

An Iron Hand on Corruption and a Win-Win Cooperative Approach
(May 13, 2015 Hong Kong)

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Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning! It is my pleasure to attend the sixth ICAC International Symposium. On behalf the Ministry of Supervision and the National Bureau of Corruption Prevention of the People's Republic of China, I would like to extend our congratulations on the success of the symposium and our heartfelt gratitude to the organizer the ICAC.

It is of great significance that the symposium chooses "A Future without Corruption: One Vision, Multiple Strategies" as its theme. Corruption is the common enemy faced by all nations and its history is as long as the human civilization. It is a problem from which no age or nation enjoys impunity. The history of human civilization witnesses the continuous efforts of mankind to find effective measures to curb corruption and promote clean governance. It is safe to say that the fight against corruption is forever an ongoing process and we are always on our way towards a cleaner future. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government always attach great importance to fighting corruption and building clean governance and considers anticorruption "a matter of life or death" for the Party and the nation. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the General Secretary has further intensified our efforts to fighting corruption. A series of effective measures have been adopted and new progress

has been scored. I would like to take this opportunity and share with you some new developments.

First, adopt a firm resolution against corruption. Lessons from history and reality tell us that corruption itself is not intimidating. Our attitude towards corruption is what matters most. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping as the General Secretary is advancing the anticorruption cause with an unshakable will, a firm determination, a strong sense of responsibility, and a deep concern for the future.

After the 18th National Congress of the CPC, General Secretary Xi Jinping has proposed the Four Pronged Comprehensive Strategy, i.e. make comprehensive moves to finish building a moderately prosperous society, deepen reform, advance the law-based governance of China, and strengthen Party self-discipline. The four aspects complement each other, with strengthening Party self-discipline providing the basic guarantee for the other three. To run the state well, we must start with running the Party well first. To do this, we must be strict with the Party. As China, together with its 1.3 billion population, strives to realize moderate prosperity and modernization, the ruling Communist Party considers it its top priority to strengthen self-discipline and internal supervision. General Secretary Xi Jinping has repeatedly warned the whole Party that fighting corruption and promoting clean governance is not only a clear-cut political stand of our Party but also a major political issue of wide public concern. Corruption hurts the Party most deeply. If not properly addressed, it will cause deadly damages to the Party or even threaten the very survival of the Party and the state. He calls for all Party members to remember that the fight against corruption will be a long-term, complicated, and challenging task. Corruption is like a serious disease that requires strong remedies to cure or the poison on the bone that needs to be scrapped. We must advance the fight against corruption and promote clean

governance with courage and determination. He stresses, “When we step onto the stone, we should leave our footprint on it; when we clutch a piece of iron, we should leave our handprint on it. When we fight corruption, we should stick it out and never give up halfway.” “We should crack down on both ‘tigers’ and ‘flies’.” “We should resolutely punish anyone that breaches state laws or Party discipline and show no mercy.” Today, fighting corruption has become an important component of China’s overall efforts to improve the public administration system, build modern governance, and realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. From the firm actions and the prominent progresses, the public have seen the determination of the Party and the government. Practices show that our vow to fight every corruption phenomenon and punish every corrupt official is no empty talk. Our anticorruption efforts have built confidence among Party members and won public trust.

Second, with examples set by officials, we are devoting continuous efforts to improving working styles. Formalism, bureaucratism, hedonism, and extravagance negatively affect the close ties between the Party and the people and serve as hotbeds for corruption. Shortly after the conclusion of the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee issued the Eight-point Rules on Improving Working Styles and Establishing Closer Relations with the People, focusing on shortening official meetings, reducing official documents, regulating overseas official visits, practicing thrift, and prohibiting recreational and gift-exchanging activities at public expenses. Public officials and leaders strictly abide by these rules and set a good example for all Party members. Starting with specific issues and focusing on key links in time such as the New Year, the Spring Festival, the Middle Autumn Day, and the National Day, we have strengthened supervision and inspection and seriously enforced discipline and accountability. We have adopted a zero tolerance stance towards any recreational, gift-exchanging, or

sight-seeing activities at public expenses and disclosed information of typical cases on the website. In 2014, a total of 53, 000 cases were investigated involving the breaching of discipline and regulations. Among them, three were provincial or ministerial-level officials who received disciplinary sanctions and whose information was disclosed online. In the meantime, we have integrated the improvement of working styles into our work routine and enacted the Rules on Practicing Thrift and Fighting Extravagance in Party Organs and Government Units and other regulations on domestic receptions and supporting mechanisms for the performance of public duties.

Third, maintain high-pressure on corruption. Zero tolerance is our attitude towards corruption, no matter who the offender is or what area is involved. Determined to contain the spread of corruption, we let no clue pass unexamined and no offender run at large. Step by step, we are steadily fostering an atmosphere where no one dares to commit corruption. We have investigated violations of laws and discipline by Zhou Yongkang, Xu Caihou, Ling Jihua, and Su Rong, etc. While going after “tigers”, we do not overlook “flies”. Malpractices and petty corruptions that affect the general public are also our target. In 2014, the discipline inspection and supervision organs nationwide started 226, 000 new cases and concluded 218,000 cases. 232, 000 offenders were punished according to Party discipline or administrative rules. In the meantime, we have used corruption cases to educate officials. The downfall of officials during the past two years for serious violations of the law has provided vivid teaching materials and with one offender punished, one hundred officials will be educated.

Fourth, strengthen oversight over the exercise of power. Power can only be exercised within the cage of regulations, making it impossible to commit corruption. Law and regulations govern the exercise of power, the administration of affairs, and the management of human resources. We have strengthened efforts of inspection. The central and provincial Party

Committees send inspection teams to oversee the leadership and leading cadres of lower Party organs. The aim is to discover clues and deter possible offenders. Inspection tours focus on four areas, namely, the violation of political discipline, the violation of the eight-point rules, corruption offences, and the violation of the systems on appointment and promotion of public officials. So far, inspection teams sent by the Central Committee in five rounds have toured 31 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities and 35 central authorities and like “sharp swords”, discovered large amounts of clues to corruption and violations of discipline and regulations. The government is streamlining administration, delegating power to lower levels, and deepening reform of the administrative review and approval system in real earnest. A total of 537 administrative approval items have been rescinded or delegated to lower administrations by the State Council, effectively reducing rent-seeking activities. The government is promoting the law-based administration in a comprehensive manner, strengthening the “cage of regulations”, demarcating the boundary of its authority, establishing the system of power list, accountability list, and negative list, and promoting the transparent exercise of power.

Fifth, adopt a law-based anticorruption approach. As stipulated in the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China and the Constitution of the Communist Party of China, the Communist Party of China leads the national efforts to fight corruption and uphold integrity. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, the Chinese mainland has been promoting the law-based governance in a comprehensive manner, innovating on anticorruption systems and mechanisms, and ensuring that Party committees take charge of building fine Party culture and clean governance while discipline inspection committees focus on supervision. Discipline inspection committees fulfill their mandates of inspection, discipline enforcement, and accountability according to discipline and rules. Party discipline and rules set higher standards than

state laws and Party members face stricter obligations. Discipline is implemented in real earnest. Corruption cases are investigated according to law and regulations. Discipline inspection commissions follow closely Party discipline and rules in processing reports, conducting disciplinary reviews, taking disciplinary actions, and managing proceeds of offences. Cases where criminal offenses are involved are transferred to judicial organs. Everyone stands equal before the law and discipline allows no exception. In 2014, discipline inspection commissions nationwide transferred a total of 12, 000 suspects to judicial organs. Under the general requirement of law-based governance and discipline-based Party control, we are steadily advancing our anticorruption drive, which is by no means a political movement.

Sixth, rely on public participation and support. It conforms to the common aspiration of the people to crack down on corruption resolutely. Since the 18th National Congress of the CPC, discipline inspection commissions have continued to improve transparency and further facilitated public reporting of corruption clues. New media channels and new technologies further complete our oversight network. According to statistics, over 3 million people visit the official website of the CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection every day. Discipline inspection commissions nationwide have set up reporting centers, launched online reporting platforms, and adopted the national reporting hotline. The total number of reports received has been on the rise and reached 2.72 million in 2014. The National Bureau of Statistics conducted a household survey in 22 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities in 2014 and the findings showed that 88.4% of the people were satisfied or quite satisfied with the effects of fighting corruption and building clean governance and 75.8% of rural and urban residents felt confident or quite confident about our anticorruption efforts.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Along with the development of economic globalization and regional economic integration, the fight against transnational corruption crimes has become a serious challenge faced by the international society. China has attached great importance to international anticorruption cooperation and included it into the overall strategy of fighting corruption and building clean governance since the 18th National Congress of the CPC. We have further consolidated our efforts and expanded the scope of cooperation, with more diversified forms, more focused approaches, and more pragmatic measures.

In 2014, the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting endorsed Beijing Declaration of Fighting Corruption and launched the APEC Network of Anticorruption Authorities and Law-enforcement Agencies, further consolidating the platform for anticorruption cooperation in Asia Pacific. The G20 Brisbane Summit Leaders' Communiqué and the G20 Anti-corruption Action Plan (2015-2016) listed fugitive repatriation and asset recovery as a major area for cooperation. As a State Party to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, China is under review at present. The Chinese mainland, Hong Kong SAR, and Macao SAR have been dutifully fulfilling their obligations under the Convention. China has joined the International Anticorruption Academy, cooperated with the World Bank, and maintained exchanges with OECD and Transparency International. The CPC Central Commission for Discipline Inspection and Ministry of Supervision of China have carried out friendly exchanges with anticorruption and oversight agencies in 89 countries and regions and established anticorruption law-enforcement cooperative mechanisms with our counterparts in the U.S. and Canada.

During the past two years, China has consolidated its efforts for the repatriation of corrupt fugitives and the recovery of proceeds of corruption. We have established a special online column to receive reports from at home and abroad, disclosed the Red Notices placed by the Interpol on China's 100 most wanted suspects and former officials accused of corruption, launched the

Sky Net Campaign targeting at fleeing corrupt offenders, and strengthened cooperation with major countries on individual cases. Thanks to these deterring measures, many corrupt suspects have surrendered themselves to Chinese authorities. Over 500 fugitives returned to China in 2014. We are building a sky net and will allow no corrupt offenders to run at large or find shelter in overseas safe havens.

Here, I would like to propose three recommendations on enhancing international cooperation on fugitive repatriation and asset recovery.

First, adopt a win-win cooperative approach. Corrupt fugitives take with them huge amounts of proceeds of crimes. Their acts not only undermine social fairness and justice of their own nation, but also jeopardize the social and economic order of the harboring places and threaten the rule of law in general. No party is the absolute winner or can maintain its integrity alone. A just cause wins great supports and cooperation ensures win-win effect. It reflects the common interest and rational choice of the international community to strengthen corrupt fugitive repatriation and asset recovery. No country or region should provide hiding places for corrupt fugitives and their proceeds of crimes.

Second, create more platforms for cooperation. We should strengthen cooperation under the framework of APEC Anticorruption and Transparency Working Group and G20 Anticorruption Working Group, promote the implementation of Beijing Declaration on Fighting Corruption and G20 Leaders' Communiqué, and continue to explore other means and channels of cooperation under other multilateral mechanisms. We should strengthen our efforts of mutual legal assistance and law-enforcement cooperation. We should give full play to the fundamental role of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and use the Convention as the legal basis for cooperation on extradition and asset recovery.

Third, seek common grounds, allow differences, and facilitate each

others' efforts. Fugitive repatriation and asset recovery involves many parties, such as the diplomatic authority, the judiciary, and the police, and can be complicated. In practice, due to the differences in the legal system and the judicial procedure, jurisdictions sometimes encounter a lack of trust, efficiency, and effective cooperation. We should, on the basis of mutual respect, try our best to seek common grounds while allowing differences. As long as we give each other trust and facilitate each others' efforts, we will find convergent areas and feasible solutions. As we explore multiple strategies to realize the common vision of a corruption-free future, we are willing to share our experience and join our efforts with other countries and regions.

Thank you!

铁腕治贪腐 合作谋共赢

(2015 年 5 月 13 日 香港)

中华人民共和国国家预防腐败局副局长

中共中央纪委国际合作局局长 傅奎

女士们、先生们：

大家好！很高兴出席香港特区廉政公署第六届国际会议。我代表中华人民共和国监察部和国家预防腐败局，对会议的成功举办表示热烈祝贺，向主办方香港廉政公署表示衷心感谢。

这次会议以“同心 汇智—缔造廉洁未来”为主题，这是非常有意义的。腐败是人类社会公敌，自有人类文明以来就一直存在，古今中外，概莫能外。回顾世界文明发展史，人类一直在不断探索有效遏制腐败、促进社会廉洁。可以说，反腐败永远在路上，创造廉洁未来，是人们孜孜以求的目标。中国共产党和中国政府始终高度重视党风廉政建设和反腐败工作，把它作为关系党和国家生死存亡的大事来抓。特别是中国共产党十八大以来，以习近平同志为总书记的党中央把党风廉政建设和反腐败提到新的高度，采取了一系列有力的措施，反腐败工作取得了明显成效。我愿借此机会，向大家作一介绍。

一、惩治腐败的坚定决心。历史和现实都表明，腐败本身并不可怕，关键是对待腐败问题的态度。中国共产党十八大以来，以习近平同志为总书记的党中央，以强烈的历史责任感、

深沉的使命忧患感、顽强的意志品质，旗帜鲜明推进反腐败工作。

十八大之后，习近平总书记提出了协调推进全面建成小康社会、全面深化改革、全面依法治国、全面从严治党的战略布局。“四个全面”相互促进，彼此贯通，其中全面从严治党是各项工作顺利推进的根本保证。治国必先治党，治党务必从严。作为一个在 13 亿人口的大国长期执政的党，如果不能很好地加强自身建设，解决自身监督问题，一切事情将无从谈起。习近平总书记多次告诫全党，反对腐败、建设廉洁政治，是我们党一贯坚持的鲜明政治立场，是人民关注的重大政治问题。腐败问题对我们党的伤害最大，这个问题解决不好，就会对党造成致命伤害，甚至亡党亡国。全党同志要深刻认识反腐败斗争的长期性、复杂性、艰巨性，以猛药去疴、重典治乱的决心，以刮骨疗毒、壮士断腕的勇气，坚决把党风廉政建设和反腐败斗争进行到底。他强调，“要以踏石留印、抓铁有痕的劲头抓下去，善始善终、善做善成，防止虎头蛇尾。”“坚持‘老虎’、‘苍蝇’一起打。”“对一切违反党纪国法的行为，都必须严惩不贷，决不手软。”今天，反腐败已成为中国提高国家治理体系和治理能力现代化水平的重要内容，成为实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的重要组成部分。人民群众从惩治腐败的具体行动和显著成果中感受到了党和政府的坚定决心。实践证明，我们所说的有腐必反、有贪必肃绝不是一句空话。反腐败工作的成效赢得了

党心民心。

二、以上率下、持之以恒抓作风建设。形式主义、官僚主义、享乐主义和奢靡之风损害党与人民的密切联系，是滋生腐败的温床。十八大闭幕不久，中央出台《十八届中央政治局关于改进工作作风、密切联系群众的八项规定》，重点对精简会议文件、规范出访活动、厉行勤俭节约、严禁用公款请客送礼作出规定。各级领导干部率先垂范，以上率下，带头严格执行。我们从具体问题抓起，盯紧元旦、春节、中秋、国庆等重要时间节点，加强监督检查，严格执纪问责，对公款吃喝、公款送礼、公款旅游等问题，发现一起查处一起，并在在网上点名道姓、公开曝光。2014年，全国共查处违规违纪问题5.3万起，包括3名省部级官员被公开点名曝光，受到纪律处分。与此同时，健全有关制度，出台了《党政机关厉行节约反对浪费条例》，规范并严格执行党政机关国内公务接待管理规定和领导干部工作生活保障制度。

三、保持惩治腐败高压态势。坚持以零容忍态度惩治腐败，查办腐败案件没有禁区、没有特区、没有盲区，不管涉及到谁，都一查到底，踩着不变的步伐，有定力，有静气，持续强化“不敢腐”的氛围，坚决遏制腐败蔓延势头。查处了周永康、徐才厚、令计划、苏荣等严重违纪违法案件。既打“老虎”，又拍“苍蝇”，加大对群众身边不正之风和腐败问题查处力度。2014年，全国纪检监察机关共立案22.6万件，结案21.8万件，给予党

纪政纪处分 23.2 万人。同时，注重发挥惩治的教育作用，运用近两年来被查处的严重违纪违法领导干部案例，作为“活”教材开展警示教育，惩处一个，教育一片。

四、加强对权力运行的制约和监督。坚持用制度管权管事管人，把权力关进制度的“笼子”里，强化“不能腐”。加强和改进巡视工作，在中央和省一级设立巡视组，对下级党组织领导班子及其成员进行巡视监督，以发现问题、形成震慑为目标，着力发现执行政治纪律、落实八项规定、廉洁从政和选人用人方面的突出问题。中央已分 5 轮巡视了 31 个省、区、市和 35 个中央单位，发现大量涉嫌贪腐和违纪违规的线索，巡视成为反腐败的一把“利剑”。政府大力推进简政放权，深化行政审批制度改革。国务院取消下放行政审批事项 537 项，减少权力寻租的空间。全面推进依法行政，不断扎紧管权限权的制度“笼子”，依法给政府权力划定边界，建立权力清单、责任清单和负面清单制度，推行权力公开透明运行。

五、坚持用法治思维和法治方式反对腐败。按照《宪法》和《党章》的规定，中国共产党对党风廉政建设和反腐败工作进行统一领导。十八大以来，中国内地全面推进依法治国，创新反腐败体制机制，推动党委落实党风廉政建设主体责任，纪委落实监督责任。纪委依规依纪进行监督执纪问责，坚持党规党纪严于国家法律，强调把纪律挺在前面，立起来、严起来、执行到位。坚持依纪依法查办腐败案件，纪委严格按照党内相

关条规开展举报受理、纪律审查、纪律处分、等工作，涉嫌违法犯罪的，移送司法机关追究刑事责任，做到法律面前人人平等，纪律面前没有例外。2014年，各级纪检机关共向司法机关移送涉嫌犯罪人员1.2万人。我们的反腐败工作不刮风，不搞运动，不是一阵子，而是按照依法治国、依规治党的要求，坚定不移地向前推进。

六、紧紧依靠人民群众参与支持。深入开展反腐败工作，是民意所致、民心所向。十八大以来，纪检机关不断提高工作透明度，畅通群众监督渠道，发挥新媒体、新技术作用，形成无处不在的监督网。中央纪委官方网站每天访问量300万人次。各级纪检机关建立群众来访举报大厅，开通网上举报平台和全国统一的举报电话，接受信访举报量逐年上升，2014年达到272万件。反腐败是正义的事业，是得民心的工作。2014年，国家统计局在22个省区市开展入户调查，结果显示，88.4%的群众对党风廉政建设和反腐败工作成效表示满意或比较满意，75.8%的城乡居民对反腐败表示有信心或比较有信心。

女士们，先生们！

随着经济全球化和区域经济一体化的发展，打击跨国(境)腐败犯罪成为国际社会共同面对的严峻挑战。中国一贯高度重视反腐败国际合作，十八大以来将反腐败国际合作纳入党风廉政建设和反腐败工作总体布局，进一步加大工作力度，反腐败

国际合作范围更加广泛、形式更加丰富、重点更加突出、合作更加务实。

2014 年 APEC 领导人非正式会议通过《北京反腐败宣言》，启动亚太经合组织反腐败执法合作网络，为亚太地区反腐败合作搭建了平台。二十国集团领导人布里斯班峰会公报和《2015 - 2016 年反腐败行动计划》将追逃追赃列为合作重点。作为《联合国反腐败公约》缔约国，中国内地和香港、澳门两个特别行政区认真履行义务和承诺，目前正在接受履约审议。加入国际反腐败学院，同世界银行开展合作，与经合组织、透明国际等保持联系。中央纪委监察部与 89 个国家和地区的监察和反腐败机构开展了友好交往，与美国、加拿大等国家建立反腐败执法合作机制。

两年来，中国加大反腐败国际追逃追赃力度。我们开通网上专栏接受海内外举报，集中公布针对 100 名涉嫌犯罪外逃工作人员、重要腐败案件涉案人等人员的红色通缉令，开展针对外逃腐败分子的“天网行动”，加大与重点国家个案协查力度，一批腐败分子迫于震慑和压力主动回国投案自首，2014 年共从海外追逃 500 多人。我们的目标就是布下天罗地网，形成强大震慑，决不让腐败分子躲进避罪天堂，逍遥法外。

在此，我就加强追逃追赃国际合作提出几点建议：

一是秉持合作共赢理念。腐败分子携赃款外逃滞留不归，不仅破坏本国的公平正义，而且扰乱逃往地的社会经济秩序，

有损其法治社会形象。在这个问题上，没有哪一方是赢家，没有哪一国能独善其身。得道才能多助，合作才能共赢。加强追逃追赃合作符合国际社会的共同利益，是国际公认的合理诉求，各国、各地区都应积极承诺不作腐败分子和腐败资产的避风港。

二是搭建更多合作平台。加强在亚太经合组织反腐败工作组、二十国集团反腐败工作组框架下的合作，推动《北京反腐败宣言》和二十国集团峰会成果落地生根，继续探索在其他多边机制内开展合作的方式和途径。加大双边司法互助、执法合作的力度，发挥《联合国反腐败公约》的基础性作用，利用《公约》开展引渡和资产返还合作。

三是求同存异彼此互惠。追逃追赃合作涉及外交、司法、警务等多个领域，情况十分复杂。实践中由于国与国之间法律制度和司法程序存在较大差异，容易发生互信不足、效率不高、合作不畅等问题。对此既要相互尊重，又要求同存异。只要大家以诚相待，彼此互惠，总能找到最大公约数，找到解决问题的办法。我们愿意与各个国家和地区分享反腐经验，携手遏制腐败，同心、汇智共同缔造廉洁未来。

谢谢大家！