Preventive Measures and Strategies Against Corruption
Adopted by Chinese Police

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The Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to make a speech at the “ICAC – Interpol Conference” jointly held by the Hong Kong Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and International Crime Police Organization (Interpol) in Hong Kong and have an opportunity to discuss the issue of police corruption prevention with other delegates.

Corruption destroys the reputation of government and poisons the social atmosphere. It is a worldwide and historical problem. Police corruption seriously impairs the efficiency of police organs in performing duties and the public confidence in police force, affects social fairness and justice, or even endangers social stability. Because of these, governments and police forces of all countries have always paid great attention to this issue, and continuously taken strong and effectual measures for preventing and combating police corruption. Over the years, Interpol has made a lot of effort in this aspect. This time, it
co-hosts the “ICAC – Interpol Conference” with the Hong Kong ICAC for providing a new forum and a valuable opportunity for police forces coming from different countries to exchange experiences on corruption prevention and enhance co-operation.

In order to prevent and tackle corruption, Chinese government and public security organs try to ensure public security officers and people’s policemen discharge their duties according to law and exercise their functions and powers properly. Under the unified plan of the state in fighting against corruption, we hold firmly to the policy of handling the case by looking into both its root cause and symptoms with a comprehensive approach and the principle of severely punishing police officers according to law. In addition, the Chinese authorities have revised and extended their strategies. On top of making thorough investigation against police corruption cases and imposing stiff punishment, we also build up a strict system, a close supervisory mechanism, a formal educational program and a strong management plan. Besides, we take into account the principle of suppressing and preventing corruption when formulating various crucial policies and measures. We have constantly increased the effort in preventing and tackling corruption
at its root cause. Therefore, our own anti-corruption strategies with the characteristic of Chinese public security organs have been built up.

**Strengthen the anti-graft laws and regulations and standardize the exercise of power of law enforcement**  In the fight against corruption, the formation of systems is a factor affecting the overall situation and social stability in the long run. Regarding the issue of preventing police corruption, the establishment of system is particularly important. For years, our public security organs have paid special attention to areas where corruption may easily occur in the course of enforcing the law and handling cases in accordance with the policy of administering the country in conformity with legal provisions. Moreover, we regard the enactment of anti-corruption laws and regulations as a fundamental measure for preventing and tackling corruption, so we have established a strict system for preventing the occurrence of corruption. We altogether have set up an enormous number of anti-corruption regulations and systems being adapted to the socialist market economy, fitting in with the People’s Police Law and embodying the characteristics of duties and responsibilities of People’s Police, such as Interior Service Regulations of People’s Police of Public
Security Organs, Professional Code of Ethics of People’s Police, Procedures and Rules on Handling Criminal Cases by Public Security Organs, Rules on Assessing and Appraising the Quality of Law Enforcement of Public Security Organs, Code of Law Enforcement and Practice of Local Public Security Office, Professional Code of Post Responsibilities of Vehicle Control Office, Ten Forbidden Acts of Public Security Officials and Police Officers under Public Security Organs, Rules on Occupation of Family Members of Leading Cadre of Public Security Organs. Therefore, the power of law enforcement could be strictly controlled by the systems and the abuse of power could be prevented. The main details concerned are as follows: it is not allowed to bend the law to help one’s friends or relatives or handle a case based on human relationship; it is not allowed to take part in, protect or cover smuggling activities; it is not allowed to collect any charges and impose any fines against the state regulations; it is not allowed to demand or press for payment of debts on behalf of enterprises or institutions, or have a hand in financial disputes; it is not allowed to run businesses or operate enterprises, and public security officers and people’s policemen are not allowed to have a second job or abuse their power for providing
convenience to relatives and friends running business; it is not allowed to promote the sale of social security products by abusing the power; it is not allowed to accept gifts, money and any kind of negotiable securities during official activities; it is not allowed to join any activity paid by public funds held in a place of entertainment opened for business; it is not allowed to attend any feast which may affect a fair discharge of official duties, and so on. All these rules effectively bind the public security officers and people’s policemen when enforcing the law, and also thoroughly prevent the occurrence of corruption.

Enhance Management, Strengthen Supervision, Ensure Fairness and Efficiency in Law Enforcement  If police power is not under supervision, it will definitely bring in corruption. Over years of practice, our public security organs have gradually formed a supervision mechanism with the characteristics of Chinese public security organs. First, the main part of the internal supervision system is comparatively well developed. In accordance with the laws and regulations like People’s Republic of China Administrative Supervision Law, Public Security Organs Supervision Regulations and Public Security Organs Internal Audit Interim Provisions, the state supervision authorities
set up monitoring offices in public security organs. Generally speaking, a police supervision and internal audit office is set up for all public security organs above county level. The supervision department, inspection department and audit department monitor the exercise of law enforcement power of public security officers from different aspects. The main duties of the supervision department are: deal with the problems encountered when public security organs are observing and executing the laws and regulations, and also undertaking the decisions and orders made by people’s government; receive accusations and complaints about the acts against administrative discipline of public security organs and their people’s policemen; investigate and take actions against the acts violating administrative discipline of public security organs and their people’s policemen; receive appeals lodged by people’s policemen against the decision of administrative sanction imposed by the responsible public security organs and also other appeals to be handled by supervision authorities under the law and administrative regulations; and take up other responsibilities prescribed to be undertaken by the supervision authorities in the law and the administrative regulations. The main duties of the inspection department are: monitor the on-site law
enforcement and work performance of public security organs and
people’s policemen, including significant police arrangements, measures,
organization and implementation of activities; the keeping of order of
important social activities and security management of major regions and
premises; the handling of emergency security cases; the placing on file,
investigation, punishment and coercive measures of criminal security
cases; the execution of security administrative management laws and
regulations on the areas of transport, administration concerning residents
and residency, immigration matters, and frontier defence; the use of
weapons, police arms, patrol wagons and police signs; the handling of
reports, requests for assistance, complaints and appeals made to police by
citizens. The main duties of the internal auditing department are: audit
the economic commitments of the head of public security organs of
various levels; and audit the financial income and expense, economic
benefit, fundamental development, government purchase of public
security organs and also those of the enterprises and institutions directly
under them. Secondly, we have comparatively sound inspection
measures and strategies. Our public security organs have drawn up a
number of regulations, namely Rules on Supervision of Internal Law
Enforcement of Public Security Organs, Rules on Responsibility for Law Enforcement Faults of Public Security Organs and People’s Policemen, Interim Rules on Receiving Accusation and Complaint by Public Security Organs, Interim Rules on Taking Action Against Leaders by Public Security Organs, Rules on Enforcing the Order of Suspension from Office and Closure by Public Security Organs. These rules specifically state the details, procedures, approaches and significant parts in monitoring the enforcement of law. Based on the laws concerned, the disciplinary sanctions imposed on police officers violating discipline by our public security organs include warning, recording a demerit, recording a serious mistake, demotion, dismissal and expulsion. For those people’s policemen receive disciplinary sanctions, their promotion may be postponed, or they may be demoted or removed from post in accordance with the related state provisions. Those committed an offence because of breaking the law and violating the discipline would be transferred to the procuratorial organ for investigation and prosecution. **Thirdly, we have a clear channel for external supervision.** Apart from the supervision of the people’s congresses and procuratorial organs at different levels in accordance with the laws, the public security organs at
different levels also let the public know about police duties, hire special inspectors, improve the complaining system by letter and phone, establish a system for having regular meeting with representatives of people’s congress and members of political consultative conference, initiate assessment on police duties, keep on developing external supervision channel for the purpose of ensuring the masses have participated in, been informed of and monitored the work of public security officers and the formation of public security teams. All these help to gradually build up an alarming system and a working mechanism for revealing and tackling corruption effectively, and therefore the execution of police power is strictly supervised.

**Insist on deepening reform and developing new mechanism, and make great effort on eradicating the soil and conditions for the growth of corruption**

Recently, our public security organs have continuously revised and improved the management system and the supervision system of law enforcement of public security teams by focusing on areas likely to have problems and corrupt practices, and constantly increased our effort on preventing and tackling corruption from its root causes in accordance with the overall anti-corruption plan of
the state and the criteria of establishing a sound socialist market economy system. We have also considered the practical problems and identified the major points for carrying out an in-depth reform on three areas, namely administrative examination and approval system, financial management system and cadre personnel system of the public security organs. The public security organs at different levels have cancelled a number of public security administrative examination and approval items after a thorough study. For those retained, we have standardized the set up of posts, disintegrated the power of examination and approval, tightened the examination and approval process, simplified the examination and approval formalities and strengthened the supervision on examination and approval. All these bring to an elimination of some drawbacks of the former public security administrative management system, an optimization of investment environment, and also a thorough removal of soil and condition for breeding corruption. The public security audit departments at all levels have closely attended to the major funds, the key units and the focal departments, and also conducted serious audit. They also play a significant role in maintaining internal financial and economic discipline, standardizing financial management, improving
efficiency of the use of funds, reducing loss and wastage, preventing financial acts against law and discipline and corrupt practices, enhancing establishment of anti-corruption program as well as protecting the work development of public security centre. In order to constantly upgrade the quality of the whole police force, we have recently implemented the policies of cadres appointment, competition promotion and low-marks training for activating the motivation of public security organs and their people’s policemen in enforcing the law for the well being of the public and working for the best.

**Continuously develop various kinds of effective anti-corruption educational program and strengthen the power of all public security officers and people’s policemen in resisting corruption and facing changes** Launching anti-corruption educational program, assisting the leading cadres of public security organs, public security officers and people’s policemen at all levels to have a correct outlook on world, life, values, power, status and interests and strengthening the line of thinking and moral defence are the basic strategies to combat corruption. In recent years, the public security organs at different levels have conducted a series of in-depth educational
program called “3S Education”, namely Stress on Study, Stress on Politics and Stress on Healthy Trends, for the leading cadres above the level of director of county or municipal public security bureau in accordance with the unified plan of our government. The program specially attends to extravagance and wastage, and also the problems which may affect the fairness of leading cadres in executing their duties in accordance to law. It further standardizes the administrative acts of leading cadres. Meanwhile, in order to fight corruption and promote honest, and meet the needs of public security officers and people’s policemen of different regions and different stages, we have organized and developed a principle education program for serving citizens wholeheartedly, a practical and realistic ideological education program, and a legal system education program for enforcing the law strictly and fairly. We have promoted the principle of justice by setting up a huge number of advanced models of honest and clean government officials. We have thoroughly analyzed major and typical cases and then issued internal notices, compiled warning and educational references, and shot specific educational films for the purpose of explaining discipline and elaborating law by referring to sample cases. As a result, we could help
public security officers and people’s policemen to strengthen their concept of self-discipline and build up a stronger ideological defence against corruption.

By taking the above measures, it can be said that we have effectively suppressed and prevented corrupt practices of public security officers and people’s policemen, upgraded the standard of a strict, fair and civilized enforcement of law of all people’s policemen, and strongly maintained the social, political and security stability of our nation. Our efforts have received extensive appreciation from all circles of the society.

Ladies and gentlemen, preventing police corruption is a long-term and arduous task, as well as a common task of the police force of all countries. We earnestly hope that exchange of experience and co-operation on anti-corruption work with police forces of other countries could be further enhanced through Interpol, and expect to learn more valuable experience and strategies from this meeting. I strongly believe that we definitely could have a remarkable achievement in the issue of preventing and tacking police corruption by constant hard work and further enhancement on exchange of experience and co-operation.