Establish Network Platform to Closely Connect with the Public

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The Chinese NPC is the highest organ of state power in China. Its permanent body is the Standing Committee of the NPC. The NPC is elected for a term of five years and meets in session once a year. There are about 3,000 deputies to the NPC.

According to the Chinese Constitution, the Standing Committee of the NPC exercises functions of the highest organ of state power when the NPC is not in session. The Standing Committee is composed of 175 members. It meets in session every two months.
There are five central and local levels of people’s congress and their standing committees in China.

- The National People’s Congress and its standing committee
- The people’s congresses and their standing committees of provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the Central Government (more than 200)
- The people’s congresses of cities not divided into districts, municipal districts and counties (more than 2000)
- The people’s congresses of townships and towns (more than 30000)
- According to electoral law, deputies to the NPC, people’s congresses of counties and townships are elected directly by their constituencies, which is direct election. Deputies to the people’s congresses at the next lower level, which is indirect election. There are more than 2.67 million deputies to people’s congresses at various levels at present.
The development of ICT in China is very fast

On April 20, 1994, China was connected to the internet.
In 2011, the number of mobile network users in China reached 356 million, exceeding the number of computer network users for the first time and marking the entry into mobile network era.

In 2012, the e-commerce trade volume in China exceeded 8 trillion RMB, about 1/6 of China’s GDP.

In 2013, there were about 3.507 million internet websites in China, with about 982 service providers providing internet accession service.
Number of Chinese Internet Users and Internet Penetration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Internet Users (Million)</th>
<th>Internet Penetration (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>457.30</td>
<td>34.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>513.10</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>564</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>617.58</td>
<td>45.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of Chinese Internet Users via Mobile Phones and Percentage in Total Internet Users

Million

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Internet Users via Mobile Phones (Million)</th>
<th>Percentage of Internet Users via Mobile Phones in Total Internet Users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>50.40</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>117.60</td>
<td>39.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>233.44</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>302.74</td>
<td>66.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>355.58</td>
<td>69.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>419.97</td>
<td>74.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>500.06</td>
<td>81.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Average Weekly online Hours of China Internet Users

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CNNIC Statistical Report on Internet Development in China
The Number of Users of Web News and Utilization Rate from June 2012 to June 2013

- 2012.6: 39,232 users, 73.0% utilization
- 2013.6: 46,092 users, 78.0% utilization

China Internet Network Information Center (CNNIC)
Statistical Report on Internet Development in China 2013.6
中国社会化媒体全景图
The enthusiasm that the public have about participating and deliberating politics is increasing.

The public have the right to know, participate in, express opinions on, and supervise national and social affairs.
People’s congresses at various levels attach great importance to closely getting connected with the public through network platform.
1. Promote disclosure of governmental information through network platform
Internet media broadcasts NPC sessions
During the “two sessions” in 2013, over 130 million netizens read the “special column of two sessions” of 6 websites, with webpages reaching 2.9 billion. In 2012, about 100 million netizens read the columns, with webpages reaching 1.15 billion.
NPC sessions are broadcast live in photos and video on the internet.
Premier Li Keqiang attended the Press Conference of the NPC.
Addresses and suggestions of NPC deputies are disclosed.
Legislation documents and data are disclosed

China has enacted the present Constitution and over 240 effective laws, more than 700 regulations and over 8600 local laws and regulations.
2. Collect public opinion broadly through network platform
Since 2008, all of the draft laws to be reviewed by the standing committee of the NPC have been disclosed on the website of the NPC in advance to collect public opinion.

By April 1, 2014, the NPC website has collected public opinion on 59 draft laws. 400 thousand people have participated in the activities and given more than 2.05 million pieces of advice.

The most prominent case is that the draft law on labor contract collected 557 thousand pieces of advice from 130 thousand people on the internet in 2004.
Internet investigation

Before inspecting the implementation of the Law on Guarantees for Disabled People, the standing committee of the NPC used public opinion poll on 12 questions on the internet. The public opinion has also been collected on the problems of its implementation and ways for improvement. From May 23 to June 30, 2012, 5982 people participated in the poll, among whom, 4219 people proposed 5186 pieces of advice. During the “two sessions” in March this year, Xinhua Net conducted 44 online researches and 15 public opinion collecting activities on meeting agenda. Those activities collected over 400 thousand articles from over 30 million netizens on the internet, blog and Weibo.
2014中国两会十大热点

热点一：全面深化改革“起跑”

今年的全国两会是党的十八届三中全会后的首次两会。政府工作报告将改革作为今年政府工作的首要任务，提出要深化改革开放，进一步解放和发展社会生产力。这是中国进入新常态的必然要求，对于实现“两个一百年”奋斗目标、实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦具有重大意义。

热点二：推进国家治理体系和治理能力现代化

中国要实现国家治理体系和治理能力现代化，必须加强国家制度建设，完善国家治理结构，提高国家治理能力和水平。这意味着中国需要在法治建设、行政管理、社会管理、文化发展等方面进行全方位的改革，以实现国家治理体系和治理能力的现代化。

热点三：反腐持续发力，作风建设常态化

反腐工作是全面深化改革的重要组成部分。中央纪委对腐败问题进行了强力打击，取得了显著成效。同时，中央对作风建设提出了更高的要求，要求各级领导干部以上率下，严格遵守中央八项规定，保持清正廉洁的作风。

热点四：加强“百姓民生”，消除“民心之患”

加强民生建设是政府工作的重要任务。政府工作报告中提出要加快完善就业、教育、医疗、住房等基本公共服务体系，保障人民的基本生活需求。同时，政府也要加强社会管理，保障社会公平正义，维护人民的切身利益。

热点五：更加重视“人的城镇化”，不让“乡愁”变忧患

城镇化是实现国家现代化的重要途径，也是解决“三农”问题的关键。政府工作报告提出要推进新型城镇化，让农民共享城镇化的好处。同时，也要注重保护农村和农民的利益，不让“乡愁”变忧患。

热点六：养老问题凸显，完善社保体系

随着人口老龄化的加剧，养老问题已成为社会关注的热点。政府工作报告提出要完善社保体系，提高养老金水平，建立健全养老服务体系，让老年人老有所养，老有所乐。

热点七：上学难、看病贵，住房难……这些问题长期存在，也是市民的痛点，也是政府的工作重点。

热点八：社会保障“兜底”安全，落实“四严”要求

政府工作报告提出要落实“四严”要求，即严格、严厉、严肃、严明，以保障人民的生命安全和社会稳定。

热点九：收入分配改革再发力，民生改善逐步缩小

政府工作报告提出要推进收入分配改革，缩小收入差距，让人民共享发展成果。同时，也要注重民生改善，让人民的生活水平不断提高。

热点十：化解就业难题，营造创业环境

政府工作报告提出要促进就业，营造创业环境，让人民有更多的就业机会，有更多的创业空间，让人民有更多的创新精神和创造活力。
3. Interact with the Public through network platform
4. Open email boxes for deputies on the network platform
New situation and problems

- The public contact deputies in other constituencies.
- Deputies don’t have so much time dealing with the demands of the public.
- Capital and labor are needed to develop and maintain network platform.
Conclusion:

China is a country with vast area and big population. The broad use of internet has established a new platform for people’s congresses at various levels and deputies to get closely connected with the public. More research needs to be done on how to more effectively use network platform to bring the relationship between people’s congresses and the public closer, and bring the relationship between deputies and constituencies closer.
Thank you