

Measures Taken by China's Supervisory Organ to Safeguard Public Interests and Results Thus Yielded

Ministry of Supervision, the People's Republic of China

Pursuing the political idea of putting the people in the first place and governing the state for the people, and always regarding protection of public interests as an important content for building political civilization of socialism, the Chinese government has established an effective social and political system and a supervisory mechanism to safeguard public interests and adopted powerful steps. As an exclusive body to exercise government supervisory functions, China's supervisory organ has earnestly performed its duty entrusted by the Constitution and laws, and regarded solution to the outstanding problems that harm immediate interests of the public as a priority for building a clean government. Therefore, it has played an important role in standardizing executive power, promoting governance according to law and safeguarding public interests.

I. Take Up Citizens' Accusations, Complaints and Appeals

Citizen's right of accusation, complaint and appeal is a basic right entrusted to Chinese citizens by the Chinese Constitution. It is clearly stipulated in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China that "Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to criticize and make suggestions regarding any State organ or functionary. Citizens have the right to make to relevant State organs complaints or charges against, or exposures of, any State organ or functionary for violation of law or dereliction of duty." China's supervisory organizations regard taking up citizens' accusations, complaints and appeals as ensuring enforcement of the Constitution, safeguarding human rights and building political civilization. In China, reporting centers have been set up by supervisory organizations above the county-level while townships and neighborhood communities have their full-time or part-time staff to handle whistle blowing matters. There are over 3000 such departments set up in the aforesaid organizations across the country and more than 8000 working staff to handle whistle blowing matters. In accordance with the relevant stipulations of Law of the People's Republic of China on Administrative Supervision, and Methods Concerning Offence-Reporting Work of Supervisory Organizations drawn up by the Ministry of Supervision, supervisory organizations should handle whistle blowing matters from citizens, legal persons and other organizations, which cover accusations and complaints against government administrative organizations, their functionaries and other persons appointed by these organizations that have violated China's laws, regulations, decisions, orders and government disciplines; and appeals made by the state's civil servants and other persons appointed by government administrative organizations who defy the decisions made by the administrative organizations to give them administrative punishment and other appeals that should be taken up by supervisory organizations as stipulated in relevant laws and regulations. Regarding acceptance of people's whistle blowing matters as an important measure to safeguard their democratic rights and immediate interests, supervisory organizations have taken up all public complaints that conform to law and handled them in earnest. First is to enlarge the channel for people's complaints. Publicize the complaint number, install complaint mailboxes, establish websites for whistle blowing, and create conditions conducive to public complaints. By means of correspondence, visits, telephone calls, faxes, network, attending relevant meetings, and publicizing their opinions via media and press, citizens can exercise their right of accusation, complaint and appeal. "Touring Work Teams", formed over the recent years by some local supervisory organizations like the one in Shijiazhuang city of Hebei Province, have visited remote rural areas and urban communities to take up complaints from the masses and find timely solutions to the problems presented by them. Second is to standardize relevant procedures. The State Council has promulgated Regulations on Correspondence and Visitation, and the Ministry of Supervision has worked out Methods for Offence-Reporting Work of Supervisory Organizations. Supervisory organizations at different levels have established systems of leading members meeting ordinary people, taking up and responding to complaints bearing accusers' real names, and responsibility system related to handling first letters and visits. The aforesaid work has been brought into the general plan of administrative supervision work, and main responsible members of supervisory organizations at

different levels have taken up citizens' accusations, complaints and appeals in person at regular periods, and solved those problems that are true to facts according to relevant laws and disciplines so as to protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. Third is to protect citizen's whistle blowing. In February 1996, to safeguard accusers' legitimate rights and interests, the Ministry of Supervision promulgated the Provisions on the Protection of Whistleblowers. It stipulates that neither a unit nor an individual may make any excuse to prevent or suppress accusations and complaints that people make according to law; neither a unit nor an individual may investigate an accuser without authorization; supervisory organizations must keep secret for accusers and the verifying work must be taken under the accusers not being discovered to the public; the accusers and complainers who have made contributions should be rewarded while retaliatory actions against accusers must be strictly punished. Fourth is to integrate the reporting resources. According to the jurisdiction entrusted to them by laws and regulations, supervisory organizations should be responsible for handling offence-reports within the limits of their acceptance whereas they should take the initiative to contact functional departments concerned to handle offence-reports beyond the limits of their acceptance and problems involving many departments to form a reporting network, featuring smooth channels of communication and united actions from top to bottom.

Laws and Regulations

Article 6 Supervision shall be enforced by relying on the general public. Supervisory organs shall institute an informing system, under which all citizens shall have the right to bring to supervisory organs accusations or expositions against any administrative organs or public servants of the State or any persons appointed by State administrative organs that violate laws or are derelict in their duties.

Article 18 A supervision organs shall perform the following duties in order to fulfill its function of supervision:

- (1) To inspect the problems of the administrative organs of the State that occurs in the course of their observing and enforcing laws and rules and regulations as well as government decisions and decrees;
- (2) To accept and handle accusations and expositions against administrative organs or public servants of the State or other persons appointed by such organs that violate rules of administrative discipline;
- (3) To investigate and handle violations of rules of administrative discipline committed by administrative organs or public servants or the State or other persons appointed by such organs;
- (4) To accept and handle complaints presented by public servants of the State or other persons appointed by administrative organs of the State who refuse to accept decisions on administrative sanctions made by the competent administrative organs, and other complaints to be accepted and handled by supervisory organs as prescribed by laws and administrative rules and regulations;

-- Law of the People's Republic of China on Administrative Supervision

[Case]

In Shanxi Province, the Public Access Office for Letters and Calls in supervisory organ of Xinjiang County always makes joint campaigns with the local media to handle offense reportings, complaint letters and visits, which has achieved good results. In cooperation with a special program called *Common People's Concerns* broadcast by Xinjiang County TV Station, the Public Access Office for Letters and Calls vigorously promulgates *Regulations on Letters and Visits* and other relevant laws and regulations, gives publicity to the contact information, makes public exposure to typical cases, and encourages the masses to carry out supervision for the CPC party members and cadres. By the end of the first quarter of 2007, *Common People's Concerns* have televised 23 thematic programs. A number of relevant laws and regulations have been publicized. Eight major problems have been resolved; which ever drew the masses' attention. Five typical cases have been exposed, for which the masses have a favorable public opinion.

II. Correct Administrative Malpractices

As social-economic development has helped administrative practices penetrate increasingly into citizens' economic, political, cultural and social life, administrative practices have a more frequent, extensive and direct connection with social public and organizations. Slight abuse of power by functionaries of administrative organs will probably lead to their administrative malpractice and harm citizens' interests. As China is now going through a system-transforming, structure-readjusting and society-changing process, various social contradictions have come to the fore. In the course of economic development in some areas, administrative malpractices and other practices harming public interests have cropped up from time to time. A small number of cadres at the grass-roots, who indulge in living off ordinary people, extravagance and waste, bullying people with rudeness, failing to act fair and square, and abusing their power for personal gains, have produced very bad effects. The Chinese government has called for the need for forming and implementing a scientific approach to development, of which one important aspect is to attach great importance to the most immediate and practical issues the masses of people are most concerned about, resolutely correct administrative malpractices that harm the interests of masses, and help the entire Chinese people share the fruits of reform and development. In collaboration with other departments concerned, China's supervisory organizations have earnestly responded to the complaints strongly voiced by the public. First, working together with the departments of Land and Resources, Construction, Labor and Social Security, and Assets Management Commission, they have corrected administrative malpractices of harming peasants' interests in the course of land-requisitioning, violating laws in the course of urban resettlement, harming employees' interests in the course of their enterprises' readjustment and transformation, docking and holding back rural laborers' pay. Second, working together with the departments of Education, Health, and Agriculture, they have responded resolutely to administrative malpractices of wantonly collecting so-called educational fees, unhealthy social trends prevailing in medicine-purchasing and marketing, as well as medical care service, increasing financial burden on peasants, and arbitrarily collecting fees and fines from peasants by cadres working in the rural basic-level units. Third, working together with the departments of Administration of Industry and Commerce, Labor and Social Security and Assets Management Commission, they have severely dealt with the problems related to corruption and dereliction of duty in the field of safety production. In view of the safety accidents that have frequently occurred in coal mines, as prevention of major and large accidents in coal mines has become the focus of our work, supervision of safety production management is practically strengthened and investigation of responsibility for safety production accidents is improved. Through the efforts made over the recent years, the work related to correcting evil social practices that have harmed the interests of masses has yielded remarkable results. All the aforesaid malpractices have been basically contained. The public-run schools in the phase of national compulsory education have been implementing "unitary tuition system", and malpractices of illegal enrolment of students and collection of fees have been on the decrease in higher learning institutions.

[Case]

- Rectification work and legal remedy during 2001-2005
 1. Rectification work for arbitrary educational charges: in the stage of compulsory education, public schools have fully implemented charge methods based on "the single (all-in) charge system". Currently, there are 26 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps have put this system into practice, which has further standardized charge acts. The policy of "Three Limits" has been seriously carried out by ordinary senior high schools to enroll selecting-school students. As a result, both too large enrolment ratio of selecting-school students and the phenomenon of excessive charges have been corrected to a certain extent. Standard of college fees has maintained stable for four consecutive years. The enrolment charges, which subject to "Two-Track System", have been basically kept within limits. In all regions of China, an accumulative total of 2,824

illegal charge items have been cancelled, 1,316 kinds of charges have subjected to lower standards. Irregular educational charges, amounting to 2.962 billion yuan, have been investigated and dealt with accordingly. By means of special rectification campaigns, fee burden of 7.112 billion yuan has been alleviated from students.

2. Rectification work for unhealthy tendencies in purchase and sale of medicines as well as health care services: construction of medical ethics has been strengthened. Since 2004, the medical personnel have handed over a total of 64.538 million yuan from rebates, “red paper bags of rewards” and commissions for medical billing. Total 1,299 cases have been investigated and handled in this regard all over the country. Centralized Medicine Tendering and Procurement System have seen comprehensive implementation. The total tendering and procurement amount of medicines has totaled 187.158 billion yuan accumulatively, including 22.732 billion yuan which can benefit patients. Rectification work with a view to the good order of medicine market has continued to further advance. National Development and Reform Commission and all provincial price authorities have successively reduced prices of a large number of medicines, and total amount of price cuts has accumulated 18.2 billion yuan. A total of 45,101 illicit medicine manufacturing and operating entities have been cracked down in nationwide China. In addition, commercial bribery, illegal pricing, false and inferior medicines and medical apparatuses as well as illegal medical advertisements valued at 5.151 billion yuan have been investigated and handled. Total 47,506 cases violating laws and disciplines in purchase and sale of medicines and medical care services have been investigated and handled, while 4,319 persons in charge have subjected to disciplinary punishment within the CPC or administrative disciplinary punishment.
3. Burden alleviation for farmers: supervise the implementation of all policies for pilot reform of rural taxes and fees. The introduction of “Two Reductions & Exemptions and Three Subsidies” has effectively alleviated the burden on farmers by accumulative 147.7 billion yuan in China. By means of special rectification campaigns in irrigation water and electricity in the rural areas, migrant farmers working out of home, unjustifiable collection of fees for house building, total 40.143 billion yuan has been accumulatively cut from the burden on farmers. As the accountability system has been strictly enforced, 24,018 cases (matters) involved with farmers’ burden have been investigated throughout the country, and 11,060 persons in charge have subjected to disciplinary punishment within the CPC or administrative disciplinary punishment throughout the country.
4. Control of “three random violations” on highways: launch rectification campaigns for arbitrary collection of fees for motor vehicles and straighten out toll stations (points) on highways. Throughout the country, a total of 1,933 unreasonable charge items involved with motor vehicles have been cancelled, and 3,304 inspection & toll stations (points) have been removed or merged. In Jiangsu, Guangxi and other 13 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government), all motor vehicles transporting fresh agricultural products have been exempt from road tolls. Public observations and private investigations have been reinforced in all regions. Safety and smoothness of national highways, provincial highways and Green Channel for vegetables transport have been maintained on the whole. Up to now, there are 28 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government) which have basically seen no “three random violations” on highways.

[Background Information]

- In 2004, China's Anti-Corruption Working Conference decided to place rectification of unhealthy tendencies impairing the interests of the masses as the emphasis of anti-corruption and advocating integrity. The essentials of anti-corruption work fell into the following several items:
- Rectify malpractices impairing the rights and interests of farmers in the process of land expropriation
- Rectify malpractices impairing the rights and interests of residents in the process of urban relocation
- Rectify malpractices impairing the rights and interests of workers in the process of reorganization, restructuring and bankruptcy of enterprises
- Rectify problems of deduction or delaying the payment for migrant workers' wages
- Several special work: Rectification work for arbitrary educational charges; rectification work for unhealthy tendencies in purchase and sale of medicines as well as health care services, burden alleviation for farmers, etc.

III. Investigate and Deal With Corruption Cases That Have Harmed Citizens' Interests

The work of investigating and dealing with corruption cases is one of the main functions of China's supervisory organizations and their important means to safeguard citizens' legitimate interests. It is clearly stipulated in China's Law on Administrative Supervision that supervisory organizations have the right to confiscate, recover or return and compensate the money and property obtained by their objects for supervision violating government disciplines. Supervisory organizations can also put forward to departments concerned suggestions that they should give administrative punishment. Through investigating and dealing with a number of corruption cases violating laws and disciplines for years, China's supervisory organizations have protected both the state and collective interests, and safeguarded citizens' legitimate rights and interests. They insist in focusing their investigation not only on the cases concerning how leading cadres have violated laws and disciplines, but also on the cases related to construction projects, sale of the land use right, banking and the materials-purchasing business. They investigate not only cases concerning huge losses of state assets in the course of enterprise reorganization and system-changing, unlawfully amassing wealth by leading cadres in collaboration with or in support of their relatives and friends, serious corruption and degeneration, but also cases related to judicial personnel's perversion of justice for bribes, and malpractices for personal gain, and serious negligence of duty. In 2005, discipline inspection and supervisory organizations at different levels put on file 146291 cases for investigation and wound up 144331 cases. Of 47306 cadres who were dealt with government disciplinary measures, 2684 were county cadres (at director level), 185 were department cadres (at director-general level) and 12 were provincial cadres (at minister level); and 1305 cadres who were suspected to have committed crimes were sent to judicial organs. Supervisory organizations have attached more importance to investigating law-breaching and discipline-violating cases closely linked to harming the interests of ordinary masses. Of 115 extremely big accidents already investigated, the Ministry of Supervision has participated directly in investigating and handling 29 accidents, and had 240 leading cadres (above director level) held to account.

[Laws and Regulations]

Article 17. Be strict in applying the disciplines and laws in dealing with cases of corruption and raise the quality of law enforcement. It is necessary to persist in the principle of "all are equal before the law" and mete out punishment in accordance with the law to any institution and individual in violation of disciplines and laws, to persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts to ensure facts are clear, evidence is solid, definition of the nature of the case is accurate, treatment is appropriate, proceedings are complete and procedure is legitimate in handling every case. It is necessary to punish the present culprit as a warning to possible wrong-doers and cure

the sickness to save the patient. Equal attention should be paid to punishment and protecting the rights and interest of Party officials. The discipline and law enforcing departments and institutions must strictly confine themselves in the limits provided by the law in taking means and ways to handle cases so that law enforcement is strict, just and civilized. It is necessary to use policies and tactics correctly, combine sternness with leniency and treat different cases properly in the light of the concrete situation. It is necessary to strengthen the coordination among discipline inspection committees, law courts, public prosecution institutions and departments of public security, supervision and audit, establish trans-regional cooperation mechanism, perfect the procedure and achieve concerted efforts. It is necessary to resort to judicial, disciplinary and economic punishments, organizational measures, restrictions to employments and other ways and means in a comprehensive way to increase the political, economic and social efforts of case investigation and raise the level of law enforcement.

Article 18 Give importance's to and bring into full play the role prevention brought about by case investigation. It is necessary to make in-depth analysis of problems that have surfaced in the course of investigation of corrupt cases and try to find out the root causes that exist with the institutions and mechanisms, and thereby establish new institutions and rules, do away loopholes and ultimately eradicate the soil that breeds corruption.

-- Implementing Program for Building and Perfecting a System for the Punishment and Prevention of Corruption with Equal Emphasis on Education, Institution and Supervision in China

[Case]

- In April 2007, Hunan Provincial People's Government held a press conference. Zhang Weiping, head of Hunan Provincial Supervision Department gave open briefing for major and important cases investigated and handled since 2006. Of which, the bribery case, which was involved with the former Party Secretary Li Dalun of the CPC Chenzhou Municipal Committee, was first announced. In 2006, Hunan's supervision departments at all levels handled a total of 38,941 offense reports, complaint letters and visits (times); 7,505 cases were placed on file for investigation and prosecution, accounting for 2 % of the total number of the CPC party members in Hunan Province. Of which, 189 cases involved with county- or division-level cadres; 6,956 cases were ended, 6,831 persons in charge were punished, including 204 county- or division-level cadres; 122 appeal cases were handled, of which 118 cases were handled and completed; 154 persons were transferred to judicial organs, economic loss of 119 million yuan were retrieved in all. Hunan Provincial Supervision Department filed and investigated 16 prefecture- and department-level cadres, of whom 10 persons were transferred to judicial organs; 23 cases were ended and 25 cadres subjected to disciplinary punishments within the CPC or administrative disciplinary punishment. Zhang Weiping notified general information about 10 ended cases, such as the former Wang Jinxian in Nanjing Office of Audit Commissioner (Governor of Hunan Branch) of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, etc. Zhang Weiping also announced the bribery case involved with Li Dalun (the former Party Secretary of the CPC Chenzhou Municipal Committee), bribery case involved with Zeng Jinchun (the former Deputy Party Secretary of the CPC Chenzhou Municipal Committee and Secretary of the CPC Chenzhou Municipal Discipline Inspection Commission), bribery case involved with Fan Jiasheng (Member of Standing Committee and Head of the Publicity Department of the CPC Chenzhou Municipal Committee,) and other thoroughly-investigated bribery cases which were pending for completion or were being investigated and handled. Li Dalun was suspected of taking advantage of his position to receive pecuniary consideration equivalent to 14.344001 million yuan in addition to properties worth

17.652958 million yuan with unidentified sources. The announcement of investigating and handling major cases caught much attention from the whole society, which fully demonstrated Hunan's unwavering attitude and strong determination in the anti-corruption struggle.

IV. Promote Transparent Administration in a Proactive Manner.

Transparent administration is an effective way to promote social democracy and build social and political civilization, and also conducive to strengthening supervision on administrative power by the public and protecting the immediate interests of citizens. Taking transparent administration as a basic governing system for governments at various levels, transparency in government work has been improved. At present, transparent administration has been extensively introduced. Governments at different levels take issues that are generally concerned about by the public and related to public interests as a priority to promoting transparent administration so as to make transparent administrative systems, procedures and findings. Village and township organizations should focus on making public the implementation of the state policy toward rural work and financial affairs, financial revenue and expenditure and various special funds. County and municipal government departments should focus on making public their local development plans, approval and implementation of major projects, government purchase, land requisition and resettlement. Provincial governments should focus on making public relevant policies and general plan concerning economic construction and social development in their provinces and relevant departments, financial budgetary and final account reports, and transactions of title to property. With regard to the work of promoting transparent administration, importance should be attached to putting in practice the public's democratic rights such as right to know what they deserve to, participation and supervisory right, which are closely related to their own immediate interests, so that the public enthusiasm for democratic participation in the work of transparent administration has been further inspired and their various interests better ensured.

[Case 1] Publicity of governmental affairs in several state organs under the Central Government

- The Ministry of Agriculture proposed to focus on four matters:
 - 1) Further improve the rules and regulations, and continuously upgrade standardization and institutionalization level of publicity of governmental affairs;
 - 2) Build an online open platform, innovate and improve the information network of the Ministry of Agriculture, and set up an electronic monitoring system;
 - 3) Organize and complete the compilation of publicity work catalogue for governmental affairs of the Ministry of Agriculture;
 - 4) Further deepen comprehensive reform for official business handling in the administrative examination and approval, expand and upgrade the administrative levels and standards of official business handling in the administrative examination and approval.

- The Ministry of Construction planned three key tasks for publicity of governmental affairs in ministerial organ:
 - 1) Integrate network resources, strengthen the construction of e-government, and speed up the establishment of online publicity platform with the Ministry of Construction website as a major network carrier for publicity of governmental affairs;
 - 2) Inspect publicity work of the administrative licensing in a comprehensive way, further streamline the steps in examination and approval, standardize procedures for administrative licensing, and advance "Open Examination and Approval";
 - 3) With the aid of the Ministry of Construction website, speed up the establishment of online governmental affairs hall, gradually push forward online business, and facilitate a wide range of enterprises and the masses to handle affairs.

At the same time, Internet will be deployed to strengthen the monitoring of work processes.

- The Ministry of Land and Resources takes the following three measures to promote publicity of governmental affairs:
 - 1) Develop *Implementation Measures of the Ministry of Land and Resources concerning In-depth Promotion for Publicity of Governmental Affairs*, which emphasizes to resolve the “in-depth” issues by means of the work system and mechanism;
 - 2) Launch two theme researches, i.e. implementation evaluation and juristic analysis for public hearing system, governmental affairs hall and the construction of public operation system of administrative power, which emphasizes to resolve the “in-depth” issues by means of theoretical study and practical summarization;
 - 3) Convene ministerial leading group meeting for publicity of governmental affairs, which emphasizes to resolve the “in-depth” issues by means of organization and leadership.

[Case 2]

- Shanghai has put *Regulations of Shanghai Municipal Governmental Information Disclosure* into effect, which specifies “to follow the principle of disclosure with the exception of confidentiality.” According to the regulations, all information must be disclosed exclusive of six categories of information such as state secrets.

[General Information]

- In 2004, the Central Government specially researched into publicity of village affairs and proposed to further improve the publicity system of village affairs and democratic decision-making mechanism norms, improve the democratic management system, strengthen the supervision and control mechanism for the management of village affairs.
- In China, more than 90 percent of all villages have established the publicity column for village affairs, including over 30 percent of villages which are characterized by relatively standardized treatment with village affairs and financial situations involved with the interests of farmers in a timely and open manner.
- In China, more than 85 percent of villages have developed villager autonomy regulations, village rules and villager pacts. Democratic financial management, democratic appraisal system for village cadres and other systems have been advanced.
- In China, more than 90 percent of villages have established the villager meeting system or the villagers’ representative meeting system, the major village affairs have been decided by discussion of villagers.

V. Actively Develop Efficiency Supervision

With the development of China’s market economy and deepening of reform in administrative system, a newer and higher demand has been raised on governing ways and means of the government and its departments. It is clearly stipulated in the Law on Administrative Supervision that the supervisory organ should make the government improve its administration and raise its administrative efficacy by means of supervision and examination. Supervision and discipline, nature of the supervisory organ, have decided that this organ must make use of its functional edge to promote the government’s efficient administration and diligence in serving the people so as to ensure the interests of the social public. For the recent years, China’s supervisory organ has actively developed supervision of administrative efficacy, and supervised relevant government departments to establish such efficient working systems as administrative accountability system, post responsibility system, system of handling and winding up cases within a limited time, service-commitment system, complaint-handling system, examination and appraisal system, corrected and dealt with wrongdoings of

administrative organizations and their functionaries in time such as failure to perform their duty in earnest, administrative malpractices, and poor administration, and truly safeguarded the interests of the social public. Up to November 2005, over 4100 administrative service centers and over 5400 administrative appeal centers had been set up across China. Over 90000 complaints about administrative efficacy were taken up, and over 80000 complaints were handled and settled. Supervisory organizations at different levels took up 21010 complaints concerning licensing administrative practices, and had 2845 persons held to account. By performing its supervision of administrative efficacy, the supervisory organ has promoted continuous improvement of administrative work, raised the efficiency and service quality of administrative organizations, and therefore safeguarded and ensured the legitimate rights and interests of citizens.

[Case]

Henan Province has established the efficiency supervision mechanism for loan projects of China Development Bank. Henan Provincial Supervision Department and Henan Branch of China Development Bank have jointly established the efficiency supervision mechanism for loan projects of China Development Bank in Henan Province, which has jointly launched the special efficiency supervision for urban infrastructure and public utility projects with the use of loans granted by China Development Bank.

Forms of organization: Henan Provincial Supervision Department has set up the efficiency supervision leading group for loan projects of China Development Bank in Henan Province; the general office has been under the leadership of provincial leading group. Supervision Bureaus of provincial-level cities work with the leading group office of development-oriented financial cooperation have jointly set up efficiency supervision working groups.

Responsibilities of work: In line with the loan portfolios of China Development Bank in Henan, studies must be made for objectives, tasks, scopes, contents, measures, ways and means of implementing special efficiency supervision; deployment and organization of special efficiency supervision must be launched for development project loans in some regions and the whole province, special efficiency supervision and the inspection must be launched for actual situations of all regions. Working groups of all cities must specifically organize and implement special efficiency supervision for the regions under their jurisdiction.

Modes of work: In consideration with specific situations of development project loans in the whole province, special efficiency supervision is organized and launched according to annually-selected items; in case that major issues are detected, special efficiency supervision is always initiated. On the basis of ensuring the completion of unified planned tasks, working groups of all cities can additionally select projects to supervise efficiency at their discretion.

Contents of work: Whether the selection of loan projects complies with national and provincial policies and regulations; whether the construction and management of project works are within the laws and regulations; whether the use of loan funds is in agreement with the provisions of the loan contract; whether funds management on the financing platform of China Development Bank is standardized, and how is the operating efficiency of the financing platform; working efficiency and general information about performing duties honestly and exercising strict self-discipline of relevant personnel.

Practice over the years has proved that with regard to safeguarding interests of the social public, China's supervisory organizations have performed an important duty, played a major role and scored remarkable achievements. As China has entered a new phase of development featuring building a well-off society in an all-round way and speeding up socialist modernization, it is a more arduous task to work for safeguarding people's rights and interests in political, economic, cultural and social life. The aforesaid organizations will persist in the scientific approach to development based on the principle of putting people first, bring into full play their functional role, go on exploring effective ways and means to ensure citizens' rights and interests and make their due contributions to building socialism and a harmonious society.