

Practical exploration of state-owned enterprises to promote anti-corruption and clean government under the new situation

Yanfei Yue ^{1, a}, Yuchen Ma ^{2, b}

¹China Automotive Technology& Research Center Co. Ltd, Tianjin, China

²China Auto Information Technology Co., Ltd, Tianjin, China

^ayueyanfei@catarc.ac.cn, ^bmayuchen@catarc.ac.cn

Abstract

Since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the CPC Central Committee has attached great importance to the construction of party style and clean government, but under the new situation, corruption cases in state-owned enterprises are still relatively frequent, which affects the smooth operation of social economy, so it is imperative to clarify the problem of corruption in state-owned enterprises and analyze the causes of corruption in state-owned enterprises, and it is very necessary to further explore the path of anti-corruption and clean government construction in China's state-owned enterprises under the new situation.

Keywords

Corrupt; Economic issues; The new situation.

1. Introduction

With the gradual deepening of reform and opening up, state-owned enterprises have always played a crucial role in China's economic construction process, and the country's economy is constantly entering a new stage. However, corruption cases often occur during the development of state-owned enterprises. The CPC has always adhered to the principle of clean governance. At the beginning of the founding of the People's Republic of China, Mao Zedong shot Liu Qingshan and Zhang Zishan, known as "the first knife in the founding of the country" in history; Especially since the 18th National Congress, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has implemented actions such as "fighting tigers," "swatting flies," and "hunting foxes," to rectify social norms and build institutional barriers for the construction of party conduct and clean governance. Significant achievements have been made in the construction of party conduct and clean governance. Since the 19th National Congress, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has continuously made efforts to achieve new results in pursuing fugitives and recovering stolen goods, and has deeply participated in global anti-corruption governance, providing strong support for the overwhelming victory and consolidation of the anti-corruption struggle. However, the majority of corrupt entities still occur in state-owned enterprises, seriously affecting the smooth operation of the social economy. In the new situation, identifying the causes of corruption in state-owned enterprises and further strengthening their anti-corruption and integrity is an urgent issue that needs to be addressed.

2. Research Review

Since the proposal to carry out anti-corruption and integrity building in state-owned enterprises under the new situation, domestic and foreign scholars have conducted in-depth research on this and achieved relatively rich academic results.

The basic connotation of anti-corruption and integrity construction: Wang Huning proposed that corruption is the use of public power to achieve personal goals. The term "integrity" was first proposed in "Yanzi Chunqiu · Wenxiasi", which means "integrity is long-lasting, what is its action?" History is constantly iterating, and the connotation of "integrity" is also constantly changing in combination with reality. Currently, it mainly refers to the fairness and integrity of government personnel in performing their functions.

Regarding the main issues in the anti-corruption and integrity construction of state-owned enterprises under the new situation: Luo Zhongmin's research found that the main leaders and employees in key positions of state-owned enterprises are more prone to corruption and bribery. Hua Lingzhi pointed out the characteristics of corruption cases. Deng Yiming emphasized the seriousness of corruption in the production and operation process Li Xiao believes that collusion between officials and businessmen in some state-owned enterprises is the source of corruption.

Due to the differences in political systems and institutional mechanisms between countries, foreign scholars have conducted relatively little research on the theme of "anti-corruption and integrity building in state-owned enterprises", mainly focusing on anti-corruption theory and related aspects of anti-corruption practice in state-owned enterprises. On the one hand, it is about the anti-corruption theory of state-owned enterprises in foreign countries. Based on the theory of property rights, Eric Ferrubton and Rudolf Inchter believe that people's level of diligence is reduced due to the occurrence of corruption, and therefore the instability of property rights hinders the development of the social economy. In addition, the rent-seeking theory explains the root causes of most corruption, which was first proposed by Gordon Turlock in 1967. On the other hand, foreign countries are exploring anti-corruption practices in state-owned enterprises. As representatives of developed countries, the United States, Japan, and Europe have relatively complete market system mechanisms and attach great importance to the legal construction of anti-corruption in state-owned enterprises. For example, the United States has enacted the Management Procedure Act, which restricts the various risks that state-owned enterprises may encounter in production and operation, thereby preventing corruption to a certain extent. As a representative of emerging industrialized countries, Singapore's measures to prevent corruption in state-owned enterprises are to strengthen standardized management. Specifically, Singapore implements a government controlled enterprise management model for state-owned enterprises, strengthens government supervision, and prevents managers from seeking personal benefits through corruption.

Scholars' research on anti-corruption and promoting integrity mainly focuses on the perspectives of economics and management, with less discussion from the perspective of the history and construction of the Communist Party of China; Some scholars only discuss the anti-corruption and integrity construction of state-owned enterprises in the new situation from a certain perspective, and there is less research on the overall anti-corruption and integrity construction of state-owned enterprises in the new situation from a macro perspective. Therefore, this article is based on the perspective of the history of the Communist Party of China and party building, focusing on the macro overall situation, discovering the problems of anti-corruption and integrity construction of state-owned enterprise party committees in the new situation, and proposing relevant policy recommendations.

3. Analysis of Problems and Reasons in the Construction of Anti Corruption and Integrity in State Owned Enterprises under the New Situation

The healthy development of state-owned enterprises cannot be separated from strong anti-corruption and integrity work. State owned enterprises must face the complexity of anti-

corruption and integrity work, adhere to a long-term and strict main tone, and continuously strengthen anti-corruption and integrity construction. However, in practical work, political and economic issues are intertwined, personnel corruption and power corruption are intertwined, and issues such as "hunting" and willingness to be "hunted" are still important threats to the anti-corruption and integrity work of state-owned enterprises.

3.1. Problems in the anti-corruption and integrity construction of state-owned enterprises under the new situation

A. Political and economic issues intertwine

Wang Qishan once emphasized that political corruption is the greatest form of corruption. Some corrupt elements, in order to maintain and seize greater economic benefits, have greater political demands and engage in cliques and small circles, seriously endangering the political security of the Party and the country. Political corruption is the foundation, economic corruption is an inevitable result, and economic corruption can also feed back political benefits. Some corrupt officials not only seek illegitimate economic benefits, but also seek greater political power, resulting in a corruption problem where political and economic issues are intertwined, posing a significant threat to the healthy development of state-owned enterprises.

B. The interweaving of personnel corruption and power corruption

Among all forms of corruption, the most fundamental is personnel corruption. The most critical factor in the development of a company is people. If there is a corruption scene in the use of personnel and the use of power for personal gain, it will definitely endanger the normal development of the company. According to the feedback from the 18th Central Inspection of the Communist Party of China, it was found that there is a widespread problem of personnel selection and appointment in central enterprises. The specific manifestations of corruption in employment are: firstly, the phenomenon of inbreeding is prominent. Secondly, buying and selling officials has become the norm. The third issue is that some leaders in certain enterprises hold too much power, which is too centralized and lacks effective supervision, leaving a lot of room for personal gain.

C. The interweaving of "hunting" and willingness to be "hunted"

The main forms of "hunting" can be roughly divided into the following four: first, catering to the interests of the target by giving money, gifts, and other forms to achieve the goal; The second is to boil the frog in warm water, and through subtle and long-term interactions, work for it, gradually narrowing the distance with the leader, and ultimately pulling it into the water; The third is the exchange of benefits, which mainly manifests as the transfer of power or money in key areas or projects; The fourth is the influence of detours, mainly manifested in attracting and corrupting the people around the leader, and using detours to make them affected.

3.2. The main causes of corruption in state-owned enterprises in the new era

According to the previous description, under the new situation, the anti-corruption and integrity work of state-owned enterprises has a long way to go. How to better reduce the occurrence of these situations is an important issue in the repeated integrity work. To better solve these problems, it is necessary to understand the reasons behind them. In summary, there are four contents:

The duality of roles and powers in state-owned enterprises

Firstly, as an economic entity, state-owned enterprises have strong financial advantages and abundant resource advantages, shouldering the responsibility of optimizing industrial structure and driving the healthy development of other ownership economies. On the other hand, state-owned enterprises represent the people in exercising the power of state-owned asset management, which is the most essential advantage of state-owned enterprises. These

two functions of state-owned enterprises complement each other. Economy can lay the material foundation for politics, while politics is the inevitable goal of economic development. However, in the face of real market competition, the function of party building in the actual operation of state-owned enterprises has been weakened. They simply pursue economic benefits, use illegal methods to achieve economic goals, and even have some people unable to clarify the boundary between political and economic rights, ultimately resulting in the phenomenon of corruption that seeks personal gain through power.

(2) Some party members and cadres have inadequate ideological understanding.

Some party members and cadres unilaterally believe that business performance is the "hard indicator", and that focusing on the construction of party conduct and clean governance is a "soft task". They do not attach enough importance to the construction of party conduct and clean governance, do superficial work, and lack a strong sense of responsibility for the main responsibility; Some party members also neglect their sense of discipline, ignore small mistakes and problems, turn a deaf ear to the instructions of their superiors, be indifferent to warning education, and lower their demands on themselves.

(3) The education on party conduct and clean governance is not strong enough.

In the process of enterprise development, neglecting the construction of party conduct and clean governance, and blindly pursuing the achievement of business indicators, this situation occurs because, firstly, education is not valued. Party conduct and clean governance education is formalism, learning documents, reading notices, and has no attraction; The second is that education is too vague, without top-level design, without careful preparation, and simply dealing with the assessment of superiors; The third issue is that disciplinary inspection agencies are virtually non-existent, and their supervision work is powerless in the face of business indicators. The supervision of "top leaders" is equivalent to nothing, which is the most difficult problem to solve.

(4) Difficulty in supervising key areas

The key areas mainly include business outsourcing, procurement, financial management, financial investment, etc., which also have a relatively high level of involvement and require high professional knowledge for supervision, making it easy to become a blind spot for supervision. In addition, some disciplinary inspectors in state-owned enterprises have poor professionalism and low business capabilities, which cannot meet the requirements of anti-corruption work under the new situation. Therefore, most disciplinary inspection departments are at the same level as other departments, and the assessment mechanism is also the same, resulting in a lack of strong grasp and reliable institutional mechanisms for these key areas. The work intensity of disciplinary inspection personnel is also impossible to talk about, making supervision and accountability work meaningless.

4. The main measures for anti-corruption and integrity work in state-owned enterprises under the new situation

To achieve the goal of treating both symptoms and root causes, it is necessary to lay a solid foundation for addressing the root cause, and at the same time, be adept at using powerful weapons to address the symptoms. As an important cornerstone of national economic development, state-owned enterprises should first focus on economic development. However, at the same time, they should continuously strengthen education on party conduct and clean governance, improve management systems and mechanisms, integrate supervision forces, and make great efforts in areas where they dare not engage in corruption. Only by strictly punishing corrupt elements can we achieve the goal of addressing both the root cause and the root cause, and win the initiative in the anti-corruption and integrity work of enterprises.

A. Strengthening political awareness and strengthening educational guidance

State owned enterprise leaders should prioritize political construction, firmly adhere to the "four confidences", achieve "two safeguards", closely follow the central decision-making and deployment, and speak politically with a clear stance; In addition, education on party conduct and clean governance should focus on methods and approaches. We should pay attention to individual education and carry out education on party conduct and clean governance with strong pertinence and prominent emphasis; We should integrate the construction of work style into daily life, starting from small details, continuously carry out the preaching of typical cases, attach importance to the influence of warning education, remind party members and cadres to keep the alarm ringing, strictly abide by discipline, fulfill their duties, and improve their ability to prevent corruption and resist change.

B. Strengthen institutional construction and strictly enforce the system

The fundamental solution to deepening the anti-corruption and integrity construction of state-owned enterprises lies in the constraint and supervision of power.

We need to accelerate the construction of the system of party conduct and clean governance. The system of party conduct and clean governance should strive to achieve a state of "unified leadership by the party committee, joint management by the party, government, and workers, each department assuming its own responsibilities, and active participation by all employees." The responsibility system of party conduct and clean governance construction should be closely integrated with other work of the enterprise, deployed and assessed together. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the supervision of implementation and achieve strict management. At the same time, incentive policies are also essential and need to be continuously improved and supervised for implementation. Finally, it is necessary to strictly enforce the law, hold individuals accountable, and establish an operating mechanism that is not afraid of corruption.

C. Integrate supervision forces and improve the supervision system

At present, the anti-corruption work within state-owned enterprises in China has begun to take effect, and the supervision system has gradually been established. However, there are still situations where the supervision mechanism is not perfect enough, resulting in some corruption cases still occurring to a certain extent. Therefore, the supervision of top executives by enterprises is particularly important, and the resume of the joint supervision system is also urgent.

We also need to fully attach importance to the construction of disciplinary inspection talents, as talents are the foundation of disciplinary inspection work; The second is to actively play the role of non party supervision, form a joint force of supervision, and "adhere to the unity of intra party supervision and mass supervision, use intra party supervision to drive other supervision, actively open up channels for the people to offer suggestions and criticize supervision." Fully mobilize the enthusiasm of employees and inject vitality into the development and growth of state-owned enterprises. Be good at using news media information for public opinion supervision. We need to effectively integrate various supervisory forces, establish a sound supervisory system, and effectively implement supervisory work.

D. Maintain a high-pressure anti-corruption situation and promote anti-corruption and integrity work

The anti-corruption and integrity construction of state-owned enterprises is hindered and has a long way to go. We must continuously adhere to the main tone of "strictness", adhere to problem orientation, implement main responsibilities, and persist in doing a good job in style and discipline construction.

On the one hand, we must uphold discipline and resolutely punish corruption. Comprehensively utilize the "four forms" to make sweating on a red face a norm. It is necessary to conduct

comprehensive analysis and adopt the most effective methods to continuously increase efforts in anti-corruption and integrity; On the other hand, we must strictly implement the "two responsibilities", implement the "dual responsibilities of one position", and regard the implementation of the central eight point regulations and the correction of the "four winds" issues as important work, constantly grasping them. We must strictly and practically carry out the relevant work of inspection and rectification, strengthen the supervision of inspection and rectification work, so as to more effectively implement the anti-corruption and integrity work of enterprises. We must correct the "Four Winds" problem without fear of trouble or verbosity, pay attention to major milestones, pay attention to the voices of the masses, take seriously issues that have strong feedback from the masses, strictly hold accountable, supervise and eliminate all privileged issues, implement the system of contacting the masses, and actively carry out family ethics education.

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