Bureau that General Secretary Hu Jintao delivered to the committee on its behalf, and examined and passed the Decisions of the CPC Central Committee on a Number of Major Issues concerning Strengthening and Improving Party Building in the New Circumstances. It also studied additional major issues concerning strengthening and improving Party building in the new circumstances.



2) Institutions directly under the CPC Central Committee

The following institutions are directly under the CPC Central Committee: General Office of the CPC Central Committee, Central Organization Department, Central Propaganda Department, United Front Work Department, International Department, Politics and Law Commission, Central Policy Research Office, Taiwan Work Office of the CPC Central Committee (Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council), International Communication Office of the CPC Central Committee (State Council Information Office), Central Foreign Affairs Office, State Commission Office for Public Sector Reform, Public Security Commission of the CPC Central Committee, Spiritual Civilization Development Steering Commission, Central Party School, People's Daily, Qiushi journal, Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee, Party History Research Center of the CPC Central Committee, Central Translation Bureau, Work Committee for Offices under the CPC Central Committee, Work Committee for Central Government Organs, Central Archives (State Archives), Office of the Central Secrecy Committee, Office of the Central Code Leading Group, and the Central Security Bureau. Of these bodies, the Taiwan Work Office of the CPC Central Committee and the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council, as well as the International Communication Office of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council Information Office are in both cases one body under two different names, and are institutions directly under the CPC Central Committee. In addition, the Central Archives and the State Archives, the Central Secrecy Committee and the State Secrecy Committee, as well as the Office of the Central Code Leading Group and the State Code Administration are in all cases one body under two different names and are bodies under institutions directly under the CPC Central Committee.

2

The Leading Bodies of the CPC in Different Areas: the Local Organizations of the CPC

The local organizations of the CPC are comprised of the Party congresses and the Party committees at three levels: in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government; cities divided into districts, autonomous prefectures, counties (banners) and autonomous counties; and cities not divided into districts and municipal districts.

1. Local CPC congresses at all levels

Local CPC congresses at all levels are the leading bodies of the CPC in their locality. They meet once every five years, and are convened by their corresponding Party committee. In special circumstances, they can be held earlier or later with the approval of the next higher Party committee. The number of delegates to local Party congresses at any level and the procedure governing their election are determined by the Party committees at the corresponding levels, and should be reported to the next higher Party committee for approval. The functions and powers of local Party congresses at all levels are: to hear and examine the reports of the Party committees at their corresponding level, hear and examine the reports of the commissions for discipline inspection at their corresponding level, discuss and adopt resolutions concerning major issues in the given areas, and elect the members the Party committees and commissions for discipline inspection at their corresponding level.

In June 2007, all the 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government covering the whole country (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) held Party congresses. While they were in session, a number of transparency measures attracted the attention of the whole world. These measures demonstrated



Shanghai's www.eastday.com broadcasted the proceedings of the Ninth Shanghai Party Congress live to the masses.

that the CPC has taken giant strides in carrying out Party business more openly and making the workings of the Party more democratic. The Shanghai Party congress was the first to experiment with broadcasting its meeting live over the Internet so that the general public could watch the proceedings. This live Internet broadcast of the Party congress not only covered the opening ceremony, but also included some group discussions. A number of delegates to the Party congress also wrote blogs in which they explained what was taking place. The Guangdong Party congress invited foreign media to its meeting and allowed them to do close-up reports. In addition to transparency, the people's living standards received considerable attention by all the Party congresses. The composition of the delegates also changed considerably from the past. Beijing and Shanghai were the first to include migrant workers among the delegates, and the Guangdong Party congress had six migrant worker delegates in 2007 compared to just one five years earlier.



2. Local CPC committees at all levels

Local CPC committees at all levels are the leadership core of their localities. They are elected by their corresponding Party congresses, and when the Party congresses are not in session they carry out the directives of higher-level Party organizations and the resolutions of their corresponding Party congresses and report on their work to the next higher level Party committee at regular intervals. The Party committee of a province, autonomous region, municipality directly under the central government, city divided into districts, or autonomous prefecture is elected for a term of five years. The members and alternate members of such a committee must have Party standing of five years or more. The Party committee of a county (banner), autonomous county, city not divided into districts, or city district is elected for a term of five years. The members and alternate members of such a committee must have Party standing of three years or more. When local Party congresses at all levels are convened before or after their normally scheduled dates, the terms of the committees elected by the previous congresses shall be correspondingly shortened or extended. The number of members and alternate members of the local Party committees at all levels shall be determined by the

next higher committees. Vacancies on the local Party committees at all levels shall be filled by their alternate members in the order of the number of votes by which they were elected. The local Party committees at all levels meet in plenary session at least twice a year.

Since the Fourth Plenary Session of the Sixteenth CPC Central Committee, local Party committees have carried out reorganization of leading groups. The standing committees of Party committees practice the system of collective leadership, and they have further improved and strictly implement their rules of procedure and decision-making process on the basis of the principles of collective leadership, democratic centralism, case-specific consultation and decision making at meetings. For example, when the whole Party committee is not in session, whenever any important matter arises concerning the routine work of economic, political, cultural or social development or Party building in its jurisdiction, the standing committee must discuss it reach a decision. No individual or group of individuals has decision-making power.



The Sixth Plenary Session of the Eighth Yunnan Provincial Party Committee was held in Kunming on December 25-26, 2008.

Link:

A prefectural Party committee, or an organization analogous to it, is the representative body dispatched by a provincial or an autonomous regional Party committee to a prefecture covering several counties, autonomous counties or cities. It exercises leadership over the work in the given prefecture as authorized by the provincial or autonomous regional Party committee.

3

The Foundation of All the Party's Work and Its Militancy: the CPC's Primary Organizations

The CPC's primary organizations are an important instrument the CPC uses to invigorate its organizations, an important arena for the activities of Party members, and the most important foundation for the CPC's exercise of power.

Primary Party organizations are formed in enterprises, rural areas, government organs, schools, research institutes, communities, social organizations, companies of the People's Liberation Army and other basic units, where there are at least three full Party members.

These primary organizations are distributed in both urban and rural areas, enterprises under different kinds of ownership, and different kinds of social entities. They expand the Party's social influence and lay a good social foundation for the Party, and they are an important fruit of Party building since the Party took power.



1. Rural primary Party organizations

Rural primary Party organizations in the countryside are the foundation of all the Party's work in the countryside and its militancy, and they are the leadership core of all types of rural Party organizations and all kinds of work. Since the adoption of the reform and opening up policy, rural primary Party organizations have always played a vital role in all aspects of the activities of Party organizations concerning the development of modern agriculture, training a new kind of farmers, leading the masses toward prosperity and safeguarding rural stability. They have constantly broken new ground and explored new paths for getting Party organizations to fully play their role of leadership core and bastions of militancy.



On March 30, 2010, the drought relief shock team from Pojie Township, Tian'e County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region participated in spring plowing in Longfeng Village. Groups like this pitched in to help throughout the drought-stricken area. The people in these shock teams were ordinary Party members and cadres from local villages and town and township primary Party organizations. Every day they stood in the frontlines of the battle against the drought and led the masses in battling it so that spring planting could get done and the masses would be able to feed themselves come winter.



Throughout 2009, the work of strengthening and improving rural primary Party organizations went on unabated, and numerous new Party organizations were set up. Party organizations in farmers specialized professional organizations reached 12,000 compared to only 2,500 the previous year. In accordance with the requirement of maintaining faith, making a contribution, being capable and emphasizing good conduct, the Party strengthened the cohort of rural Party organization secretaries, and appointed more Party members who were outstanding village cadres, self-made millionaires, farmers with managerial expertise, heads of farmers specialized professional organizations, demilitarized soldiers or returning migrant workers to positions as Party branch secretaries. It implemented a body of incentive and guarantee measures for rural Party branch secretaries. These measures specified their powers and responsibilities and established standards to guide their actions. It guaranteed that they would receive reasonable compensation for their work, be promoted if they did their work well, and receive ample retirement benefits in the future. These measures further mobilized and stimulated the enthusiasm, initiative and innovativeness of rural Party branch secretaries. The Party also steadily carried out the program to recruit college graduates to work in villages, and recruited nearly 200,000 in the past two years. At present there are 49,000 such college graduates who are members of their village Party branch or village committee.

As of the end of 2009, 9.6% of all the rural Party branch secretaries throughout the country (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) had an associates degree or higher, and increase of 0.6 percentage points over the previous year. The Party has developed and improved the mechanism of village-level democratic self-government led by Party organizations, expanded the work method according to which the handling of all important villager-level matters is initiated by proposals by the village Party branch, the proposals are discussed by the village Party branch and the village committee, then deliberated by a plenary session of all Party members of the village, and finally decided at a villagers representative conference or a villagers conference. The decision-making process and the implementation of the decision should both be open. This is just one way in which the system of primary-level democratic elections, decision making, supervision and oversight has been constantly improved. The Party has also continued to do a good job of building activity centers for village-level Party organizations and creating a network for modern distance education for rural Party members and cadres. At present there are 188,000 such activity centers and such distance education is provided at 645,000 locations. These locations are staffed by 1.06 million people, and an additional 16,000 people are engaged in producing and broadcasting educational television programming.

2. Party organizations in state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and collectively owned enterprises

SOEs and collectively owned enterprises are an important force in promoting the creation of a moderately prosperous society throughout the country, an important pillar of our country's economic development and an important foundation of CPC's exercise of power. In a state-owned or collectively owned enterprise, the primary Party organization acts as the political nucleus and works for the operation of the enterprise. The primary Party organization guarantees and oversees the implementation of the principles and policies of the Party and the state in its own enterprise and backs the meeting of shareholders, board of directors, board of supervisors and manager (factory director) in the exercise of their functions and powers according to law. It relies wholeheartedly on the workers and office staff, supports the work of the congresses of representatives of workers and office staff and participates in making final decisions on major questions in the enterprise. It works to improve its own organization and provides leadership over ideological and political work, efforts for cultural and ethical progress, and the trade unions, the Communist Youth League and other mass organizations.



On June 28, 2010, the China Railway No. 4 Engineering Group Co., Ltd. held a ceremony for Party members working on its project to build the Xinjiang section of the Lanzhou-Xinjiang Railroad during which they signed a flag in commemoration of the 89th anniversary of the founding of the CPC.

At present, Party organizations in SOEs and collectively owned enterprises are adjusting the structure of their organizations and constantly creating new ways of performing their functions in order to adapt to the trends of trans-regional, trans-industry mergers and reorganizations of enterprises, some of which involve enterprises under different forms of ownership, and the ever-increasing flow of enterprise capital and personnel. Especially in the area of making the state-owned and collectively owned sector or the economy more vigorous and exercising more control over and influence on the whole economy, such Party organizations work quickly and effectively on the important task of strengthening the cohorts of high-quality managers, professionals Party members and employees; take the initiative to participate in deciding important issues; play a guiding role in selecting and appointing enterprise leaders; play a central political role at key times to ensure that their enterprises implement the Party and government's principles and policies; and provide firm assurances that the pattern of economic growth will change, the industrial structure will improve and the value of state capital will increase. Such Party organizations put great effort into strengthening their leading groups by getting their members to be more politically competent, improve their managerial performance, become better team players, and improve their work style and image. They also have standardized the methods and procedures for Party organizations in enterprises to participate in making decisions on important matters, and tried to develop operating mechanisms for incorporating Party organizations in enterprises into the corporate governance structure in a way that responsibilities would be clearly defined and the governance structure would run smoothly. By the end of 2009, 136,000 out of a total of 152,000 SOEs in the whole of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) had already established Party organizations. This number represents 99.9% of all SOEs that meet the conditions for establishing Party organizations.

3. Neighborhood and community Party organizations

Party working committees in neighborhoods and Party branches (general branches, Party committees) in communities are the foundation of all the Party's work and its militancy in neighborhoods and communities, and the leadership core of all types of organizations and kinds of work there. In recent years, neighborhood and community Party organizations have always incorporated serving the masses, coalescing the public will, optimizing management and safeguarding stability into every aspect of their work. They have constantly improved and optimized their organization's setup, and they have adopted the methods of working independently or together with enterprises, industries, their communities or residential complexes to expand the coverage of primary-level urban Party organizations and gradually placing an emphasis on communities in Party building in cities.

The coverage of neighborhood and community Party organizations continued to expand throughout 2009, and by the end of the year 130 new neighborhoods in the whole of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) had established Party organizations. To appoint outstanding Party members to positions of secretary and other positions, these Party organizations advertised openings publicly, held democratic elections and fostered job competition. They strove to appoint hire people to do community work who have professional credentials and good character, and also set up training programs for Party organization teams. Training for community Party organization secretaries was incorporated into the cadre training program, and training

for social workers was standardized. The mix of backgrounds of community Party organization secretaries was further optimized and their overall quality continued to rise.

At the end of 2009, in the whole of China (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) 12.5% of all community Party organization secretaries were under 35, and 43.9% of them had at least an associates degree. A body of incentive and guarantee mechanisms was established, and reasonable compensation packages were adopted for community Party organization secretaries and other community employees. Urban Party building became community oriented by placing the focus on the primary level in urban Party building and on ensuring that primary-level bodies were adequately staffed, had sufficient funds to do their work, and offices to do it in. Many localities established the practice of holding joint meetings in order to coordinate Party building work; gradually set up mechanisms led by community Party organizations in which all local Party organizations participate to coordinate Party building throughout the locality; and created a new situation in urban community Party building in with the focus is on serving the people, vertical and horizontal lines of leadership are coordinated, resources are shared in common, strengths in some areas compensate for weaknesses in others, and all Party organizations in the community coordinate Party building efforts.



On September 14, 2009, the city of Nanjing, Jiangsu, held a swearing-in ceremony at Yuhuatai Martyrs Cemetery at which 363 secretaries of community Party organization, who had recently been elected in an election held under the conditions of public nominations and direct vote, collectively took their oath of office and promised to carry out their duties faithfully.

4. Party organizations in Party or state offices, institutions of higher education and other institutions

In offices of the Party or the state at all levels, the primary Party organizations assist the chief administrators in fulfilling their tasks and improving their work. They exercise oversight over all Party members, including the chief administrators who are Party members, but do not direct the work of their units. In an institution where the administrative leaders assume full responsibility, the primary Party organization acts as the political nucleus. In an institution where the administrative leaders assume full responsibility under the leadership of the Party committee, the primary Party organization discusses and decides major issues and at the same time ensures that the administrative leaders are able to fully exercise their functions and powers.

In recent years, Party building work has progressed in unison in Party and state offices, institutions of higher education and other institutions, and primary Party organizations there have become stronger. Different localities and sectors have firmly grasped the two tasks of emphasizing service and strengthening their cohort of Party members, and effectively strengthened and improved their Party building work. By strengthening their ideological and political work, they provided the impetus and assurances for implementing the Central Committee's decisions and arrangements and completed their central tasks, raised their professional competence, raised the quality and work efficiency of their Party members and cadres, strengthened the work style of their whole institution, put the relations their Party members and cadres have with the masses on a more intimate basis, strengthened internal Party democracy, invigorated their institution's Party organizations, strengthened their anti-corruption and clean practices efforts, and ensured that the Party members and cadres of their institution carried out their official duties properly.

As of the end of 2009, the number of Party members in Party and state offices had increased by 388,000 over the previous year; 85.6% of them has an associate's degree or higher, and 26.6% of them were 35 years of age or younger. Party building work in institutes of higher education progressed steadily. Universities actively explored effective ways to implement a system under which Party committees provide leadership, the school president has primary responsibility, professors do scholarly research and the university is managed democratically. They expanded Party work into the areas of academic groups, project teams and key laboratories; constantly strengthened infrastructure; and strengthened the functions of primary Party organizations. Further progress was made in Party building in primary and middle schools and in institutions engaged in scientific research, culture, public health and sports.



On the afternoon of July 1, 2010, new Party members of the Central Translation Bureau held a ceremony for new Party members at the tomb of Li Dazhao at the Wan'an Cemetery, Xiangshan, Beijing, where they took the CPC membership oath and recalled the sacrifices of revolutionary martyrs.

5. Party organizations in non-publicly owned enterprises and new social organizations

Party organizations in non-publicly owned enterprises and new social organizations guide and oversee enterprises in obeying state laws and regulations, unite their employees, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of all parties, and promote the sound development of their enterprises, with a focus on carrying out the CPC's principles and policies.

In recent years, the pace at which Party organizations are being established in non-publicly owned enterprises and new social organizations has picked up, and the coverage of Party organizations has steadily expanded. Special emphasis has been given to establishing Party organizations in large non-publicly owned enterprises. This work has adhered to the principle of starting from the actual situation, acting in accordance with the local situation and the conditions of the enterprise, and focusing on establishing Party organizations in large non-publicly owned enterprises in state-level and provincial-level new- and high-tech industrial zones and in economic and technological development zones. As of the end of 2009, there were 190,000 large non-publicly owned enterprises in the whole country, and 181,000 (95%) of them had Party organizations, an increase of 0.9 percentage points over the previous year. The Party is now putting considerable effort into establishing Party organizations in small and medium-sized non-publicly owned enterprises. In enterprises that now have the conditions for establishing Party organizations, a variety of methods, such as setting up a single Party organization that operates in several enterprises, setting up combined village-enterprise Party organizations and setting up an organization in conjunction with an industrial association, have been adopted to bring the Party into them. In enterprises that presently have no Party members working there, the Party sends Party building specialists there to recruit Party members.

At the end of 2009, there were 2.346 million small and medium-sized non-publicly owned enterprises in the whole country, and 257,000 (10.9%) of them had Party organizations, an increase of 1.6 percentage points over the previous year. A breakthrough was made in the legal and accounting professions in strengthening the work of establishing Party organizations in new social organizations, and these successes stimulated the establishment of Party organizations in social groups, foundations, and privately run schools. By the end of 2009, Party organizations were ubiquitous in the legal profession and certified public accounting profession, and the number of Party organizations had increased considerably in social groups and privately run enterprises that had the conditions for establishing Party organizations.



On June 21, 2010, the Party organizations of four non-publicly owned enterprises – Hongfeng Breeding Farm, Tailin Lumber Mill, Zhengyang Paper Mill, and Shanbin Clothing Factory—from Shihe Town, Fumian District, Yulin, the Guangzhou Zhuang Autonomous Region, held a joint ceremony to celebrate the establishment of their Party organization.



Link: The basic tasks of primary Party organizations

1) To disseminate and carry out the Party's line, principles and policies, the resolutions of the Central Committee of the Party and other higher Party organizations, and their own resolutions; to give full play to the exemplary and vanguard role of Party members; and to unite and organize the cadres and the rank and file inside and outside the Party to fulfill the tasks of their own units.

2) To organize Party members to conscientiously study Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, Deng Xiaoping Theory and the important thought of Three Represents; study the Scientific Outlook on Development; study the Party's line, principles, policies and resolutions; acquire essential knowledge concerning the Party; and obtain general, scientific, legal and professional knowledge.

3) To educate, manage, oversee and serve Party members; raise their overall quality; strengthen their Party spirit; ensure that they regularly participate in the activities of Party organizations, make criticism and self-criticism, and maintain and observe Party discipline; see that they truly fulfill their duties; protect their rights from encroachment; and improve management of Party members among the floating population.

4) To maintain close ties with the masses, constantly seek their criticisms and opinions regarding Party members and the Party's work, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of the masses, and do effective ideological and political work among them.

5) To give full scope to the initiative and creativity of Party members and the masses, and to discover, nurture and recommend fine, talented people from among Party members and the masses and encourage them to contribute their skills and learning to reform, opening up and socialist modernization.

6) To educate and train activists who apply for Party membership, attend to the routine work concerning the recruitment of new members, and attach great importance to recruiting Party members from among those in the forefront of production and work and from among young people.

7) To see to it that Party and non-Party cadres strictly observe the law and administrative discipline and the financial and economic statutes and personnel regulations of the state and that none of them infringe on the interests of the state, collectives or the masses.

8) To encourage Party members and the masses to conscientiously resist unhealthy practices and wage resolute struggles against all illegal and criminal activities.

4

The Defenders of CPC Institutions and Discipline: the Discipline Inspection Bodies of the CPC

The discipline inspection bodies of the CPC are constituted of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection,

CPC local commissions for discipline inspection at all levels and CPC primary-level commissions for discipline inspection, as well as representative bodies under the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and local commissions for discipline inspection. The main tasks of the Party's commissions for discipline inspection at all levels are as follows: to uphold the Constitution and other regulations of the Party; to check up on the implementation of the line, principles, policies and resolutions of the Party; and to assist their respective Party committees in improving the Party's work style and in organizing and coordinating the work against corruption. Higher commissions for discipline inspection have the power to examine the work of lower commissions and to approve or modify their decisions on any case. If decisions so modified have already been ratified by the Party committee at the corresponding level, the modification must be approved by the next higher Party committee.

The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection is elected by the CPC National Congress, and local commissions for discipline inspection are elected by their corresponding Party committees.

The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection does its work under the leadership of the Central Committee, and local commissions for discipline inspection at all levels and primary-level commissions for discipline inspection do their work under the joint leadership of their corresponding Party committees and the commission for discipline inspection directly over them. The term of commissions for discipline inspection at all levels is the same as the term of their corresponding Party committee. Primary-level Party committees create commissions for discipline inspection and appoint members to them whenever directed to do so by the next higher level Party organization on the basis of actual conditions. CPC general branch committees and branch committees also maintain commissions for discipline inspection. When required by work requirements, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection can establish representative CPC discipline inspection groups and discipline inspection officials in high-level Party and government bodies.

The CPC has always attached great importance to strengthening discipline inspection bodies.

Since the Sixteenth Central Committee, General Secretary Hu Jintao gave important speeches to the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection on eight occasions, and on each occasion, he explicitly demanded that discipline inspection bodies strengthen themselves. In 2009, discipline inspection bodies at all levels steadfastly upheld the unified leadership of the Party, always made sure discipline and inspection work had its proper place in the overall plans and arrangements of the Party and government's work, promptly fell in step with the important decisions and arrangements of the Central Committee, intensified oversight and investigation, ensured that government orders were not impeded, and effectively prevented the occurrence of corruption cases. It emphasized the use of systematic thinking, an overall viewpoint and scientific methods to plan and arrange its work. At the same time as it resolutely investigated cases of violations of the law and discipline; intensified education, oversight, reform and institutional innovation; and comprehensively strengthened the system for punishing and preventing corruption. It steadfastly put people first and responded positively to the considerations shown it by the people, put more effort into gathering information concerning public sentiment and acting on it, and focused on solving the problems of greatest concern to the people. It closely monitored new trends and shifting directions in the anti-corruption battle, and intensively developed its work with an emphasis on a spirit of reform and innovative thinking. It gave high priority to strengthening the cohort of discipline and inspection cadres; adhered to the policy of making strict demands on them, and educating, supervising and overseeing them strictly; and constantly raised their overall quality and professional competence.



From January 11 to 13, 2010, the Fifth Plenary Session of the Seventeenth CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection was held in Beijing.

In 2009, discipline inspection bodies at all levels carried out activities to study the Scientific Outlook on Development and put it into practice, used the motto "Be the loyal protectors of the Party and the confidants of the masses" in its practical activities, and strengthened themselves in a spirit of reform and innovation. In all their practical activities, discipline inspection bodies at all levels paid close attention to the actual situation in which they were operating, consciously uncovered and solved problems, and made their self-improvement efforts more focused and effective. They intensified their publicity and education work, widely publicized the deeds of outstanding individuals; carried out extensive education activities to publicize the work of Wang Ying, a member of the Nanjiang County Party Committee and secretary of the Nanjiang County Commission for Discipline Inspection, Sichuan; created a good image for discipline inspection cadres; and strengthened the sense of responsibility and mission of the many discipline inspection cadres. The Central Commission for Discipline Inspection carried out collective training for the nearly 2,000 secretaries of county-level discipline inspection commissions of the whole country (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) in three groups. This was the first time such comprehensive training was given. Provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government also increased their training work, and Beijing, Zhejiang, Shaanxi and Heilongjiang all carried out training for secretaries of town and township commissions for discipline inspection.

In 2009, discipline inspection and inspection bodies punished more than 100,000 individuals as a result of investigations they carried out, and recovered more than 4.44 billion yuan in economic losses.

Discipline inspection and inspection bodies at all levels	January-November 2009	
	No. of reports alleging misdeeds received	1,318,362
	Preliminary investigations carried out	140,828
	Cases pursued	115,420
	Cases settled	101,893
	Individuals punished	106,626
	Individuals punished by the Party	85,353
	Individuals punished by the government	29,718
	Funds recovered	4.44 billion yuan

Source: Inspection Department of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection
Compiled by Chen Chen
Released by Xinhua News Agency



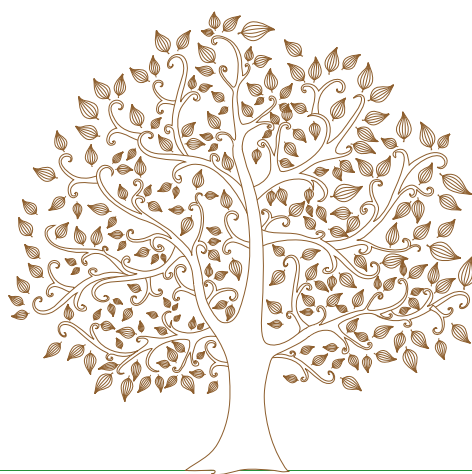
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1) The five meetings already held by the Seventeenth Central Commission for Discipline Inspection

Session	Time	Meeting Summary
1st session	Oct 22, 2007	Selected secretary and deputy secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and members of its standing committee, and reported this information to the Central Committee for its approval. Members of the commission attending this meeting also attended the First Plenary Session of the Seventeenth Central Committee.
2nd session	Jan 14-16, 2008	General Secretary Hu Jintao gave an important speech at the meeting. The meeting made arrangements for strengthening Party spirit and political rectitude and doing anti-corruption work. The whole commission examined and approved the work report entitled Comprehensively Put into Practice the Spirit of the Seventeenth National Party Congress, and Energetically Begin a New Chapter in Strengthening Party Spirit and Political Rectitude and Battling Corruption, given by He Guoqiang, secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, on behalf of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.
3rd session	Jan 12-14, 2009	General Secretary Hu Jintao gave an important speech at the meeting. The commission reviewed the work of strengthening Party spirit and political rectitude and battling corruption since the Seventeenth National Party Congress and made arrangements for its work in 2009. The whole commission examined and approved the work report entitled Thoroughly Implement the Scientific Outlook on Development, and Effectively Strengthen Party Spirit and Political Rectitude and Carry Out the Battle against Corruption, with the Focus on Improving the System for Punishing and Preventing Corruption, given by He Guoqiang.
4th session	Sep 19, 2009	The whole commission examined and approved the report entitled Conscientiously Implement the Spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventeenth National Party Congress and Intensively Strengthen Party Spirit and Political Rectitude and Carry Out the Battle against Corruption given by He Guoqiang. The meeting demanded that the solicitation of official position by illicit means, the buying and selling of official positions, and buying votes be punished. It also required that leading cadres report where they live, the assets they have, and the work their spouse and children do.
5th session	Jan 11-13, 2010	General Secretary Hu Jintao gave an important speech at the meeting. The commission reviewed the work of strengthening Party spirit and political rectitude and battling corruption in 2009 and made arrangements for its work in 2010. The whole commission examined and approved the work report entitled Comprehensively Implement the Spirit of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Seventeenth National Party Congress and Intensively Strengthen Party Spirit and Political Rectitude and Carry Out the Battle against Corruption, given by He Guoqiang.

2) The lists of the secretary and deputy secretaries of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and the members of its standing committee are

Secretary: He Guoqiang
Deputy secretaries: He Yong, Zhang Huixin, Ma Wen (f), Sun Zhongtong, Gan Yisheng, Zhang Yi, Huang Shuxian, Li Yufu
Standing committee members (listed in the order of the number of strokes in Chinese surnames): Gan Yisheng, Ma Wen (f), Wang Wei, Ling Hu'an, Sun Zhongtong, Du Xuefang (f), Li Yufu, Wu Yuliang, Wu Yuping (f), Qiu Xueqiang, He Yong, Zhang Jun, Zhang Yi, Zhang Jinan, Zhang Huixin, Qu Wanxiang, He Guoqiang, Huang Shuxian, Cai Jihua



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the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China