

## China

1. Fair	
<b>Regulatory framework</b>	Financial disclosure in China is covered by two main regulations: 1) Regulations on Income Declaration by Party and Government Officials at or above County Levels (1995) and 2) Regulations on Reporting Personal Matters by Leading Party Officials (May 2010, entered into force January 2011).
<b>Outreach to public officials about disclosure requirement</b>	
<b>Type of information disclosed</b>	<p>The requirement focuses mainly on the disclosure of interests.</p> <p>Filers are required to disclose the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Properties:</b> immovable properties</li> <li>• <b>Investments and Liabilities:</b> Stocks and securities, business relationships with financial institutions</li> <li>• <b>Incomes:</b> [Information requested from country on whether both source and value of income are required to be disclosed.]</li> <li>• <b>Positions:</b> Positions of official's spouse and children</li> <li>• <b>Gifts and funded travels:</b> [Information requested from country on whether gifts and sponsored travel are required to be disclosed.]</li> <li>• <b>Other:</b> N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Other relevant information</b>	<p>In the case of immovable properties (real estate) officials are required to disclose assets owned by themselves, their spouse and dependant children. Officials must also include details such as the value, address, size and nature of the property.</p> <p>The disclosure covers many categories of investments (securities, stocks, futures, insurance policies taken by officials, spouses and dependent children). Investments by officials' spouses and dependent children in unlisted companies, enterprises and individual businesses also need to be disclosed.</p> <p>The categories of income that need to be disclosed include (salary, all types of bonuses, allowances, subsidies and welfare benefits, remunerations from consulting services, lectures, reviewing manuscripts, etc).</p>
2. Transparent	

<b>Public accessibility of disclosed information</b>	The content of the disclosures is not accessible to the public.
<b>Public access to information concerning disclosure system functioning</b>	[Further information requested from the country on public access to compliance data and other information regarding the functioning of the system.]
<b>Other relevant information</b>	
<b>3. Targeted at senior leaders and those in at-risk positions</b>	
<b>Legislative</b>	Members of the People’s Congress are required to disclose.
<b>Executive</b>	Members of the executive are required to disclose.
<b>Judiciary</b>	Leading officials at or above county level working within judicial bodies and the People’s Prosecutor’s Office are subject to disclosure.
<b>Other</b>	Leading officials at or above country level working within party organizations, the People’s Political Consultative Conference, leading managers in large and very large state-funded and state holding enterprises, and leading officials in medium-sized state-funded and state-owned enterprises.
<b>Risk-based approach to the disclosure requirement</b>	It appears that all officials working at or above county level are required to disclose regardless of their risk profile.
<b>Other relevant information</b>	
<b>4. Supported with adequate resources</b>	
<b>5.</b>	
<b>Main agency/agencies involved in disclosure</b>	The collection, management and verification of the declarations is performed by personnel and supervisory departments throughout the entire public service. The Central Disciplinary and Supervisory Commission and the Ministry of Supervision are responsible for interpretation of the regulations on financial disclosure.

<b>Other entities</b>	
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<b>6. Useful</b>	
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<b>Frequency of filing requirement</b>	All public officials subject to disclosure requirements must submit a financial declaration on an annual basis.
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<b>Validation &amp; verification</b>	Personnel and supervisory departments review the information collected in disclosures, summarize it, and identify common integrity problems with the goal of taking appropriate measures to address them. The personnel departments may review and check the reports within their jurisdiction after approval of the leaders of departments if they have received complaints from the public. Disclosure forms are checked on a routine basis for officials who are considered for promotion. Recent steps appear to have been taken, in particular by the Central Disciplinary and Supervisory Commission for implementing random checks of the content of disclosures. There are indications that in a first phase randomized checks will be implemented on a pilot basis in a limited number of regions before applying this approach more broadly.
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<b>Uses of disclosed information</b>	Personnel departments when performing their duties and supervisory or prosecution bodies when investigating a corruption case can review the disclosures of relevant officials.
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<b>Other relevant information</b>	
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<b>7. Enforceable</b>	
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<b>Types of applicable sanctions</b>	There are sanctions in place for failure to disclose without justification, filing false information and omitting information. Sanctions range from criticism, written self-criticism, criticism in public notification, removal from position as well as other disciplinary sanctions.
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<b>Mechanism and entities responsible for enforcing measures</b>	
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<b>Other relevant information</b>	
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