

## **China's de jure structure**

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# Note from the creators of the Organogram

1. The *de jure organogram* makes a distinction between the 'State' branch and the 'government' branch in the Chinese system.
  - a) The State branch is the pillar of power that represents the proverbial '*will of the people*' as most of its components are responsible for performing sovereign functions (such as law-making, defence through armed forces, foreign affairs etc.) and are more often than not elected by the citizens. It includes bodies such as the people's Congresses at all levels and their committees, President, Vice President and the Central Military Commission.
  - b) The government branch is the pillar of power that performs executive functions on behalf of the State. Components of the government pillar are nominated/elected by the Congress and they act in executive capacity i.e. to enforce the decision of the State (eg. day to day governance, administrative functions, policing etc) It includes bodies such as Premier, vice-Premier and ministers, government ministries etc.

## The Chinese State

### Sovereignty of the State

- The Constitution of The People's Republic of China (hereinafter "*PRC Constitution*") vests all power in the people of China, thus indirectly to the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congress.<sup>1</sup>

## National People's Congress

Members: 2,980 members in 2018 (highest in the world)

- The National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China is the highest organ of state power. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.<sup>2</sup> These two bodies hold all legislative powers in the State.<sup>3</sup>
- Composition: The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected from the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the Central Government, and the special administrative regions, and of deputies elected from the armed forces. All the minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation.<sup>4</sup>
- Term: The National People's Congress is elected for a term of five years.<sup>5</sup>
- Functions and Powers: The National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Article 2, PRC Constitution.

<sup>2</sup> Article 57, PRC Constitution.

<sup>3</sup> Article 58, PRC Constitution.

<sup>4</sup> Article 59, PRC Constitution.

<sup>5</sup> Article 60(1), PRC Constitution.

<sup>6</sup> Article 62, PRC Constitution

1. to amend the Constitution;
  2. to supervise the enforcement of the Constitution;
  3. to enact and amend basic statutes concerning criminal offenses, civil affairs, the state organs, and other matters;
  4. to elect the President and the Vice President of the People's Republic of China;
  5. to decide on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon nomination by the President of the People's Republic of China, and to decide on the choice of the Vice Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, and the Auditor General and the Secretary General of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier;
  6. to elect the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and, upon nomination by the Chairman, to decide on the choice of all the others on the Central Military Commission;
  7. to elect the President of the Supreme People's Court;
  8. to elect the Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate;
  9. to examine and approve the plan for national economic and social development and the report on its implementation;
  10. to examine and approve the state budget and the report on its implementation;
  11. to alter or annul inappropriate decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;
  12. to approve the establishment of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
  13. to decide on the establishment of special administrative regions and the systems to be instituted there;
  14. to decide on questions of war and peace; and
  15. to exercise such other functions and powers as the highest organ of state power should exercise
- Other Powers
    16. The National People's Congress has the power to recall or remove from office the following persons:<sup>7</sup>
      - ❖ the President and the Vice President of the People's Republic of China;
      - ❖ the Premier, Vice Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, and the Auditor General and the Secretary General of the State Council;
      - ❖ the Chairman of the Central Military Commission and others on the Commission;
      - ❖ the President of the Supreme People's Court; and
      - ❖ the Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

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<sup>7</sup> Article 63, PRC Constitution.

# Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress: Li Zhanshu (since March 2018); Zhang Dejiang (March 2013- March 2018)

Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress: Wang Chen, Cao Jianming, Zhang Chunxian, Shen Yueyue, Ji Bingxuan, Arken Imirbaki, Wan Exiang, Chen Zhu, Wang Dongming, Padma Choling, Ding Zhongli, Hao Mingjin, Cai Dafeng and Wu Weihua. (since March 2018)

Secretary General of Standing Committee of the National People's Congress: Yang Zhenwu (since March 2018); Wang Chen

- The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is the permanent body of the National People's Congress.<sup>8</sup>
- Composition: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the following:<sup>9</sup>
  1. the Chairman; the Vice Chairmen; the Secretary General; and members.
  2. Minority nationalities are entitled to appropriate representation on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.
  3. The National People's Congress elects, and has the power to recall, all those on its Standing Committee.
  4. No one on the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress shall hold any post in any of the administrative, judicial or procuratorial organs of the state.
- Election and Term: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is elected for the same term as the National People's Congress; it exercises its functions and powers until a new Standing Committee is elected by the succeeding National People's Congress.<sup>10</sup>
- Functions and Powers: The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress exercises the following functions and powers:<sup>11</sup>
  1. to interpret the Constitution and supervise its enforcement;
  2. to enact and amend statutes with the exception of those which should be enacted by the National People's Congress;
  3. to enact, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial supplements and amendments to statutes enacted by the National People's Congress provided that they do not contravene the basic principles of these statutes;
  4. to interpret statutes;
  5. to examine and approve, when the National People's Congress is not in session, partial adjustments to the plan for national economic and social development and to the state budget that prove necessary in the course of their implementation;
  6. to supervise the work of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Procuratorate;

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<sup>8</sup> Article 57, PRC Constitution.

<sup>9</sup> Article 65, PRC Constitution.

<sup>10</sup> Article 66, PRC Constitution.

<sup>11</sup> Article 67, PRC Constitution.

7. to annul those administrative rules and regulations, decisions, or orders of the State Council that contravene the Constitution or the statutes;
8. to annul those local regulations or decisions of the organs of state power of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government that contravene the Constitution, the statutes or the administrative rules and regulations;
9. to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the choice of Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions or the Auditor General and the Secretary General of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier of the State Council;
10. to decide, upon nomination by the Chairman of the Central Military Commission, on the choice of others on the Commission, when the National People's Congress is not in session;
11. to appoint and remove Vice Presidents and judges of the Supreme People's Court, members of its Judicial Committee, and the President of the Military Court at the suggestion of the President of the Supreme People's Court;
12. to appoint and remove Deputy Procurators General and procurators of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, members of its Procuratorial Committee, and the Chief Procurator of the Military Procuratorate at the suggestion of the Procurator General of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, and to approve the appointment and removal of the chief procurators of the people's procuratorates of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
13. to decide on the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives abroad;
14. to decide on the ratification and abrogation of treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states;
15. to institute systems of titles and ranks for military and diplomatic personnel and of other specific titles and ranks;
16. to institute state medals and titles of honor and decide on their conferment;
17. to decide on the granting of special pardons;
18. to decide, when the National People's Congress is not in session, on the proclamation of a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the country or in fulfillment of international treaty obligations concerning common defence against aggression;
19. to decide on general mobilization or partial mobilization;
20. to decide on entering the state of emergency throughout the country or in particular provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities directly under the Central Government; and
21. to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress may assign to it.

## President and Vice President

President of China: Xi Jinping (March 2013 onwards; re-elected in March 2018)

Vice President of China: Wang Qishan (since March 2018); Li Yuanchao (March 2013-March 2018)

- The President and Vice President of the People's Republic of China are elected by the National People's Congress.<sup>12</sup>
- Election: Citizens of the People's Republic of China who have the right to vote and to stand for election and who have reached the age of 45 are eligible for election as President or Vice President of the People's Republic of China.<sup>13</sup>
- Term: The term of office of the President and Vice President of the People's Republic of China is the same as that of the National People's Congress, and they shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.<sup>14</sup>
- Functions and Powers:
  1. The President of the People's Republic of China, in pursuance of decisions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee, promulgates statutes, appoints and removes the Premier, Vice Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, and the Auditor General and the Secretary General of the State Council; confers state medals and titles of honor; issues orders of special pardons; proclaims entering of the state of emergency; proclaims a state of war; and issues mobilization orders.<sup>15</sup>

Diplomatic powers of the President- The President of the People's Republic of China, on behalf of the People's Republic of China, engages in activities involving State affairs and receives foreign diplomatic representatives and, in pursuance of decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, appoints and recalls plenipotentiary representatives abroad, and ratifies and abrogates treaties and important agreements concluded with foreign states.<sup>16</sup>
  2. The Vice President of the People's Republic of China assists in the work of the President.<sup>17</sup>

## Committees of the National People's Congress

- The National People's Congress establishes a Nationalities Committee, a Law Committee, a Financial and Economic Committee, an Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee, a Foreign Affairs Committee, an Overseas Chinese Committee, and such other special committees as are necessary.<sup>18</sup>
- Ad hoc Committees: The National People's Congress and its Standing Committee may, when they deem it necessary, appoint committees of inquiry into specific questions and adopt relevant resolutions in the light of their reports.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Article 79(1), PRC Constitution.

<sup>13</sup> Article 79(2), PRC Constitution.

<sup>14</sup> Article 79(3), PRC Constitution.

<sup>15</sup> Article 80, PRC Constitution.

<sup>16</sup> Article 81, PRC Constitution.

<sup>17</sup> Article 82(1) PRC Constitution.

<sup>18</sup> Article 70(1), PRC Constitution.

<sup>19</sup> Article 71(1), PRC Constitution.

## Central Military Commission

Chairman: Xi Jinping (2013 onwards)

Vice Chairman: General Xu Qiliang, Fan Changlong, General Zhang Youxia (vary from 2012 onwards)

- Function: The Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China directs the armed forces of the country.<sup>20</sup>
- Composition: The Central Military Commission is composed of the following: the Chairman; the Vice Chairmen; and members.<sup>21</sup>
- Term: The term of office of the Central Military Commission is the same as that of the National People's Congress.<sup>22</sup>
- The Chairman of the Central Military Commission is responsible to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.<sup>23</sup>

## Supreme People's Court

President and Chief Justice: Zhou Qiang (since March 2013)

- The people's courts in the People's Republic of China are the judicial organs of the state.<sup>24</sup> The People's Republic of China establishes the Supreme People's Court and the local people's courts at different levels, military courts and other special people's courts.<sup>25</sup>
- Term of the President: The term of office of the President of the Supreme People's Court is the same as that of the National People's Congress; the President shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.<sup>26</sup>
- Guarantee of independence: The people's courts shall, in accordance with the law, exercise judicial power independently and are not subject to interference by administrative organs, public organizations, or individuals.<sup>27</sup>

## The Chinese Government

### National People's Government

- The State Council, that is, the Central People's Government, of the People's Republic of China is the executive body of the highest organ of state power; it is the highest organ of state administration.<sup>28</sup>
- Composition: The State Council is composed of the following:<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>20</sup> Article 93(1), PRC Constitution.

<sup>21</sup> Article 93(2), PRC Constitution.

<sup>22</sup> Article 93(4), PRC Constitution.

<sup>23</sup> Article 94, PRC Constitution.

<sup>24</sup> Article 123, PRC Constitution.

<sup>25</sup> Article 124(1), PRC Constitution.

<sup>26</sup> Article 124(2), PRC Constitution.

<sup>27</sup> Article 126, PRC Constitution.

<sup>28</sup> Article 85, PRC Constitution.

<sup>29</sup> Article 86, PRC Constitution.

1. the Premier;
  2. the Vice Premiers;
  3. the State Councillors;
  4. the Ministers in charge of ministries, the Ministers in charge of commissions;
  5. the Auditor General; and
  6. the Secretary General.
- Term: The term of office of the State Council is the same as that of the National People's Congress. The Premier, Vice Premiers, and State Councillors shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.<sup>30</sup>

## Premier, Vice Premier and State Councillors

Premier: Li Keqiang (since March 2013)

Vice Premier: Han Zheng, Sun Chunlan, Hu Chunhua and Liu He (March 2018 onwards); Zhang Gaoli, Liu Yandong, Wang Yang, Ma Kai (March 2013- March 2018)

State Councillors: Wei Fenghe, Wang Yong, Wang Yi, Xiao Jie, Zhao Kezhi (March 2018 onwards)

- The Premier directs the work of the State Council. The Vice Premiers and State Councillors assist in the work of the Premier.<sup>31</sup>
- Election: The National People's Congress decides on the choice of the Premier of the State Council upon nomination by the President of the People's Republic of China. and to decide on the choice of the Vice Premiers, State Councillors, Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions, and the Auditor General and the Secretary General of the State Council upon nomination by the Premier.<sup>32</sup>
- Term: The Premier, Vice Premiers, and State Councillors shall serve no more than two consecutive terms.<sup>33</sup>
- Powers and Functions: The State Council exercises the following functions and powers<sup>34</sup>:
  1. to adopt administrative measures, enact administrative rules and regulations, and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the Constitution and the statutes;
  2. to submit proposals to the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee;
  3. to lay down the tasks and responsibilities of the ministries and commissions of the State Council, to exercise unified leadership over the work of the ministries and commissions, and to direct all other administrative work of a national character that does not fall within the jurisdiction of the ministries and commissions;
  4. to exercise unified leadership over the work of local organs of state administration at different levels throughout the country, and to lay down the detailed division of functions and powers between the Central Government

<sup>30</sup> Article 87, PRC Constitution.

<sup>31</sup> Article 88(1), PRC Constitution.

<sup>32</sup> Article 62(5), PRC Constitution.

<sup>33</sup> Article 87(2), PRC Constitution.

<sup>34</sup> Article 89, PRC Constitution.

- and the organs of state administration of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
5. to draw up and implement the plan for national economic and social development and the state budget;
  6. to direct and administer economic affairs and urban and rural development;
  7. to direct and administer affairs of education, science, culture, public health, physical culture, and family planning;
  8. to direct and administer civil affairs, public security, judicial administration, supervision, and other related matters;
  9. to conduct foreign affairs and conclude treaties and agreements with foreign states;
  10. to direct and administer the building of national defence;
  11. to direct and administer affairs concerning the nationalities, and to safeguard the equal rights of minority nationalities and the right of autonomy of the national autonomous areas;
  12. to protect the legitimate rights and interests of Chinese nationals residing abroad and protect the lawful rights and interests of returned overseas Chinese and of the family members of Chinese nationals residing abroad;
  13. to alter or annul inappropriate orders, directives, and regulations issued by the ministries or commissions;
  14. to alter or annul inappropriate decisions and orders issued by local organs of state administration at different levels;
  15. to approve the geographic division of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government, and to approve the establishment and geographic division of autonomous prefectures, counties, autonomous counties, and cities;
  16. in accordance with the provisions of law, to decide on entering the state of emergency in parts of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the Central Government;
  17. to examine and decide on the size of administrative organs and, in accordance with the law, to appoint, remove, and train administrative officers, appraise their work and reward or punish them; and
  18. to exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee may assign it.

## Ministers

Minister of Public Security: Zhao Kezhi

Minister of Civil Affairs: Li Jiheng

Minister of Human Resources and Social Security: Zhang Jinan

Ministry of Education: Chen Baosheng

Minister in charge of National Health Commission: Ma Xiaowei

Minister of Justice: Tang Yijun

Minister of State Security: Chen Wenqing

Minister in charge of National Ethnic Affairs Commission: Chen Xiaojiang

- The Ministers in charge of ministries or commissions of the State Council are responsible for the work of their respective departments and convene and preside

over ministerial meetings or commission meetings that discuss and decide on major issues in the work of their respective departments.<sup>35</sup>

# The Chinese Communist Party

## The Communist Party of China and its organisation

- The Party is an integral body organized under its own program and Constitution and on the basis of democratic centralism.<sup>36</sup> Higher-level Party organizations shall listen regularly to the views of lower-level organizations and rank-and-file Party members, and respond quickly to the problems they raise.<sup>37</sup>
- The election of delegates to Party congresses and members of Party committees, at all levels, shall reflect the will of the voters. Elections shall be held by secret ballot. Lists of candidates shall be fully deliberated and discussed by Party organizations and voters. The method of nominating a greater number of candidates than the number of persons to be elected may be adopted to directly carry out a formal election, or this method may first be used in a preliminary election to generate a list of candidates for the formal election that is to follow. Voters have the right to inquire about candidates, request a change in candidates, decline to vote for any of the candidates, or choose to vote for someone who is not a candidate. No organization or individual shall in any way compel a voter to vote or not vote for a candidate.<sup>38</sup>
- Newspapers, periodicals, and other media used in publicity run by Party organizations at all levels must feature information on the lines, principles, policies, and resolutions of the Party.<sup>39</sup>

## National Congress of the Party

- The highest leading bodies of the Party are the National Congress and the Central Committee which it elects.<sup>40</sup> The National Congress of the Party shall be held once every five years and convened by the Central Committee.<sup>41</sup>
- The functions and powers of the National Congress of the Party are as follows<sup>42</sup>:
  1. to hear and examine the reports of the Central Committee;
  2. to examine the reports of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection;
  3. to discuss and make decisions on major issues concerning the Party;
  4. to revise the Constitution of the Party;
  5. to elect the Central Committee; and
  6. to elect the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection.

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<sup>35</sup> Article 90(1), Constitution PRC

<sup>36</sup> Article 10, Constitution of the Communist Party of China (hereinafter referred to as “*Constitution CCP*”)

<sup>37</sup> Article 10(4), Constitution CCP.

<sup>38</sup> Article 11, Constitution CCP.

<sup>39</sup> Article 16, Constitution CCP.

<sup>40</sup> Article 10(3), Constitution CCP.

<sup>41</sup> Article 19, Constitution CCP.

<sup>42</sup> Article 20, Constitution CCP.

# Central Committee of the Party

List of names available on China's government website:

<http://cpc.people.com.cn/GB/64162/394696/index.html>

- The highest leading bodies of the Party are the National Congress and the Central Committee which it elects.<sup>43</sup> The National Congress of the Party shall be held once every five years and convened by the Central Committee.<sup>44</sup>
- The Central Committee of the Party is elected for a term of five years. In the event that a National Congress is convened early or postponed, the term shall be shortened or extended accordingly. Plenary sessions of the Central Committee are convened by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and are to be convened at least once annually. The Political Bureau shall report on its work at the plenary sessions and accept their oversight.<sup>45</sup>
- When the National Congress is not in session, the Central Committee shall carry out its resolutions, direct all Party work, and represent the Communist Party of China in external relations.<sup>46</sup>
- Only the Central Committee of the Party has the power to make decisions on major national policies. The Party organization of a department or locality may make suggestions to the Central Committee with regard to such policies, but shall not make any decision or express their views outside the Party without authorization. Lower-level Party organizations must resolutely implement the decisions of higher-level Party organizations.<sup>47</sup>
- Central leading bodies and leaders elected by a Central Committee shall, when the next National Congress is in session, continue to preside over the day-to-day work of the Party until new central leading bodies and leaders have been elected by its successive Central Committee.<sup>48</sup>
- Members of the Central Military Commission of the Party are decided on by the Central Committee; Chairperson of the Central Military Commission assumes overall responsibility over the work of the Commission.<sup>49</sup>

## Political Bureau and the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau

Politburo: Ding Xuexiang, Wang Chen, Liu He, Xu Qiliang, Sun Chunlan, Li Xi, Li Qiang, Li Hongzhong, Yang Jiechi, Yang Xiaodu, Zhang Youxia, Chen Xi, Chen Quanguo, Chen Min'er, Hu Chunhua, Guo Shengkun, Huang Kunming, Cai Qi

Politburo Standing Committee

19th Politburo Standing Committee (October 2017 onwards): Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji, Han Zheng

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<sup>43</sup> Article 10(3), Constitution CCP.

<sup>44</sup> Article 19, Constitution CCP.

<sup>45</sup> Article 22, Constitution CCP.

<sup>46</sup> Article 22, Constitution CCP.

<sup>47</sup> Article 16, Constitution CCP.

<sup>48</sup> Article 23, Constitution CCP.

<sup>49</sup> Article 23, Constitution CCP.

18th Politburo Standing Committee (November 2012- October 2017): Xi Jinping, Li Keqiang, Zhang Dejiang, Yu Zhengsheng, Liu Yunshan, Wang Qishan, Zhang Gaoli

- Election: The Political Bureau, the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party are elected at the plenary session of the Central Committee.<sup>50</sup>
- Members of the Secretariat are nominated by the Political Bureau's Standing Committee and must be approved at a plenary session of the Central Committee.<sup>51</sup>
- Functions: Between plenary sessions of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee shall exercise the functions and powers of the Central Committee. The Secretariat of the Central Committee is the working body of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and its Standing Committee.<sup>52</sup>

## General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party

Currently: Xi Jinping (November 2012 onwards)

- The General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party is elected at the plenary session of the Central Committee. The General Secretary of the Central Committee must be generated from among the members of the Political Bureau's Standing Committee.<sup>53</sup>
- The General Secretary of the Central Committee is responsible for convening meetings of the Political Bureau and its Standing Committee and shall preside over the work of the Secretariat.<sup>54</sup>

## Central Military Commission of the Party

Chairman of the CMC of the Chinese Communist Party: Xi Jinping (since November 2012)

- Members of the Central Military Commission of the Party are decided on by the Central Committee; the Chairperson of the Central Military Commission assumes overall responsibility over the work of the Commission.<sup>55</sup>

## Central Commission for Discipline Inspection

Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection: Zhao Leji (October 2017 onwards); Wang Qishan (November 2012- October 2017)

- Function: The Party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection shall function under the leadership of the Central Committee of the Party. A commission for

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<sup>50</sup> Article 23, Constitution CCP.

<sup>51</sup> Article 23, Constitution CCP.

<sup>52</sup> Article 23, Constitution CCP.

<sup>53</sup> Article 23, Constitution CCP.

<sup>54</sup> Article 23, Constitution CCP.

<sup>55</sup> Article 23, Constitution CCP.

discipline inspection shall strengthen its leadership over the lower-level commissions for discipline inspection.<sup>56</sup>

- Term: The Party's commissions for discipline inspection at every level shall serve a term of the same duration as Party committees at the corresponding level.<sup>57</sup>
- Composition: The Party's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection shall elect, at a plenary session, its standing committee, secretary, and deputy secretaries, and shall report the election results to the Central Committee for approval.<sup>58</sup>

## People's Liberation Army

- Party organizations in the Chinese People's Liberation Army shall carry out their work in accordance with the instructions of the Central Committee. The Central Military Commission is responsible for Party work and political work in the armed forces, and shall prescribe the organizational system and organs of the Party in the armed forces.<sup>59</sup>

## Membership of the Party

- Eligibility: Any forward-thinking Chinese worker, farmer, member of the armed forces, intellectual, or person from any other social strata who has reached the age of eighteen and who accepts the Party's program and Constitution and is willing to join and work actively in one of the Party's organizations, carry out the Party's resolutions, and pay regular membership dues may apply for membership to the Communist Party of China.<sup>60</sup>
- Admission<sup>61</sup>:
  1. New Party members must be admitted through a Party branch, for which political integrity must be upheld as the primary criterion and the principle of individual admission must be adhered to.
  2. An applicant for Party membership must complete an application form and be recommended by two full Party members. The application must be accepted at a general meeting of the Party branch concerned and be approved by the Party organization at the next level up, and the applicant must undergo observation for a probationary period before being granted full membership.
  3. In recommending an applicant, a Party member must endeavor to understand the applicant's thinking, character, personal record, and performance at work and explain to the applicant the program and Constitution of the Party, the criteria for membership, and the rights and obligations of members, and must accordingly report responsibly to the Party organization.
  4. The Party branch committee shall, in relation to the applicant for Party membership, solicit the opinions of relevant persons within and outside the Party, carry out thorough checks, and, on believing the applicant to meet Party criteria, submit the application to a general meeting for discussion.

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<sup>56</sup> Article 45, Constitution CCP.

<sup>57</sup> Article 45, Constitution CCP.

<sup>58</sup> Article 45, Constitution CCP.

<sup>59</sup> Article 24, Constitution CCP.

<sup>60</sup> Article 1, Constitution CCP.

<sup>61</sup> Article 5, Constitution CCP.

5. Before approving the admission of an applicant for membership, the Party organization at the next level up must appoint Party members to talk with the applicant in order to get to know him or her better and help deepen his or her understanding of the Party.
6. In exceptional circumstances, the Party Central Committee or the committee of a province, autonomous region, or municipality directly under the central government may admit a new Party member directly

## The Structure of Government in XUAR

### People's Government of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

General Office of the Government of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Departments of the Government of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Development and Reform Commission of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Economic and Information Commission of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Education of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Ethnic Affairs Commission of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Religious Affairs Bureau)  
 Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Ethnic Language and Script Working Committee  
 Department of Public Security of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Civil Affairs of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Justice of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Finance of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Science and Technology Department of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Supervision of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Human Resources and Social Security of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Transportation of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Animal Husbandry of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Population and Family Planning Commission of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Land and Resources of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Environmental Protection of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Water Resources of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Agriculture of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Forestry of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Commerce of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Culture of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Department of Health of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region  
 Foreign Affairs Office of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (Overseas Chinese Affairs Office)  
 Audit Office of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region Ad Hoc Agencies directly under

Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region State-owned Assets Supervision and Administration Commission  
Research Office of the People's Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (Development Research Center)  
Safety Production Supervision Administration of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Radio, Film and Television Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Sports Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Bureau of Statistics of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Administration for Industry and Commerce of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Press and Publication Bureau (Copyright Bureau)  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Grain Bureau  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Bureau of Quality and Technical Supervision  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Food and Drug Administration  
Financial Work Office of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Tourism Bureau  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Administration of Institutional Affairs  
People's Air Defense Office of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region People's Government  
Poverty Alleviation and Development Office of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Local Taxation Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Administration of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
State Secrets Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Legal Affairs Office of the People's Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Intellectual Property Office of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Prison Administration  
Cultural Relics Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Bureau of Coalfield Geology of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Bureau of Migration of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Social Insurance Administration of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Administration of Township Enterprises of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Trade Industry Management Office of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Administration of Re-education through Labor of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Research and Development Center of the People's Government of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Foreign Offices of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Central Government Offices in the Region  
Xinjiang Coal Industry Administration (Coal Mine Safety Supervision Bureau)  
Earthquake Bureau of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Post Office  
Urumqi Customs  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region State Taxation Bureau  
Civil Aviation Urumqi Administration  
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Communications Administration  
Xinjiang Regulatory Bureau of China Securities Regulatory Commission  
Xinjiang Entry-Exit Inspection and Quarantine Bureau  
Xinjiang Supervision Bureau of China Banking Regulatory Commission  
China Insurance Regulatory Commission Xinjiang Regulatory Bureau

## Departments of the People's Government of the Autonomous Region

Development and Reform Commission of the Autonomous Region  
Education Department of the Autonomous Region  
Science and Technology Department of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Industry and Information Technology of the Autonomous Region  
Ethnic Affairs Commission of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Public Security of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Civil Affairs of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Justice of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Finance of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Human Resources and Social Security of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Natural Resources of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Housing and Urban-Rural Development  
Department of Ecology and Environment of the Autonomous Region  
Regional Department of Transportation  
Department of Water Resources of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Commerce of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Culture and Tourism of the Autonomous Region  
Autonomous Region Health and Wellness Commission  
Department of Veterans Affairs of the Autonomous Region  
Department of Emergency Management of the Autonomous Region  
Foreign Affairs Office of the Autonomous Region  
Audit Office of the Autonomous Region  
Development and Reform Commission<sup>62</sup>

## The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps

The XPCC consists of 14 divisions which are then subdivided into 185 regiment-level entities (including regiments, farms, and ranches), scattered throughout Xinjiang, mostly in previously unpopulated or sparsely populated areas.

The XPCC operates its own educational system covering primary, secondary and tertiary education (including two universities, Shihezi University (石河子大学) and Tarim University (塔里木大学)); its own daily newspaper, the Bingtuan Daily; and its own TV stations at both the XPCC and division levels.

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<sup>62</sup> Baidu

<https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%96%B0%E7%96%86%E7%BB%B4%E5%90%BE%E5%B0%94%E8%87%AA%E6%B2%BB%E5%8C%BA%E6%94%BF%E5%BA%9C%E7%BB%84%E6%88%90%E9%83%A8%E9%97%A8> (accessed 11 June 2021)



# Biographies

## Xi Jinping (习近平)

b. 1953

2013-present President of the People's Republic of China

2013-present Chairman of the Central National Security Commission (CCP)

2012-present General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party

2012-present Chairman of the Central Military Commission (Party Commission since 2012, State Commission since 2013)

2007-2012 First Secretary of Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party

2008-2013 Vice President of the People's Republic of China

2004-2012 Deputy Chairman of the Central Military Commission (Party Commission

2004-2012, State Commission 2005-2013)

2007-2013 President Central Party School of the Chinese Communist Party

## Li Keqiang (李克强)

b. 1955

2013-present Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China

2013-present Deputy Chairman National Security Commission of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP)

2013-present Director of Central Institutional Organization Commission (CCP)

2008-2013 Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China

2004-2007 Communist Party Secretary of Liaoning

2002-2004 Communist Party Secretary of Henan

## Wang Qishan (王岐山)

b. 1948

2018-present Vice President of the People's Republic of China

2012-2017 Secretary of the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection

2012-2017 Leader of the Central Leading Group for Inspection Work

2008-2013 Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China

## Li Yuanchao (李源潮)

b. 1950

2013-2018 Vice President of the People's Republic of China

2007-2012 Head of the Organization Department of the Communist Party of China

## Li Zhanshu (栗战书)

b. 1950

2018-present 10th Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

2012-2017 Director of the General Office of the Communist Party of China

2010-2012 Communist Party Secretary of Guizhou

## Wang Chen (王晨)

b. 1950

2018-present First-ranked Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

2013-2018 Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

2013-2018 Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

2008-2013 Director of the State Council Information Office

## Zhang Dejiang (张德江)

b. 1946

Currently retired

2014-present Vice-Chairman of the National Security Commission

2013-2018 9th Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

2008-2013 Vice Premier of the People's Republic of China

## Fan Changlong (范长龙)

b. 1947

2013-2018 Vice Chairman of the Central Military Commission (Party Commission

2012-2017, State Commission 2013-2018)

## Xu Qiliang (许其亮)

b. 1950

2012-present Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission

2007-2012 10th Commander of the PLA Air Force

## Zhang Youxia (张又侠)

b. 1950

2017-present Vice-Chairman of the Central Military Commission

2016-2017 Head of the Equipment Development Department of the Central Military Commission

2012-2016 Head of the People's Liberation Army General Armaments Department

## Zhu Hailun (朱海仑)

b. 1958

2016- present Deputy party chief of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

2009-2016 party chief of Urumqi

## Chen Quanguo (陈全国)

b. 1955

2016-present Communist Party Secretary of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

2011-2016 Communist Party Secretary of Tibet Autonomous Region

## Zhang Chunxian (张春贤)

b. 1953

2018-present Vice Chairperson of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

2010-2016 Communist Party Secretary of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

## Nur Bekri (努尔·白克力 نۇر بەكرى)

b. 1961

2019 dismissed for corruption

2014-2018 Director of the National Energy Administration

2008-2014 Chairman of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region People's Government

## Shohrat Zakir (雪克来提·扎克尔 شوهرت زاكِر)

b. 1953

2015-present Chairman of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region

2014-2014 Chairman of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Regional People's Congress

2001-2005 Mayor of Urumqi