

**THE NATIONAL SUPERVISORY COMMISSION  
FROM XI JINPING'S ANTICORRUPTION  
CAMPAIGN**

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## **Executive Summary**

1. In March 2018, China's 13th National People's Congress (NPC) revised the state constitution and set up a new anticorruption institution, the National Supervisory Commission (NSC), to develop China's overarching institutional framework of "one government with one commission and two courts" (一府一委两院).
2. The NSC aims to prevent corruption and ensure the integrity of public officials. It investigates and punishes officials suspected of job-related crime and holds officials liable for their dereliction of duty.
3. Through the NSC, Xi Jinping consolidates his power by merging existing anticorruption agencies into a sole state organisation, expanding his control outside the Party and putting all public officers under supervision, enhancing anticorruption measures and efficiency, and installing his trusted ally in the new powerful organisation.
4. It also institutionalises Xi's anticorruption efforts since his accession to the top position in 2012. In the anticorruption campaign, the Party has put forward a series of anticorruption regulations that have not only improved the Party's anticorruption institution and officials' work style, but also motivated the mass public to participate in this campaign.
5. The Party conducted 12 rounds of inspection from 2013 to 2017 and sent inspection teams to various central and local party branches, including those in state-owned enterprises and public institutions. These teams provided clues for cases placed on files and contributed to anticorruption institutional building.
6. The campaign has ousted a large number of "tigers". The cases of a total of 181 provincial level and above officials appointed by the Central Organisation Department (COD) and cracked down before the establishment of the NSC were analysed.

7. Thirty-five cases were investigated a year. Almost half of these officials were aged 60-64 years old and most were vice-provincial cadres. One third of them were working in the central while the others at the local party branches.
8. Most of the investigated officials were either working solely in party's branches or assuming positions in the government. Two thirds of the pool were or will be charged for accepting or sending bribes. Most of the sentenced received prison terms of more than 16 years or even lifelong.
9. This anticorruption campaign not only discloses several difficulties and problems in China's anticorruption work, but also provides an important basis for fundamental reforms, including the establishment of the NSC.
10. However, there are still some challenges for the NSC, such as the supervision of NSC's work, the limits of its power and disputable investigation methods and procedures.