

**Remarks by H.E. XU Lingyi, Vice Chairman of National  
Commission of Supervision of People's Republic of China at the  
China-Caribbean Conference on Anti-Corruption  
Law Enforcement Cooperation**

**Grenada**

**10 September, 2018**

Distinguished Prime Minister Mitchell,

Dear delegates,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I'm very pleased to get together with you in Grenada, which is renowned as the "Isle of Spice". Despite a long distance, thanks to our joint efforts, China and Caribbean states have achieved many reciprocal results in political mutual trust, economic and trade exchanges, as well as judicial and law enforcement cooperation. Today, we have come a long way to Grenada, with the purpose to further enhance mutual trust and achieve consensus, so as to advance the anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation between China and Caribbean states, and build a new international anti-corruption order.

Corruption impairs social fairness, justice and legal dignity, damages government image and public trust, and impact economic development and the realisation of sustainable development goals. It's like a tumor for mankind. To combat corruption is the common task for all the countries in the world, which needs our joint efforts. To strengthen anti-corruption

cooperation has become the common consensus of the international community, a priority to improve global governance, and the important essence to build a community of shared future for mankind. We need to conduct comprehensive cooperation and join hands together to fight corruption, so as to allow no chance for corrupt officials and proceeds to flee at large.

In recent years, remarkable progress has been made in anti-corruption law enforcement cooperation between China and some Caribbean states. Thanks to your strong support and coordination, FU Yaobo, ZHANG Qingzhao and REN Biao, all of whom are “Red Notice” wanted, have been brought back to China. Breakthroughs are made in specific cases. The Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters between China and Grenada, and the Extradition Treaty between China and Grenada have been signed and are undergoing review and approval by legislative bodies of the two countries. China and Barbados have also signed the Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters and the Extradition Treaty. China is also negotiating the signing of judicial and law enforcement treaties with other Caribbean states such as Dominica. Furthermore, China is also carrying out cooperation with some Caribbean states within the frameworks of UN and China-CELAC Forum. Today, we are here to hold the China-Caribbean Conference on Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Cooperation. This is the first international anti-corruption conference we have organised abroad since the inception of the National Commission of Supervision of China in March this year. The attendance of the high-level delegations demonstrates that all of us have a strong willingness and attach great importance to strengthening cooperation. We

believe that, based on the sound cooperation so far, the anti-corruption cooperation between China and Caribbean states will have more opportunity and yield more practical results in the future.

With the globalisation and evolution of information technology, we see more frequent transnational flows of corrupt persons and proceeds. The corrupt persons turn to more diversified means to avoid legal punishment. Due to the long distance, and the differences in political and legal systems, China and Caribbean states are still facing some challenges in anti-corruption cooperation. China is willing to further consolidate and strengthen cooperation, and continuously deepen such cooperation. I'd like to propose some suggestions to achieve that goal.

**First, seek common grounds while we put aside differences to enhance political consensus.**

Countries differ in history, culture, national condition, and development model and path. We need to respect such differences, take care of each other's concerns, and find the most common interests, so as to achieve win-win results. We appreciate the efforts made by multilateral frameworks such as UN, G20 and CELAC to prioritise anti-corruption cooperation on their agenda. Leaders of the countries around the world including the Caribbean states demonstrate a clear stance in fighting corruption, and achieving important political consensus on promoting international anti-corruption cooperation. We need to implement this political consensus, practice our political commitment, crack down on transnational corruption, and decisively refuse to be safe havens for corruption.

**Second, improve systems, and build bilateral and multilateral cooperation networks.**

According to our observation, since all of us are on the way to further improve our political and legal systems, and we also have differences in these systems, certain constraints still exist for effective cooperation. We need to give full play to the UNCAC as the basic channel for cooperation, actively negotiate to sign bilateral and multilateral law enforcement treaties, and strengthen cooperation on fugitive repatriation and asset recovery, in this way to cut the way out for corrupt persons, and build a firewall against corruption. All governments should further improve domestic anti-corruption legal systems and coordination mechanisms. The designing of systems for entry and exit, immigration, and money-laundering should take into account the actual needs, so as to achieve zero loopholes in systems and mechanisms.

**Third, follow the principle of reciprocity to promote the effectiveness of cooperation.**

Reciprocity is the cornerstone and prerequisite for cooperation. We need to advocate the win-win, multi-win, and all win concept, take care of each other's concerns, and balance our own interests and the interests of others, in this way to build a new international anti-corruption order, featured with zero tolerance in stance, zero loopholes in systems, and zero barrier in enforcement. The key to implementing the consensus of leaders is to conduct effective practical cooperation. We need to set up cooperation mechanisms of information-sharing, joint investigation, and capacity building. We also need to facilitate the cooperation in locating, investigating, prosecuting, and repatriating corrupt suspects, as well as in

tracing, freezing, confiscating, and returning corruption proceeds, so as to achieve effective cooperation on fugitive repatriation and asset recovery. China is willing to provide necessary support in capacity building such as experience sharing and personnel training. I'd like to take this opportunity to announce that, next year, China is glad to provide training in China for 2 persons from each of the Caribbean states present at this conference, in order to enhance relevant cooperation among our anti-corruption agencies and personnel.

Ladies and gentlemen, in recent years, China has carried out an extensive and thorough anti-corruption campaign, all of which is based on strong political determination. The full and strict governance over the Party is the core of China's anti-corruption campaign. As the ruling Party of China, the CPC has more than 89 million Party members. To govern the Party well is a guarantee for everything in China. To govern the state well, we need to first govern the Party well. To govern the Party well, we must be strict. In the past six years, the CPC Central Committee, with Comrade XI Jinping as its core, has relentlessly advanced the full and strict governance over the Party, and followed the principle of no off-limit zones, full coverage and zero tolerance, which results in remarkable achievements in improving Party conduct, building a clean government, and fighting corruption.

I'd like to summarise China's anti-corruption work into three phrases. First, to take out tigers, which means to investigate officials at or above vice-ministerial level and generals in the military at or above major-general level. From 2012 to 2017, we investigated 440 high-ranking officials and generals. The anti-corruption campaign has built into a crushing tide, and is

being consolidated and developed, and the inner-Party political atmosphere has improved markedly. This has won the trust and support from the general public in China. Second, to swat flies, which means to tackle minor corruption close to people. Each year, we investigated over 300,000 officials because of minor corruption, among whom over 10,000 were transferred to judicial organs. Third, to hunt foxes, which means fugitive repatriation and asset recovery. Our anti-corruption work has won trust and support from the general public in China. The CPC held the 19th National Congress last year. It laid a blueprint for China's anti-corruption work in the future. We will strengthen the deterrence so officials don't dare to, strengthen the sage of institutions so they are unable to, and strengthen their vigilance so they have no desire to be corrupt. With such efforts, our political environment will be clean and free of corruption, like seas fall calm and rivers run clear.

The effective supervision over public power is an important guarantee of fighting corruption. This year, China adopted the Supervision Law of the People's Republic of China, and established the National Commission of Supervision (NCS) of the People's Republic of China. The NCS is the supreme supervisory body and shares the same staff and office with the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection of the CPC. It is also in charge of coordinating international anti-corruption cooperation with other countries, regions and international organisations. As a systemic innovation, the national supervision system integrates the basic rules of supervision over public power in the modern society and the traditional governance culture of the Chinese nation. Based on Socialism with Chinese characteristics, it has achieved the consistency between

inner-Party supervision and the state supervision. Together with supervision from the general public and from the media, it has reached a full coverage over all the persons who perform public duties.

Ladies and gentlemen, China attaches great importance to promoting international anti-corruption cooperation. The Chinese president XI Jinping gave remarks about international anti-corruption cooperation, in particular fugitive repatriation and asset recovery, on about 90 key diplomatic occasions, and discussed this with state leaders to push forward the work. Since 2014, thanks to the strong support and collaboration of relevant countries and regions, from over 120 countries and regions, we have brought back over 4,500 fugitives, over 900 over whom are public officials, and recovered more than 10 billion RMB yuan. 54 fugitives repatriated are “Red Notice” wanted. This shows the strong determination of the CPC to bring back the corrupt fugitives wherever they flee.

Ladies and gentlemen, China’s anti-corruption work has been supported by the international community. *Vise versa*, China also contributes the Chinese solution and wisdom to the global anti-corruption governance. To fight against corruption is the common obligation and responsibility of all the countries around the world, and also serves the common interest of all the governments and peoples. Following the principles of equality, mutual trust, reciprocity, and emphasising on effectiveness, China is willing to strengthen practical cooperation, and contribute to developing a new international anti-corruption order and building a community of shared future for mankind.

Finally, we wish the conference a complete success. Thank you all.